

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

- Landfill Gas (LFG) wellhead temperatures in excess of approximately 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Poor gas quality (defined as methane levels of less than 30 percent) in conjunction with methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH<sub>4</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub>) ratios less than 1.0.
- The concentration of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) 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 February 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 February 2026, if applicable.

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

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

Each month, the Reaction Committee scrutinizes particular areas of the Landfill that have previously exhibited abnormal or fluctuating data, when applicable. As discussed below, despite minor variances in discrete areas of the landfill, the Reaction Committee has not discerned any meaningful trends with respect to the February 2026 data that would indicate the reaction has expanded into these areas.

### **Near CV-2344 and CV-2346**

Well CV-2344 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated data-driven boundary. This well recorded LFG wellhead temperatures in the range of 160 to 165 degrees F during February. The LFG quality at CV-2344 was variable, with methane concentrations of 13 and 24 percent during February, indicating that, while methanogenic activity is suppressed, there is methane production occurring around this well. The H<sub>2</sub> concentration measured during February was 10.4 percent. The maximum in-situ waste temperatures recorded in nearby TP-05 during February were less than 167 degrees F.

Well CV-2346 is positioned approximately 100 feet south of CV-2344. This well recorded LFG wellhead temperatures around 178 degrees F during February, which is a substantial increase from the values measured during prior months. The LFG quality at CV-2346 was poor, with methane concentrations less than 10 percent during February. The H<sub>2</sub> concentration measured during February was 14 percent. The well is equipped with an operating pump and the abrupt increase in heat may be attributed to dewatering activities. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee will be closely monitoring future data from this well to determine if these trends continue and if so, whether they are attributable to dewatering activities.

The Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of CV-2344 and CV-2346 is warranted at this time.

## Subareas Within the Data-Driven Reaction Area Boundary

As depicted on the isothermal gradient range maps that are included as **Attachment C** of this monthly Reaction Area Determination Report, the 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 H<sub>2</sub> content at select wells within these subareas.

## TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

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

The three deepest thermocouples within TP-8 (100-foot, 125-foot, and 150-foot) recorded significant increases in temperatures during February as compared to previous months. However, the co-located LFG extraction well, CV-24079, recorded a maximum wellhead temperature of 137 degrees F. Considering the troubleshooting and repair activities for these thermocouples reported in previous monthly reports, the Reaction Committee will continue to monitor the temperatures at these thermocouples within TP-8.

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

- TP-24: 201 degrees F at the 265-foot interval;
- TP-25: 199 degrees F at the 130-foot interval;
- TP-26: 177 degrees F at the 150-foot interval;
- TP-29: 189 degrees F at the 240-foot interval;
- TP-31: 193 degrees F at the 180-foot interval;
- TP-37: 184 degrees F at the 180-foot interval.

These thermocouples recorded relatively consistent temperatures over the previous six-week period of January 22, 2026 through March 4, 2026. The temperature increase experienced in TP-25 may be attributed to the wells and pumps in the surrounding vicinity being temporarily offline due in large

part to reduced off-site leachate disposal capacity and the ongoing deployment of the Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol (EVOH)/High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane cover. The maximum waste temperatures recorded during February at specific thermocouples in the six TMPs identified above may not be unusual within the deeper waste zones positioned 130 to 265 feet below the landfill surface. However, temperatures within this range could be potentially indicative of heat generation and accumulation affiliated with ETLF conditions when present along with changes in gas composition, excessive leachate production, changes in leachate composition, accelerated settlement, excessive pressures, and other ETLF characteristics. There is less differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these six TMPs compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the 11 TMPs within the data-driven reaction area boundary (dashed magenta line), (excluding TP-2 which has historically recorded relatively low temperatures).

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

- The four wells surrounding TP-24 (CV-24086, CV-24087, CV-24174, and CV-24175) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during February of 113 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded an average methane concentration of 37 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this Facility.
- Well CV-2319, which is immediately east of TP-25, recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during February of 136 degrees F, however, the methane concentration was particularly low, averaging only 5 percent during the month. TP-25 is just beyond the data-driven boundary as it was adjusted last month.
- Well CV-24218, which is in close proximity to TP-26, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during February of 118 degrees F and a methane concentration of 44 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 an average LFG wellhead temperature during February of 126 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 53 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 an average LFG wellhead temperature during February of 126 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 during the past month was 5 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past month was 32 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 February of 96 degrees F, and a methane concentration of 38 percent, which are not values associated with ETLF conditions.

The wells surrounding these six TMPs did not exhibit evidence of atypical heat or the LFG composition associated with ETLF conditions.

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

## HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of H<sub>2</sub> in LFG during February 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 H<sub>2</sub> content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the February 2026 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-2312, CV-2344, and CV-2346. The conditions at two of these three wells are discussed in other sections of this report. Although CV-2312 exhibited an average wellhead temperature of 164 degrees F and an average methane concentration of only two percent during February, these conditions are isolated occurrences limited to this single well and are not present in any of the surrounding wells (CV-24151, CV-24152, CV-24155, CV-2544, and CV-2546). Furthermore, the in-situ waste temperatures at the adjacent TMPs (TP-14 and TP-34) were not consistent with elevated temperatures measured elsewhere on site where the reaction is present. The average temperatures do not offer evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the remaining wells exhibiting atypical H<sub>2</sub> concentrations. As noted previously, the Reaction Committee suspects this increased H<sub>2</sub> content may be attributable to substantial dewatering being accomplished throughout the Reaction Area and may be associated with gas movement from within the Reaction Area by existing horizontal collectors in close proximity. Thus, the presence of elevated H<sub>2</sub> in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south and east of the delineated boundary. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area is warranted at this time.

## CONCLUSION

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

There was no dissenting opinion among the Reaction Committee members regarding this monthly determination. Supporting data is presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A**. The maximum temperature measurements recorded at the 40 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (both 7-Day and 30-Day values) during February are presented in **Attachment B** in graphical format. The LFG wellhead temperatures recorded at the extraction wells for the entire Landfill footprint are reflected on the isothermal gradient range map presented as **Attachment C**. The CH<sub>4</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> ratios measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment D**. The H<sub>2</sub> concentrations

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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  
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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 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026

**SCS ENGINEERS**

07224053.00 | March 5, 2026

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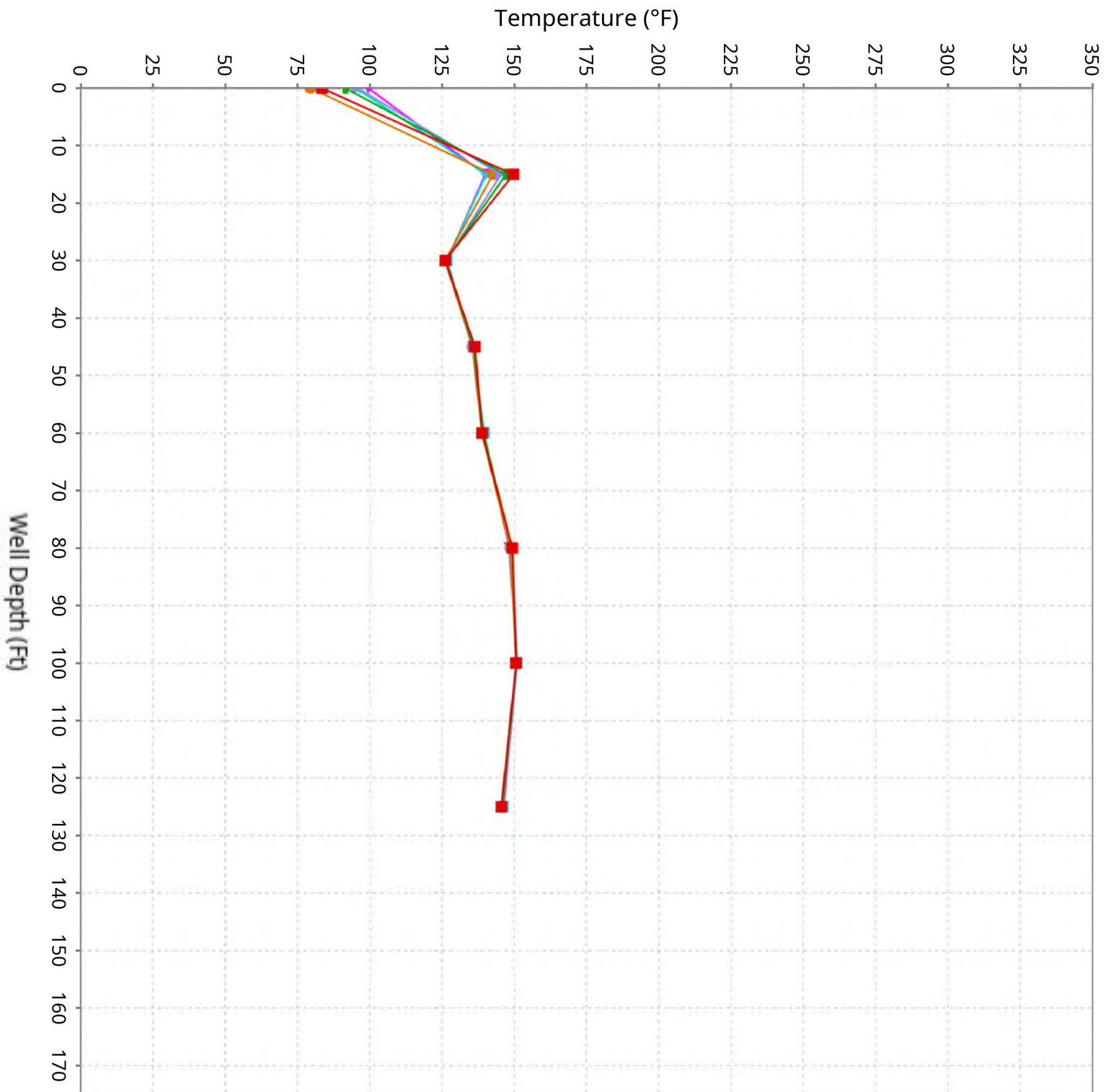
From February 26, 2026, through March 4, 2026, there was one recorded temperature decrease and three recorded temperature increases that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

Chiquita provides the following updates:

- TP-08
  - The 45-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 13°F from 142°F to 129°F from February 25th to February 27th.
  - The 125-foot thermocouple went offline on March 3rd and will be evaluated for repair or replacement within the next calendar this week .
  - The 150-foot thermocouple showed an anomalous single hour reading of 207°F on February 4th and then returned to temperatures consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  
- TP-23
  - TP-23 reported maximum values of 2508°F on February 25th, and was taken offline for pumping liquids from the probe casing prior to thermocouples being re-installed causing the single day erroneous readings.
  
- TP-27
  - The 15-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  
- TP-29
  - The 15-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  
- TP-33
  - The 15-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 35°F from 120°F to 155°F from February 25th to March 4th.
  - The 30-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 15°F from 171°F to 186°F from February 25th to March 4th.
  
- TP-36
  - The 15-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 11°F from 87°F to 98°F from February 25th to March 4th.
  - The 30-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  - The 45-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  - The 75-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.

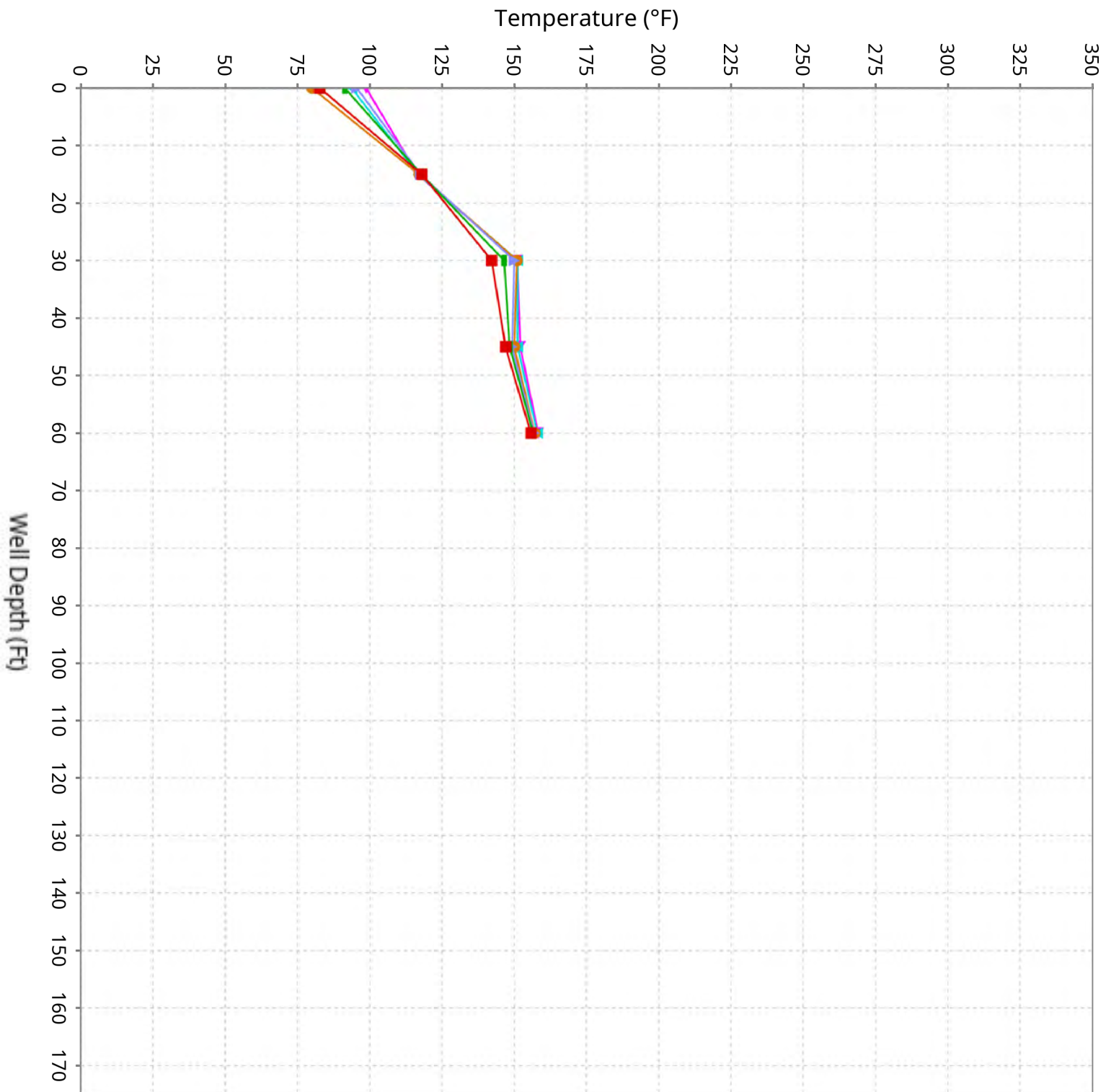
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-1

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



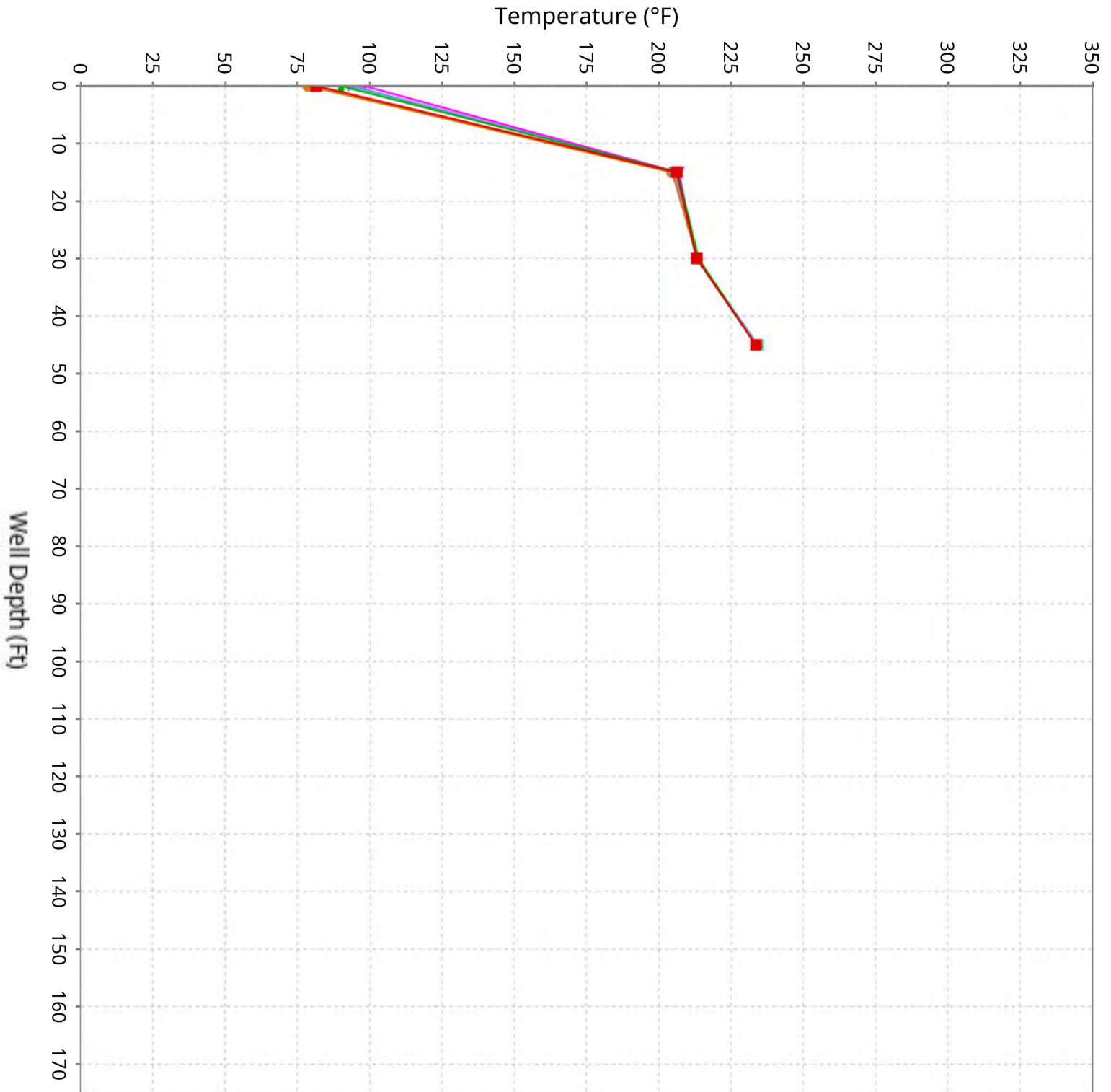
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



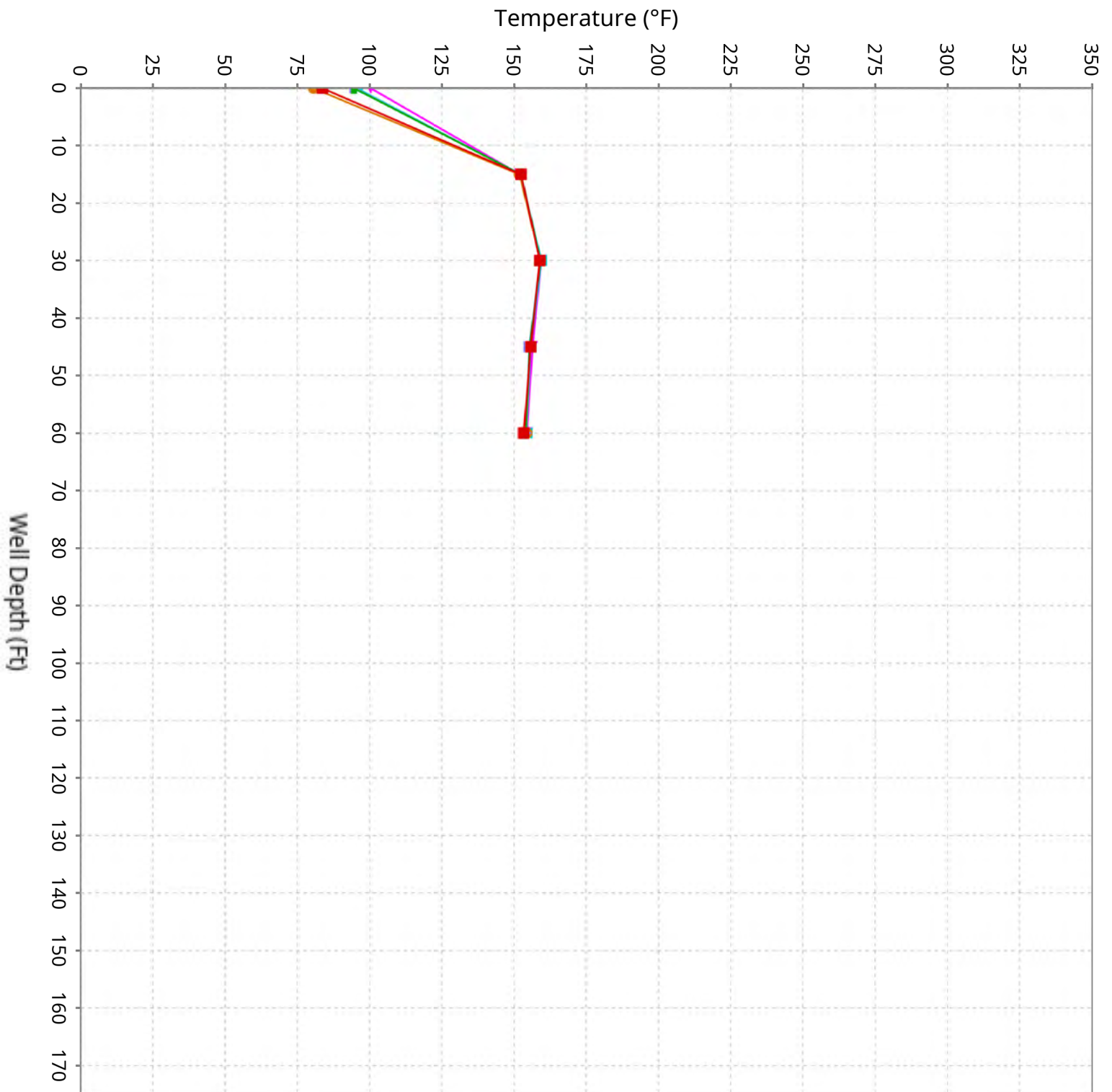
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-3

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



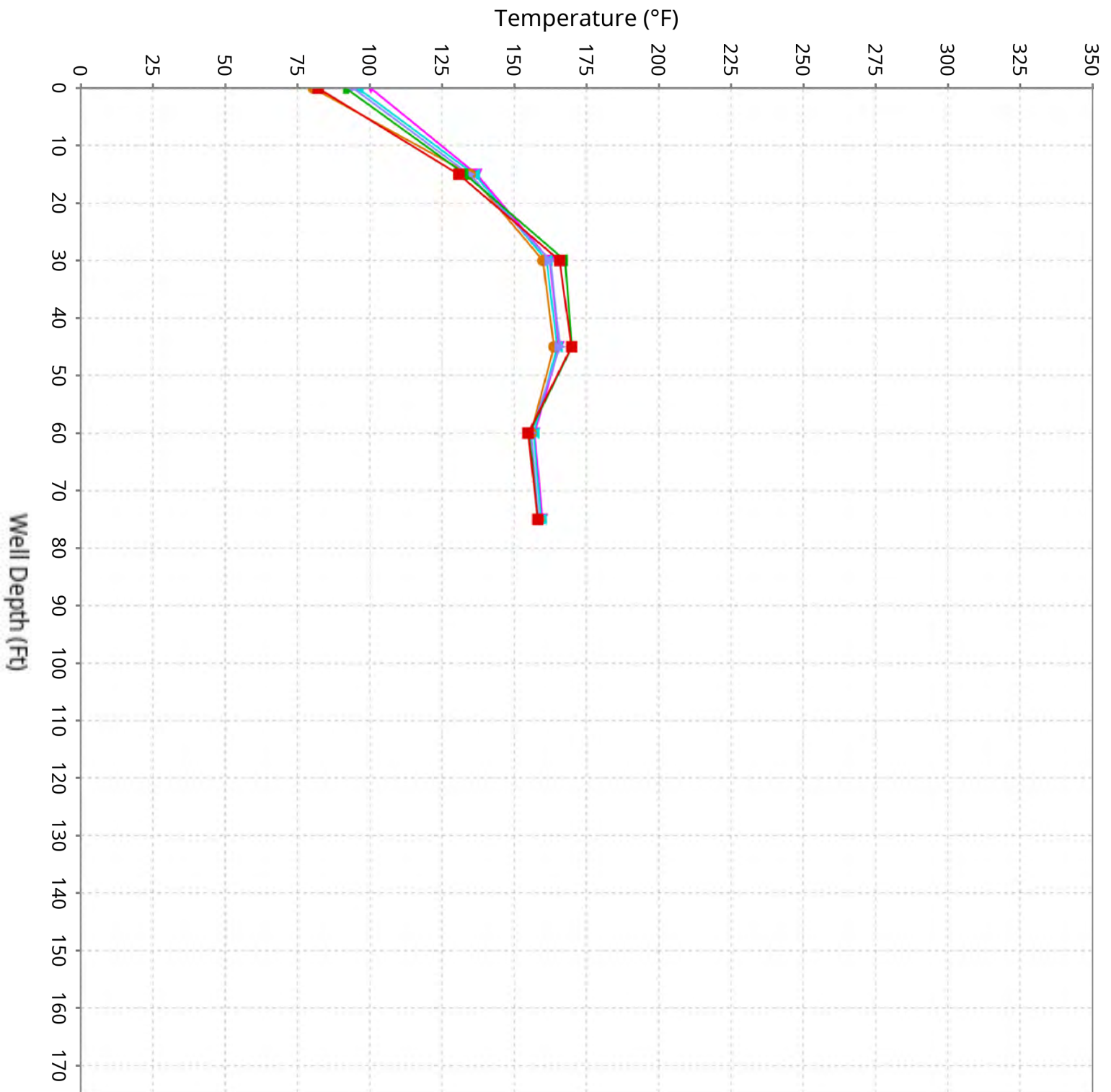
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



