

February 10, 2026
File No. 01204123.21-13

Mr. Baitong Chen
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

Subject: Monthly Reaction Committee Determination on Reaction Area Boundary
Chiquita Canyon Landfill – Castaic, California

Dear Mr. Chen:

In accordance with Condition Nos. 9a and 9b of the Modified Stipulated Order for Abatement (SOFA) pertaining to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Landfill or Facility) (Case No. 6177-4), the Reaction Committee has reviewed newly acquired applicable data recorded during the month of January 2026, considered revisions of the estimated extent of elevated temperature landfill (ETLF) conditions exhibited at the subject Facility (referred to as the “Reaction Area” limits), and has prepared this determination on potentially revising the Reaction Area map.

Attachment A presents the Drawing, titled “Reaction Area Map”, prepared by SCS Engineers (SCS) and dated February 10, 2026. The Drawing depicts the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition No. 9a, which corresponds to the limits of Cells 1/2A, 2B/3, 4, and Module 2B/3/4 P2, as a solid black line. The Drawing also depicts the estimated extent of ETLF conditions being experienced at the site based on the Reaction Committee’s review of scientific data as a dashed magenta line. The rationale that serves as the basis for considering adjustments and modifications to the Reaction Area boundary (or the determination to maintain the decreed boundary), include the following:

- Landfill Gas (LFG) wellhead temperatures in excess of approximately 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Poor gas quality (defined as methane levels of less than 30 percent) in conjunction with methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH₄:CO₂) ratios less than 1.0.
- The concentration of hydrogen (H₂) in the LFG measured greater than 2 percent by volume.
- The concentration of carbon monoxide (CO) in the LFG measured greater than 2,000 ppm.
- Accelerated settlement of the landfill surface, defined as approximately 18 inches or greater within a 60-day period, and cracks in landfill cover. This corresponds to a strain value (i.e., settlement rate) rate of 3 percent per year for areas with a 300-foot waste column depth, which we believe is a reasonable average depth in the subject area of interest.
- First-hand observations of Landfill and/or SCS engineering, construction, and operations and maintenance (O&M) field personnel who are on-site related to: 1) atypical excess leachate quantities (presence and quantity of liquids); 2) instances of pressurized liquids emitting from the landfill surface, from boreholes during drilling, and from LFG wells; and, 3) the



characteristics of the odors originating from the select areas of the waste footprint (often described as “chemical-like” and distinctly different from typical LFG or landfill working face odors).

- Observations of subsurface waste conditions and characteristics as noted on borehole drilling logs for recently installed new wells and/or probes.
- Subsurface temperatures recorded at the in-situ waste temperature probes during January 2026.
- Temperature of gas or liquids measured at depth within the LFG well riser pipe (using an automated transmitter or manual field instrumentation).
- Subsurface temperature and pressures associated with drilling activities for new LFG extraction wells during January 2026, if applicable.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR POTENTIAL ADJUSTMENTS TO THE ESTIMATED EXTENT OF ETLF CONDITIONS (DASHED MAGENTA LINE)

In making its monthly determinations, the Reaction Committee evaluates the above set of data parameters, in conjunction with one another, to identify meaningful trends indicating ETLF conditions, as opposed to fluctuations exhibited in isolated datapoints.

Each month, the Reaction Committee scrutinizes particular areas of the Landfill that have previously exhibited abnormal or fluctuating data, when applicable. As discussed below, the Committee has determined there to be sufficient data to adjust the boundary to incorporate one distinct area immediately adjacent (east) to the boundary as determined in the previous monthly exercise. This adjustment includes six LFG extraction wells (CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, CV-2558, and CV-25105S/D) and one temperature monitoring probe (TP-16) based on trends demonstrated within the January 2026 data and the past several months of data.

Near Eastern Boundary of Cell 1/2A

The Reaction Committee has been closely monitoring the data recorded relevant to subsurface conditions at and around CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, CV-2558, CV-25105S/D, and TP-16 and has reported on this area in previous monthly determination reports. The six LFG extraction wells are located within a 1-acre area of Cell 1/2A and are positioned within approximately 75 to 300 feet of the delineated boundary. TP-16 is positioned within approximately 225 feet of the delineated boundary.

These wells are experiencing poor methane content, typically less than 10 percent, except for CV-2305, CV-24076, and CV-25105S/D, which exhibited an average methane concentration of 17, 19, and 19 percent during January, respectively. These wells are exhibiting methane-to-carbon dioxide ratios between 0.1 and 0.3. The average wellhead temperatures during January for CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, and CV-2558 were 162, 175, 172, and 183 degrees F, respectively. Although the average wellhead temperatures during January at wells CV-2305 and CV-25105S/D were less than 135 degrees F, the applied vacuum was low (generally less than 1 inch-of-water column). The H₂ content measured at wells CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, and CV-2558 during

December 2025 and January 2026 was between 5 and 9 percent, except for values of 3.2 and 1.1 percent recorded in wells CV-24148 and CV-2558, respectively, during January.

At CV-2305 and CV-24219, there is a relationship between the increase in temperature and decrease in methane quality due to the wells having been reactivated in December after being temporarily decommissioned in September to enable deployment of the new Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol (EVOH)/High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) exposed geomembrane cover.

A review of the seven adjacent wells in closest proximity (CV-2319, CV-24065/TP-17, CV-2552, CV-2557, CV-25103, CV-25105S, and CV-25107D) indicates that all seven wells have relatively low temperatures (less than 145 degrees F, except for CV-2552, which measured 149 degrees F in January) that do not correspond to reaction conditions and five of the seven wells exhibited an average methane concentration of greater than 18 percent during January, thus indicating methanogenesis is actively occurring in the surrounding region.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the east to include CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, CV-2558, CV-25105S/D, and TP-16. While we recognize the temperatures and gas quality were likely affected by the temporary decommissioning of LFG system infrastructure due to deployment of the EVOH/HDPE cover and subsequent reactivation, the cumulative changes that were noted in the January data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding these wells and the temperature monitoring probe. The data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) now coincides with the limits of Cell 1/2A along a distance of approximately 200 feet and thus coincides with the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition No. 9a (solid black line).

Furthermore, despite minor variances in discrete areas of the Landfill, the Reaction Committee has not discerned any meaningful trends with respect to the January 2026 data that would indicate the reaction has expanded into the areas discussed below.

Near CV-24009

Well CV-24009 is positioned within 60 feet or so of the delineated data-driven boundary and the data recorded during January demonstrates the conditions are generally unchanged during the past five months. As noted in previous reports, the Reaction Committee suspects that gas movement from within the Reaction Area via existing horizontal collectors is the likely cause of the heat and longer-term trend of marginal to poor quality gas at this well.

Near CV-2344

Well CV-2344 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated data-driven boundary. This well recorded LFG wellhead temperatures in the range of 136 to 164 degrees F during January, and the average temperature during October through January was 149 degrees F. Although the LFG quality at CV-2344 is poor, with an average methane concentration of 12 percent during October through January, the temperatures recorded at this well are inconsistent with reaction conditions. The average LFG wellhead temperature at adjacent well CV-24066 measured during this period was 111 degrees F and the average methane concentration was 29 percent. Furthermore, the maximum in-situ waste temperatures recorded in nearby TP-05 during the past six weeks are less than 168 degrees F. The Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of CV-2344 is warranted at this time.

Subareas Within Data-Driven Reaction Area Boundary

As depicted on the isothermal gradient range maps that are included as **Attachment C** of this monthly Reaction Area Determination Report, the landfill gas wellhead temperatures recorded each month demonstrate several subareas within the data-driven boundary that consistently exhibit substantially lower temperatures than other wellheads within this boundary. One subarea is positioned in the south central portion of the data-driven reaction area and another is positioned in the eastern central portion of the data-driven reaction area. Both subareas contain wells exhibiting temperatures that are below 130 degrees F. The Reaction Committee continues to review and analyze the data recorded at wells within these subareas to assess whether various operational parameters indicate that the severity of the reaction is diminishing within these subareas, as evidenced by the decreasing temperatures, increasing methane-to-carbon dioxide ratios, and decreasing H₂ content at select wells within these subareas.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during January 2026 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of January 2026, seven of the 37 probes (TP-2, TP-3, TP-9, TP-11, TP-15, TP-18, and TP-21) are located within the data-driven reaction area boundary (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining 30 probes positioned outside of the boundary, 11 probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary.

The temperature monitoring probe weekly reports submitted in early December noted that certain temperature values measured at TP-08 were erroneous because of equipment malfunction. This issue was initially identified in September, and repairs to the loose wiring were accomplished in mid-October. However, the erroneous readings continued during November and into the beginning of December until the equipment was replaced, so the Reaction Committee did not consider these temperature values to be valid during our previous monthly analysis. Upon review of the data recorded in TP-8 during the period of December 25, 2025 through February 4, 2026, the Reaction Committee inquired about further investigation of the validity of the data and the Facility responded that the thermocouples have been confirmed to be working properly. However, the temperature values recorded at all depth intervals are uncharacteristically inconsistent and variable, with some thermocouples demonstrating heating and cooling changes greater than 25 degrees within the 6-week period, which is atypical and highly irregular compared to data recorded at this TMP prior to September 2025. The Reaction Committee continues to suspect the reliability of the thermocouples within TP-8.

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

- TP-24: 199 degrees F at the 265-foot interval;
- TP-25: 207 degrees F at the 130-foot interval;
- TP-26: 177 degrees F at the 150-foot interval;
- TP-29: 187 degrees F at the 240-foot interval;
- TP-31: 188 degrees F at the 230-foot interval; and
- TP-37: 183 degrees F at the 180-foot interval.

These thermocouples recorded relatively consistent temperatures over the previous six-week period of December 18, 2025 through January 28, 2026, except for TP-25, which has experienced uncharacteristic substantial temperature increases beginning in mid-November, which may be attributed to wells and pumps in the surrounding vicinity being temporarily decommissioned and then reactivated to enable deployment of the EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover. The uncharacteristic temperature increases within TP-25 only occurred at the 110-foot and 130-foot depth intervals, and continued until abruptly beginning to decrease in late December. TP-25 exhibited a decrease of 8 degrees F during January, declining from 207 to 199 degrees F.

The maximum temperatures recorded during January at specific thermocouples in TP-24, TP-29, TP-31, and TP-37 are between 183 and 199 degrees F. Waste temperatures within this range may not be unusual within the deeper waste zones positioned 180 to 265 feet below the landfill surface. However, temperatures within this range could be potentially indicative of heat generation and accumulation affiliated with reaction conditions when present along with changes in gas composition, excessive leachate production, changes in leachate composition, accelerated settlement, excessive pressures, and other ETLF characteristics. There is less differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these four probes compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the four probes within the data-driven reaction area boundary (dashed magenta line), specifically TP-3, TP-9, TP-15, and TP-21. However, the LFG wells surrounding these four probes are not demonstrating corroborating evidence of the heat or impeded methanogenesis as noted below:

- The four wells surrounding TP-24 (CV-24086, CV-24087, CV-24174, and CV-24175) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during January of 108 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded average methane concentrations of 40 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this Facility.
- Well CV-24218, which is in close proximity to TP-26, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during January of 124 degrees F and a methane concentration of 40 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production.
- The three wells surrounding TP-29 (CV-24091, CV-24171, and CV-24207) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during January of 116 degrees F and average methane concentrations of 51 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production.
- The two wells adjacent to TP-31 (CV-2319 and CV-24111) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during January of 122 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 during the past three months is 18 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past three months was 45 percent, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this facility.
- The well adjacent to TP-37 (CV-24109) recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during January of 100 degrees F, and a methane concentration of 38 percent, which are not values associated with ETLF conditions.

So, the wells surrounding these four probes do not exhibit evidence of atypical heat or the LFG composition associated with ETLF conditions.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of TP-24, TP-25, TP-26, TP-29, TP-31, and/or TP-37 is warranted at this time.

HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of H₂ in LFG during January 2026. Recall that certain wells positioned to the south and east of the Reaction Area boundary (where dewatering pumps experienced some temporary decommissioning due to EVOH/HDPE cover installation and has been reactivated in select subareas) have periodically demonstrated some increased H₂ content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the January 2026 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-2344, CV-24068, CV-24076, CV-24148, and CV-24219. The conditions at four of these five wells are discussed in other sections of this report, and CV-24068 exhibited an average wellhead temperature of 152 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 20 percent during January, which is inconsistent with the ETLF characteristics at this Facility. The average temperatures do not offer evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the remaining wells exhibiting atypical H₂ concentrations. As noted previously, the Reaction Committee suspects this increased H₂ content may be attributable to substantial dewatering being accomplished throughout the Reaction Area and may be associated with gas movement from within the Reaction Area by existing horizontal collectors in close proximity. Thus, the presence of elevated H₂ in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south and east of the delineated boundary. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area, other than the adjustment noted above, is warranted at this time.

CONCLUSION


As presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A**, the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line) is fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary decreed in the SOFA (solid black line), or coincides with it along the eastern boundary of Cell 1/2A as noted previously. Because the ETLF conditions are fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary and have not expanded into a new cell, the Reaction Committee finds no basis to modify the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition 9a at this time.

There was no dissenting opinion among the Reaction Committee members regarding this monthly determination. Supporting data is presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A**. The maximum temperature measurements recorded at the 37 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (both 7-Day and 30-Day values) during January are presented in **Attachment B** in graphical format. The LFG wellhead temperatures recorded at the extraction wells for the entire Landfill footprint are reflected on the isothermal gradient range map presented as **Attachment C**. The CH₄:CO₂ ratios measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment D**. The H₂ concentrations measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are

depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment E**. The CO concentrations measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment F**. The landfill surface settlement isopach values measured on a quarterly basis (October 1, 2025 compared to December 30, 2025) in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment G**. The electronic database and recordkeeping platform enables these measurements to be downloaded into a tabular spreadsheet format, which can be submitted to the South Coast Air Quality Management District under separate cover, if requested.

Please contact either of the undersigned if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Dick, PE, BCEE
Senior Vice President
SCS Engineers



Patrick S. Sullivan, BCES, CCP
Senior Vice President
SCS Engineers

RED/PSS

cc: Nathaniel Dickel, SCAQMD
Christina Ojeda, SCAQMD
Patrick S. Sullivan, REPA, CPP, BCES, SCS Engineers
Pablo Sanchez Soria, PhD, CIH, CTEH
Neal Bolton, PE, Blue Ridge Services, Inc.
Richard Pleus, PhD, Intertox
Srividhya Viswanathan, PE, SCS Engineers

Enclosures:

- Attachment A – Reaction Area Map
- Attachment B – In-Situ Waste Temperature Monitoring Probe Data
- Attachment C – Isothermal Gradient Range Map
- Attachment D – Wellhead Methane-to-Carbon Dioxide Range Map
- Attachment E – Wellhead Hydrogen Range Map
- Attachment F – Wellhead Carbon Monoxide Range Map
- Attachment G – Settlement Isopach Range Map

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026

From January 29, 2026, through February 4, 2026, there was one recorded temperature increase that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter. Most thermocouples showed returns to previously recorded temperatures.

Additionally, as of December 11, 2025, five new TMPs (TMP-36, TMP-37, TMP-38, TMP-39, and TMP-40) have been installed and are online, in addition to the 12 TMPs previously installed as of April 4, 2025. None of these new TMPs indicate reaction temperatures occurring outside of the currently delineated data-driven reaction area boundary, and the four TMPs that were able to be drilled to within 25 feet of the liner (TMP-24, TMP-27, TMP-31, and TMP-32) show significantly cooler temperatures at the deepest thermocouple, as expected due to the cooling from the underlying earth.

Chiquita provides the following updates:

- TP-08
 - The 15-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
 - The 150-foot thermocouple showed an anomalous single hour reading of 207° F on February 4th and then returned to temperatures consistent with previous readings. The 150-foot thermocouple wiring will be inspected for loose connections.
- TP-11
 - The 80-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 21° F from 156° F to 177° F from January 29th to February 1st.
- TP-13
 - The 15-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.

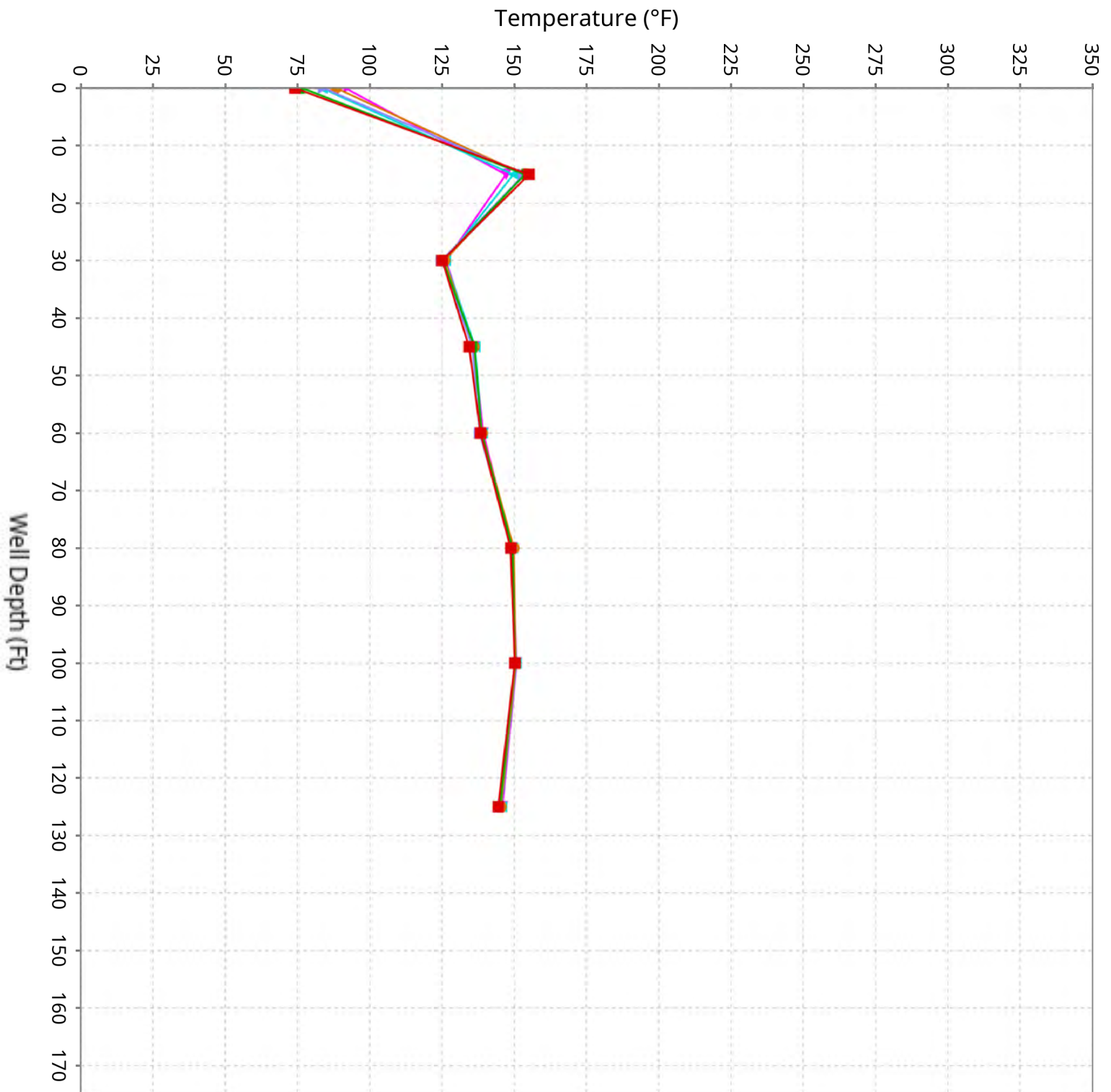
SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | February 5, 2026

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

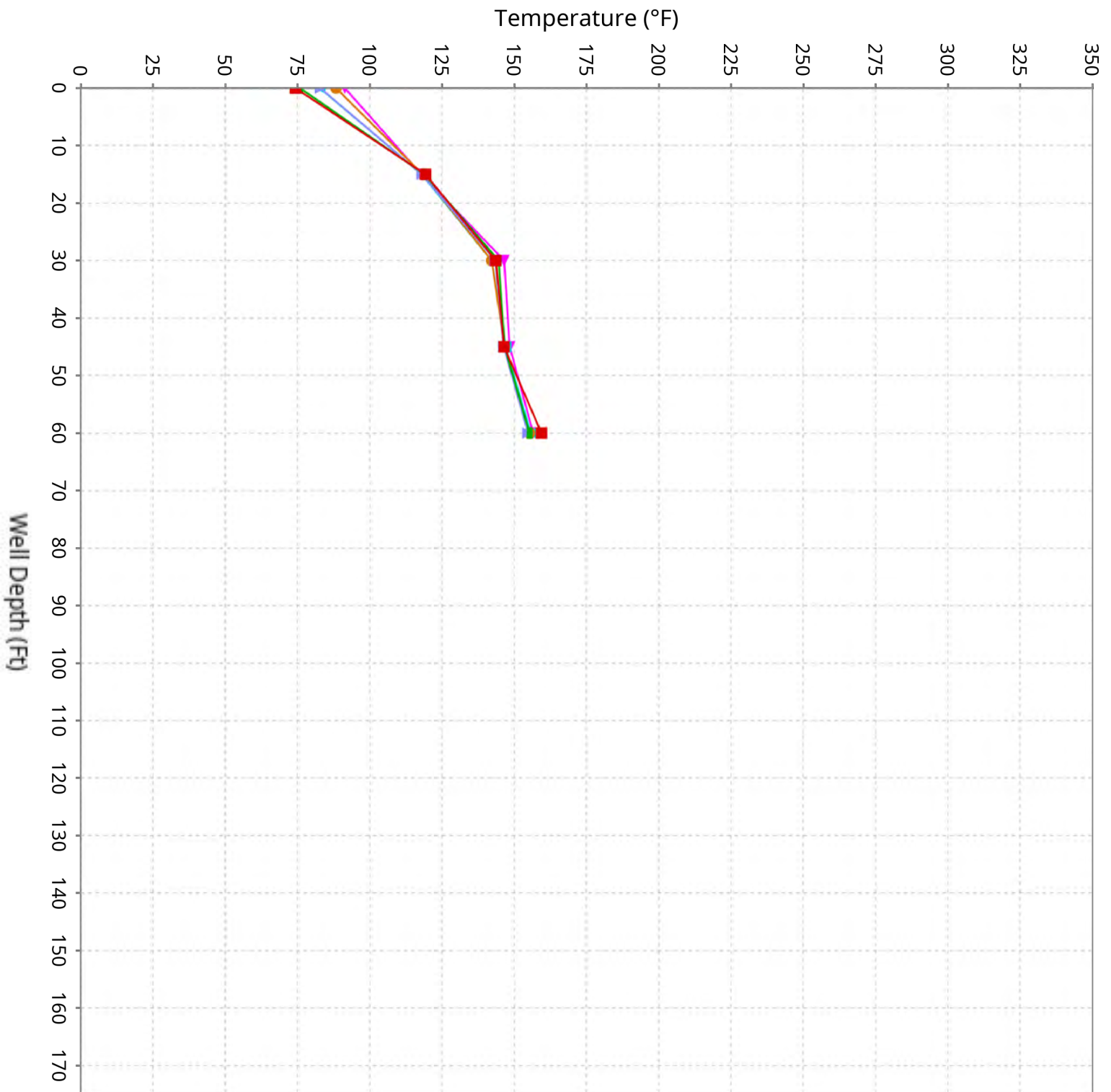
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-1

