

April 15, 2026

Dr. Enrique Casas
Groundwater Permitting and Landfill Disposal Unit
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West Fourth Street
Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013

Subject: First Quarter 2026 Liner and LCRS Integrity Report
Investigative Order No. R4-2024-0010
Chiquita Canyon, LLC

Dear Dr. Casas:

In accordance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (“Water Board”) March 20, 2024 Investigative Order No. R4-2024-0010-A01 (as amended on February 11, 2026) (“Order”)¹ Item 1.f, and in response to the Water Board’s related Notice of Violation WDID No. 4 19I022488 (“NOV”), dated June 27, 2024, this quarterly report (“First Quarter 2026 Report”) has been prepared regarding the integrity of the bottom liner and leachate collection and removal system (“LCRS”) within the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (“Landfill”). As required by the Order, this First Quarter 2026 Report assesses the period of January through March 2026.

Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) submitted its initial quarterly report that was comprised of the following documents:

- **Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report, prepared by Geo-Logic Associates (“GLA”), dated July 15, 2024:** This document addressed the Order and NOV requiring the liner integrity analysis and outlined an assessment of the liner integrity based on considerations related to groundwater monitoring results, landfill toe-of-slope displacement, and waste temperature data, as well as integrity of the LCRS based on leachate temperature data, among other aspects.
- **Supplement to the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report, prepared by Blue Ridge Services Montana, Inc., dated July 26, 2024:** This document addressed the Order and NOV requiring the liner integrity analysis, discussed background on landfill liners and integrity testing, and outlined an assessment of the liner integrity based on considerations related to waste temperature data (derived from well-drilling spoils as well as in-situ probes equipped with thermocouples), as well as integrity of the LCRS based on leachate temperature data, among other aspects.

¹ Pursuant to Water Code Section 13320, Chiquita Canyon, LLC petitioned the State Water Quality Control Board for review of the Amended Order on March 13, 2026.



- **Landfill Liner Integrity Report, prepared by SCS Engineers, dated July 19, 2024:** This document discussed the characteristics of elevated temperature landfills (“ETLFs”), defined the subject area of interest referred to as the “Reaction Area” at the Landfill, identified the liner system components, reviewed the characteristics exhibited within the Reaction Area at the Landfill, described temperature profiles and heat zones at other ETLF facilities, and analyzed the liner system and LCRS integrity at the Landfill and other ETLF facilities.

This First Quarter 2026 Report presents a summary of the observations and data recorded during the current reporting period (January–March 2026) that are relevant to the following four categories, which serve as the basis of the analysis of bottom liner and LCRS integrity at the Landfill:

- Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Data
- Temperature Data
- Landfill Toe-of-Slope Conditions
- Reaction Area Location and Direction and Rate of Travel

MAP AND AS-BUILTS OF BORINGS, WELLS, AND PROBES WITHIN 40 FT. OF LINER

In response to the NOV, the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report included a map with locations of all vertical landfill gas (“LFG”) wells and 20 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (“TMPs”) installed in the Main Canyon area of the Landfill (refer to [July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, Attachment 1](#)) with an indication of which were advanced to a depth within 40 feet of the composite liner system. As noted in the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, there were no exploratory borings in the vicinity of the Main Canyon. As-built information for LFG wells and temperature probes installed prior to July 1, 2024, was provided in the same attachment.

Subsequent quarterly reports have included information on additional LFG wells and/or additional TMPs that have been installed during the corresponding reportable period, as applicable. These reports have referenced the as-built drawings depicting the well or probe locations, provided boring depths or boring logs, and identified which wells and probes achieved a depth within 40 feet of the bottom liner, if any.

Installation of Borings, Wells, and Probes During First Quarter 2026:

- There were no new exploratory borings, no new LFG wells, and no new TMPs installed during this First Quarter 2026 reporting period.
- The construction logs for the three TMPs (TP-22, TP-23, and TP-33) installed during the Fourth Quarter 2025 that were not available at the time of preparing the Fourth Quarter 2025 Report, are being included in **Attachment A** of this First Quarter 2026 Report.

