

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

Prepared for:



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

**April 2026
Revision v1.4**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose.....	1
1.2 Overview	1
1.3 Scope of Plan.....	1
2.0 Area Setting and Features	2
2.1 Landfill General Setting	2
2.2 Topography of the West Slope Area.....	2
2.3 Preemptive Containment Structures.....	2
2.4 Additional Preemptive Measures	3
2.4.1 South Dam Construction Soil Stockpile	3

Attachment

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

A-1 Pipe Plug Product Information

A-2 Pipe Plug Installation Standard Operating Procedure

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

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

1.2 Overview

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

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

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

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

1.3 Scope of Plan

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

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

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

2.0 Area Setting and Features

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

2.1 Landfill General Setting

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

2.2 Topography of the West Slope Area

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

2.3 Preemptive Containment Structures

North and South Levees

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

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

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

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

South Basin

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

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

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

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

Pipe Plugs in South Retention Basin Standpipe Outlet

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

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

2.4 Additional Preemptive Measures

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

- Staging soil for construction of the South Dam

2.4.1 South Dam Construction Soil Stockpile

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

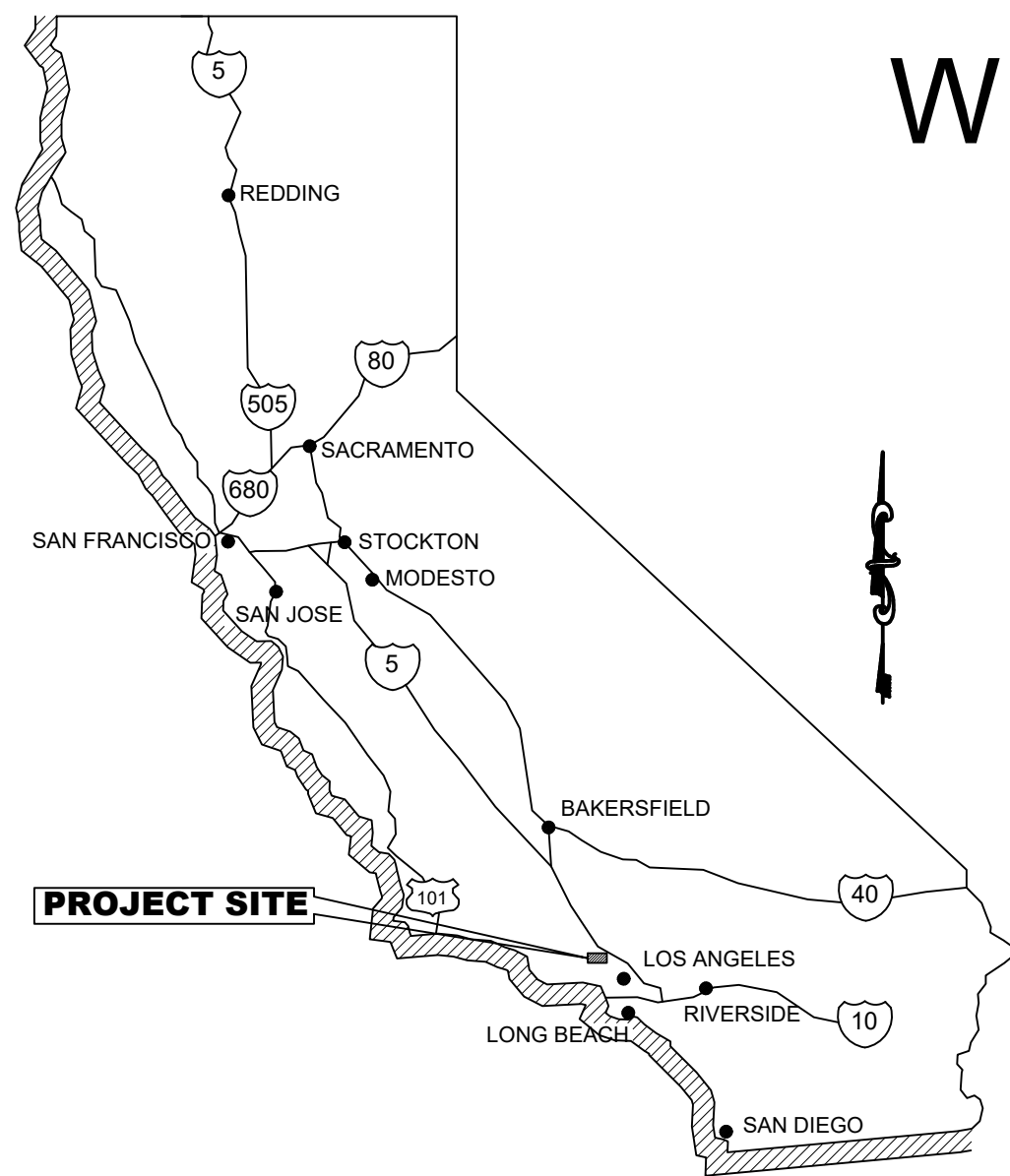
Page Left Intentionally Blank

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

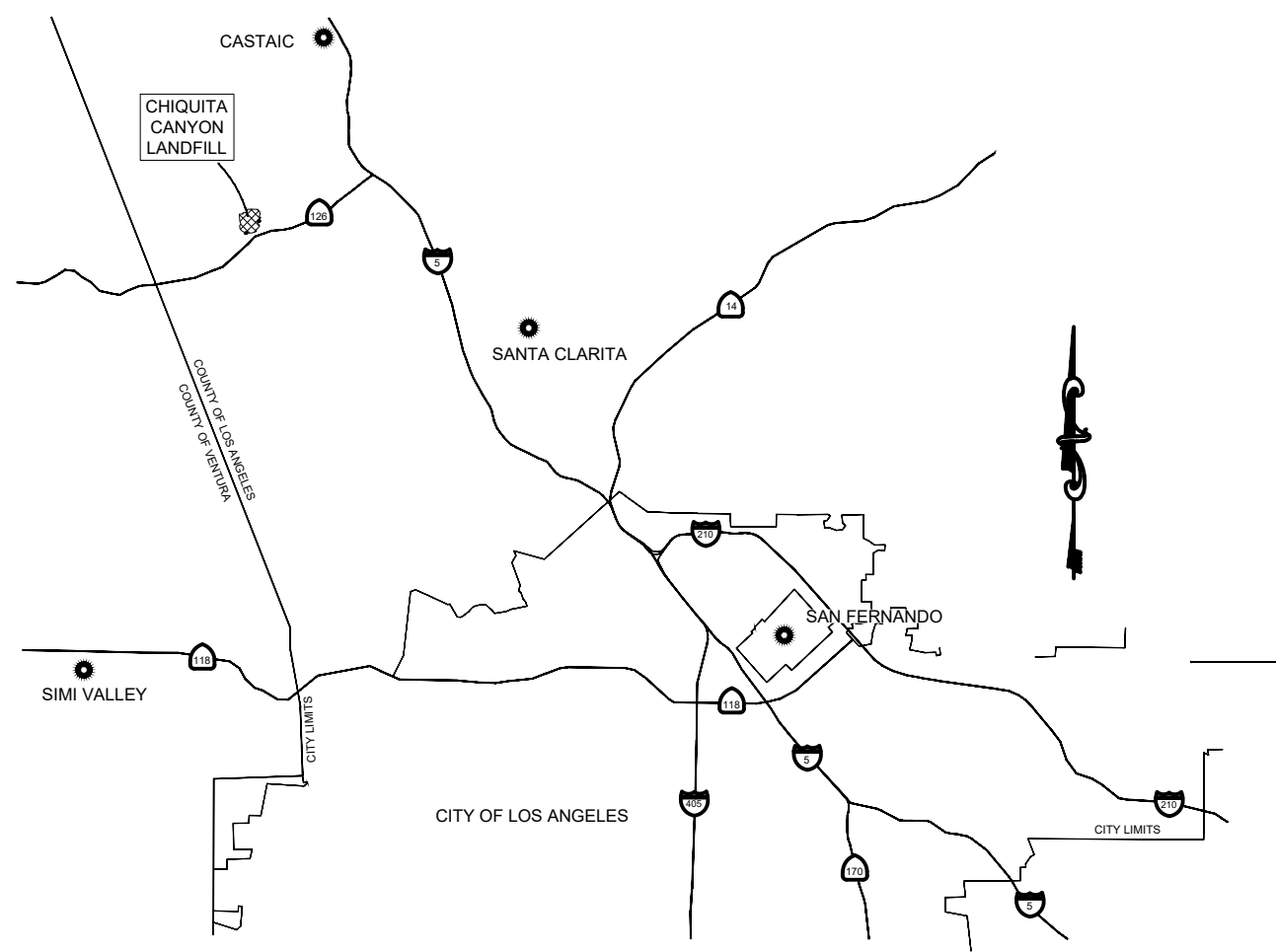
PREEMPTIVE AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

