



South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
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Expedited Evaluation Request Form
Source Test Protocol/ Report/ CEMS/
LAP/ Product Certification
Form 222-XST

Section I - Facility Information

1. Business Name: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, LLC Facility ID: 119219

Equipment/ Device: Enclosed Landfill Gas Flare - John Zink Flare No. 2

2. The requested evaluation is for:

- a. ☒ Source Test Protocol
- b. ☐ Source Test Report
- c. ☐ CEMS Application (New)
- d. ☐ CEMS Application (Modification)
- e. ☐ LAP Approval Evaluation
- f. ☐ Product Certification (i.e., Rules 1111, 1121, 1146.2, and 1174)

Expedited Evaluation will not be performed unless all remaining acknowledgements are checked-off:

- 3. ☒ I hereby request an Expedited Source Evaluation for this document.
- 4. ☒ I understand that this request may incur additional fees after completion of evaluation as allowed by District Reg. III.
- 5. ☒ I understand this request cannot be cancelled once an evaluation has been initiated.
- 6. ☒ I understand this request for expedited review neither guarantees action by any specific date nor does it guarantee approval.

Section II - Certification

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND INFORMATION SUBMITTED WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OF FIRM:

TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OF FIRM:

District Manager

TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OF FIRM:

Kevin Green

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

(661) 812-5846

DATE SIGNED:

8/26/2026

**SOURCE TEST PROTOCOL FOR
2026 CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL FLARE 2
SCAQMD FACILITY ID: 119219
SCAQMD PTO: G73696**

Prepared For:

SCS Field Services

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For Submittal To:

South Coast Air Quality Management District

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Pete San Juan

Proposed Test Date:	December 4, 2026
Production Date:	September 4, 2026
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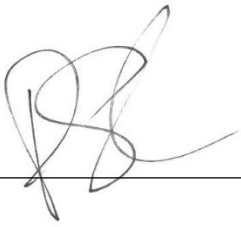


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REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this document is complete and accurate and conforms to the requirements of the Montrose Quality Management System and ASTM D7036-04.

Signature:  Date: 9/4/2026

Name: Pete San Juan Title: Client Project Manager

I have reviewed, technically and editorially, details and other appropriate written materials contained herein. I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the presented material is authentic and accurate and conforms to the requirements of the Montrose Quality Management System and ASTM D7036-04.

Signature:  Date: 9/4/2026

Name: John Peterson Title: District Manager – Santa Ana

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC (MAQS) will conduct source emissions testing on landfill gas-fired Flare 2 at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill located in Castaic, California. This test plan is designed to satisfy requirements delineated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Permit to Construct / Permit to Operate (PTO) #G73696, and SCAQMD Rule 1150.1. The Facility ID # is 119219. Specifically, testing is being conducted to satisfy PTO Condition #12 and demonstrate compliance with Condition #17 emission limits. Cornelius Fong will coordinate the testing for the facility and can be reached at (562) 743-7895. The MAQS project manager will be Mr. Pete San Juan and can be reached at (714) 279-6777. The project manager will be assisted by additional MAQS personnel as necessary to complete the project. A qualified individual as defined in ASTM D7036-04 will be on-site during all testing activities. MAQS qualifies as an independent testing laboratory under SCAQMD Rule 304 (no conflict of interest) and is certified by the SCAQMD to conduct testing for criteria pollutants according to District Methods.

Measurements of the flare emissions and operating parameters will be conducted at the flare exhaust and at the inlet (landfill gas) of the flare station. The Flare test is tentatively scheduled for December 4, 2026, pending the approval of this protocol.

Equipment and facility information is provided in Section 2.0. Source test information is detailed in Section 3.0. Emission point and process equipment information are provided in Sections 4.0 and 5.0, respectively. Supplemental information is contained in the Appendices.

2.0 FACILITY AND SOURCE INFORMATION

The mailing address for the facility and the physical location of the flare is:

Chiquita Canyon Landfill
29201 Henry Mayo Drive
Castaic, California 91384

The flare is currently used to flare landfill gas. The control device (Flare No. 2) installed at CCL is a LFG blower/flare manufactured by the John Zink Company. It is a John Zink Ultra Low Emission (ZULE) Flare with a 4,000 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) flow rate capacity, equipped with a 120,000,000 British Thermal Units (Btu) burner. The flare receives LFG from two 150 horsepower blowers. The flare is equipped with a combustion air blower, combustion air/LFG mixing chamber, automatic combustion dampers, a stack thermocouple, an ultra violet flame scanner, a flame failure detector and automatic shutdown control. The flare also has a condensate injection system. The unit is designed to accommodate inlet and outlet sampling. The flare is described in the permit as 144 inches in diameter and 50 feet in height.

As the refuse in the landfill decomposes, gases are generated in the subsurface, which contain methane, CO₂ and other decomposition products. The landfill gas is collected using vertical and horizontal gas wells located in the landfill.

The ignition burner fires on propane gas. The main burner fires only landfill gas. The flare is equipped with inlet air dampers to control the flow of combustion air to the burners. Thermocouples are installed at various heights to provide temperature indication for control of combustion temperature. Dedicated and calibrated flow meters individually monitor the flow rate of the landfill gas. When fuel based emissions are reported, a copy of facility flow meter calibration certificate along with meter description will be included in the final report.

3.0 TEST INFORMATION

The procedures that will be used for the inlet are summarized in Table 3-1. Table 3-2 presents the procedures that will be used for the exhaust stack. Testing will be conducted pending protocol approval. The daily estimated testing start time is 9:00 AM. Individual sampling run start times will depend on process operation, equipment calibration, set-up and sample recovery. Non-methane organic compound (NMOC), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM) and volume flow rate measurements will be 30 minutes in duration at a minimum. Volume flow rate will be performed at both the inlet and outlet. NO_x, CO, PM, and NMOC sampling will be performed at the flare exhaust stack. In addition, NMOC will be sampled at the inlet. The test program will be conducted while the flare is fired on landfill gas at a maximum achievable flow rate.

The field sampling procedures to be utilized during the test program are described below. The published reference methods provide greater detailed descriptions than in this section. The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the sampling methods and any proposed variations. The sampling procedures proposed are based on SCAQMD, and EPA Reference Methods.

**TABLE 3-1
INLET TEST PROCEDURES
TEST PROGRAM OVERVIEW
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
FLARE 2**

Parameter	Sample Medium	Analytical Technique	Reference Method	Number of Replicates
Flow Rate ⁽¹⁾	On-Site Flow Meter	Flow Meter	Facility Meter or SCAQMD 2.1	1 / 30 Min
Moisture	Wet Bulb/Dry Bulb	Psychrometric Chart	SCAQMD 4.1	1 / 30 Min
N ₂ , O ₂ , and CO ₂	Tedlar Bag	GC/FID/TCA	SCAQMD 10.1	2 / Grab Sample
Methane and Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organics	Tedlar Bag	GC/FID/TCA	ASTM D-1945 / EPA 18	2 / Grab Sample
Btu/CF and F Factor	Tedlar Bag	GC/FID/TCA	ASTM D-3588	2 / Grab Sample
H ₂ S and TRS	Tedlar Bag	GC/SCD	SCAQMD 307-91	1 / Grab Sample
TO-15 (Rule 1150.1)	Summa Canister	GC/MS	EPA TO-15	3 / 30 Min

(1) Facility Fuel Meter calibration certificate will be included in the final report when fuel based emissions are reported. Fuel and Flare temperature readings will be taken every 10 minutes throughout the testing interval.