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



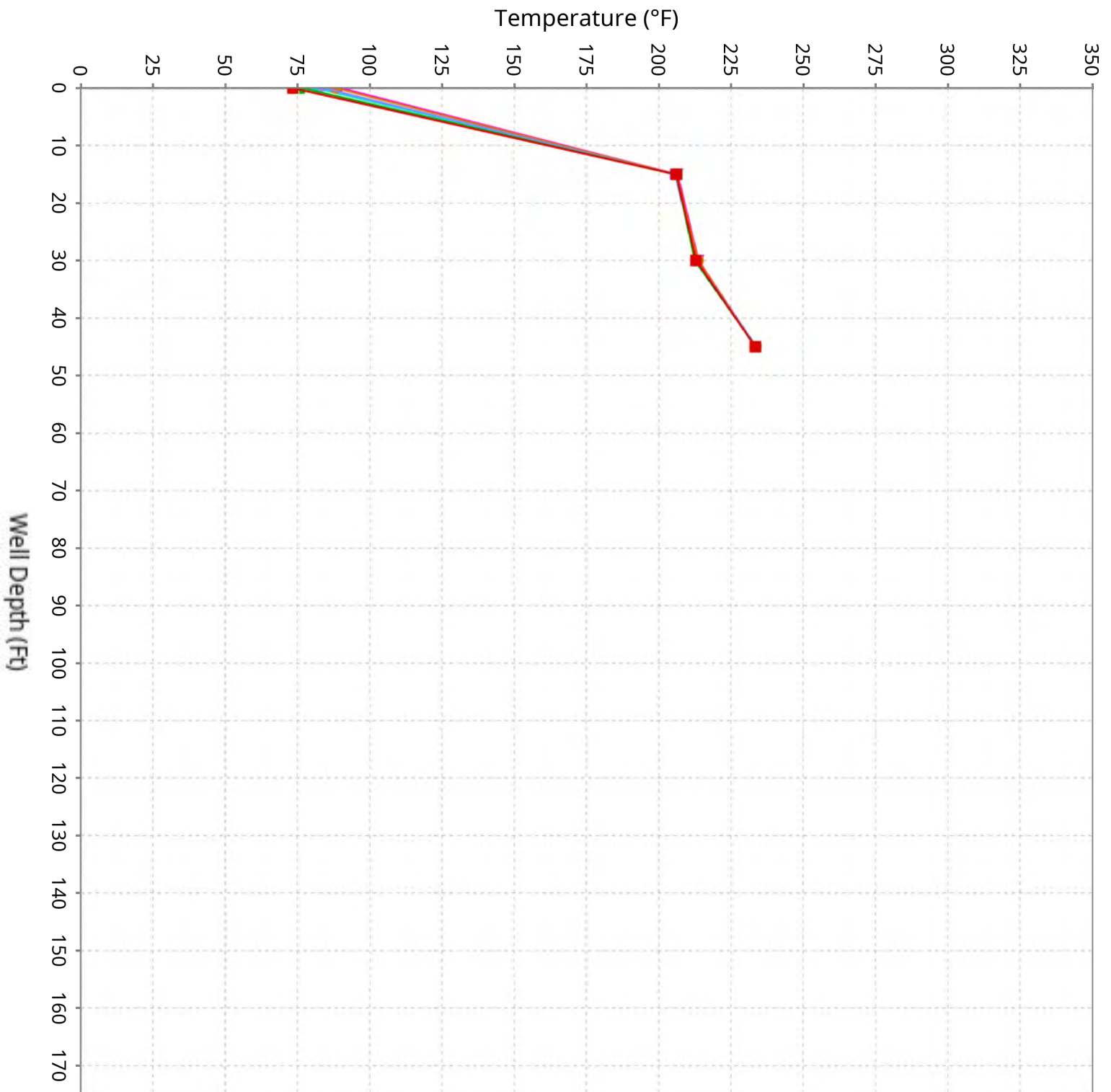
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



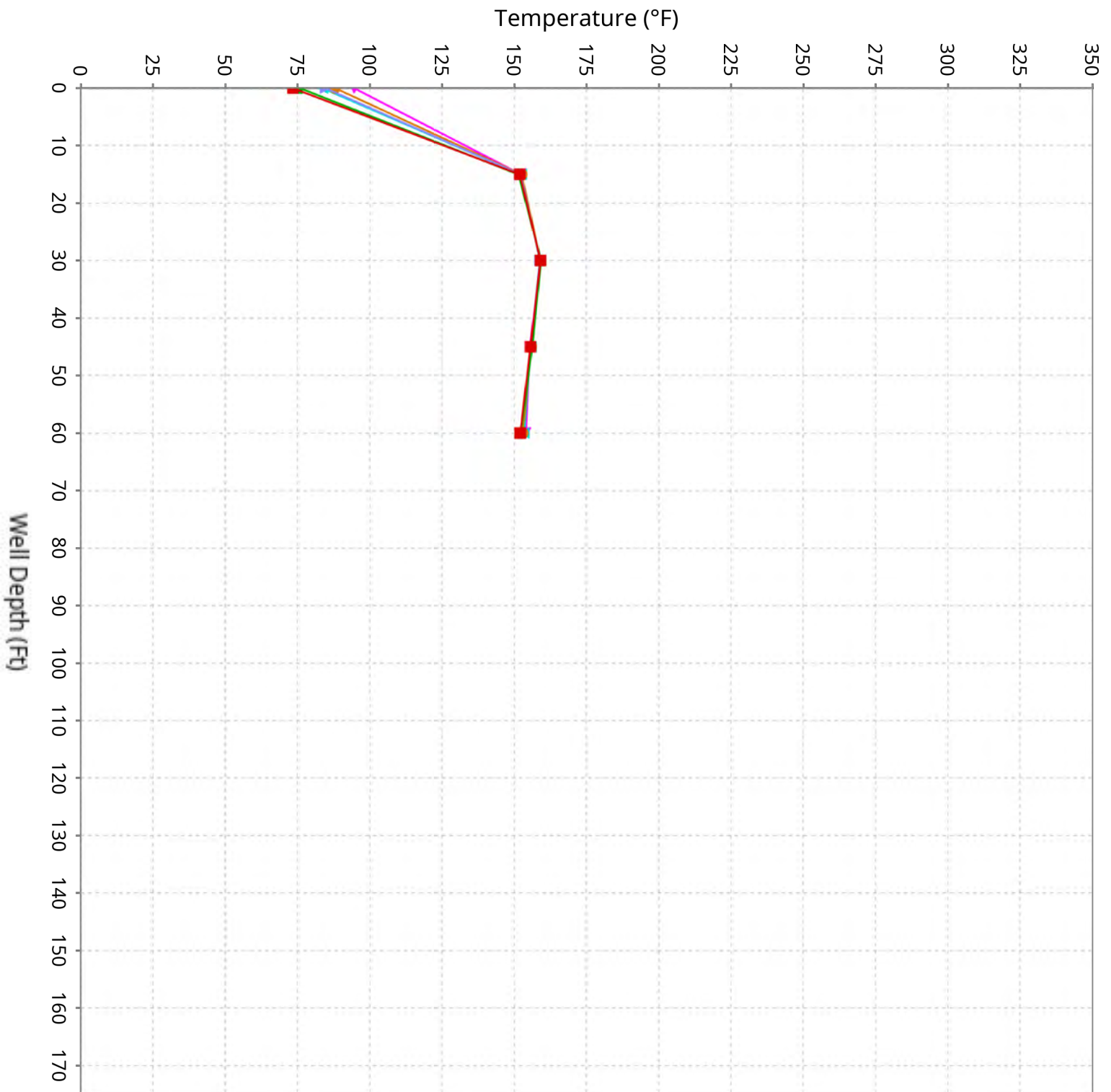
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-3

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



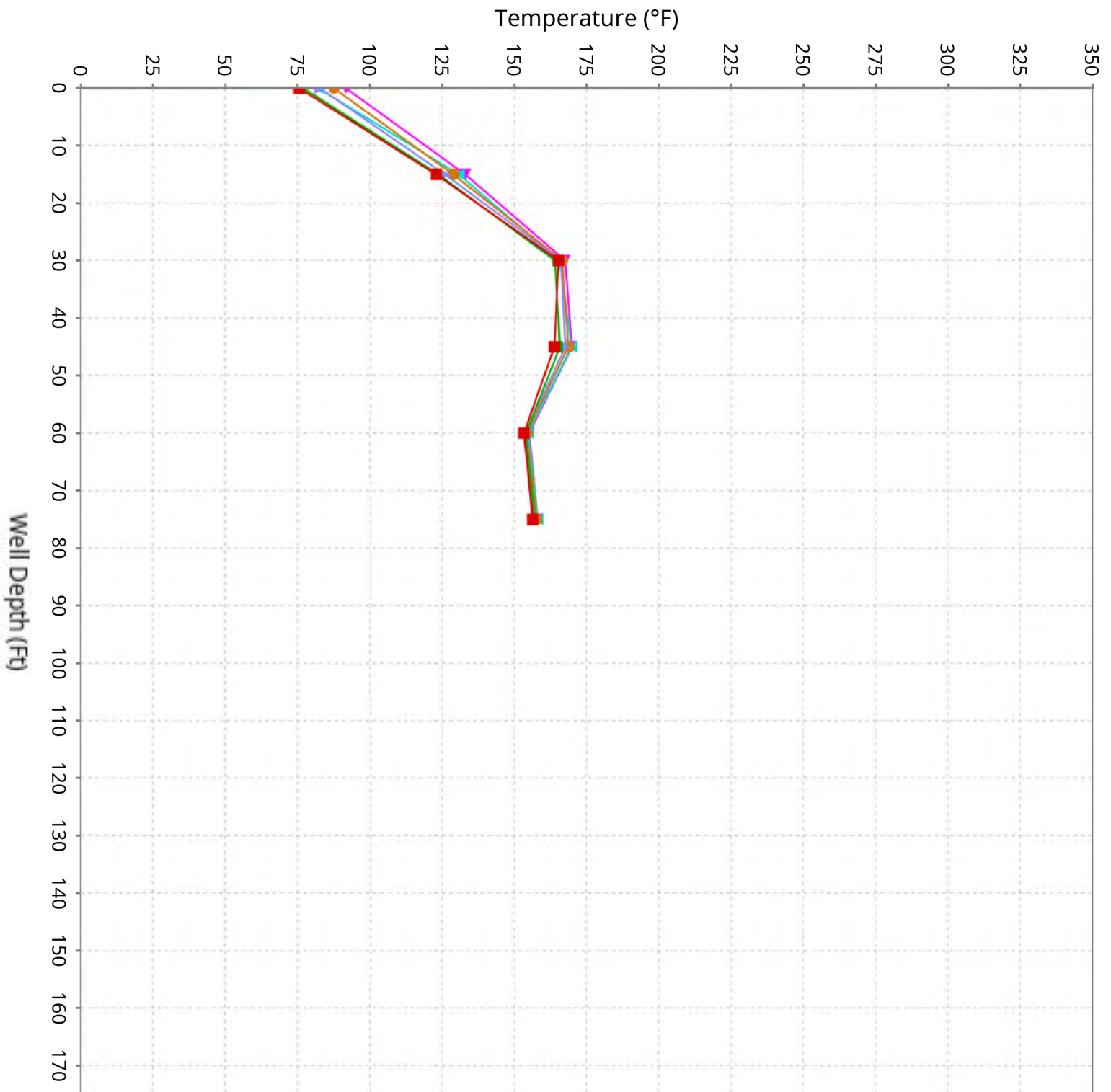
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



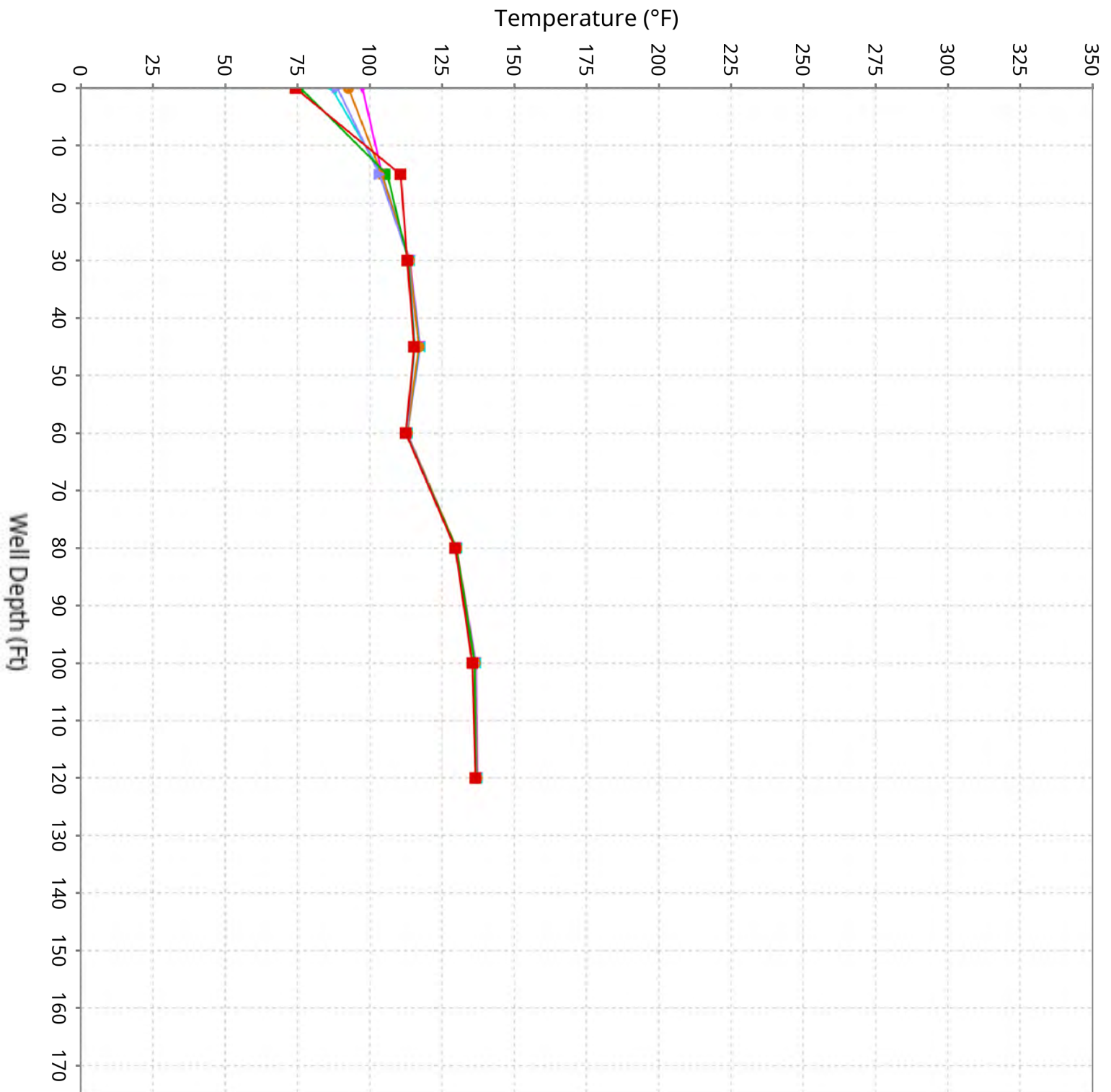
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-5

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



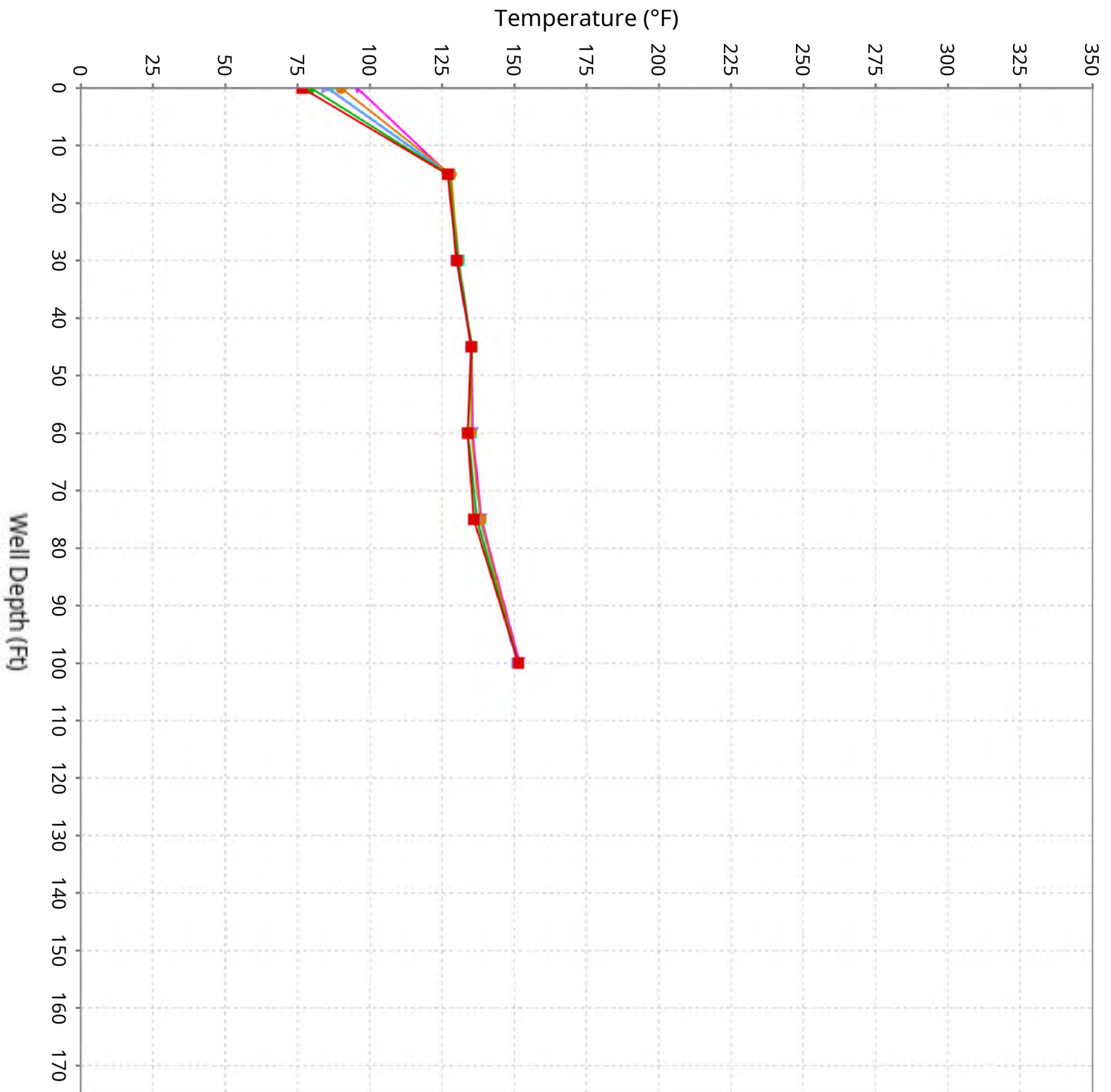
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