ASSESSMENT OF LINER INTEGRITY

Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Data

As noted in past quarterly reports, “groundwater monitoring well data is the most widely used indicator for liner integrity in the industry.” The Quarterly Groundwater Evaluation Monitoring

Program (“EMP”) Sampling Report, prepared by Chang Environmental, dated April 15, 2026, includes the following critical conclusions concerning groundwater monitoring and sampling data based on all groundwater wells in the EMP from January to March 2026, as follows:

- “Therefore, there was no indication of any new, measurably significant impacts to groundwater during the current reporting period (January 1 - March 31).”
- “Based on the organic and statistical analysis, and disregarding the known impacts to well DW-16, there was no evidence of landfill impacts to groundwater onsite and offsite.”
- “No Appendix II constituents were detected from the initial Appendix II sampling at newly installed wells DW-30, DW-31, and FP-01 that were not already on the constituents of concern list.”

Accordingly, the groundwater monitoring and sampling data offers no evidence that the integrity of the bottom liner system or LCRS has been compromised by conditions associated with the reaction. There is no evidence that these conclusions have materially changed since the submittal of the previous Quarterly Report. The quarterly groundwater monitoring results are included and described in the Quarterly EMP Sampling and Evaluation Report cited above.

Temperature Data

There are several sources of temperature measurements recorded through the Main Canyon area including within the smaller Reaction Area as follows:

- In-situ waste temperature monitoring probes: Eleven of the 40 probes that were recording data during this First Quarter (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 estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line depicted in Attachment A of the Reaction Committee’s monthly determination submitted to SCAQMD, dated 4/10/26). Of the remaining 29 probes, 9 probes are positioned adjacent to (within 200 feet) of this boundary. This data is included in the weekly reports submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (“LEA”).
- Down-well liquid temperatures: These measurements are periodically recorded manually in select LFG vertical wells using field instrumentation inserted to various depth intervals, or may be recorded by temperature sensors affixed to certain pumps suspended at a particular depth in select landfill gas vertical wells. This data is included in the monthly reports submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, acting as the LEA, pursuant to Milestones 1A-3 and 5 of the LEA’s June 6, 2024 Compliance Order and the LEA letter dated July 30, 2024 (refer to [January](#), [February](#), and March 2026² reports).

² The March 2026 Milestone 1A-5 and 5 report, including down-well liquid temperatures, is not yet available on the Landfill’s odor mitigation website. Once available, the report can be found “Local Enforcement Agency” tab, linked [here](#).

- Landfill gas wellhead temperatures: These measurements are recorded manually using field instrumentation on a minimum monthly frequency.
- Borehole drill cuttings or tailings (well-drilling spoils): These are one-time instantaneous temperature measurements obtained at the moment of drilling boreholes and are applicable only if new boreholes are drilled within the Reaction Area during the subject period.

The temperature measurement data recorded at the various sources (and reported in the monthly SOFA reports) which are obtained in closest proximity to the bottom liner originate from the lowest depth intervals within the deepest temperature monitoring probes, the one-time instantaneous temperatures measured from the lowest depth of borehole drill cuttings, and the down-well liquid temperatures.

Certain recorded temperatures noted above (in-situ waste probes and LFG wellheads) are included in the monthly SOFA reports and Reaction Area Boundary Determination submitted to the SCAQMD, which are publicly available on Chiquita's website ([January](#), [February](#), and [March³ 2026](#) reports). Based on the available temperature data, the waste mass within the approximately 31-acre area designated as the Reaction Area in the SCAQMD monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determinations is continuing to experience elevated temperatures associated with the reaction. Based on our analysis of the data acquired during this current reporting period (January through March 2026), elevated temperatures are generally confined to the Reaction Area with the exception of some isolated instances of atypical heat occurring periodically in certain individual LFG extraction wells and select thermocouples within certain temperature probes that are positioned outside of the Reaction Area. The instrumentation that measures and records the temperature data is positioned at different elevations within the waste column. The instrumentation is positioned sufficiently distant from the bottom liner such that detrimental impacts to the bottom liner and LCRS attributed to elevated temperatures are not expected. Therefore, these elevated temperatures are not affecting the underlying composite liner system and LCRS because of the cooling that occurs in the buried waste materials at lower elevations due to the underlying cooling of the earth, as demonstrated by diminishing temperatures recorded in the deepest intervals at TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, TP-32, TP-36, TP-38, and TP-40.