**TABLE 3-2
EXHAUST TEST PROCEDURES
TEST PROGRAM OVERVIEW
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
FLARE 2**

Parameter	Sample Medium	Analytical Technique	Reference Method	Number of Replicates
Flow Rate	Pitot Tube	Differential Pressure	SCAQMD 2.1/EPA 19	1 / 72 Min
Moisture	Impinger Train	Gravimetric	SCAQMD 4.1	1 / 72 Min
Particulate Matter (PM) ⁽²⁾	Impinger Train and Filter	Gravimetric	SCAQMD 5.1	1 / 72 Min
Methane and Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organics	Summa Canister and H ₂ O Vial	GC/FID/TCA/TCD	SCAQMD 25.3	1 Tray / 60 Min
NO _x ⁽¹⁾	CEM	Chemiluminescence	SCAQMD 100.1	1 / 72 Min
O ₂ ⁽¹⁾	CEM	Paramagnetic	SCAQMD 100.1	1 / 72 Min
CO ₂ ⁽¹⁾	CEM	NDIR	SCAQMD 100.1	1 / 72 Min
CO ⁽¹⁾	CEM	NDIR/GFC	SCAQMD 100.1	1 / 72 Min
Trace Organics (TO-15) Rule 1150.1 Compounds	Summa Canister	GC/MS	EPA TO-15	3 / 30 Min

(1) CEMS probe will be traversed at multiple points (24 point traverse, 6 points/port and 3 min/point) in conjunction with PM test.

(2) The aqueous fraction will be further analyzed for acid and sulfate content and lower of the acid or sulfate content will be subtracted from the total particulates.

3.1 SCAQMD METHOD 1.1 – SAMPLING AND VELOCITY TRAVERSES FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

A preliminary source test site assessment will be performed prior to the source test in order to determine applicable sample point traverse locations. The stack diameter, and the distance from sample ports to disturbances, i.e. bends, flanges, etc., both upstream and downstream, will be measured. This information is utilized to determine the minimum number of sampling points per traverse, and the distance from the inner stack wall to each sample point location. Additionally, this method takes into account cyclonic flow patterns and in-situ stratified pollutant concentrations.

3.2 SCAQMD METHOD 2.1 – VELOCITY AND VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE

The velocity of the gas stream is determined by using an "S" type or standard pitot tube, a low flow electronic manometer, and type "K" thermocouple with a digital temperature measuring device. The calibrated pitot tube is connected to the electronic Air Data Multimeter (ADM) manometer and leak checked. A temperature and Delta P (ΔP) is obtained at each traverse point, and a duct static pressure is measured and recorded. The dry volumetric flow rate is determined from the gas velocity data, stack pressure, stack gas moisture content, stack gas molecular weight, and cross-sectional area of duct. A cyclonic flow test will also be conducted. Due to

expected low differential pressure readings on the stack ($<0.05'' \text{ H}_2\text{O}$), exhaust flow rate will also be calculated based on EPA M19 equations and inlet fuel analysis. All mass emissions results except particulate will be based on calculated EPA M19 exhaust flow.

3.3 SCAQMD METHOD 3.1 – GAS ANALYSIS FOR DRY MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND EXCESS AIR

A gas sample is extracted from the stack using the Montrose AQS continuous emissions monitoring system. The system is operated in accordance with SCAQMD 100.1. Molecular weight of the stack gas is calculated from the percentages of carbon dioxide (CO_2), oxygen (O_2) and nitrogen. Flare inlet landfill gas will be analyzed by GC for O_2 and CO_2 .

3.4 SCAQMD METHOD 4.1 – DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT IN STACK GASES

Moisture content is determined with the Method 5.1 sampling system. Prior to sampling a leak check of the sampling train is performed to ensure system integrity. Tare weights of the charged individual impingers are recorded prior to the start of the sampling run using a top loading digital balance capable of weighing to the nearest 0.1 gram or less. After sampling, the final weights of each impinger are determined and recorded. Percent moisture content is calculated from the weight of water collected and the dry gas volume sampled. If possible, inlet moisture will be measured using a wet bulb/dry bulb and calculated with a psychrometric chart.

Equations:

$$\text{Moisture (B}_{\text{ws}}) = \frac{\text{Vwstd}}{\text{Vmstd} + \text{Vwstd}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

$$\text{Vwstd} = \frac{0.0464 \text{ ft}^3}{\text{ml}} * \text{Volume H}_2\text{O Collected (ml)}$$

And:

$$\text{Vmstd} = \text{Y Meter} * \frac{520^\circ\text{R}}{29.92 \text{ in Hg}} * \frac{\text{Vol Metered} * \text{Pressure Meter. inches Hg}}{\text{Temp. Meter} - ^\circ\text{R}}$$

3.5 SCAQMD METHOD 5.1 – PARTICULATE EMISSIONS

A series of preliminary measurements will be made prior to conducting the test. SCAQMD Methods 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1 will be performed to determine location and number of traverse points, average gas velocity, and gas molecular weight, respectively. Percent moisture content will be estimated using a psychrometric chart or combustion analysis of the fixed gases. The results of these measurements will be used to determine the appropriate nozzle size for isokinetic sampling.

The apparatus will be prepared on-site in our mobile emissions laboratory. The absorption train will be charged with freshly prepared chemicals, weighed on a calibrated top loading digital balance to the nearest 0.1 grams, and assembled. The first two impingers contain 100 ml of deionized distilled water ($\text{DI H}_2\text{O}$), impinger three will be empty, and impinger four will contain

approximately 300 grams of indicating silica gel. An ambient temperature filter will be located between the third and fourth impinger. The probe will be brushed out and rinsed with distilled water and acetone.

The sampling apparatus will be sealed and transported to the sampling site where it will be assembled and leak tested at 15 inches of mercury vacuum. The probe will be positioned into the duct at the first traverse point with the nozzle out of the flow. A quartz probe/nozzle will be used.

The nozzle will be positioned into the gas flow and the vacuum pump will be started immediately and adjusted to obtain an isokinetic sample rate. A complete traverse will be performed while sampling for three minutes per sample point. Upon completion of the traverse the vacuum pump will be turned off and the probe will be transferred into the next sample port where an identical traverse will be performed. Duct conditions (temperature, ΔP) and sampling conditions (meter temperature, meter volume, meter pressure, impinger temperature, and absorption train vacuum) will be monitored and recorded regularly for each sample point.

Upon completion of the sampling run, the apparatus will be leak checked at a vacuum greater than the highest observed vacuum. Any leak will be recorded and the apparatus will be sealed and transported to the mobile laboratory. The filter-to-impinger Teflon line will be rinsed with a known amount of distilled water into the first impinger.

Particulate Analysis

The filter and any loose particulate will be carefully removed from the filter holder with tweezers. The filter will be then placed into a labeled petri dish and transported to the MAQS laboratory. The nozzle and probe will be rinsed and brushed three times with DI H₂O. The sample fractions will be combined, bottled, labeled, and fluid levels marked for transportation to MAQS laboratory for analysis. An aliquot of the DI H₂O will be similarly treated for blank analysis.

The absorption train will be inspected for abnormalities and disassembled. The impingers will be weighed on a top loading digital balance for a percent moisture determination. The contents of impingers 1 and 2, and impinger 3 will be quantitatively transferred into the probe/nozzle bottle, sealed, labeled, and fluid level marked for transportation to the MAQS laboratory for analysis.

The filter will be transferred to an oven and heated at 105°C for 2-3 hours and then placed in a desiccator for 24 hours. The filter will be weighed on a digital balance to the nearest 0.1 mg or one percent of the total filtrate weight (weighed to a constant weight).

The contents of the nozzle, probe and impingers will be diluted volumetrically to a known volume. The organic extraction will also be performed. The organic and aqueous fractions will be evaporated, desiccated, and weighed to a constant weight. The aqueous fraction will be further analyzed for acid and sulfate content and the lower of the acid or sulfate content will be subtracted from the total catch. Since the flare stack temperature is anticipated at approximately 1,400°F or greater, sulfuric acid mist in such a high temperature is not expected to be formed, and therefore, concurrent SCAQMD Method 6.1 test will not be performed.

The net weight of particulate will be calculated from all the fractions. Concentrations (gr/dscf) and emissions (lb/hr) will be calculated and reported based on the sampling data and the net weight of particulate.