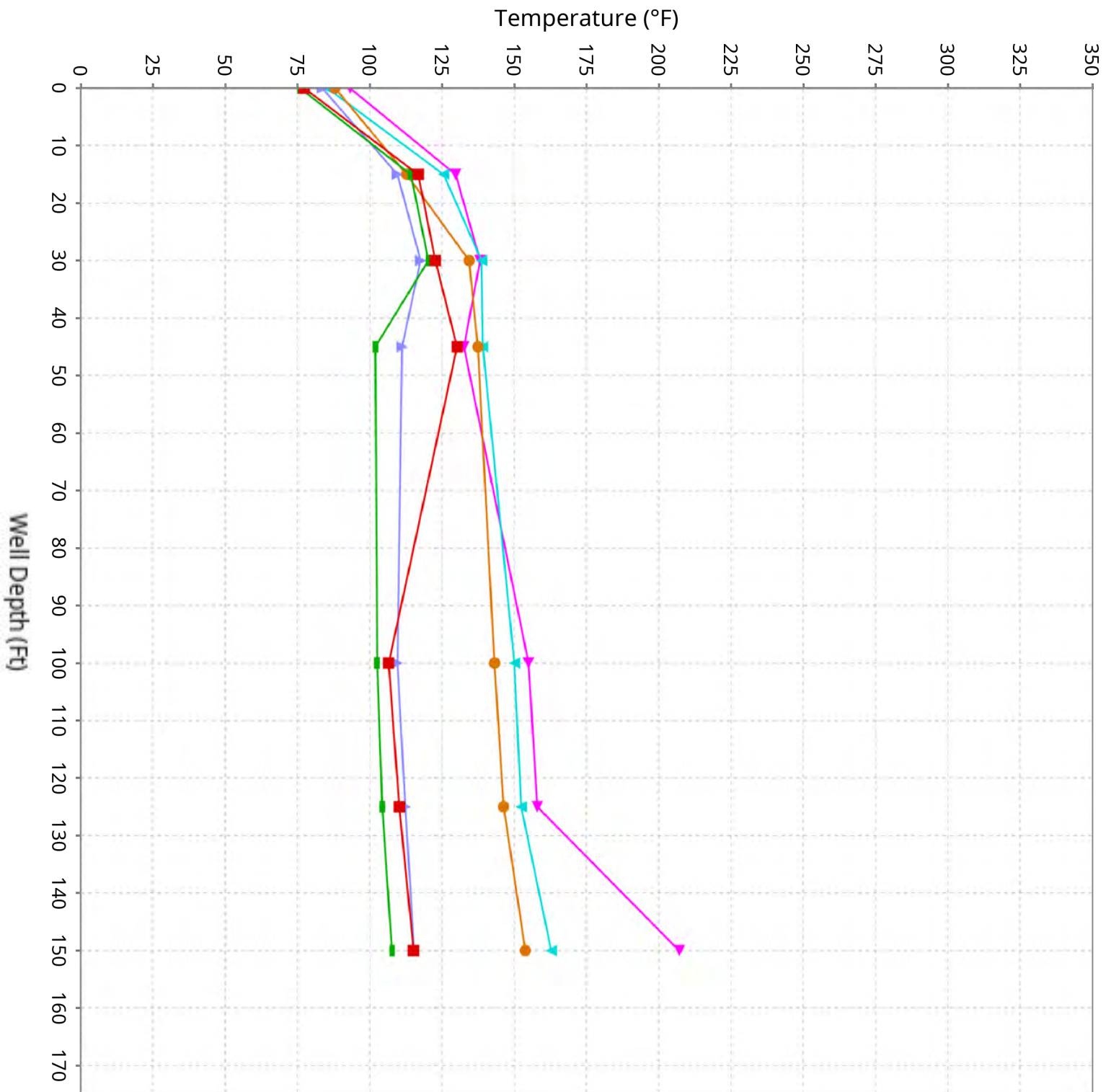
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



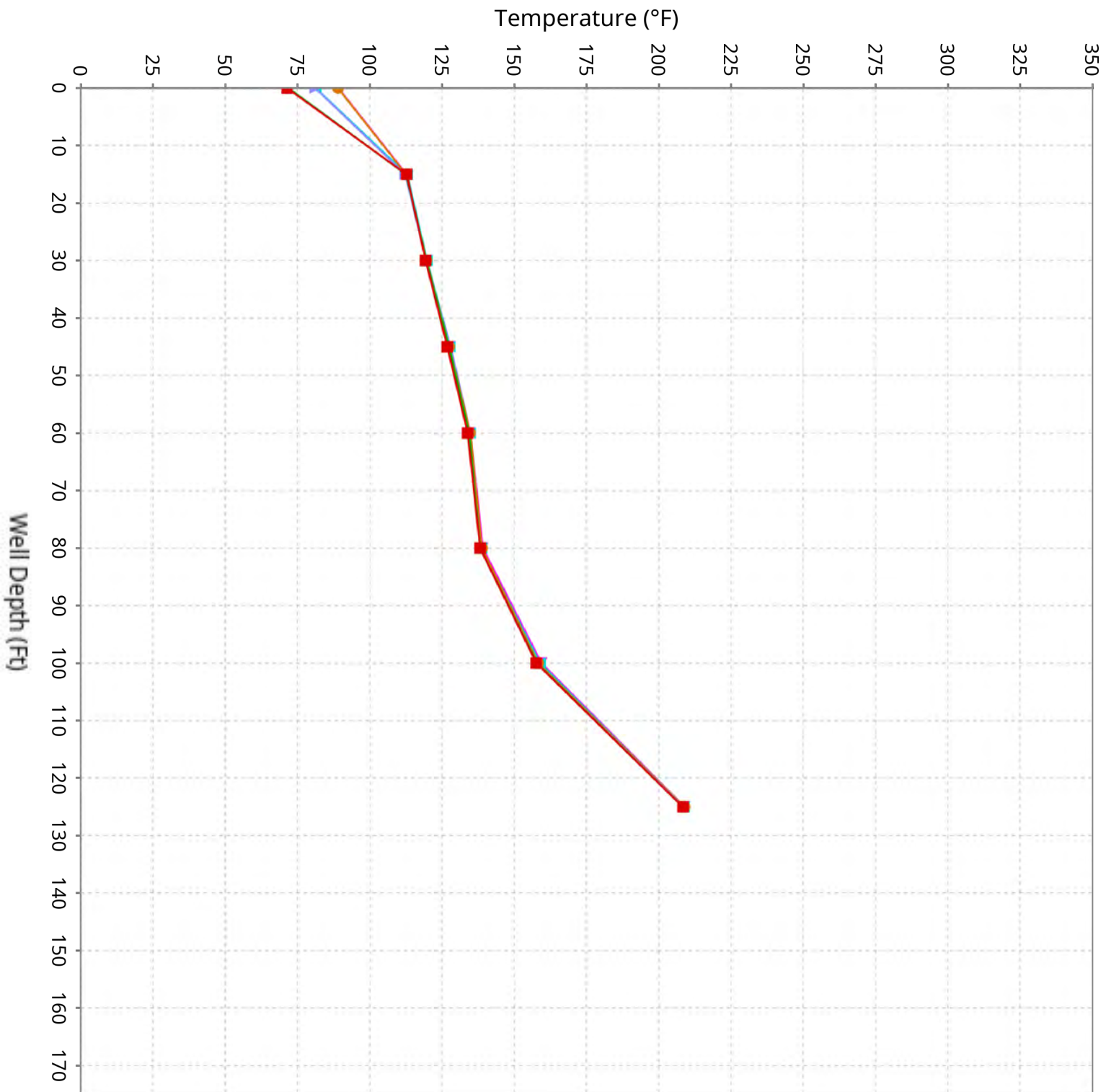
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



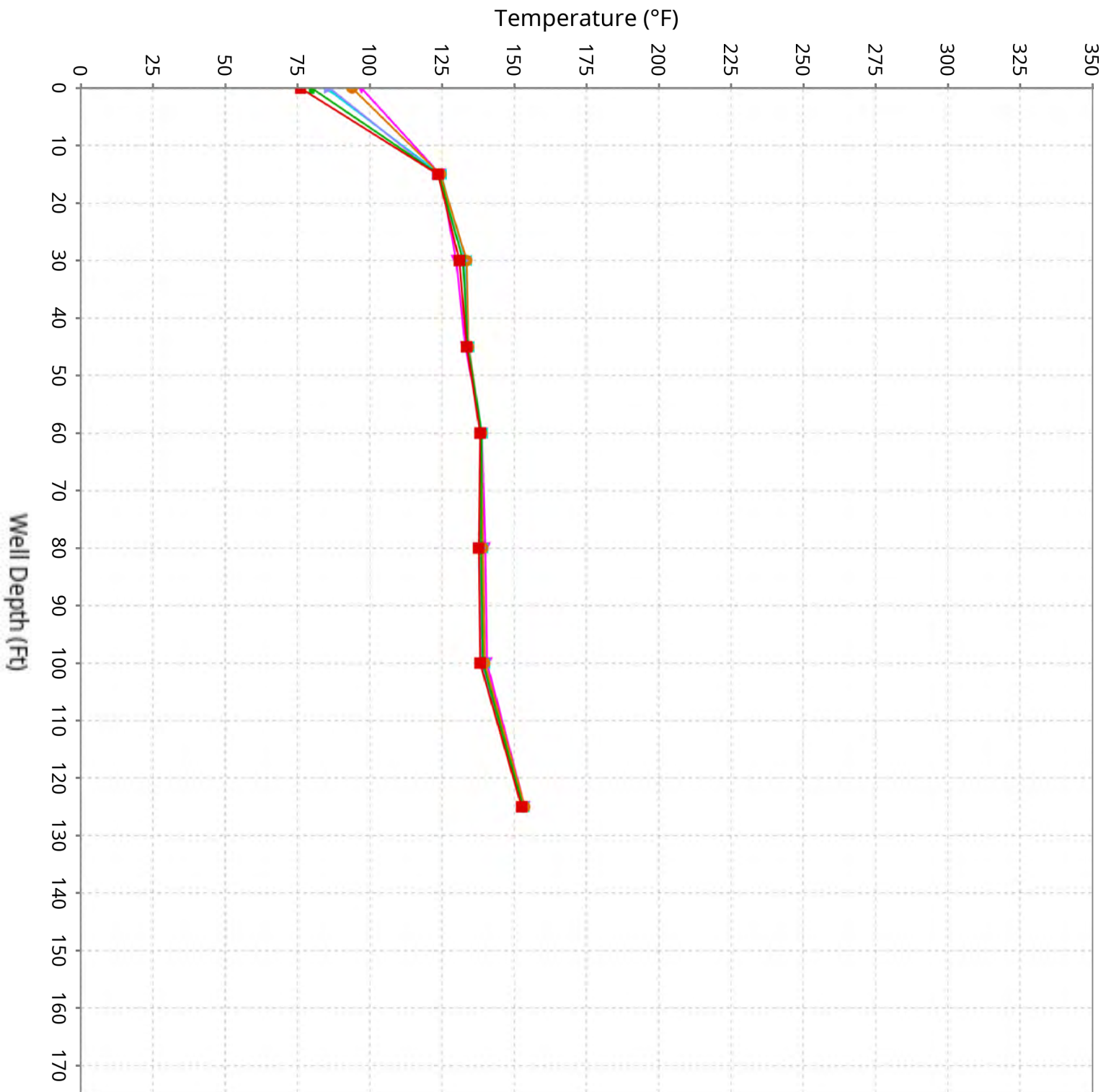
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



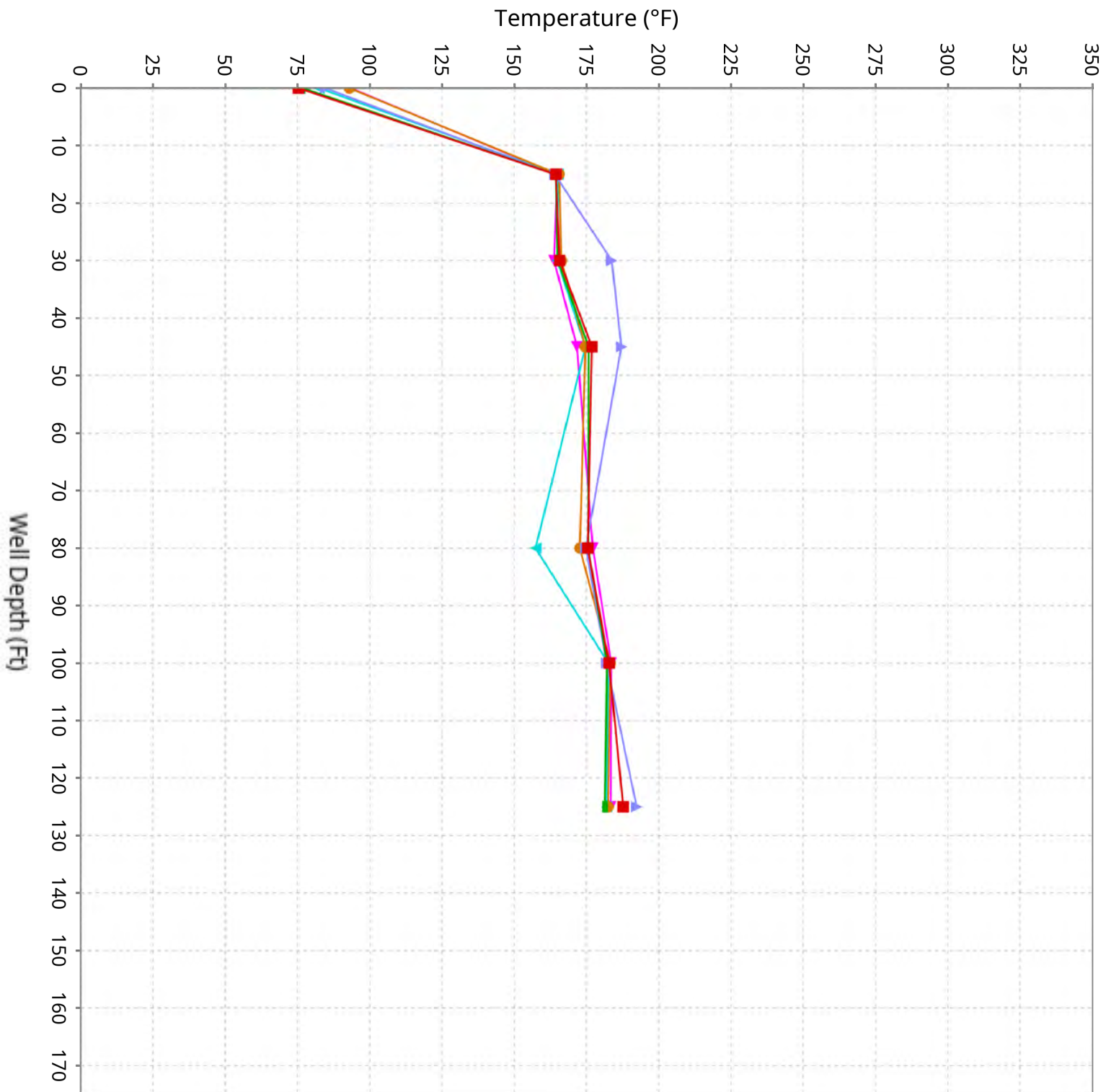
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



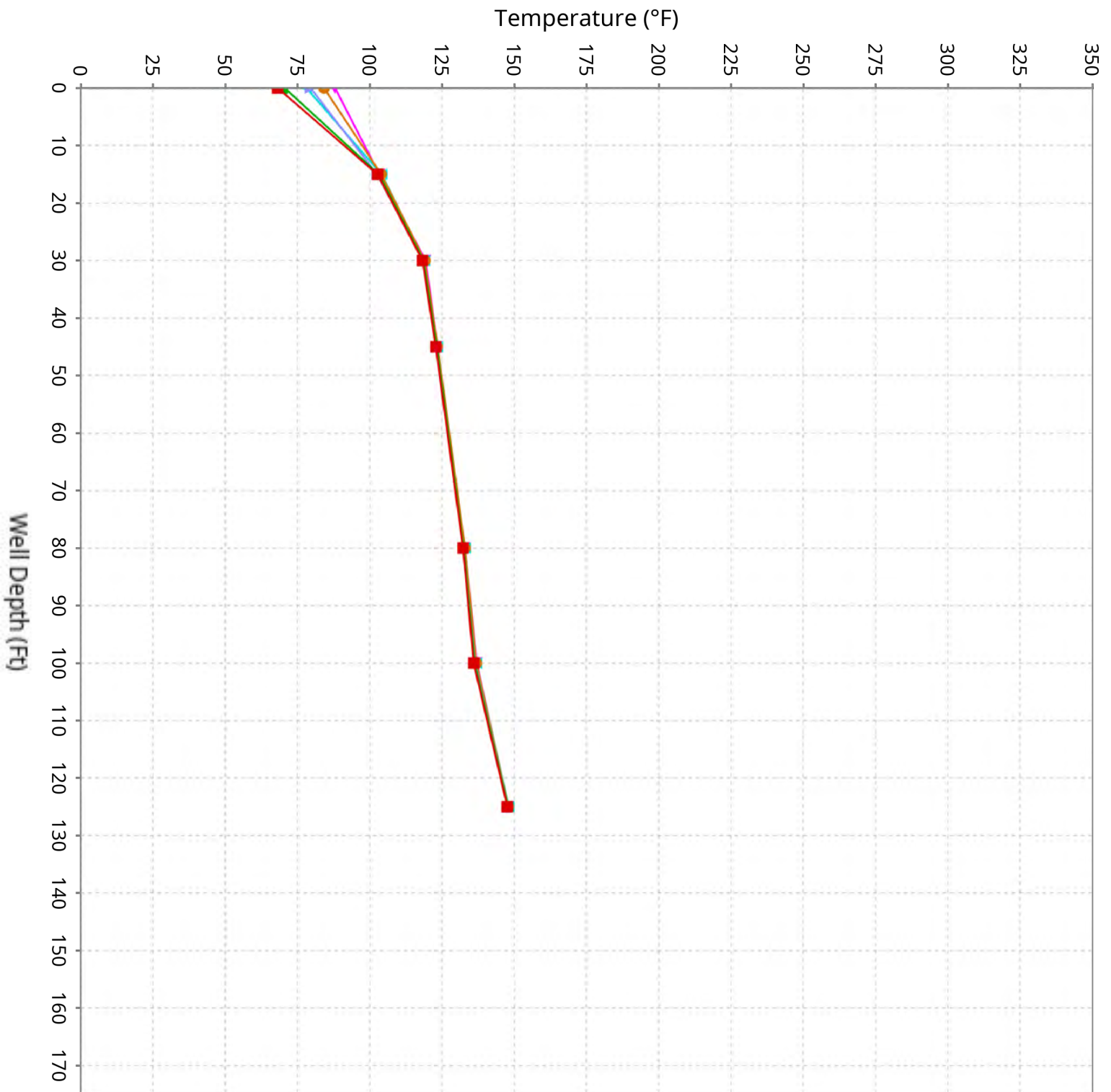
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



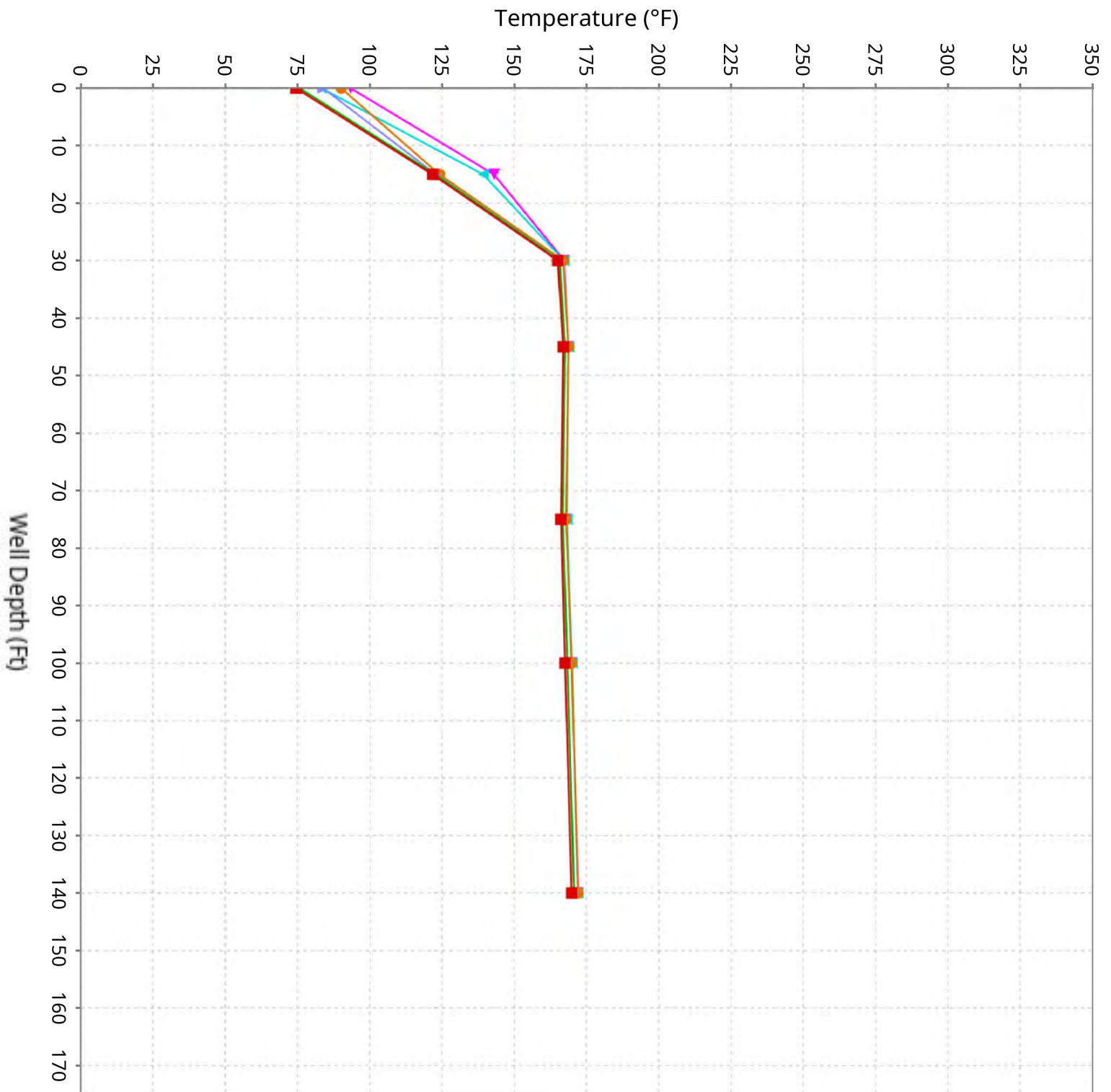
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-12