There were no new LFG extraction wells installed within the First Quarter 2026 reporting period; however, recall further evidence of the diminishing temperatures that occur in the lowest waste layers that are placed in closest proximity to the bottom liner components and LCRS infrastructure has been provided by the relatively low, one-time instantaneous temperatures measured from the lowest depth of borehole drill cuttings associated with new LFG extraction wells installed during previous quarterly reporting periods.

³ The March 2026 monthly report is not yet available on the Landfill's odor mitigation website. Once available, the report can be found under the "South Coast AQMD" tab, found [here](#).

In-Situ Waste Temperature Monitoring Probes

The moderation of waste temperatures that occurs in the lower waste layers in closest proximity to the bottom liner components is evident in the average temperature measurements recorded during the final four weeks of the First Quarter 2026 reporting period at the following probes:

- **TP-24:** The temperature reduces from 204 degrees Fahrenheit (F) at the 265-foot interval to approximately 152 degrees F at the 320-foot interval, which is still 25 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-27:** The temperature reduces from 157 degrees Fahrenheit (F) at the 100-foot interval to approximately 129 degrees F at the 150-foot interval, which is still 19 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-31:** The temperature reduces from 193 degrees F at the 180-foot interval to approximately 142 degrees F at the 280-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-32:** The temperature reduces from approximately 168 degrees F at the 130-foot interval to approximately 149 degrees F at the 190-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-36:** The temperature reduces from 172 degrees Fahrenheit (F) at the 165-foot interval to approximately 136 degrees F at the 250-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-38:** The temperature reduces from 165 degrees F at the 210-foot interval to approximately 136 degrees F at the 250-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-40:** The temperature reduces from approximately 148 degrees F at the 185-foot interval to approximately 135 degrees F at the 220-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.

Based on the diminishing temperatures recorded in the deepest intervals at TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, TP-32, TP-36, TP-38, and TP-40, the elevated waste temperatures within the landfill mass at other locations are not expected to be present at the bottom liner system. This is consistent with numerous ELTF case studies that state that the temperature data measured throughout the waste column profile indicate that the in-situ waste temperatures decrease in the vicinity of the landfill bottom. Accordingly, the maximum temperatures recorded at other deep probes, such as 192 degrees F at the 240-foot interval in TP-29, is not concerning because the temperature is expected to decrease within the 71 feet of waste between this depth interval and the bottom liner system, as demonstrated by the data points above.

Down-Well Liquid Temperatures

There are 43 vertical landfill gas extraction wells that were installed in 2024 to a depth that is within 25 feet of the bottom liner system. Another 8 vertical landfill gas extraction wells that were installed

in 2025 achieved a depth that is within 25 feet of the bottom liner. As of March 31, 2026, very few of these 51 wells are equipped with a submersible electric pump that is equipped with a temperature sensor that enables continuous temperature measurement of the liquid at the level that the pump is suspended within the well, which is not at the deepest point within the well and thus is not in closest proximity to the bottom liner. As expected, the down-well liquid temperatures are elevated in wells within the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line depicted in Attachment A of the Reaction Committee's monthly determinations submitted to SCAQMD) and are generally lower in wells outside of the delineation boundary.

However, since the position of the pump with the temperature sensor is typically not at the bottom of the well, and therefore may not be in close proximity to the bottom liner, these temperature measurements do not accurately reflect the temperatures that the bottom liner is being subjected to. As stated above, the temperature decreases with increasing depth toward the bottom of the landfill. Thus, the down-well liquid temperatures are not particularly useful in assessing bottom liner and LCRS integrity. As more pumps with temperature sensors are installed, this information will continue to be reviewed (along with pump position data) as part of the quarterly reports to evaluate the extent to which the liquid temperatures may provide information on the presence of heat in close proximity to the bottom liner.