WEST SLOPE PREEMPTIVE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PLAN

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

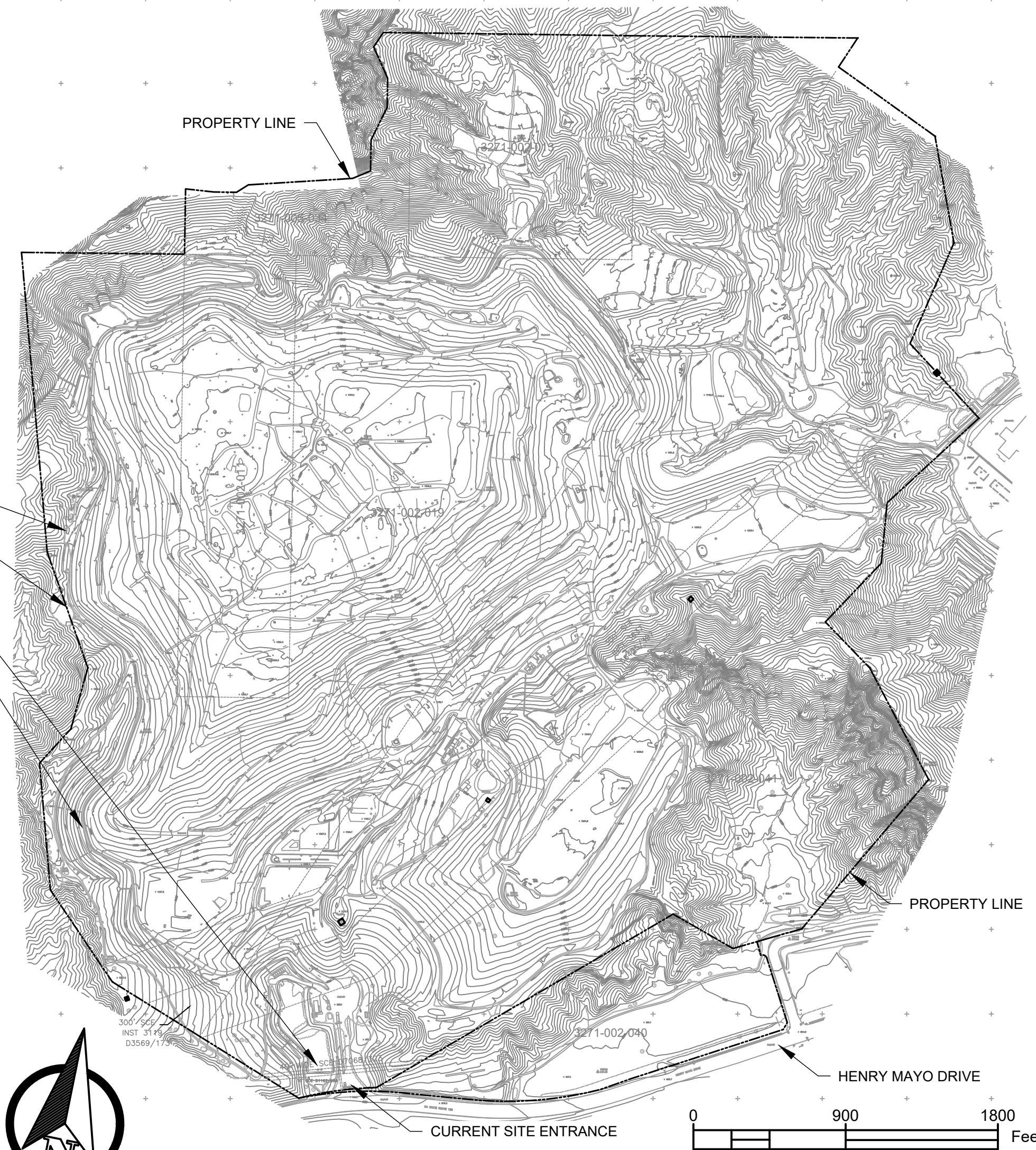


**STATE
LOCATION MAP**
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SEE SHEET 2 FOR
PROJECT LOCATIONS
IN THESE AREAS



OVERALL SITE MAP
1" = 600'

SHEET INDEX

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

PROPERTY INFORMATION

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

ZONING, REGIONAL PLANNING, AND OTHER AGENCY INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

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



Geo-Logic ASSOCIATES
2777 EAST GUASTI ROAD
SUITE 1
ONTARIO, CA 91761
(909) 626-2282
www.geo-logic.com