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



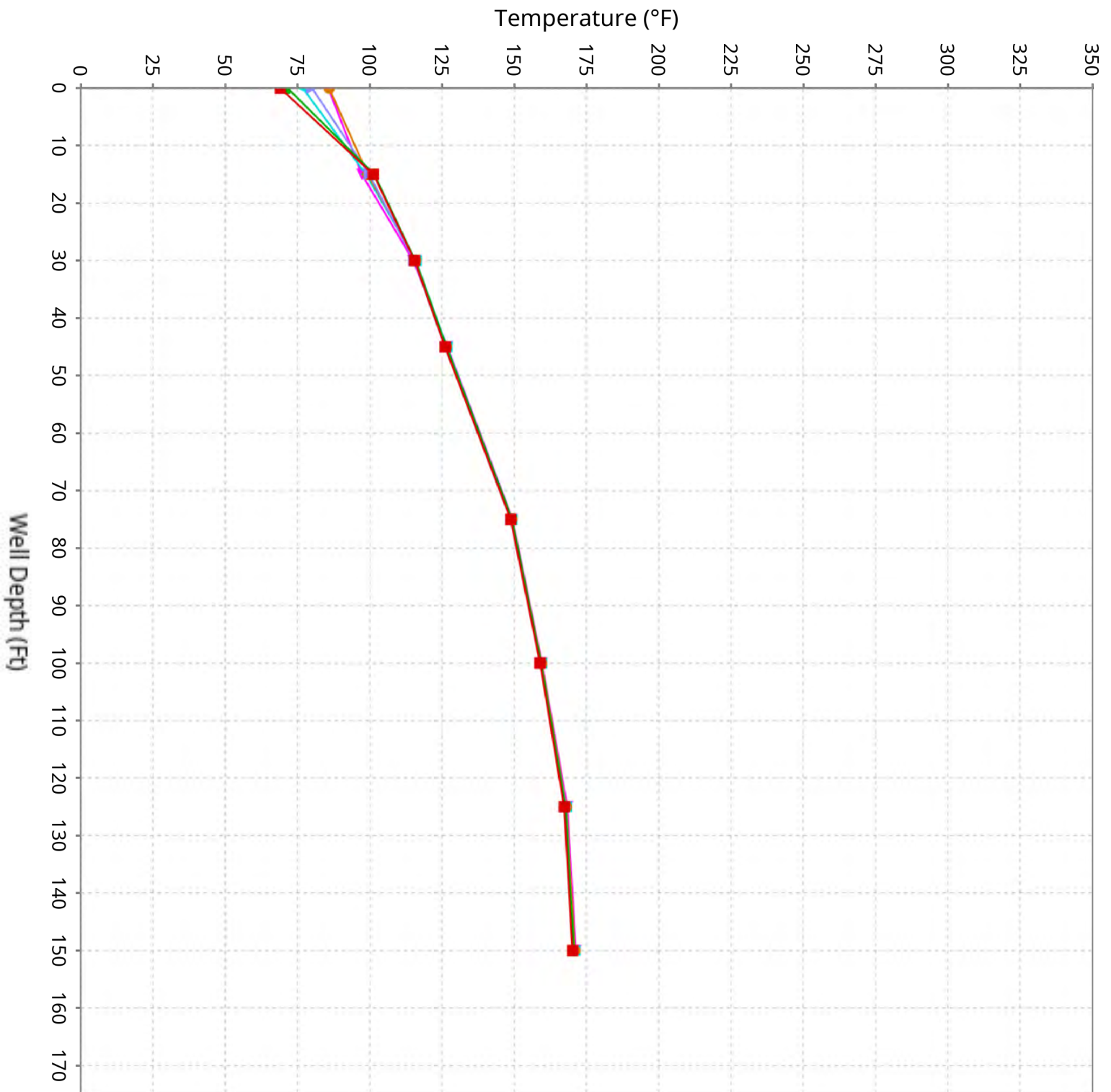
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-13

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



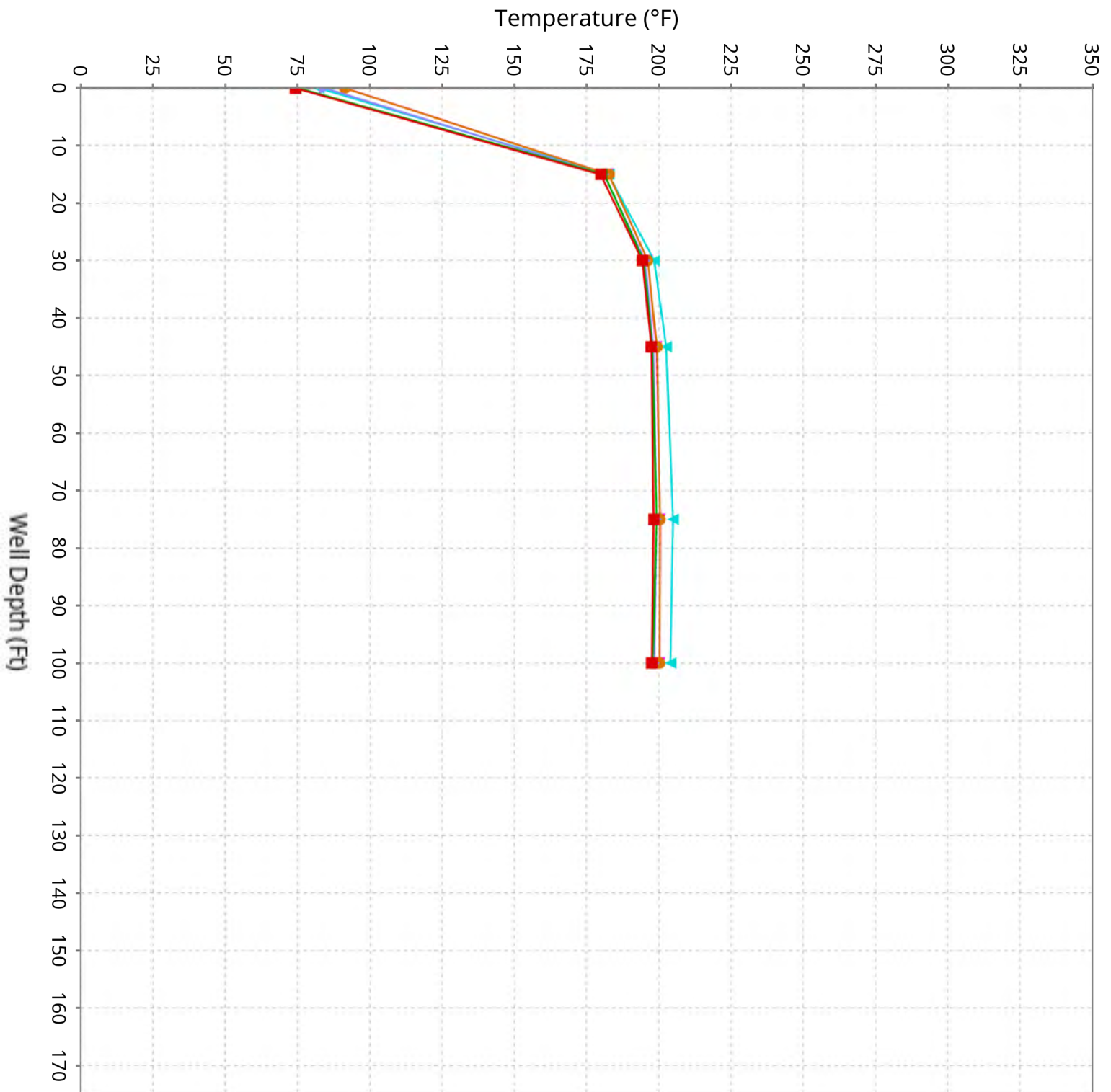
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



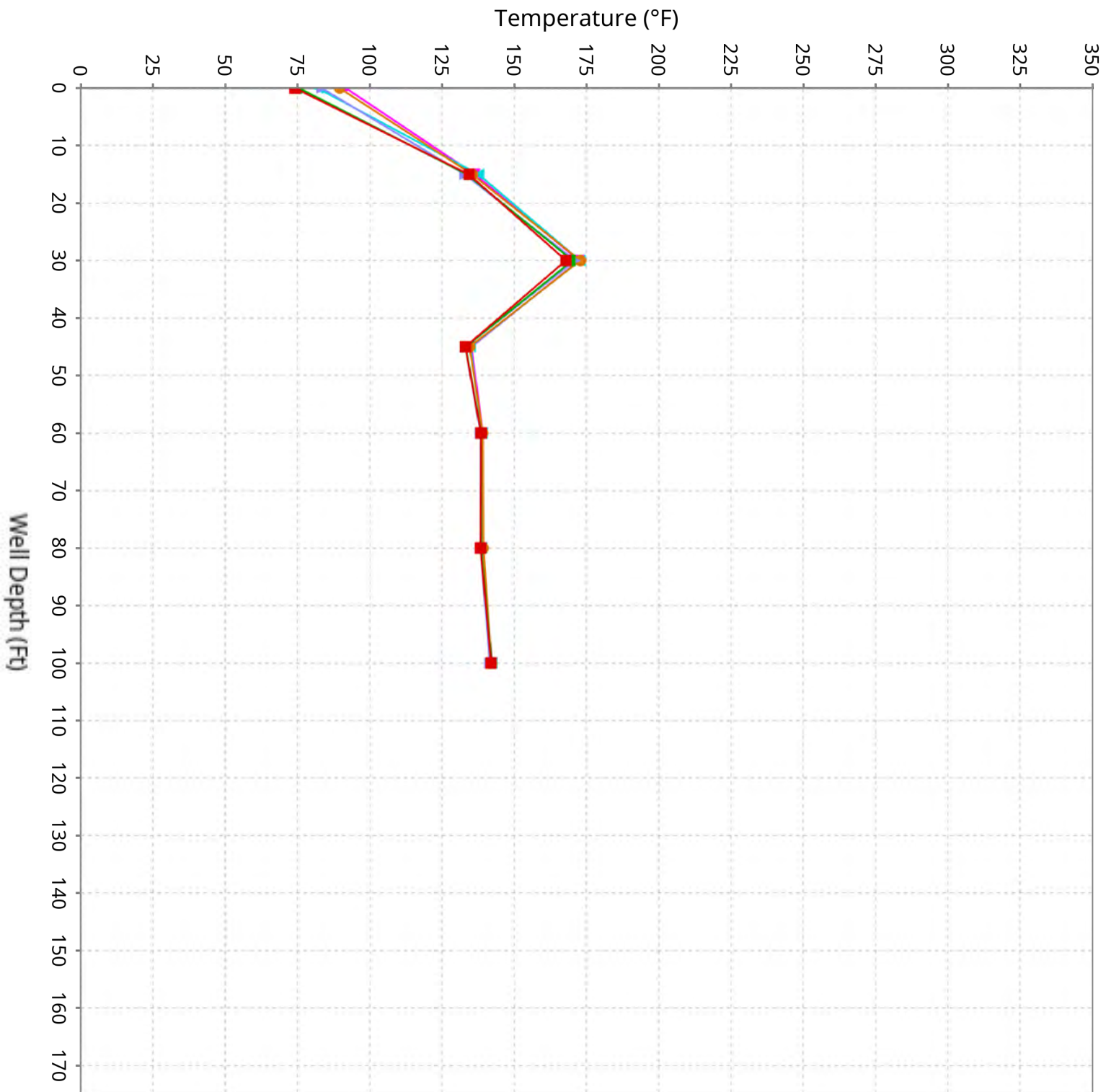
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



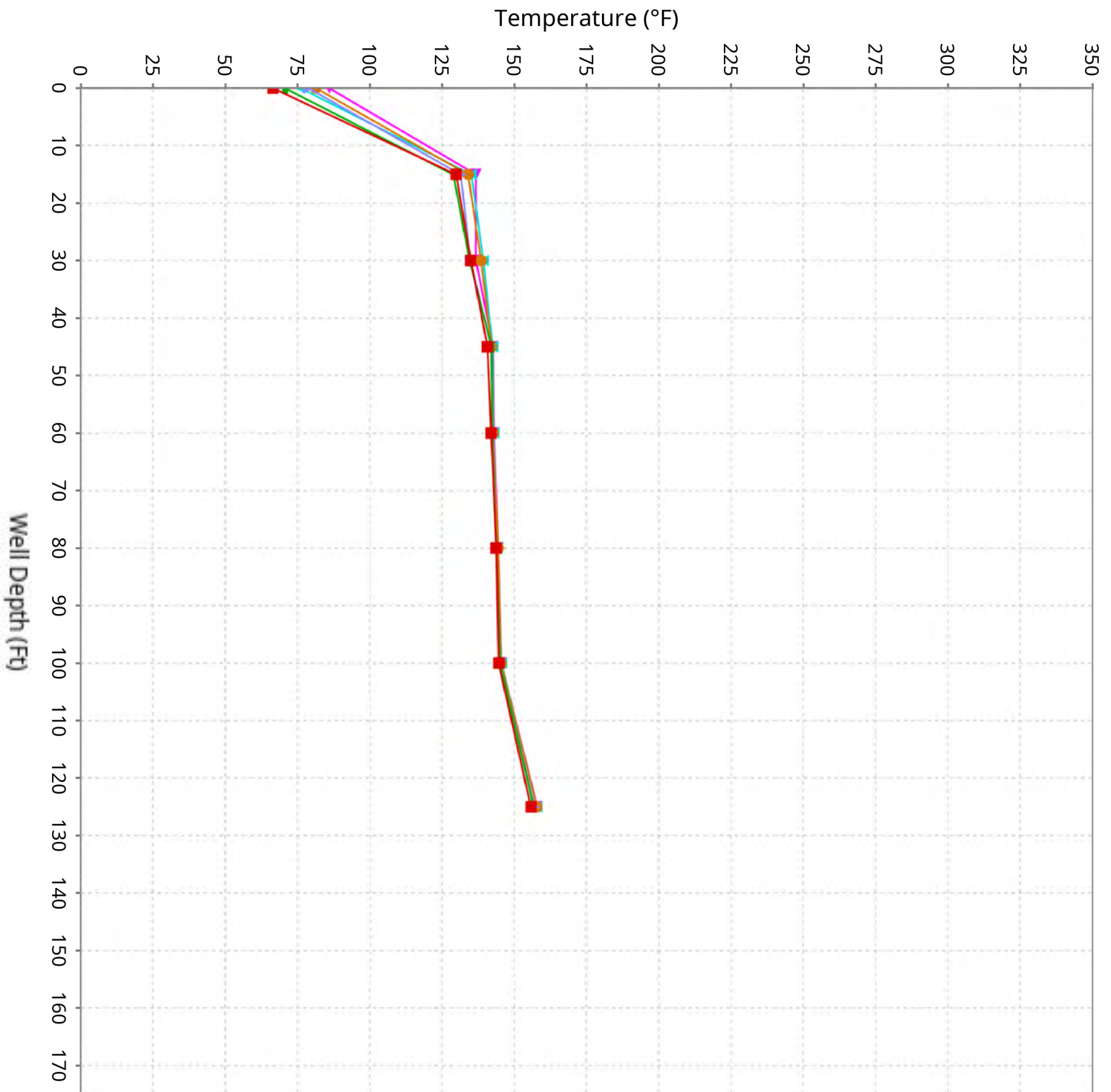
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-16

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



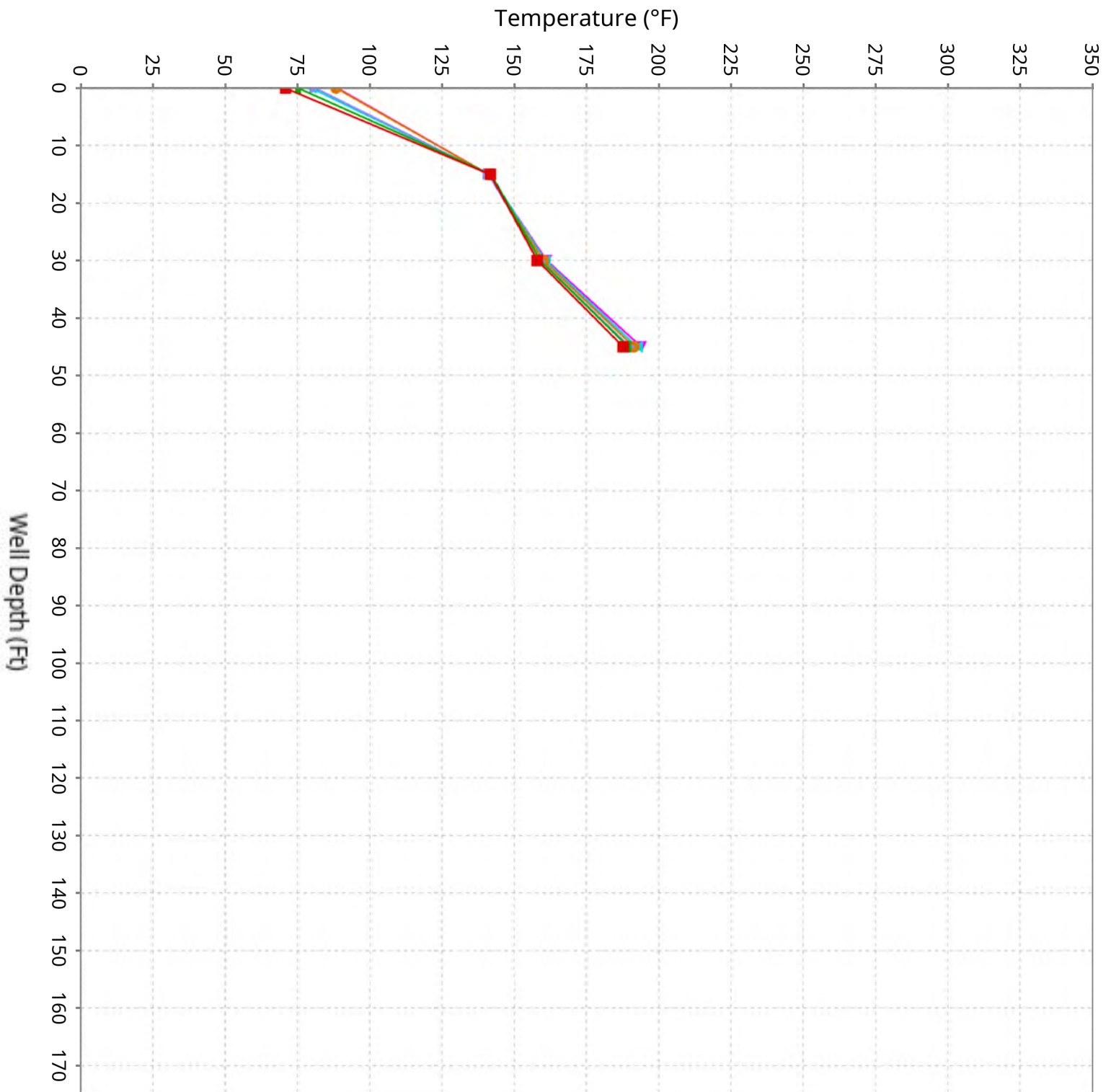
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-17

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



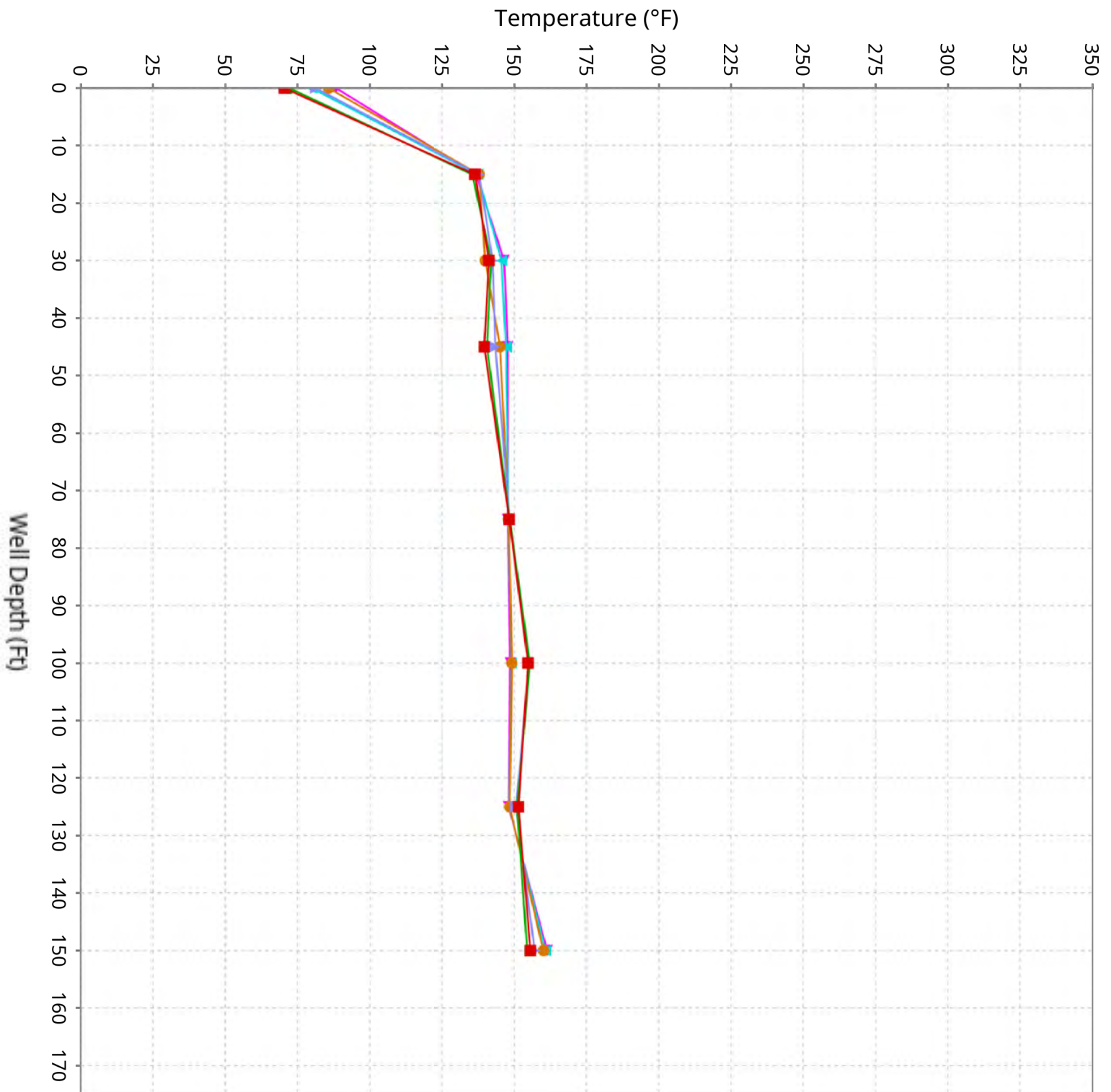
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-18