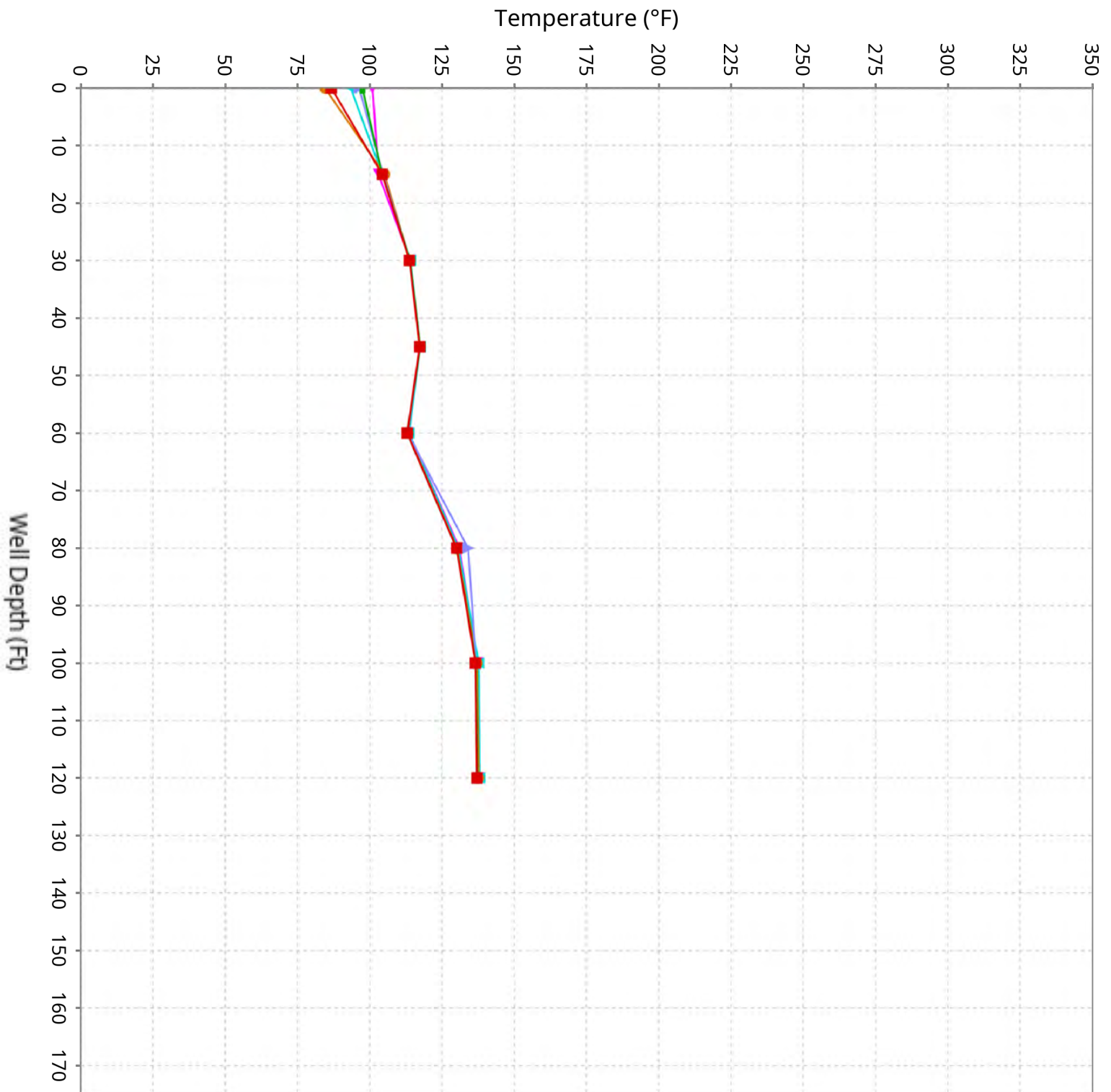
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-5

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



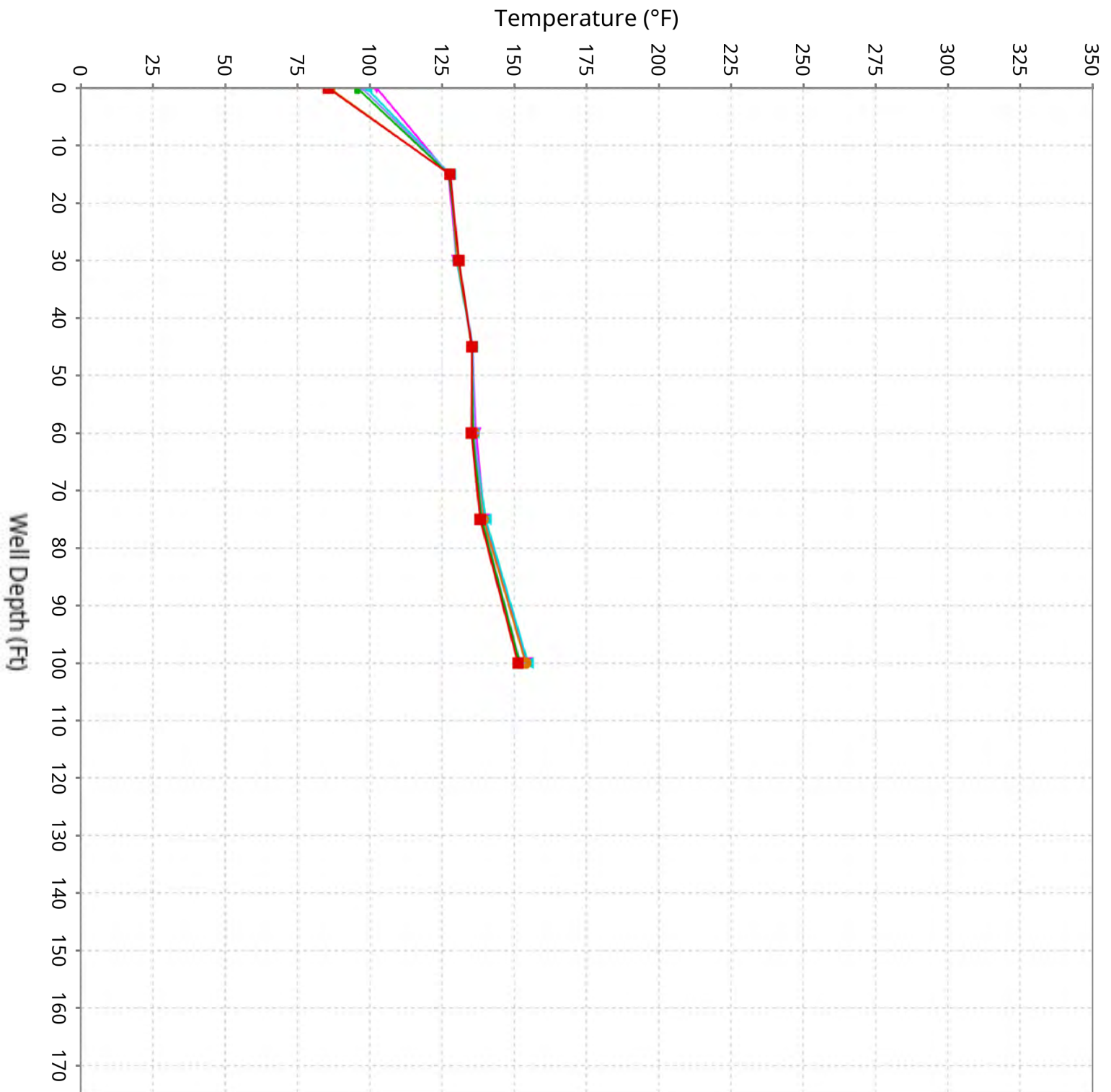
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



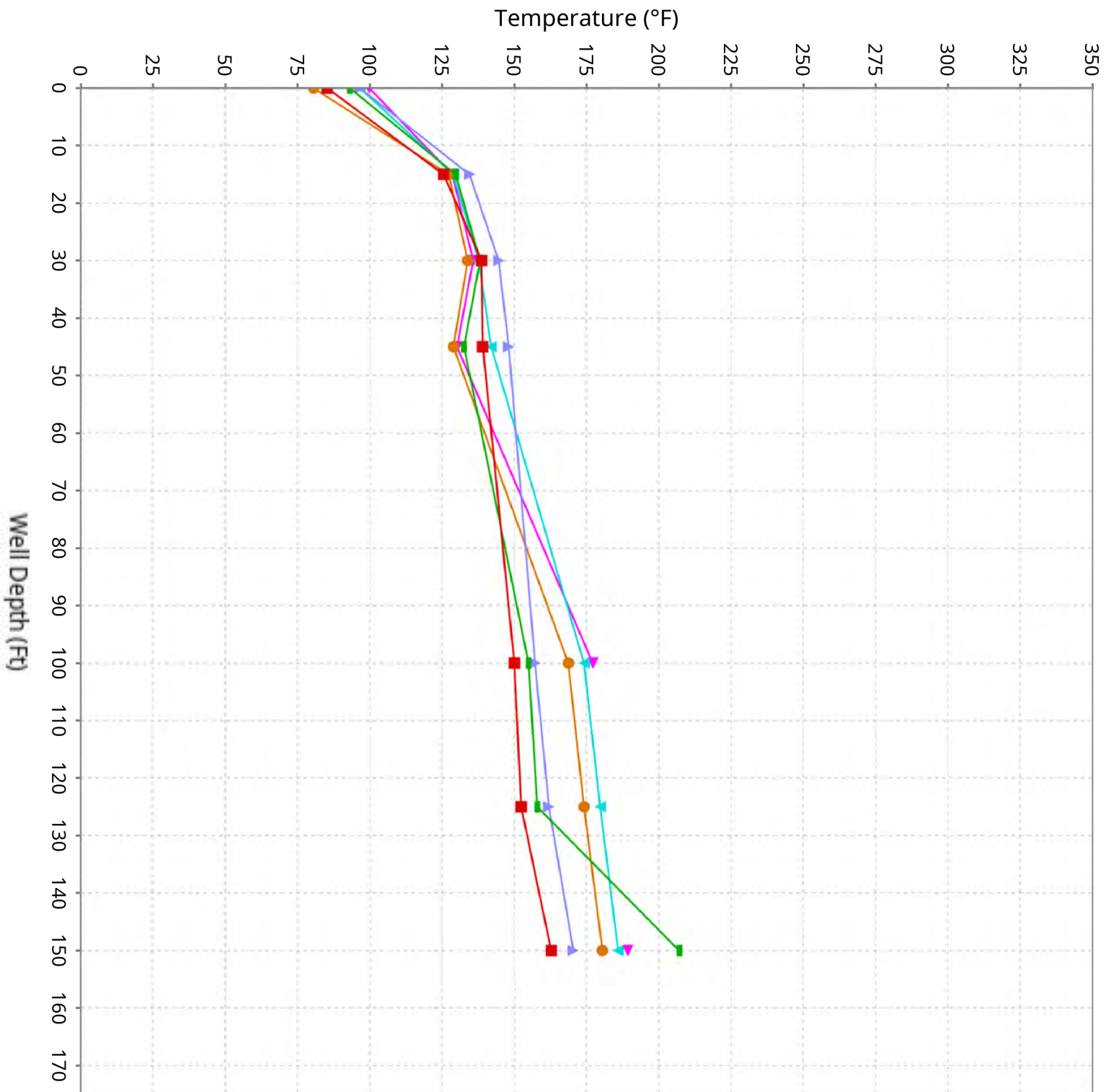
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



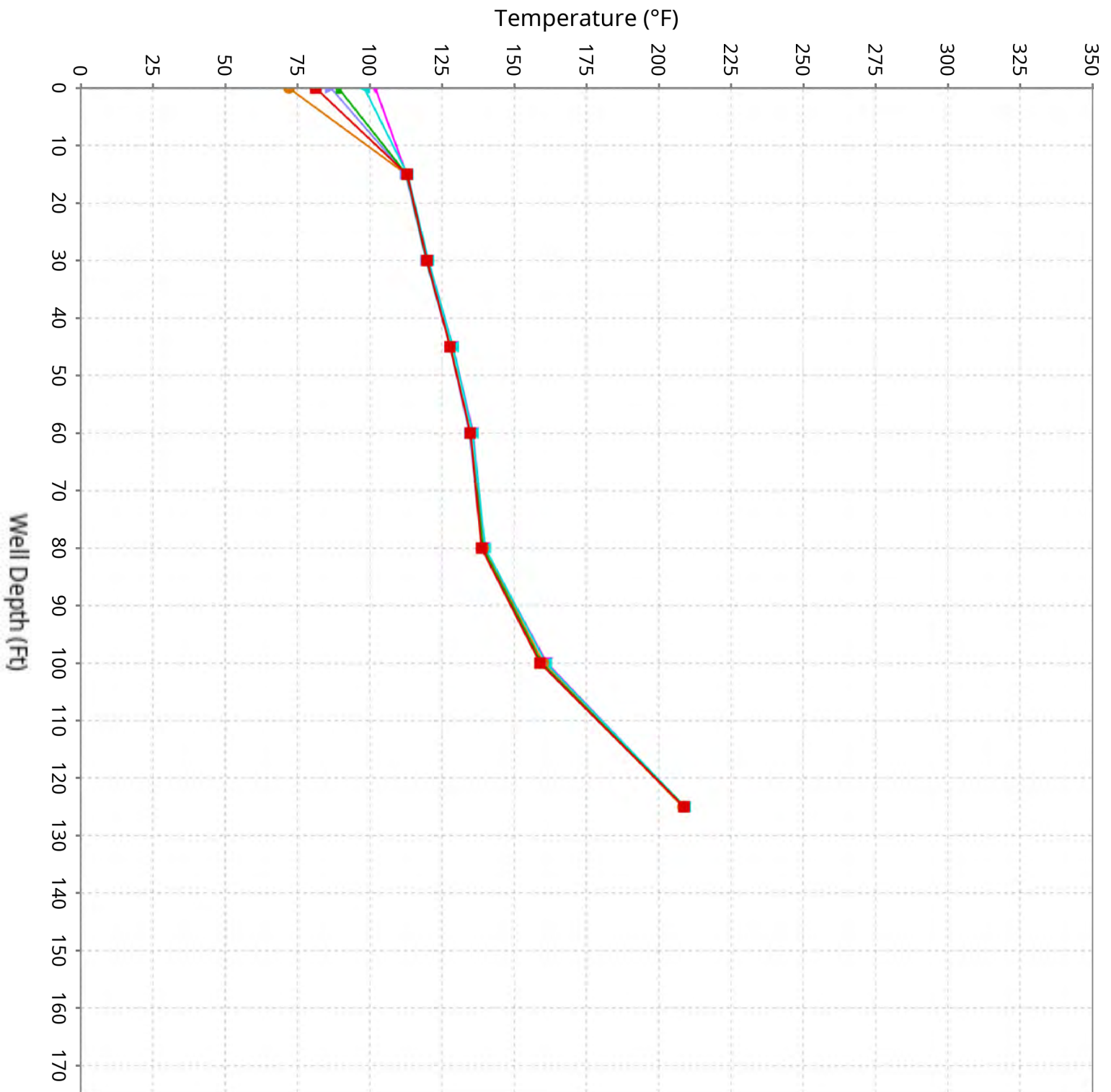
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



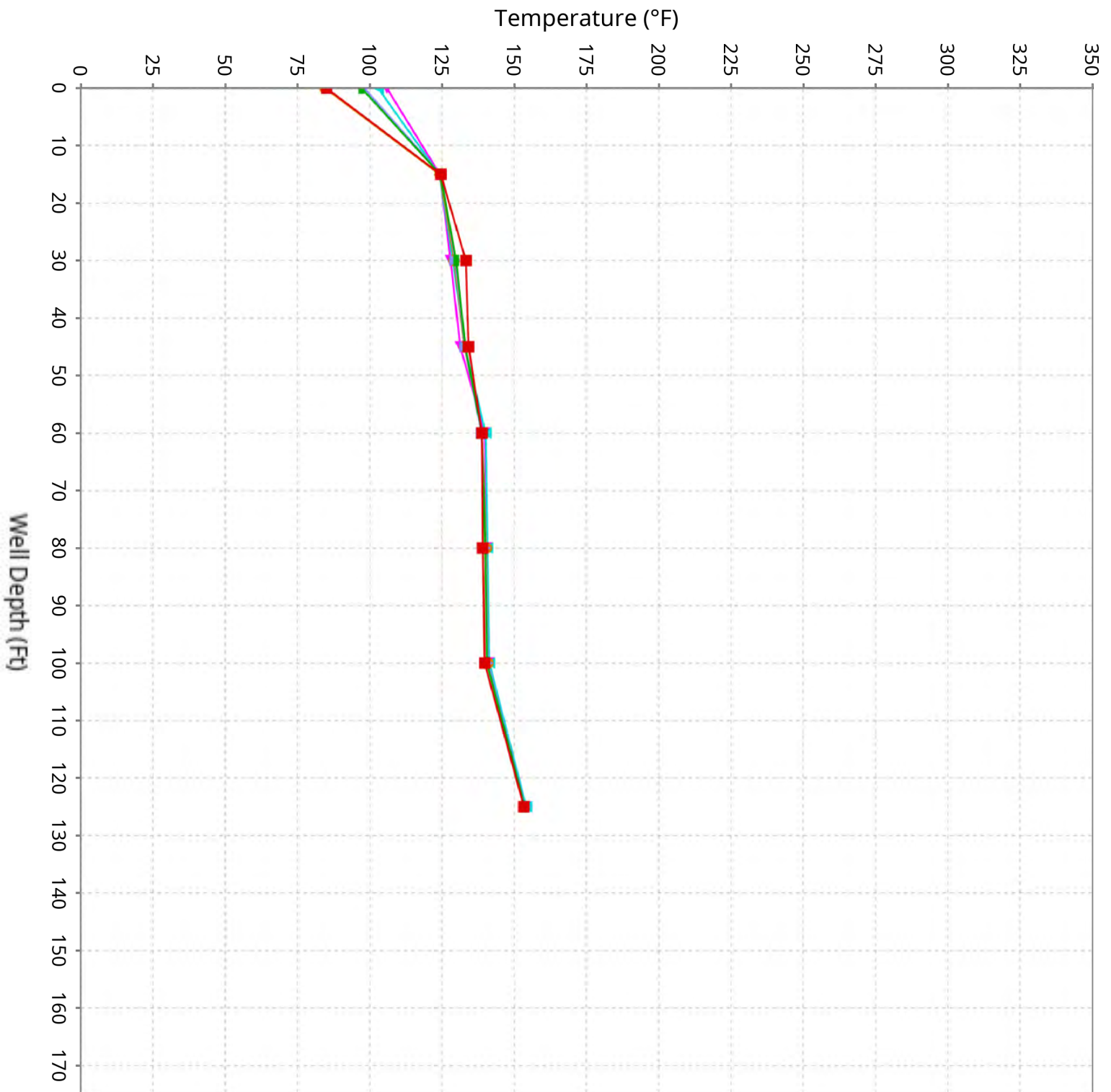
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



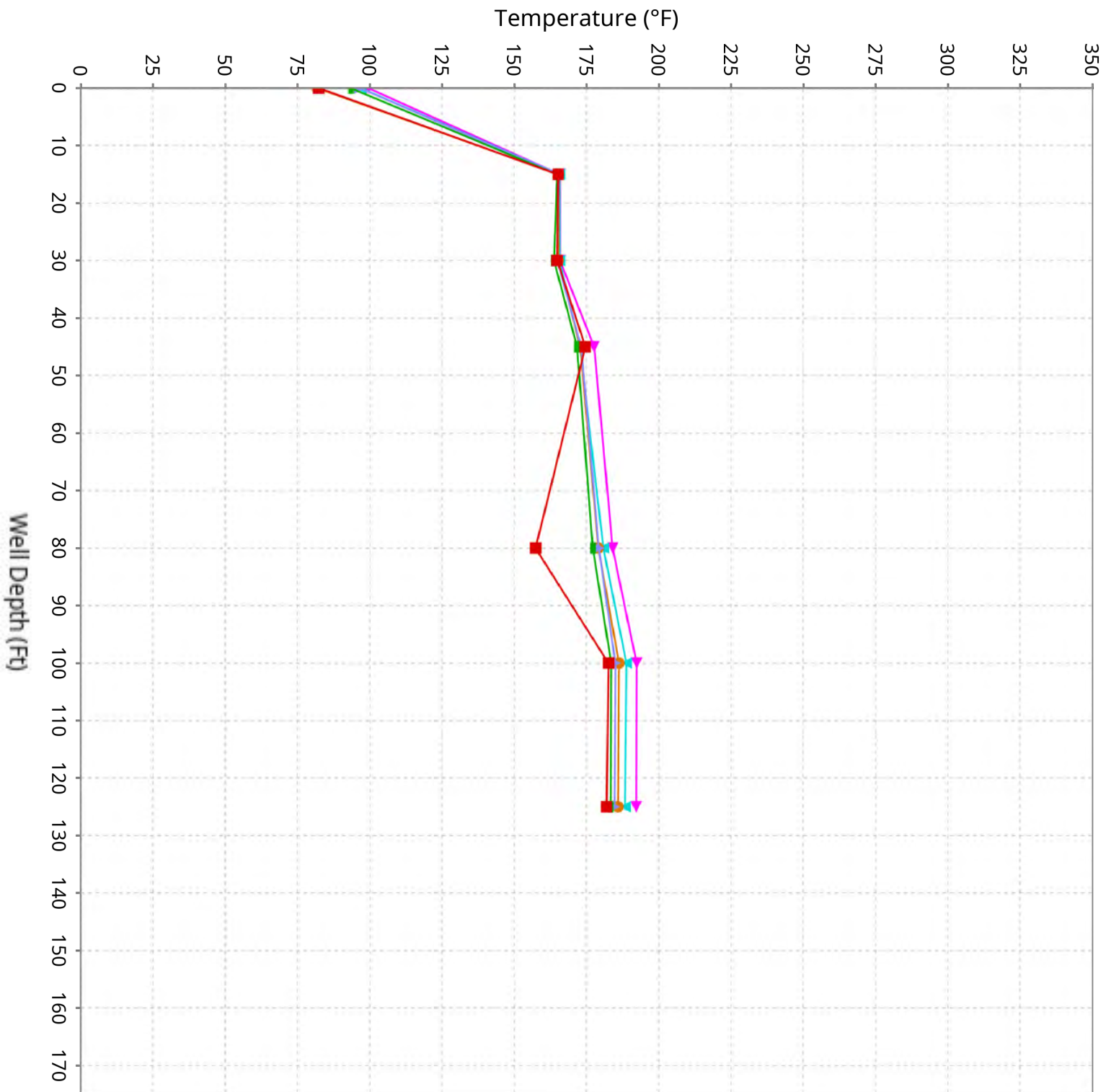
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



