May 8, 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 April 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 May 8, 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_4:CO_2) ratios less than 1.0.
- The concentration of hydrogen (H_2) 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 April 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 April 2026, if applicable.

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

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

Each month, the Reaction Committee scrutinizes particular areas of the Landfill that have previously exhibited abnormal or fluctuating data, when applicable. As discussed below, the Committee has determined there to be sufficient data to adjust the boundary to incorporate three distinct areas which are immediately adjacent (east and south) to the boundary as determined in the previous monthly exercise. The first adjustment includes one temperature monitoring probe (TP-25). The second adjustment includes three LFG extraction wells (CV-2419, CV-2550, and CV-2552). The third adjustment includes five LFG extraction wells (CV-2002, CV-2344, CV-2345, CV-2346, and CV-2350) and one temperature monitoring probe (TP-5). These adjustments are based on trends demonstrated within the April 2026 data and the past several months of data.

TP-25

The Reaction Committee has been closely monitoring the data recorded relevant to subsurface conditions at and around TP-25 and has reported on this area in previous monthly determination reports. This temperature monitoring probe is positioned approximately along the boundary of Cell 2 Phase 2B and Canyon C Cell II Phase 1 and within approximately 25 feet of the delineated boundary (magenta dashed line) where it coincides with the Condition No. 9a boundary (solid black line).

Beginning in early November 2025, the in-situ waste temperature recorded at the 110-foot and 130-foot thermocouples at TP-25 increased compared to historical measurements, which had consistently been less than 150 degrees F. As documented in previous reports, this may have been attributed to wells and pumps in the surrounding vicinity being temporarily decommissioned and then reactivated to enable deployment of the EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover. The uncharacteristic temperature increases within TP-25 have only occurred at the 110-foot and 130-

foot depth intervals, and continued through April 2026, when the maximum temperature recorded at the 130-foot interval was 210 degrees F.

A review of the adjacent wells in closest proximity to the north, east, and south (CV-25103, CV-2319, and CV-25107S/D) indicates that these wells have relatively low temperatures (less than 142 degrees F during April) that do not correspond with reaction conditions, although average methane concentrations at those wells were generally depressed below 15 percent during April. So, while elevated temperatures are not present, methanogenesis seems to be somewhat impeded in the surrounding region.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the east to encompass a 0.25-acre area and thereby include TP-25 because the continued increase of temperatures in this probe that continued in the April data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding this temperature monitoring probe. This adjustment causes the data-driven reaction boundary to extend beyond the Condition No. 9a boundary (solid black line) in this area.

Wells CV-2314, CV-2550, and CV-2552

The Reaction Committee has been closely monitoring the data recorded relevant to subsurface conditions at and around CV-2314, CV-2550, and CV-2552. The three LFG extraction wells are located within an approximate 0.6-acre area of Cell 1/2A and are positioned within approximately 75 to 100 feet of the delineated boundary.

The maximum wellhead temperatures during April for CV-2314, CV-2550, and CV-2552 were 179, 190, and 174 degrees F, respectively. These wells experienced poor methane content in April, with CV-2314 and CV-2550 typically yielding less than 10 percent. Well CV-2552 had variable methane concentrations between 15 and 35 percent. These wells exhibited methane-to-carbon dioxide ratios less than 0.35 in April. The H_2 content measured at wells CV-2314 and CV-2550 during March and April was between 12 and 14 percent. Well CV-2552 exhibited H_2 content of 4 percent in February. Wells CV-2314 and CV-2550 have exhibited maximum wellhead temperatures above 160 F for the past three months.

A review of the adjacent wells in closest proximity (CV-24094, CV-24149, CV-2551, and CV-25106S/D) indicates that those wells have relatively low temperatures (less than 130 degrees F during April) that do not correspond with reaction conditions, although average methane concentrations are generally depressed below 20 percent during April. So, while elevated temperatures are not present at those wells, methanogenesis seems to be somewhat impeded in the surrounding region.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the south to include CV-2314, CV-2550, and CV-2552 because the above-described cumulative changes that manifested ETLF characteristics during the April and previous months' data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding these wells.

Near CV-2344 and CV-2346

The Reaction Committee has been closely monitoring the data recorded relevant to subsurface conditions at and around CV-2002, CV-2344, CV-2345, CV-2346, CV-2350, and TP-5, and has

reported on this area in previous monthly determination reports. The five LFG extraction wells are located within a 1.7-acre area of Module 4 and are positioned within approximately 100 to 250 feet of the delineated boundary. TP-5 is positioned within approximately 100 feet of the delineated boundary.

The maximum wellhead temperatures during April for CV-2002, CV-2344, CV-2345, CV-2346, and CV-2350 were 180, 172, 138, 185, and 122 degrees F, respectively. These wells experienced poor methane content in April, with CV-2344, CV-2346, and CV-2350 typically yielding less than 10 percent, and CV-2002 and CV-2345 exhibiting less than 20 percent. These wells exhibited methane-to-carbon dioxide ratios less than 0.3 in April. The H_2 content measured at these wells during April was between 3 and 15 percent. Wells CV-2344 and CV-2346 have exhibited maximum wellhead temperatures above 160 F for the past three months.

Temperature monitoring probe TP-5, which extends only 75 feet below the landfill surface, has moderately elevated temperatures of 167 degrees F at the 45-foot thermocouple, which is not necessarily indicative of reaction conditions. However, the maximum wellhead temperatures at adjacent wells CV-2344 and CV-2346 recorded over the past several months indicate that some circumstances are contributing to temperatures in the 170 to 185 degrees F range. While the presence of heat could be attributed to movement through legacy horizontal collectors, it is also plausible that the increased heat present in this region is attributed to reaction conditions in the surrounding waste mass.

The landfill surface immediately southwest of these wells has experienced several persistent leachate seeps, suggesting that reaction conditions that produce excessive subsurface pressures and atypical leachate quantities are likely present in this vicinity of the waste mass.

A review of the adjacent wells in closest proximity (CV-2001, CV-2347, and CV-2466) indicates that these wells have relatively low temperatures (less than 130 degrees F during April) that do not correspond to reaction conditions and generally higher average methane concentrations (although CV-2001 is depressed at 12 percent) during April, thus indicating methanogenesis is actively occurring in the surrounding region.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the south to include CV-2002, CV-2344, CV-2345, CV-2346, CV-2350, and TP-5 because the above-described cumulative changes that were noted in the April data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding these wells and the temperature monitoring probe.

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 LFG 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_2 content at select wells within these subareas.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during April 2026 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of April 1, 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.

In April, the 45-foot thermocouple within TP-8 exhibited a relatively rapid and substantial increase in temperature, followed by an equally rapid and substantial decrease in temperature, which seems inconsistent with the behavior of heat generation and accumulation associated with a subsurface reaction within an extensive buried waste mass.

The temperatures recorded at the 150-foot thermocouple within TP-14 have remained steady, consistently measuring 170 to 171 degrees F, following the anomaly recorded on March 27 and 28. As noted in the previous report, this abrupt increase and subsequent immediate decrease at a depth of 150 feet is unusual for heat generation, accumulation, and potential movement within a waste mass experiencing a subsurface reaction. This likely is an anomaly associated with some change in the signal output or equipment malfunction.

The temperatures recorded at all of the thermocouple depth-intervals in TP-19 exhibited some slight increases during April; however, the temperature at the 150-foot interval demonstrated an initial cooling followed by relatively rapid and substantial temperature increase of nearly 50 degrees F over a two-week period. The Reaction Committee will continue closely monitoring the temperatures at this thermocouple to assess whether this increase is sustained or if it is an anomaly associated with some change in the signal output or equipment malfunction.

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

- TP-24: 207 degrees F at the 265-foot interval;
- TP-25: 210 degrees F at the 130-foot interval;
- TP-26: 178 degrees F at the 150-foot interval;
- TP-29: 195 degrees F at the 240-foot interval;
- TP-31: 193 degrees F at the 180-foot interval; and
- TP-37: 184 degrees F at the 180-foot interval.

These thermocouples recorded relatively consistent temperatures over the previous six-week period of March 19, 2026 through April 29, 2026, except that TP-24 exhibited a steady increase from 204 to 207 degrees F during the month of April and TP-29 measured 186 degrees F during the entire month until it exhibited a sudden 9 degree increase to 195 degrees F on April 10 followed by a return to 186 degrees F the following day and remaining at that temperature through the end of the month. The maximum waste temperatures recorded during April at specific thermocouples in the six TMPs identified above are demonstrating continuing increases within the deeper waste zones

positioned 130 to 265 feet below the landfill surface compared to historical measurements. The temperatures within this range could be potentially indicative of heat generation and accumulation affiliated with ETLF conditions when present along with the rationale factors listed above. There was 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.

As noted earlier in this Report, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the east to include TP-25 because the continued increase of temperatures in this probe that were noted in the April data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding this temperature monitoring probe. This adjustment causes the data-driven reaction boundary to extend beyond the Condition No. 9a boundary (solid black line) in this area.

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 April of 121 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded an average methane concentration of 30 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this Facility. These values are typical of measurements recorded at these wells over the past six months.

- Well CV-2319, which is immediately east of TP-25, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during April of 142 degrees F and the methane concentration was 10 percent during the month. TP-25 is being included in the data-driven boundary and is demonstrating atypical heat at the 130-foot level but the adjacent well exhibits temperatures considered normal for anaerobic decomposition of buried wastes.

- Well CV-24218, which is in close proximity to TP-26, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during April of 124 degrees F and a methane concentration of 42 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. These values are typical of the measurements recorded at this well over the past six months.

- The three wells surrounding TP-29 (CV-24091, CV-24171, and CV-24207) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during April of 114 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 50 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. This methane value is typical of measurements recorded at these wells over the past six months.

- The two wells adjacent to TP-31 (CV-2319 and CV-24111) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during March of 131 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 10 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past

month was 46 percent, which suggests normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production.

- The well adjacent to TP-37 (CV-24109) recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during April of 100 degrees F, and a methane concentration of 28 percent, which corresponded to continued significant vacuum applied at this well, and these values are not representative of 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-26, TP-29, TP-31, or TP-37 is warranted at this time.

HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of H_2 in LFG during April 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 have been reactivated in select subareas) have periodically demonstrated some increased H_2 content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the April 2026 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-2002, CV-2312, CV-2314, CV-2344, CV-2346, and CV-2550. As noted earlier in this Report, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) to include CV-2002, CV-2314, CV-2344, CV-2346, and CV-2550.

Well CV-2312 was removed from service in early October 2025 and then reactivated in mid-February. It is not currently equipped with a dewatering pump. Although this well exhibited an average LFG wellhead temperature of 166 degrees F, an average methane concentration of only 4 percent, and a hydrogen content of 14 percent during April, these conditions were isolated occurrences limited to this single well and were 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_2 concentrations. As noted previously, the Reaction Committee suspects this increased H_2 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_2 in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south or east of the delineated boundary. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area, other than the adjustments noted above, is warranted at this time.

CONCLUSION

As presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A**, the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line) is fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary decreed in the SOFA (solid black line), except for a segment length of approximately 200 feet along the eastern boundary of Cell 1/2A where it protrudes east to encompass TP-25, as noted previously. Because the ETLF conditions are no longer fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary and have expanded into a new cell, the Reaction Committee has a basis to modify the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition 9a to include the 0.25-acre area that contains TP-25 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 April 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_4:CO_2 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_2 concentrations measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment E**. The CO concentrations measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment F**. The landfill surface settlement isopach values measured on a quarterly basis (January 7, 2026 compared to March 25, 2026) in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment G**. The electronic database and recordkeeping platform enables these measurements to be downloaded into a tabular spreadsheet format, which can be submitted to the South Coast Air Quality Management District under separate cover, if requested.

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

Sincerely,

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

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

RED/PSS

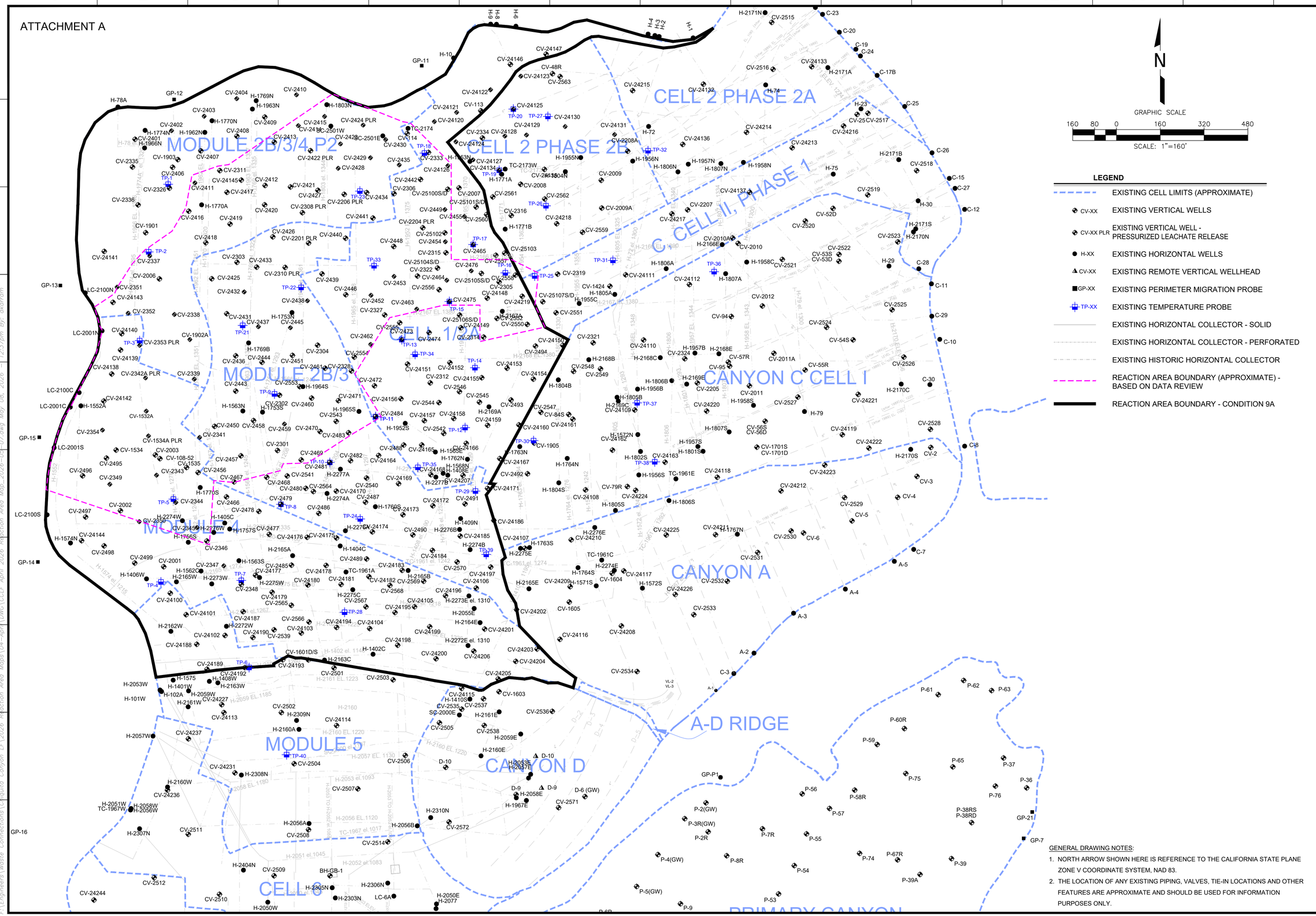
cc: Nathaniel Dickel, SCAQMD
Christina Ojeda, SCAQMD
Patrick S. Sullivan, REPA, CPP, BCES, SCS Engineers
Pablo Sanchez Soria, PhD, CIH, CTEH
Neal Bolton, PE, Blue Ridge Services, Inc.
Richard Pleus, PhD, Intertox

Srividhya Viswanathan, PE, SCS Engineers

Enclosures:

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

ATTACHMENT A



GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

1. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.
2. THE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING PIPING, VALVES, TIE-IN LOCATIONS AND OTHER FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOULD BE USED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

DATE
REVISION
NO.

SHEET TITLE: REACTION AREA MAP APRIL 2026

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
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PROJ. NO. 01204123.45
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DWN. BY: AEK
CHK. BY: RNH
ACAD FILE:
APP. BY: RNH

DATE: 05/07/2026
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET: 1

F:\Engineers\Waste Connections\Chiquita Canyon LF\2026 Reaction Area Maps\04-Apr\DWG\CCLF April 2026 Reaction Area Map_2026-05-07.dwg May 08, 2026 - 12:37pm By: akarram

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM

SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | April 30, 2026

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

From April 23, 2026, through April 29, 2026, there were two recorded temperature increases and one recorded temperature decrease that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

Chiquita provides the following updates:

- TP-08
  - The 125-foot thermocouple went offline on March 3rd and TP-8 was offline between March 6th and March 9th for evaluation and maintenance. Upon removing the thermocouples, the casing for TP-08 was found to be damaged due to differential settlement beyond 45-feet, thus preventing the installation of the 100-foot, 125-foot, and 150-foot thermocouples. The 15-foot, 30-foot, and 45-foot thermocouples are active and reporting data.
  - The 30-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
  - The 45-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 15°F from 156°F to 171°F April 22nd to April 28th and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 11°F from 171°F to 160°F April 28th to April 29th.

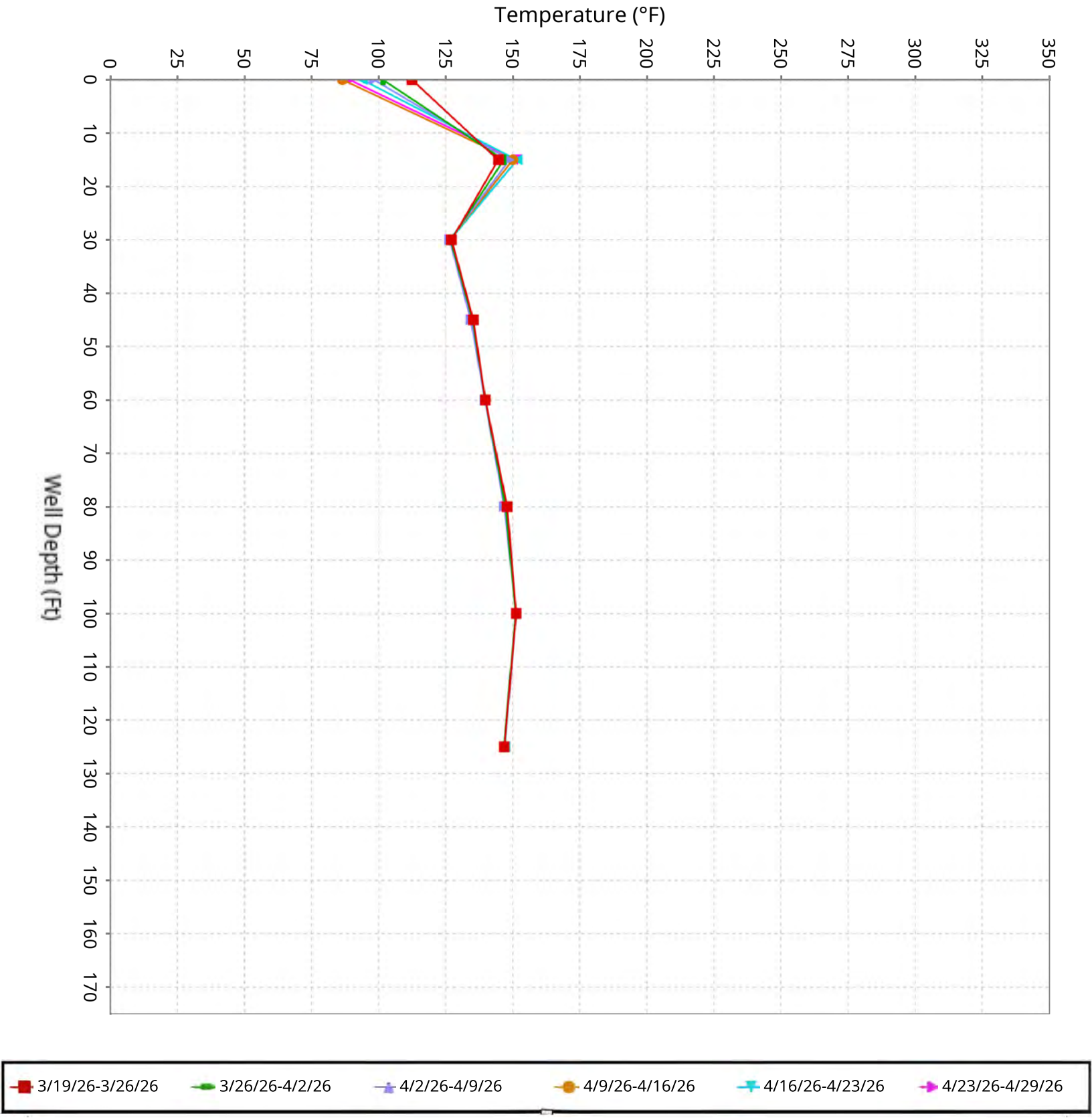
- TP-19
  - The 150-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 21°F from 185°F to 206°F from April 23rd to April 29th.

- TP-23
  - TP-23 reported maximum values of 2508°F on March 31st, due to being taken offline for pumping liquids from the probe casing prior to thermocouples being re-installed, causing the single day erroneous readings.

- TP-36
  - The 250-foot thermocouple was evaluated due to low temperatures on April 6th and wiring that had come loose was corrected. After fixing the wiring issues temperatures returned to 136°F as previously recorded prior to March 21st.