3.6 SCAQMD METHOD 25.3 – DETERMINATION OF NON-METHANE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

The Method 25.3 sampling apparatus will be used to collect volatile organic compounds in six-liter evacuated tanks.

The apparatus consists of a stainless-steel probe connected to a 6-liter evacuated tank with a water condensate trap. Leak checks will be performed before and after sampling. Sample time is approximately one hour and the final tank vacuum is approximately 2 inches Hg.

On completion of each run, the sample will be sealed and immediately transported to the laboratory. Samples from both the condensate and evacuated tank will be then drawn through a septum and injected into the GC/TCA for analysis.

MAQS contracts analysis of this method to Onterris Enthalpy Laboratory in Orange, California.

Equations:

$$\text{TNMHC lb/hr (as CH}_4\text{)} = \text{TNMHC PPMv} * \text{DSCFM} * \text{M.W.} * \text{C.F.}$$

Where:

TNMHC PPMv = Total Non-Methane Hydrocarbons Parts Per Million (Volume)

DSCFM = Dry Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute

M.W. = Molecular Weight, Methane 16.04 (lb/lb mole)

C.F. = Conversion Factor = 1.581×10^{-7} @ 60°F Std.

3.7 SCAQMD 100.1 – CONTINUOUS GASEOUS EMISSIONS SAMPLING

A continuous sample is extracted from the stack through a stainless-steel or quartz probe, heated Teflon line, filter, sample conditioner (moisture removal system), sample pump and then delivered to the analyzers through an unheated Teflon line, sample manifold and dedicated flow meters.

Prior to beginning the test, a system leak check is performed. The leak check is accomplished by plugging the probe tip and drawing >25" Hg vacuum on the entire sampling system. When all flow meters indicate 0.000 scfh flow, the system is proven to be free of all leaks.

An analyzer calibration error (CE) check is performed at the beginning of each sampling day. The CE is performed as follows: After zeroing all analyzers with nitrogen, EPA Protocol 1 gases are used to calibrate each analyzer within 80-95% full scale of the selected range. Each analyzer, individually, is then spanned within 40-60% of the selected range by introducing a second EPA Protocol 1 gas.

A system bias check is performed before and after each sampling run by delivering zero and calibration gases to the three-way valve, located between the probe and sample line, and drawing the gases through the sampling system. The bias for each analyzer will not exceed 5% of the high spanned calibration gas value or the sampling run will be repeated.

All concentrations from the NO_x, O₂, CO₂, and CO analyzers are recorded on a Johnson Yokogawa Model DR240 recorder. The data is continuously recorded by a strip chart and an on-site data acquisition system (DAS). The DAS is reduced by computer in the Montrose AQS Laboratory.

CEMS probe will be traversed across the stack in conjunction with particulate testing. A total of 24 points will be sampled with 6 points per port for the duration of 3 minutes per point. In the instance CO concentration is fluctuated and falls outside of the chosen range, CO may be reported from the canister analysis by SCAQMD Method 25.3/10.1 for compliance purposes.

Equations:

$$\text{NO}_x \text{ ppm} = (\text{NO}_x \text{ Conc} - \text{Average Zero Bias}) \times \frac{\text{NO}_x \text{ Cal Gas Value}}{\text{Average NO}_x \text{ Span Bias} - \text{Average NO}_x \text{ Zero Bias}}$$

$$\text{lb/hr (@ 60°F)} = \text{ppm obs.} \times 1.581 \times 10^{-7} \times \text{DSCFM} \times \text{MW}$$

Molecular Weight (MW)
NO₂ = 46.01
CO = 28

O₂/CO₂ ANALYZER
PARAMAGNETIC / NDIR TYPE

CALIFORNIA ANALYTICAL INST
MODEL 600

Response Time

<2 seconds paramagnetic
<2 seconds to 60 seconds NDIR

Output

0-10 volts / 4-20 mA
0-10 volts / 4-20 mA

Range

0-10%, 0-25%
0-10%, 10-20%

NO_x CHEMILUMINESCENT ANALYZER

CALIFORNIA ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTS
Model: 600

Detector

Chemiluminescence (CLD) Photodiode
(thermally stabilized with Peltier Cooler)

Response Time (0-90%)

2 seconds to 60 seconds, Adjustable

Noise

Less Than 1% of Full Scale

Zero Drift (24 hrs)

Less Than 1% of Full Scale

Detection Limit

50 PPB

Span Drift (24 hrs)

Less than 1% of Full Scale

Linearity

Better than 0.5% of full scale

SCS Field Services – Chiquita Canyon Landfill
2026 Flare 2 Source Test Plan

Sample Flow Rate	1.5 to 3.0 LPM.
Output	TCP/IP, RS-232, Four Scalable Analog 0-10V/4-20 mA
Ranges	0-1 to 3,000 ppm NO or NO _x (Four user programmable ranges)
<u>CO GAS FILTER CORRELATION</u>	<u>THERMO ELECTRON MODEL 48i</u> Non-Dispersive Infrared
Response Time (0-95%)	10 seconds
Span Drift	± 1% full scale in 24 hours
Zero Drift	± 0.2 ppm in 24 hours
Linearity	± 1% full scale, all ranges
Accuracy	± 0.1 ppm
Output	0-10mV, 0-100mV, 0-1V, 0-5V, 0-10V
Range	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000, ppm
<u>STRIP CHART RECORDER</u>	<u>YOKOGAWA MODEL DR240</u>
Scan Cycle Time	1-60 seconds
Scanning Rate	60ms/Channel
Input Impedance	More than 10 M ohms for 2V or lower ranges, approximately 1 M ohms on 6V or higher ranges
Input Bias	Less than 10mA
Temperature Spread on Terminals	0.3% among input terminals
Temperature Coefficient	Zero drift 0.01% of range/°C Full span 0.01% of range/°C
Max. Allowable Input Voltage	60 VDC
Chart Speed	1-15,000 mm/hr
Recording Accuracy	± 0.1% of effective
Chart Speed Accuracy	± 0.1% for recordings greater than 1m
Data Acquisition System (DAS)	Montrose DAQView Software

MOBILE EMISSIONS LABORATORY

Fully Insulated
Air Conditioned
On-Board Computer System (IBM Compatible)

3.8 EPA METHOD TO-15 – VOLATILES AND HYDROCARBON COLLECTED IN SUMMA CANISTER

Triplicate summa canisters will be collected at the inlet and outlet. The samples will be analyzed by EPA TO-15 for volatile organics listed in Rule 1150.1 Table 1 list.

Sampling Procedure:

Three summa cans will be filled with sample gas using an evacuated cylinder. The sampling probe will be connected to the can with Teflon tubing. The samples will be drawn over approximately 30-minute periods from a single point.

The sample will be collected at a fixed point halfway into the sampling duct where possible. Samples will be analyzed by Onterris Enthalpy Analytical in Orange, California or another SCAQMD approved laboratory.

Equations:

$$\text{lb/hr} = \text{Cppbv} * \text{DSCFM} * \text{M.W.} * \text{CF}$$

Where:

Cppbv = Concentrations of trace organics in Parts per Billion (Volume)

DSCFM = Dry Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute

M.W. = Molecular Weight (lb/lb mole)

C.F. = Conversion Factor = 1.581×10^{-10} @ 60°F Std.

3.9 SCAQMD 307-91 – HYDROGEN SULFIDE AND REDUCED SULFUR COMPOUNDS

Samples for determination of hydrogen sulfide and speciated reduced sulfur compounds will be collected in Tedlar bags. The samples will be analyzed by GC/SCD by Quantum Analytical Services, Inc. in Carson, California or another SCAQMD approved laboratory, following SCAQMD Method 307-91 protocol. The Tedlar bag samples will be analyzed within 24 hours of sampling.