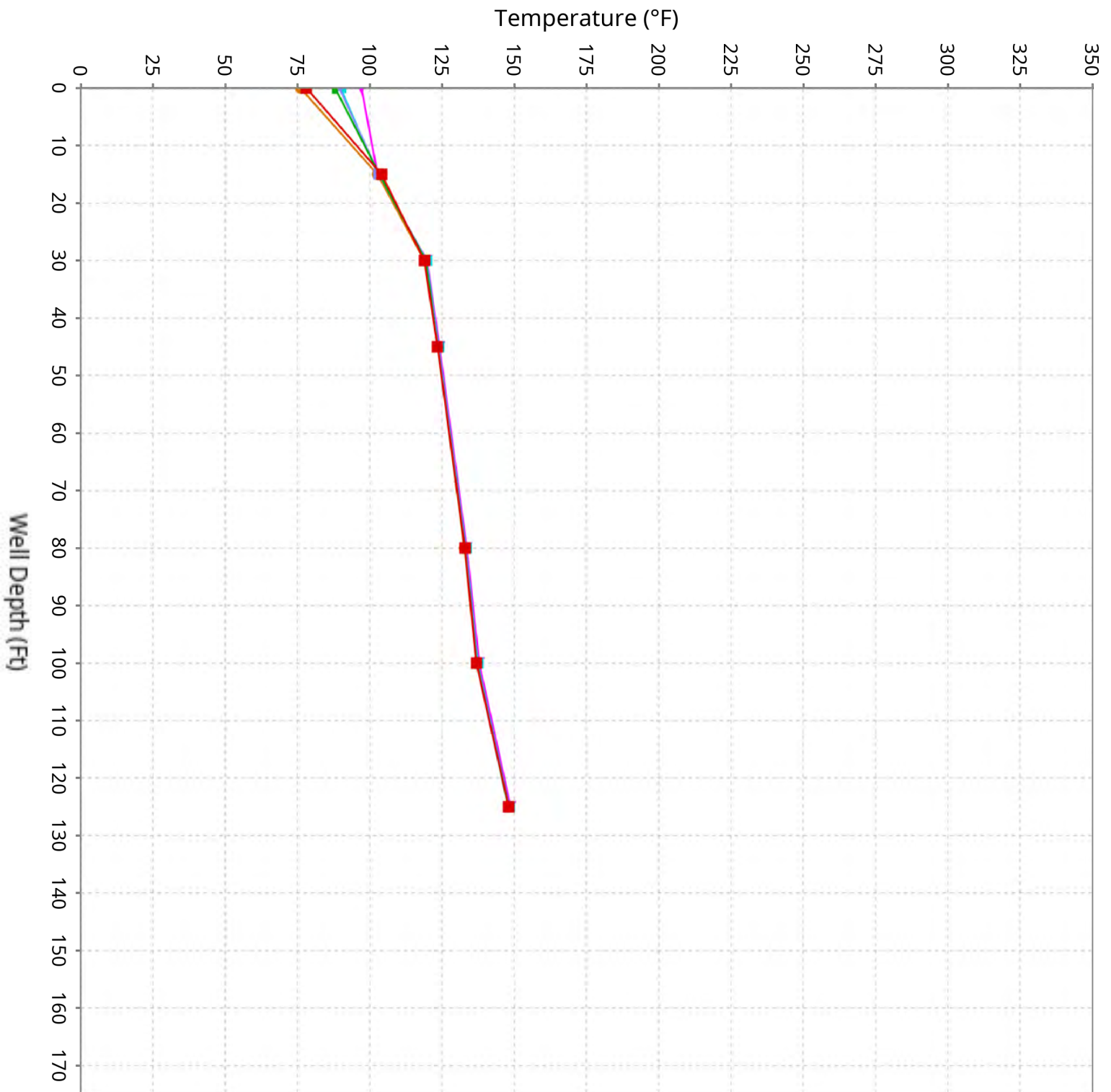
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



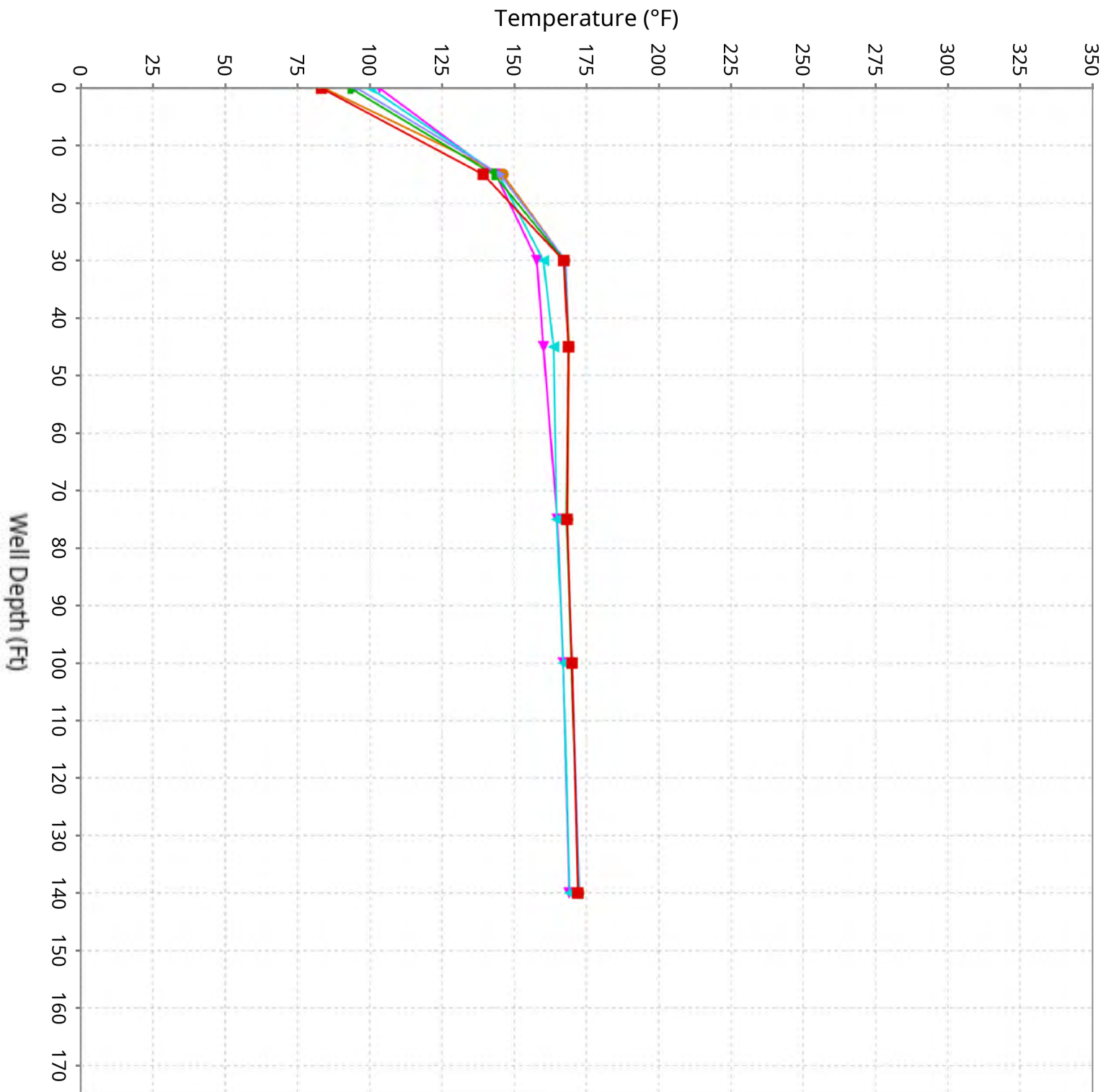
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-12

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



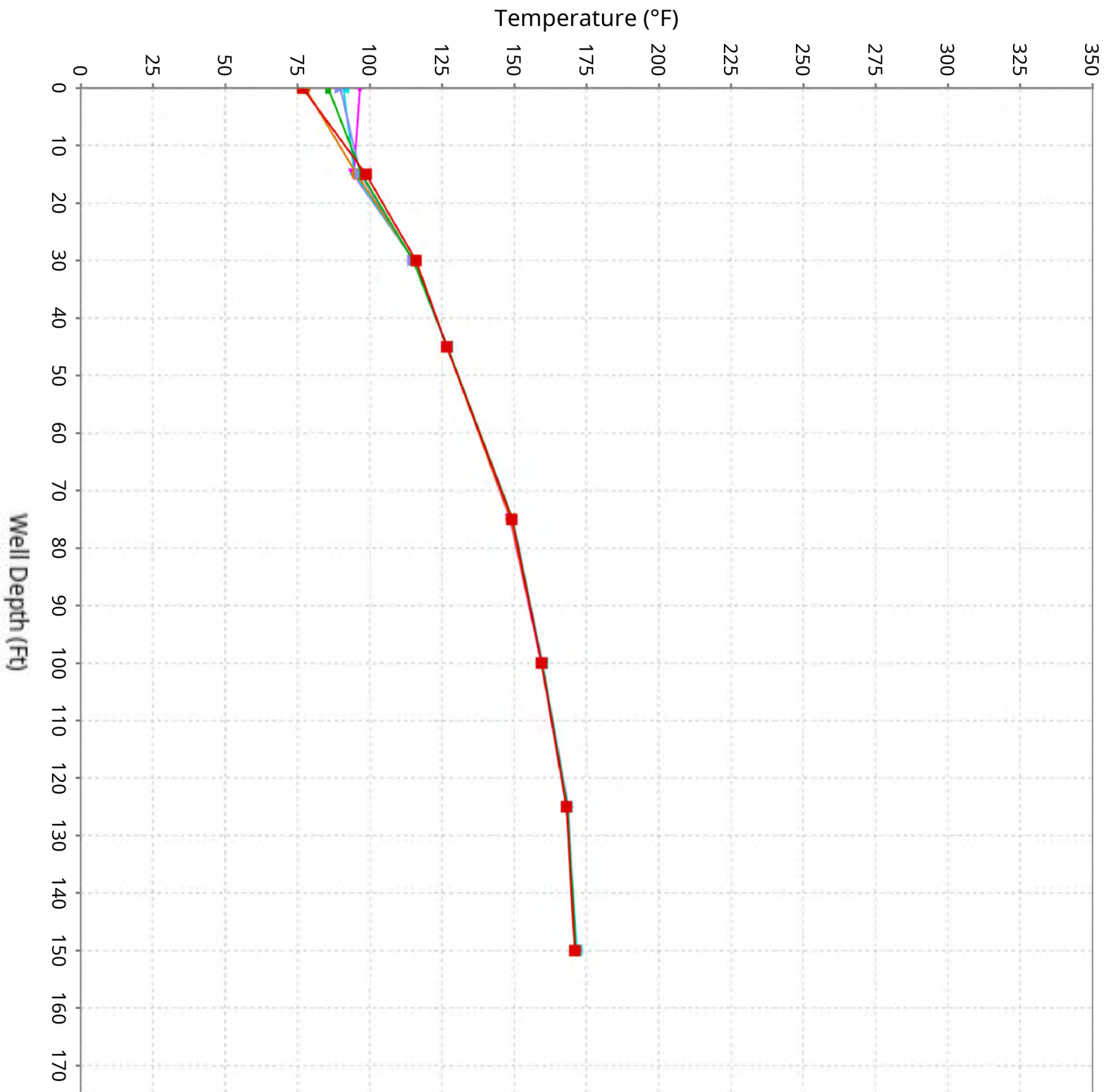
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-13

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



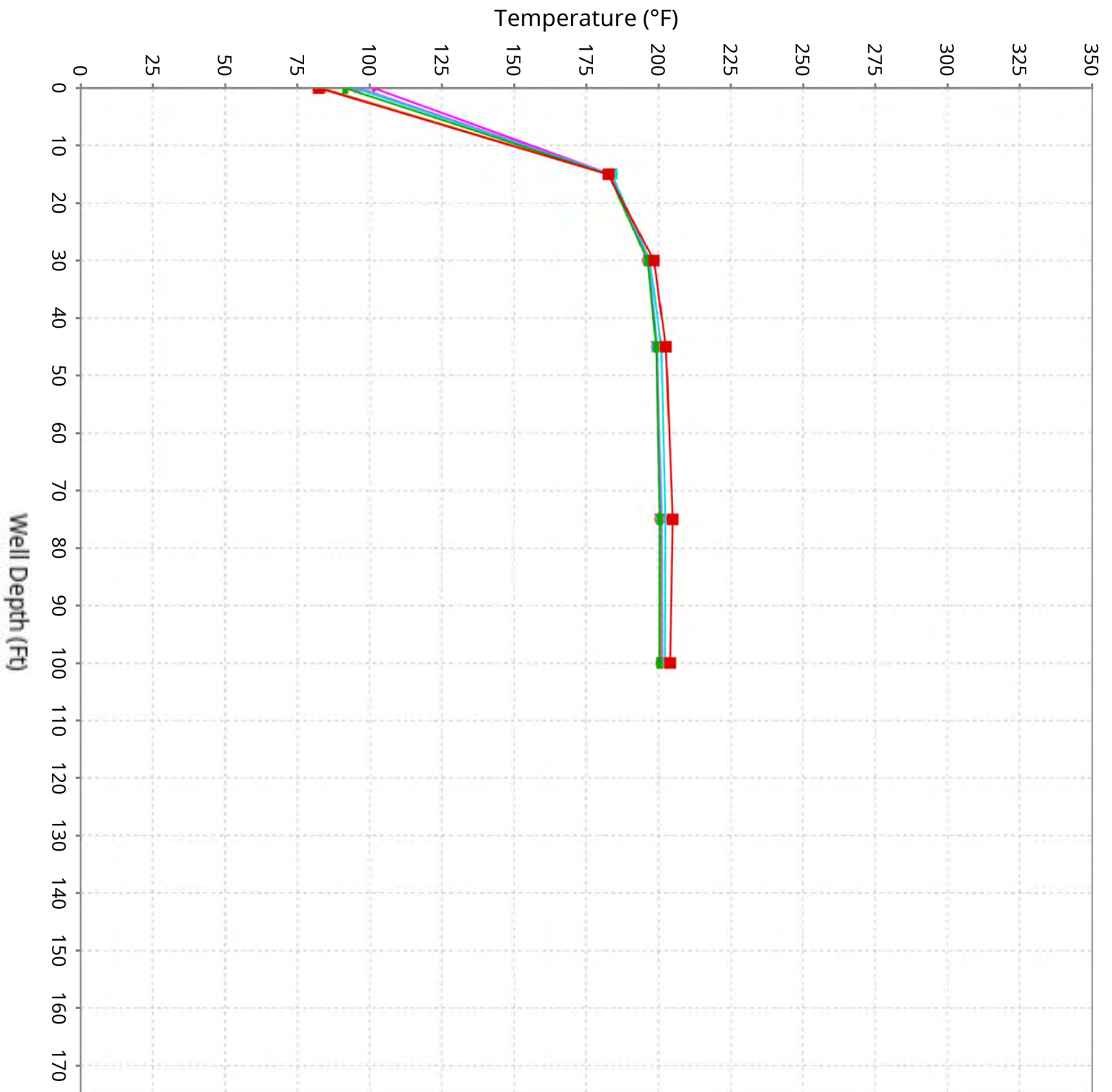
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



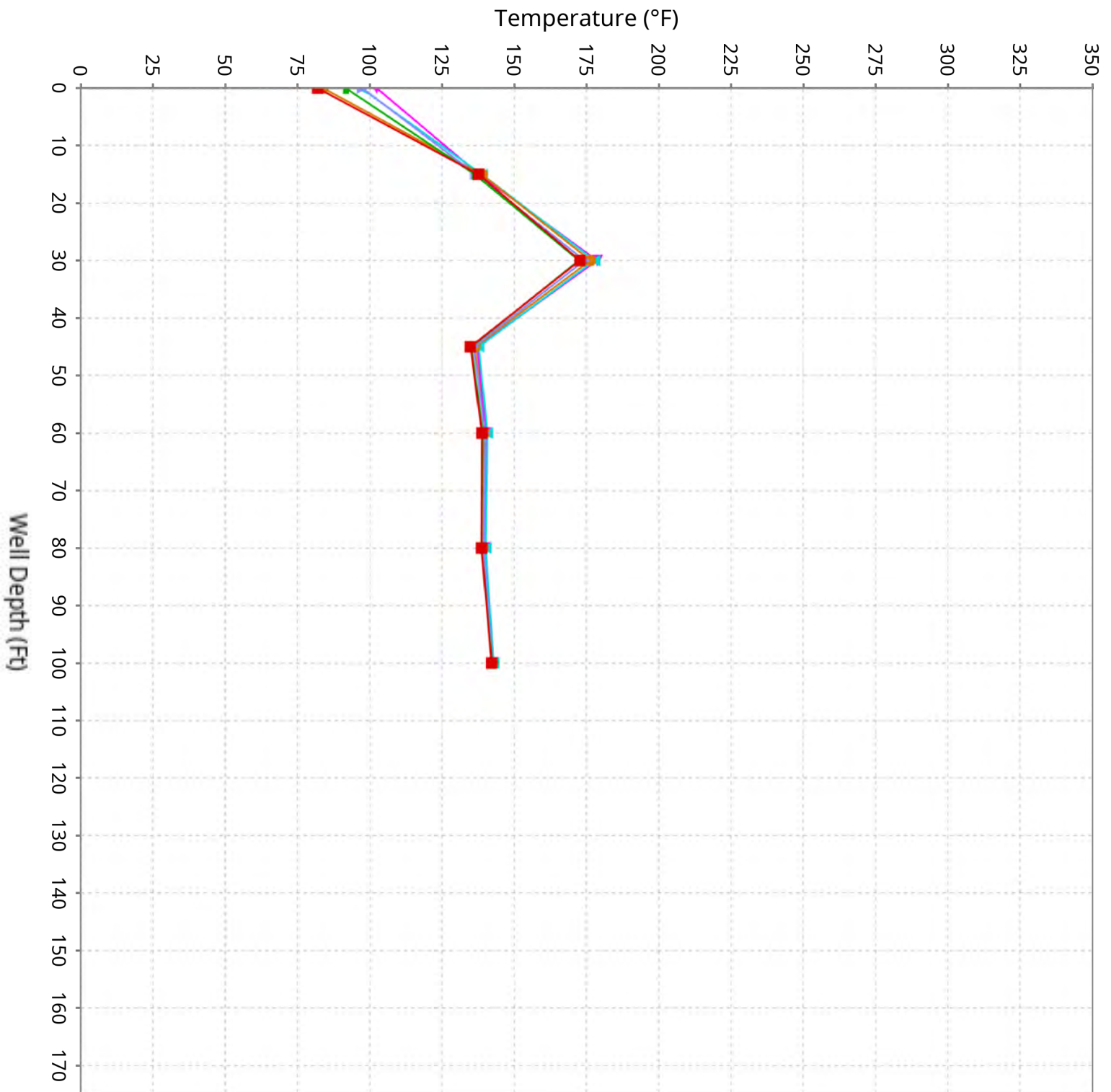
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



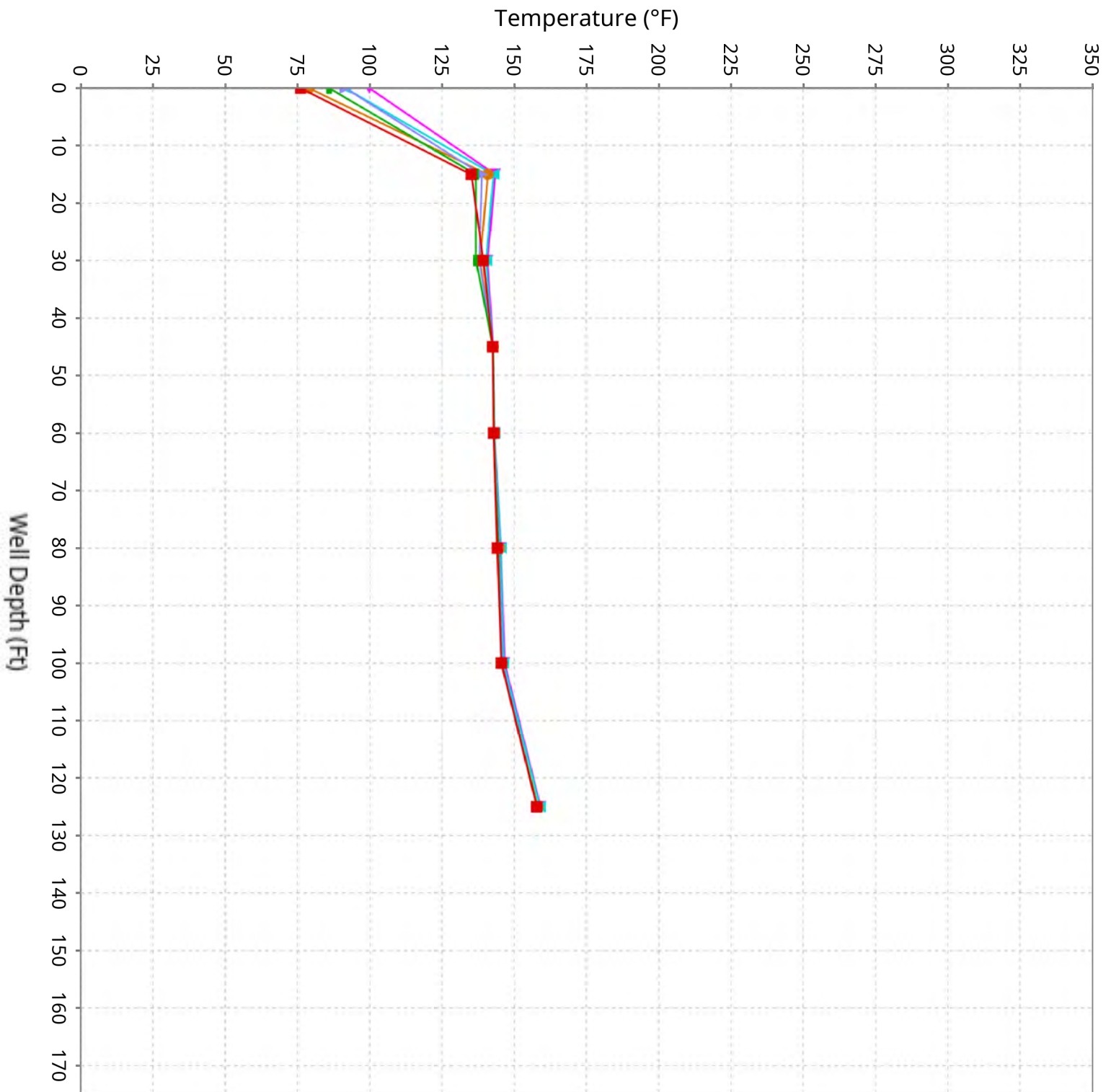
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-16