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

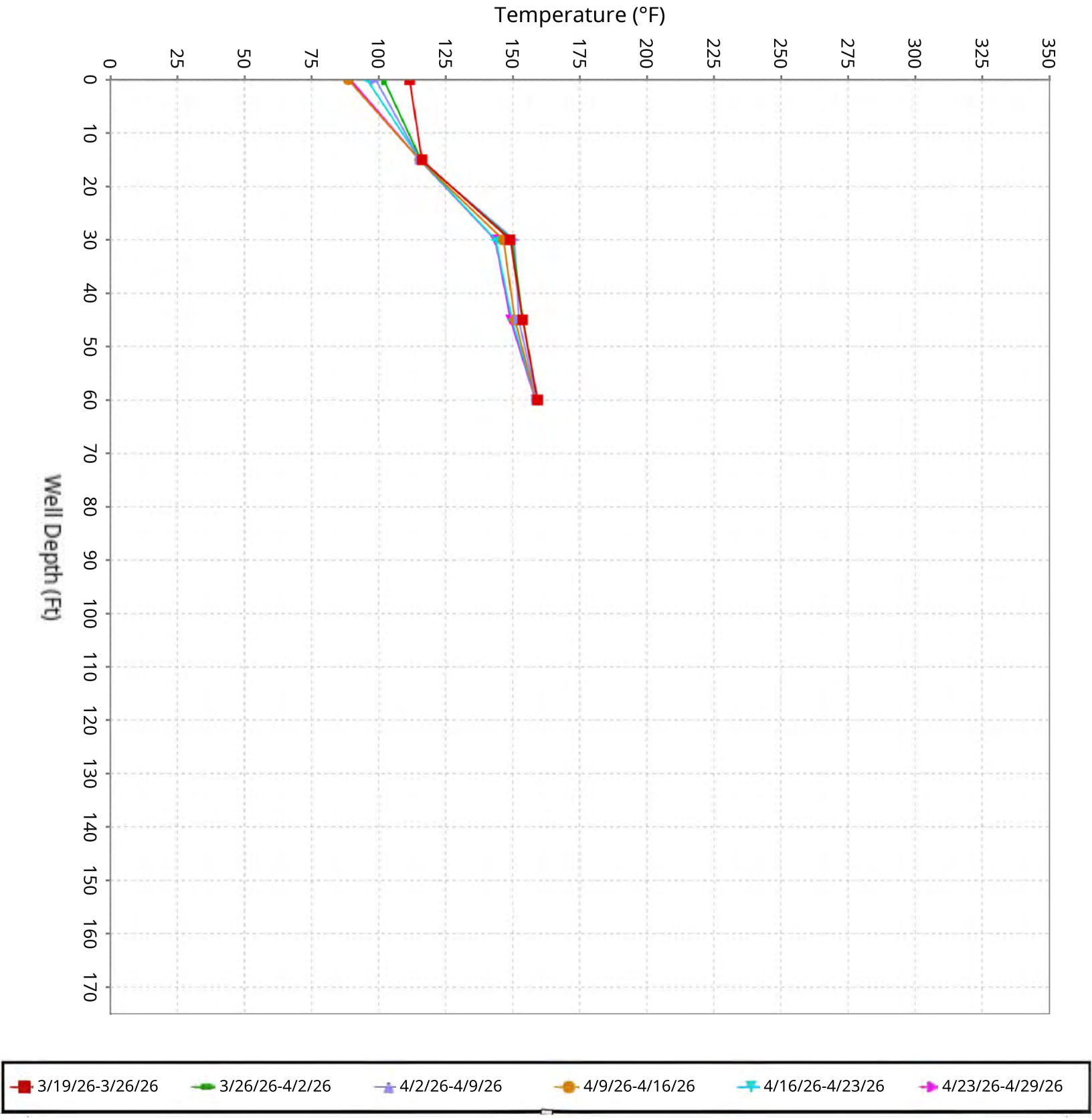
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

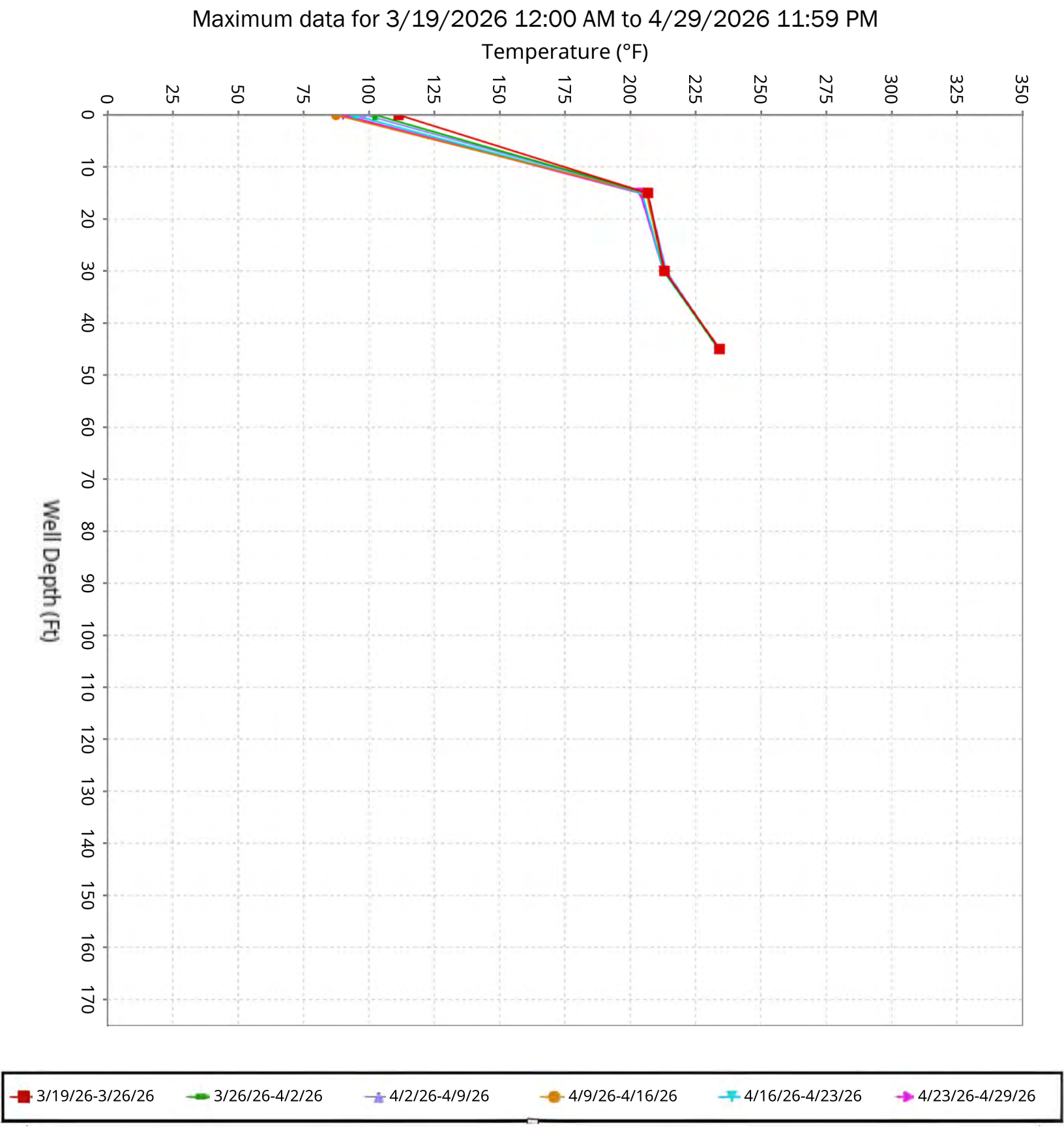
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



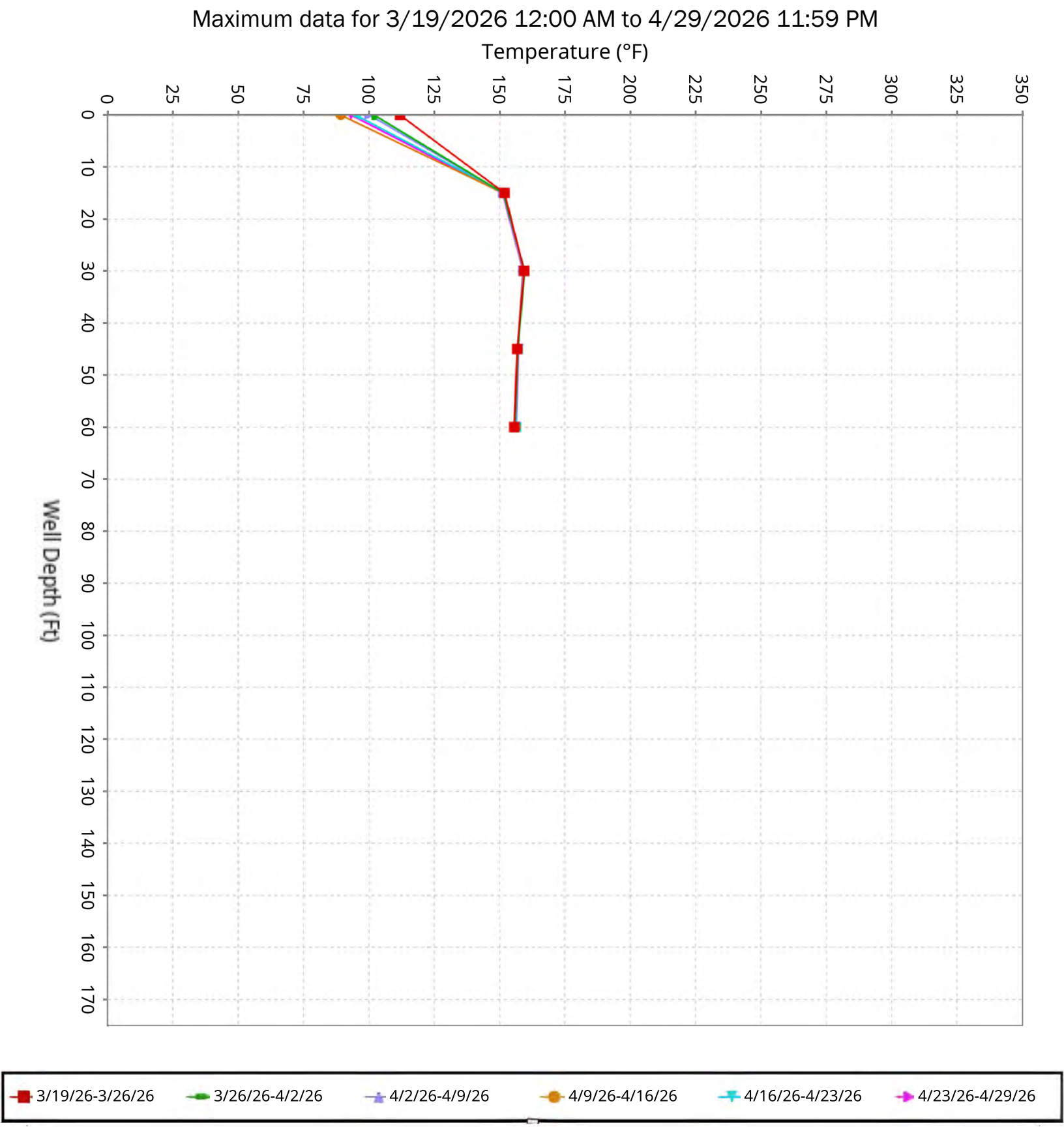
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

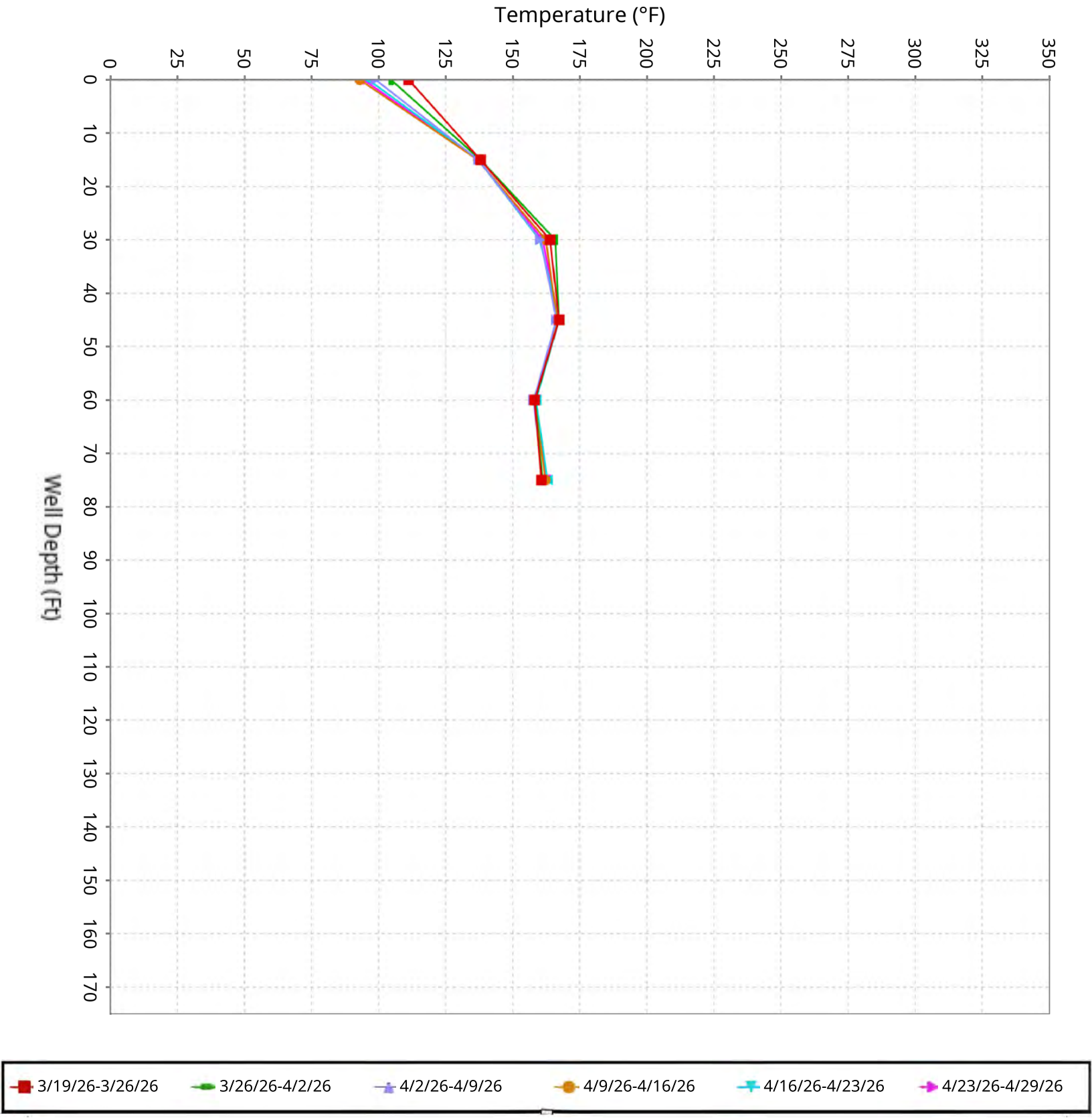
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4



SCS ENGINEERS

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

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



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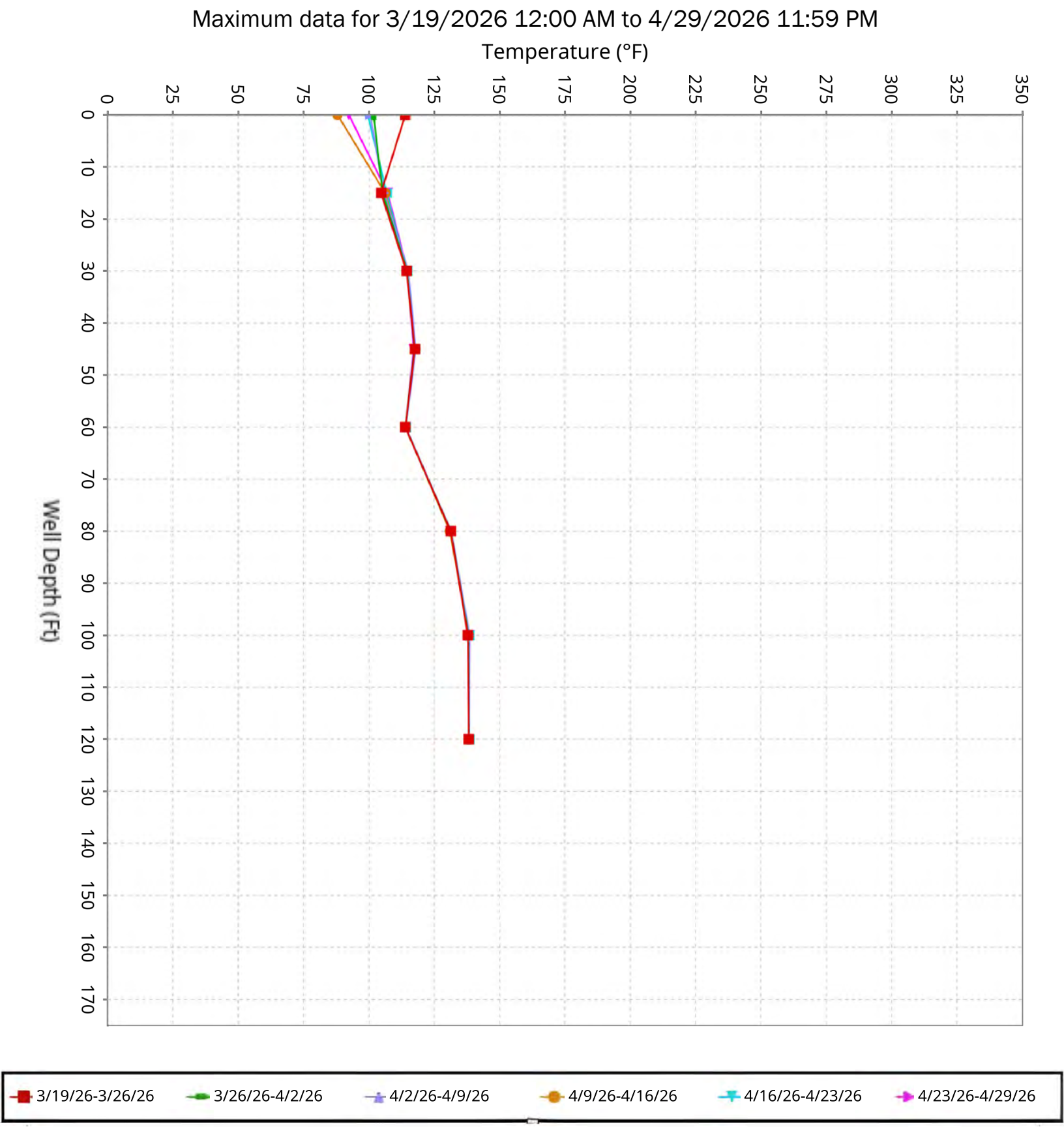
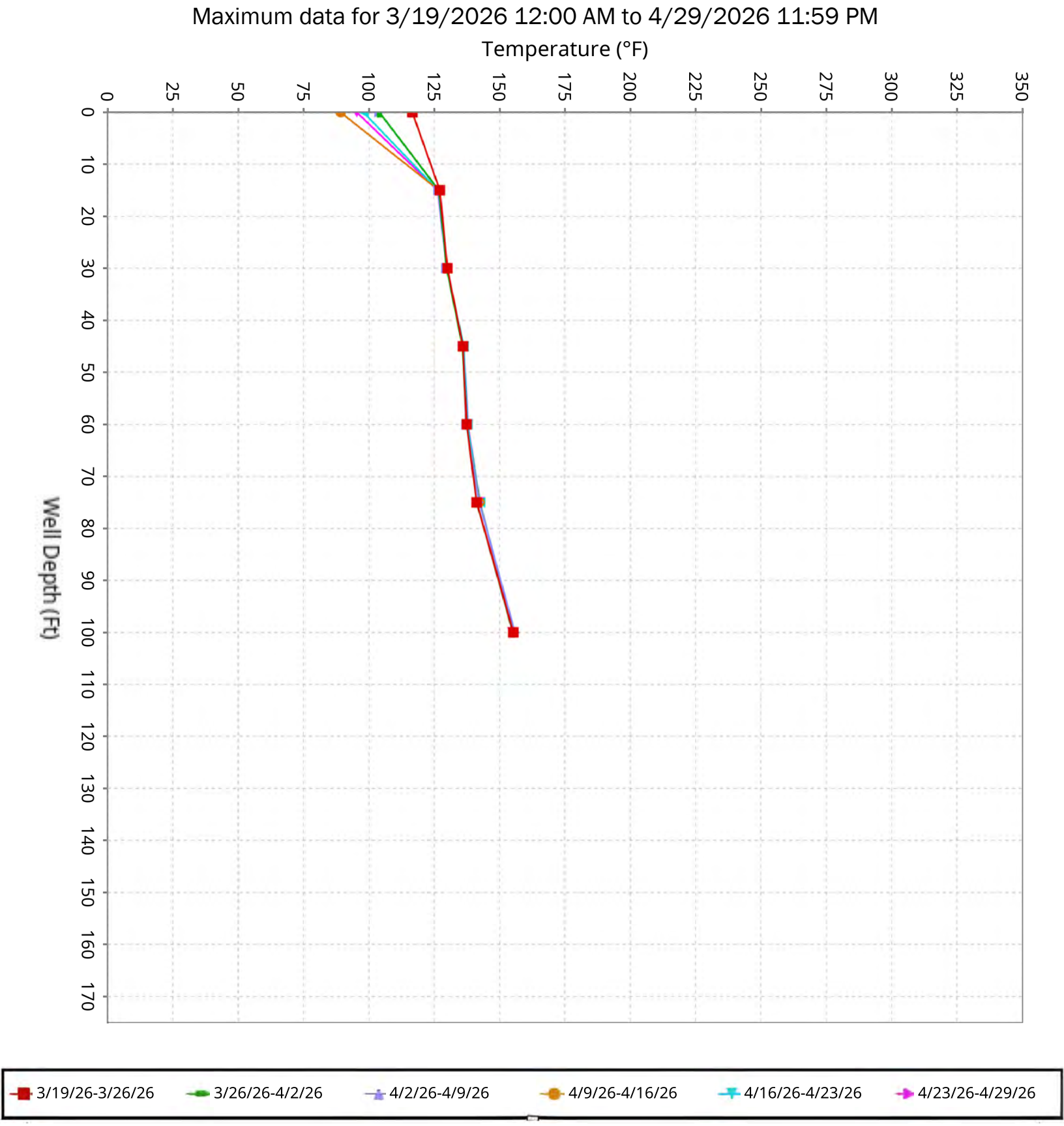
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6



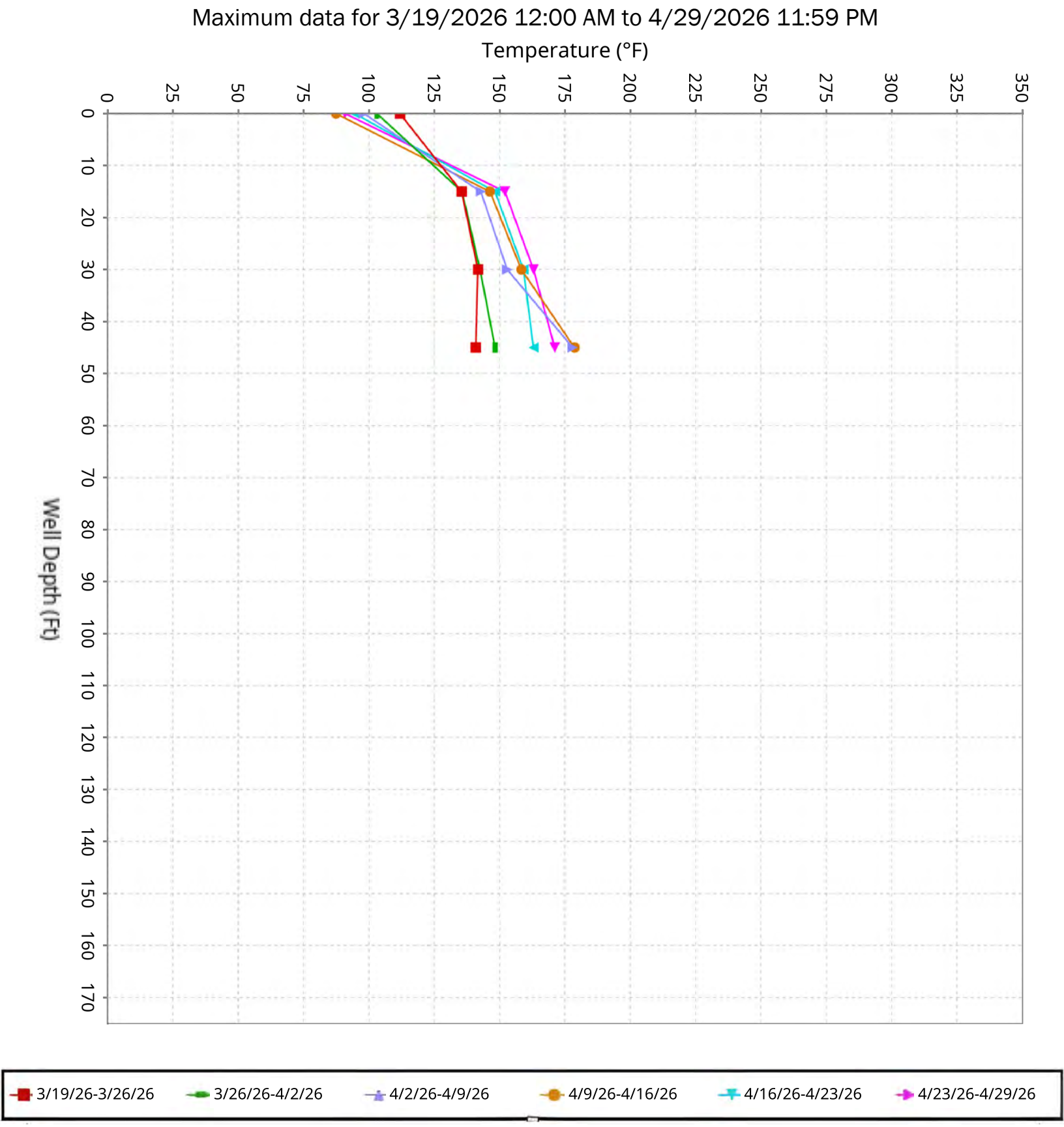
SCS ENGINEERS

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



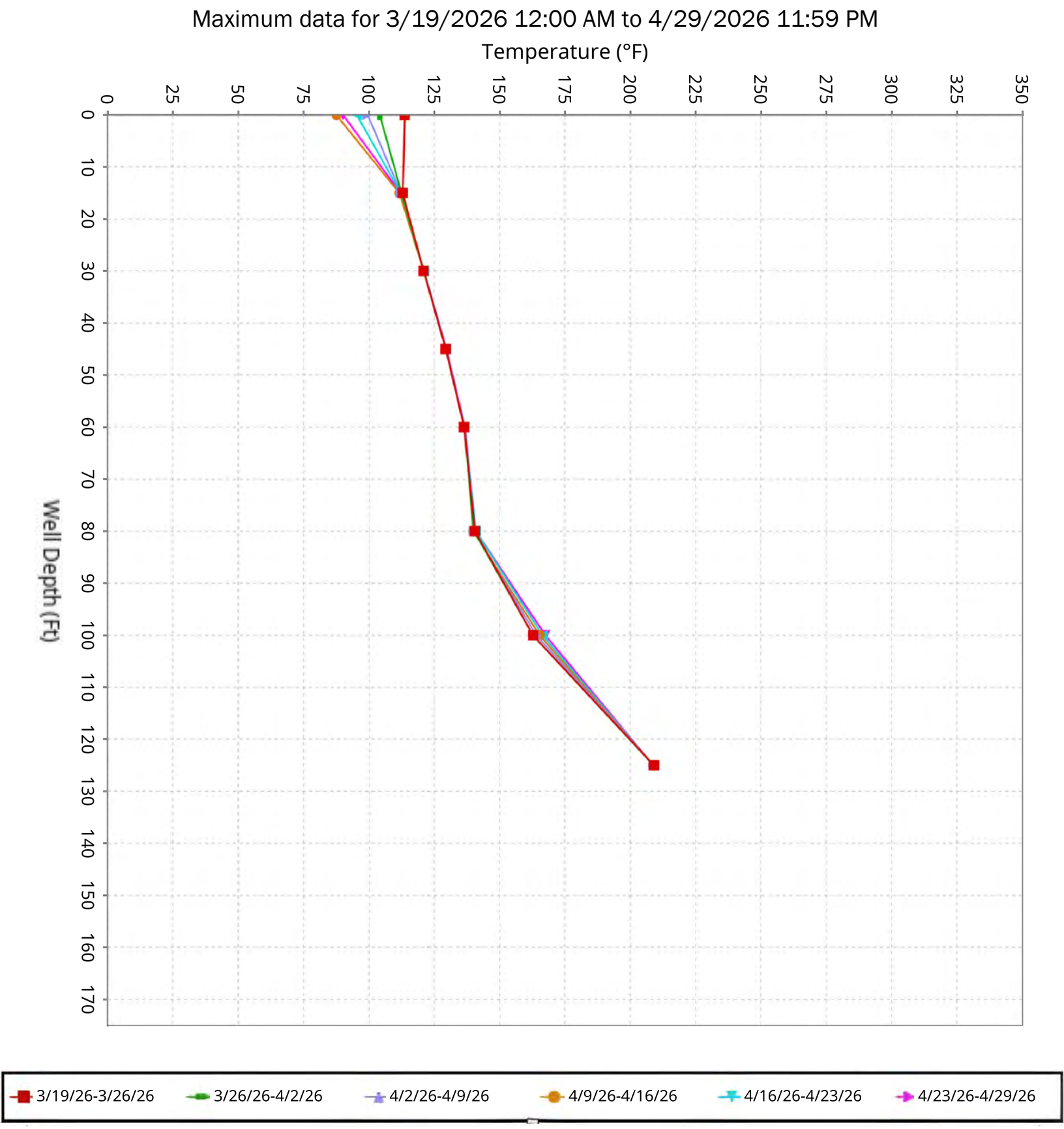
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