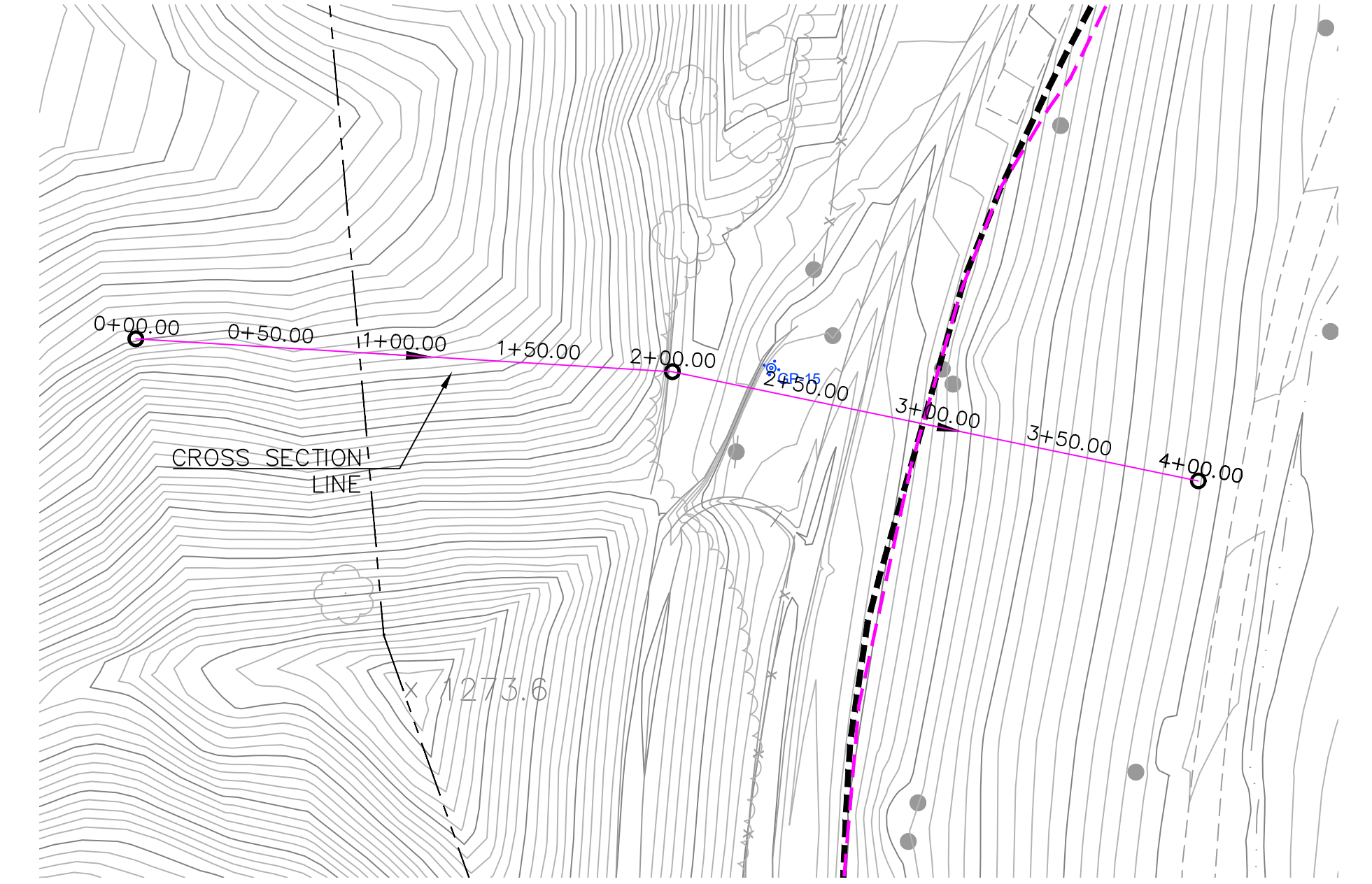
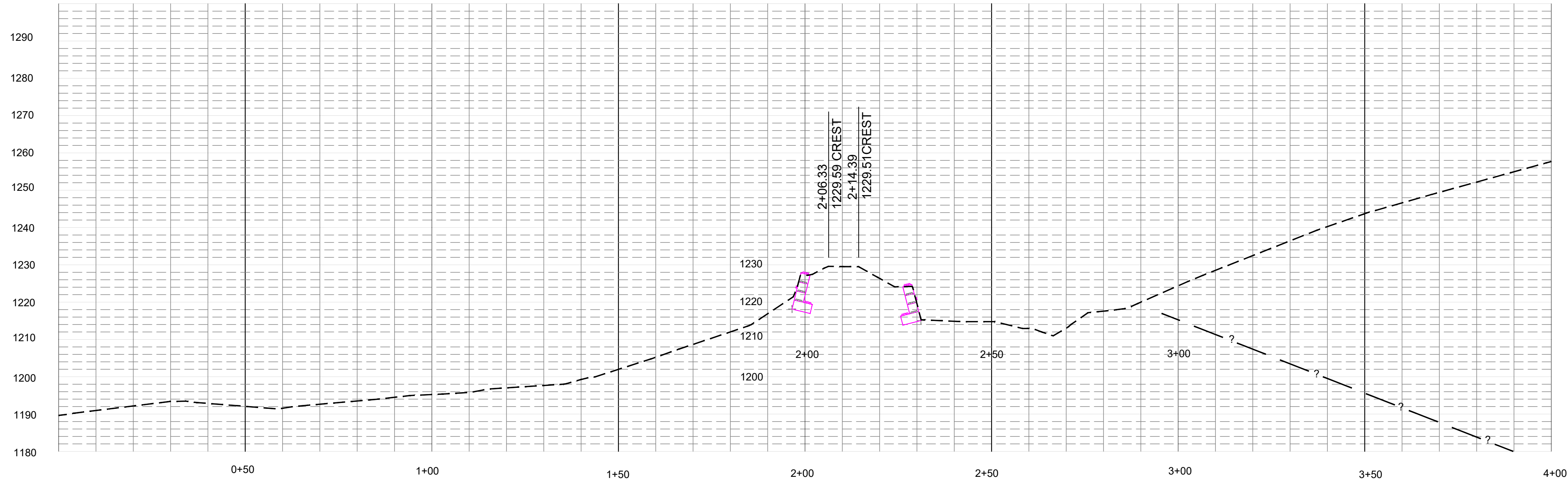
CHIQUITA CANYON
A Waste Connections Company
29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN
TITLE SHEET

DWG NO. **01**
PROJECT NO. 2013.0094

\\E:\PDR\W\GLA\Y\X\50\DATA\SITES\CHIQUITA_CYN_LP\ETLF_CONTINGENCY_PLANS\DWG_SETS\TITLE_SHT-1_PRE-EMPT AND CONT FOR ETLF_REVIEW_2026-04-16.DWG April 16, 2026 - 4:57 PM BY: GLA-USER