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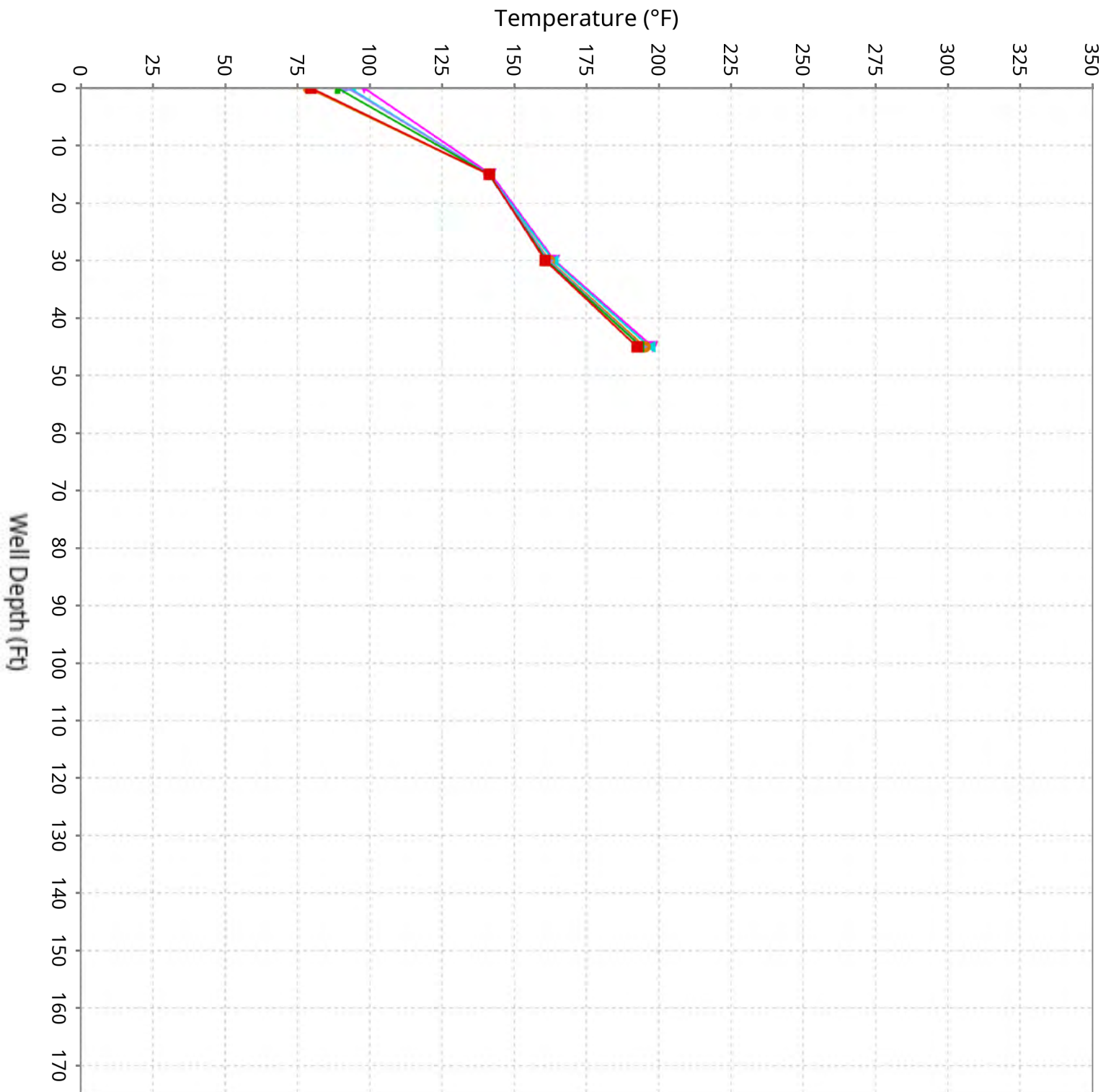
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-17

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



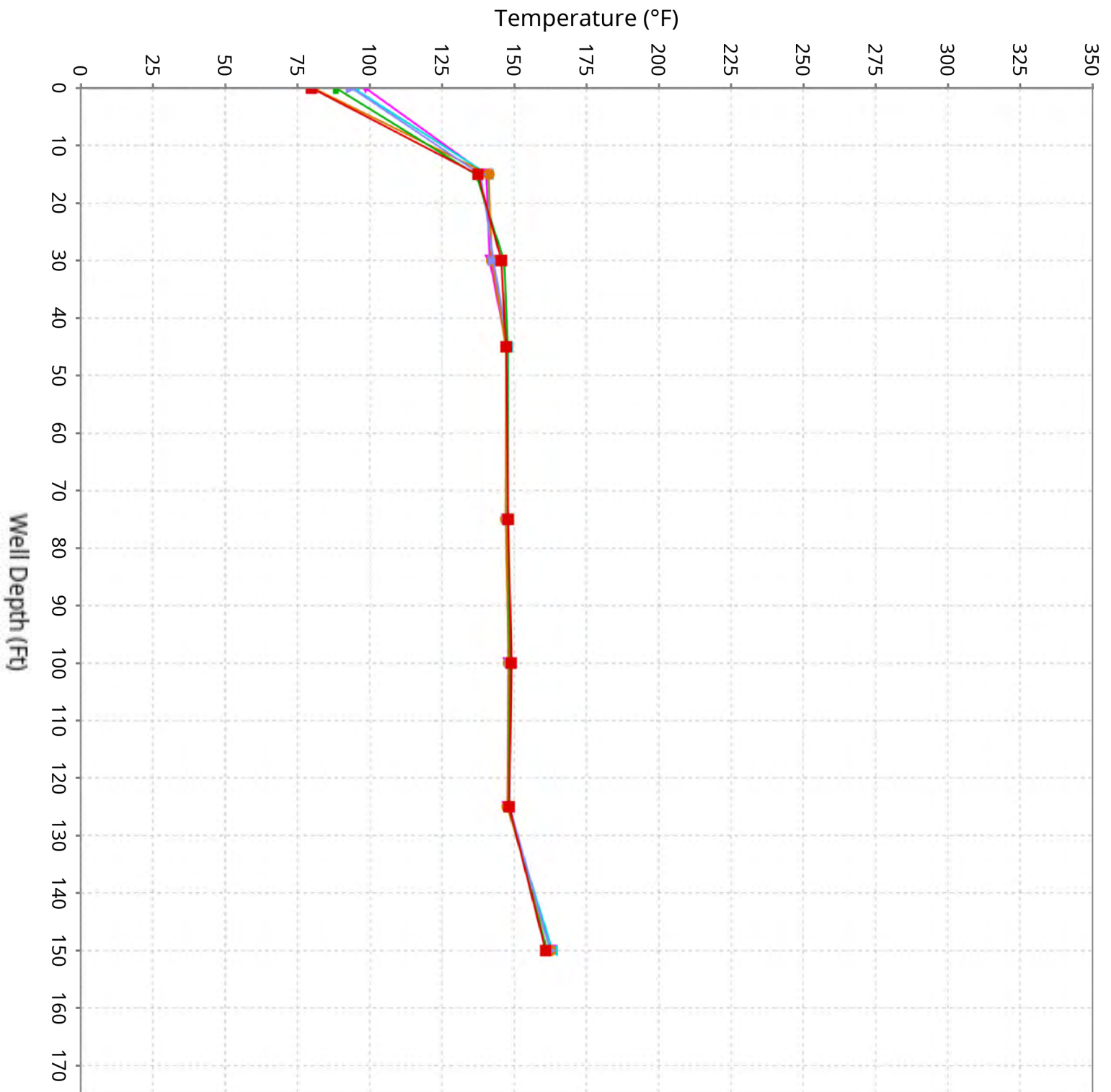
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-18

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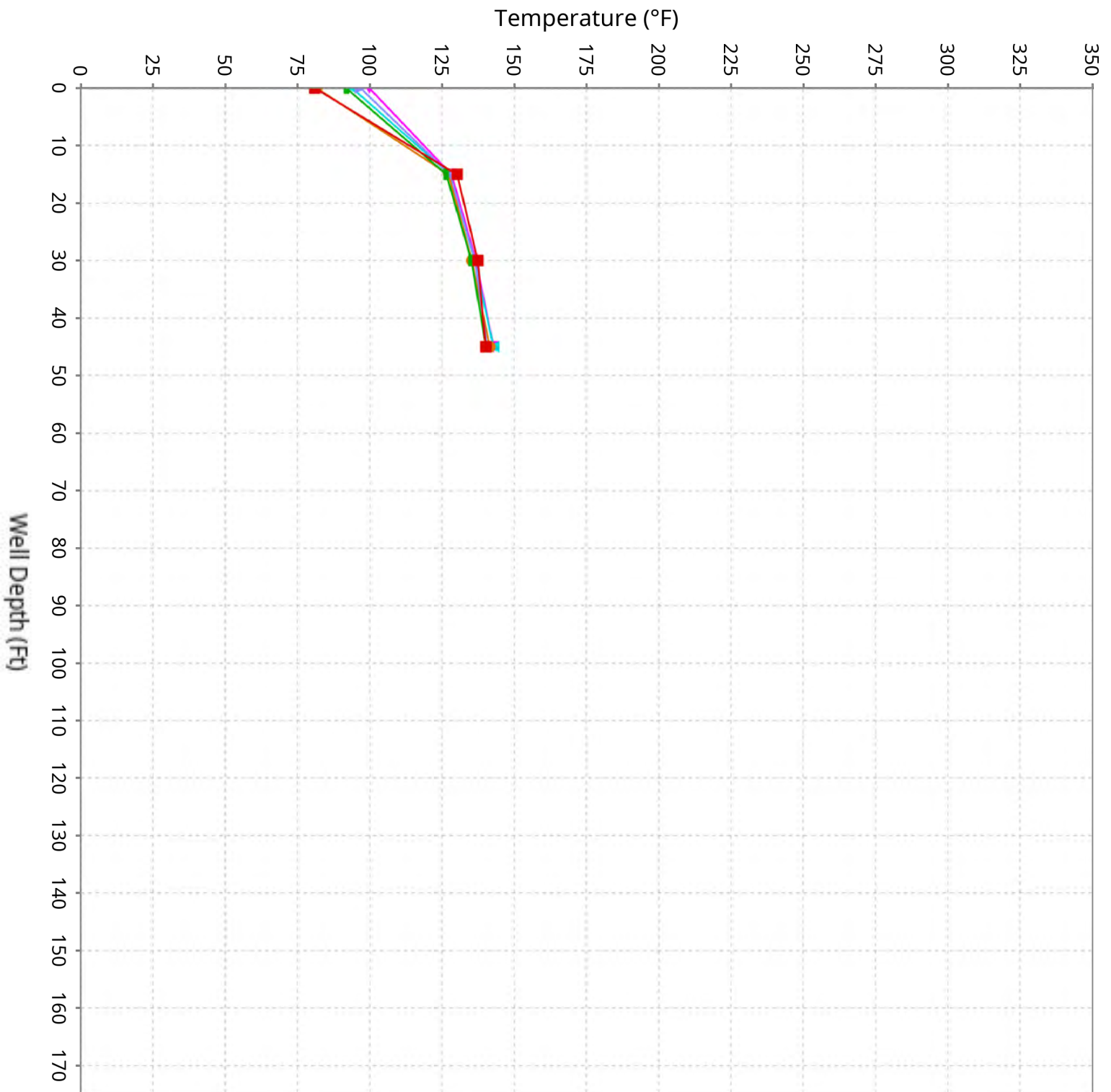
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19

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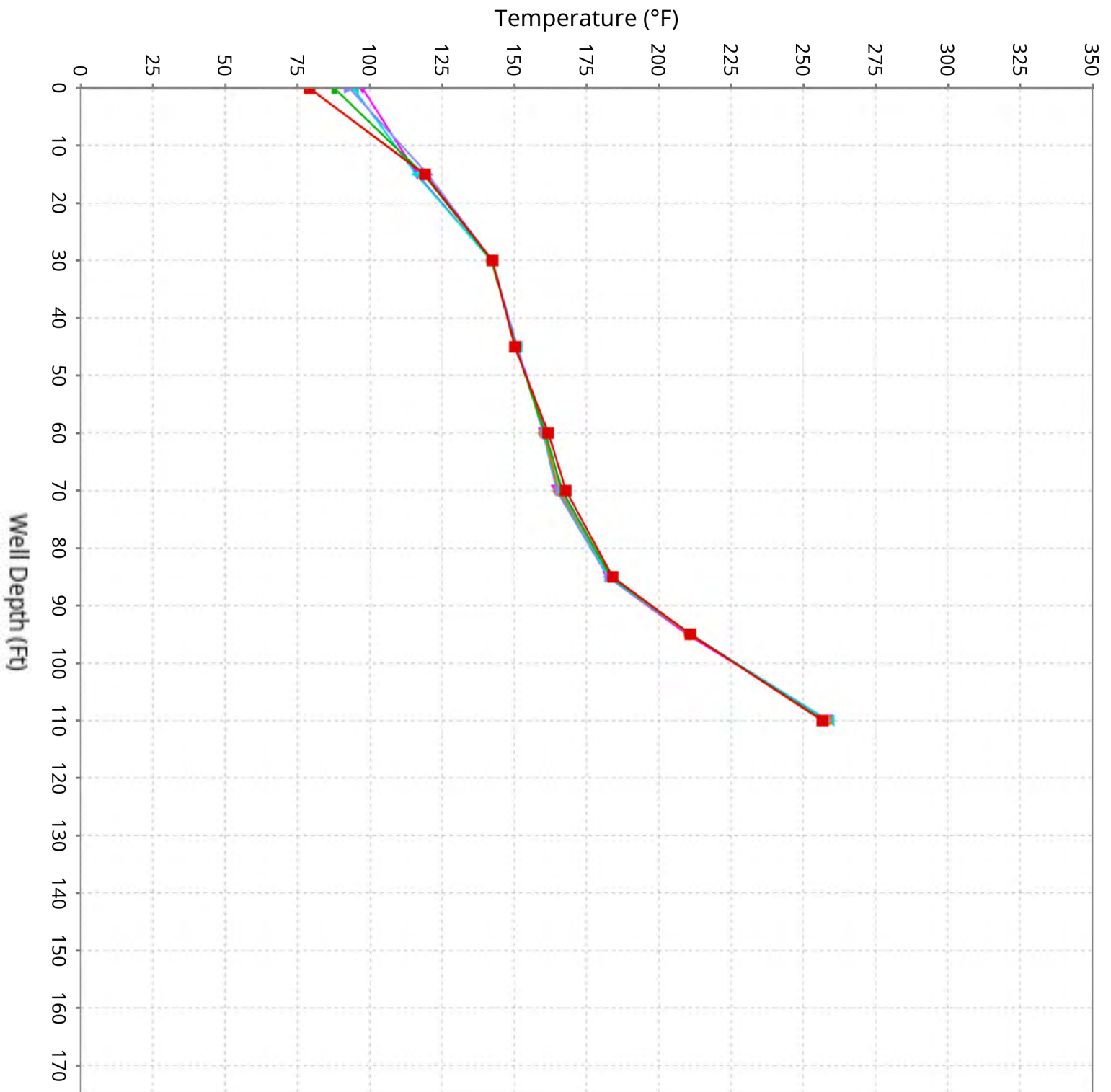
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



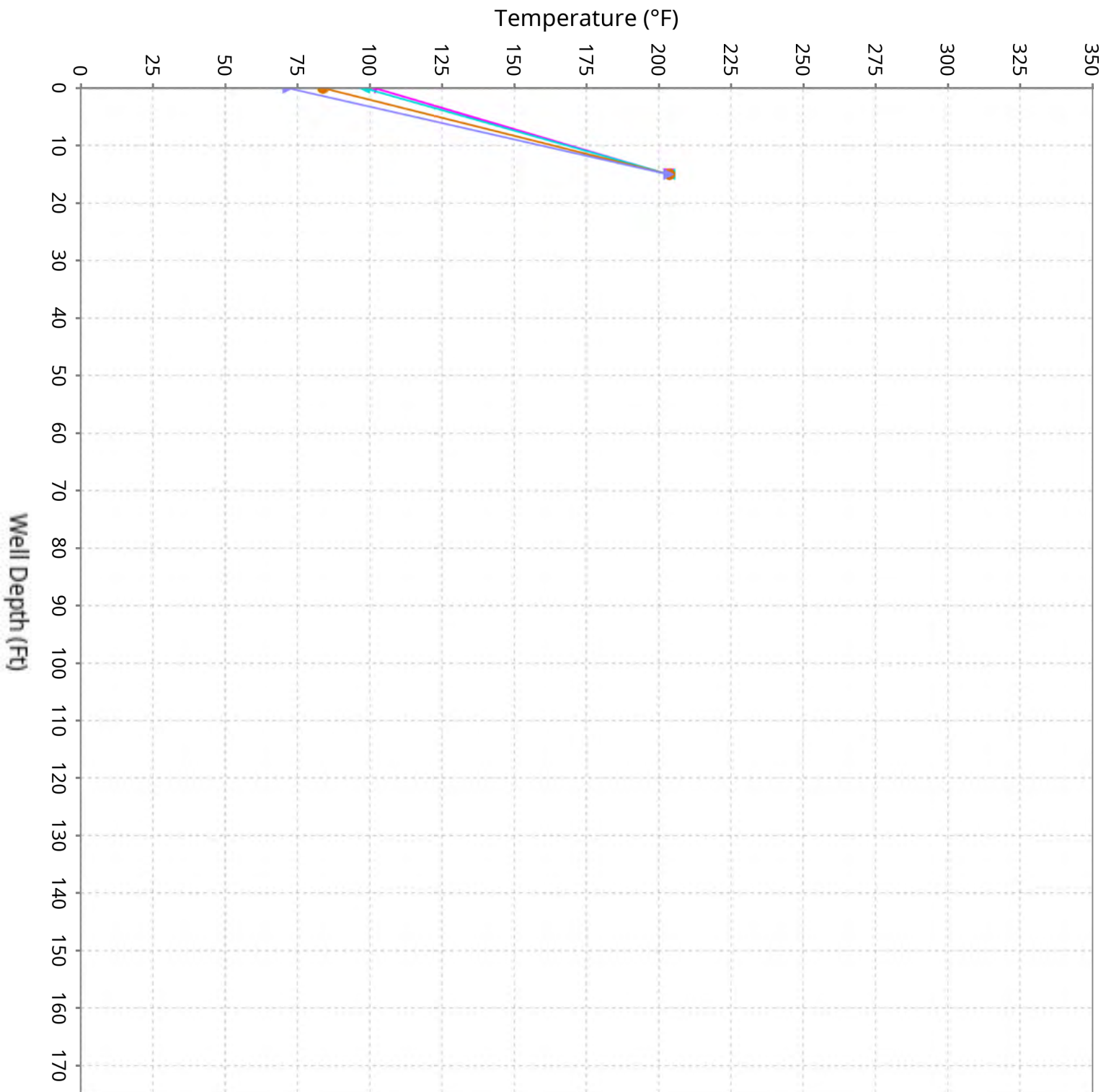
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-21

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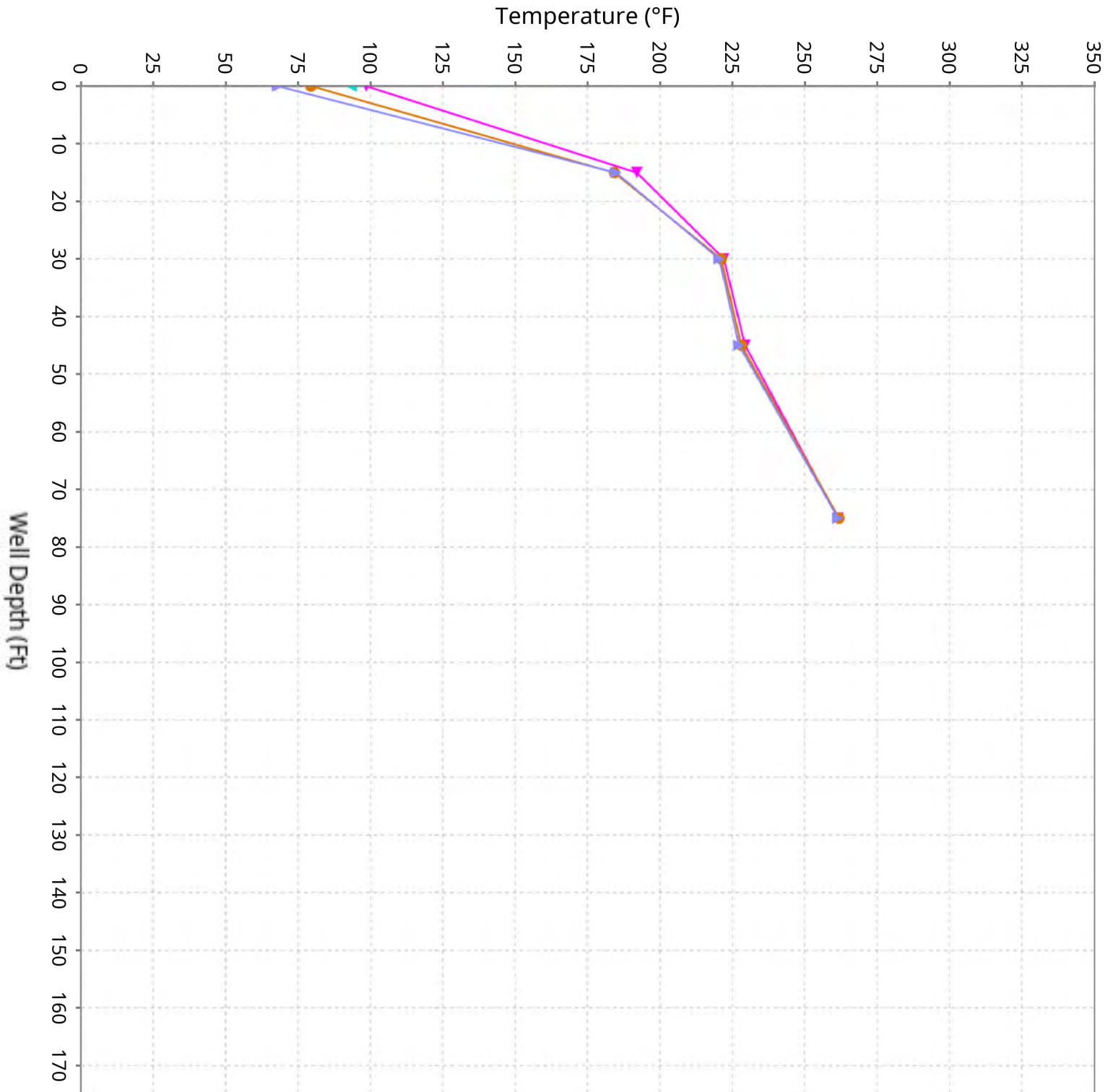
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-22

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



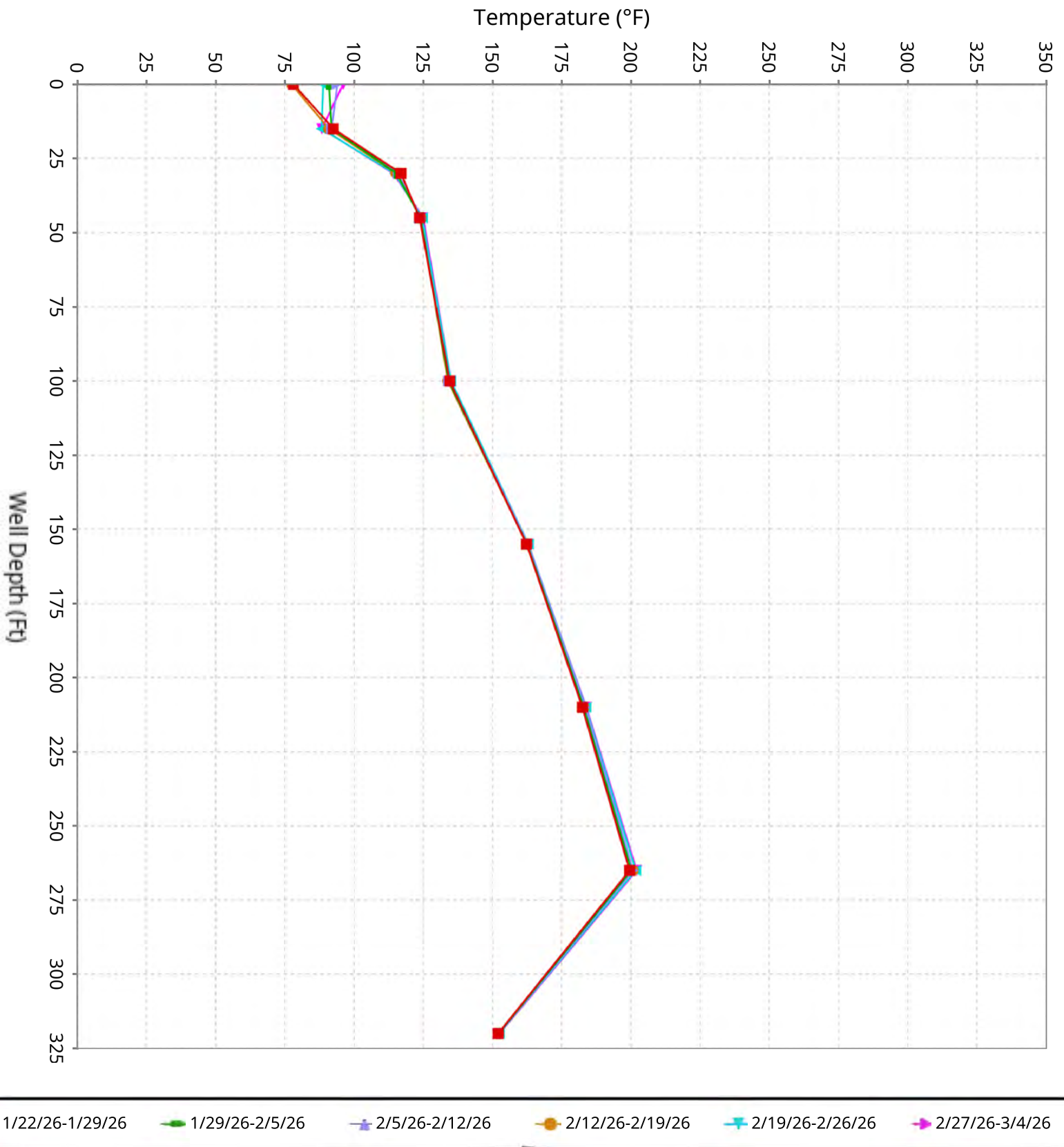
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-23