3.10 EPA METHOD 19 – CALCULATION OF EXHAUST FLOW RATE FROM KNOWN F-FACTOR

Fuel meter readings will be recorded during each test. One inlet landfill gas sample will be collected in a Tedlar bag and analyzed and calculated for F-Factor (dscf/MMBtu) and high heating value (HHV) Btu/scf by ASTM D1945/D3588. Lab result values will be used for the calculation of volumetric flow rate. This calculated volumetric flow rate will be used for all mass emission calculations except for particulate matter. Equation 3-1 shows the equation used to calculate volumetric flow rate.

Equation 3-1:

$$Q_{sd} = \left(\frac{F_d \times GCV \times FF}{1 \times 10^6} \right) \left(\frac{20.9 - O_2}{20.9} \right)$$

4.0 EMISSION POINT INFORMATION

The emission point information is summarized in Table 4-1. Whenever Flare is in operation, flare temperature shall be maintained at $\geq 1,400^{\circ}\text{F}$ as indicated by the facility continuous temperature indicator.

**TABLE 4-1
ESTIMATED EMISSION POINT INFORMATION
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
FLARE 2**

Source Location	Diameter	Downstream Distance	Upstream Distance	Temperature (°F)	Inlet Volumetric Gas Flow Rate (SCFM)
Flare Stack	144"	454"	72"	$\geq 1,400$	$\leq 4,000$

A twenty-four-point traverse will be sampled for all exhaust parameters except VOC's. Stack dimensions will be verified on-site prior to testing and will be included in the final report.

5.0 PROCESS EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The landfill gas is delivered to the flare system utilizing two (2) multi-stage centrifugal blowers rated at 4,000 scfm each. The landfill gas flare is rated by permit at 120 MMBtu/hr.

As the refuse in the landfill decomposes, gases are generated in the subsurface, which contain methane, CO₂ and other decomposition products. The landfill gas is collected using vertical and horizontal gas wells located in the landfill.

The flare is used to combust gas produced by the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

GENERAL EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

I. Stack Gas Velocity

A. Stack gas molecular weight, lb/lb-mole

$$MW_{dry} = 0.44 * \% CO_2 + 0.32 * \% O_2 + 0.28 * \% N_2$$

$$MW_{wet} = MW_{dry} * (1 - B_{wo}) + 18 * B_{wo}$$

B. Absolute stack pressure, iwg

$$P_s = P_{bar} + \frac{P_{sg}}{13.6}$$

C. Stack gas velocity, ft/sec

$$V_s = 2.9 * C_p * \sqrt{\Delta P} * \sqrt{T_s} * \sqrt{\frac{29.92 * 28.95}{P_s * MW_{wet}}}$$

II. Moisture

A. Sample gas volume, dscf

$$V_{mstd} = 0.03342 * V_m * \left(P_{bar} + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6} \right) * \frac{T_{ref}}{T_m} * Y_d$$

B. Water vapor volume, scf

$$V_{wstd} = 0.0472 * V_{ic} * \frac{T_{ref}}{528^\circ R}$$

C. Moisture content, dimensionless

$$B_{wo} = \frac{V_{wstd}}{(V_{mstd} + V_{wstd})}$$

III. Stack Gas Volumetric Flow Rate

A. Actual stack gas volumetric flow rate, wacfm

$$Q = V_s * A_s * 60$$

B. Standard stack gas flow rate, dscfm

$$Q_{sd} = Q * (1 - B_{wo}) * \frac{T_{ref}}{T_s} * \frac{P_s}{29.92}$$

IV. Gaseous Mass Emission Rates, lb/hr

$$M = \frac{\text{ppm} * MW_i * Q_{sd} * 60}{SV * 10^6}$$

V. Gaseous Concentrations, corrected (Ccorr @ 3%O₂.)

$$C_{\text{corr @3\%O}_2} = \frac{\text{ppm} * (20.9-3.0)}{(20.9-\%O_2)}$$

VI. Destruction Efficiency (DE), %

$$DE, \% = \left(\frac{M_{in} - M_{out}}{M_{in}} \right) (100\%) \quad \text{based on mass emission rates}$$

VII. Emission Rates, lb/MMBtu

$$\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{MMBtu}} = \frac{\text{ppm} * MW_i * F}{SV * 10^6} * \frac{20.9}{20.9 - \% O_2}$$

VIII. Percent Isokinetic

$$I = \frac{17.32 * T_s (V_{mstd})}{(1 - B_{w0}) * V_s * P_s * Dn^2} * \frac{528^\circ R}{T_{ref}}$$

IX. Particulate Emissions

(a) Grain loading, gr/dscf
 $C = 0.01543 (M_n / V_{m \text{ std}})$

(b) Grain loading at 12% CO₂, gr/dscf
 $C_{12\% \text{ CO}_2} = C (12/\% \text{ CO}_2)$

(c) Mass emissions, lb/hr
 $M = C * Q_{sd} * (60 \text{ min/hr}) / (7000 \text{ gr/lb})$

(d) Particulate emission factor

$$\text{lb}/10^6 \text{ Btu} = Cx \frac{1 \text{ lb}}{7000 \text{ gr}} * F * \frac{20.9}{20.9 - \% O_2}$$

SCS Field Services – Chiquita Canyon Landfill
2026 Flare 2 Source Test Plan

Nomenclature:

A_s	=	stack area, ft ²
B_{wo}	=	flue gas moisture content, dimensionless
$C_{12\%CO_2}$	=	particulate grain loading, gr/dscf corrected to 12% CO ₂
C	=	particulate grain loading, gr/dscf
C_p	=	pitot calibration factor, dimensionless
D_n	=	nozzle diameter, inches
F	=	fuel F-Factor, dscf/MMBtu @ 0% O ₂
H	=	orifice differential pressure, iwg
I	=	% isokinetics
M_n	=	mass of collected particulate, mg
M_i	=	mass emission rate of specie i, lb/hr
MW	=	molecular weight of flue gas, lb/lb-mole
M_{wi}	=	molecular weight of specie i:
		SO ₂ : 64
		NO _x : 46
		CO: 28
		HC: 16
t	=	sample time, minutes
ΔP	=	average velocity head, iwg = $(\sqrt{\Delta P})^2$
P_{bar}	=	barometric pressure, inches Hg
P_s	=	stack absolute pressure, inches Hg
P_{sg}	=	stack static pressure, iwbg
Q	=	wet stack flow rate at actual conditions, wacfm
Q_{sd}	=	dry standard stack flow rate, dscfm
SV	=	specific molar volume of an ideal gas at standard conditions, ft ³ /lb-mole
T_m	=	meter temperature, °R
T_{ref}	=	reference temperature, °R
T_s	=	stack temperature, °R
V_s	=	stack gas velocity, ft/sec
V_{lc}	=	volume of liquid collected in impingers, ml
V_m	=	uncorrected dry meter volume, dcf
V_{mstd}	=	dry meter volume at standard conditions, dscf
V_{wstd}	=	volume of water vapor at standard conditions, scf
Y_d	=	meter calibration coefficient

APPENDIX B

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Appendix B.1

Quality Assurance Program Summary

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY

As part of Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC (Montrose) ASTM D7036-04 certification, Montrose is committed to providing emission related data which is complete, precise, accurate, representative, and comparable. Montrose quality assurance program and procedures are designed to ensure that the data meet or exceed the requirements of each test method for each of these items. The quality assurance program consists of the following items:

- Assignment of an Internal QA Officer
- Development and use of an internal QA Manual
- Personnel training
- Equipment maintenance and calibration
- Knowledge of current test methods
- Chain-of-custody
- QA reviews of test programs

Assignment of an Internal QA Officer: Montrose has assigned an internal QA Officer who is responsible for administering all aspects of the QA program.

Internal Quality Assurance Manual: Montrose has prepared a QA Manual according to the requirements of ASTM D7036-04 and guidelines issued by EPA. The manual documents and formalizes all of Montrose's QA efforts. The manual is revised upon periodic review and as Montrose adds capabilities. The QA manual provides details on the items provided in this summary.