\\EGENTRIVE\GLA\1\X\SC\GAD\SITES\CHIQUITA_CYN_LF\ETLF_CONTINGENCY_PLANS\DWG_SETS\CHIQUITA_PREEMPT_AND_CONT_PLAN_FOR_SUBMITTAL_2026-04-16_REVIEW_DWG.DWG April 16, 2026 - 4:53 PM BY: GLA-USER



GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION FOR NORTH LEVEE

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

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

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

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



Geo-Logic ASSOCIATES
 2777 EAST GUASTI ROAD
 SUITE 1
 ONTARIO, CA 91761
 (909) 626-2282
 www.geo-logic.com

CHIQUITA CANYON
A Waste Connections Company
 29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE
 CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
 PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN
 GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS

DWG NO. 03
 PROJECT NO. 2013.0094

Attachment A-1
Pipe Plug Product Information



LARGE MULTI-SIZE PIPE PLUGS

FEATURES

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

**TEST
WITH THE
BEST™**



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



**72-120 IN.
TEST-BALL® PLUG**



Find us on    

©2023 OateySCS. All Rights Reserved. This information is based on data believed to be reliable but Oatey makes no warranties, express or implied, as to its accuracy and assumes no liability arising out of its use. The data listed falls within the normal range of product properties but should not be used to establish specification limits or used alone as the basis of design. Oatey's liability to purchasers is expressly limited to the terms and conditions of sale. Oatey is a trademark of Oatey Co. Oatey Co. is part of the Oatey family of companies. All other trademarks can be found on Oatey.com.

TEST BALL®

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

** Consult back pressure table below

MUNI-BALL®

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

** Consult back pressure table below

AIR LOC®

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

** Consult back pressure table below



#310988 shown

WORLD'S LARGEST TEST PLUG



#314728 shown

MUNI-BALL

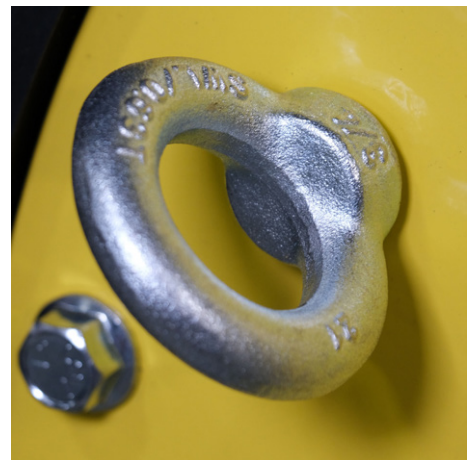


#317728 shown

AIR-LOC® LEAK LOCATOR

BACK PRESSURE DATA

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





Pneumatic Plug Safety & Instruction Manual

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

Bouchon pneumatique Manuel de sécurité et d'instructions

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

Tapón neumático Manual de instrucciones y seguridad

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

Table of Contents

Safety Precautions	Front
General Information	Front
Confined Space Entry	Front
Danger Zone	Front
Preparation Before Use	Front
Plug Selection	Front
Back Pressure Determination	Front
Plug Size Selection	Front
Pipe Design	Front
Calibrated Gauges	Front
Cleaning and Inspection	Front
Clean Pipe	Front
Plug Rupture	Front
Backup System	Front
Plug Blocking	Front
Operation	Front
Danger Zone	Front
Temperature Range	Front
Plug Placement	Front
Monitor Pressure	Front
Restrained Media Restrictions	Front
Inflation Media	Front
Over-Inflation	Front
Under-Inflation	Front
Maintenance and Storage	Front