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



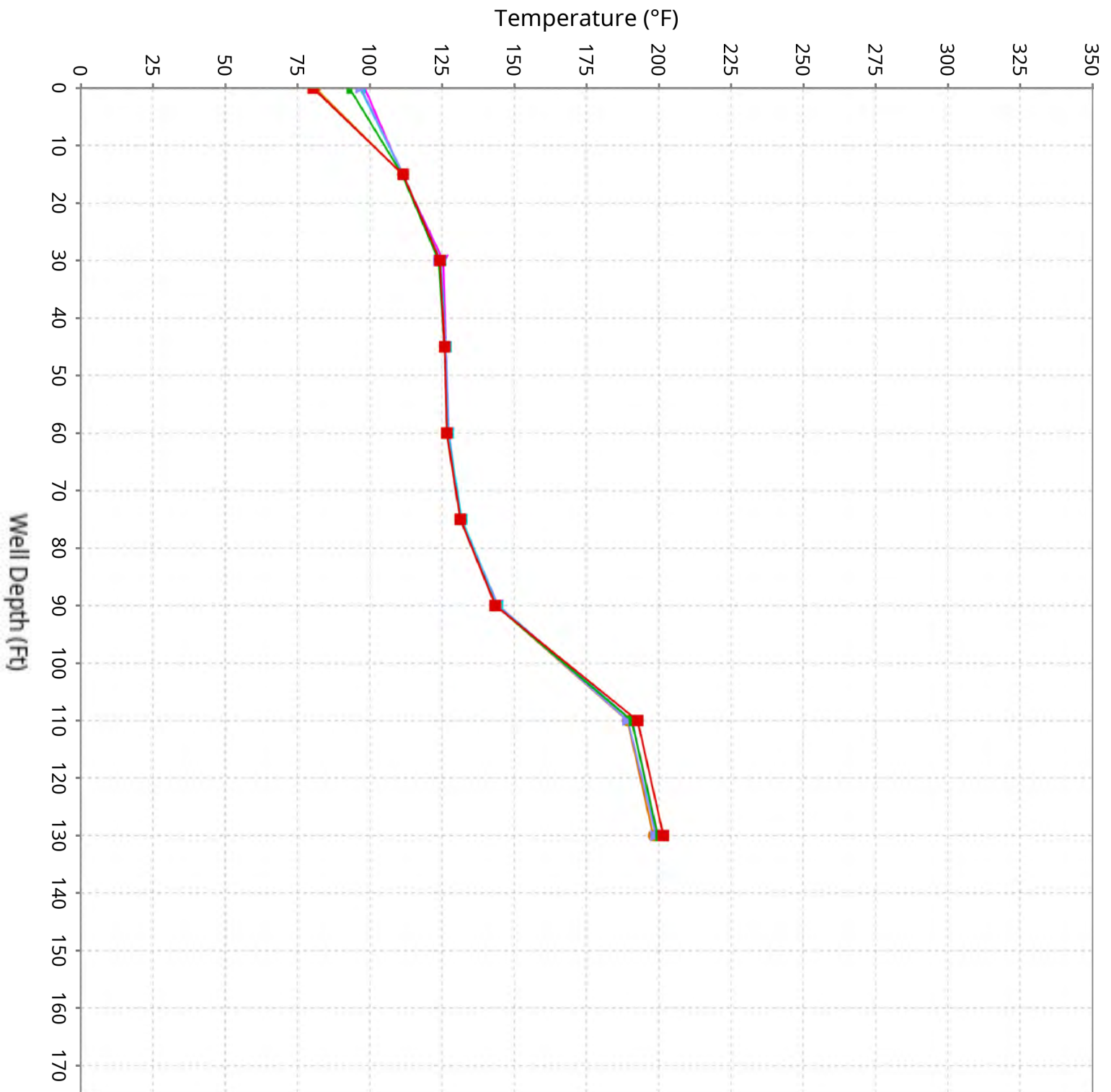
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-24

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



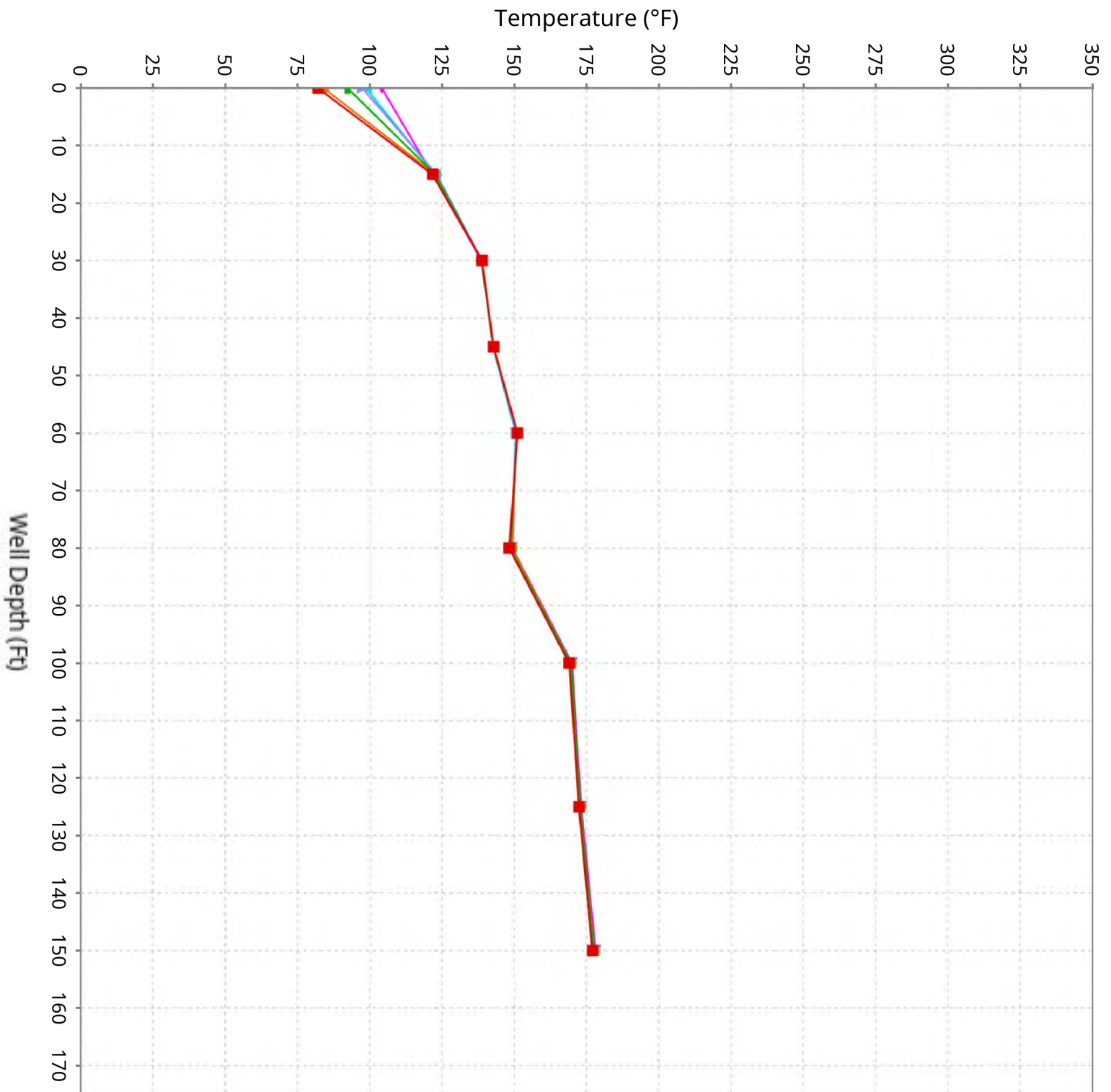
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-25

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



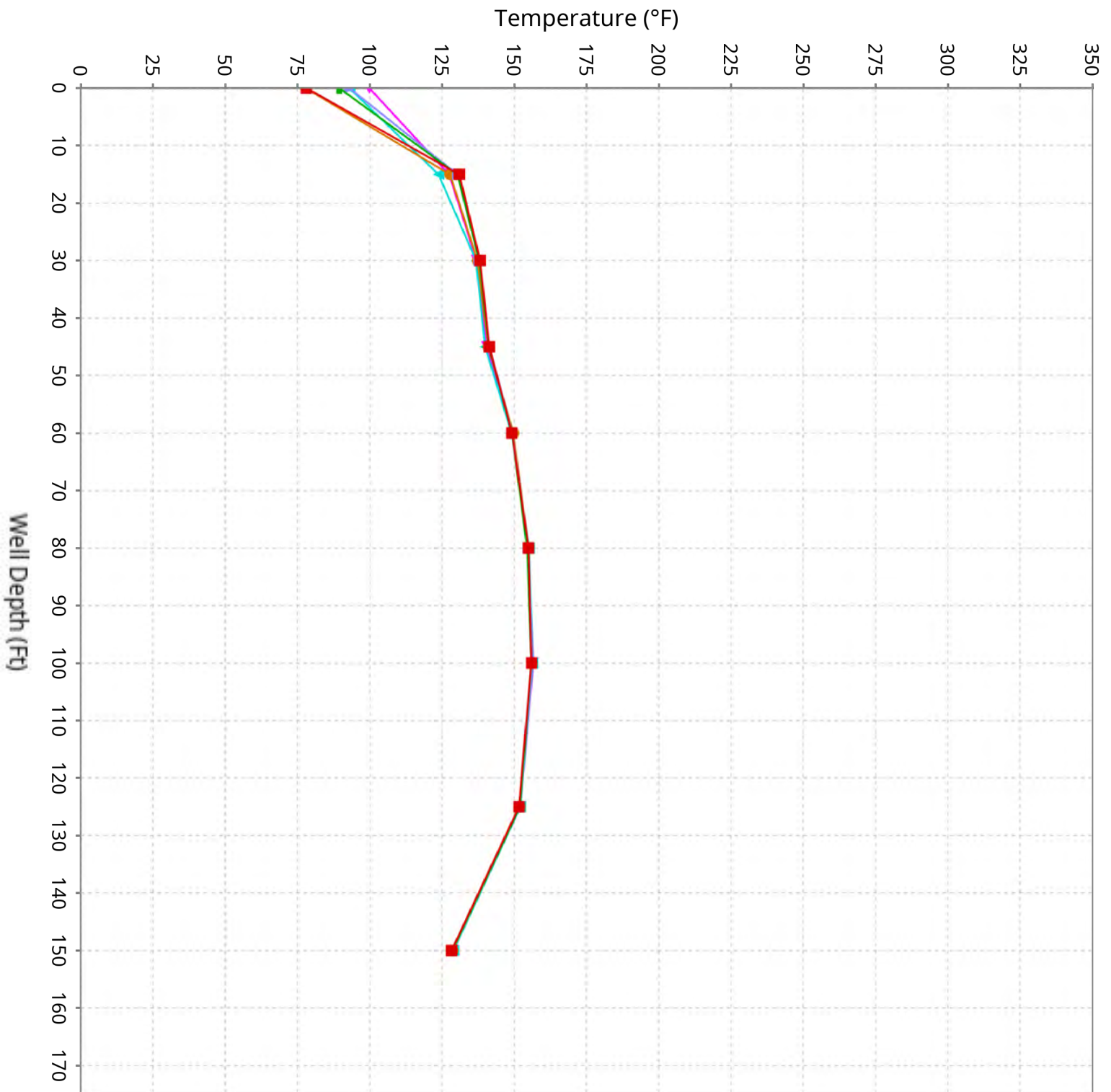
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-26

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



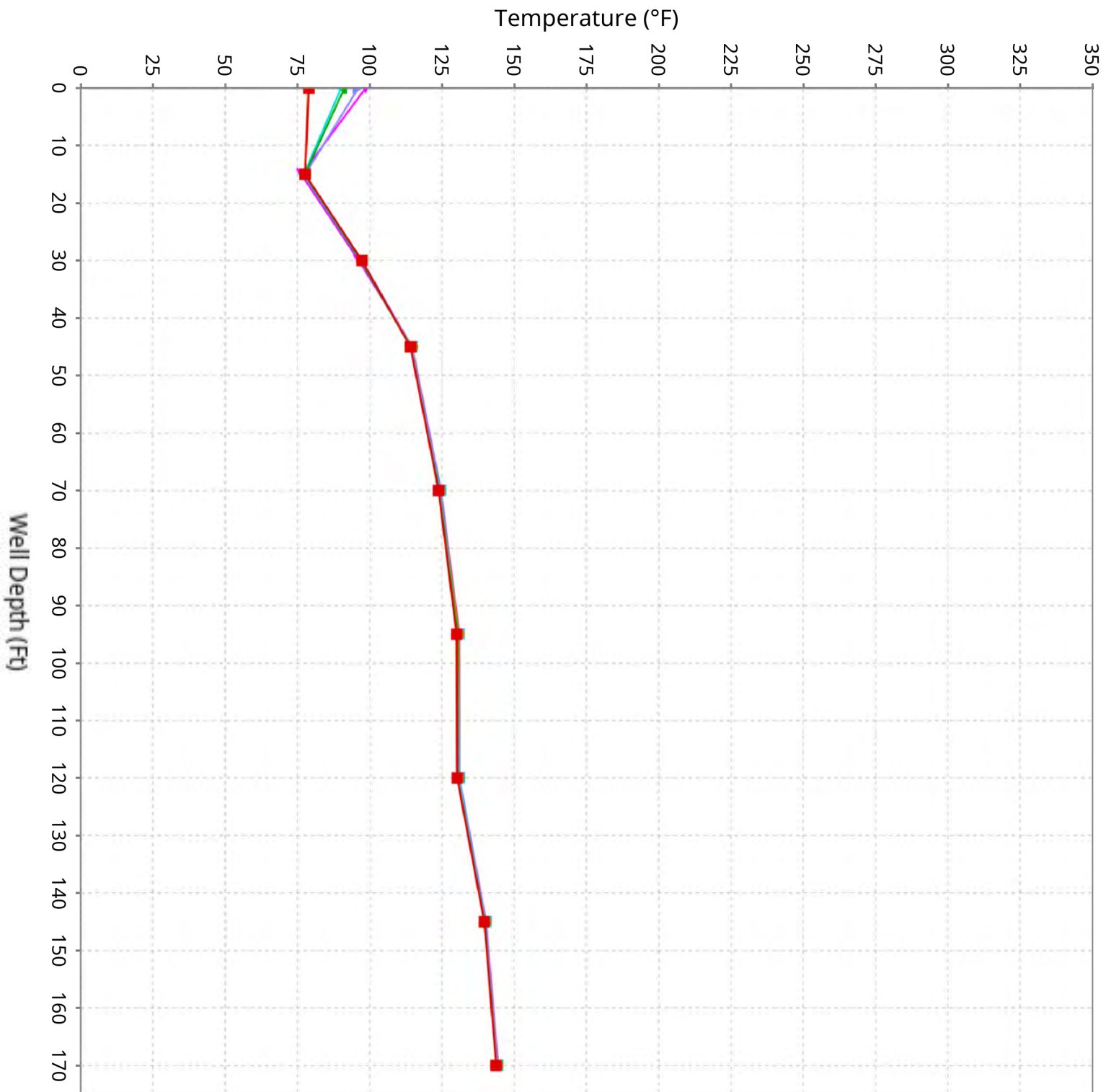
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-27

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



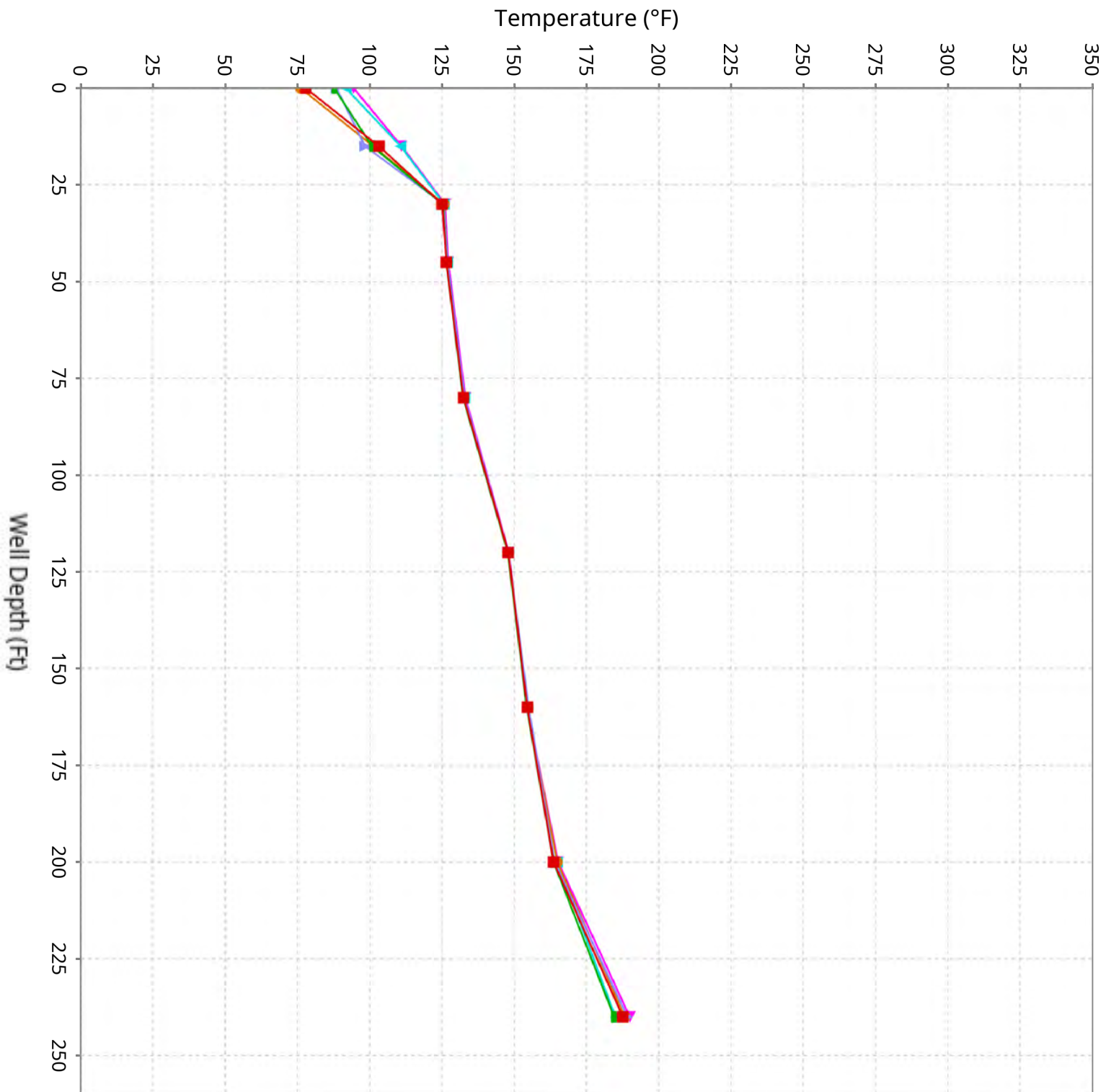
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-28

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



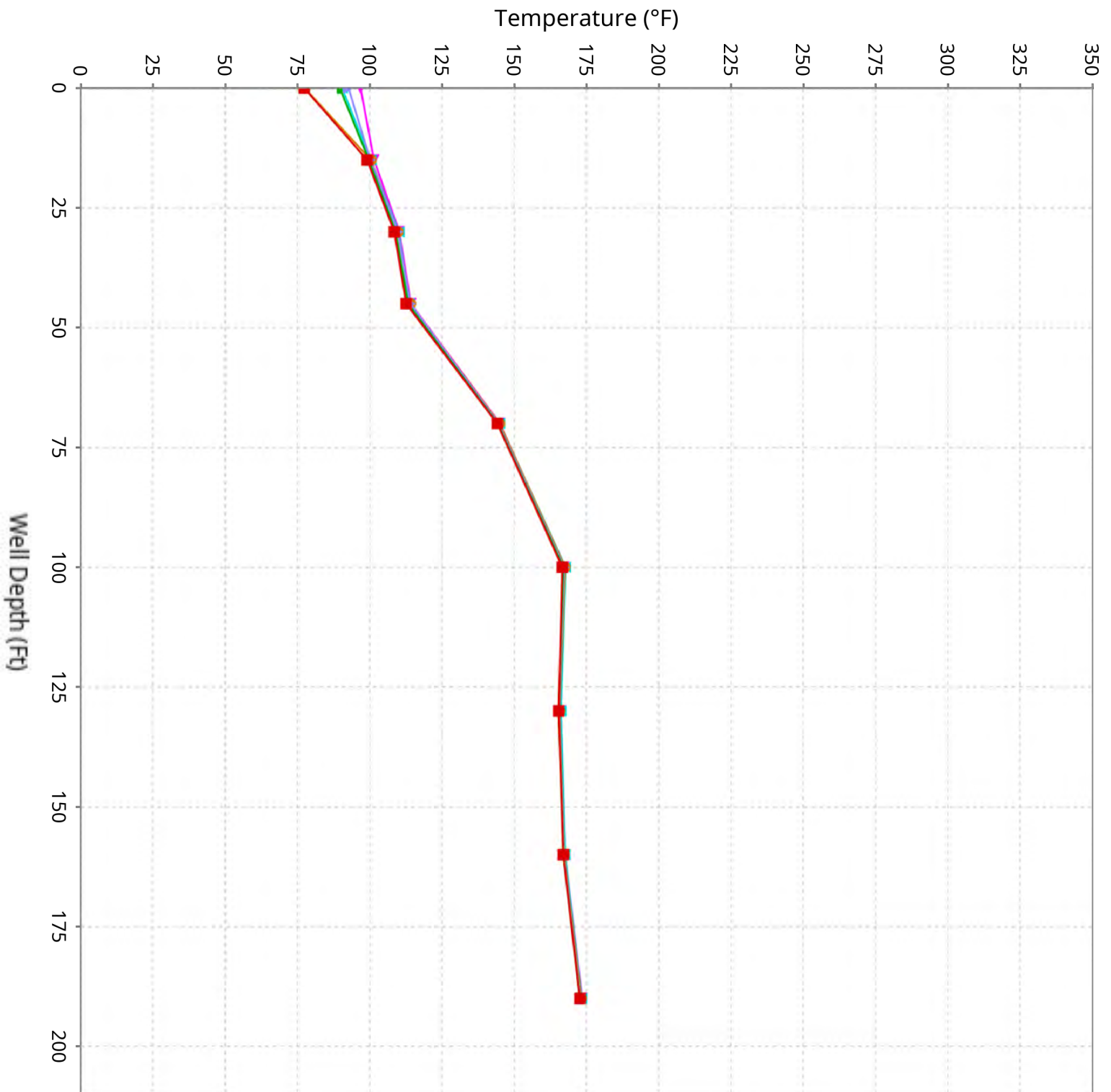
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-29