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



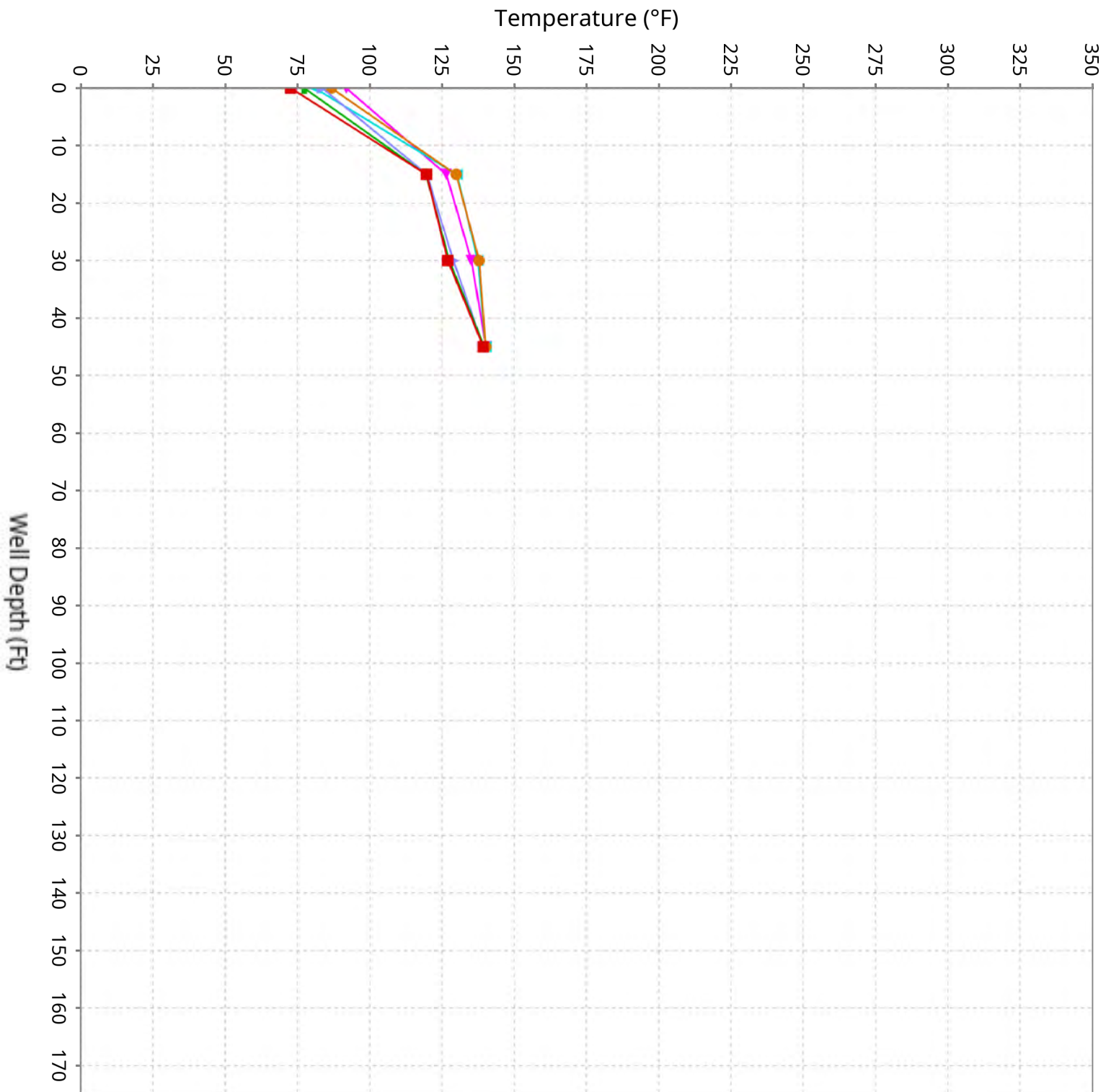
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



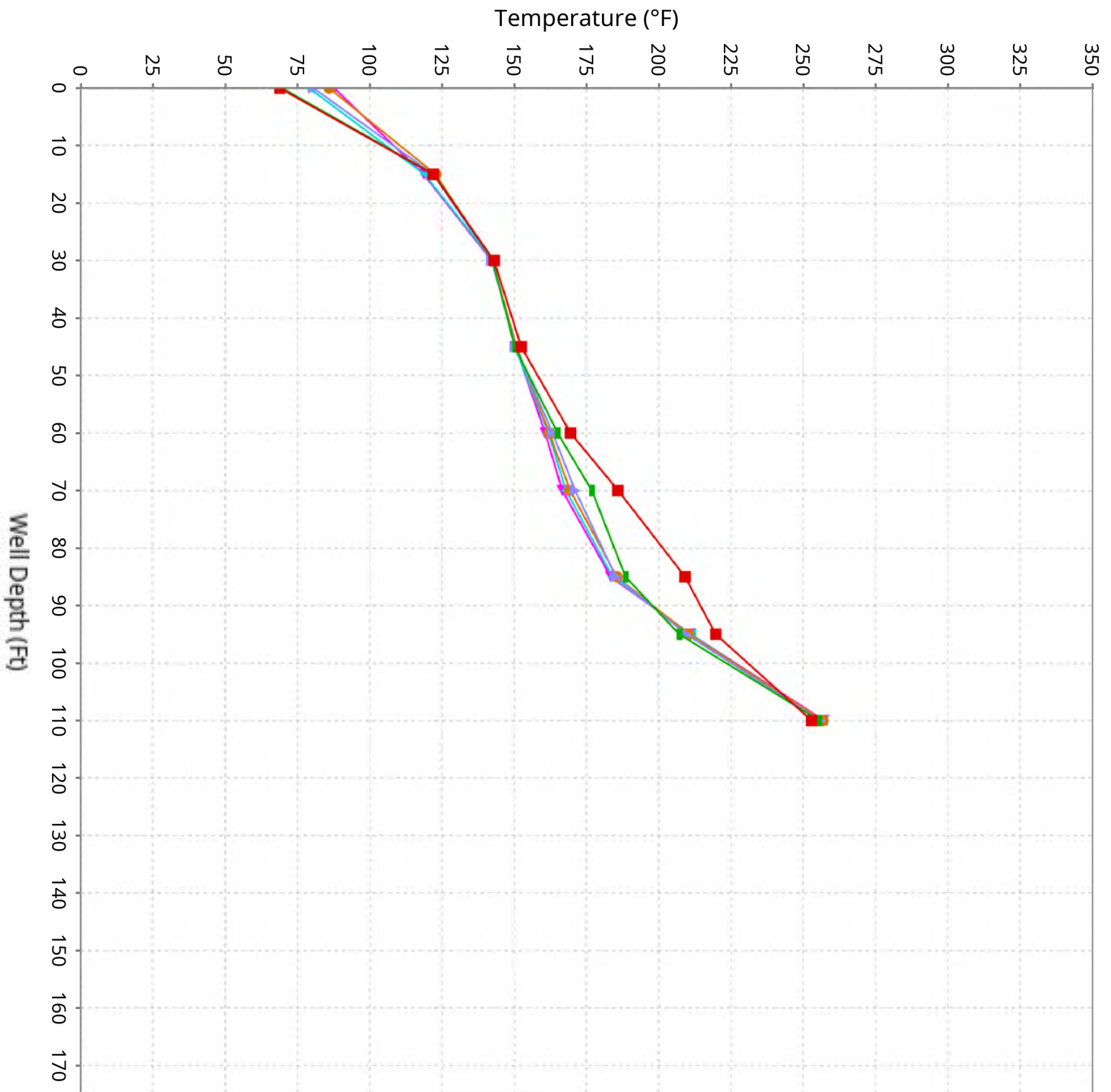
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



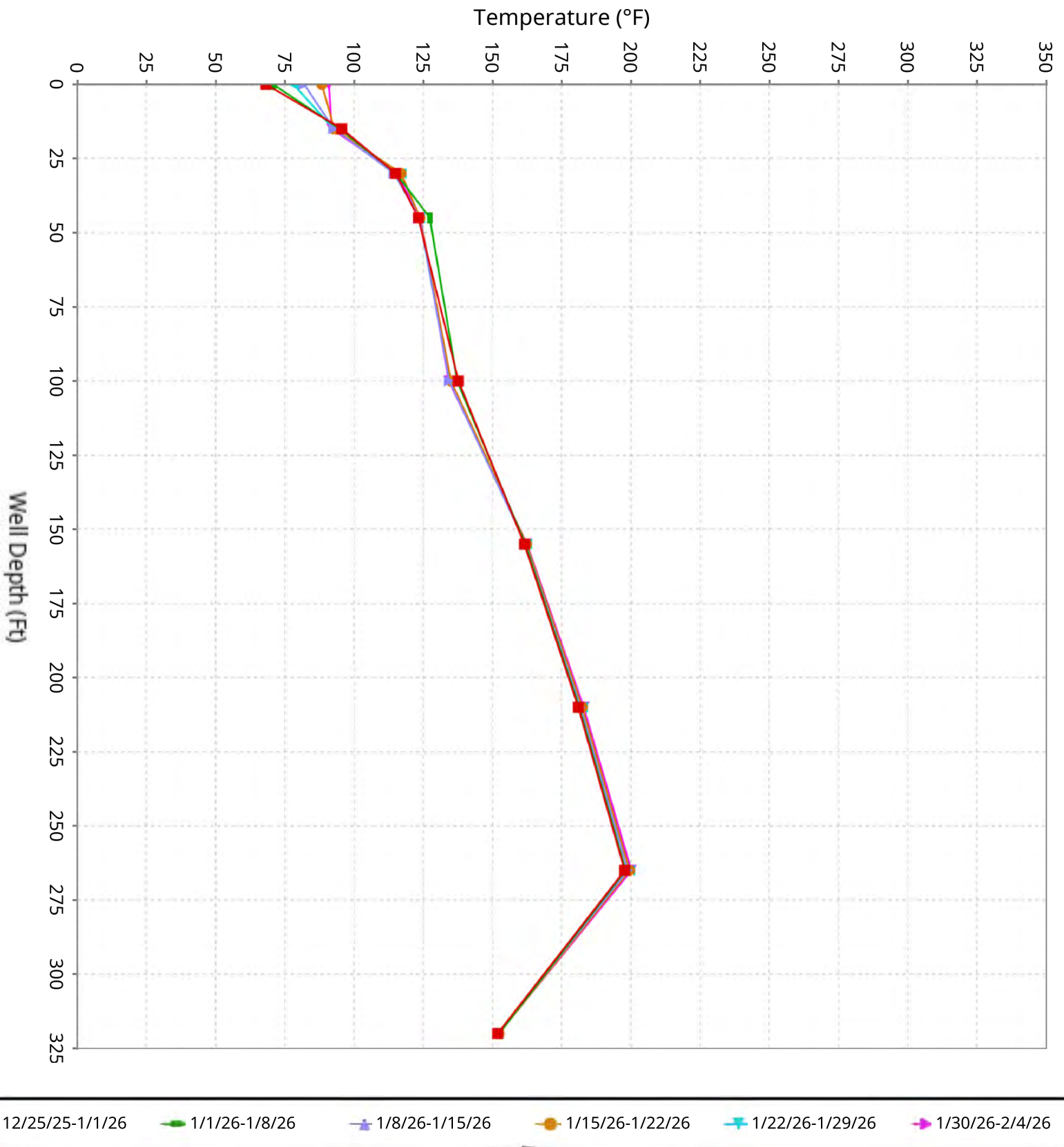
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-21

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



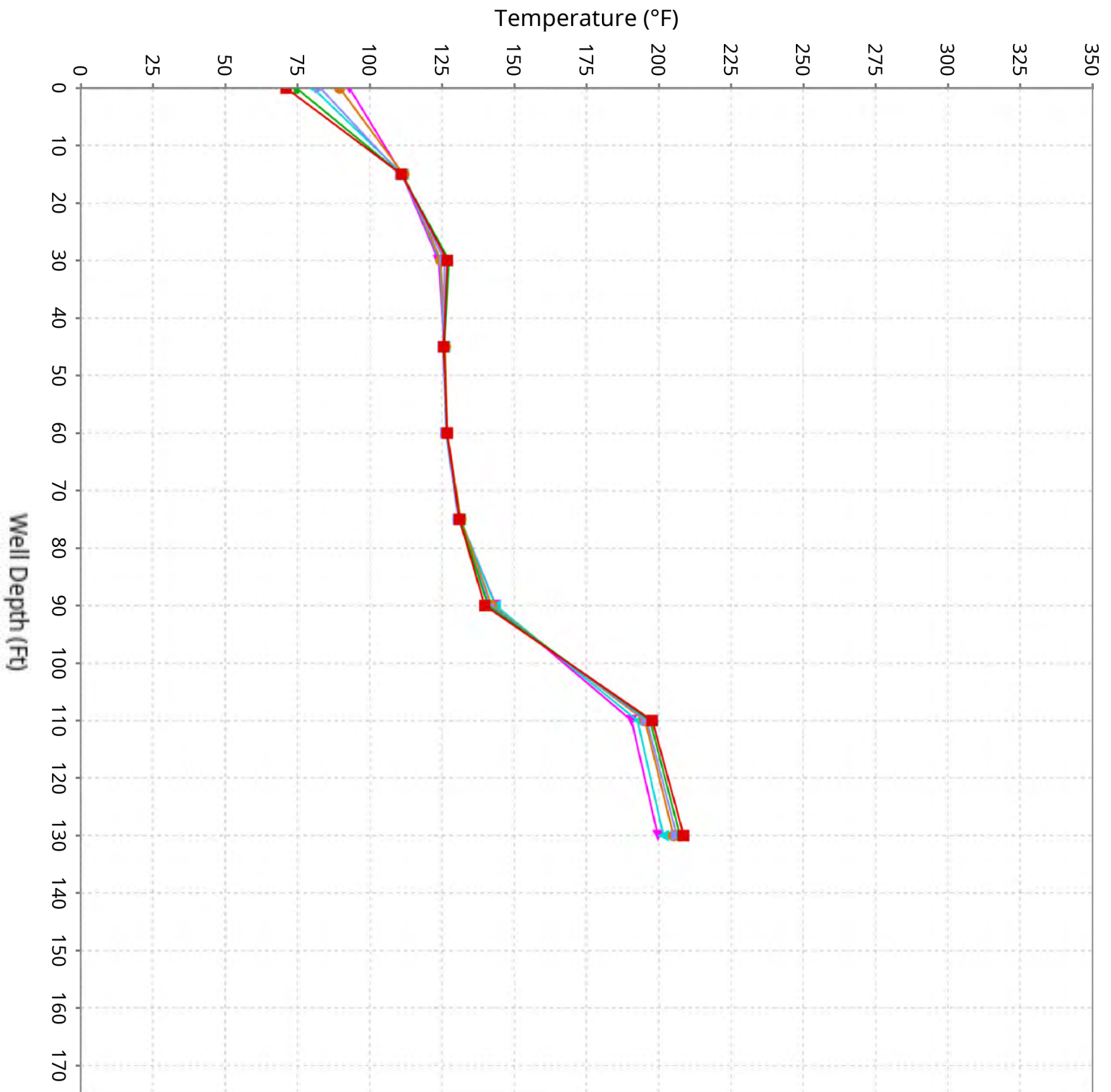
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-24

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



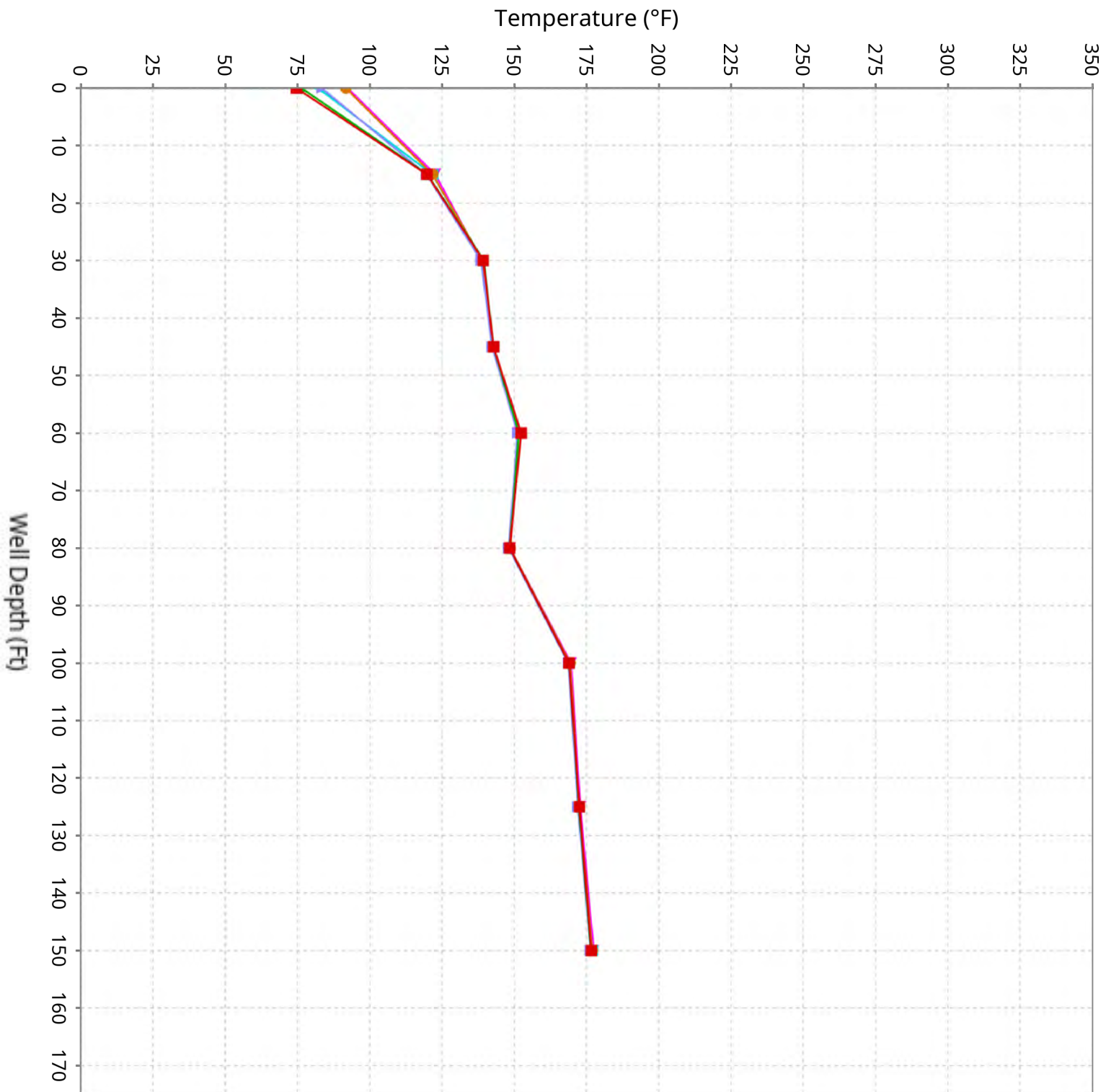
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-25

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



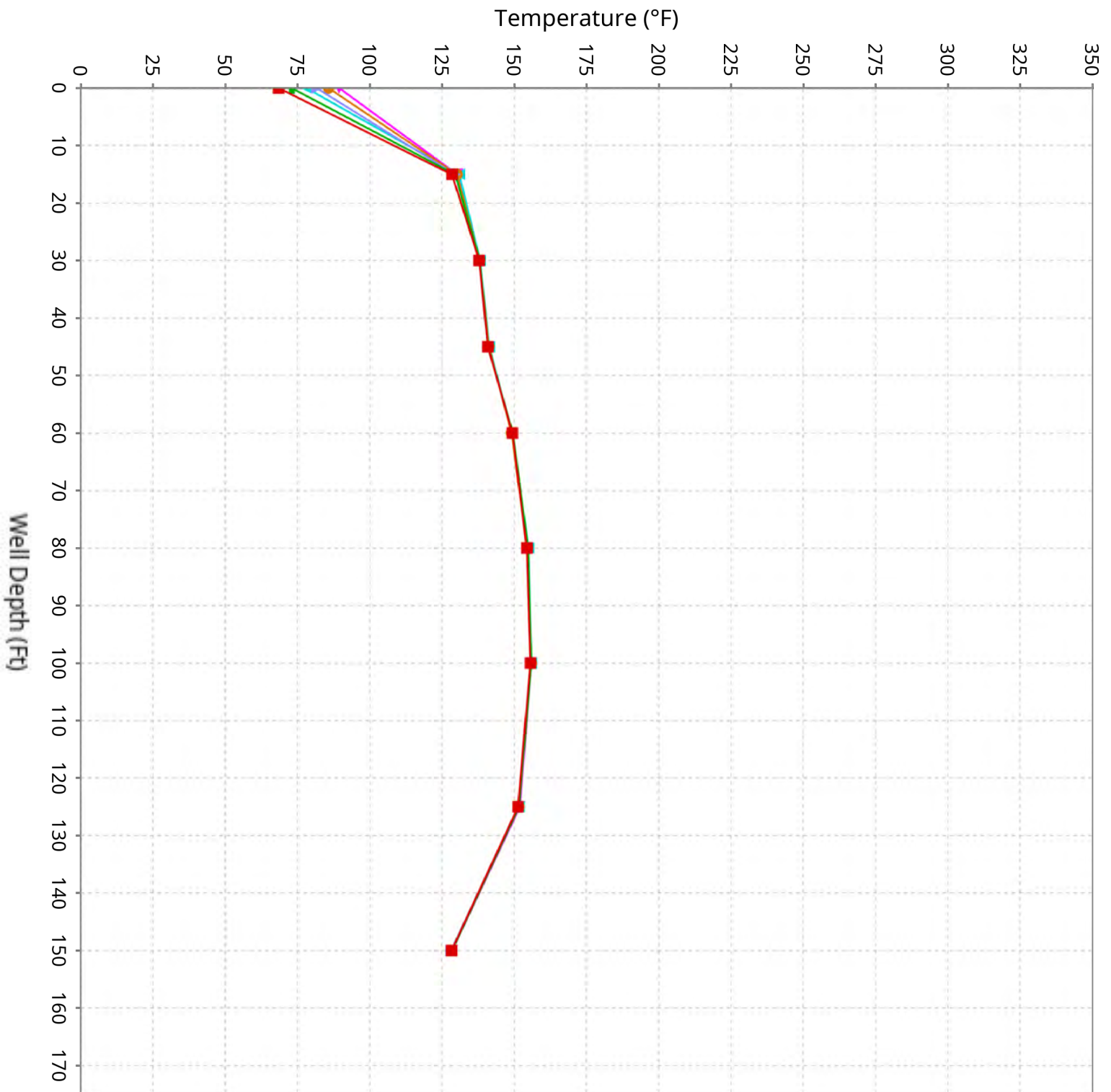
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-26