Table des matières

Mises en garde	Arrière
Informations générales	Arrière
Application dans un espace restreint	Arrière
Zone de danger	Arrière
Préparation avant l'utilisation	Arrière
Sélection du bouchon	Arrière
Détermination de la surpression	Arrière
Sélection de la taille du bouchon	Arrière
Conception du tuyau	Arrière
Jauges étalonnées	Arrière
Nettoyage et inspection	Arrière
Nettoyage du tuyau	Arrière
Rupture du bouchon	Arrière
Système de reflux	Arrière
Blocage du bouchon	Arrière
Opération	Arrière
Zone de danger	Arrière
Plage de température	Arrière
Pose du bouchon	Arrière
Surveillance de la pression	Arrière
Restrictions des substances de retenue	Arrière
Substances de gonflement	Arrière
Gonflage excessif	Arrière
Gonflage insuffisant	Arrière
Entretien et entreposage	Arrière

Índice

Precauciones de seguridad	Dorso
Información general	Dorso
Ingreso a espacios limitados	Dorso
Zona de peligro	Dorso
Preparación antes del uso	Dorso
Selección del tapón	Dorso
Determinación de la contrapresión	Dorso
Selección del tamaño del tapón	Dorso
Diseño de la tubería	Dorso
Manómetros calibrados	Dorso
Limpieza e Inspección	Dorso
Limpieza de la tubería	Dorso
Ruptura del tapón	Dorso
Sistema de respaldo	Dorso
Bloqueo del tapón	Dorso
Operación	Dorso
Zona de peligro	Dorso
Gama de temperatura	Dorso
Colocación del tapón	Dorso
Monitoreo de la presión	Dorso
Restricciones de las sustancias a refrenar	Dorso
Medios de inflación	Dorso
Demasiada inflación	Dorso
Poca inflación	Dorso
Mantenimiento y Almacenamiento	Dorso

Safety Precautions

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

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

General Information

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

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

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



Preparation Before Use

- 1. Plug Selection:** Select the proper plug and related equipment. Every pipe plug has performance specs listed on the plug and /or in the literature. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.
- 2. Back Pressure Determination:** Determine maximum back pressure the plug must withstand. Back pressure is the pressure (air or liquid) in front or back of the plug that it must restrain. ⚠ **Never exceed the plug's back pressure rating. Maximum back pressure ratings listed are for plugs installed in clean, dry pipe of nominal size. Usage of plugs in pipeline that varies from these conditions could reduce maximum allowable back pressure.**
- 3. Plug Size Selection:** Pipe plugs have a minimum and maximum sealing size range. Verify the pipe inside diameter is within the plug's sealing (usage) range.
- 4. Pipe Design:** Plug performance could vary

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

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

Monitor inflation and back pressure with calibrated pressure gauges only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a means to restrain the plug movement under back pressure.

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

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

Operation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Make sure to block/brace the plug using appropriate method before inflating the plug.
5. Introduce pressure to the plug through the inflation hose. Inflate the plug to the rated inflation pressure listed on the plug. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.
6. Let the plug stabilize for a few moments. Add pressure if needed to maintain rated inflation pressure.

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

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

7. Proceed with testing pipe, application, or other use of plug. After test, application, or use of the plug is complete, release all back pressure behind the plug from outside the danger zone.
8. When all back pressure is released, relieve plug pressure from outside the danger zone until the plug is completely deflated.

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

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

Maintenance and Storage

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

Inflate plug with 1 psig to inspect the plug after every use. ⚠ **Plug should not be used if it shows any signs of cut, wear or deterioration. A damaged plug is unsafe and should not be used again.**

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

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

Mises en garde

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

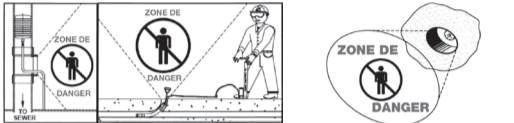
Suivez toujours les informations suivantes fournies sous « Informations générales », « Préparation avant l'utilisation », « Opération » et « Entretien et entreposage ». Prêtez une attention particulière aux mises en garde mises en évidence par ce symbole : ⚠

Informations générales

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

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

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



Préparation avant l'utilisation

1. Sélection du bouchon : Sélectionnez le bouchon et l'équipement appropriés. Chaque bouchon de tuyau comporte des spécifications sur le rendement qui sont énumérées sur le bouchon et/ou dans la documentation. Contactez Cherne Industries ou le commerçant pour obtenir les recommandations.