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



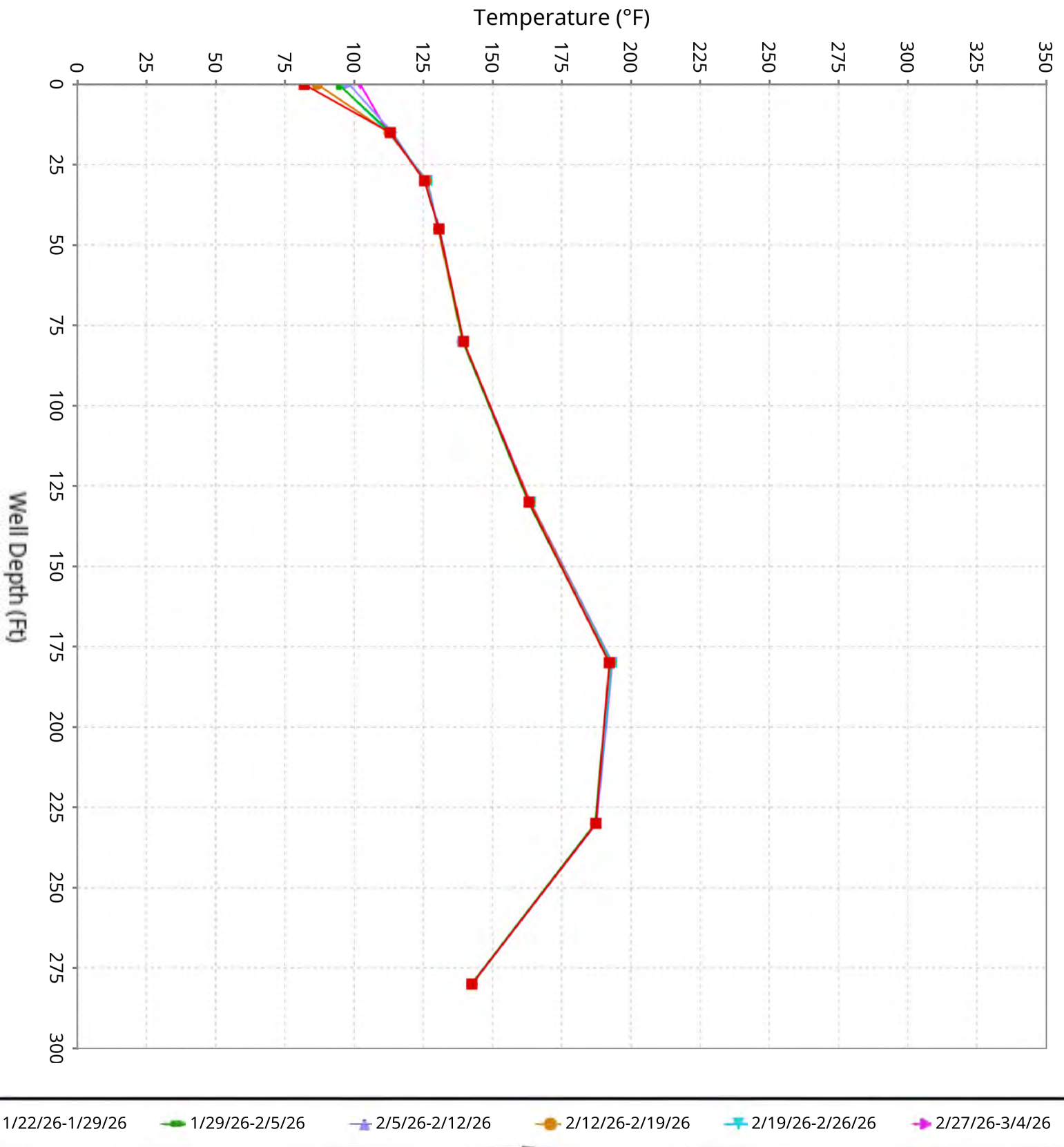
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-30

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



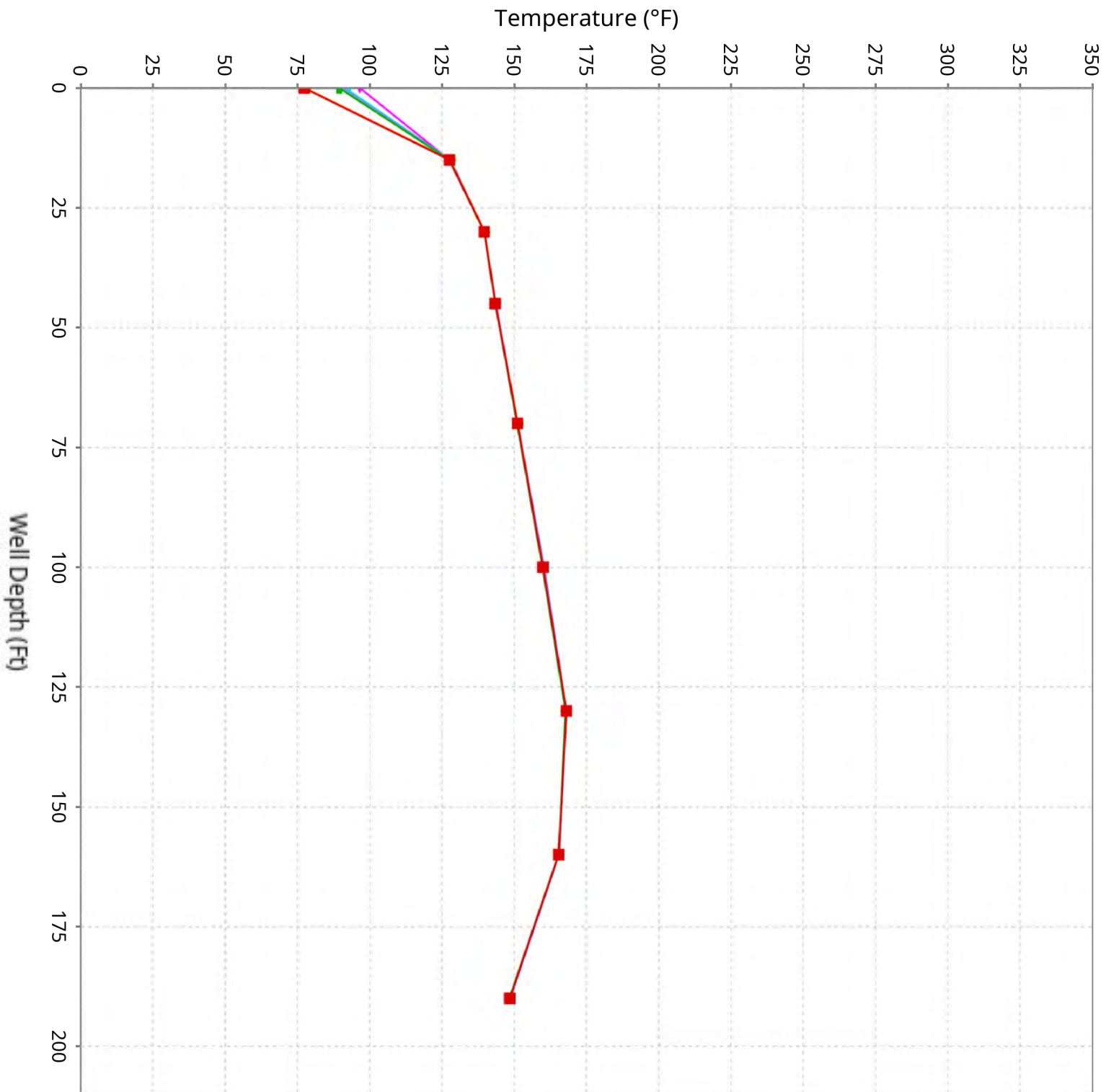
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-31

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



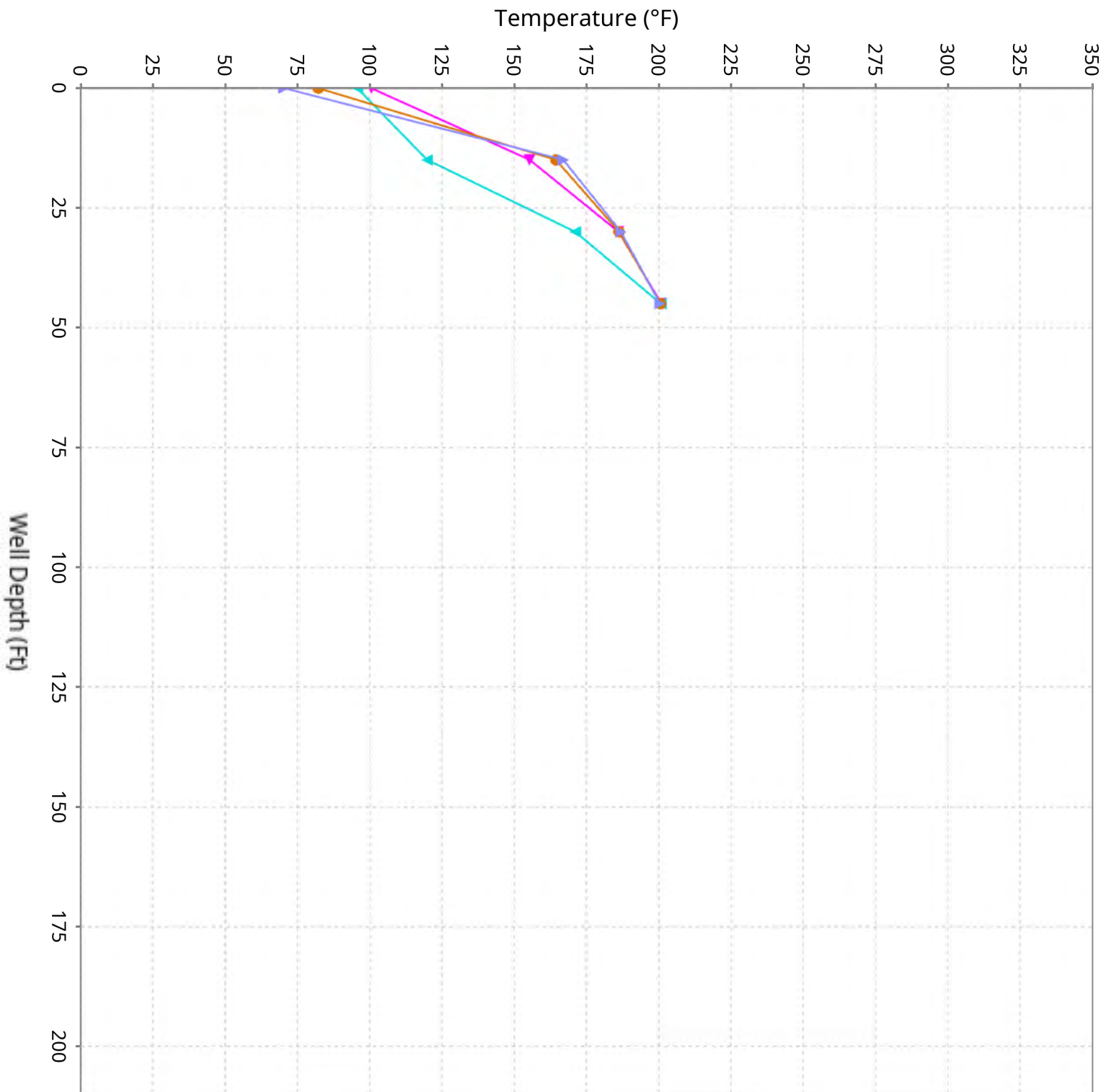
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-32

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



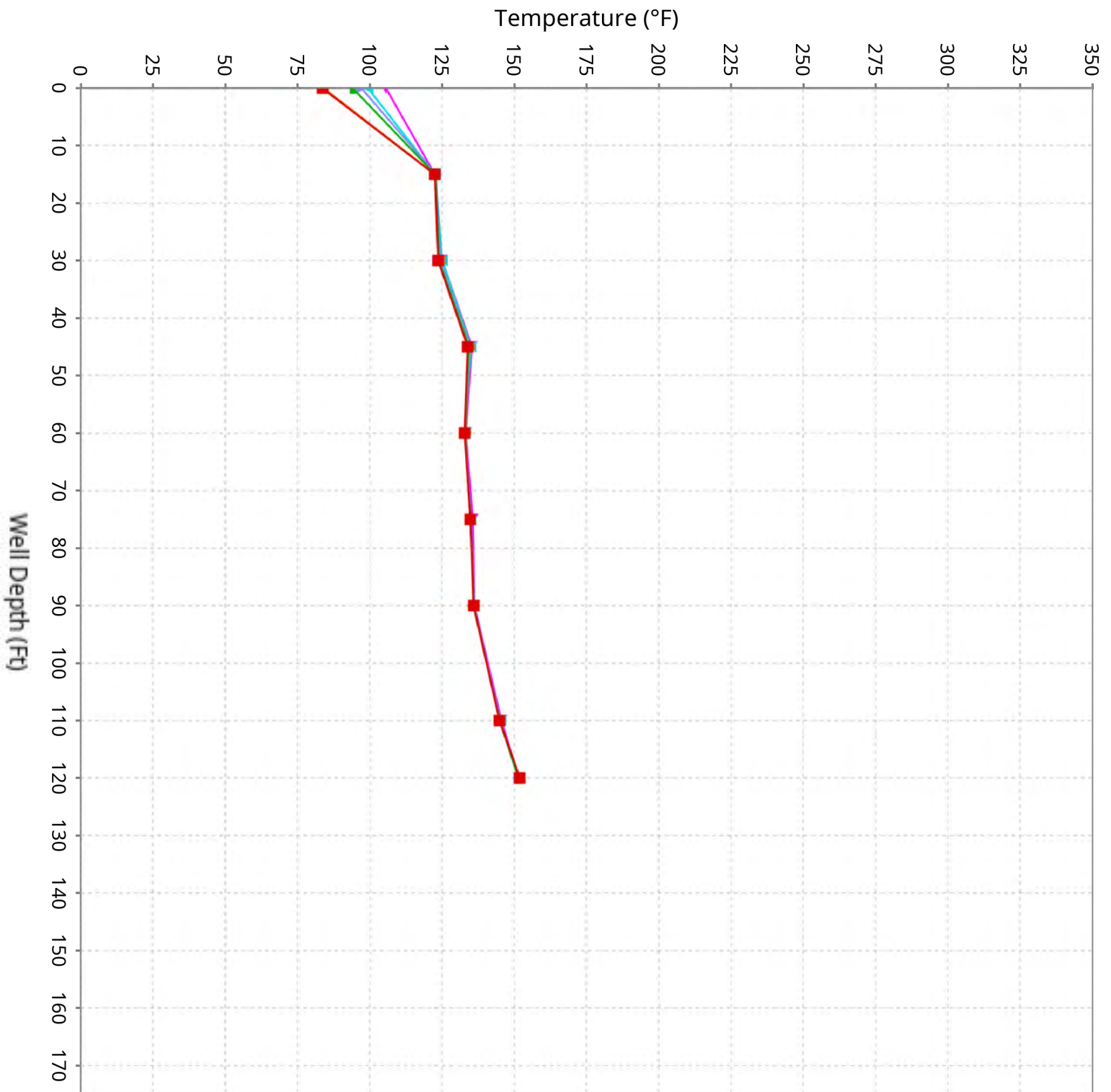
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-33

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



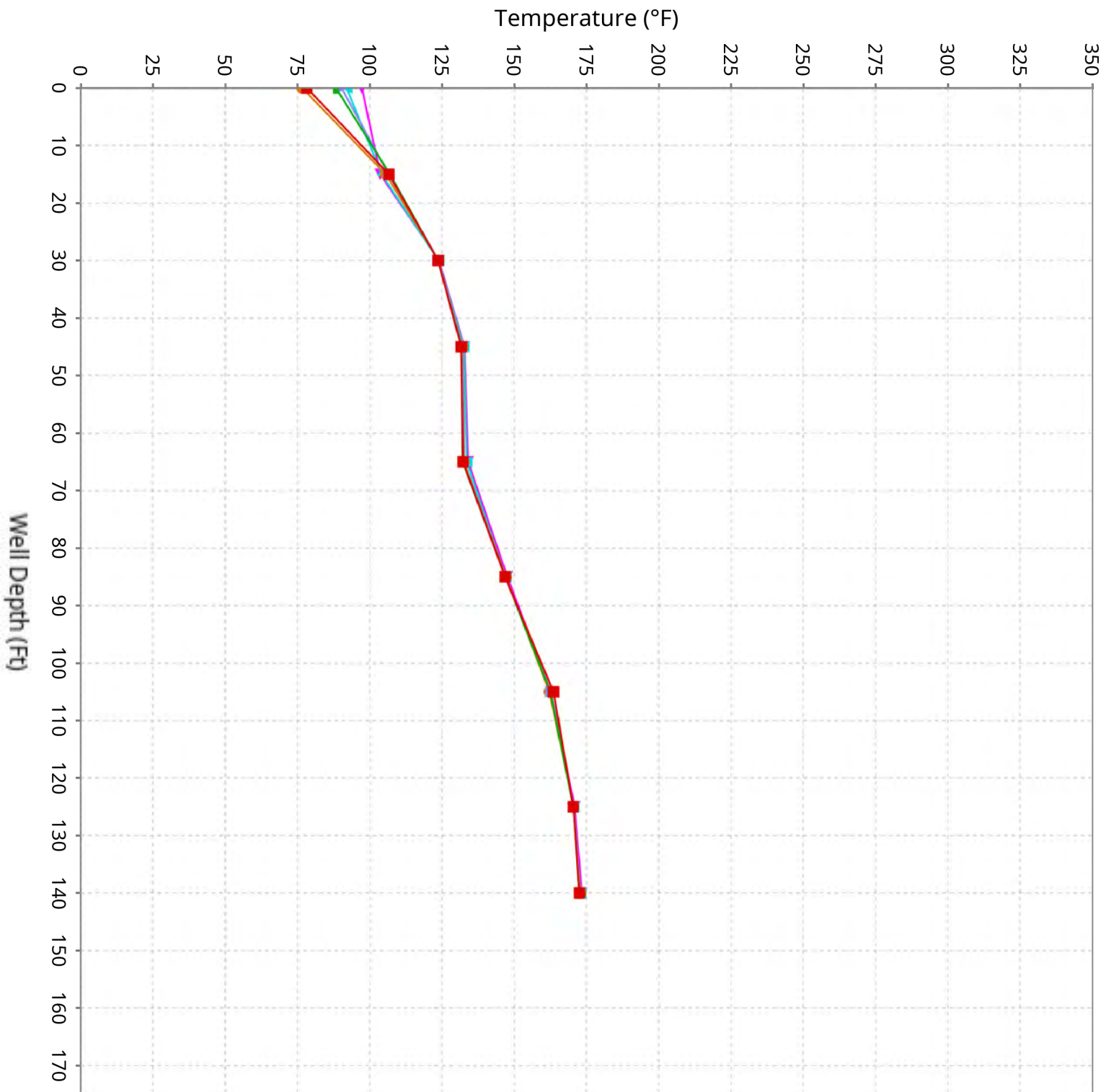
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-34

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



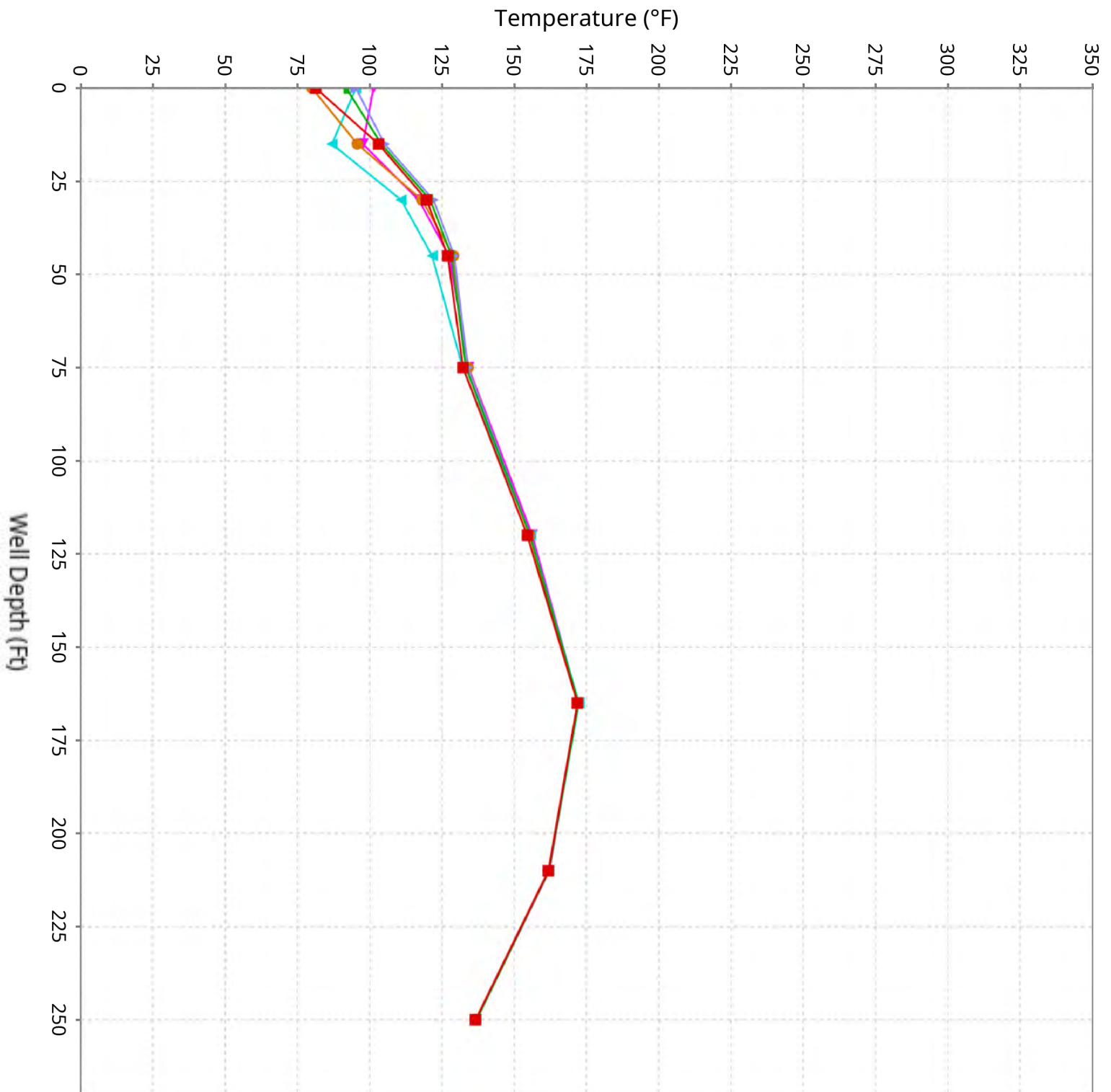
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-35

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



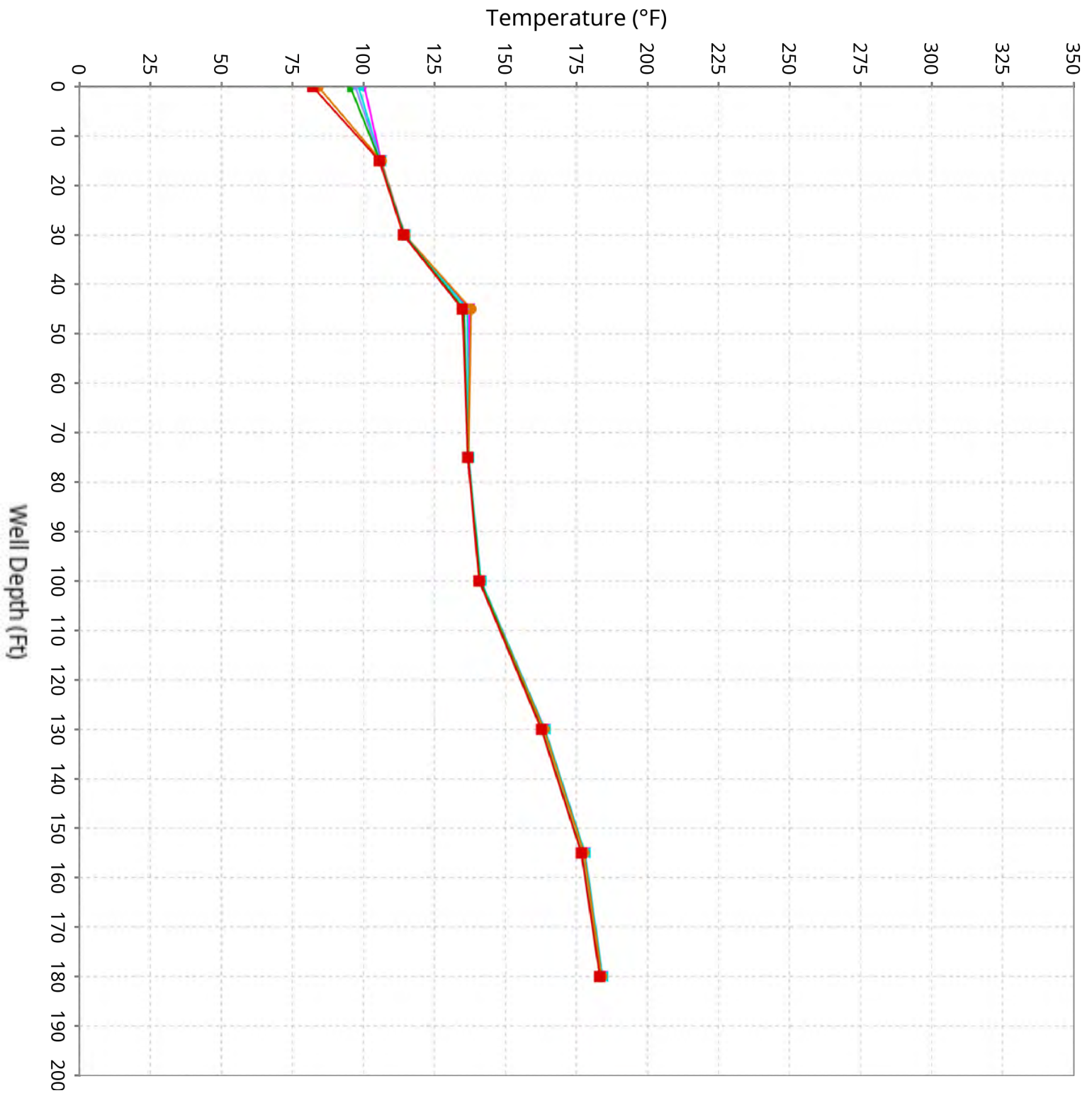
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-36