Personnel Testing and Training: Personnel testing and training is essential to the production of high quality test results. Montrose training programs include:

- A requirement for all technical personnel to read and understand the test methods performed
- A requirement for all technical personnel to read and understand the Montrose QA manual
- In-house testing and training
- Quality Assurance meetings
- Third party testing where available
- Maintenance of training records.

Equipment Maintenance and Calibration: All laboratory and field equipment used as a part of Montrose's emission measurement programs is maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. A summary of the major equipment maintenance schedules is summarized in Table 1. In addition to routine maintenance, calibrations are performed on all sampling equipment according to the procedures outlined in the applicable test method. The calibration intervals and techniques for major equipment components is summarized in Table 2. The calibration technique may vary to meet regulatory agency requirements.

Knowledge of Current Test Methods: Montrose maintains current copies of EPA, ARB, and SCAQMD Source Test Manuals and Rules and Regulations.

Chain-of-Custody: Montrose maintains chain-of-custody documentation on all data sheets and samples. Samples are stored in a locked area accessible only to Montrose source test personnel. Data sheets are kept in the custody of the originator, program manager, or in locked storage until return to Montrose office. Electronic field data is duplicated for backup on secure storage media. The original data sheets are used for report preparation and any additions are initialed and dated.

QA Reviews: Periodic field, laboratory, and report reviews are performed by the in-house QA coordinator. Periodically, test plans are reviewed to ensure proper test methods are selected and reports are reviewed to ensure that the methods were followed and any deviations from the methods are justified and documented.

ASTM D7036-04 Required Information

Uncertainty Statement

Montrose is qualified to conduct this test program and has established a quality management system that led to accreditation with ASTM Standard D7036-04 (Standard Practice for Competence of Air Emission Testing Bodies). Montrose participates in annual functional assessments for conformance with D7036-04 which are conducted by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). All testing performed by Montrose is supervised on site by at least one Qualified Individual (QI) as defined in D7036-04 Section 8.3.2. Data quality objectives for estimating measurement uncertainty within the documented limits in the test methods are met by using approved test protocols for each project as defined in D7036-04 Sections 7.2.1 and 12.10. Additional quality assurance information is presented in the report appendices.

Performance Data

Performance data are available for review.

Qualified Personnel

A qualified individual (QI), defined by performance on a third party or internal test on the test methods, is present on each test event.

Plant Entry and Safety Requirements

Plant Entry

All test personnel are required to check in with the guard at the entrance gate or other designated area. Specific details are provided by the facility and project manager.

Safety Requirements

All personnel shall have the following personal protective equipment (PPE) and wear them where designated:

- Hard Hat
- Safety Glasses
- Steel Toe Boots
- Hearing Protection
- Gloves
- High Temperature Gloves (if required)
- Flame Resistant Clothing (if required)

The following safety measures are followed:

- Good housekeeping
- SDS for all on-site hazardous materials
- Confine selves to necessary areas (stack platform, mobile laboratory, CEMS data acquisition system, control room, administrative areas)
- Knowledge of evacuation procedures

Each facility will provide plant specific safety training.

TABLE 1
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Equipment	Acceptance Limits	Frequency of Service	Methods of Service
Pumps	1. Absence of leaks 2. Ability to draw manufacturers required vacuum and flow	As recommended by manufacturer	1. Visual inspection 2. Clean 3. Replace parts 4. Leak check
Flow Meters	1. Free mechanical movement	As recommended by manufacturer	1. Visual inspection 2. Clean 3. Calibrate
Sampling Instruments	1. Absence of malfunction 2. Proper response to zero span gas	As recommended by manufacturer	As recommended by manufacturer
Integrated Sampling Tanks	1. Absence of leaks	Depends on nature of use	1. Steam clean 2. Leak check
Mobile Van Sampling System	1. Absence of leaks	Depends on nature of use	1. Change filters 2. Change gas dryer 3. Leak check 4. Check for system contamination
Sampling Lines	1. Sample degradation less than 2%	After each test series	1. Blow dry, inert gas through line until dry

TABLE 2
MAJOR SAMPLING EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION REQUIREMENTS

Sampling Equipment	Calibration Frequency	Calibration Procedure	Acceptable Calibration Criteria
Continuous Analyzers	Before and After Each Test Day	3-point calibration error test	< 2% of analyzer range
Continuous Analyzers	Before and After Each Test Run	2-point sample system bias check	< 5% of analyzer range
Continuous Analyzers	After Each Test Run	2-point analyzer drift determination	< 3% of analyzer range
CEMS System	Beginning of Each Day	leak check	< 1 in. Hg decrease in 5 min. at > 20 in. Hg
Continuous Analyzers	Semi-Annually	3-point linearity	< 1% of analyzer range
NO _x Analyzer	Daily	NO ₂ → NO converter efficiency	> 90%
Differential Pressure Gauges (except for manometers)	Semi-Annually	Correction factor based on 5-point comparison to standard	± 5%
Differential Pressure Gauges (except for manometers)	Bi-Monthly	3-point comparison to standard, no correction factor	± 5%
Barometer	Semi-Annually	Adjusted to mercury-in-glass or National Weather Service Station	± 0.1 inches Hg
Dry Gas Meter	Semi-Annually	Calibration check at 4 flow rates using a NIST traceable standard	± 2%
Dry Gas Meter	Bi-Monthly	Calibration check at 2 flow rates using a NIST traceable standard	± 2% of semi-annual factor
Dry Gas Meter Orifice	Annually	4-point calibration for ΔH@	--
Temperature Sensors	Semi-Annually	3-point calibration vs. NIST traceable standard	± 1.5%

Note: Calibration requirements that meet applicable regulatory agency requirements are used.

Appendix B.2

SCAQMD and STAC Certifications

SCS Field Services – Chiquita Canyon Landfill
2026 Flare 2 Source Test Plan



**South Coast
Air Quality Management District**

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

May 15, 2026

Mr. John Peterson

Onterris Air Quality Services, LLC (previously Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC)
1631 E. Saint Andrew Place
Santa Ana, CA 92705

Subject: LAP Approval Notice
Reference # 96LA1220

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have completed our review of Onterris Air Quality Services' renewal application under the South Coast AQMD Laboratory Approval Program (LAP). We are pleased to inform you that your firm is approved for the period beginning September 30, 2025, and ending September 30, 2026, for the following methods, subject to the requirements in the LAP Conditions For Approval Agreement and conditions listed in the attachment to this letter:

South Coast AQMD Methods 1-4
South Coast AQMD Methods 10.1 and 100.1
South Coast AQMD Methods 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1 (Sampling and Analysis)
South Coast AQMD Methods 25.1 and 25.3 (Sampling)
Rule 1121/ 1146.2 Protocol
Rule 1420/1420.1/1420.2 – (Lead) Source and Ambient Sampling
USEPA CTM-030 and ASTM D6522-00

Your LAP approval to perform nitrogen oxide emissions compliance testing for Rule 1121/ 1146.2 Protocols includes satellite facilities located at:

McKenna Boiler
1510 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Noritz America Corp.
11160 Grace Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

Ajax Boiler, Inc.
2701 S. Harbor Blvd.
Santa Ana, CA 92704

VA Laundry Bldg., Greater LA Healthcare Sys.
508 Constitution Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90049

So Cal Gas – Engr Analysis Ctr, Bldg H
8101 Rosemead Blvd
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

Thank you for participating in the LAP. Your cooperation helps us to achieve the goal of the LAP: to maintain high standards of quality in the sampling and analysis of source emissions. You may direct any questions or information to me by telephone at (909) 396-2476, or via e-mail at ceckerle@aqmd.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Colin Eckerle'.

Colin Eckerle
Program Supervisor
Source Test Engineering

CE/ce
Attachment

260515 LapRenewal.doc



American Association for Laboratory Accreditation

Accredited Air Emission Testing Body

A2LA has accredited

MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES

In recognition of the successful completion of the joint A2LA and Source Evaluation Society (SES) evaluation process, this laboratory is accredited to perform testing activities in compliance with ASTM D7036:2004 - Standard Practice for Competence of Air Emission Testing Bodies.