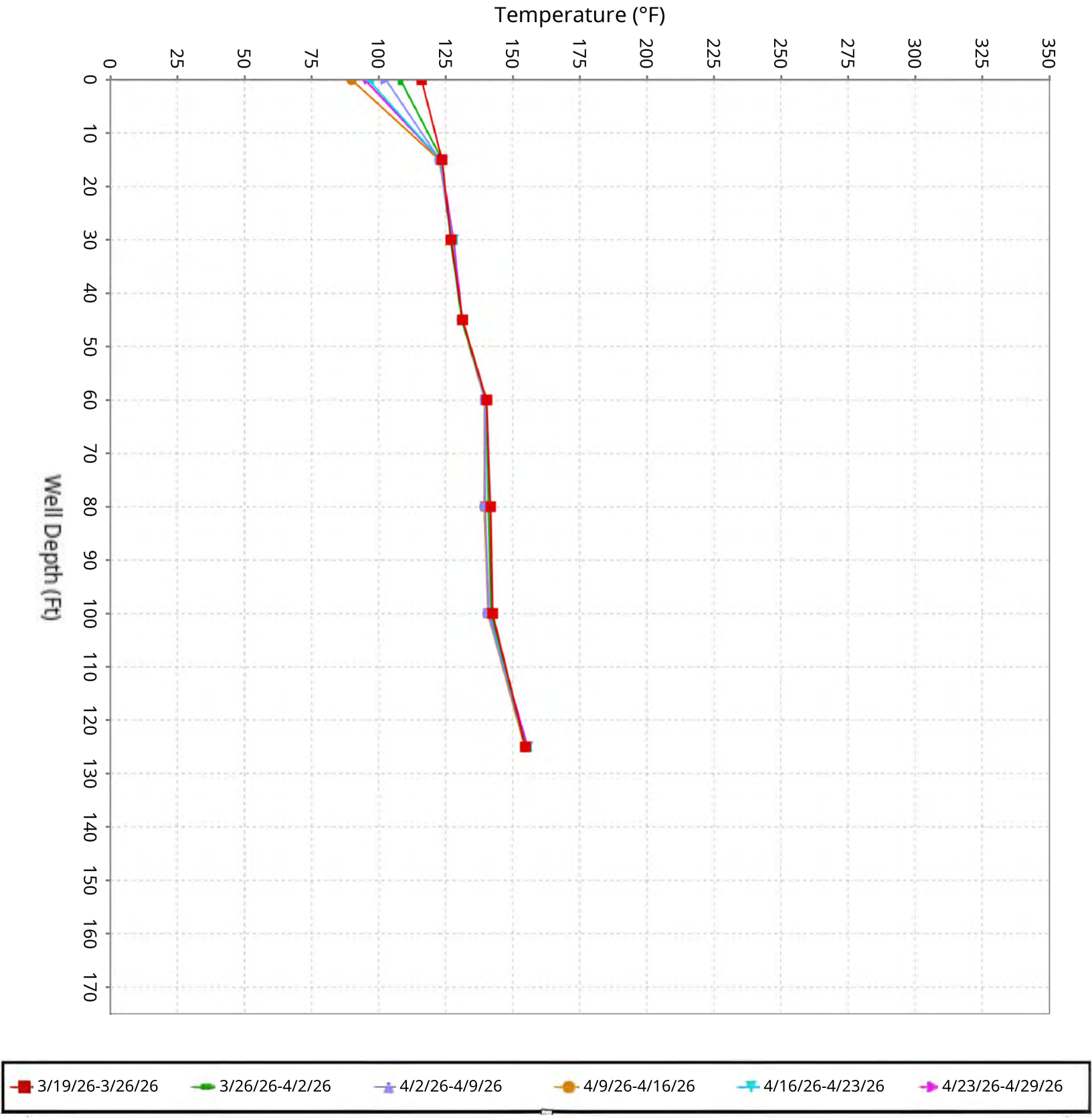
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9



SCS ENGINEERS

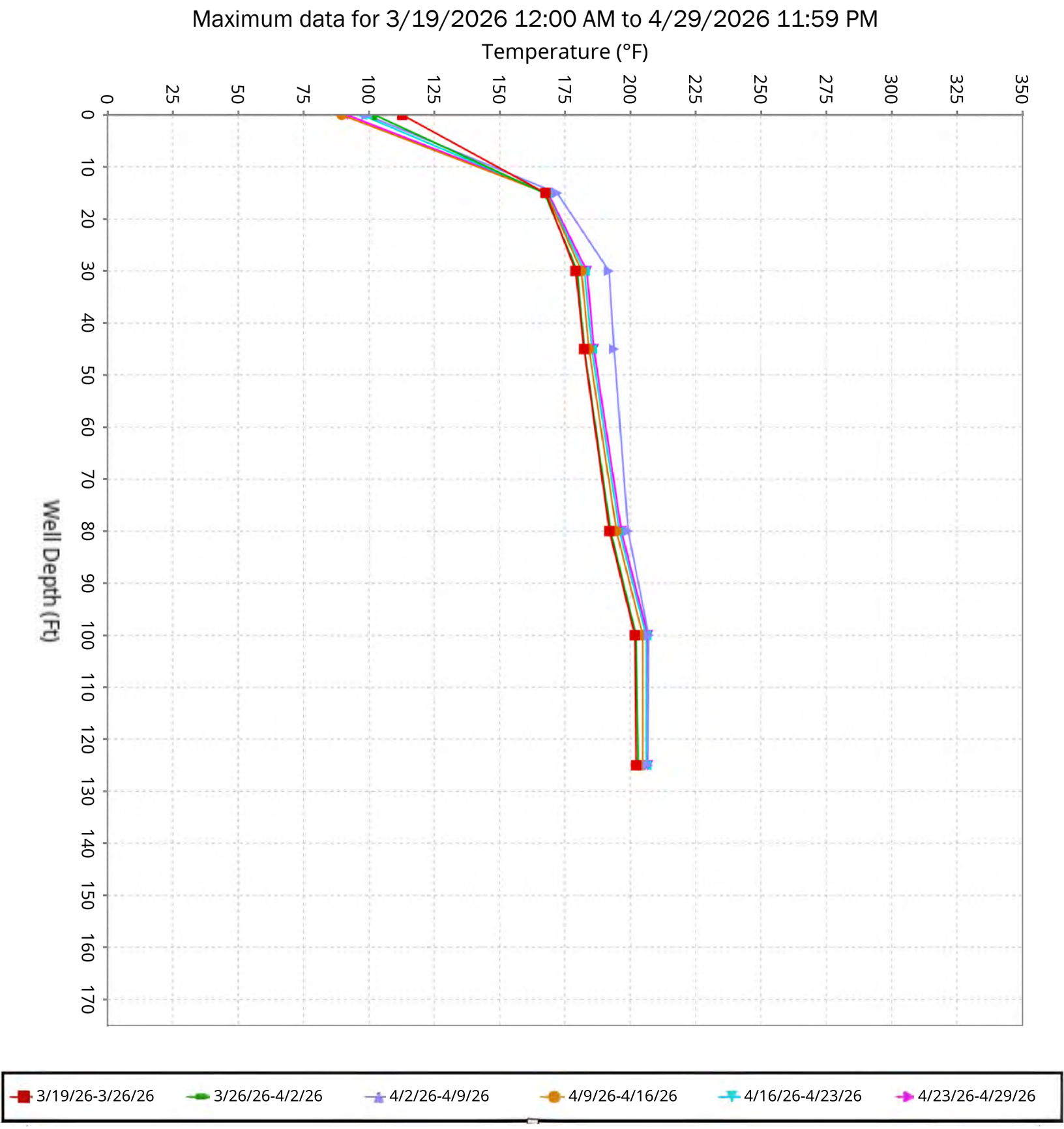
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

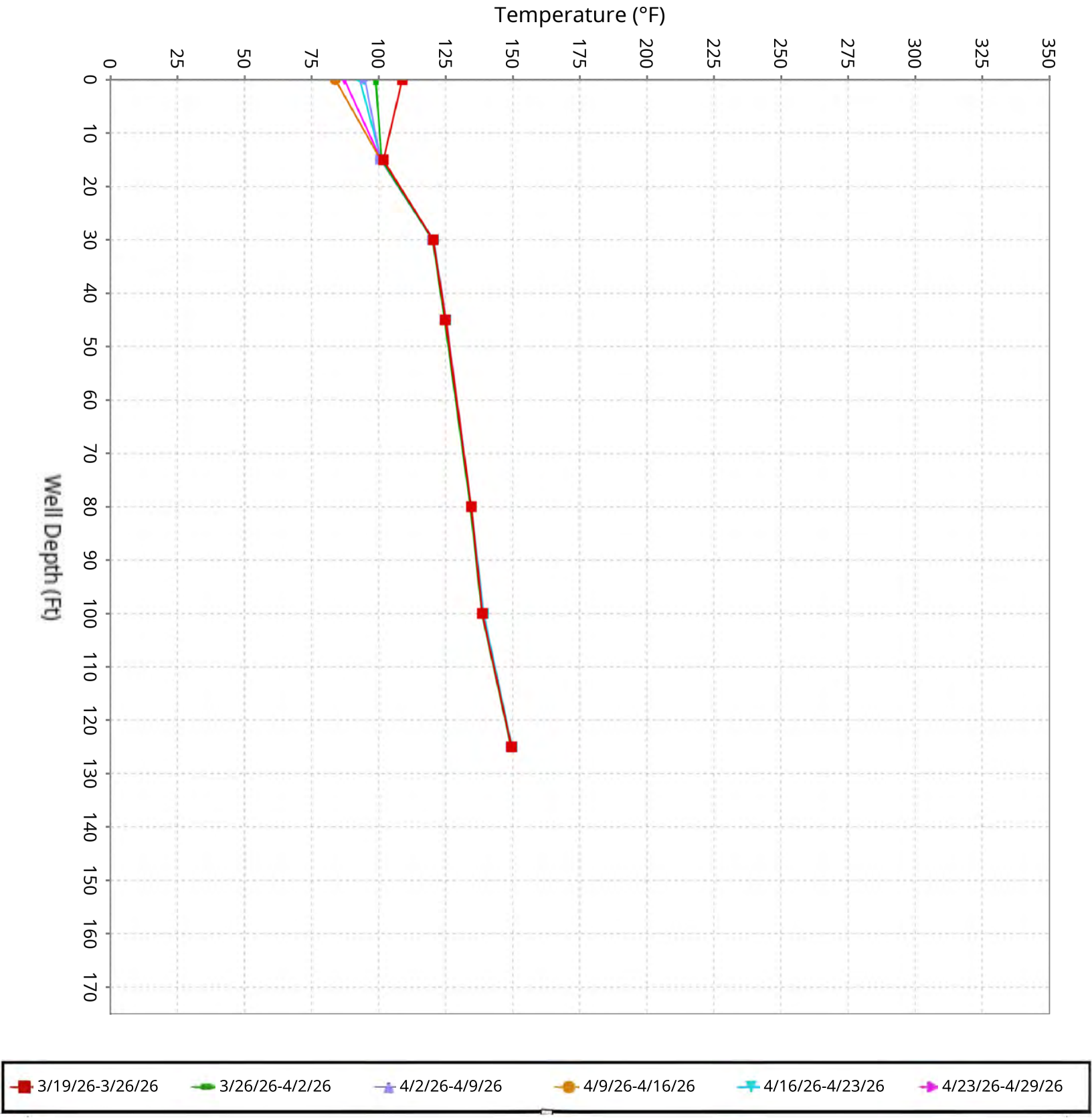
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11



SCS ENGINEERS

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

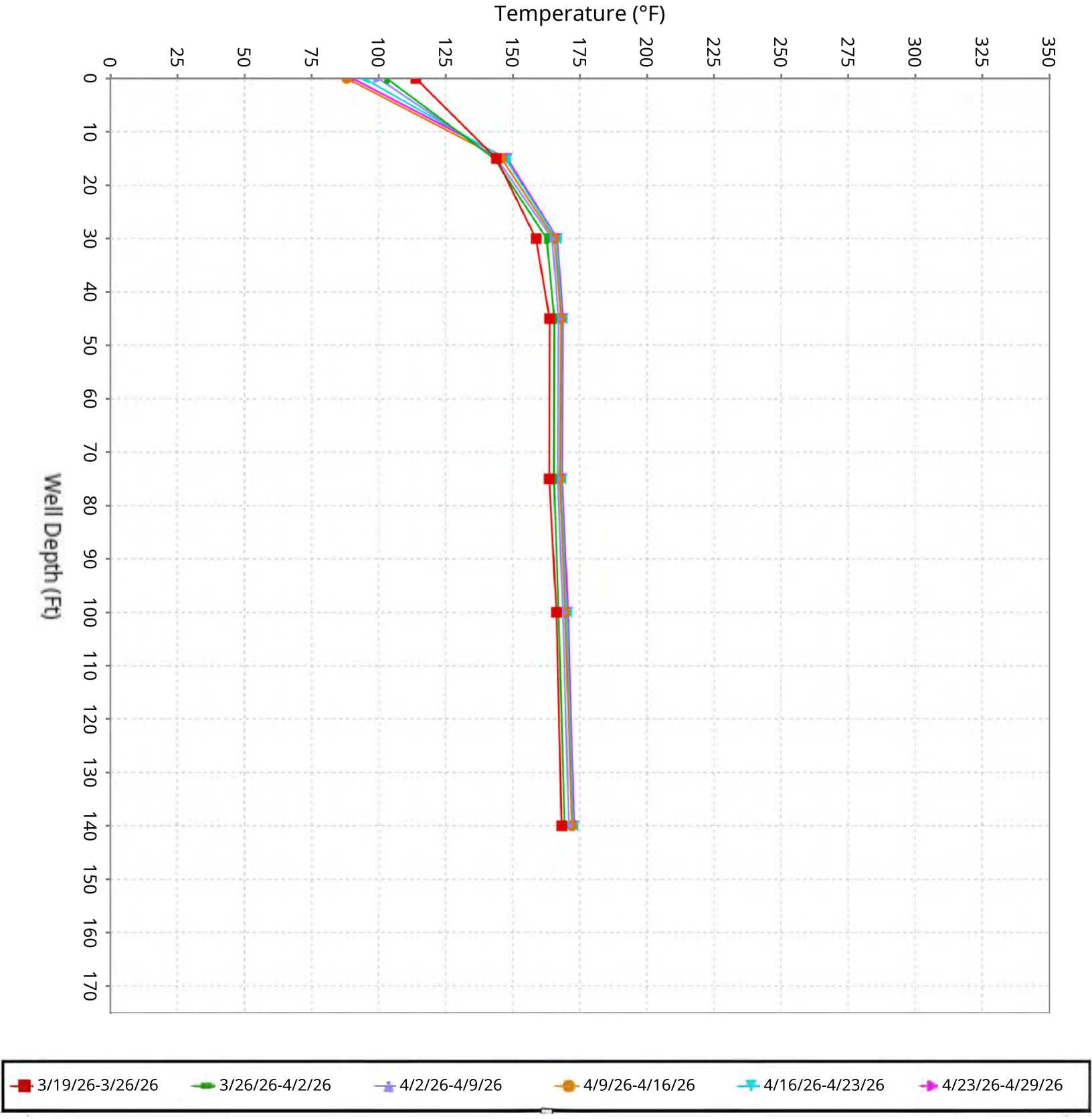
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

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

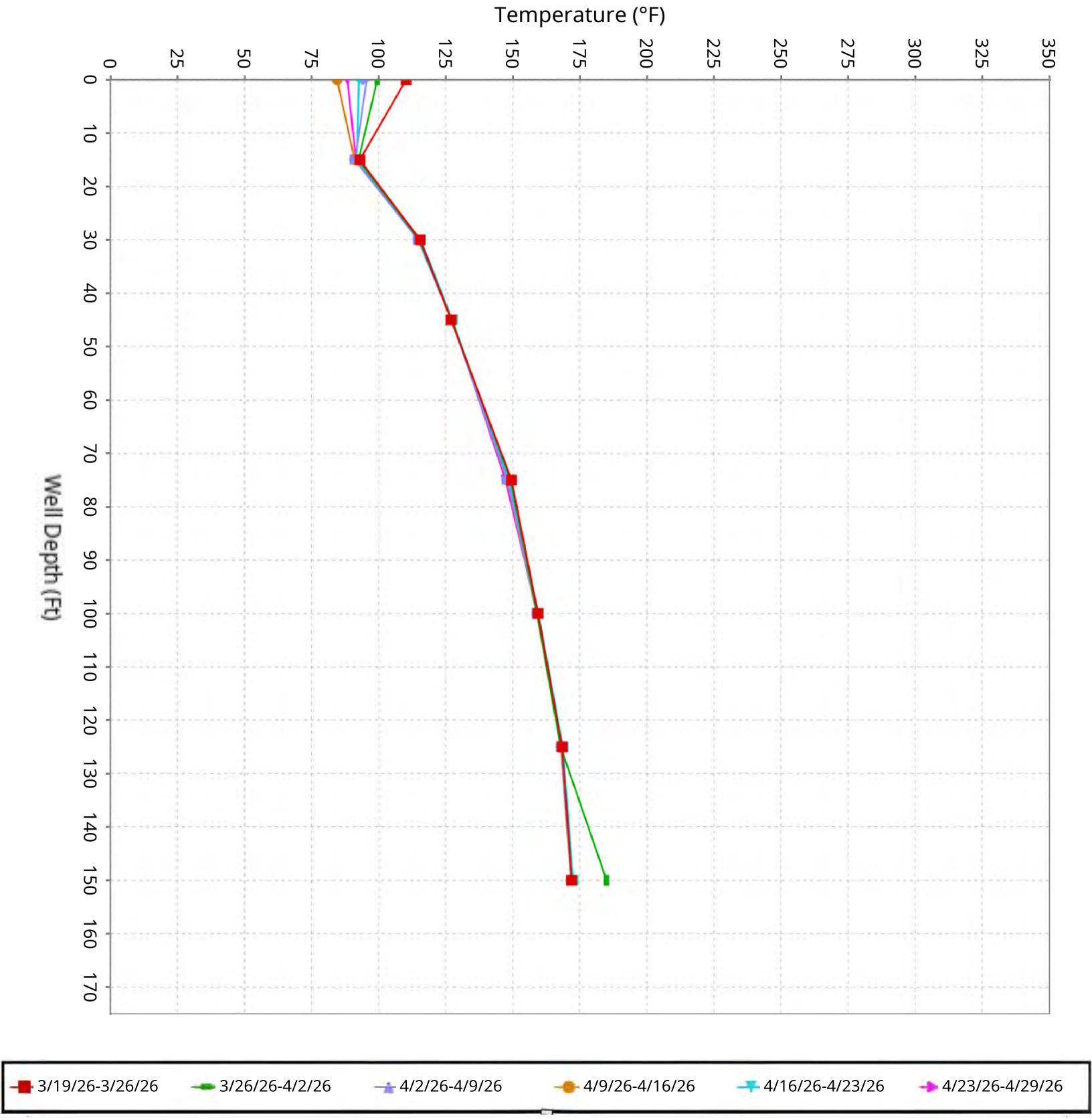
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

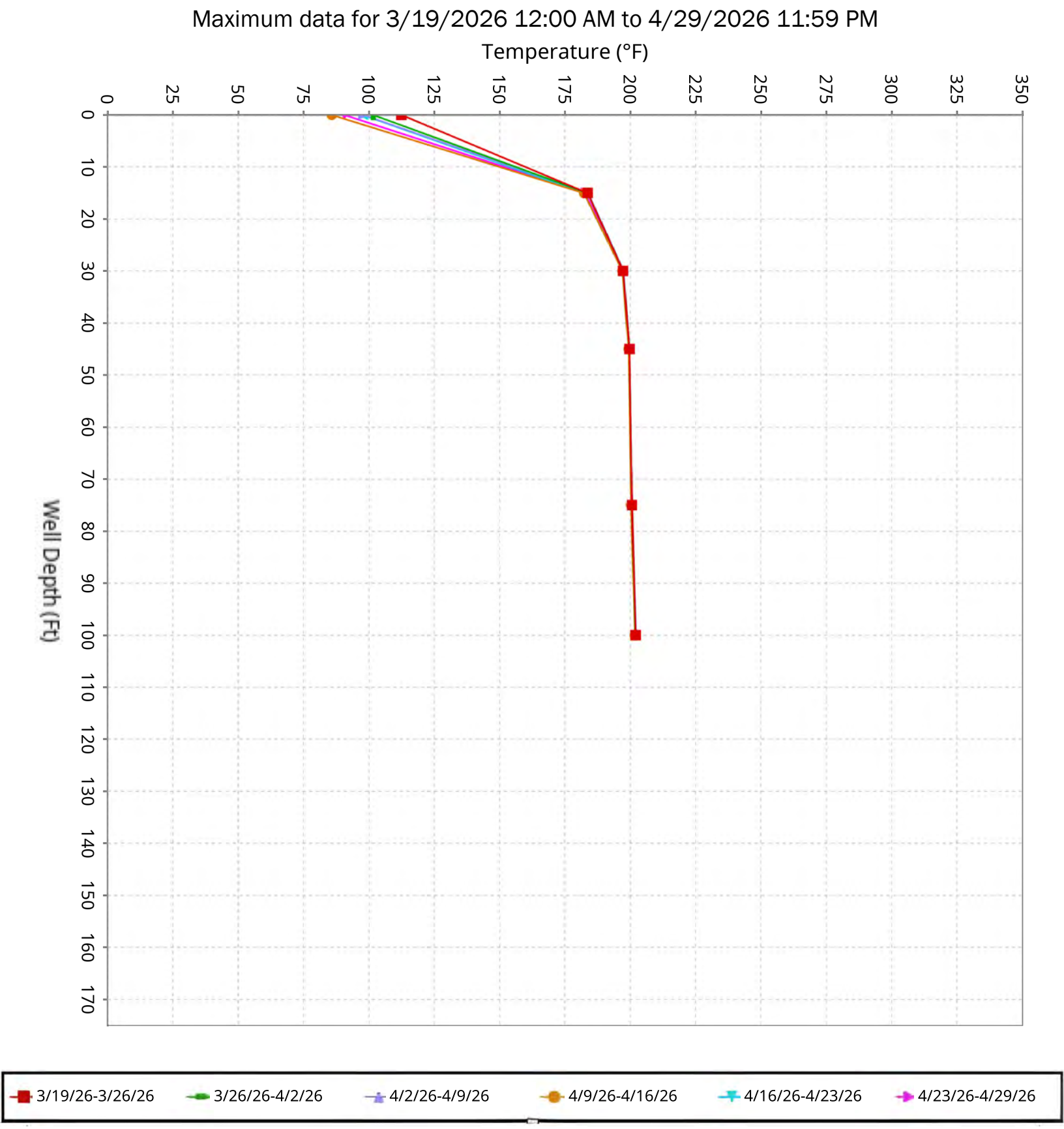
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