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



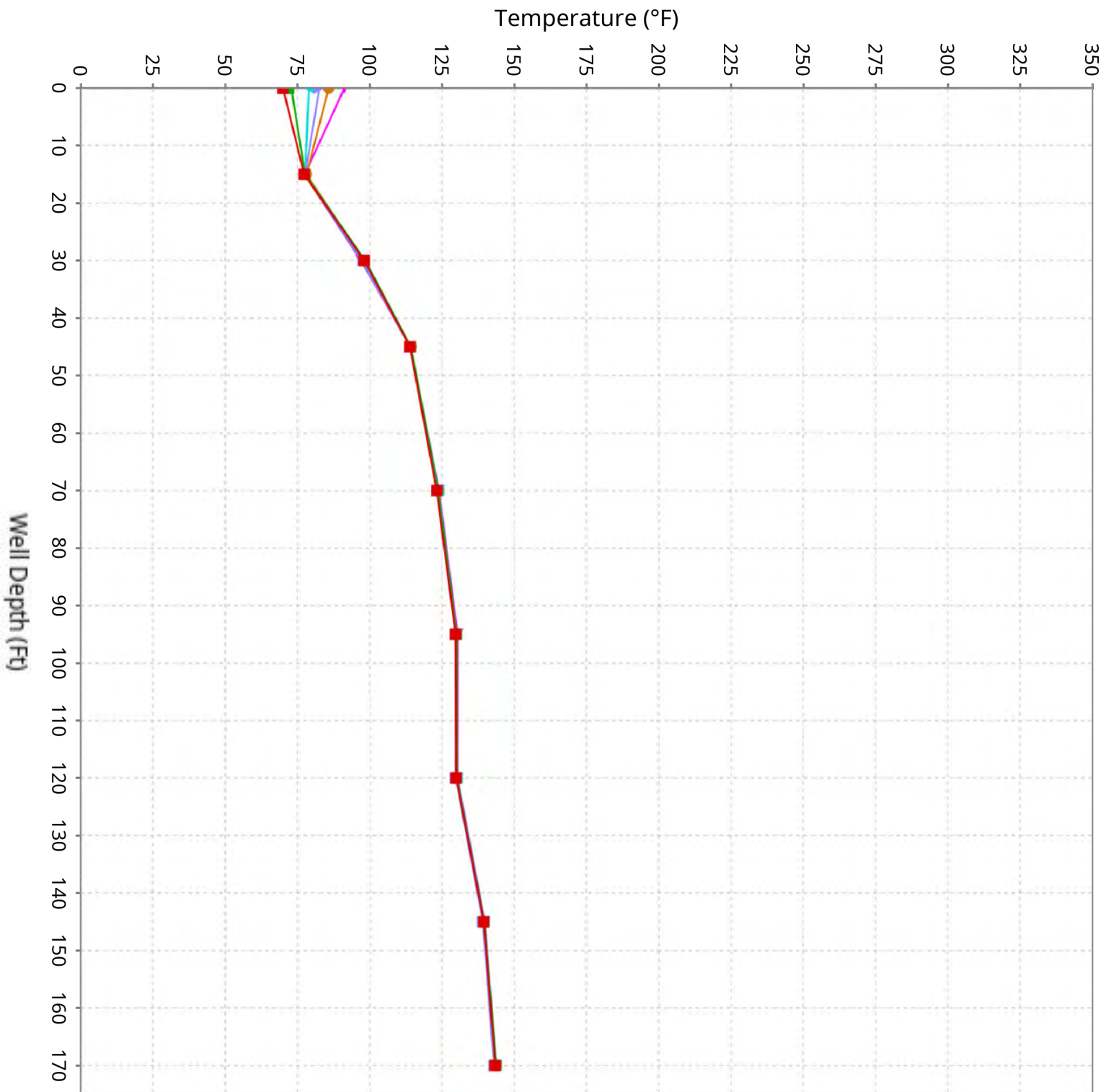
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-27

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



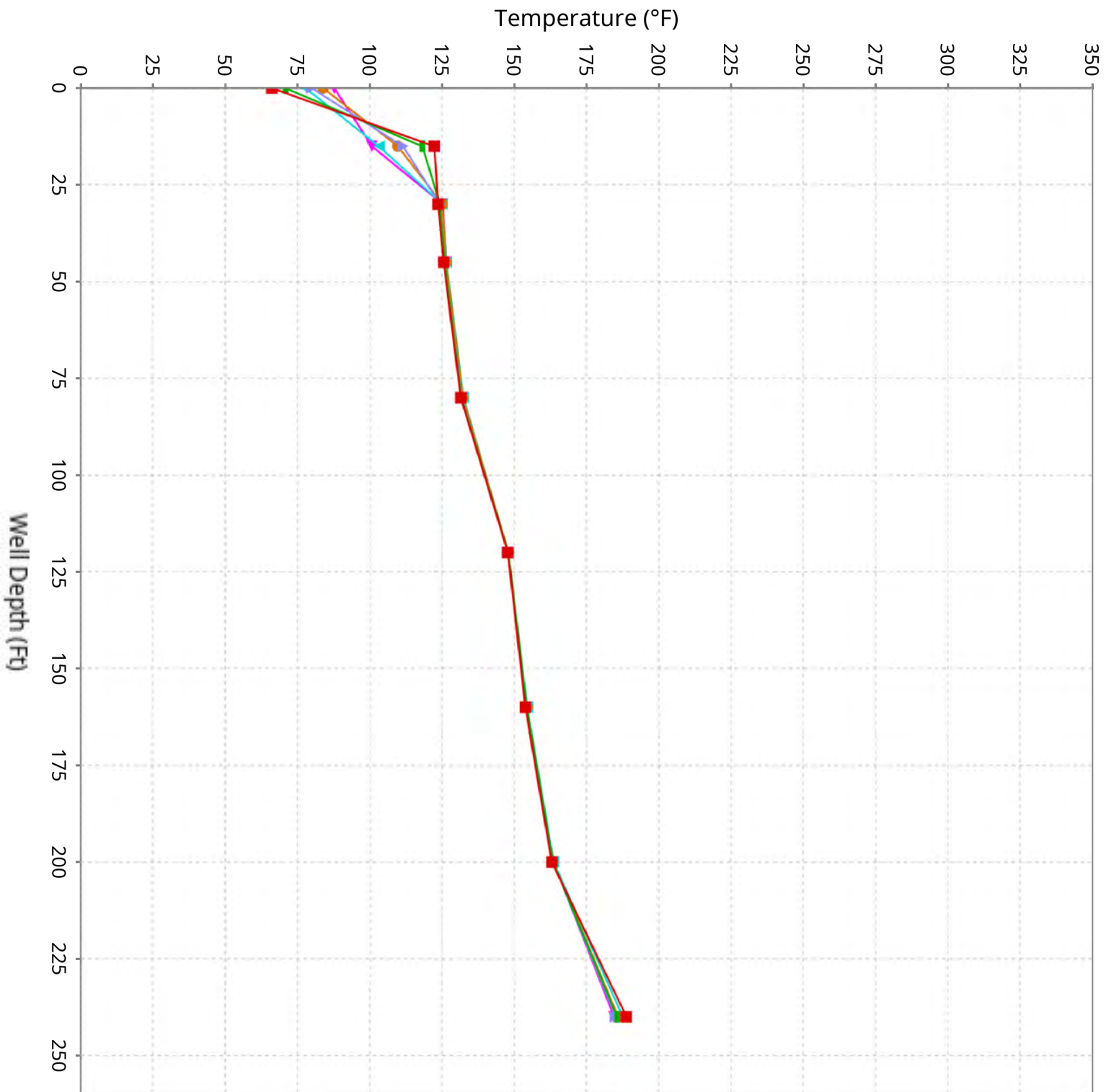
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-28

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



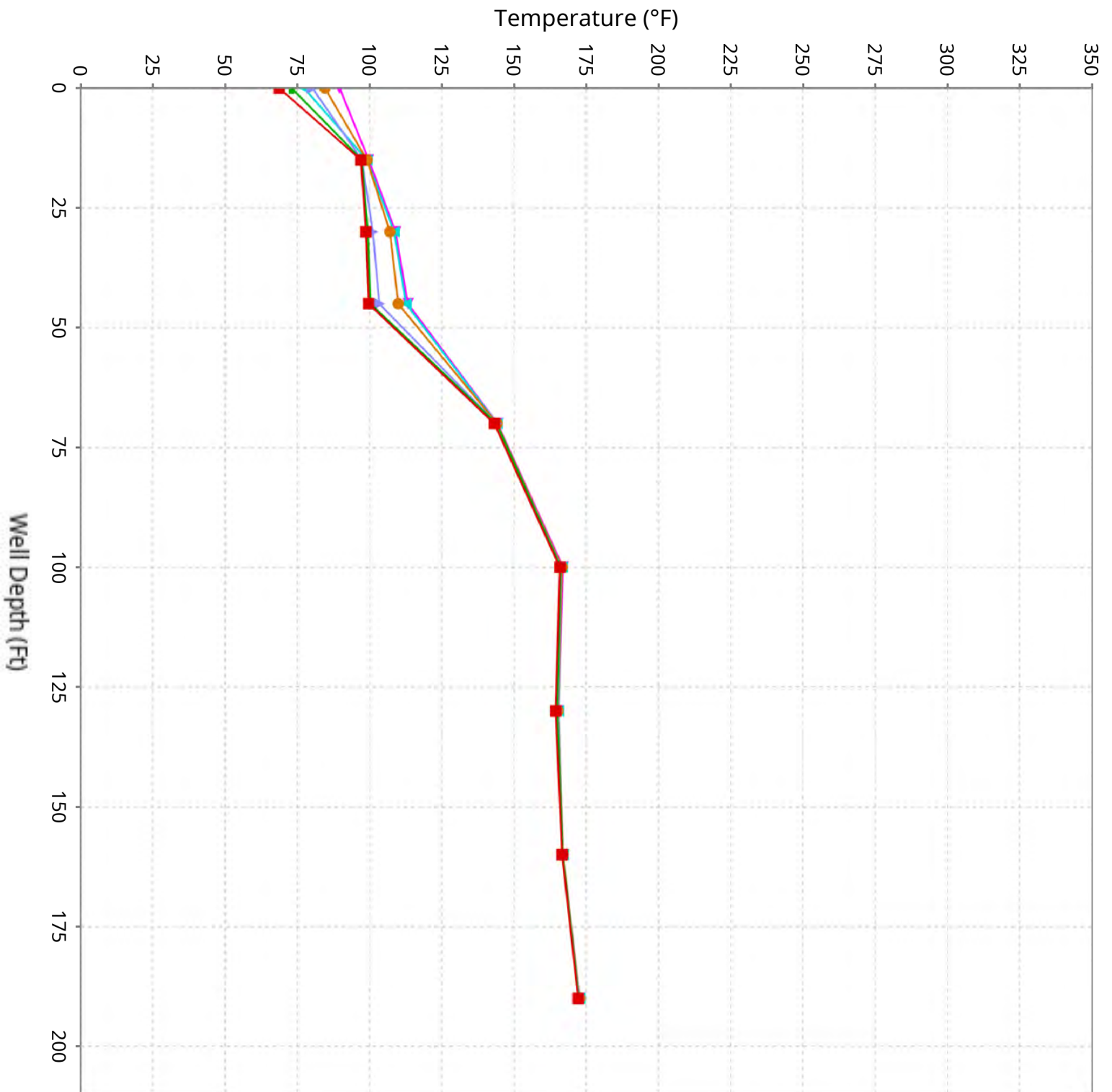
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-29

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



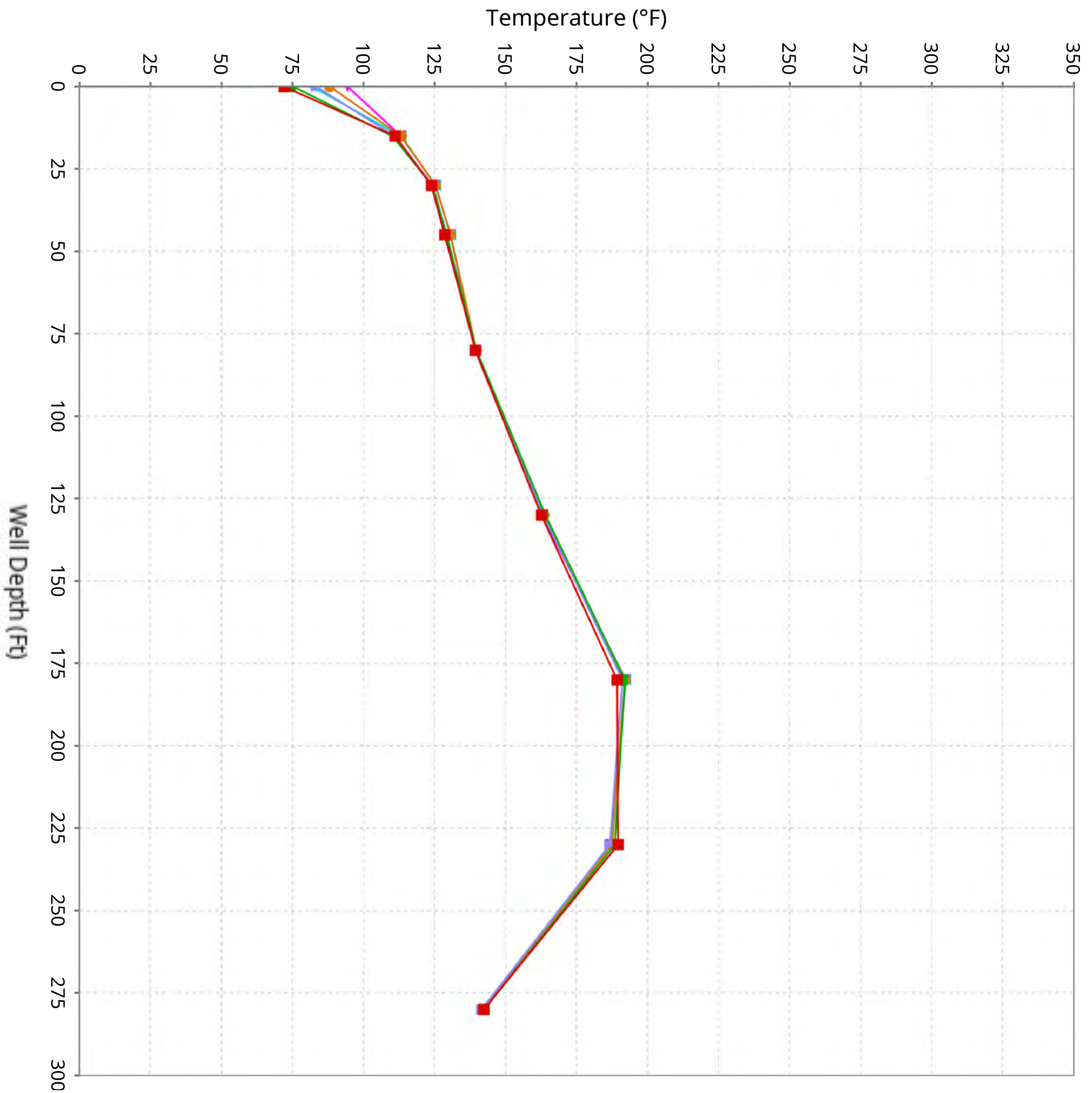
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-30

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



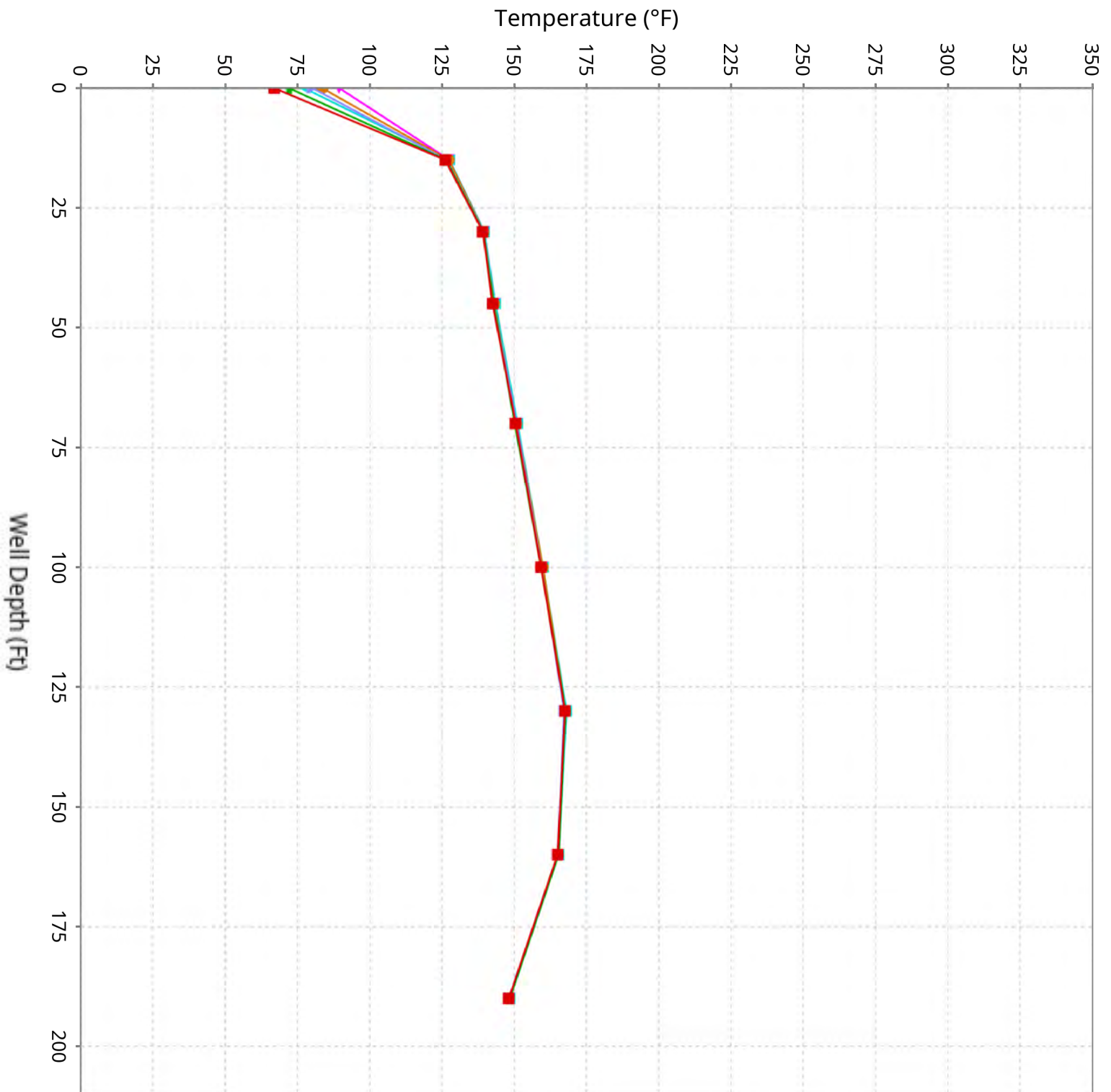
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-31

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



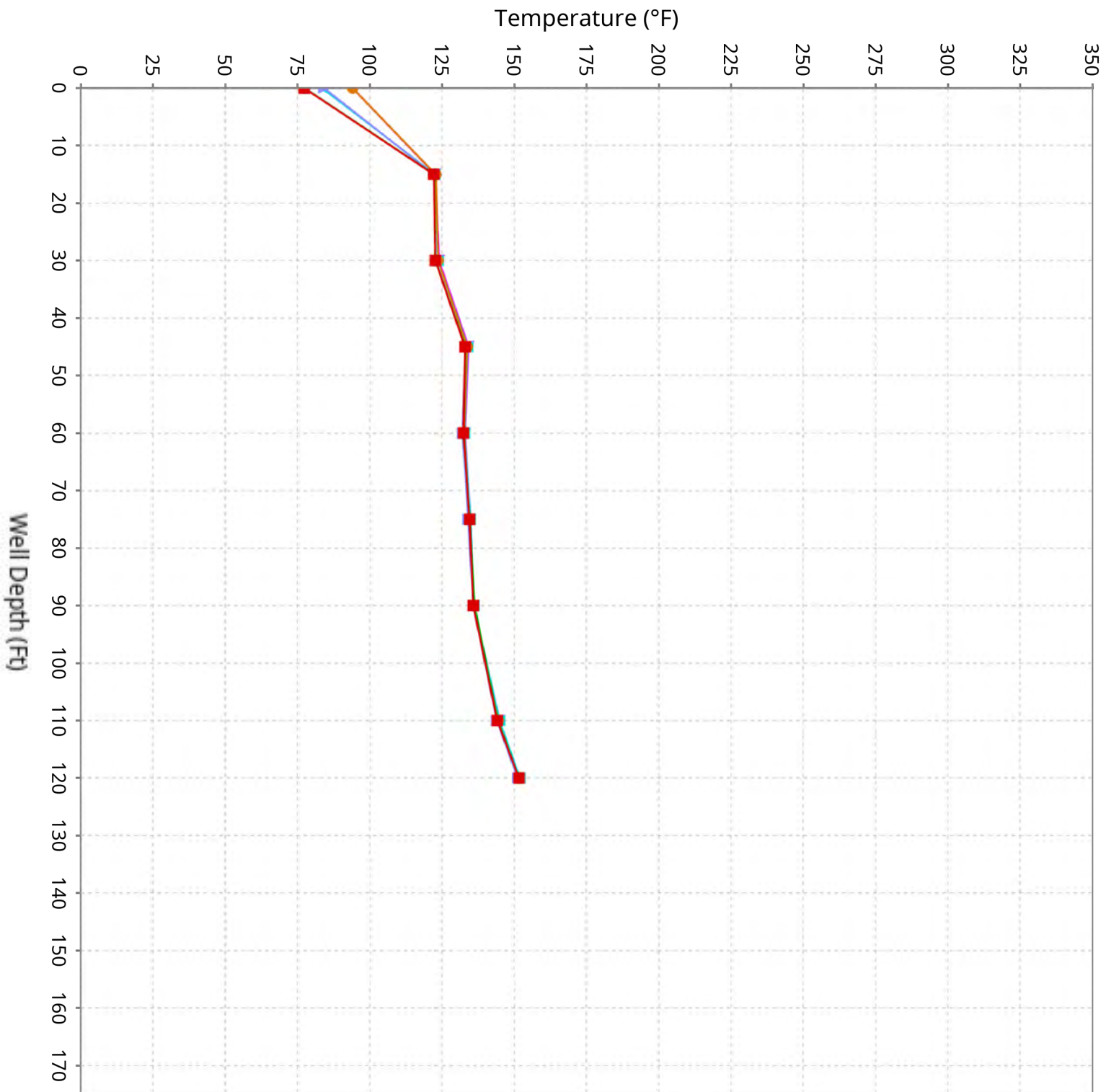
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-32