Landfill Gas Wellhead Temperatures

There is significant variability and fluctuations in landfill gas wellhead temperatures on a daily basis. While the average landfill gas wellhead temperatures recorded in some vertical extraction wells during this First Quarter 2026 reporting period are generally consistent with the temperatures measured during the Fourth Quarter 2025 reporting period, others have decreased or increased. Though it is difficult to establish clear trends within subsets of the wellfield, based on available LFG wellhead temperature data as well as the diminishing temperatures recorded during First Quarter 2026 in the deepest intervals at TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, TP-32, TP-36, TP-38, and TP-40 and wells installed in closest proximity to the bottom liner, there does not appear to be evidence of increasing heat of the magnitude and at the depths that would be anticipated to compromise the integrity of the bottom liner. The objective of the corrective measures being implemented in the northwest portion of the landfill is to intensify the removal of heat through extraction of gas and liquids, thus, the Facility has expanded and is intentionally operating the LFG collection system and the wellfield dewatering system to extract heat from the waste mass.

Considering that the position of the above-grade wellhead may be 200 feet or more above the bottom of the well, and therefore not in close proximity to the bottom liner, these temperature measurements do not reflect the temperatures that the bottom liner is being subjected to. Thus, they are not particularly useful in assessing bottom liner and LCRS integrity. As more wells are installed, this information will continue to be reviewed as part of the quarterly reports to evaluate the extent to which the LFG wellhead temperatures may provide information on the presence of heat in close proximity to the bottom liner.

Borehole Drill Cuttings

Since there were no new LFG wells drilled during the First Quarter 2026, there were no borehole drill cutting temperatures recorded on well construction logs to evaluate for this current reporting period.

There were no new TMPs installed during First Quarter 2026. As stated in previous reports, temperatures recorded during probe installation using sonic drilling techniques do not reflect accurate waste temperatures because the sonic drilling methodology produces drilling-generated heat attributed to the energy input to advance the drill bit (refer to “D6914/D6914M Standard Practice for Sonic Drilling for Site Characterization and the Installation of Subsurface Monitoring Devices”). Accordingly, temperatures recorded on probe construction logs are not appropriate for analyzing in-situ heat and assessing liner integrity.

FLIR Imagery

FLIR imagery is useful for evaluating the bottom liner and leachate system integrity only if the infrared survey is being conducted during excavation of waste materials that are in close proximity to the bottom liner and/or leachate collection system infrastructure. During the current reporting period, there were no excavation activities performed near the bottom liner and no FLIR survey data was collected. While aerial FLIR imagery of the landfill surface is periodically conducted by Sniffer Robotics as part of compliance with the LEA Compliance Order, this imagery only detects surface temperatures on the exposed geomembrane cap in the northwestern portion of the Landfill, which is positioned as much as 300 feet or more above the bottom liner. Accordingly, it is not useful or relevant in the assessment of the bottom liner or leachate collection system integrity.

Landfill Toe-of-Slope Conditions

Based on the monthly stability reports conducted by GLA within the current reporting period, there is no evidence of significant sliding or slope failure that would be likely to affect the liner system. GLA reviews the daily cover crack and fissure logs and prepares a monthly report that summarizes this information pertaining to landfill surface conditions which are publicly available on Chiquita’s website ([January](#), [February](#), and [March](#)⁴). As part of that effort, GLA reviews a series of topographic profiles each month for evidence of displacement over the month.

According to the GLA monthly reports prepared during the current reportable period, the Landfill surface conditions offer no evidence that the integrity of the bottom liner system or LCRS has been compromised by conditions associated with the reaction. Moreover, the January, February, and March 2026 observations indicate that “no evidence of instability was reported in the soil covered areas or the geomembrane-covered areas”. The January report states that the “documented cracking is attributable to settlement and does not constitute evidence of slope instability.” There is no evidence that these conditions have materially changed since the submittal of the Fourth Quarter 2025 Report.

REACTION AREA LOCATION AND DIRECTION AND RATE OF TRAVEL

The Water Board has previously requested information regarding the direction and rate of travel of the reaction based on a list of parameters. As noted in the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, “The

⁴ The March 2026 monthly report is not yet available on the Landfill’s odor mitigation website. Once available, the report can be found under the “Local Enforcement Agency” tab, found [here](#).

monthly reaction area boundary determination requirement began in September 2023 and since that time the evidence shows no material expansion of the reaction. Thus, there is no evidence that the reaction has any direction of movement or rate of travel.”