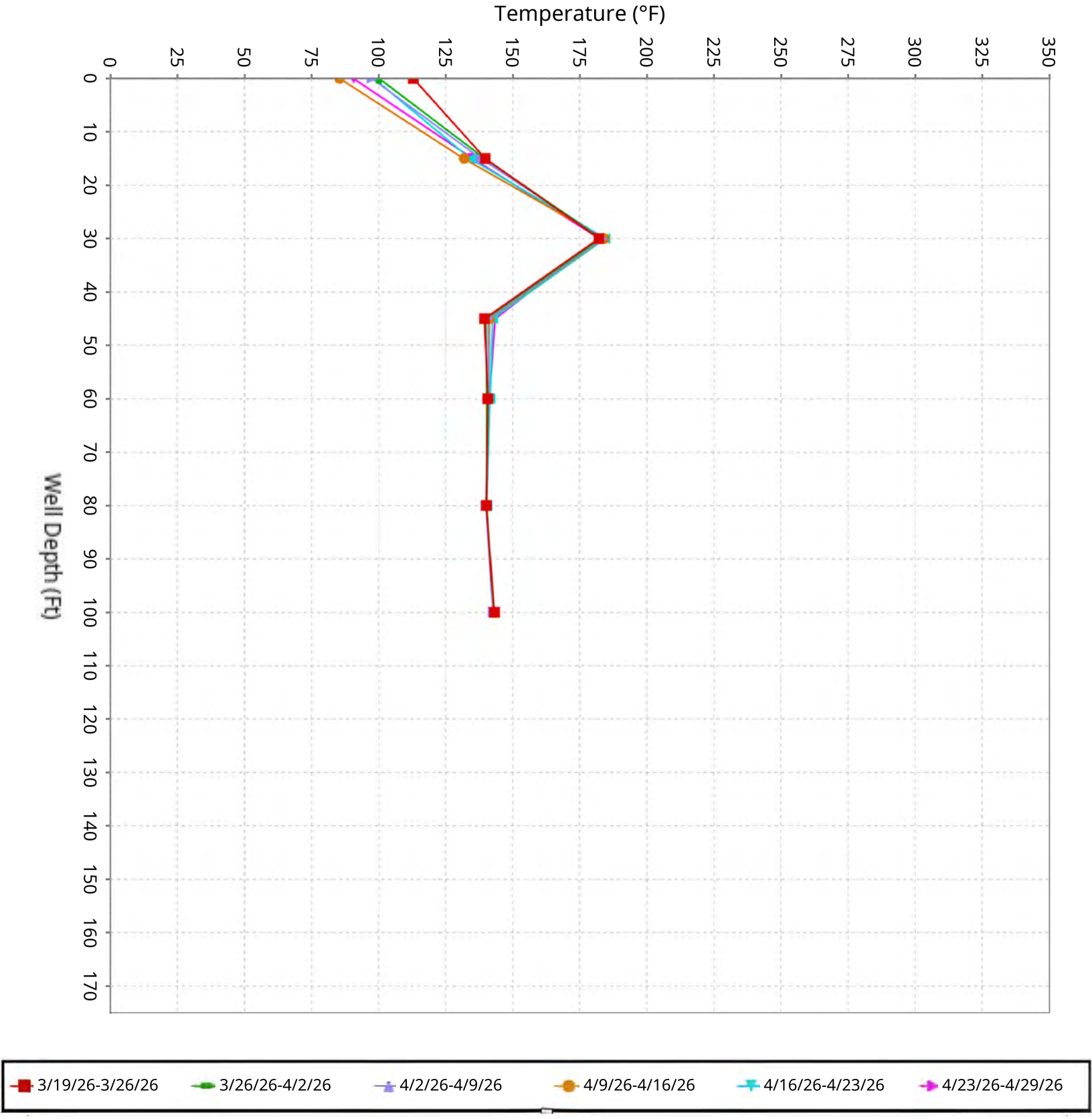
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15



SCS ENGINEERS

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

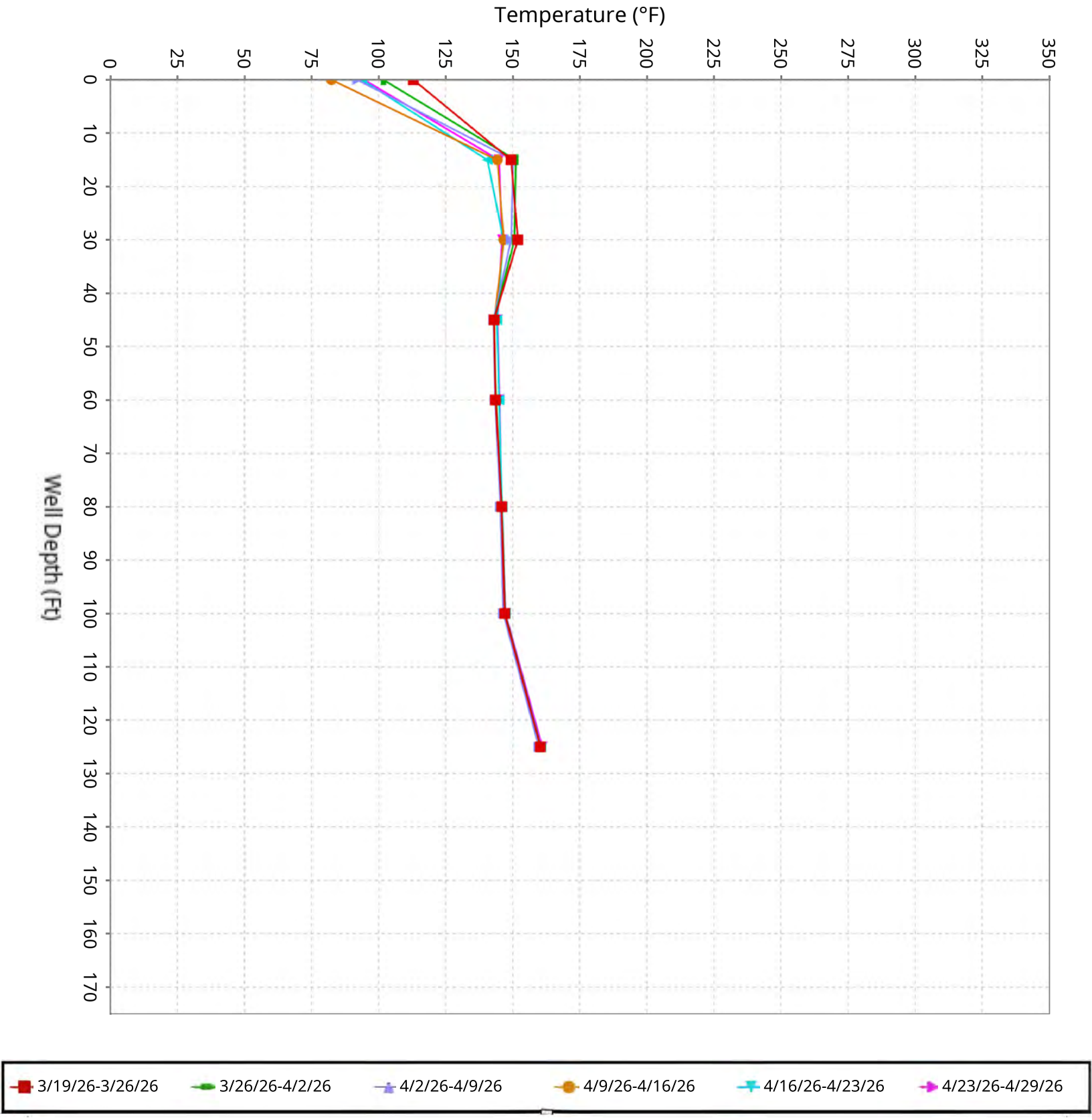
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

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

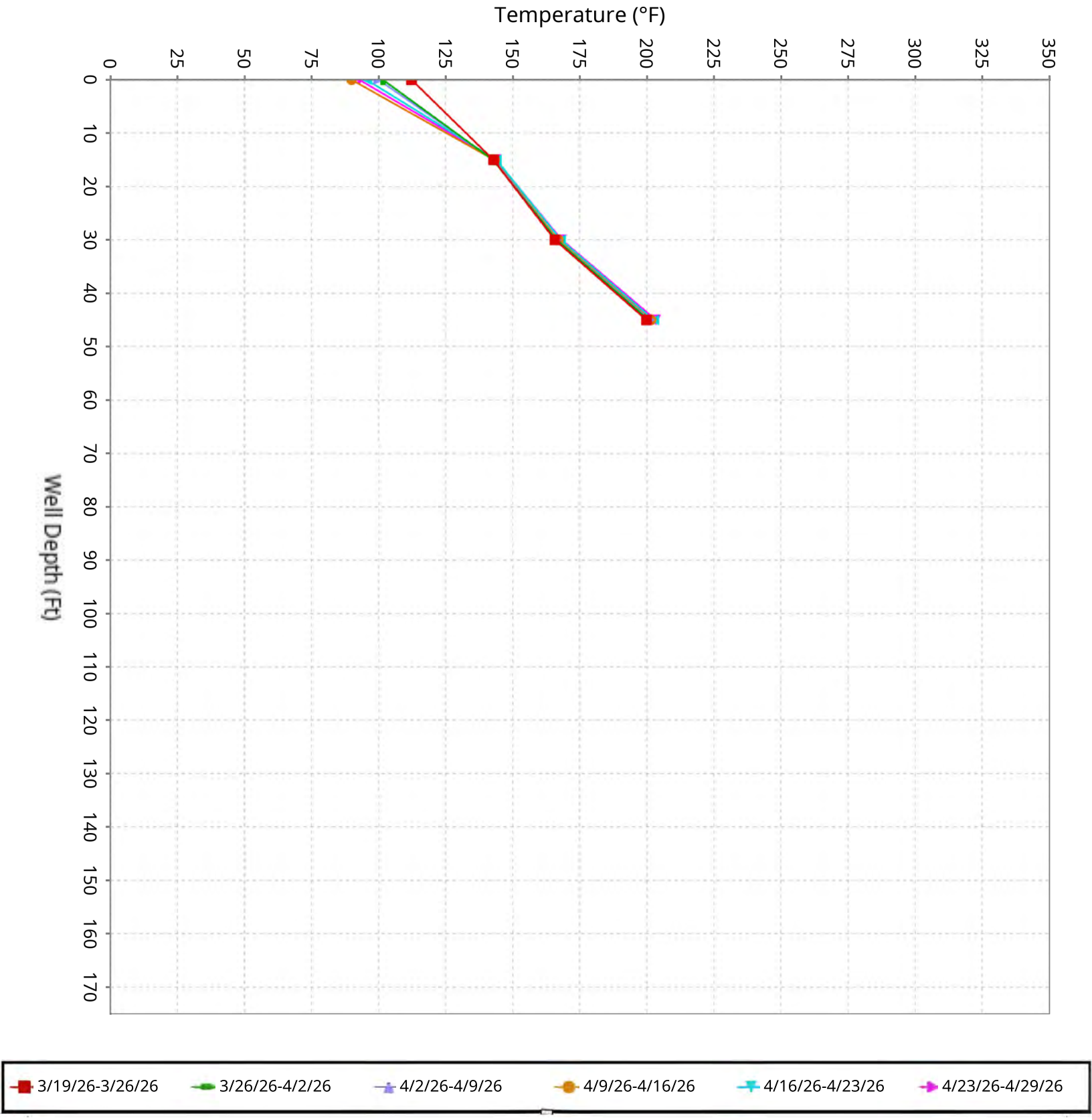
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

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

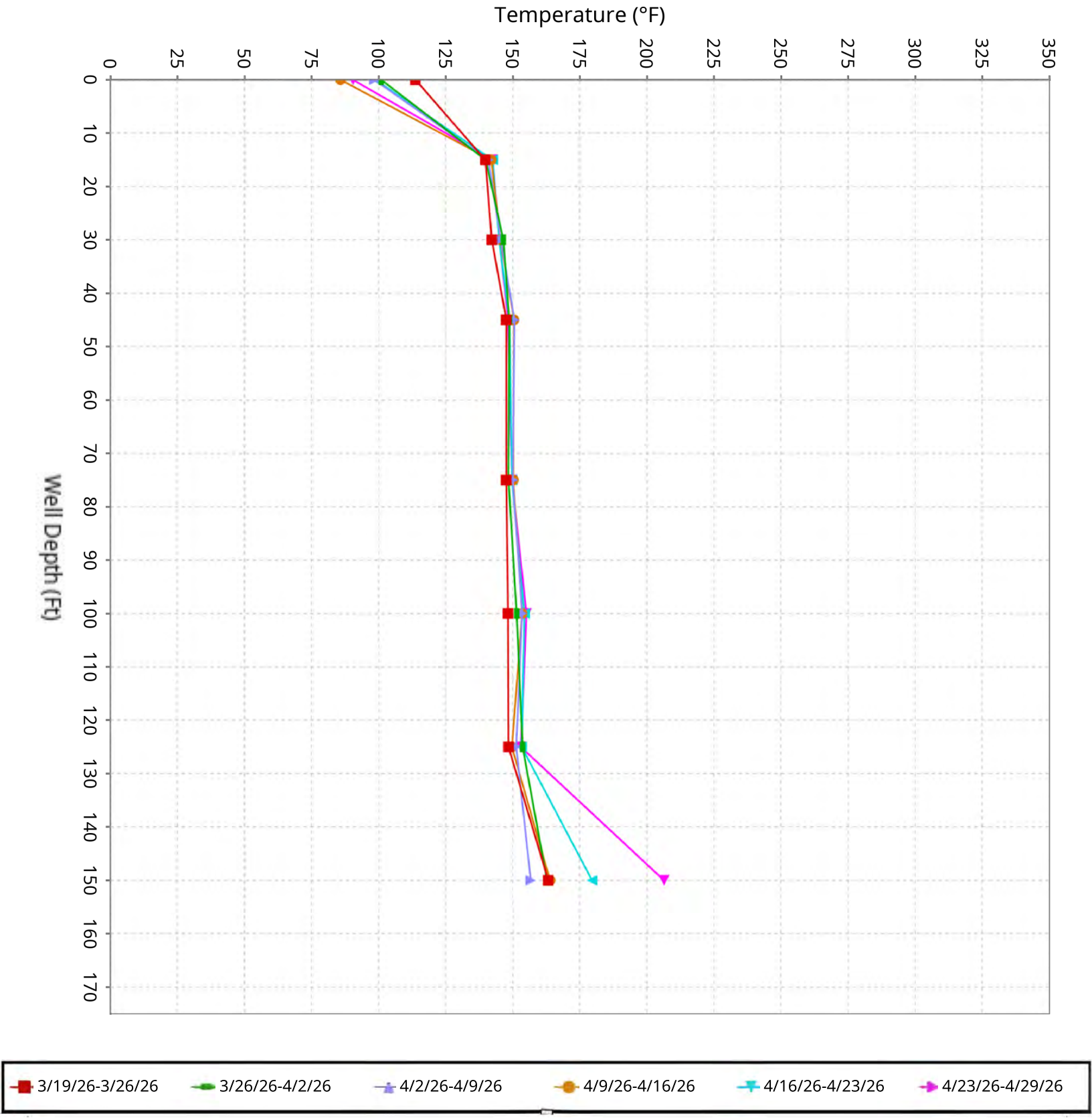
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

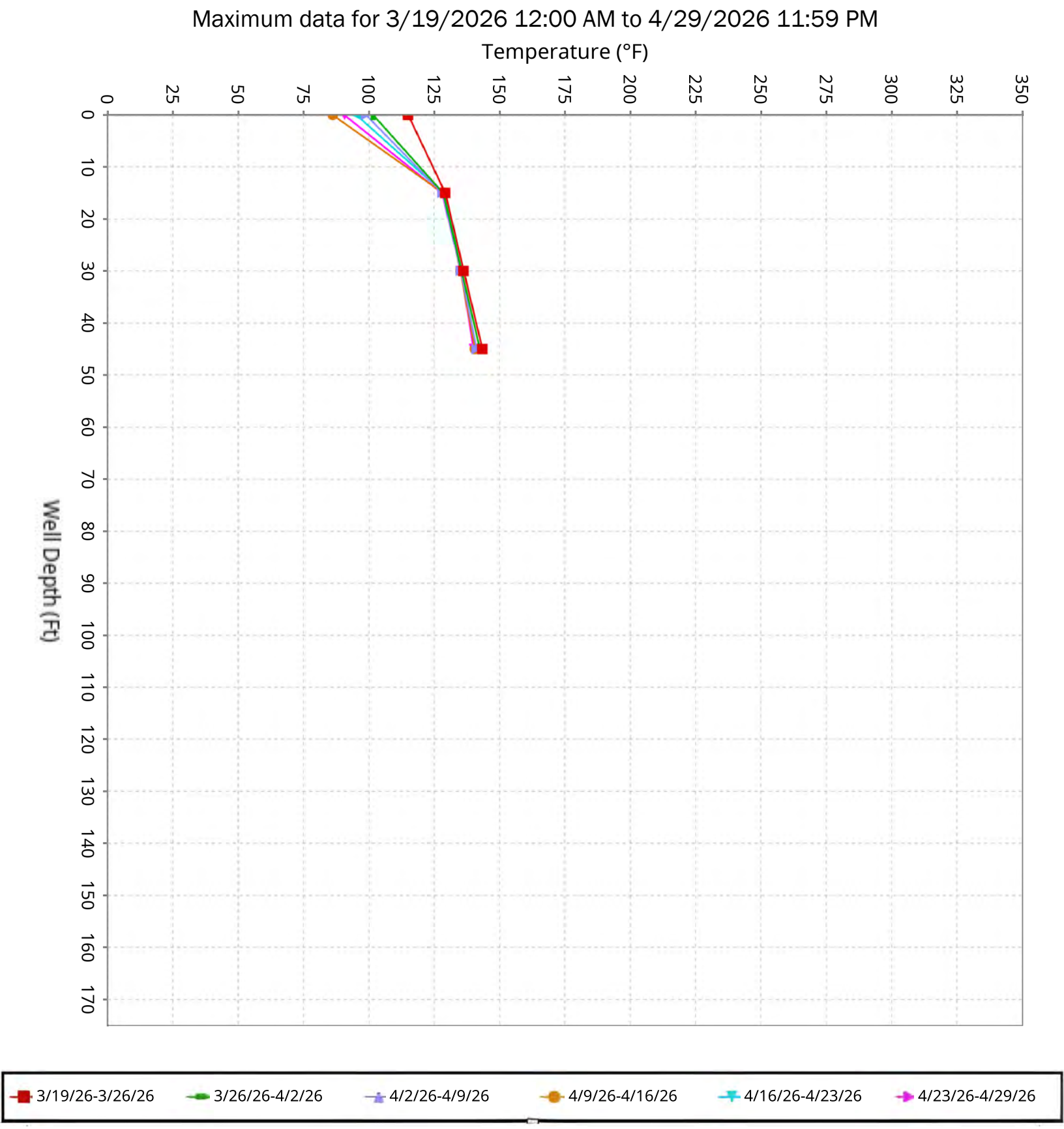
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

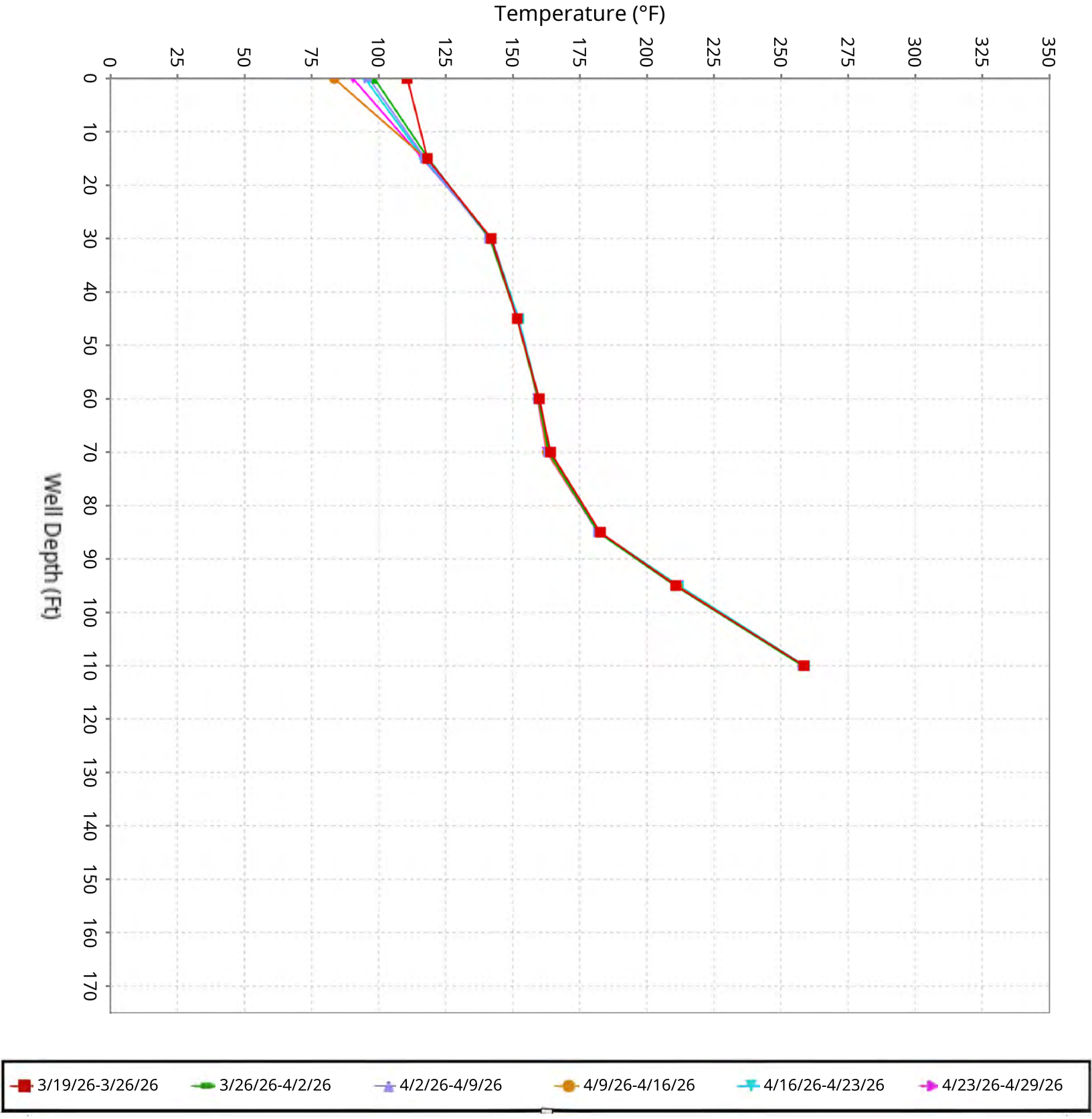
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20