Presented this 23rd day of January 2026.



Mr. Trace McInturf, Vice President, Accreditation Services
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 3925.01
Valid to February 29, 2028

This accreditation program is not included under the A2LA ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

Appendix B.3

Statement of No Conflict of Interest

STATEMENT OF NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST AS AN INDEPENDENT TESTING LABORATORY

(To be completed by authorized source testing firm representative and included in source test report)

The following facility and equipment were tested by my source testing firm and are the subjects of this statement:

Facility ID:	119219
Date(s) Tested:	Test Plan
Facility Name:	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Equipment Address:	29201 Henry Mayo Drive Castaic, California 91384
Equipment Tested:	Flare 2
Device ID, A/N, P/N:	P/N: G73696

I state, as its legally authorized representative, that the source testing firm of:

Source Test Firm: Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC

Business Address: 1631 E. St. Andrew Pl.
Santa Ana, California 92705

is an "Independent Testing Laboratory" as defined in **District Rule 304(k)**:

For the purposes of this Rule, when an independent testing laboratory is used for the purposes of establishing compliance with District rules or to obtain a District permit to operate, it must meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) The testing laboratory shall have no financial interest in the company or facility being tested, or in the parent company, or any subsidiary thereof -*
- (2) The company or facility being tested, or parent company or any subsidiary thereof, shall have no financial interest in the testing laboratory;*
- (3) Any company or facility responsible for the emission of significant quantities of pollutants to the atmosphere, or parent company or any subsidiary thereof shall have no financial interest in the testing laboratory; and*
- (4) The testing laboratory shall not be in partnership with, own or be owned by, in part or in full, the contractor who has provided or installed equipment (basic or control), or monitoring systems, or is providing maintenance for installed equipment or monitoring systems, for the company being tested.*

Furthermore, I state that any contracts or agreements entered into by my source testing firm and the facility referenced above, or its designated contractor(s), either verbal or written, are not contingent upon the outcome of the source testing, or the source testing information provided to the SCAQMD.

Signature: _____

Date: 9/4/2026

Pete SanJuan

Client Project Manager

(714) 279-6777

9/4/2026

(Name)

(Title)

(Phone)

(Date)

APPENDIX C FACILITY PERMIT



**FACILITY PERMIT TO OPERATE
CHIQUITA CANYON LLC**

PERMIT TO OPERATE

**Permit No. G73696
A/N 645450**

Equipment Description:

Landfill gas flare system consisting of:

1. Two (2) HDPE Moisture Separators, One (1) 5'-0" Dia. x 10'-6" H and One (1) 4'-0" Dia. x 10'-0" H, Common with Flare no.1, Flare no.2, and Flare no. 3 (A/N 624296).
2. Two (2) Landfill Gas Blowers, 6,000 scfm each, 250 HP each and Two (2) Multi-stage Centrifugal Blowers, 4,000 scfm each, 150 HP each, Common with Flare no.1, Flare no.2, and Flare no. 3 (A/N 624296).
3. Condensate injection system with 1 GPM per Nozzle, Electric Condensate Pumps, Common with Flare no.1, Flare no.2, and Flare no. 3 (A/N 624296).
4. Automated ignition system with propane gas pilot assembly, ignition transformer, and two 5-gallon capacity propane tanks, Common with Flare no. 1 and Flare no. 2.
5. Flare, no. 1, John Zink, Model ZTOF, 11'-4" Dia. x 50'-0" H., rated at 4000 scfm capacity, 120 mmBTU per hour with a flame arrestor, UV scanner, four automatic combustion air dampers and flare alarm system.
6. Enclosed flare, no. 2, John Zink, Zink ultra-low emission (ZULE), 12'-0" Dia. x 50'-0" H., maximum heat input of 120 mmBTU per hour of landfill gas, with a combustion air blower, combustion air/LFG mixing chamber, a flame arrestor, UV scanner, electric igniter, propane gas pilot, louvers, automatic landfill gas flow and flare temperature control system, and an automatic flare shutdown and alarm system.

Conditions:

1. Operation of this equipment shall be conducted in compliance with all data and specifications submitted with the application under which this permit is issued unless otherwise noted below.
[Rule 204]
2. This equipment shall be properly maintained and kept in good operating condition at all times.
[Rule 204]
3. This equipment shall be operated and maintained by personnel properly trained in its operation.
[Rule 204]
4. Each flare shall be equipped with a temperature indicator and recorder which measures and records the exhaust gas temperature in each flare stack. The temperature indicator and recorder shall operate whenever the flare is in operation. The temperature shall be measured at a location above the flame zone, at least 0.6 second downstream of the burner, and not less than three (3) feet below the top of each stack.
[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT, 3004(a)(4)]



**FACILITY PERMIT TO OPERATE
CHIQUITA CANYON LLC**

5. Whenever the flare(s) is (are) in operation, a temperature of not less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit, 15 minute average, as measured by the temperature indicator and recorder shall be maintained except during periods of startup and shutdown. Startup is defined as the period from flare ignition to the time when 1400 degrees Fahrenheit is achieved, not to exceed 30 minutes. Shutdown is the period from when the gas valve begins to be shut and completely shuts off, not to exceed 30 minutes.
[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT]
6. A flow indicator and recording device shall be maintained in the landfill gas supply line to each flare to measure and record the quantity of landfill gas (in scfm) being burned in each flare.
[Rule 1303(b)(2)-Offset, 3004(a)(4)]
7. All recording devices shall be synchronized with respect to time of the day.
[Rule 204]
8. The total volume of landfill gas burned in each flare shall not exceed 4,000 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm).
[Rule 1303(b)(1) and (b)(2)-Modeling and Offset, 1401]
9. The maximum heat input rate to each flare shall not exceed 120 million BTU per hour. A log shall be kept indicating the total heating value of landfill gas burned in each flare based on the recorded flow rate (scfm) and the latest weekly BTU content (BTU/scf) reading.
[Rule 1303(b)(1) and (b)(2)-Modeling and Offset, 1401]
10. The automatic shutdown safety system shall be tested monthly for proper operation of each flare and the results recorded.
[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT]
11. Condensate injection total flow rate and heat input rate (BTU/hr), for all of the nozzles, shall be recorded and records shall be maintained on file. Calculated injection rate for each nozzle shall not exceed 0.077 gpm/BTU/hr.
[Rule 204]
12. The operator shall conduct annual performance source test for each of the flares (within 12 months of the prior source test), at maximum heat input rate, in accordance with South Coast AQMD approved source test protocol. Written notification of the scheduled test date shall be provided to the South Coast AQMD at least seven (7) days prior to the date so that the testing may be observed by South Coast AQMD personnel. The testing shall be conducted when the equipment is in full operation, and shall include, but not limited to, a test of the inlet to the flare and the flare exhaust for:
 - A. Methane
 - B. Total non-methane organic compounds (TNMOC)
 - C. Carcinogenic and toxic air contaminants (inlet and exhaust) including, but not limited to, compounds listed under Rule 1150.1, Table-1 (Core Group)
 - D. NOx, as NO2 (exhaust only)
 - E. SOx, as SO2 (exhaust only)
 - F. CO (exhaust only)
 - G. PM10 reported as total PM (exhaust only)
 - H. Oxygen
 - I. Moisture content
 - J. Temperature



**FACILITY PERMIT TO OPERATE
CHIQUITA CANYON LLC**

K. Flow rate
[Rule 1303(b)(1) and (b)(2)–Modeling and Offset, 1401, 3004(a)(4)]

13. The source test report, for each flare shall include;

A. Emissions of CO, NO_x, TNMOCs, PM₁₀ (total PM) and SO_x, in units of lbs/hr and ppmv (except PM₁₀), overall methane and TNMOC destruction efficiency (wt. %) and TNMOC emissions (ppmv), on a dry basis, as hexane at 3% oxygen.