In accordance with SOFA Condition Nos. 9a and 9b, the Reaction Committee reviews newly acquired, applicable data recorded during each month and issues an opinion and determination on the estimated extent of ETLF conditions exhibited at the Landfill, which is accompanied by a Reaction Area map. This Drawing, titled “Reaction Area Map,” prepared by SCS Engineers (“SCS”) and included as Attachment A of each Monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determination, 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 Reaction Committee recommended a minor adjustment to the boundary based on January data. As noted in the Determination constituting an assessment of the January data, which was submitted to SCAQMD on February 10, 2026, the Reaction Committee recommended adjustments to the boundary to incorporate one distinct area immediately adjacent (east) to the boundary as determined in the previous monthly exercise. Despite this recommended adjustment, such adjustments to the approximate boundary do not indicate that the reaction-affiliated heat is impacting the integrity of the bottom liner. The Reaction Committee did not recommend any adjustments to the boundary based on the February or March data.

ASSESSMENT OF LCRS INTEGRITY

As a component of the LCRS integrity assessment, the report shall include time series plots, correlated spatially for each cell to the degree possible, of leachate temperature measurements and leachate generation / removal rates.

As noted in the July 26, 2024 Supplement to the Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report prepared by Blue Ridge Service Montana, “Pursuant to Condition No. 12(g)(vii) of the Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177- 4, Chiquita prepared and submitted a model to SCAQMD on June 25, 2024, estimating the rate of liquid generation in the Landfill and the quantity of liquid existing within the Landfill waste mass. That model was provided as an attachment to the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report. Reports presenting updated models are prepared on a semi-annual basis and submitted to SCAQMD, with the most recent [report](#) dated January 7, 2026.

Based on data provided by Chiquita, the leachate quantities extracted from the Leachate Collection Manifold (“LCM”) associated with the LCRS positioned above the bottom liner system during the subject period were approximately 740,100 gallons in January, 775,875 gallons in February, and 575,870 gallons in March. Furthermore, the aggregated total leachate quantities extracted from all sources at the Landfill during the subject period were approximately 11,451,097 gallons in January, 10,314,335 gallons in February, and 8,023,752 gallons in March.⁵

⁵ Chiquita is currently investigating potential over-reporting by the on-site flow meters which may be resulting in overestimating the amount of leachate extraction volumes. Chiquita is continuing to evaluate this issue and potential corrective actions.

The updated Model of Liquid Generation and Total Quantity Report prepared by Blue Ridge Services, dated January 7, 2026, included a time series plot of total leachate extracted from the Landfill (Figure 1), as well as a time series plot of leachate extracted from the LCRS (Figure 9). The monthly SOFA report along with the monthly LEA report provides the requested leachate temperature measurements and analysis.

Lastly, leachate collection data cannot currently be delineated by cell because there is no equipment or infrastructure that tracks the origination of the leachate that is ultimately collected and removed. Chiquita is not aware of how measures could be implemented to enable spatial correlation and does not anticipate having capabilities to delineate this in future quarterly reporting.

Leachate Temperatures

Leachate temperature data is obtained from surface pipes and is not particularly useful or relevant as an indicator of LCRS integrity. Since the temperature of leachate conveyed by these pipes is influenced by ambient air temperature, they are not appropriate for the purposes of this analysis.

Notwithstanding, data recording downwell leachate temperatures is reported in the monthly SOFA report, and monthly LEA report. Downwell leachate temperatures were only recorded in wells safe to do so and none of the downwell leachate temperatures were taken in close proximity to the liner system. However, based on our evaluation of this data, we do not believe any impacts to the integrity of the liner or LCRS have occurred as stated in the initial liner integrity evaluation.

CONCLUSION

The data reviewed for this First Quarter 2026 Report provided no evidence that the integrity of the liner or LCRS at the Landfill has been compromised by the reaction. Temperature analysis remains ongoing which will continue to characterize the temperature distribution in and around the Reaction Area.

There are discrete locations within the waste mass where temperatures exceed 200°F, as evidenced by temperature probes and/or downhole leachate temperatures. However, data that Chiquita has obtained near the base of the Landfill where the liner and LCRS are located indicate lower temperatures near the bottom liner. This data was obtained from thermocouples within select temperature monitoring probes suspended in closest proximity to the liner, borehole drill cuttings during installation of the deepest temperature monitoring probes. The maximum temperatures measured during March 2026 by the thermocouples suspended at the deepest intervals of the eight deepest temperature probes are:

- TP-24: 153 degrees at 320 feet
- TP-29: 192 degrees at 240 feet
- TP-30: 174 degrees at 190 feet
- TP-31: 143 degrees at 280 feet
- TP-32: 149 degrees at 190 feet
- TP-36: 137 degrees at 250 feet
- TP-38: 137 degrees at 250 feet
- TP-40: 135 degrees at 220 feet

The temperature profiles in the seven (7) probes that were installed to within 25 feet of the bottom liner (TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, TP-32, TP-36, TP-38, and TP-40) demonstrate the temperature reduction that occurs within the lowest waste layers and in close proximity to the bottom liner system.