SCS ENGINEERS

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

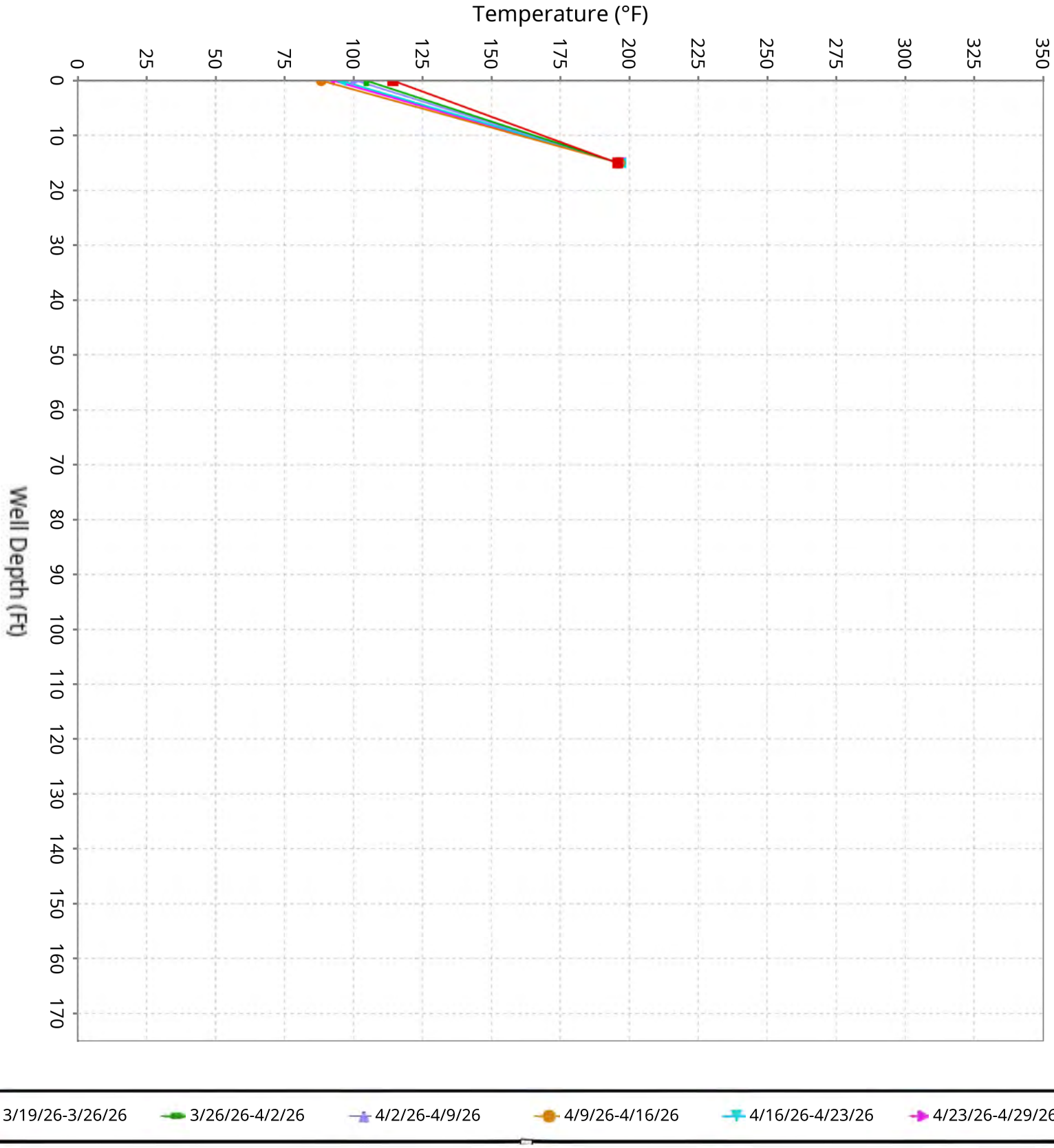
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

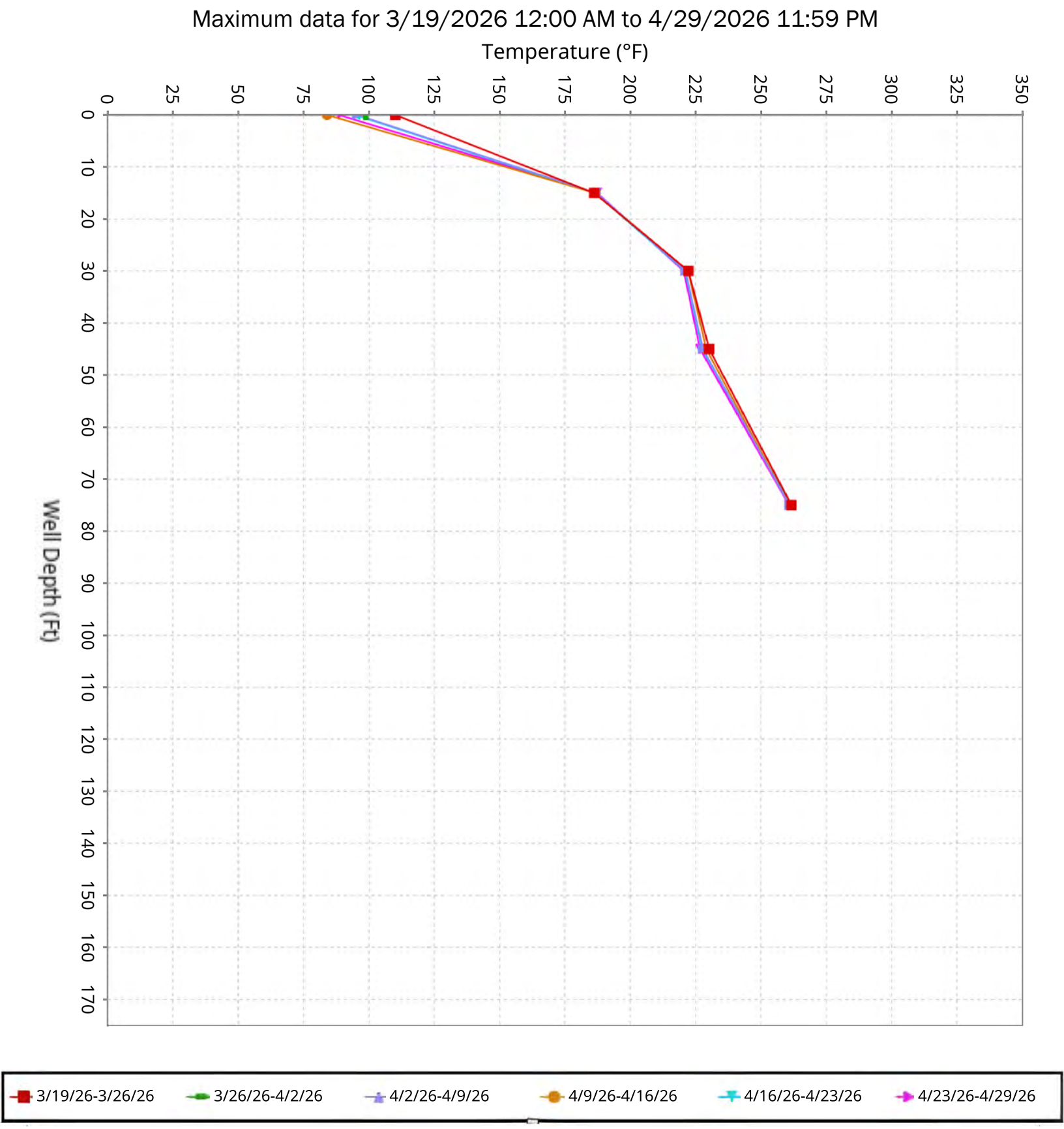
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-22

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



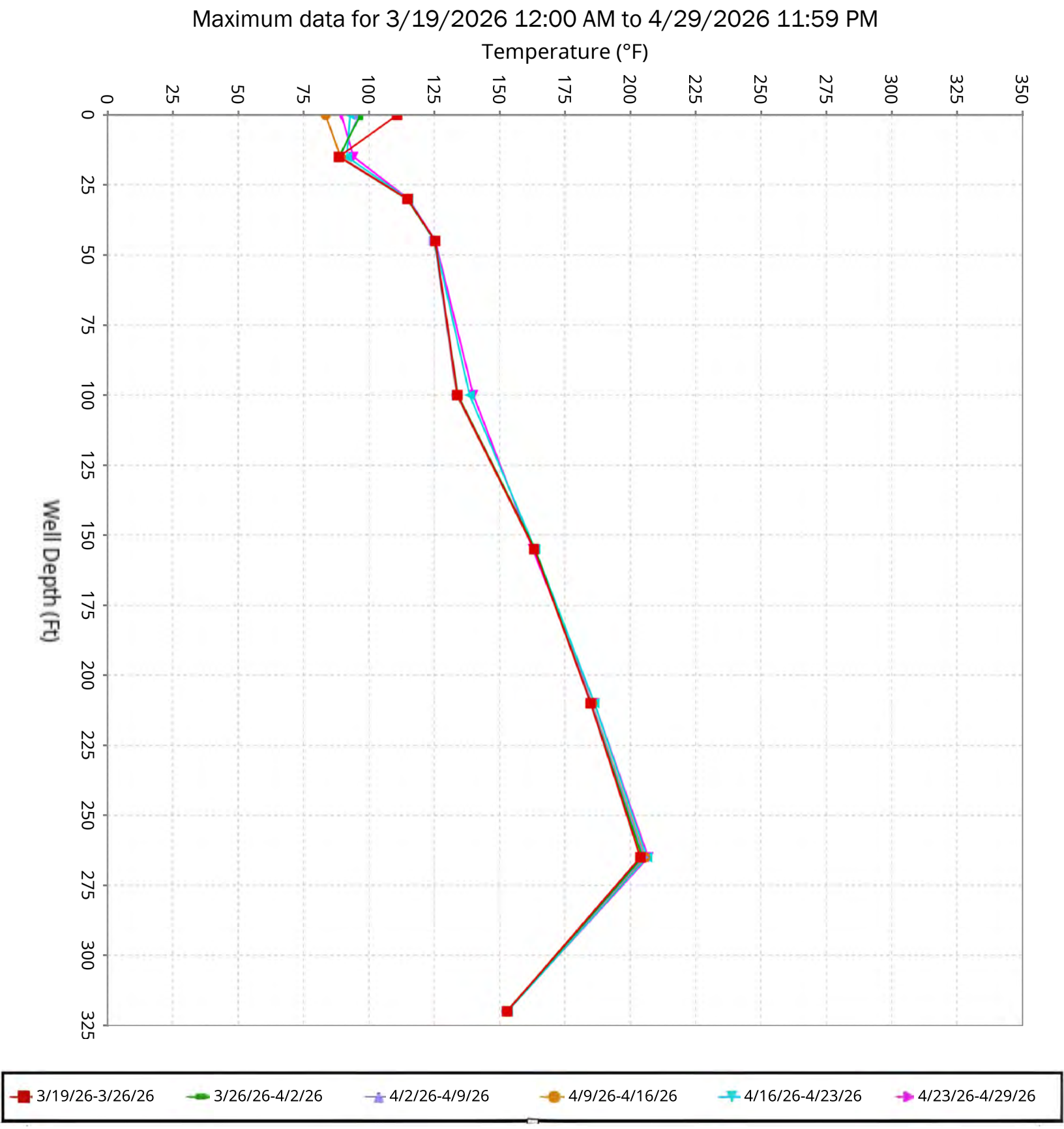
SCS ENGINEERS

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



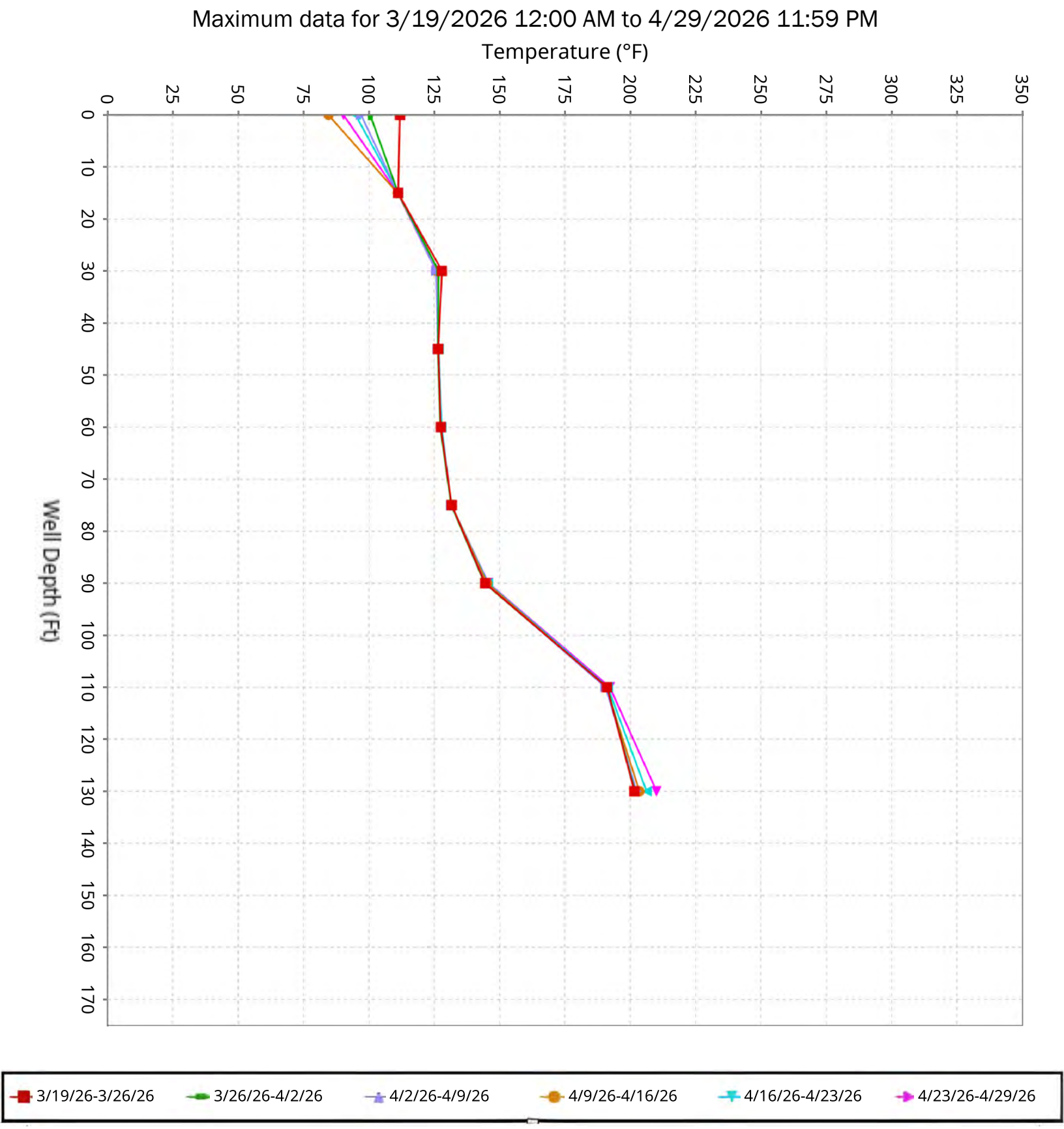
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

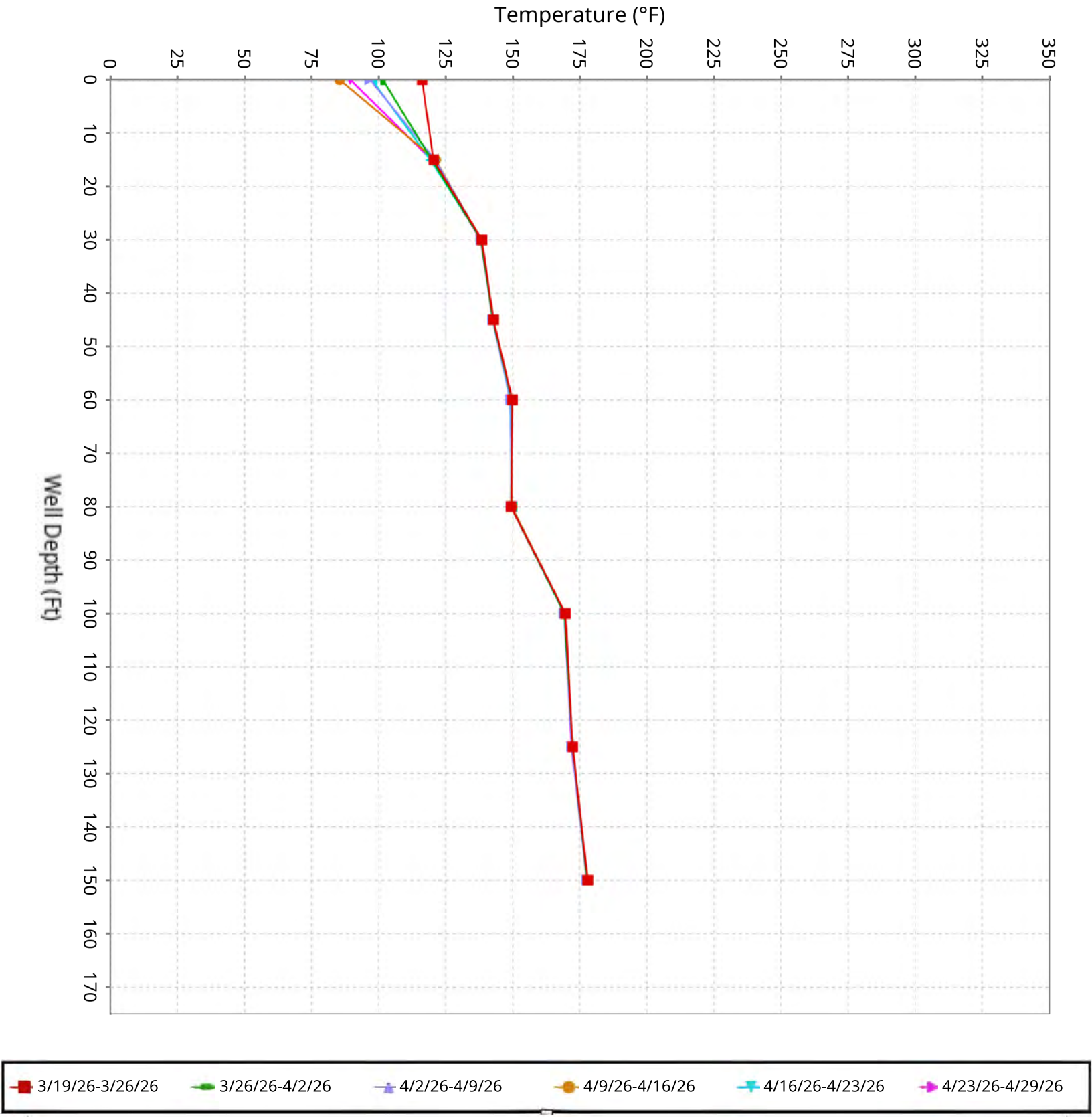
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-25



SCS ENGINEERS

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

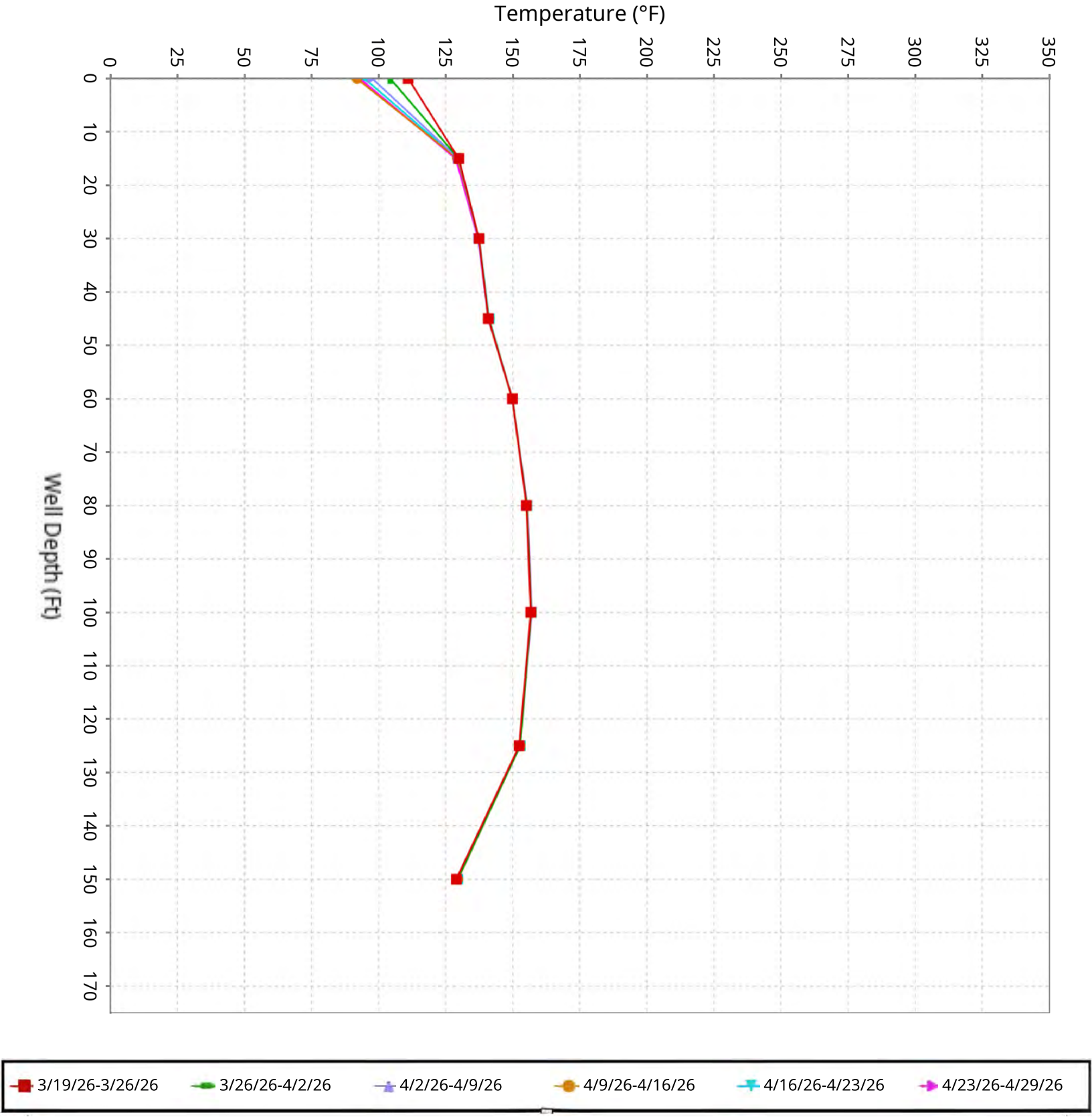
Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



SCS ENGINEERS

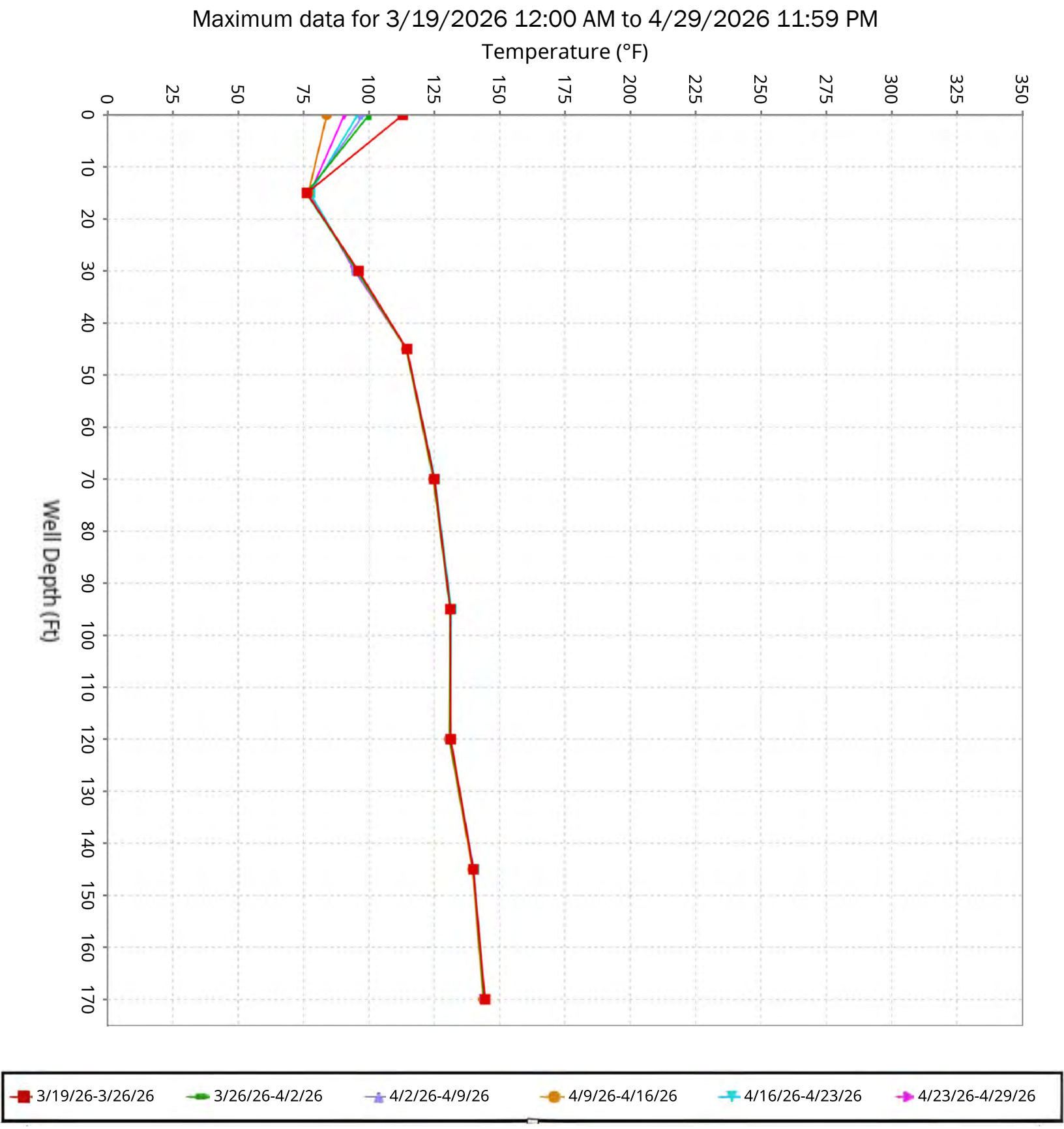
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-27