B. The test shall be performed by a testing laboratory certified to meet the criteria in South Coast AQMD Rule 304(k) (conflict of interest).

C. Sampling facilities shall comply with South Coast AQMD “Guidelines for Construction of Sampling and Testing Facilities” pursuant to Rule 217.

[Rule 204, 217, 1150.1, 40 CFR 60 Subpart XXX, 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

14. The maximum flare skin temperature at any location shall not exceed 250 degrees Fahrenheit.
[Rule 217]

15. All landfill gas collected shall be directed to a processing facility, which can adequately process the volume of LFG collected, or to the combustion equipment that has been issued a valid Permit to Construct or Operate by the South Coast AQMD.

[Rule 1150.1, 1303(a)(1)-BACT, 40 CFR 60 Subpart XXX, 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

16. Emissions from flare no. 1 shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	lbs. /hr
CO	5.6
NO _x as NO ₂	3.9
PM ₁₀	1.4
ROG	0.92
SO _x as SO ₂	2.5

[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT, 1303(b)(1) and (b)(2)–Modeling and Offset, 1401]

17. Emissions from flare no. 2 shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	lbs. /hr
CO	7.2
NO _x as NO ₂	2.4
PM ₁₀	1.4
ROG	1.33
SO _x as SO ₂	2.5

[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT, 1303(b)(1) and (b)(2)–Modeling and Offset, 1401]



**FACILITY PERMIT TO OPERATE
CHIQUITA CANYON LLC**

18. The operator shall operate and maintain this equipment according to the following requirements:

The exhaust temperature shall be maintained at a minimum of 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit (for F-1 & F-2) whenever the equipment it serves is in operation.

Continuous exhaust temperature monitoring and recording system shall be pursuant to the operation and maintenance requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 64.7. Such a system shall have an accuracy of within $\pm 1\%$ of the temperature being monitored and shall be inspected, maintained, and calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications using an applicable South Coast AQMD or EPA approved method.

For the purpose of this condition, a deviation shall be defined as when a temperature of less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit (for F-1 & F-2) occurs during normal operation except during startups or shutdowns, not to exceed 30 minutes. The exhaust temperature shall be averaged over a 15-minute period,

And hourly average shall be computed from such data points. The operator shall review the records of temperature on a daily basis to determine if a deviation occurs or shall install an alarm system to alert the operator when a deviation occurs.

Semi-annual reporting specified in Condition No. 23 in Section K, whenever a deviation occurs in which the temperature of the flare falls below 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit, the operator shall take necessary corrective actions as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Records of the duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of the deviation and the corrective actions taken shall be included in the semi-annual reporting.

All deviations shall be reported to the South Coast AQMD on a semi-annual basis pursuant to the requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 64.9 and Condition Nos. 22 and 23 in Section K of this permit.

The operator shall submit an application with a quality improvement plan (QIP) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 64.8 to the South Coast AQMD if an accumulation of deviations exceeds 5 percent duration of this equipment's total operating time for any semi-annual reporting period specified in Condition No. 23 in Section K of this permit. The required QIP shall be submitted to the South Coast AQMD within 90 calendar days after the due date for the semi-annual monitoring report.

The operator shall keep adequate records in a format that is acceptable to the South Coast AQMD to demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements specified in this condition and 40 CFR Part 64.9 for a minimum of five years.

[40 CFR Part 64]

19. Operation of this equipment shall not result in the release of raw landfill gas into the atmosphere. Any breakdown or malfunction of this equipment resulting in the emission of raw landfill gas shall be reported to the South Coast AQMD within twenty four hours after occurrence and immediate remedial measures shall be undertaken to correct the problem and prevent further emissions into the atmosphere.
[Rule 430]



FACILITY PERMIT TO OPERATE CHIQUITA CANYON LLC

20. The applicant shall conduct a gas leak detection program with a combustible detector calibrated for methane by inspecting the blowers and all equipment downstream of the blowers. This inspection program shall be conducted once a week. All leaks detected above 500 ppm shall be reported to the South Coast AQMD within 24 hours of detection and repaired within 3 working days of detection. A log showing the results of each inspection shall be maintained and shall be available to South Coast AQMD personnel upon request.
[Rule 1303(a)(1)-BACT, 402]
21. All records shall be kept and maintained for at least five years and shall be made available to South Coast AQMD personnel upon request.
[Rule 3004(a)(4)]

Emissions and Requirements:

22. This equipment is subject to the applicable requirements of the following rules and regulations:
- CO: 2000 ppmv, Rule 407
 - CO: 0.06 lb/mmBTU heat input - BACT/LAER, flare no. 2
 - NOx: 0.06 lb/mmBTU heat input- BACT/LAER, flare no. 1
 - NOx: 0.025 lb/mmBTU heat input- BACT/LAER, flare no. 2
 - PM: Rule 404, see Appendix B for emissions limits
 - PM: 0.1 gr/scf, Rule 409
 - Methane: 99 wt. % destruction efficiency, Rule 1150.1
 - NMOC: 98 wt. % destruction efficiency or < 20 ppmv, hexane, 3% O2 dry, Rule 1150.1, 40 CFR 60 Subpart XXX, 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA

APPENDIX D SITE SAFETY PLAN



SITE SAFETY PLAN BOOKLET

Project: OPP-2025-06-12-072131

Customer: SCS - Chiquita Canyon Lar

Location: Castaic

Units: Flare 2

Client Project Manager: Pete San Juan

Site Safety Plan and JHA Purpose and Instructions

Purpose

Employee safety is the top priority of Montrose Environmental Group. All employees must be trained to assess and mitigate hazards. The District Manager and Project Manager are responsible to ensure all hazards have been properly identified and managed. All employees have Stop Work Authority in all situations where an employee feels they or their co-worker cannot perform a job safely or if there is a task for which they have not been adequately trained.

The Site Safety Plan (SSP) has been developed to help assist Montrose test crews with identifying physical and health hazards and determining how the hazards will be managed. Additionally, the SSP will help each crew manage the safety of the employees by providing emergency procedures and information. The booklet contains a several safety forms that may be required in the field.

Instructions

The SSP consists of the following:

1. A Pre-Mobilization Test Plan – To be completed in it's entirety by the client project Manager prior to the test.
2. A Job Hazard Analysis is a standardized, two-page, fillable form that is used to evaluated the task/site's particular hazards and controls. The form also includes a daily toolbox topic and daily hazard review with sign off by the team. The client Project Manager is responsible to complete the JHA form through section 8. Upon arrival at the test site, the team will review the form for accuracy, making any corrections required and complete the remainder of the JHA. Section 9 will require at least three tasks, hazards and controls be identified for the project. Each team member has the option to discuss making changes or adding to the JHA and must sign on the Job Hazard Analysis form in agreement and sign in Section 10. The JHA is to be modified when conditions change. A toolbox meeting with a daily topic in addition to a review of the hazard analysis is required daily for the duration of the test. An additional sheet of paper with the toolbox topic and signatures can be added to the SSP packet.
3. Hazard Control Matrix - contains useful information on both engineering and administrative controls that a crew can use to reduce or eliminate the hazards they have observed plus applicable PPE that may be required.
4. Emergency Action Plan - The Job Supervisor/ Client Project Manager (CPM) will complete the Emergency Action Plan form and ensure that all employees are familiar with the facility emergency and evacuation procedures, assembly/ rally points, alert systems, and signals prior to work commencing. In the event of an emergency situation/ evacuation, the Job Supervisor/ CPM will maintain a roster and be responsible for accounting for all employees. The Job Supervisor/ CPM will ensure that this Emergency Action Plan Form is completed, communicated to all employees, signed, and posted.
5. Additional Forms, as applicable
 - a. MEWP Lift Inspection Form
 - b. Heat Stress Prevention Form Based on Heat Index
 - c. Extended Hours Form

Site Safety Plan and JHA Purpose and Instructions

The SSP is a living document. The Project Manager should continually update their SSPs as new information and conditions change or if new hazards are presented.