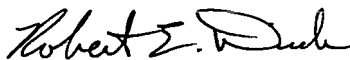
Additionally, the only adjustment to the Reaction Area boundary recommended by the Reaction Committee during the current reporting period was a slight increase to incorporate six LFG extraction wells (CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, CV-24219, CV-2558, and CV-25105S/D) and one temperature monitoring probe (TP-16) based on trends demonstrated within the January 2026 data and several prior months of data. These features were within 225 feet of the previously delineated boundary, as noted in the February 10, 2026 Monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determination report that addressed data recorded during January 2026. The temperatures recorded by the 29 probes outside of the Reaction Area boundary were not indicative of a subsurface reaction and, as per the Reaction Committee, did not substantiate a decision to expand the Reaction Area boundary.

The groundwater monitoring well data, which is the most widely used indicator for liner integrity in the industry, showed that there was no indication of any new, measurably significant impacts to groundwater during the current reporting period (January 1 - March 31). Further, based on the organic and statistical analysis, there was no evidence of landfill impacts to groundwater.

Chiquita will continue monitoring temperatures and integrate new data into its analysis as it becomes available. Regardless, based on available data to date, including such analyzed in the current reporting period, there is no evidence that the integrity of the liner or LCRS is or has been compromised by the reaction.

If you have questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact either of the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Dick, PE, BCEE
Project Director
SCS Engineers



William C. Haley, PE
Project Director
SCS Engineers

ATTACHMENT A

DRILLING LOG

Record Prepared By: Tom Gordon
 Site: Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 Date: 10/28/2025 & 10/30/2025 - 10/31/2025
 Northing: 1981376.636
 Easting: 6366017.682
 Surface Elevation: 1352
 Liner Elevation: 1071
 Temperature Probe Pipe Size: (In.) 2
 Temperature Probe Material: Stainless Steel
 Solid Pipe: (Ft.) 30 (reference from top of ground surface)
 Boring depth: (Ft.) 147

Temperature Probe ID: TP-22
 Driller Name: Boart Longyear
 Bench (Y/N) N
 Weather: -
 Start Drill Time: 9:50:00 AM (10/28) / 9:00:00 AM (10/30) / 7:30:00 AM (10/31)
 End Drill Time: 4:30:00 PM (10/28) / 4:30:00 PM (10/30) / 11:00:00 AM (10/31)
 Seal Type: Bentonite Plug
 Latitude: 34.4351601
 Longitude: -118.6488676

| Starting Depth | Ending Depth | Composition | Temp (F) | Degree of Decomposition | Amount of Moisture | Comments |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 0 | 10 | soil | 99.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 10 | 20 | soil, metal, rocks, plastic, paper | 124.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 20 | 30 | metal, plastic, paper | 124.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 30 | 40 | metal, plastic, paper | 178.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 40 | 50 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 50 | 60 | metal, plastic, paper | 180.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 60 | 70 | metal, plastic, paper | 164.5 | moderate | moist | |
| 70 | 80 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 80 | 90 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 90 | 100 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 100 | 110 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 110 | 120 | metal, plastic, paper | 180.0 | well | moist | |
| 120 | 130 | metal, plastic, paper | 185.0 | well | moist | |
| 130 | 147 | metal, plastic, paper | 183.5 | well | moist | |

Comments:
 Drilling was halted at 147' due to high pressure within the borehole, which prevented removal of the drilling rods. A grout mixture was placed to stabilize the borehole. The drilling crew returned on 11/12, and the borehole was deemed stable and safe for installation of the temperature probe casing. Due to the high pressure, the drilling rods could only advance to 65', and the temperature probe casing could not be installed beyond 30'. Therefore, the temperature probe casing was installed at 30'.