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



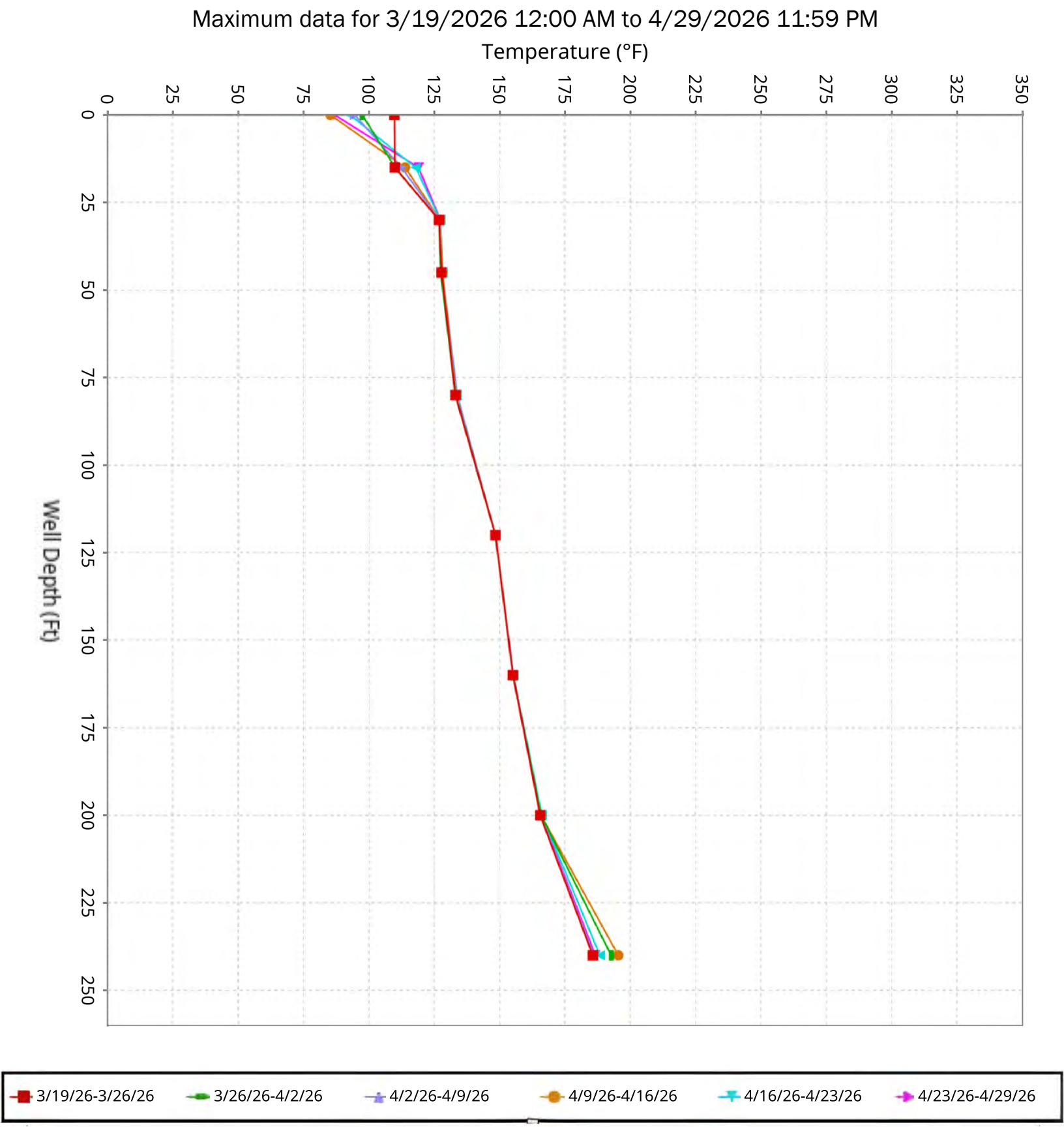
SCS ENGINEERS

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



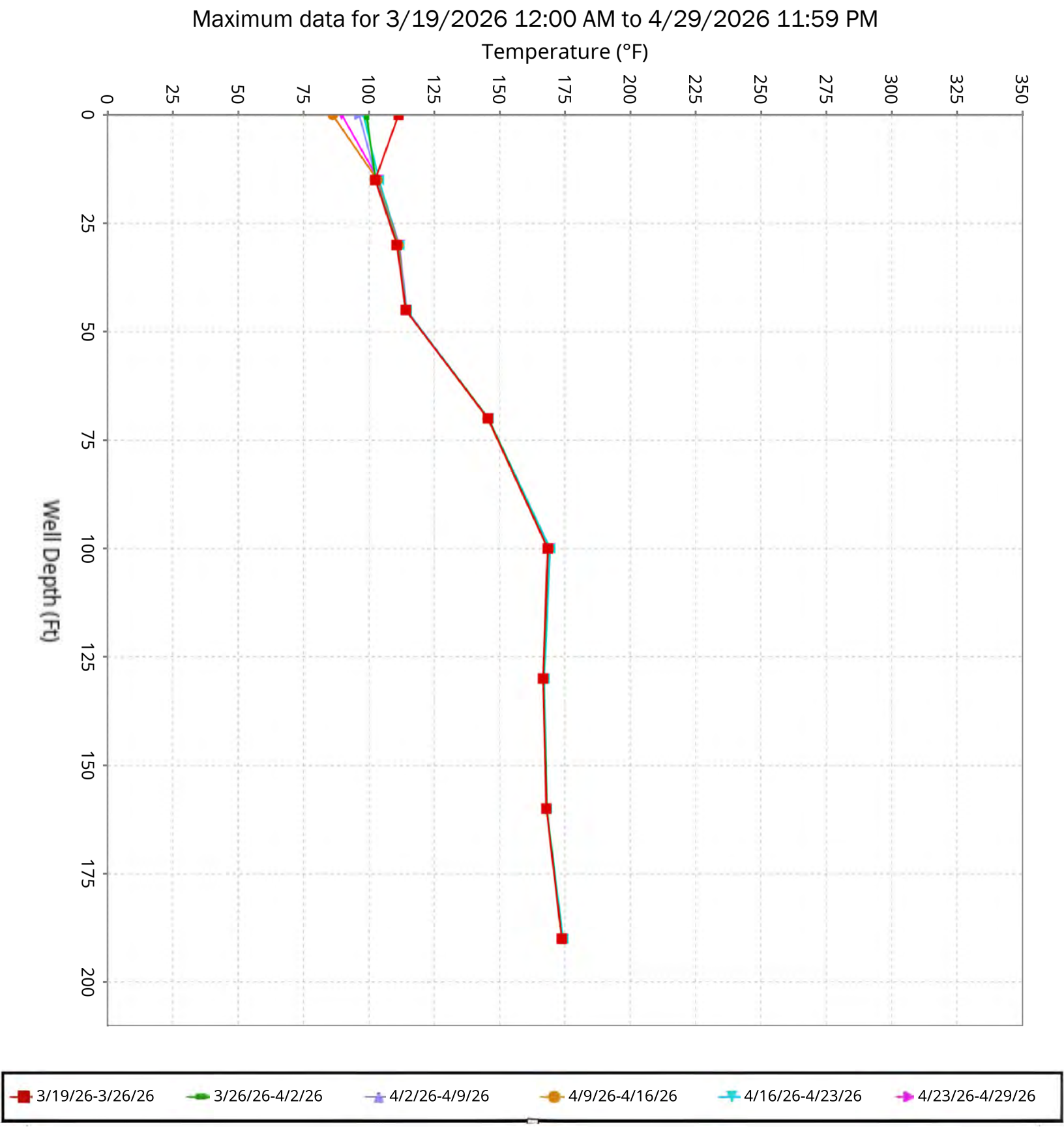
SCS ENGINEERS

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



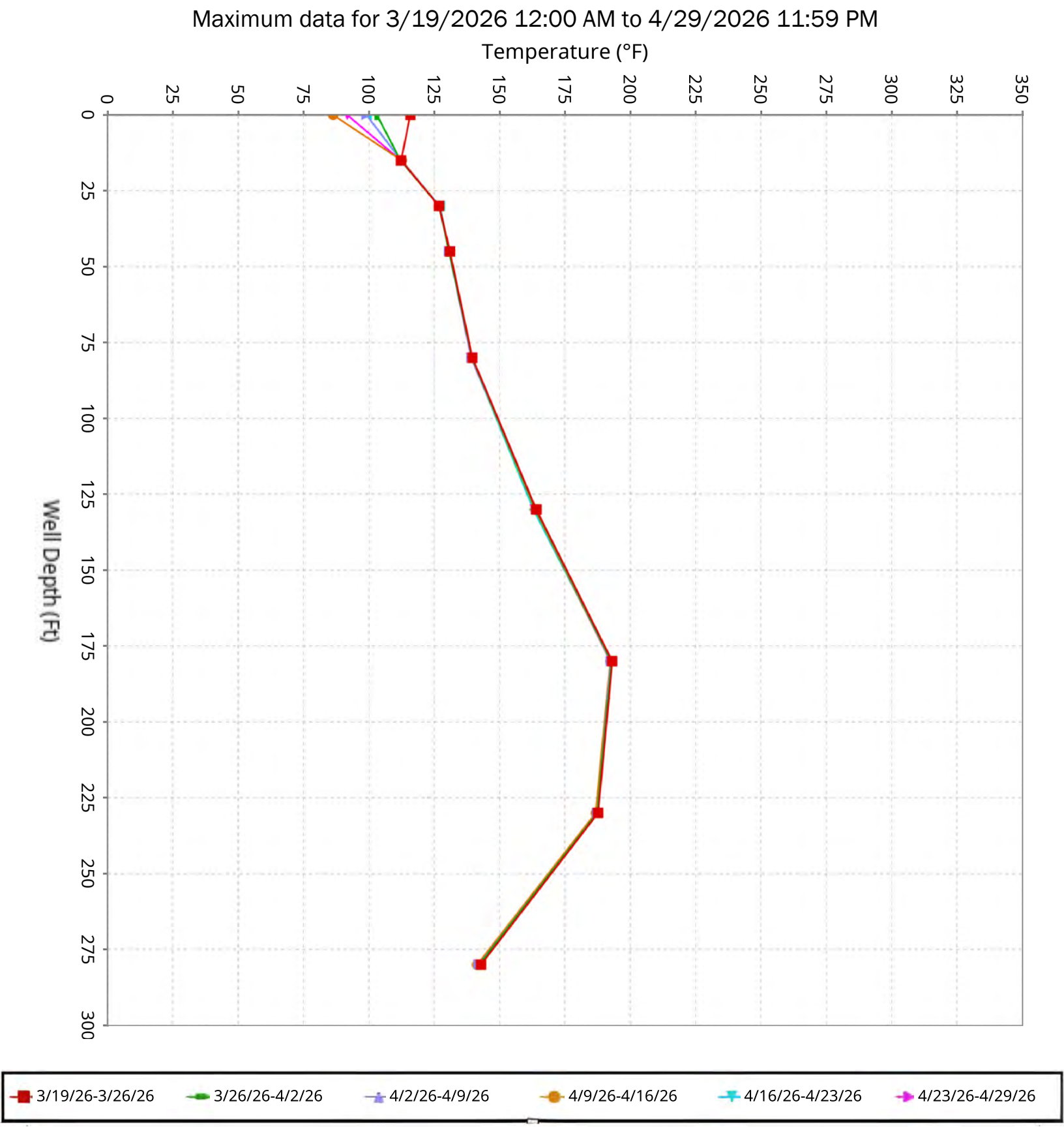
SCS ENGINEERS

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



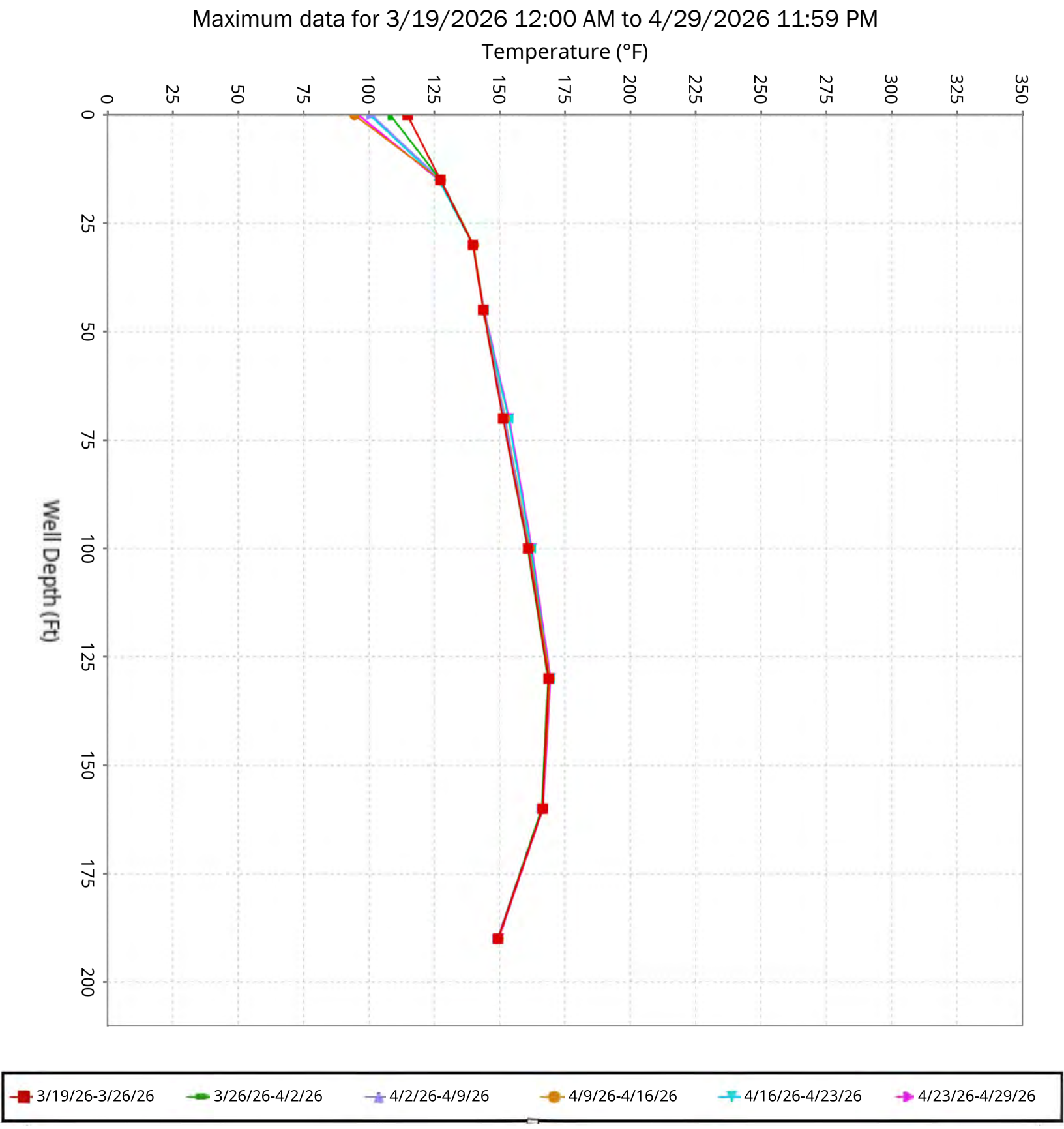
SCS ENGINEERS

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



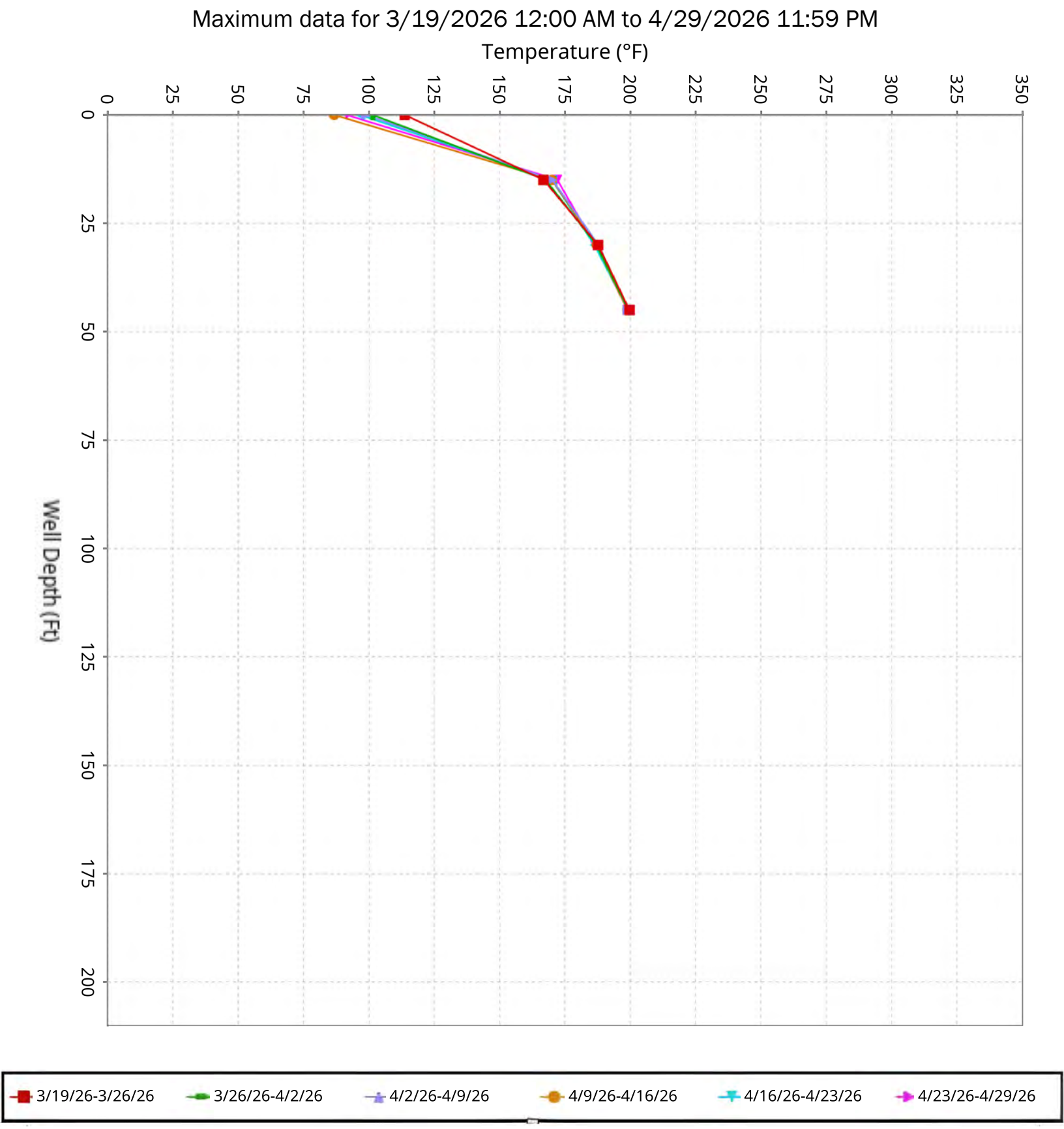
SCS ENGINEERS

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



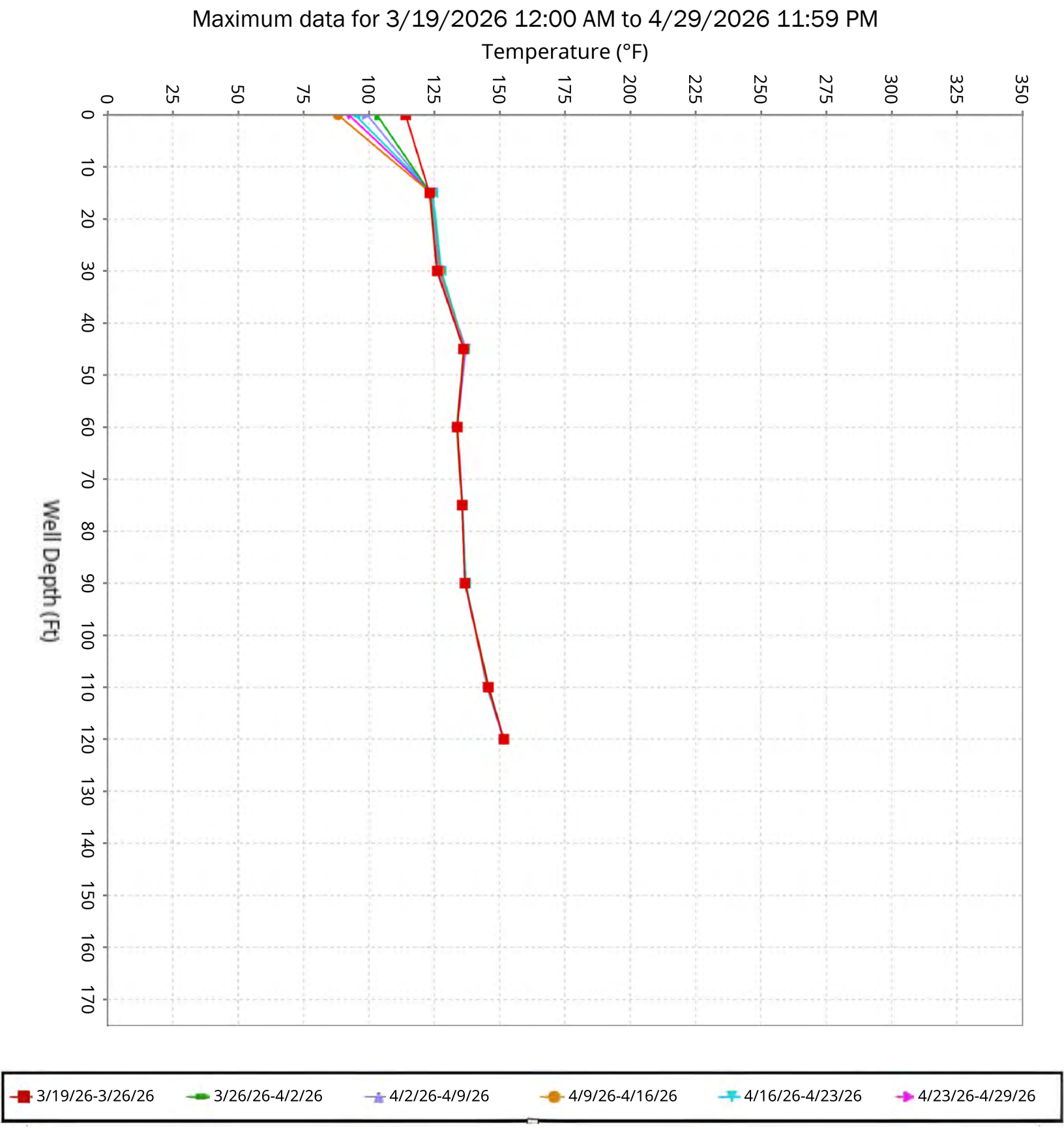
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

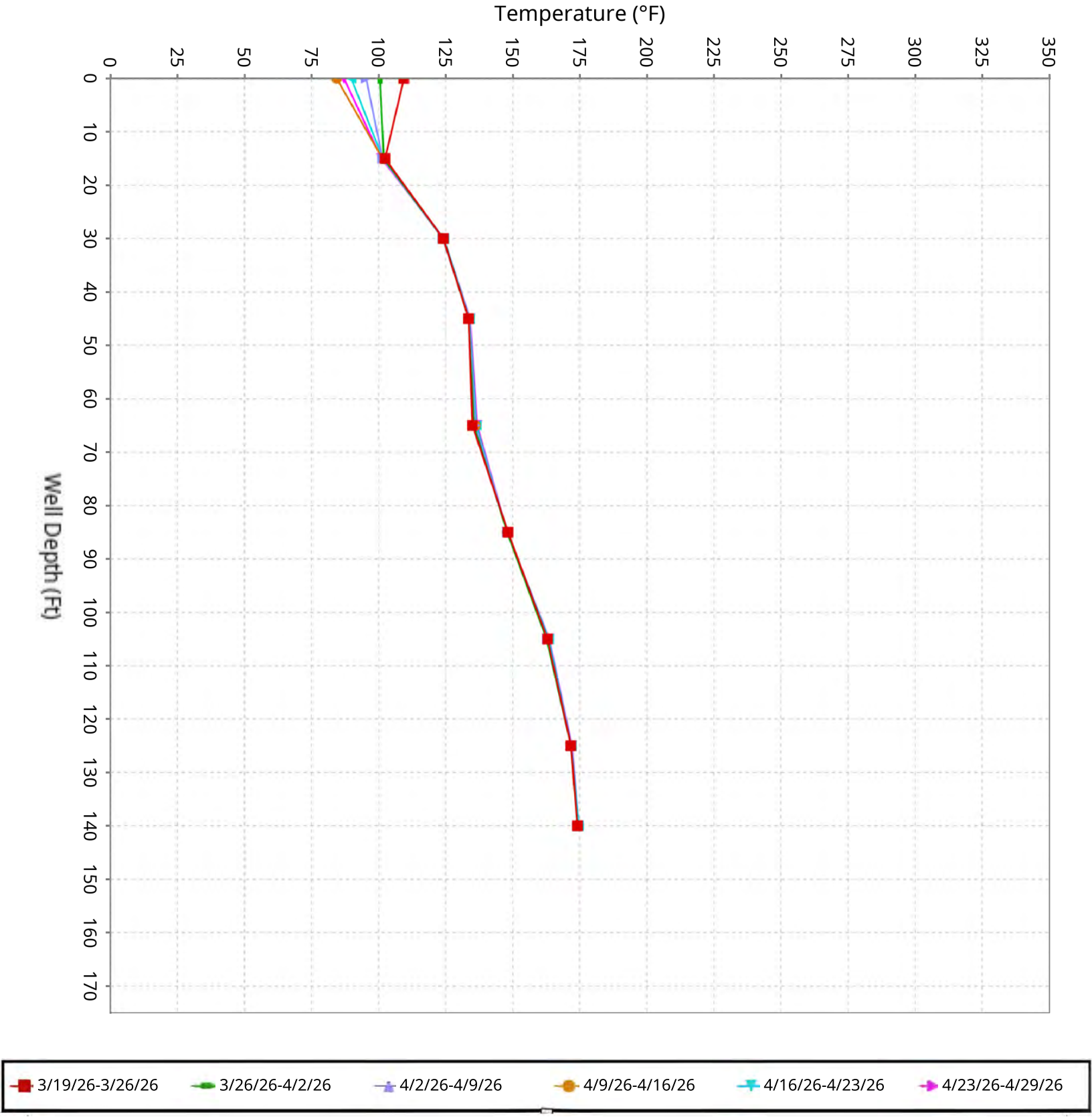
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-34