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



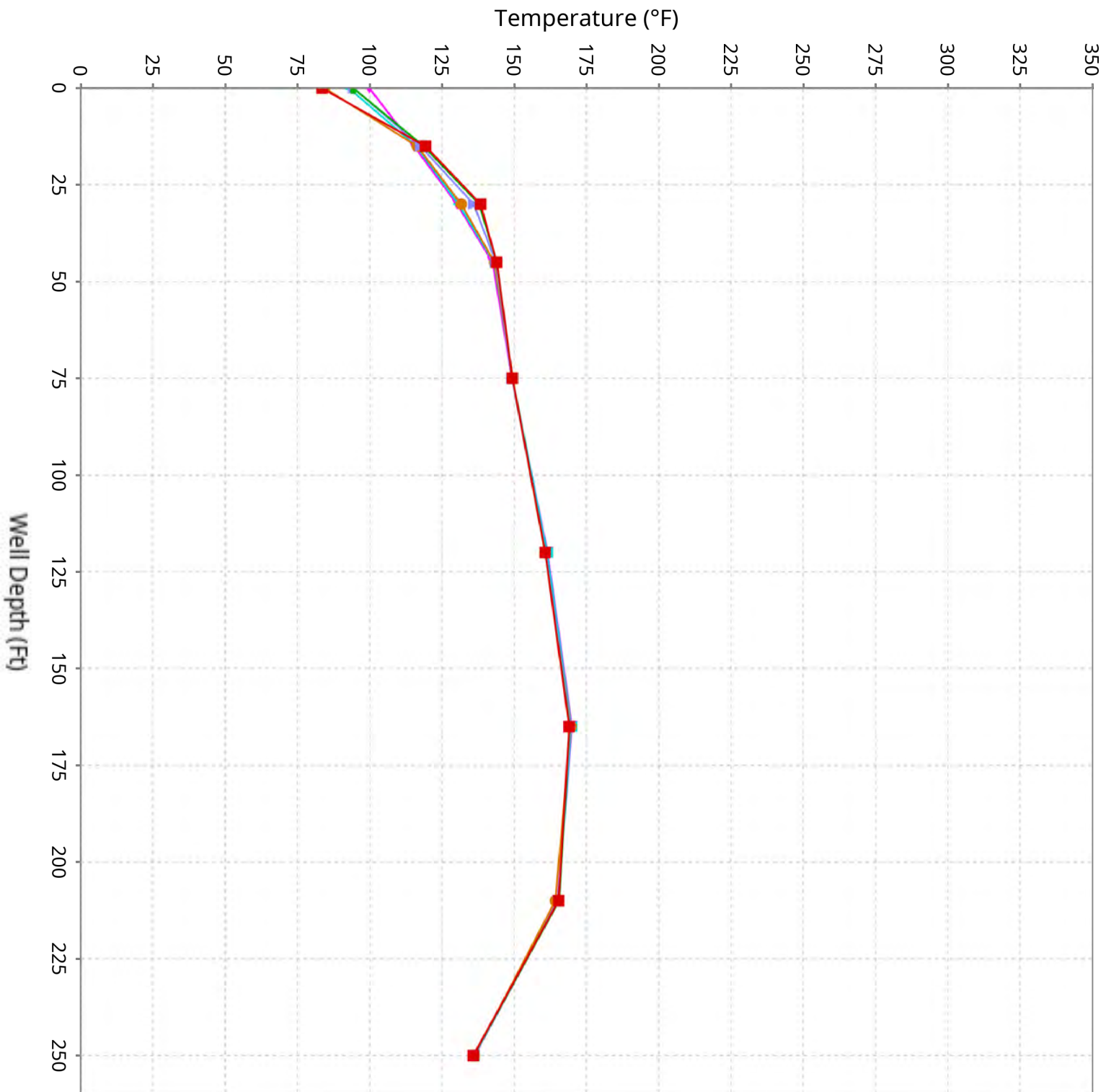
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-37

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



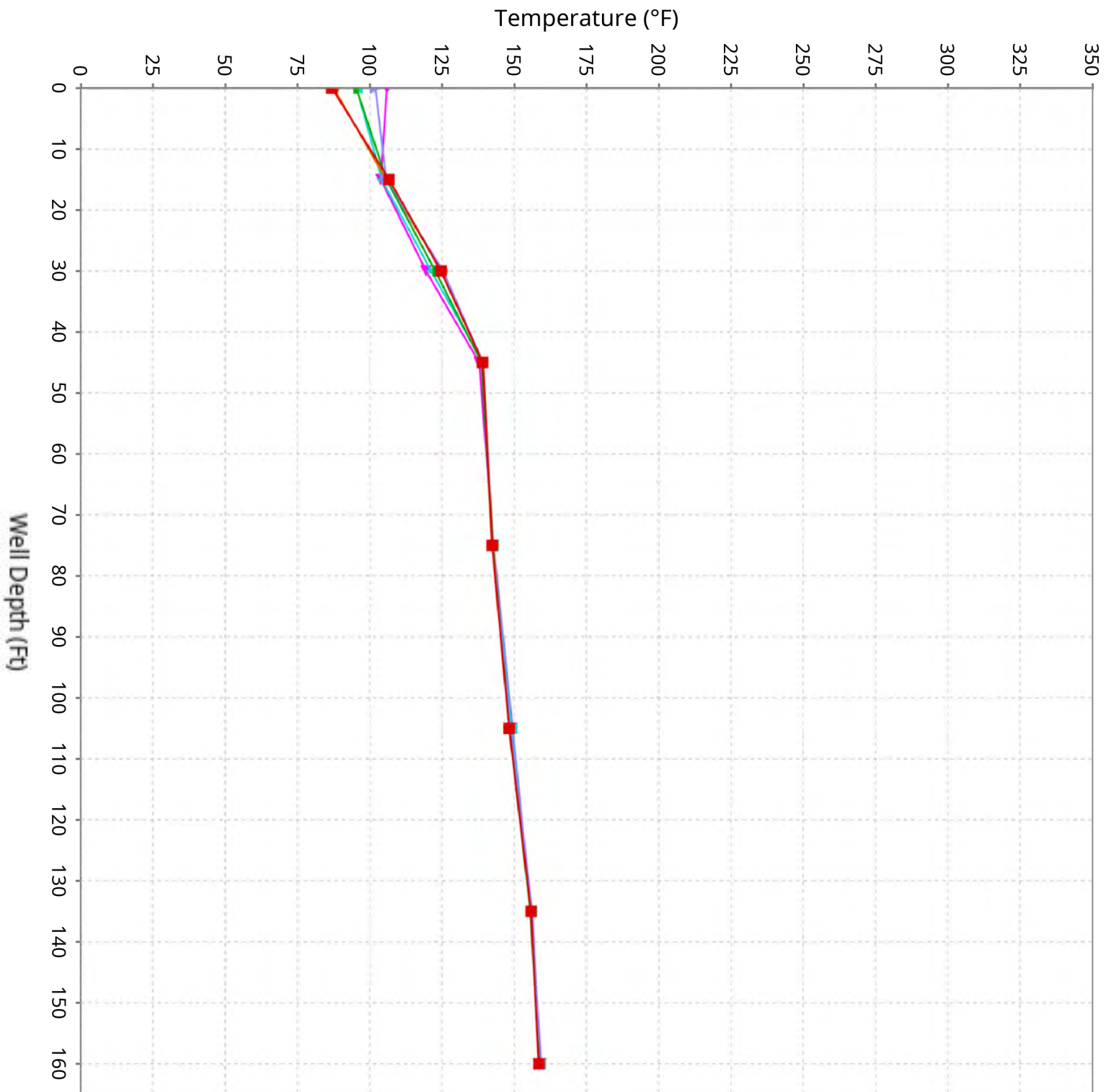
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-38

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026



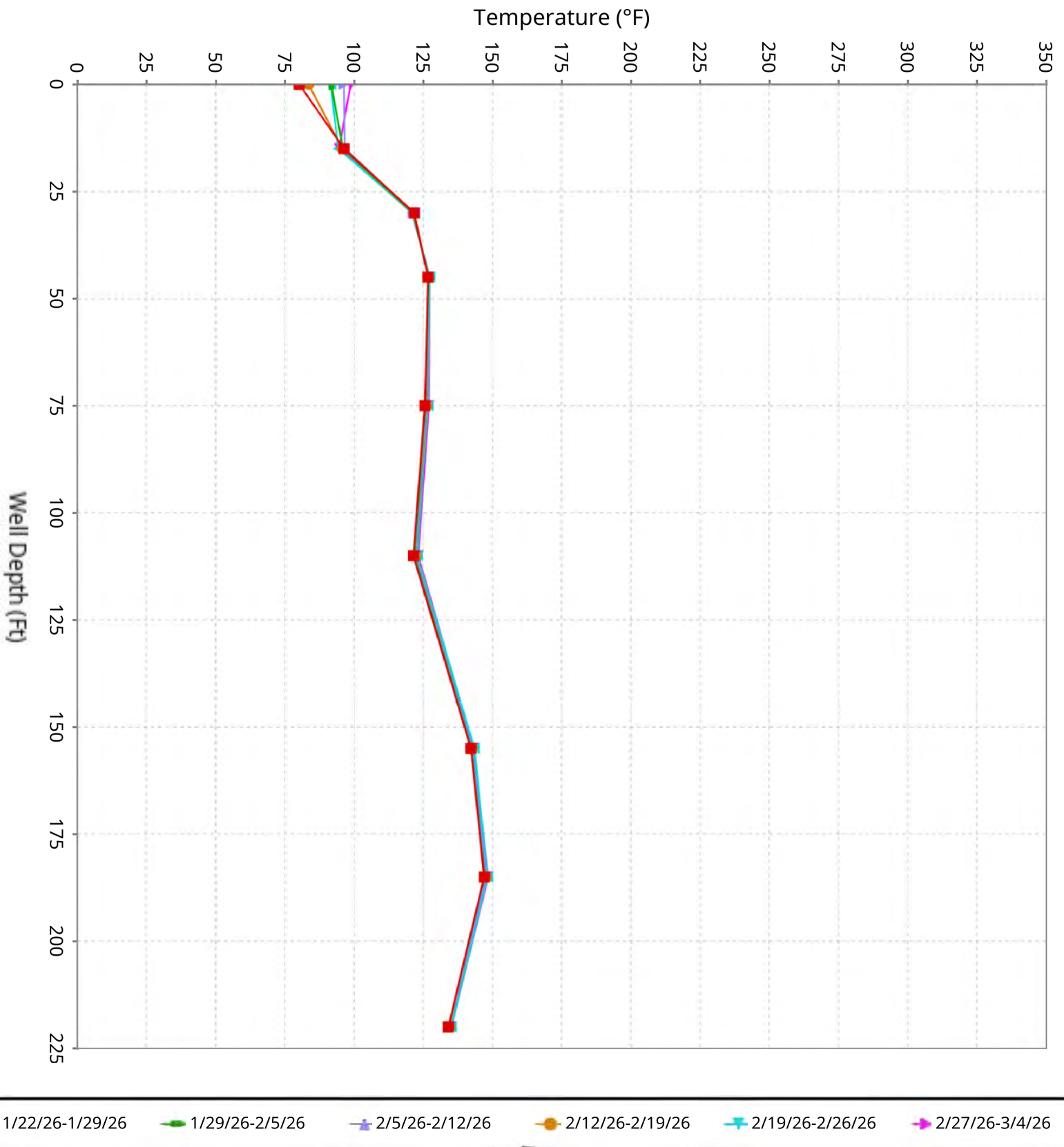
# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-39

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026

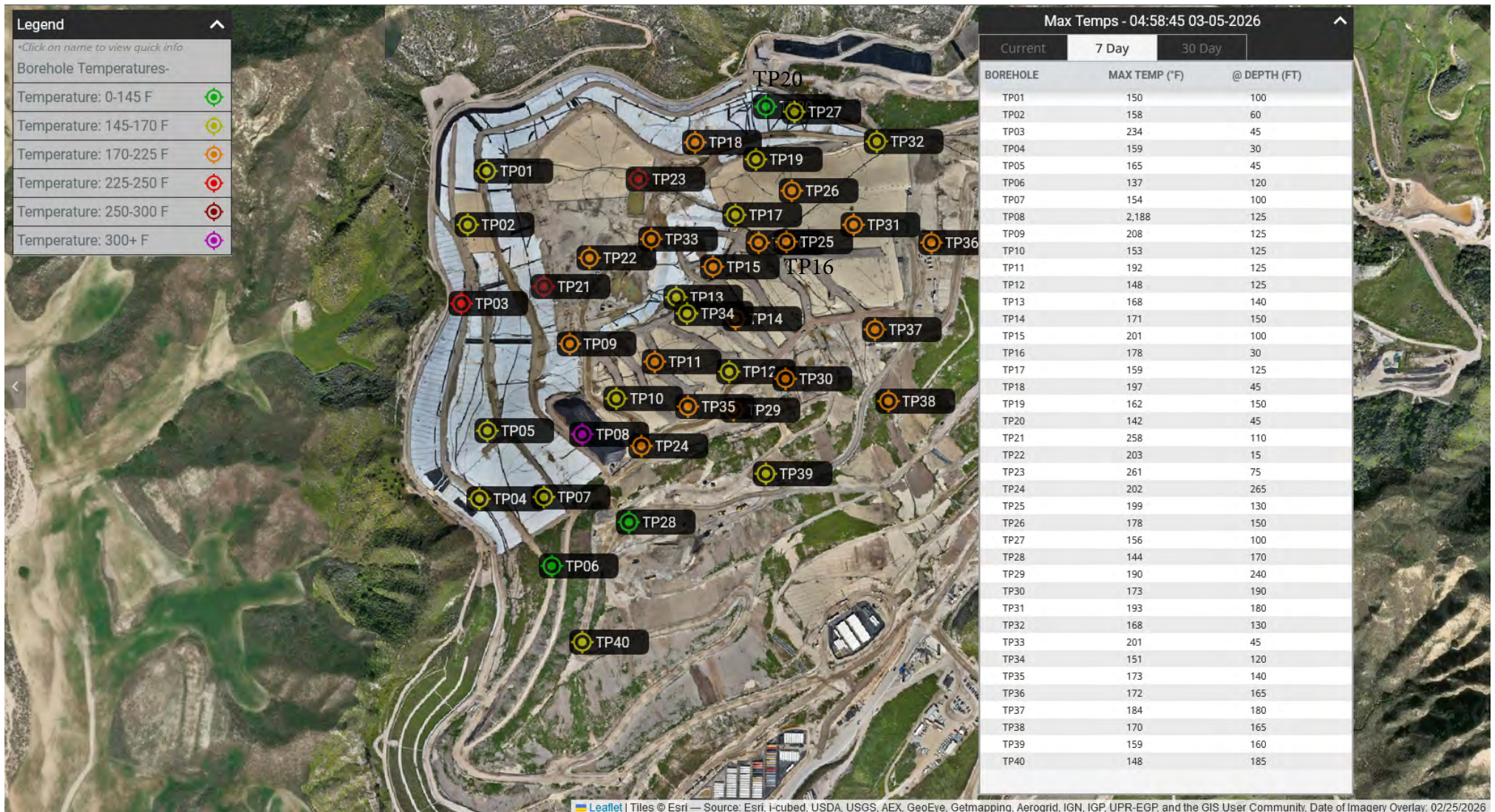


# Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-40

Maximum data for 1/22/2026 to 3/4/2026

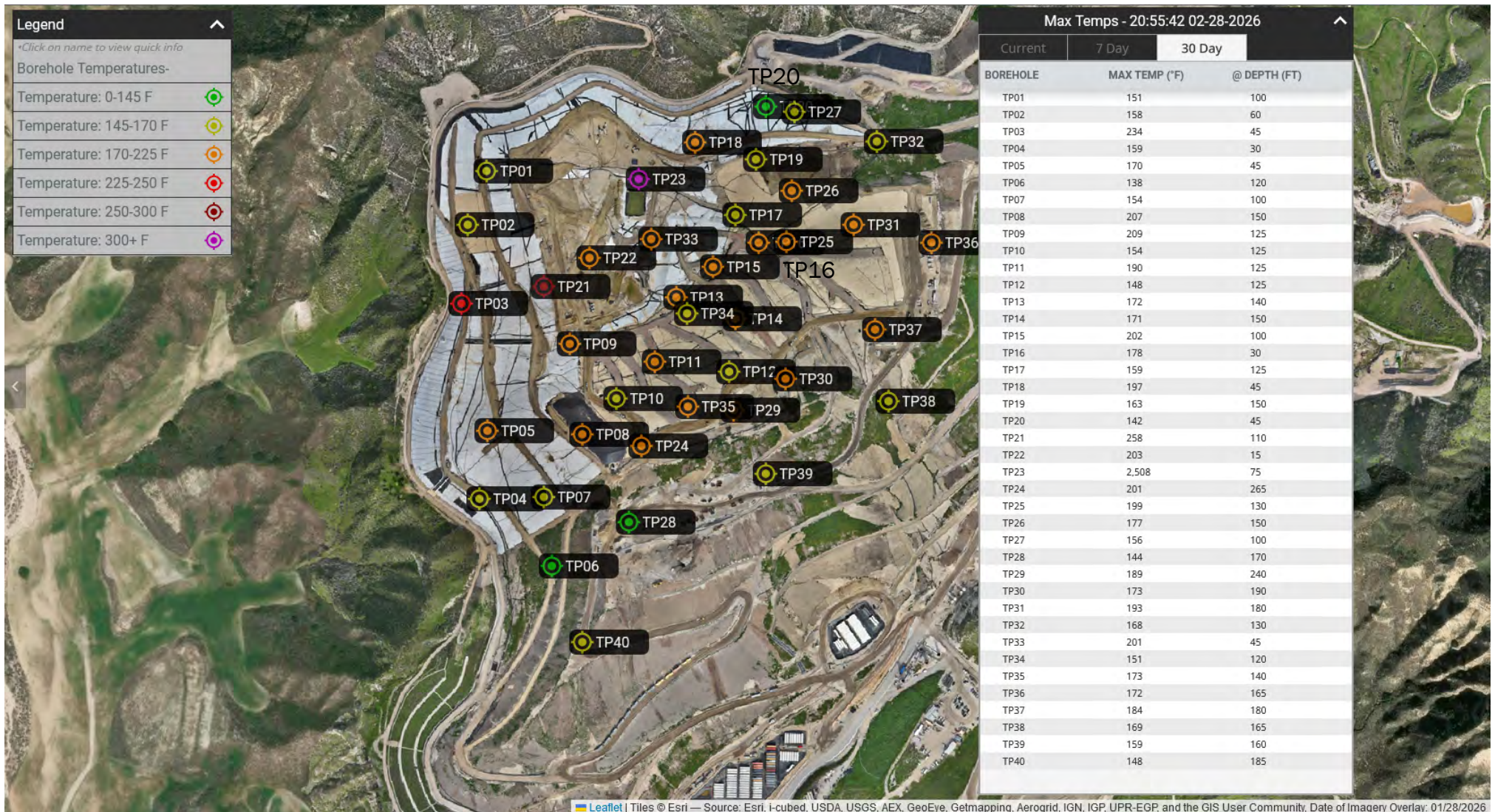


# Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill

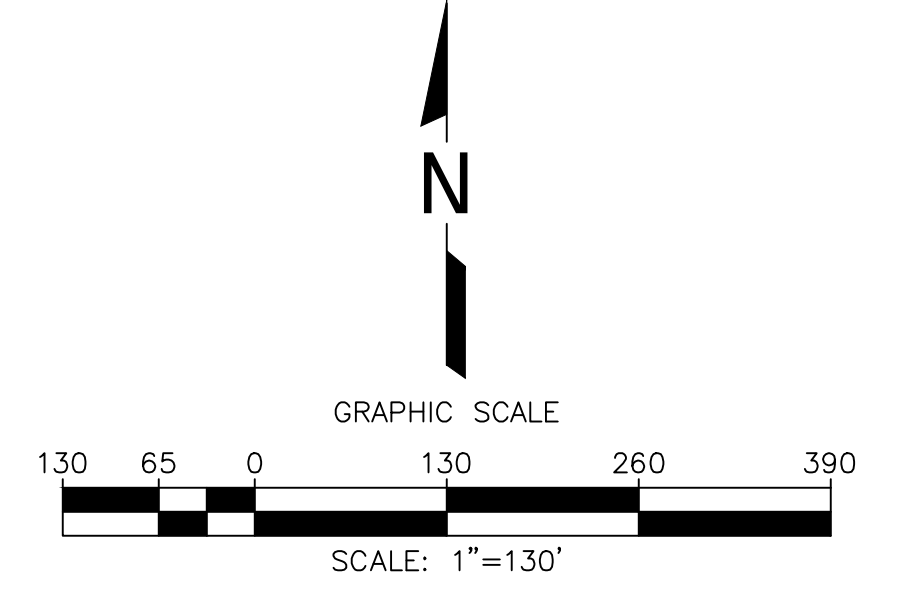
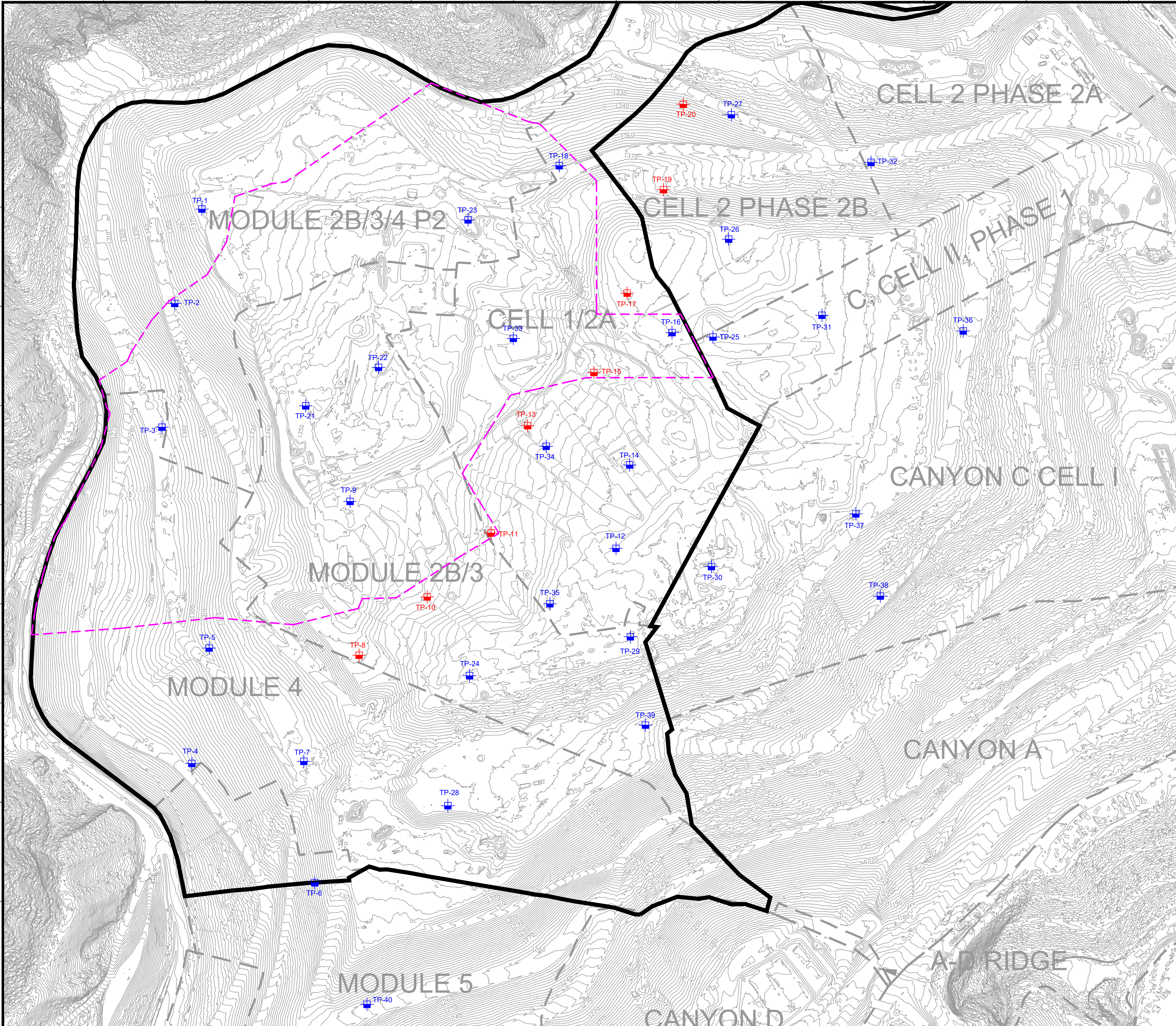


\*TP-08 reported maximum values of 2,188 degrees F on March 3rd through 4th, 2026. These readings are erroneous due to the 125-foot thermocouple being evaluated for repair.