2. Détermination de la surpression : Déterminez la surpression maximale que le bouchon doit supporter. La surpression est la pression (air ou liquide) devant ou derrière le bouchon qu'il doit retenir. ⚠ **N'excédez jamais la surpression nominale du bouchon. Les surpressions nominales maximales sont indiquées pour les bouchons installés dans un tuyau propre et sec de taille nominale. L'utilisation de bouchons dans une conduite avec des conditions différentes pourrait réduire la surpression maximale permise.**

3. Sélection de la taille du bouchon : Les bouchons de tuyau comportent une gamme de tailles minimales et maximales de scellement. Vérifiez si le diamètre interne du tuyau se trouve dans la gamme (d'utilisation) de scellement du bouchon.

4. Conception du tuyau : Le rendement du bouchon pourrait varier selon les types de tuyau. Par exemple, dans un tuyau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

les mouvements du bouchon soumis à une surpression.

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

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

Opération

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Posez le bouchon dans le tuyau ou l'application à bloquer ou tester, en vous assurant de l'insérer dans le tuyau ou l'application à une distance au moins égale au diamètre du tuyau ou de l'application.

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

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

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

Operación

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

⚠ **Gama de temperatura**: Los tapones de tubería están diseñados para ser usados a temperaturas entre 0°F y +125°F (-17.77 y 51.66 °C). El uso del tapón fuera de su gama de temperatura clasificada puede provocar la falla del tapón.

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

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

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

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

1. Coloque el tapón en la tubería o en la aplicación que se desee bloquear o probar, cerciorándose de que esté colocado en el interior de la tubería o de la aplicación a una distancia el menos equivalente al diámetro de la tubería o de la aplicación.

2. Conecte un extremo de la manguera de inflación al accesorio de inflación del tapón (tal como una válvula Schrader, una toma de 1/4" (6 mm), 3/8" (10 mm), 1/2" (13 mm), etc.). El otro extremo de la manguera de inflación está conectado a la línea de presión, a la bomba o a otro dispositivo de suministro de presión. Siempre use un método adecuado para descargar la presión después de la aplicación.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entretien et entreposage

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

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

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

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

Precauciones de seguridad

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

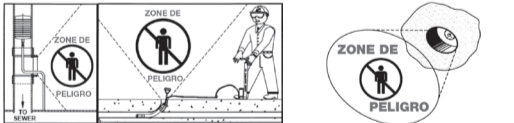
Siempre se debe observar la siguiente información proporcionada bajo los títulos de “Información General,” “Preparación antes del uso,” “Operación,” y “Mantenimiento y Almacenamiento”. Es importante prestar atención a la información sobre la seguridad realizada con este símbolo: ⚠

Información General

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

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

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



Preparación antes del uso

1. Selección del tapón: Seleccione el tapón y el aparato asociado correctos. Cada tapón de tubería tiene las especificaciones de desempeño indicadas en el tapón mismo y/o en la literatura. Comuníquese con Cherne Industries o con el concesionario para obtener recomendaciones.

2. Determinación de la contrapresión: Determine el máximo de contrapresión que el tapón puede soportar. La contrapresión es la presión (de aire o líquido) delante o detrás del tapón que éste debe refrenar. ⚠ **Nunca se debe sobrepasar la clasificación nominal de contrapresión del tapón. Las clasificaciones nominales de contrapresión indicadas son para tapones instalados en tuberías limpias y secas de tamaño nominal. El uso de tapones en tuberías con condiciones diferentes a las indicadas puede reducir el máximo de contrapresión permisible.**

3. Selección del tamaño del tapón: Los tapones de tubería tienen una gama de tamaños de hermeticidad mínima y máxima. Verifique que el diámetro interior de la tubería se encuentre dentro de la gama de hermeticidad (uso) del tapón.

4. Diseño de la tubería: El desempeño del tapón puede variar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment A-2

Pipe Plug Installation Standard Operating Procedure

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

Necessary Supplies:	An air compressor with a pressure gauge. Two people are recommended for installation.
---------------------	---

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