SCS ENGINEERS

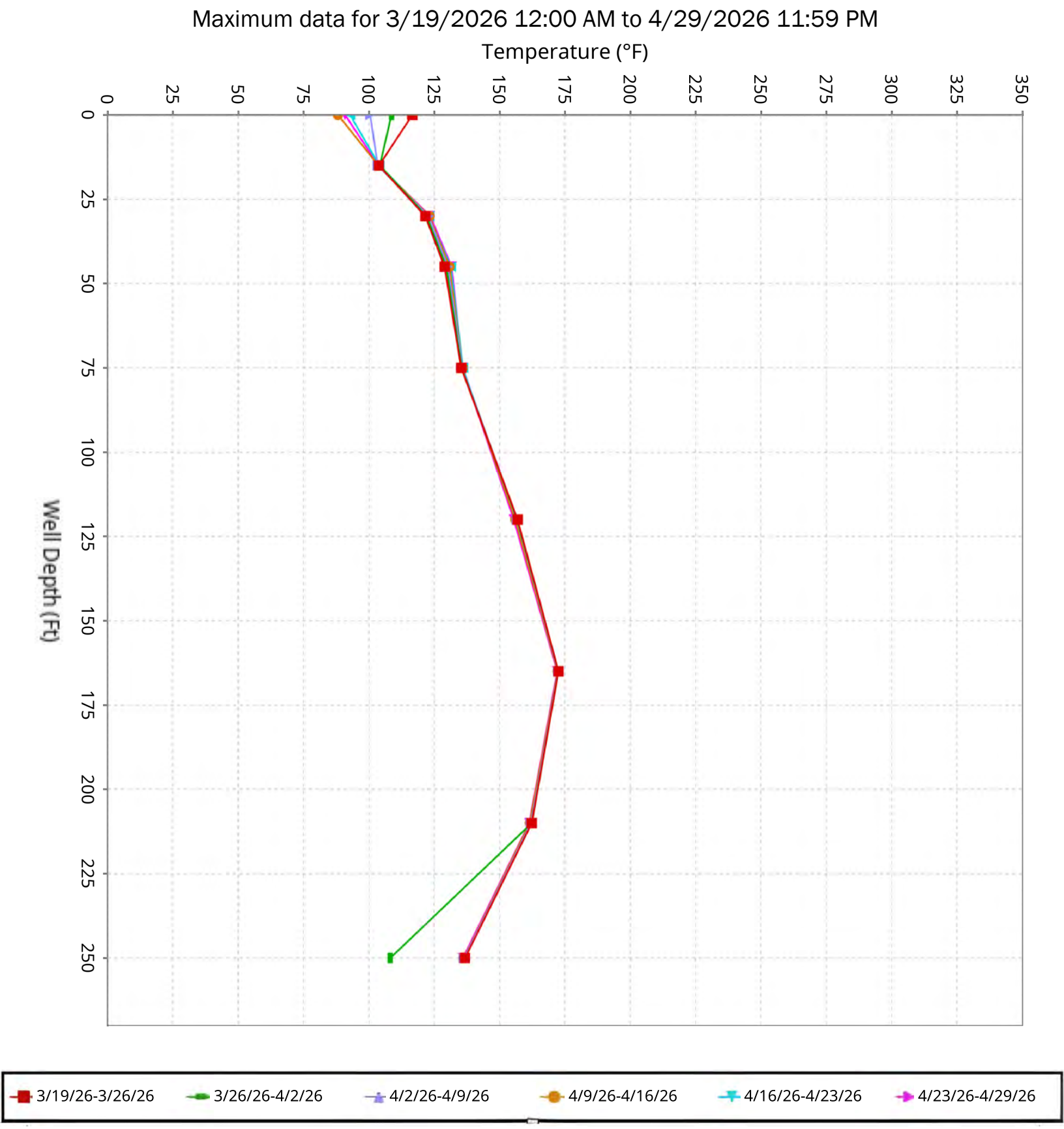
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-35

Maximum data for 3/19/2026 12:00 AM to 4/29/2026 11:59 PM



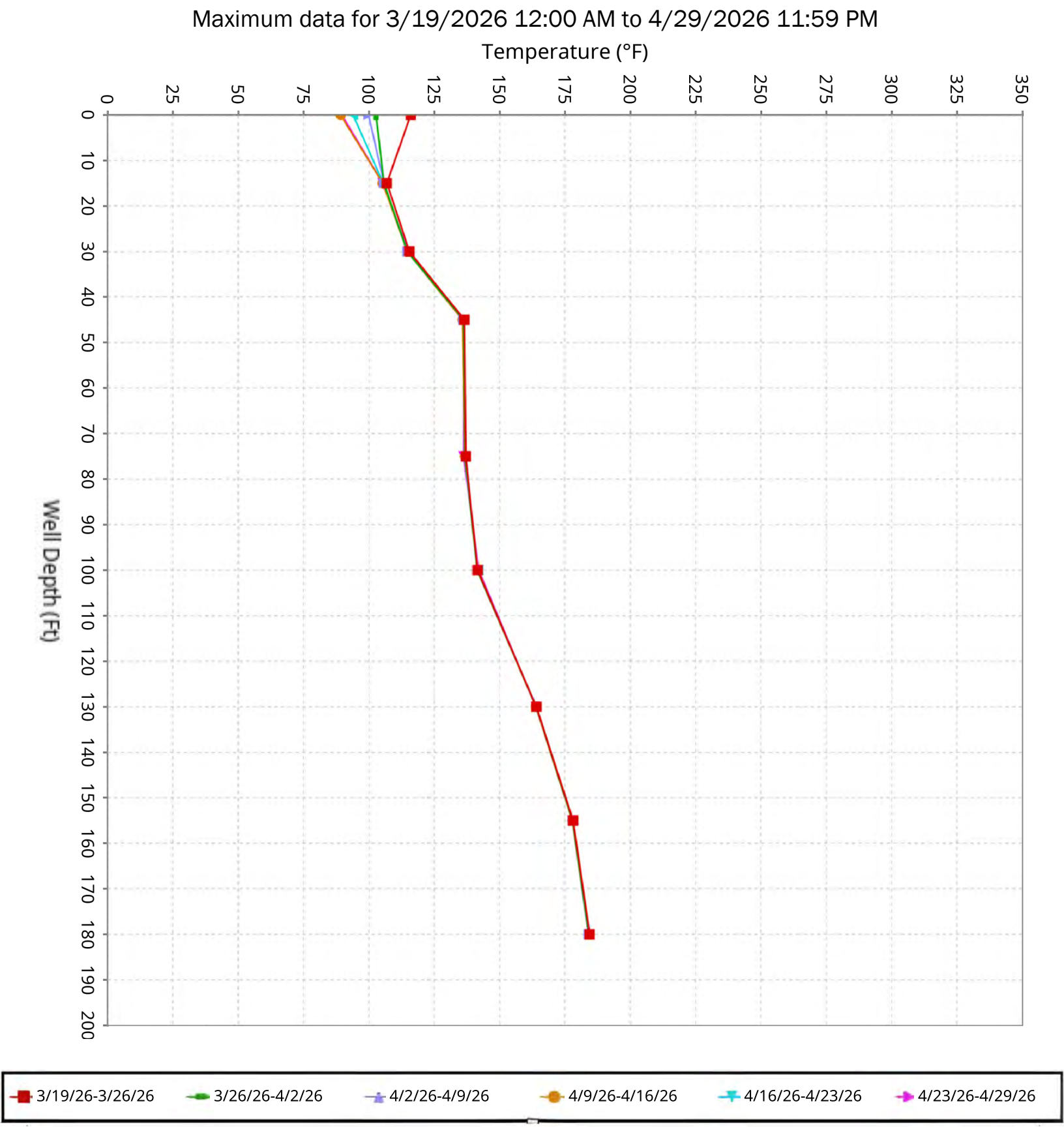
SCS ENGINEERS

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



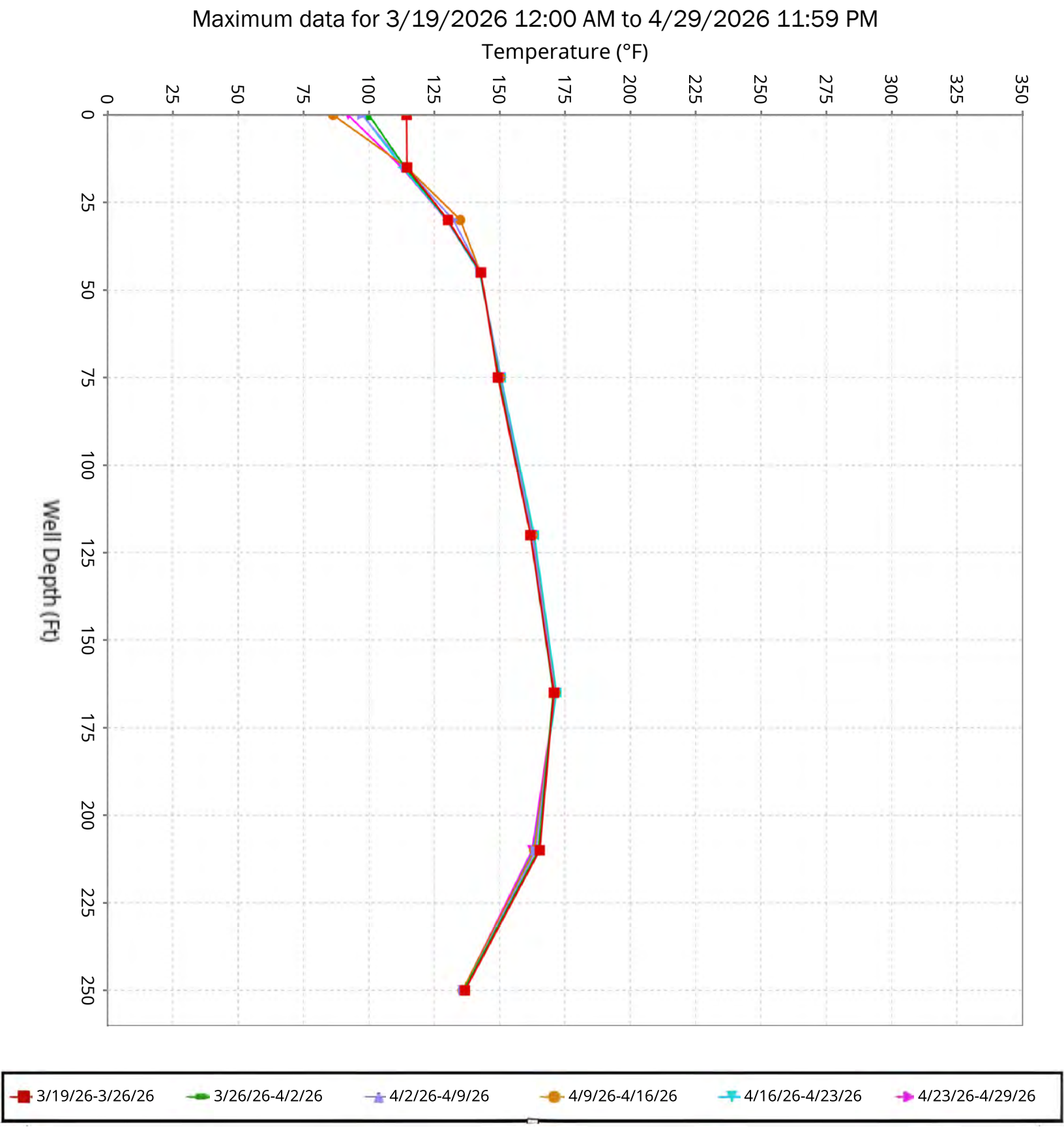
SCS ENGINEERS

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



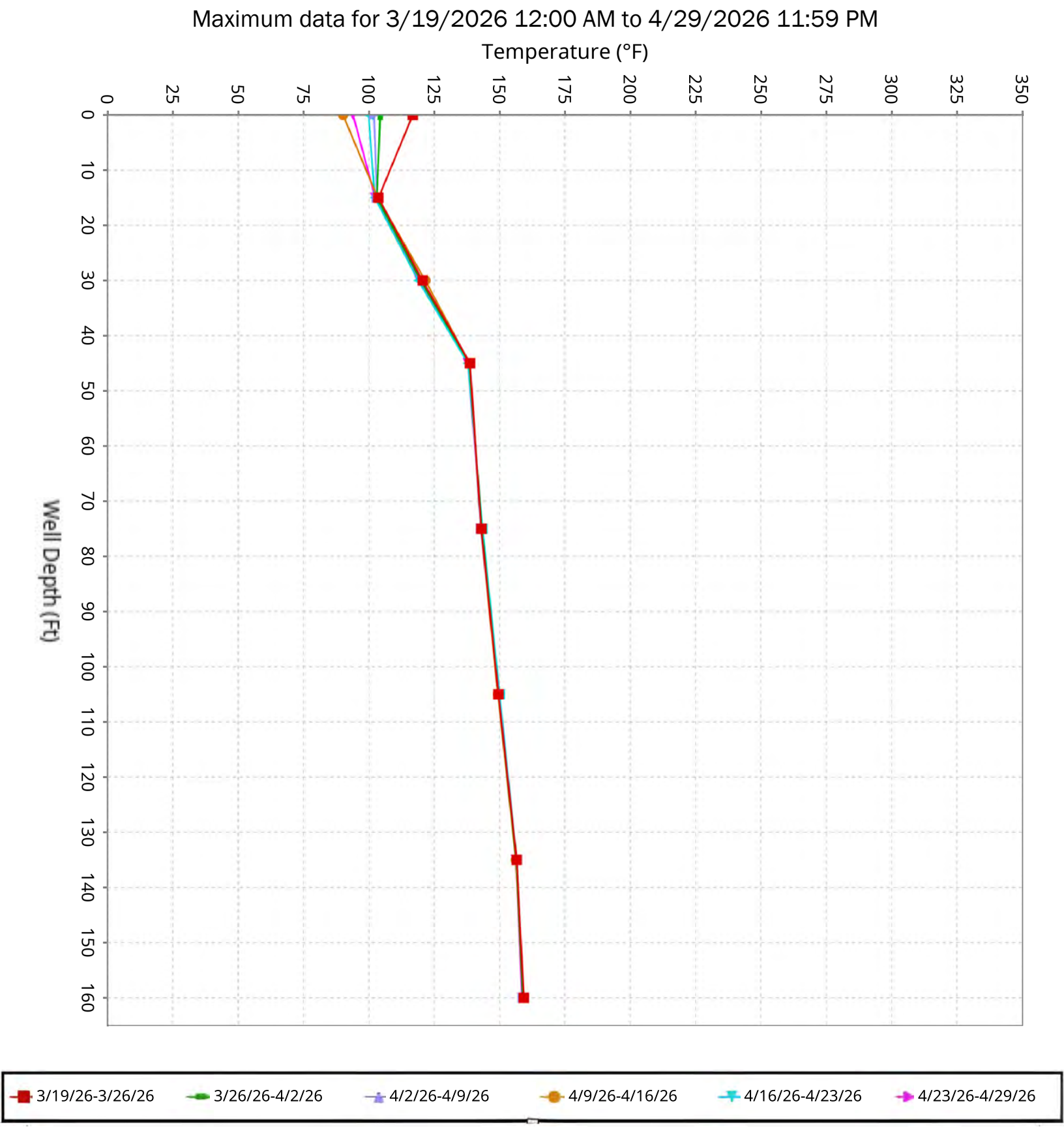
SCS ENGINEERS

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



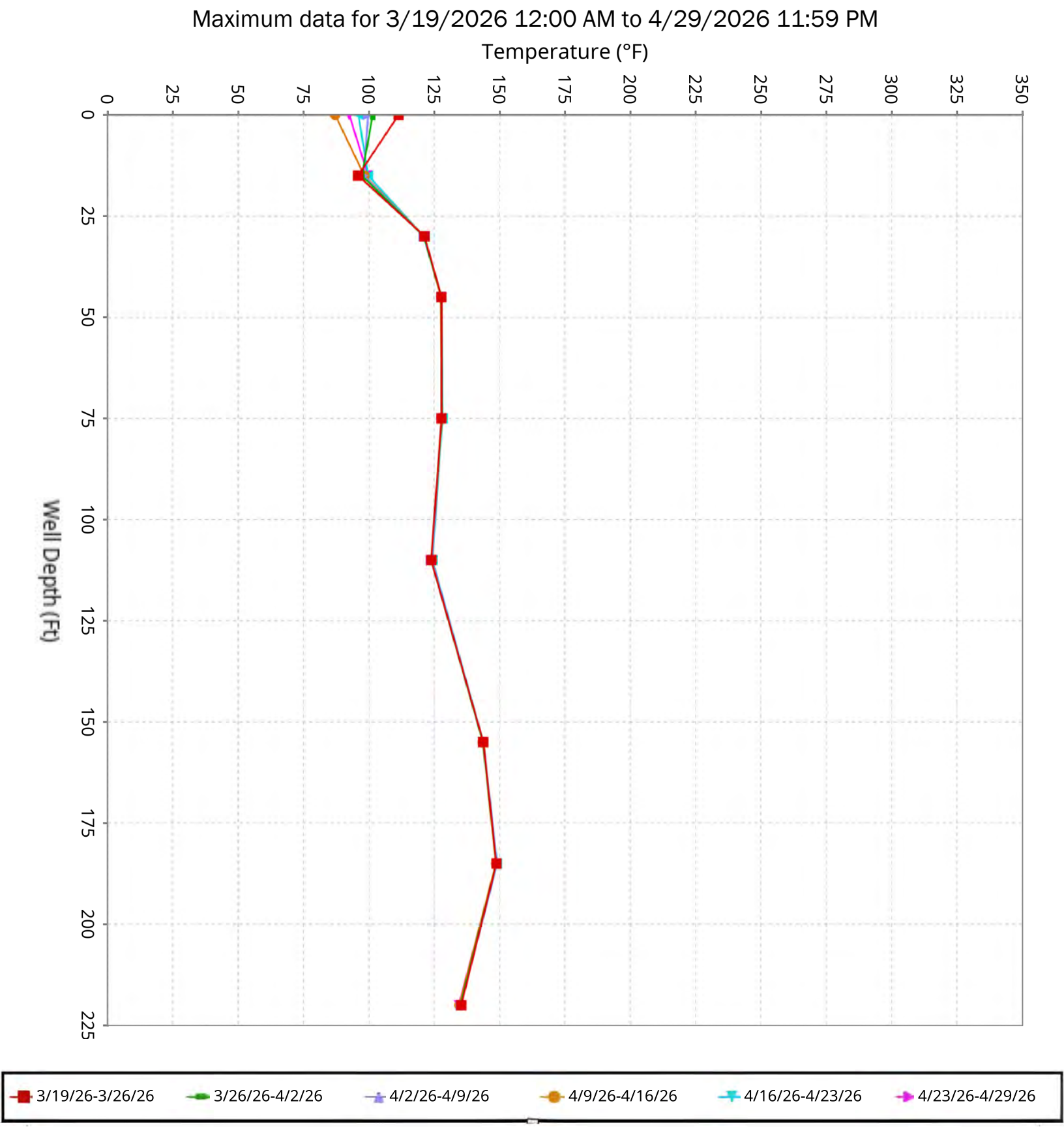
SCS ENGINEERS

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



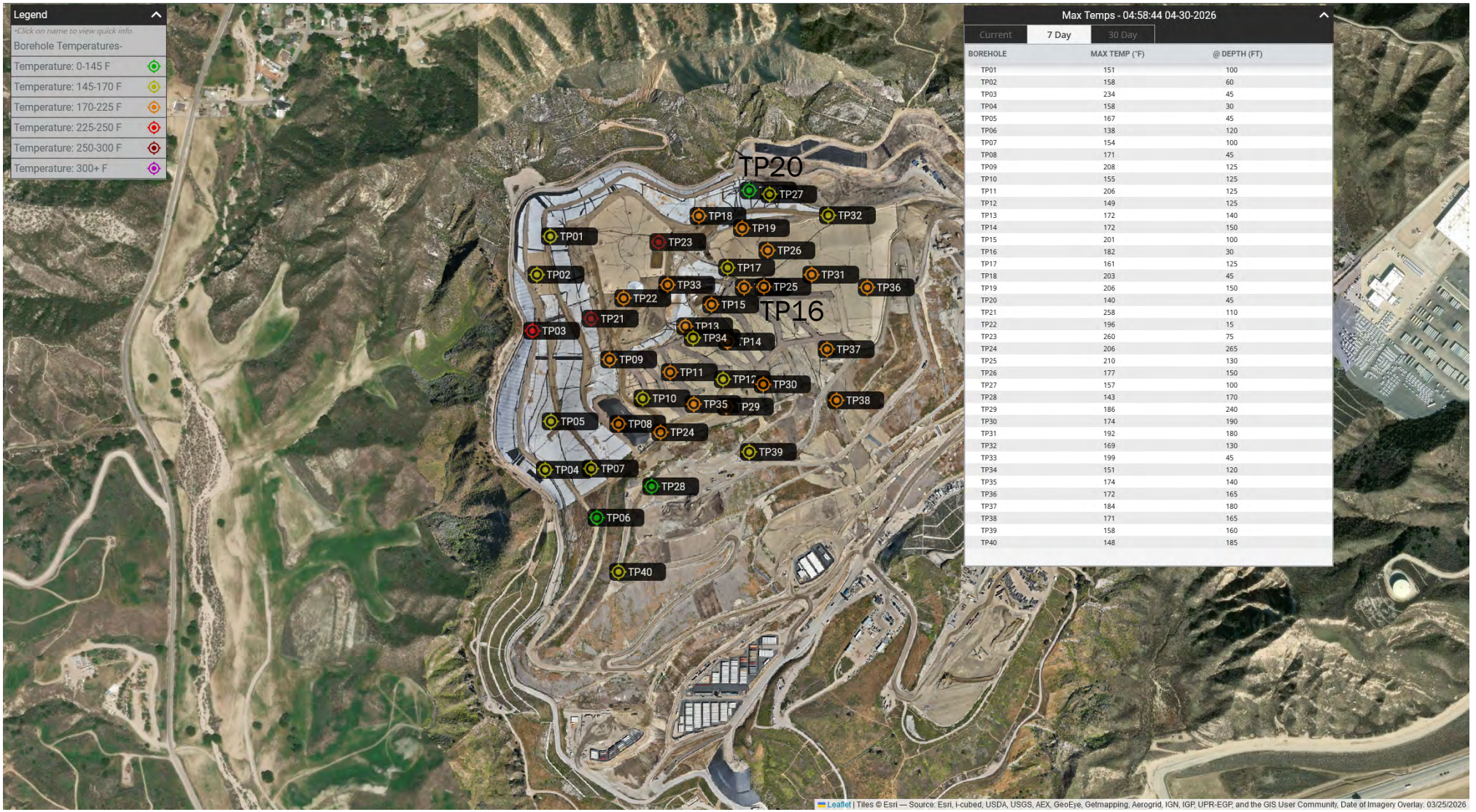
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