ETOOLS ID

-

Alias

TP-22

Site Name:

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL

Date Installed:

11/12/2025

City:

CASTAIC

State:

CA

Installation Contractor:

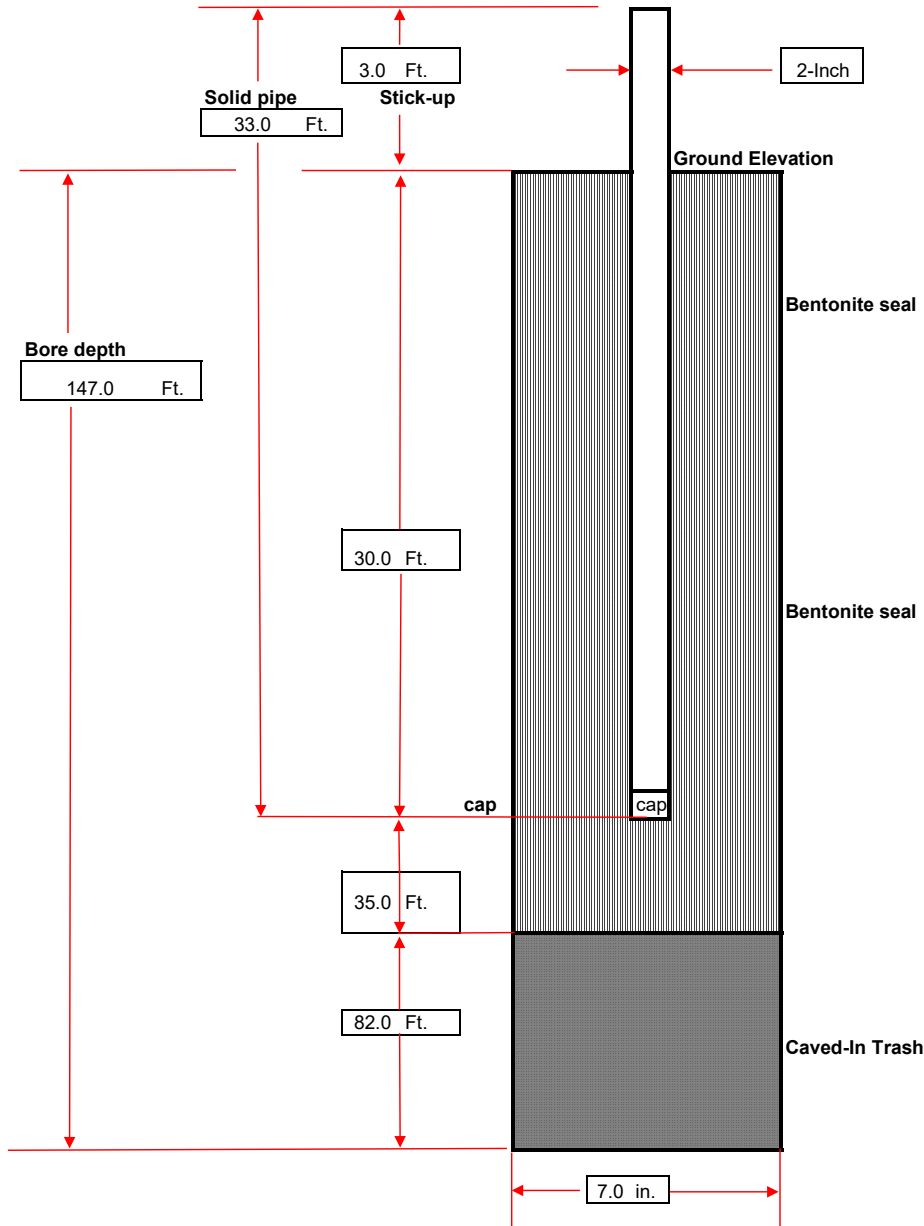
Boart Longyear

General Comments:

Coordinates :
 Northing: 1981376.636
 Easting: 6366017.682
 Ground Elevation (MSL): 1352
 Notes: Drilling was halted at 147' due to high pressure within the borehole, which prevented removal of the drilling rods. A grout mixture was placed to stabilize the borehole. The drilling crew returned on 11/12, and the borehole was deemed stable and safe for installation of the temperature probe casing. Due to the high pressure, the drilling rods could only advance to 65', and the temperature probe casing could not be installed beyond 30'. Therefore, the temperature probe casing was installed at 30'.