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



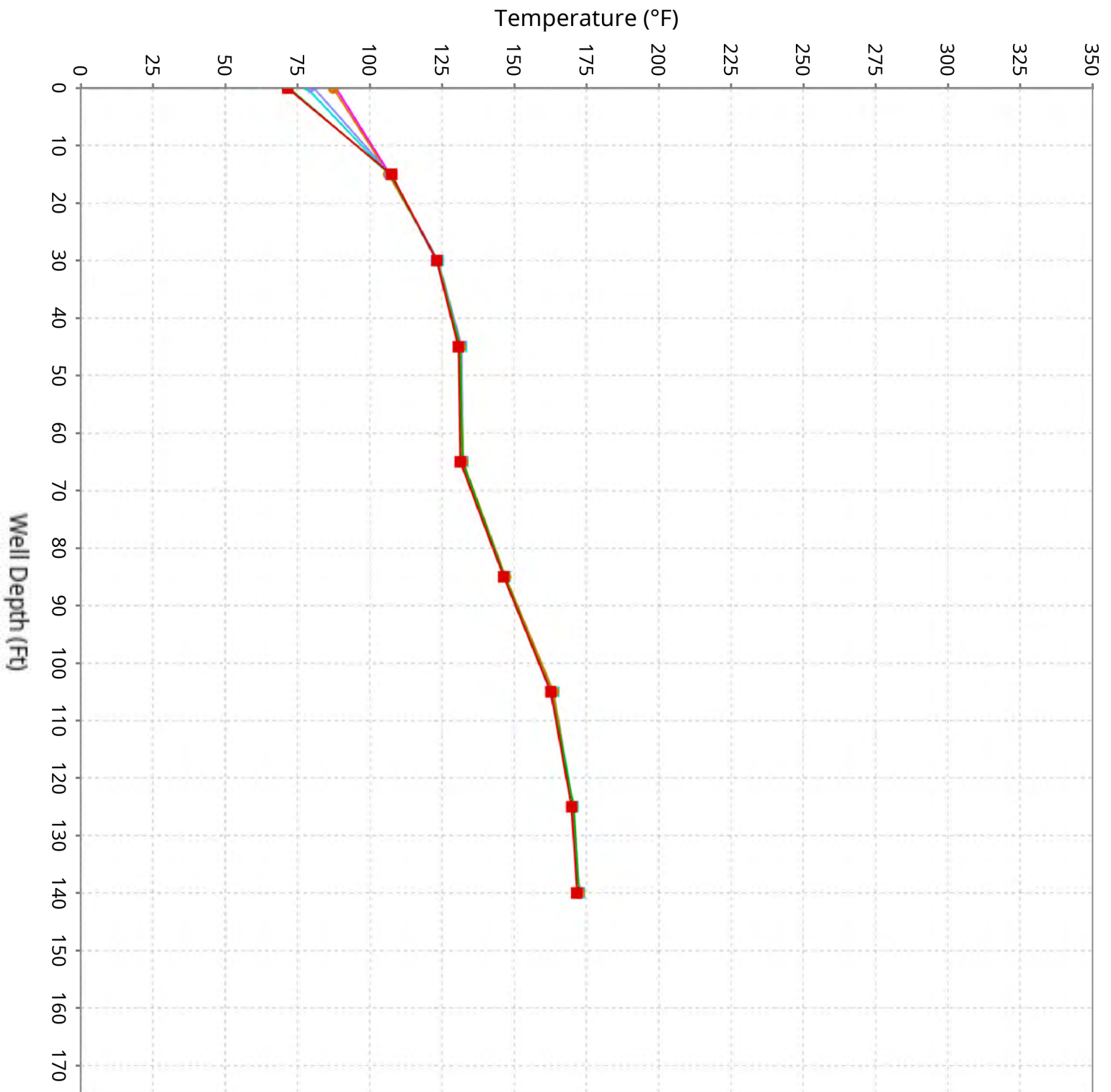
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-34

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



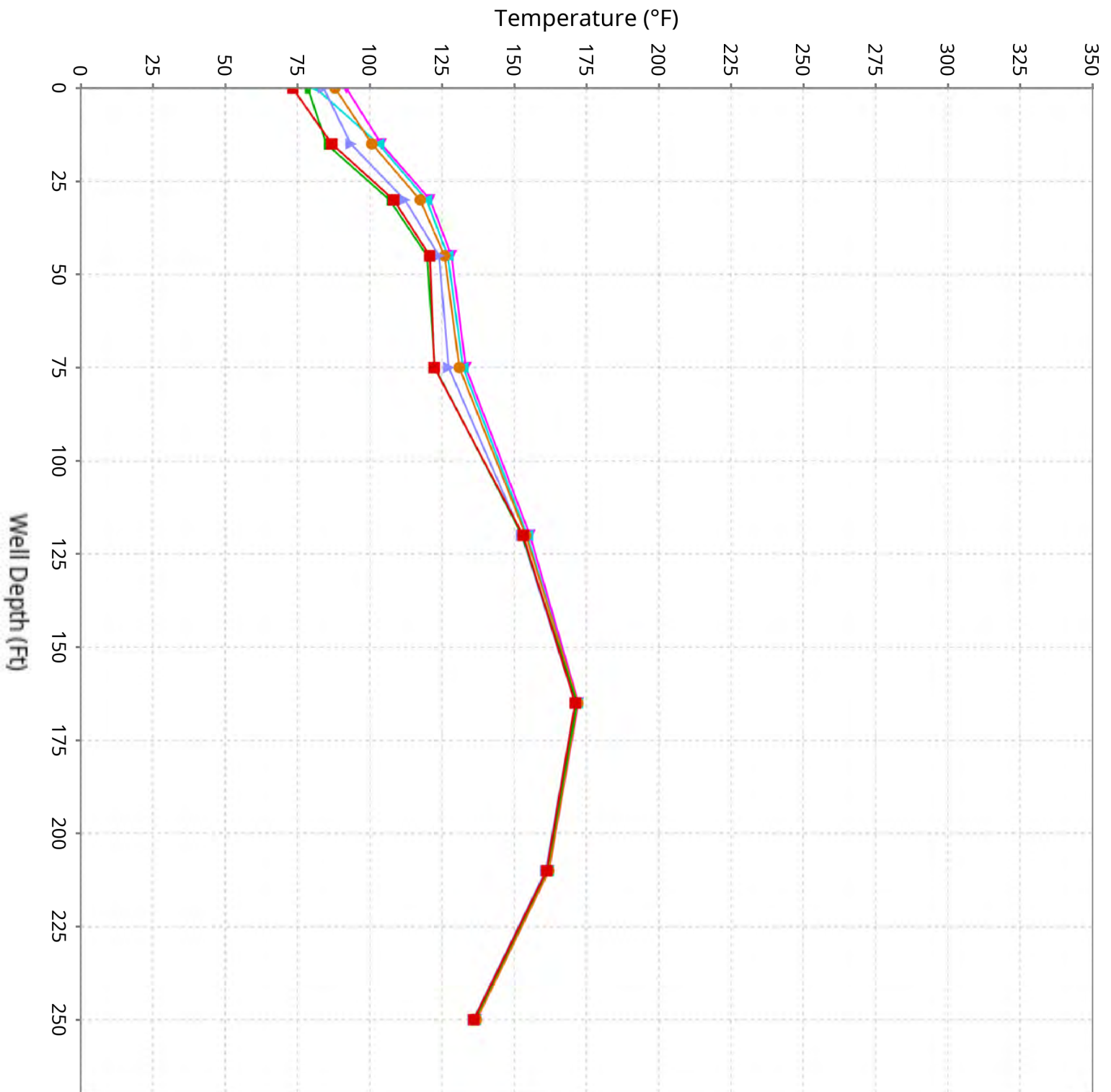
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-35

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



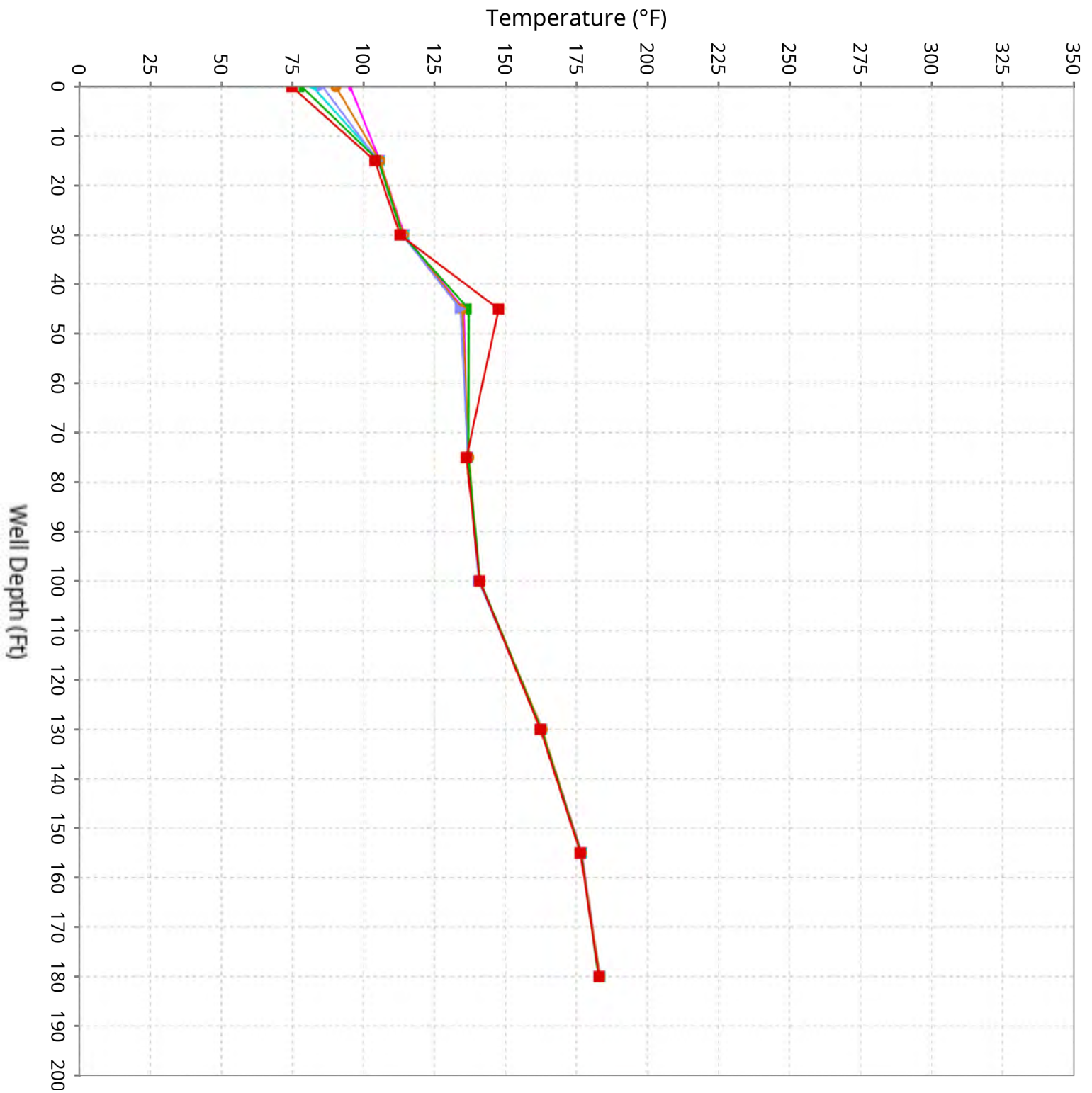
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-36

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



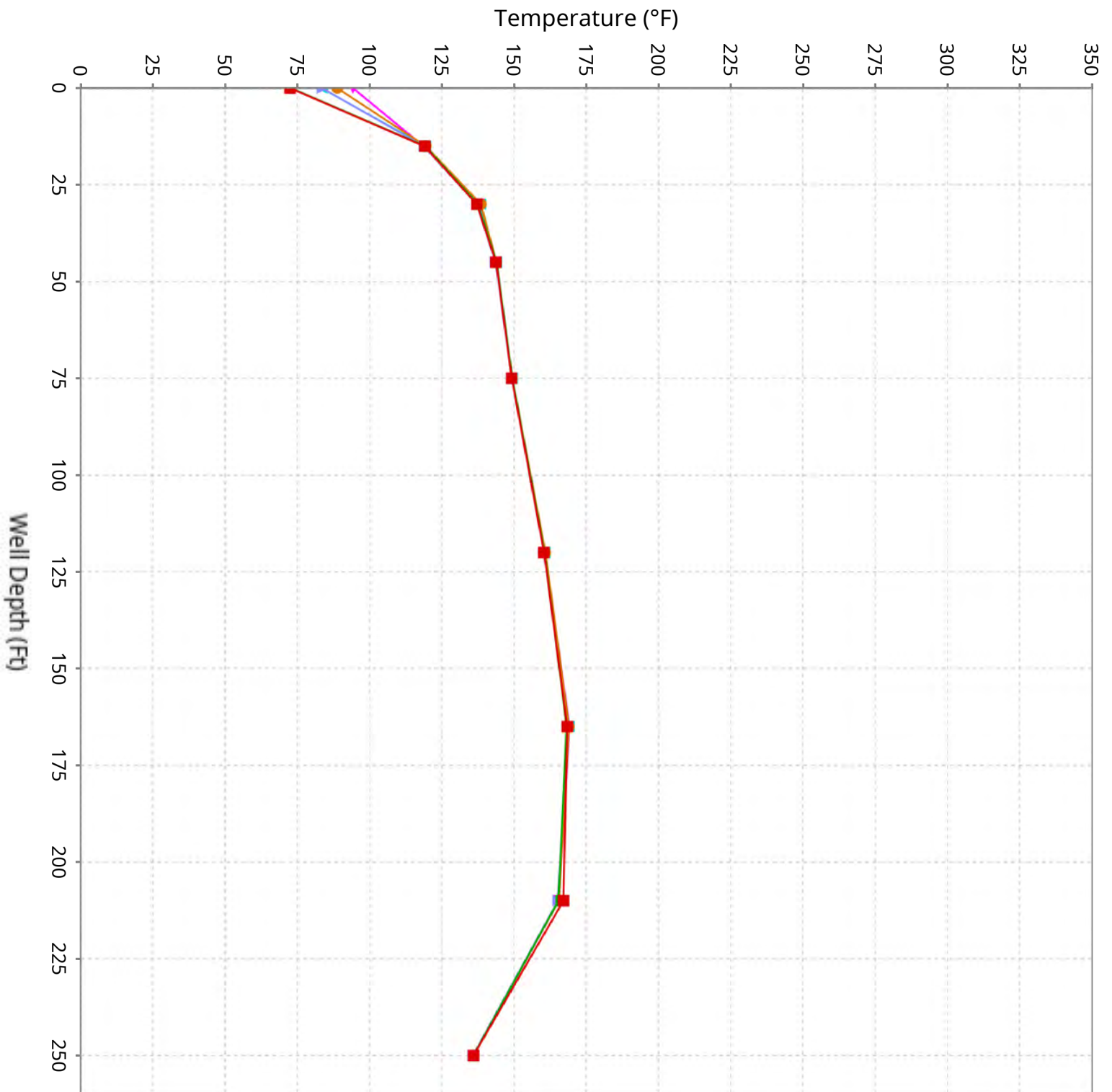
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-37

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



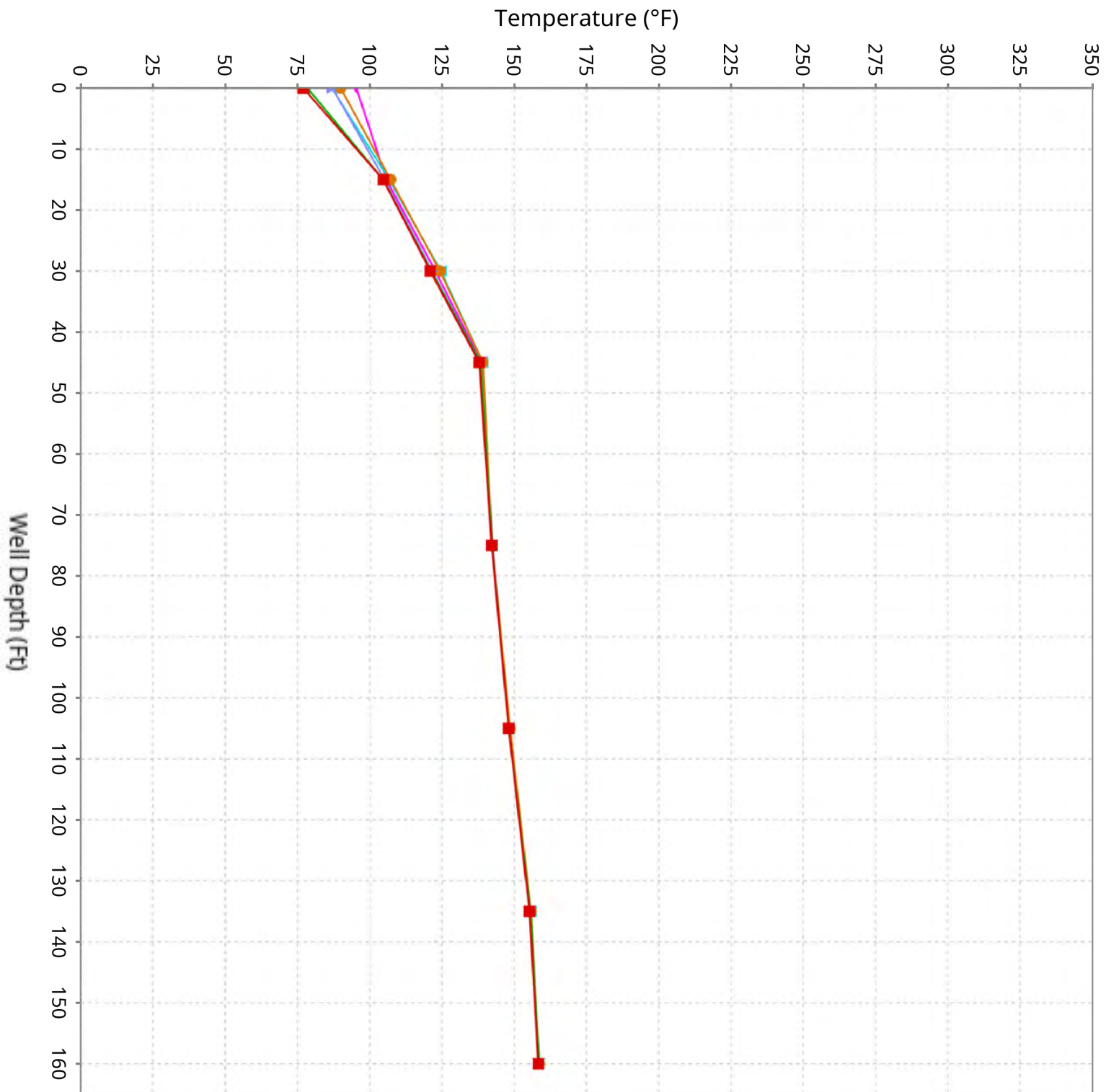
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-38

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



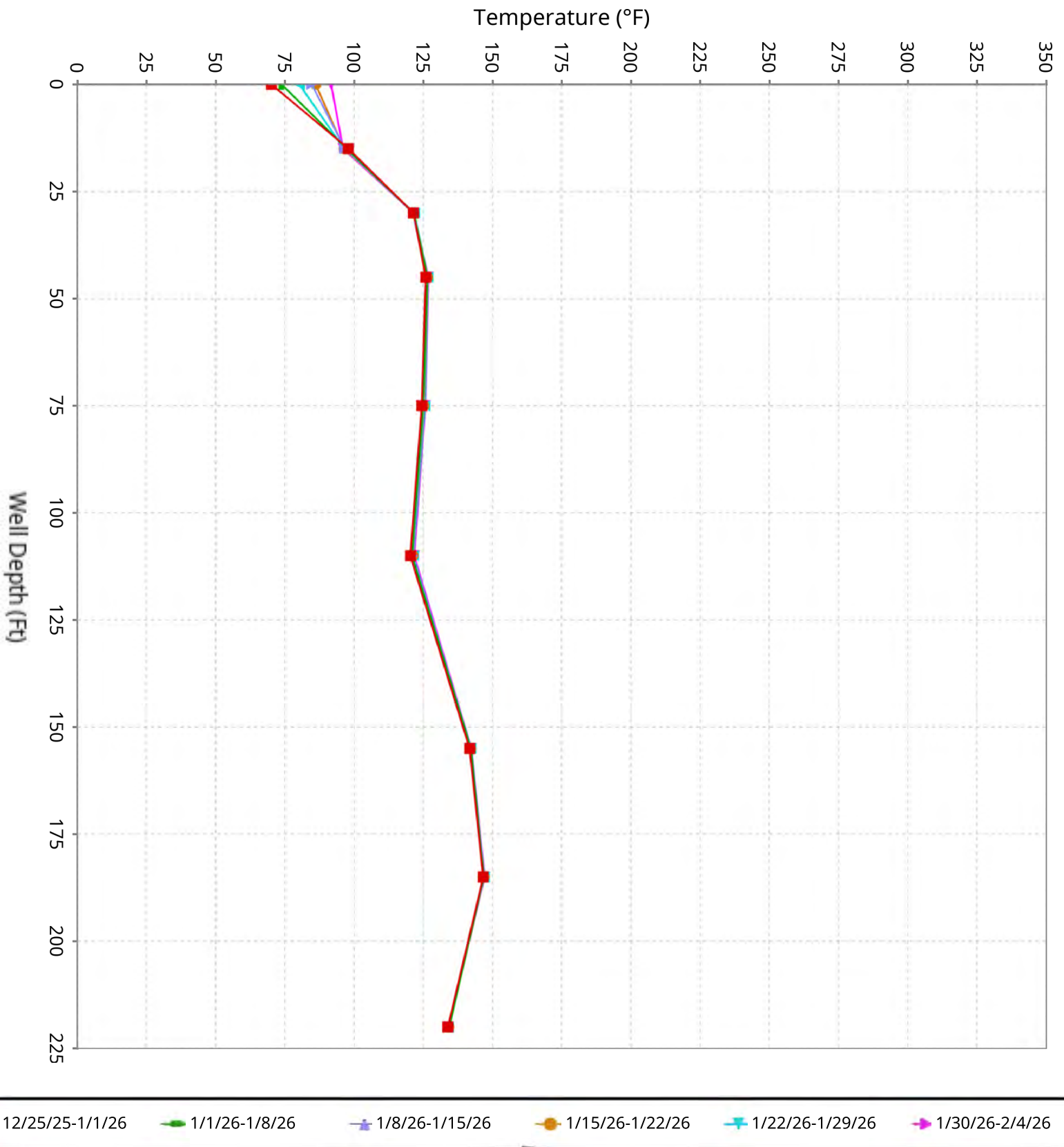
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-39

Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026

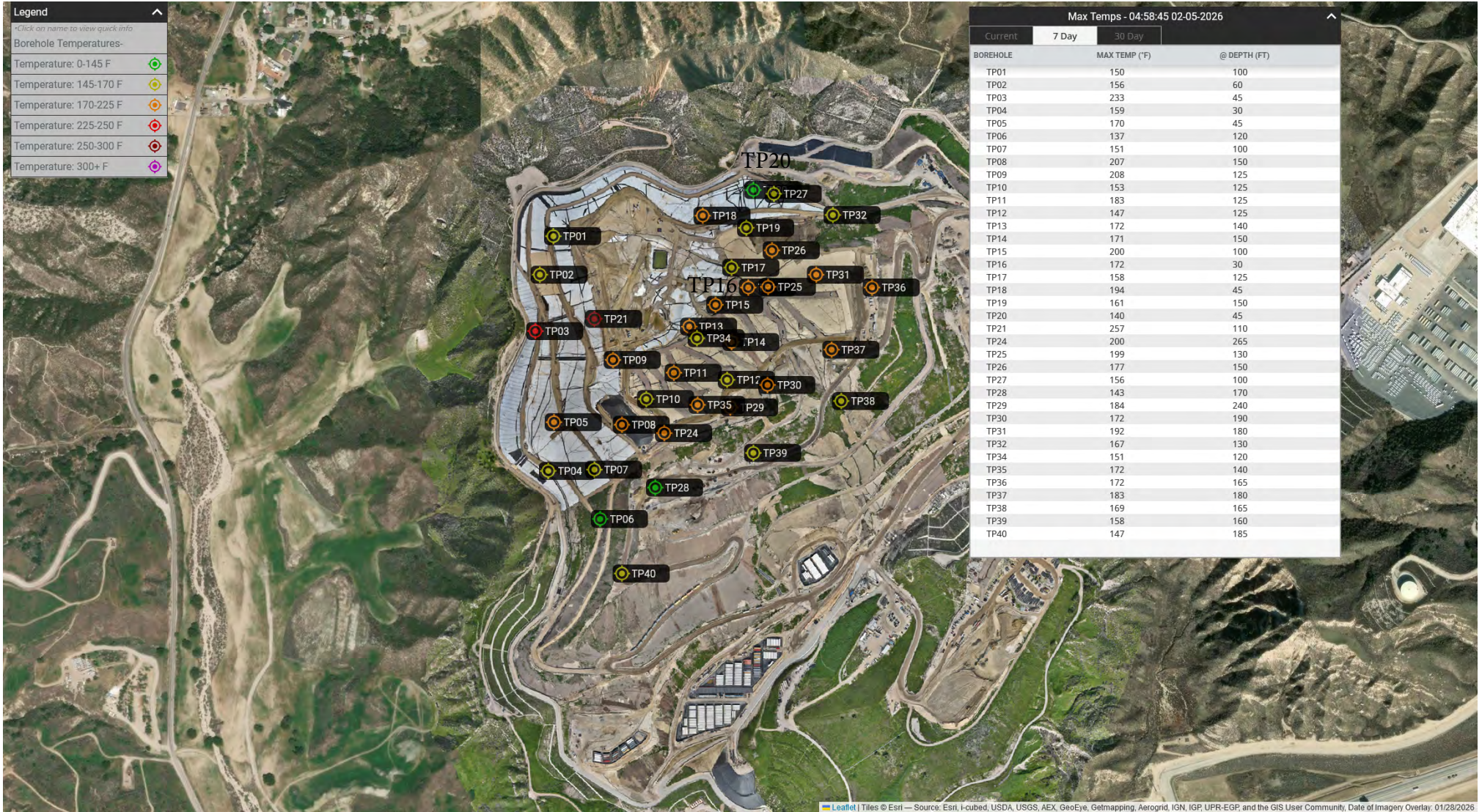


Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-40

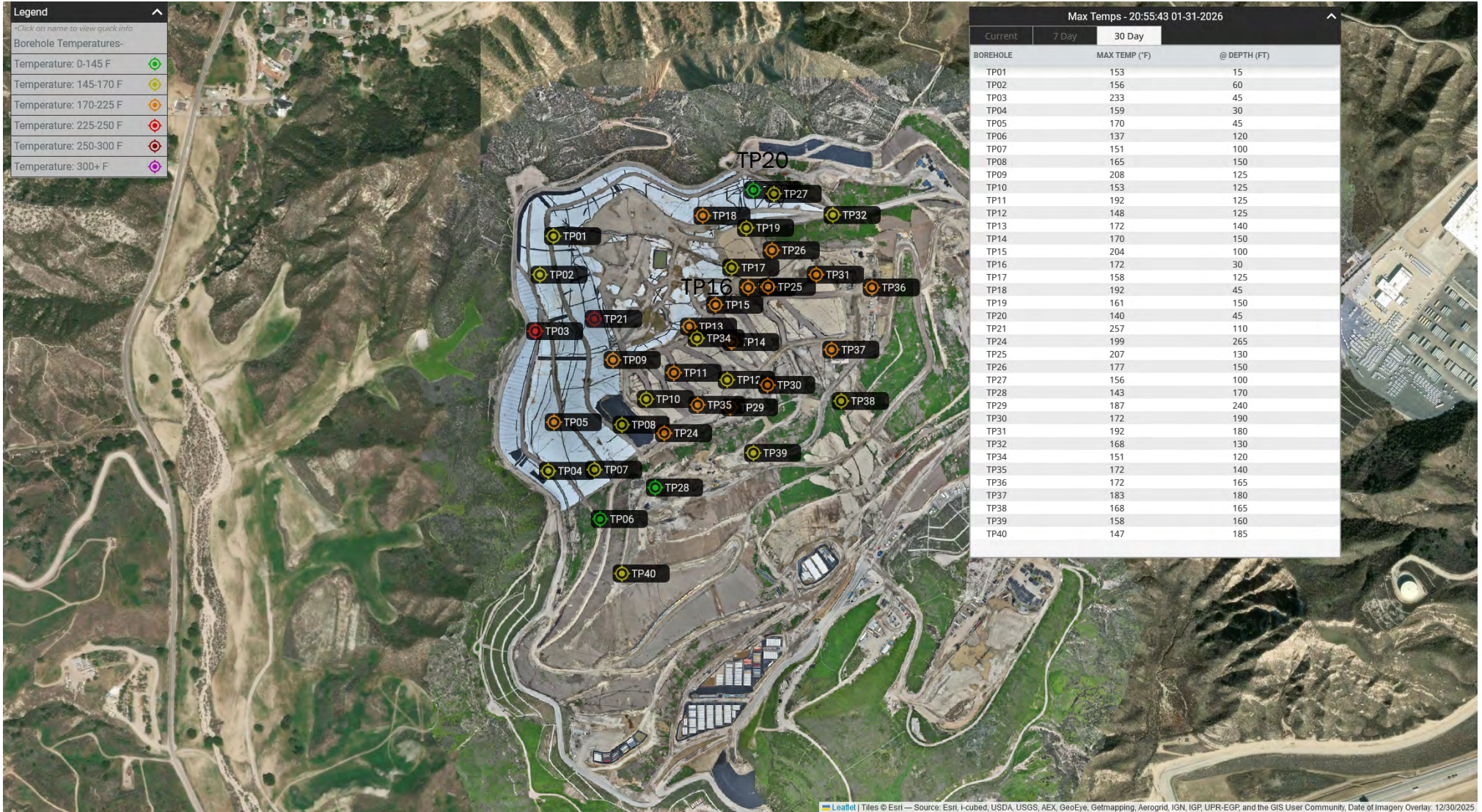
Maximum data for 12/25/2025 to 2/4/2026



Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill

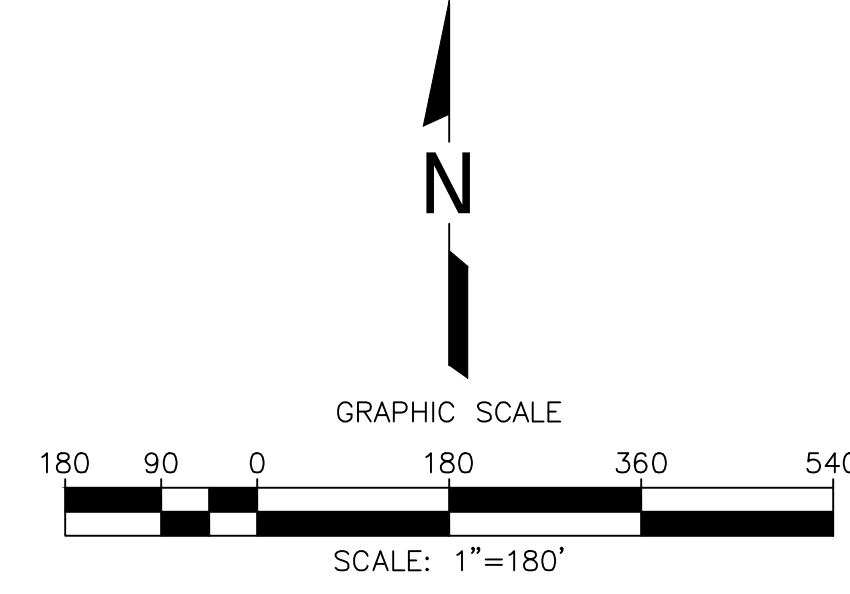
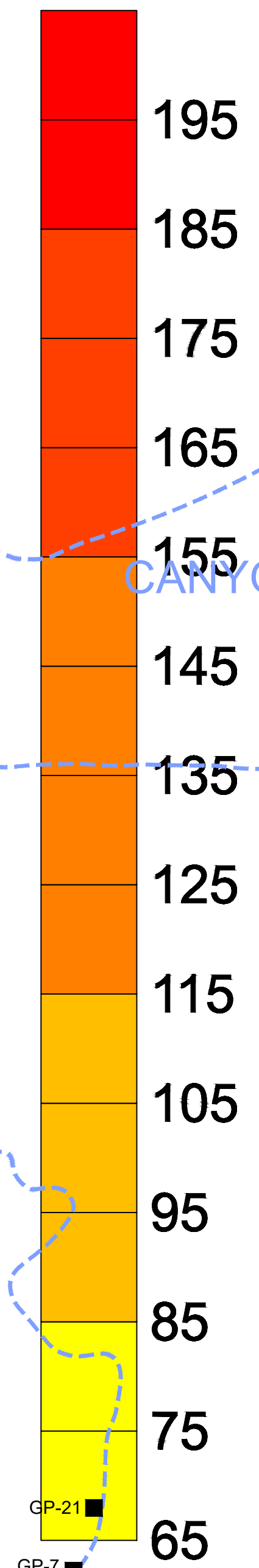
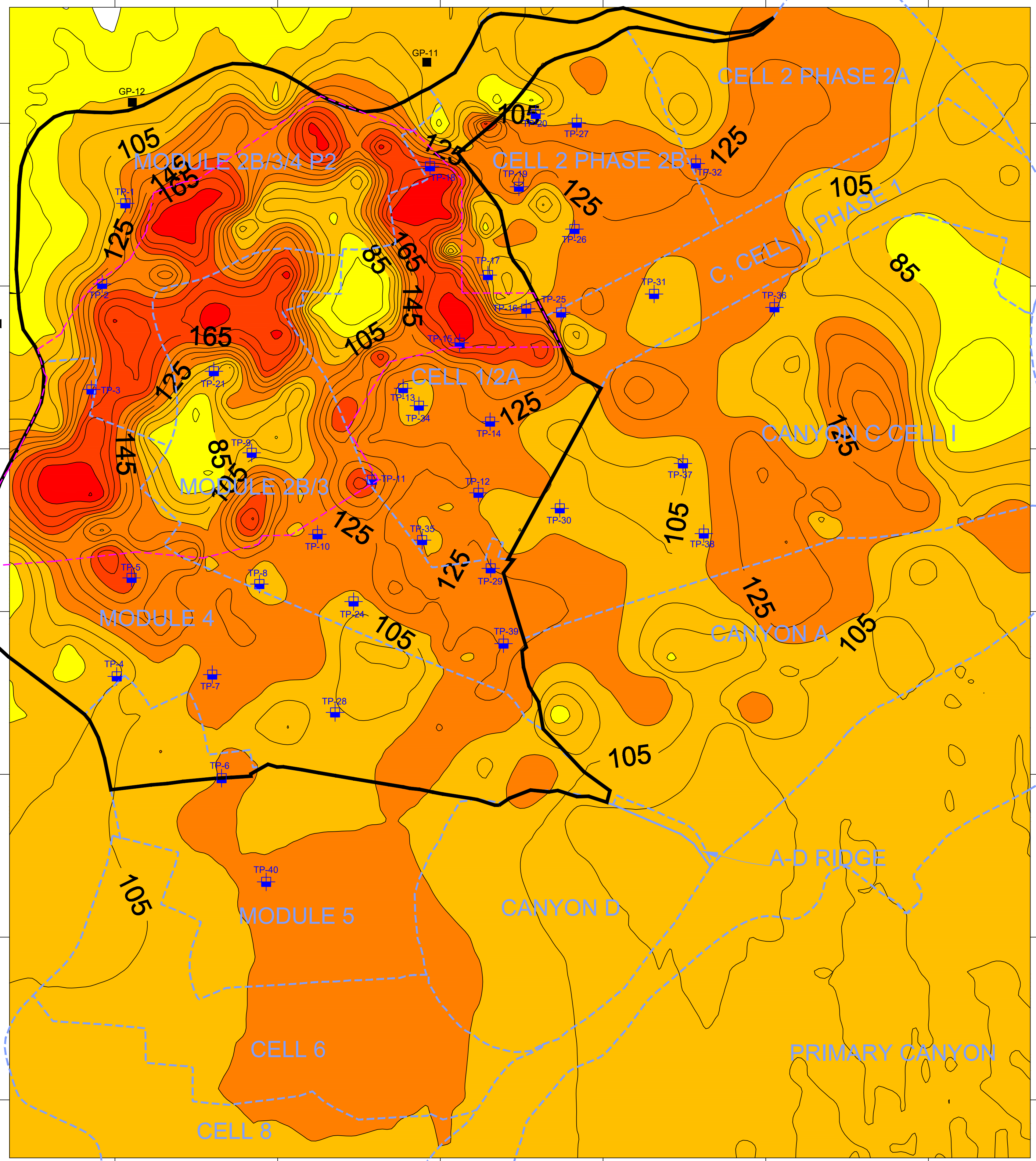


Thirty Day Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita



ATTACHMENT C

1982000
1981500
1981000
1980500
1980000
1979500
1979000



LEGEND

- EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A
- GP-XX EXISTING PERIMETER MIGRATION PROBE
- + TP-XX EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE

NO.	REVISION	DATE

SHEET TITLE: ISOTHERMAL GRADIENT MAP
JANUARY 2026

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA



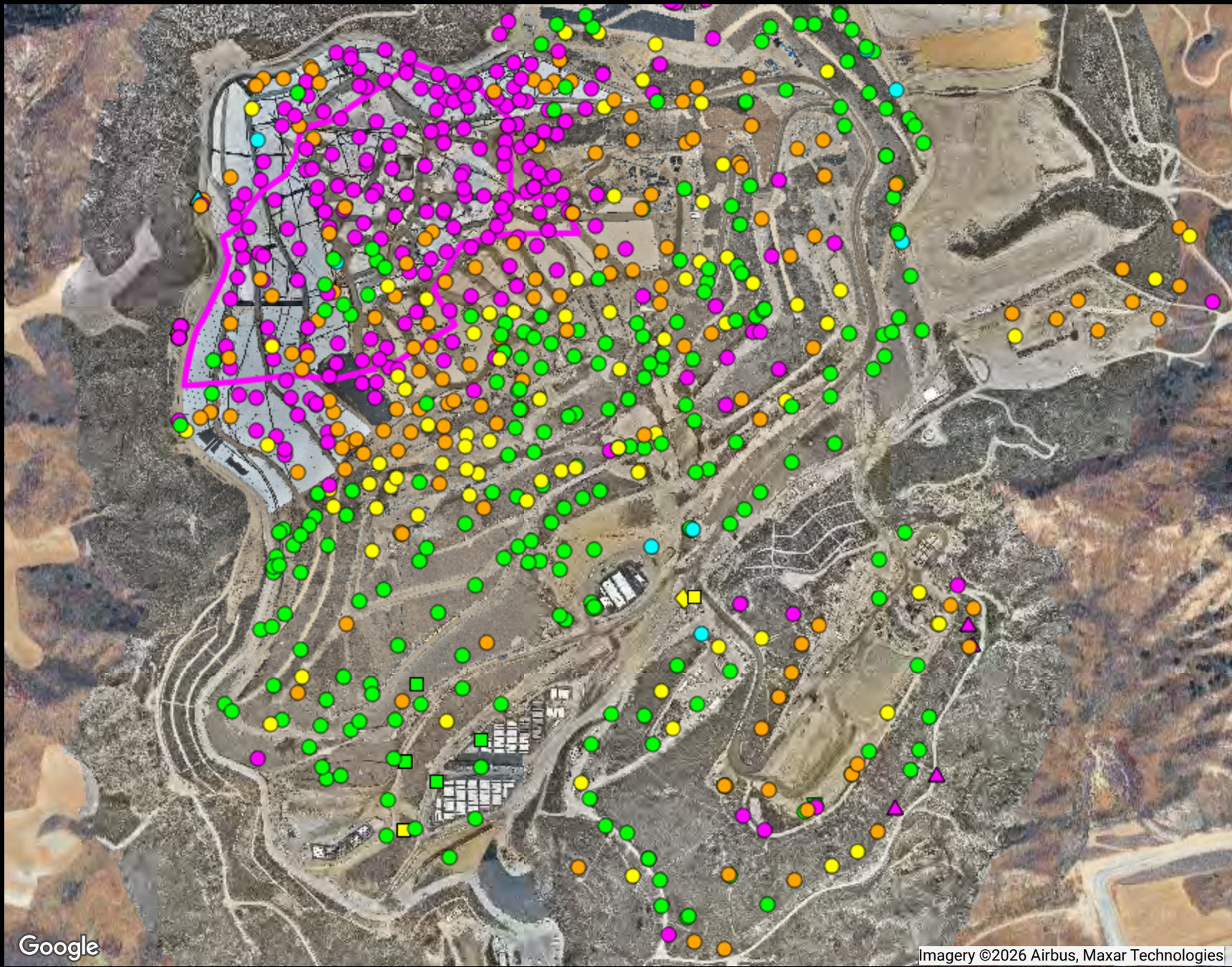
SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 ALABAMA AVE, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90808
PH: (562) 428-9544

APP. BY: SRM
CHK. BY: FJ
ACAD FILE: FJ/ENGINEERS

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

GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:
1. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

Z:\Files\Engineers\Waste_Connect\Chiquita_Canyon_LF\2026_Temp_Probe_Data\Isothermal_Gradient_Maps\01-January_2026\2026_CGL_Isothermal_Map-Jan_2026_V1.0_2026-02-10.dwg, Feb 10, 2026 - 9:58am By: smedina



Ranges Mapped

Range	# Points
>= 0 and < 0.5	295
>= 0.5 and < 0.9	167
>= 0.9 and < 1.1	93
>= 1.1 and < 1.5	253
>= 1.5 and < 101	9

Point Type Legend

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

Google

Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: MostRecent

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

Map generation date : 02/10/2026





Ranges Mapped

			#
			Points
■	>= 0	and < 20000	26
■	>= 20000	and < 50000	9
■	>= 50000	and < 100000	15
■	>= 100000	and < 999999	52

The range values noted above are in units of parts per million (ppm). Divide by 10,000 to convert these values to units of percent by volume.

Point Type Legend

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

Google

Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies

ATTACHMENT E

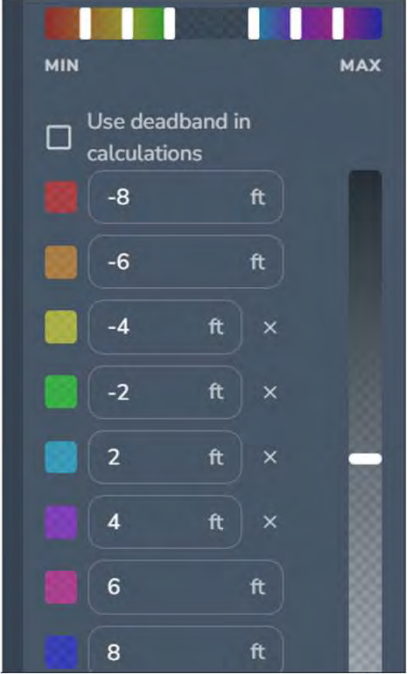
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Range Map
Parameter: H2 (mid range)
Analysis Method: MostRecent

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

Map generation date : 02/10/2026



Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach



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