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



TP-23 reported maximum values of 2,508 degrees F on February 25th. These readings are erroneous due to TP-23 being off-line for inspection/repair on February 25th.



**LEGEND**

- 1150 — EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR
- - - EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- + TP-XX INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - STANDALONE
- + TP-XX INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - INSTALLED WITHIN WELL CASING
- - - REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A

NO.	REVISION	DATE

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

CLIENT:  
  
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL  
CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 3900 N. GAY AVE. SUITE 300 LONG BEACH, CA 90808 PH: (562) 428-5544	ACAD FILE: F:\ENGINEERS
PROJ. NO: 012004123.41	APP. BY:
DSN. BY:	CHK. BY:

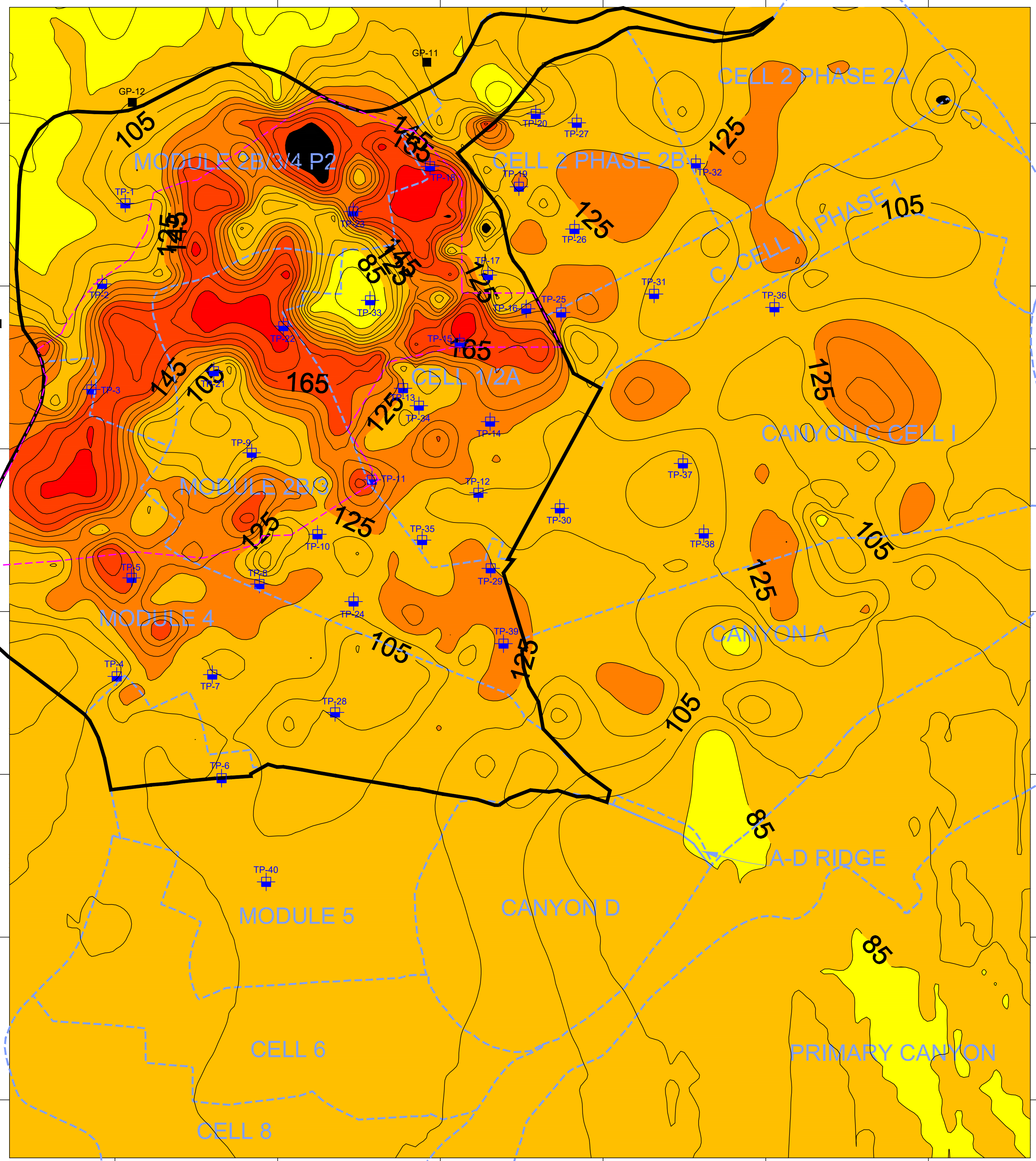
DATE:	02/10/2026
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
SHEET:	1

**GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:**

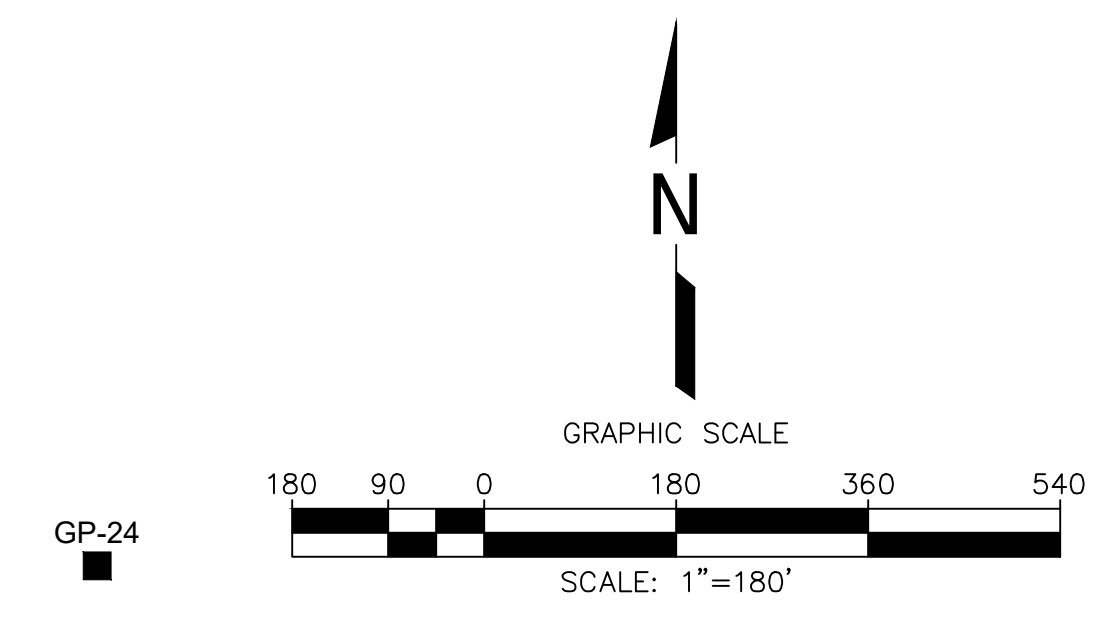
- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION SHOWN WAS PROVIDED BY PROPELLER. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED JANUARY 28, 2026.
- NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

ATTACHMENT C

1982000  
1981500  
1981000  
1980500  
1980000  
1979500  
1979000

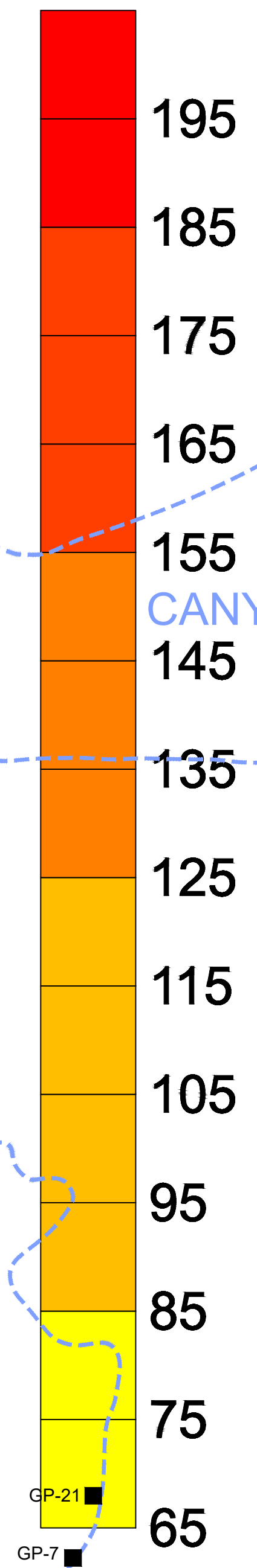


6365500 6366000 6366500 6367000 6367500 6368000



**LEGEND**

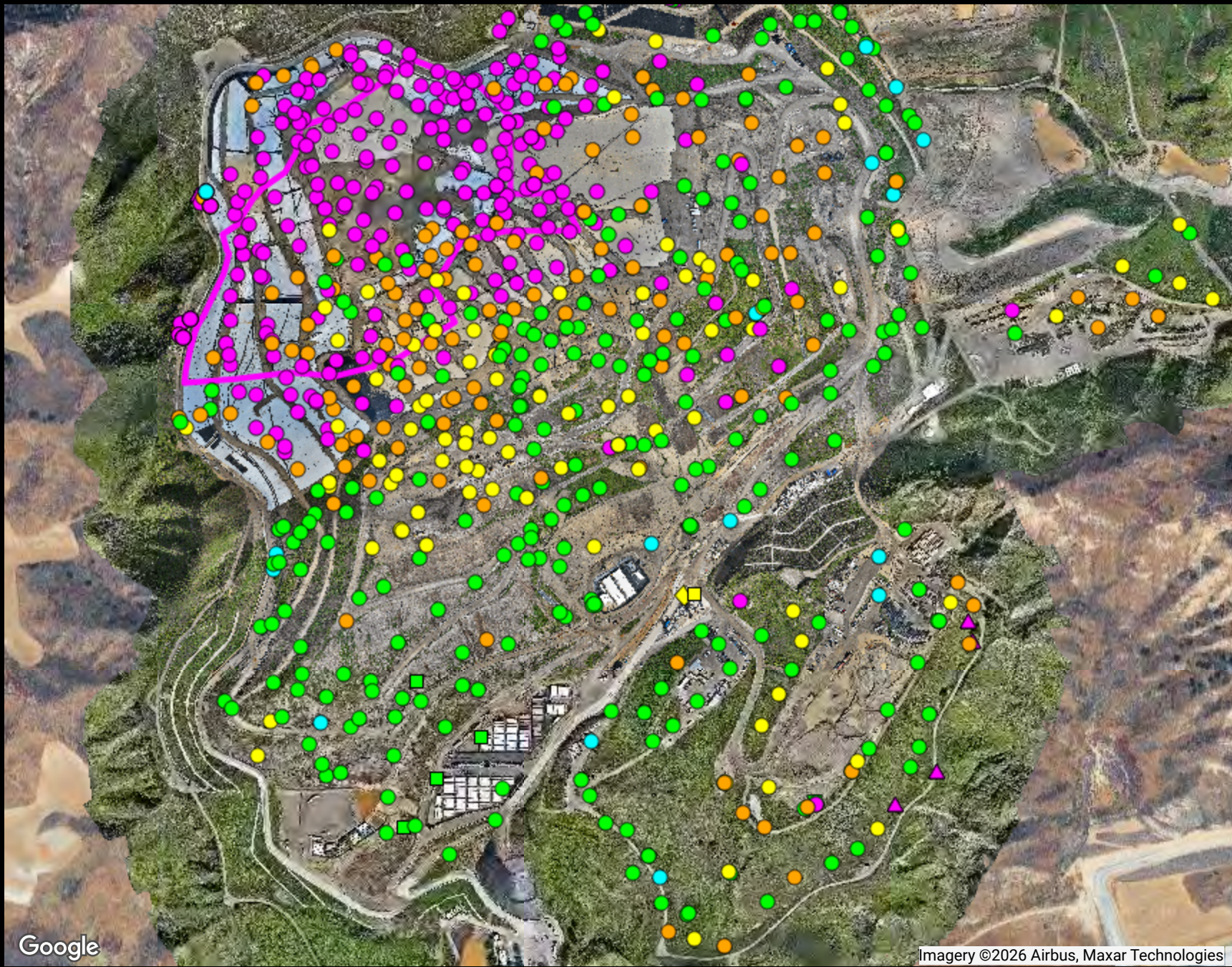
- EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A
- GP-XX EXISTING PERIMETER MIGRATION PROBE
- + TP-XX EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE



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

DATE		
REVISION		
NO.		
SHEET TITLE: ISOTHERMAL GRADIENT MAP FEBRUARY 2026		PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA
CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA		ACAD FILE: F:\ENGINEERS
DATE: 03/06/2026		APP. BY: SRM
SCALE: AS SHOWN		CHK. BY:
SHEET: 1		

Z:\Files\Engineers\Waste Connections\Chiquita Canyon LF\2026 Temp Probe Data\Isothermal Gradient Maps\02-February 2026\2026 CCF Isothermal Map-Feb 2026 V1.0\_2026-03-06.dwg Apr 06, 2026 - 3:30pm By: smedina



**Ranges Mapped**

	# Points
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span> >= 0 and < 0.5	323
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> >= 0.5 and < 0.9	147
<span style="color: yellow;">●</span> >= 0.9 and < 1.1	95
<span style="color: green;">●</span> >= 1.1 and < 1.5	260
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span> >= 1.5 and < 101	18

**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**

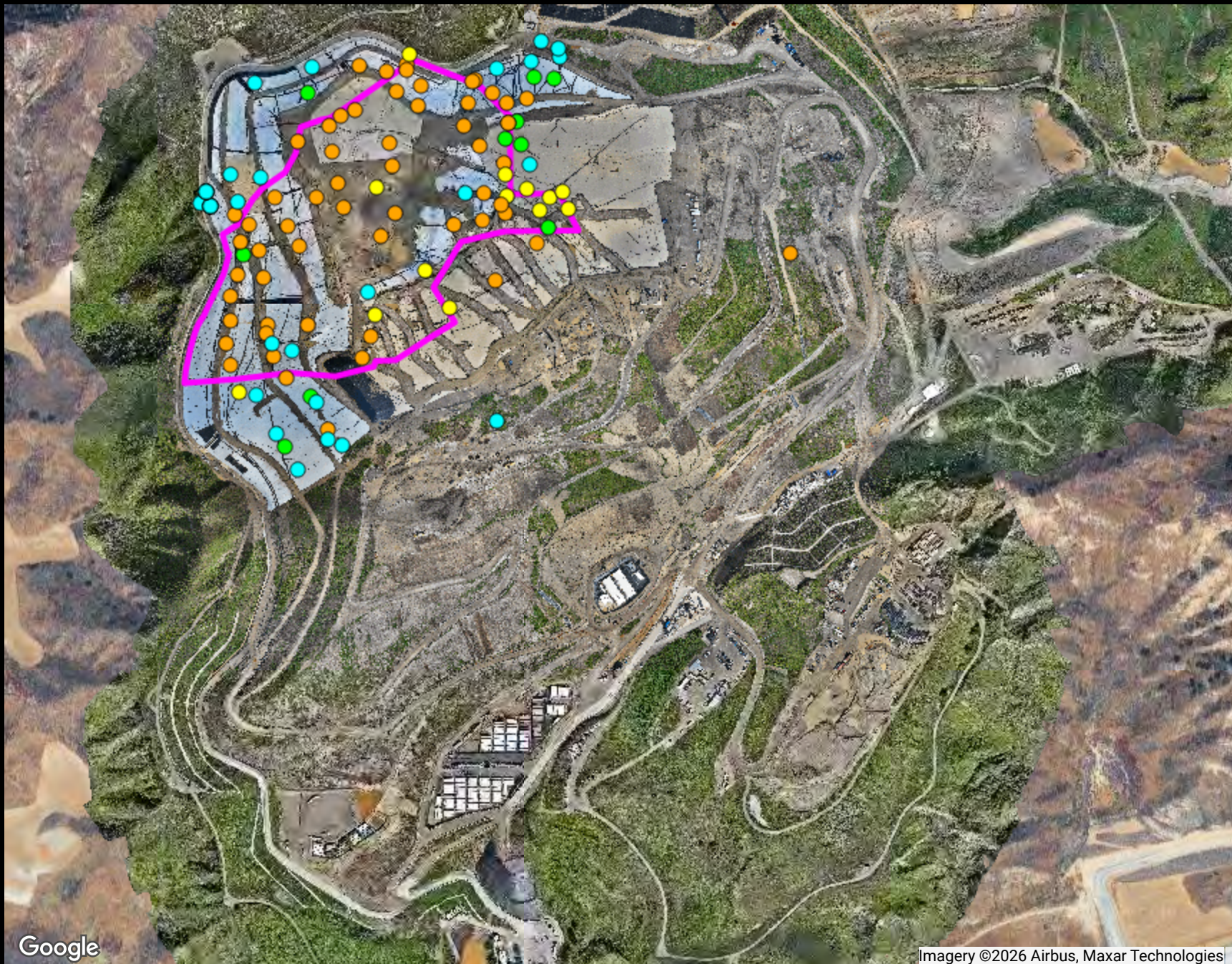
**Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)**

**Analysis Method: MostRecent**

Date Range: 02/01/2026 - 02/28/2026

Map generation date : 03/09/2026





**Ranges Mapped**

			# Points
Cyan	>= 0	and < 20000	35
Green	>= 20000	and < 50000	10
Yellow	>= 50000	and < 100000	14
Orange	>= 100000	and < 999999	58

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

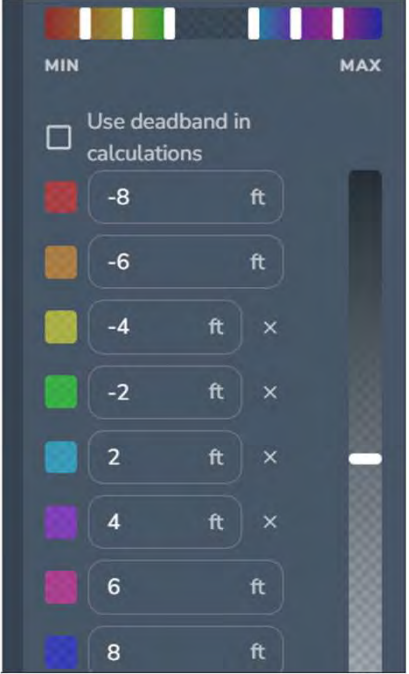
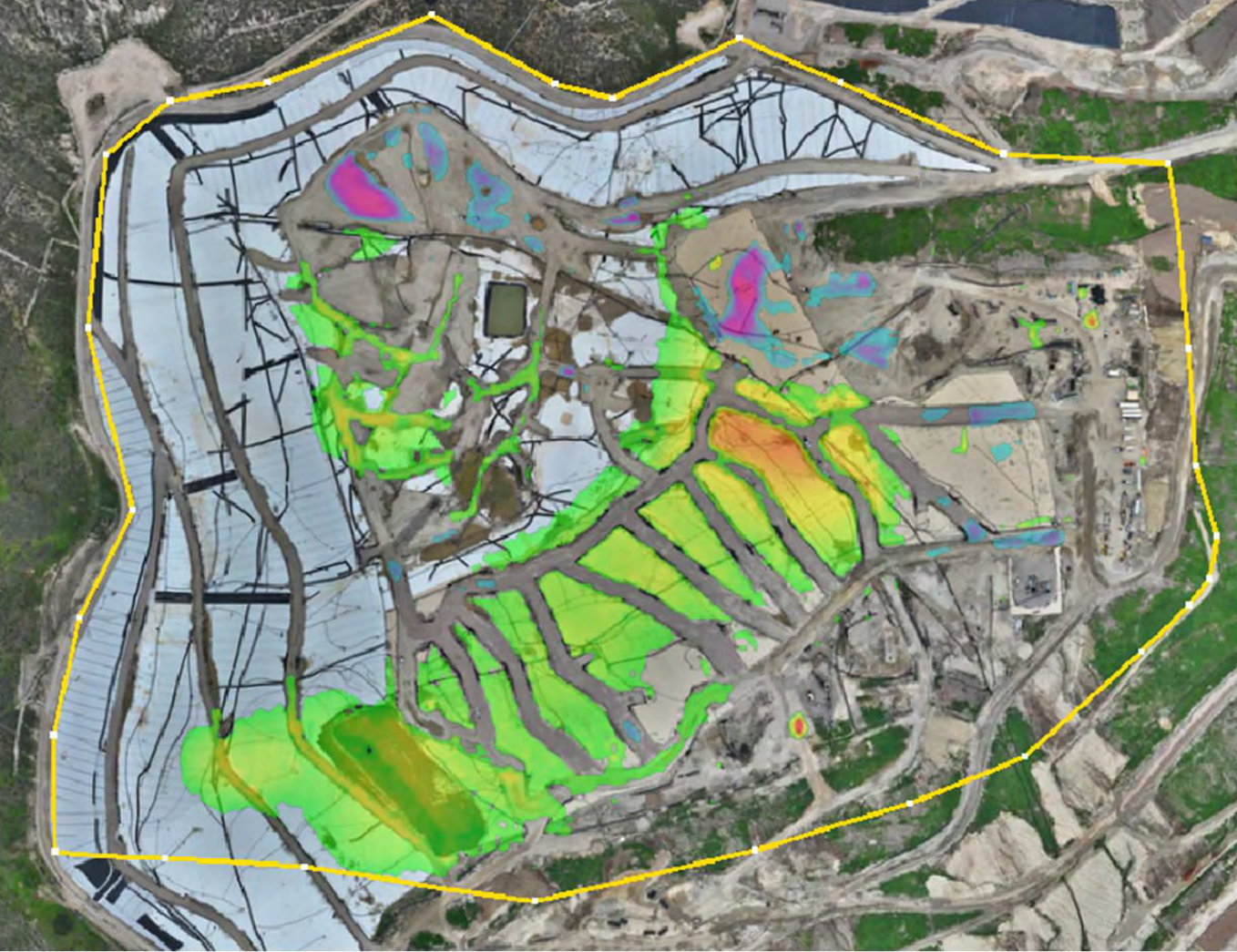
**Chiquita Canyon Landfill**  
**Range Map**  
**Parameter: H2 (mid range)**  
**Analysis Method: MostRecent**  
 Date Range: 02/01/2026 - 02/28/2026  
 Map generation date : 03/09/2026



SCSeTools



# Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach



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