Pipe Material:

Stainless Steel



DRILLING LOG

Record Prepared By: Eli Ortenberg
 Site: Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 Date: 10/17/2025 & 10/20/2025
 Northing: 1981728.756
 Easting: 6366232.457
 Surface Elevation: 1367
 Liner Elevation: 1203
 Temperature Probe Pipe Size: (In.) 2
 Temperature Probe Material: Stainless Steel
 Solid Pipe: (Ft.) 80 (reference from top of ground surface)
 Boring depth: (Ft.) 107

Temperature Probe ID: TP-23
 Driller Name: Boart Longyear
 Bench (Y/N) N
 Weather: -
 Start Drill Time: 11:00:00 AM (10/17) / 7:30:00 AM (10/20)
 End Drill Time: 4:30:00 PM (10/17) / 5:30:00 PM (10/20)
 Well Seal Type: Bentonite Plug
 Latitude: 34.4361314
 Longitude: -118.6481628

| Starting Depth | Ending Depth | Composition | Temp (F) | Degree of Decomposition | Amount of Moisture | Comments |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 0 | 7 | soil | 115.0 | none to little | dry | |
| 7 | 17 | black soil, metal | 142.0 | none to little | dry | |
| 17 | 27 | plastic, paper, glass | 122.0 | moderate | dry | |
| 27 | 37 | plastic, paper | 152.0 | moderate | dry | |
| 37 | 47 | plastic, cardboard, paper | 125.0 | moderate | dry | |
| 47 | 57 | soil, metal, plastic | 158.0 | moderate | moist | |
| 57 | 67 | metal, plastic, soil, wood | 130.0 | moderate | moist | |
| 67 | 77 | soil, wood, paper, plastic, glass | 176.0 | well | moist | |
| 77 | 87 | soil, plastic, wood | 192.0 | well | moist | |
| 87 | 97 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |
| 97 | 107 | - | - | - | - | No recovery |

Comments:
 During preparation for temperature probe casing installation, the borehole experienced a collapse from 107' to 86'. Elevated borehole pressure prevented re-drilling to the original depth of 107'. Due to the availability of temperature probe casing in 20-foot sections, the probe was ultimately installed at a depth of 80'.

DRILLING LOG

Record Prepared By: Eli Ortenberg
 Site: Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 Date: 12/11/2025
 Northing: 1981455.963
 Easting: 6366283.972
 Surface Elevation: 1366
 Liner Elevation: -
 Temperature Probe Pipe Size: (In.) 2
 Temperature Probe Material: Stainless Steel
 Solid Pipe: (Ft.) 48 (reference from top of ground surface)
 Boring depth: (Ft.) 50

Temperature Probe ID: TP-33
 Driller Name: Boart Longyear
 Bench (Y/N) N
 Weather: -
 Start Drill Time: 10:30:00 AM
 End Drill Time: 1:20:00 PM
 Seal Type: Bentonite Plug
 Latitude: 34.4353828
 Longitude: -118.6479862

| Starting Depth | Ending Depth | Composition | Temp (F) | Degree of Decomposition | Amount of Moisture | Comments |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 0 | 7 | soil, gravel | 75.0 | none to little | dry | |
| 7 | 17 | paper, plastic | 90.0 | moderate | moist | |
| 17 | 27 | wood, cardboard | 100.0 | moderate | moist | |
| 27 | 37 | paper, plastic, cardboard | 100.0 | moderate | moist | |
| 37 | 47 | wood, paper, plastic | 108.0 | well | moist | |
| 47 | 50 | wood, paper, plastic | 110.0 | well | moist | |

Comments:
 Stopped drilling at 50' before encountering high pressure.

ETOOLS ID

-

Alias

TP-33

Site Name:

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL

Date Installed:

12/11/2025

City:

CASTAIC

State:

CA

Installation Contractor:

Boart Longyear

General Comments:

Coordinates :
Northing: 1981455.963
Easting: 6366283.972
Ground Elevation (MSL): 1366
Notes: Stopped drilling at 50' before encountering high pressure.

Pipe Material:

Stainless Steel