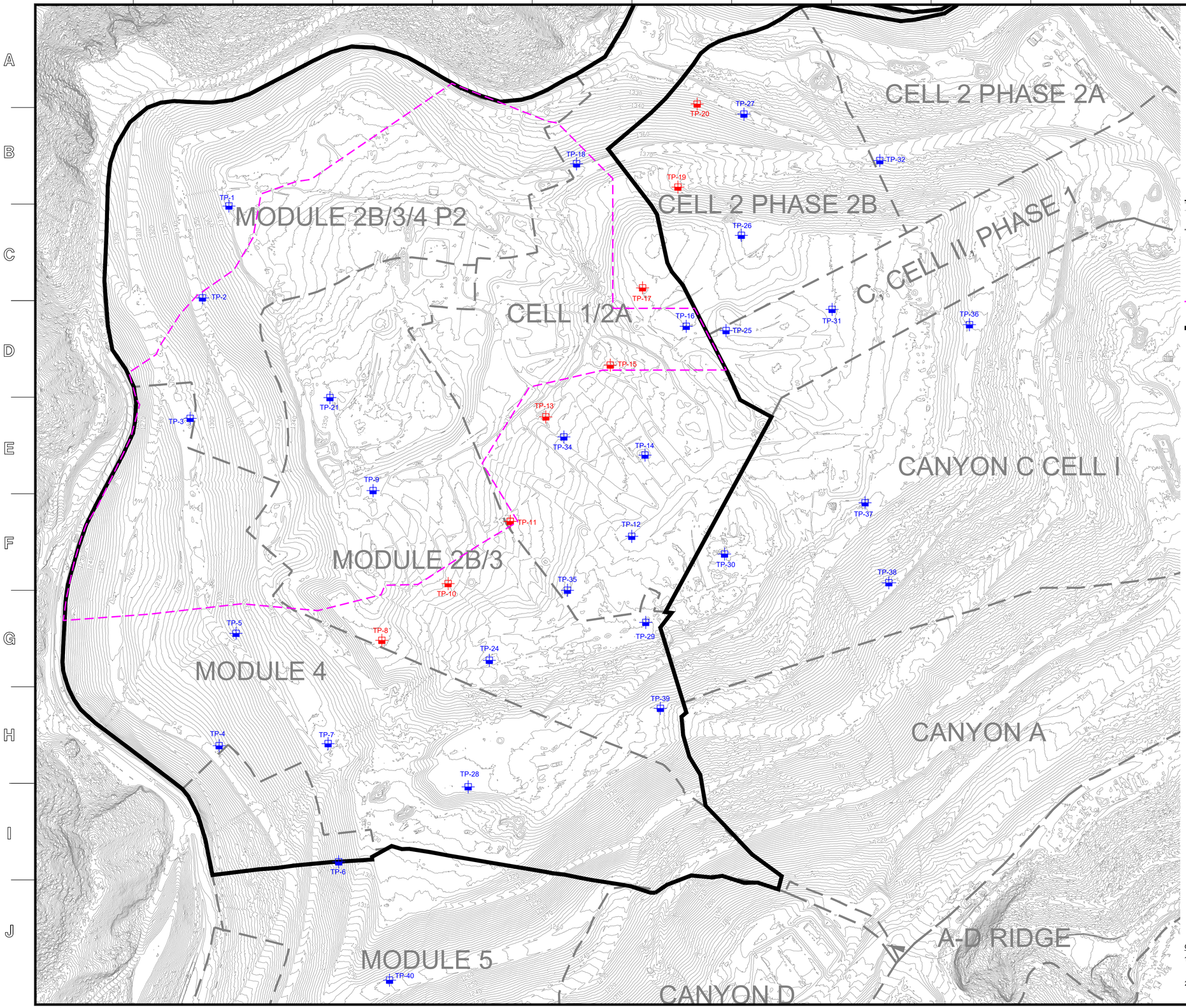
Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



Max Temps - 04:58:44 04-30-2026

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	151	100
TP02	158	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	158	30
TP05	167	45
TP06	138	120
TP07	154	100
TP08	171	45
TP09	208	125
TP10	155	125
TP11	206	125
TP12	149	125
TP13	172	140
TP14	172	150
TP15	201	100
TP16	182	30
TP17	161	125
TP18	203	45
TP19	206	150
TP20	140	45
TP21	258	110
TP22	196	15
TP23	260	75
TP24	206	265
TP25	210	130
TP26	177	150
TP27	157	100
TP28	143	170
TP29	186	240
TP30	174	190
TP31	192	180
TP32	169	130
TP33	199	45
TP34	151	120
TP35	174	140
TP36	172	165
TP37	184	180
TP38	171	165
TP39	158	160
TP40	148	185



N

GRAPHIC SCALE

130 65 0 130 260 390

SCALE: 1"=130'

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

GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

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

DATE

REVISION

NO.

SHEET TITLE: EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE MAP

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

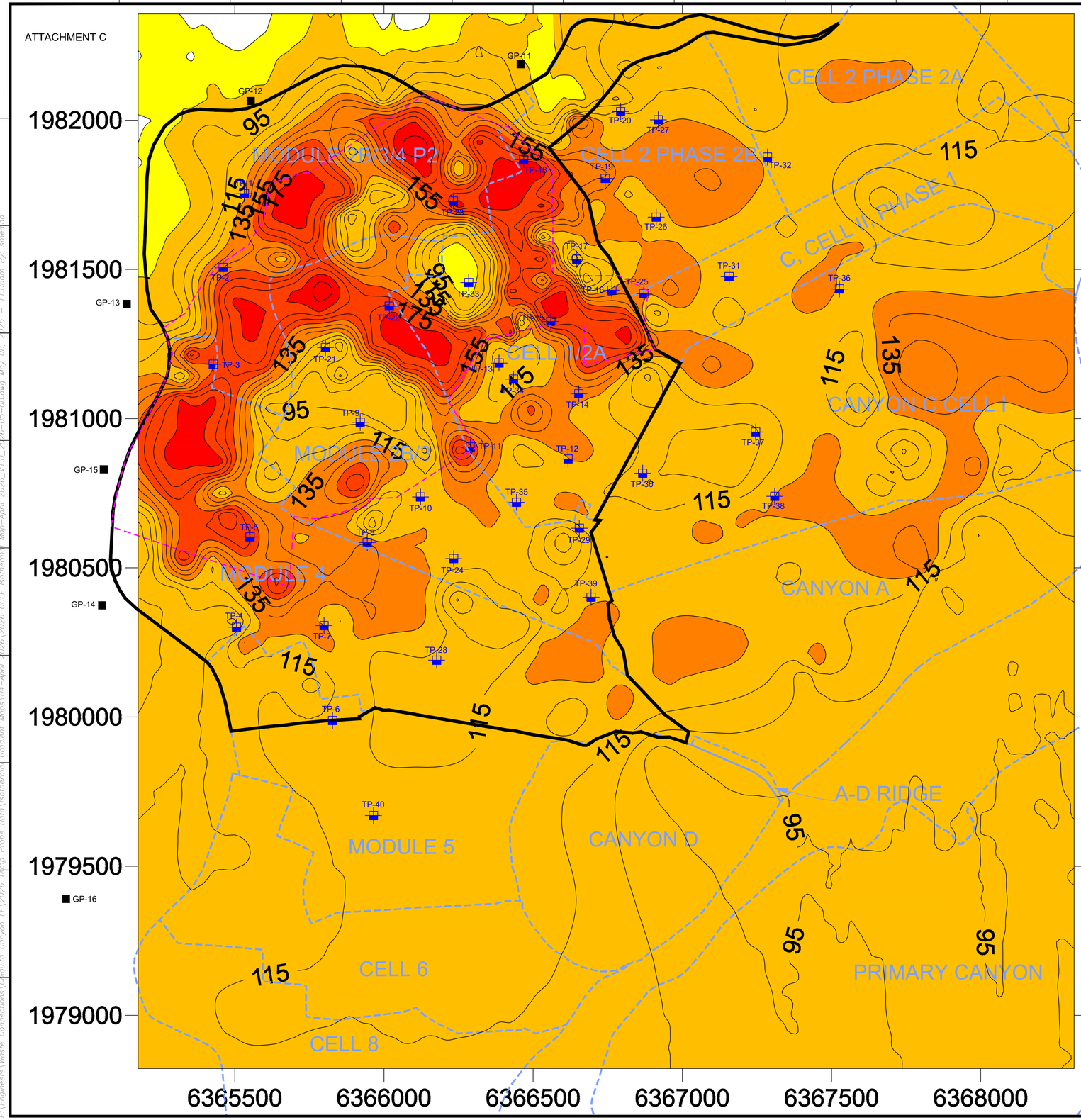
ACAD FILE: -
DWN: BY: -
CHK: BY: -
APP: BY: -
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41
DSN: BY: -

DATE: 02/10/2026

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

ATTACHMENT C



N

GRAPHIC SCALE

180 90 0 180 360 540

SCALE: 1"=180'

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 APRIL 2026

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

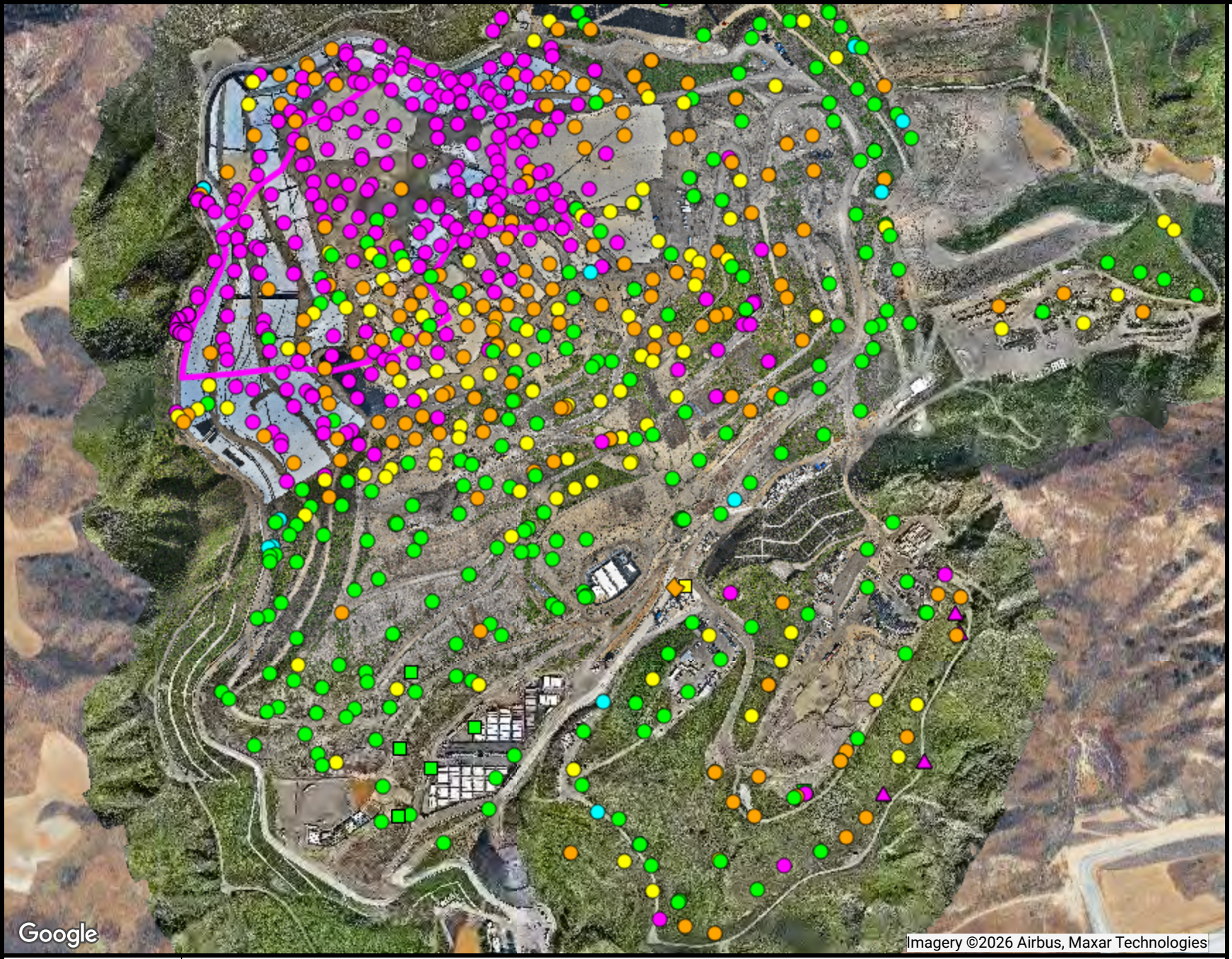
SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH. (562) 426-9544

PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: SRM | CHK. BY: | APP. BY: - | CSN. BY: - | ACAD FILE: ENGINEERS

DATE: 05/08/2026

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	0.5	328
	>=	0.5	and	<	0.9	169
	>=	0.9	and	<	1.1	107
	>=	1.1	and	<	1.5	244
	>=	1.5	and	<	101	14

Point Type Legend

- calibration record
- flare-engine-ghg
- monitoring probe
- sample port
- well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

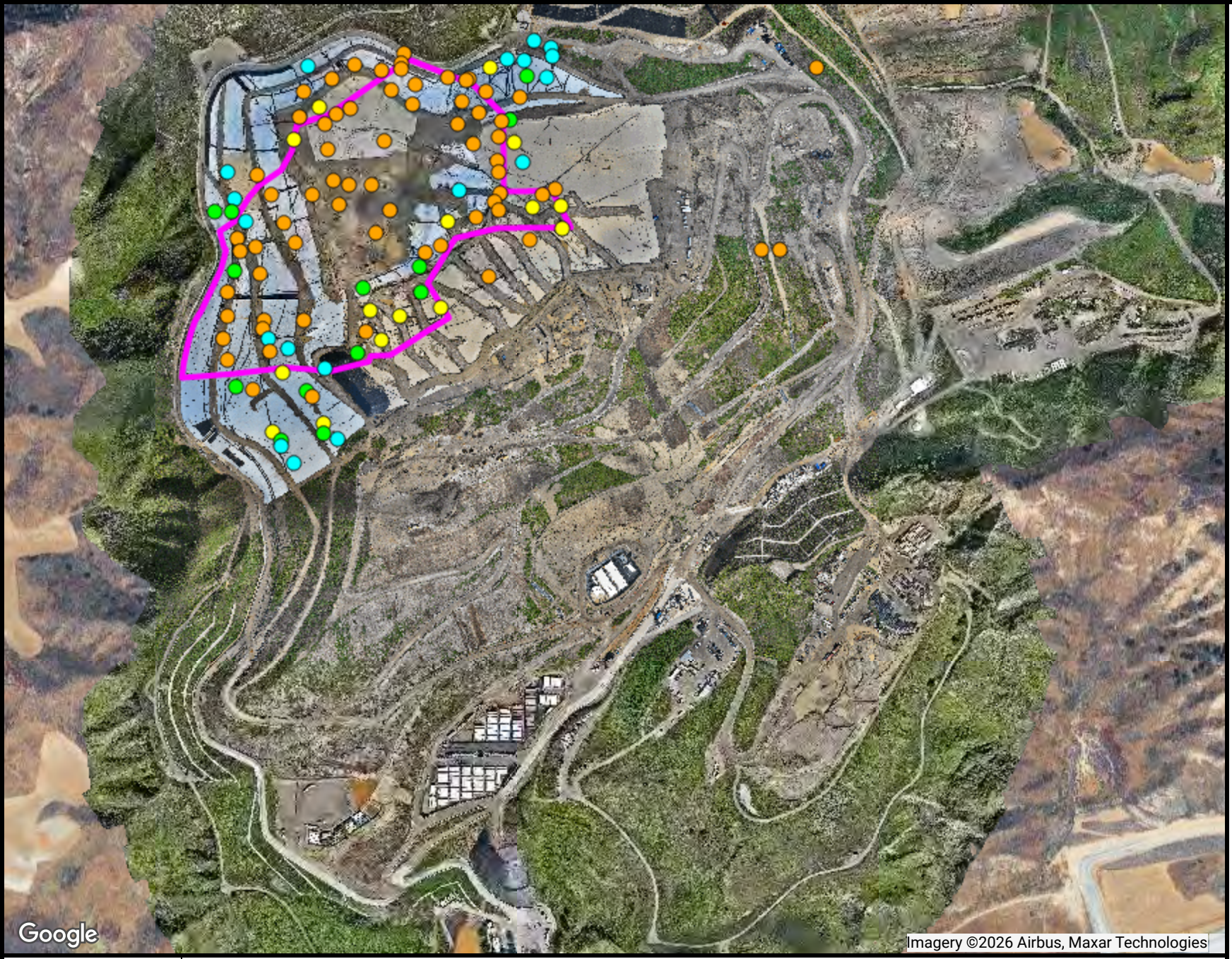
Range Map

Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: MostRecent

Date Range: 04/01/2026 - 04/30/2026

Map generation date : 05/07/2026



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	20000	21
	>=	20000	and	<	50000	13
	>=	50000	and	<	100000	15
	>=	100000	and	<	999999	68

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

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT E

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

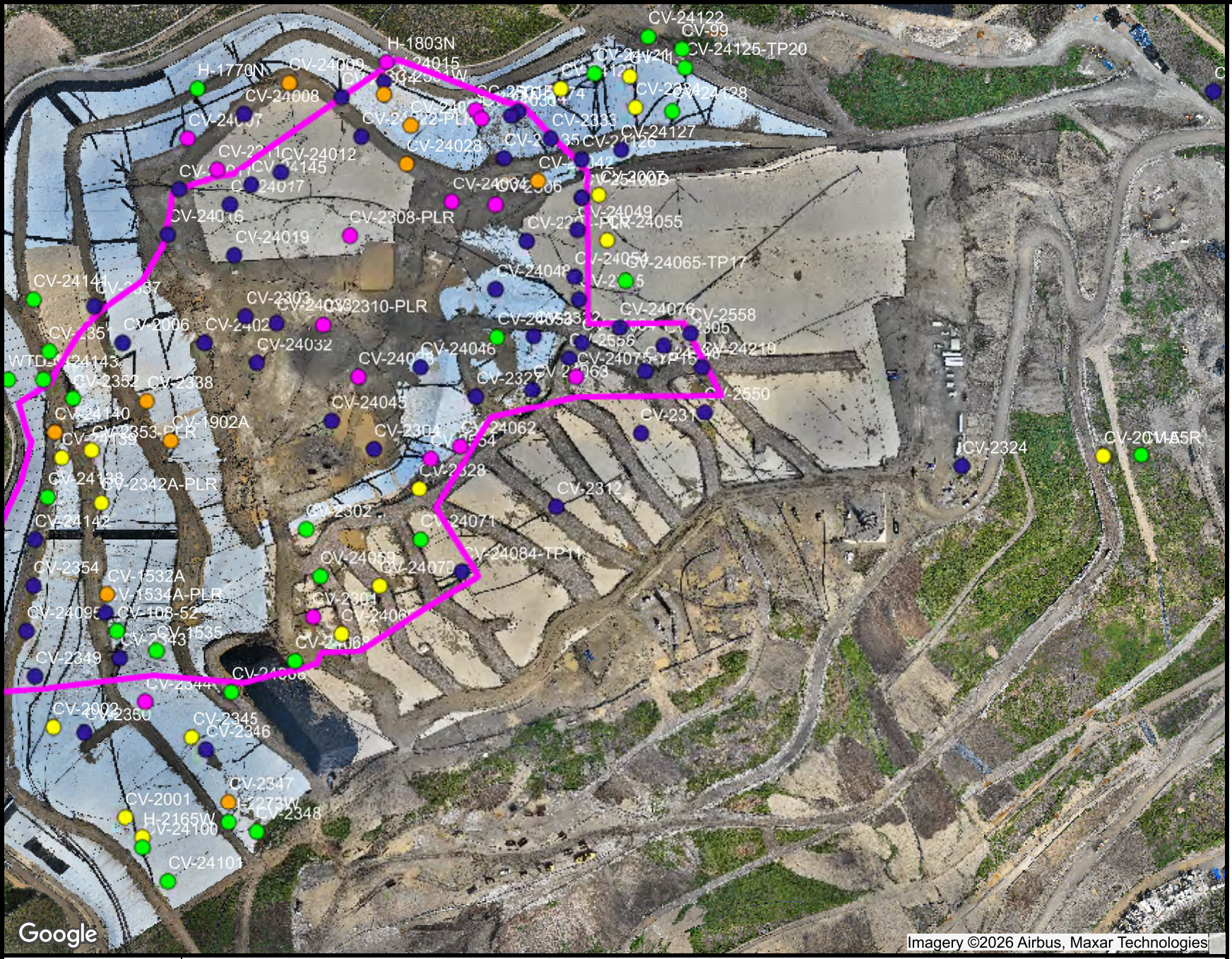
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: MostRecent

Date Range: 04/01/2026 - 04/30/2026

Map generation date : 05/07/2026



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	500	26
	>=	500	and	<	1000	16
	>=	1000	and	<	1500	10
	>=	1500	and	<	2000	15
	>=	2000	and	<	1000000	56

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

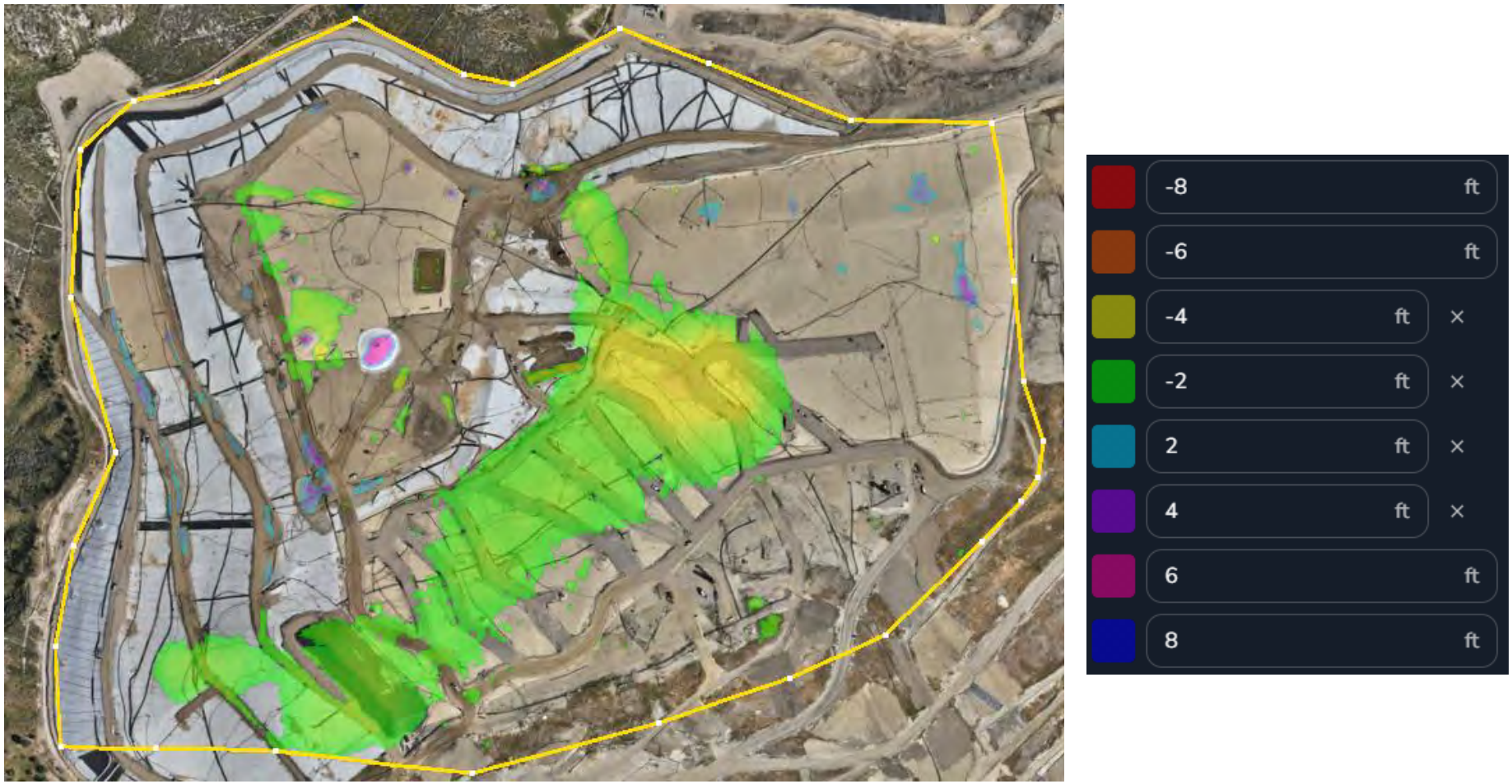
Parameter: CO LAB (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 04/01/2026 - 04/30/2026

Map generation date : 05/07/2026

Chiquita Canyon Landfill – Quarterly Isopach



March 25, 2026 Survey Image. January 07, 2026 vs March 25, 2026