Each completed SSP should be maintained with the Test Plan in the office for a period of 3 years. There will be an audit process developed for the Site Safety Plans.

PRE-MOBILIZATION TEST INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME/LOCATION: <u>Chiquita Canyon Flare</u>	PROJECT #: <u>OPP-2025-06-12-072131</u>
TEST DATE: <u>12/4/2026</u>	PROJECT MANAGER: <u>Pete San Juan</u>
TEST SCOPE: <u>Compliance on Flare</u>	
SITE CONTACT: Name: <u>Cornelius Fong</u>	Contact Phone: <u>(562) 743-7895</u>

Source Type: New Source: ☐ Revisit: ☒ Prj#/Date/Tech: _____

Coal Fired Electric Utility: ☐ Ethanol Plant: ☐ Chemical Mfg. of _____

Cement/Lime Kiln Plant: ☐ Specialty Mfg. of: _____ Other: Landfill

Anticipated Effluent Composition – check all that apply and fill in expected concentration in ppm/%



CO


NO_x

SO₂


VOC



other

If other, explain: _____

Flammable: _____ **Toxic:** _____ **Corrosive:** _____ **Dust:** _____

Engineering Controls to be Implemented:

Additional Safety Equipment Required:

Personal gas monitors: _____

Respiratory Protection:

Half Face _____ Full Face _____ HEPA Filters _____ Supplied Air: _____ (Safety Dept. Approval)

Approximate Flue Gas Temperatures, (F)



below 210



210 to 450



450 to 950



above 950



other

If other, explain: _____

Approximate Duct Pressure, (iwg):



below -3



-3 to +3



+3 to +7



above +7



other

If other, explain: _____

PRE-MOBILIZATION TEST INFORMATION

Sampling Location: Stack Port ☒ Duct Port ☐

Approximate Sampling Platform Height, (ft)

☐

below 6

☒

6 to 50

☐

50 to 100

☐

above 100

☐

other

If other, explain: _____

Access and Protection:

Elevators: _____ Ladders: _____ MEWP Lift: ☒ Scaffold: _____ Equipment Hoist: _____

Guardrails: _____ Toe plate: _____ Engineered Tie Off Points: _____ Heat Shield: _____

Other: _____

Describe how equipment will be mobilized to the sampling location:

Mobile laboratory

Additional Information:

Effluent Chemical Regulatory Limits						
Gas Name	Chemical Formula	Cal OSHA PEL ¹ (ppm)	Cal OSHA STEL ² (ppm)	NIOSH REL TWA ³ (ppm)	Cal OSHA Ceiling (ppm)	IDLH ⁴ (ppm)
Carbon Monoxide	CO	25	200	35	200	1,200
Nitric Oxide	NO _x	25	ND ⁵	25	ND	100
Sulfur Dioxide	SO ₂	2	5	2	ND	100
Hydrogen Chloride	HCl	0.3	2	ND	2	50
Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	10	15	10 (10 min.) ^C	50	100
<i>California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) based on an 8-hour shift;</i> <i>2: Cal OSHA Short-term Exposure Limit (STEL) based on a 15-minute period;</i> <i>3: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) Time-weighted Average (TWA) based on an 8-hour shift;</i> <i>4: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH);</i> <i>5: Not Defined (ND);</i> <i>C: Ceiling Limit - Maximum allowable human exposure limit for an airborne or gaseous substance, which is not to be exceeded, even momentarily.</i>						

Prepared by: Pete San Juan

Date: 9/3/2026

Reviewed by: Pete San Juan

Date: 9/3/2026

1.	Client	Contact Name	Date	
	Facility	SSP Writer	PM	
	Client Rep			

Job Preparation
☐ Job Site Walk Through Completed ☐ Site Specific Training Complete
☐ Safe Work Permit Received from Client

All hazards and mitigation steps must be documented.
 If this JHA does not cover all the hazards identified,
 use Section 9 to document that information.

If the heat index is expected to be above 91°, fill out the Heat Stress Prevention Form.

2. **Facility Information/Emergency Preparedness**

If non-emergency medical attention is needed, call: AXIOM #: 877-502-9466.

Plant Emergency # _____ Certified First Aid Person: _____

EMS Location _____ Evacuation Routes _____ Rally Point _____

Severe Weather Shelter Location _____ Eye Wash & Safety Shower Location _____

Operational: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Source Information: (list type): _____

Stack Gas Temp. (°F) _____ Stack Gas Press. ("H₂O) _____ Stack Gas Components: _____

Stack Gas Inhalation Potential? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, see List of Hazard Chemicals.

3. **Error Risk**

☐ Time Pressure	☐ Remote Work Location	☐ > 12 hr shift	☐ Working > 8 consecutive days
☐ Lack of procedures	☐ Extreme temps, wind >30mph	☐ Personal illness/fatigue	☐ Vague work guidance
☐ Monotonous Activity	☐ First day back after time off	☐ Multiple job locations	☐ Other: _____

4. **Physical Hazards**

Dust Hazards	☐ Dust Mask	☐ Goggles	☐ Other: _____
Thermal Burn	☐ Hot Gloves	☐ Heat Shields	☐ Other Protective Clothing: _____
Electrical Hazards	☐ Connections Protected from Elements	☐ External GFCI	☐ Other: _____
	☐ XP Rating Requirement	☐ Intrinsically Safe Requirement	
Inadequate Lighting	☐ Install Temporary Lighting	☐ Headlamps	
Slip and Trip	☐ Housekeeping	☐ Barricade Area	☐ Other: _____
Hand Protection	☐ Cut Resistant Gloves	☐ Pinch Pts.	☐ General ☐ Electrical ☐ Impact Resistant
	☐ Other: _____		

Potential Hazards for Consideration

Secondary Permits	☐ Hot Work	☐ Confined Space	☐ Excavation
Working from Heights See also Sect. 7	☐ Falling objects	☐ Fall protection	☐ Drop zone protection ☐ Platform load ratings
Electrical	☐ Scaffold inspection	☐ Ladder inspection	☐ Barricades for equipment
Lifting	☐ Exposed wire/connector	☐ Verify equipment grounding	☐ Arc Flash
Respiratory See also Sect. 8	☐ Crane lift plan	☐ Rigging inspection	☐ Tag lines used ☐ Hoists in place
	☐ Unexpected exposure	☐ Chemical	☐ Dust (combustible) ☐ PEL provided
	☐ Cartridges or supplied air available	☐ Gas detection equipment	

5. **Required PPE**

☐ Hard Hats	☐ Safety Glasses	☐ Safety Toe Shoe/Boot	☐ Hearing Protection	☐ Safety Spotter
☐ Hi-Vis Vests	☐ Harness/Lanyard*	☐ Goggles	☐ Personal Monitor Type: _____	
☐ Metatarsal Guards	☐ Hot Gloves	☐ Face Shield	☐ Respirator Type: _____	
☐ Nomex/FRC	☐ Other PPE: _____			

Additional Work Place Hazards

6. **Critical Procedures** – check all that apply – *indicates additional form must be completed or collected from client

☐ Heat Stress Prevention* ☐ Confined Space* ☐ MEWP* ☐ Roof Work ☐ Scaffold
☐ Cold Weather Work ☐ Hazardous Energy Control* ☐ Exposure Monitoring ☐ Other: _____

7. **Working From Heights**

Fall Protection ☐ Fixed Guardrails/Toe boards ☐ Fall Prevention PPE Warning Line System
 Falling Objects Protection ☐ Barricading ☐ Netting ☐ House Keeping ☐ Tethered Tools ☐ Catch Blanket or Tarp
 Fall Hazard Communication ☐ Adjacent/Overhead Workers ☐ Contractor Contact ☐ Client Contact

8. **Other Considerations**

Environmental Hazards - Weather Forecast

☐ Heat/Cold ☐ Lightning ☐ Rain ☐ Snow ☐ Ice ☐ Tornado ☐ Wind Speed
 Steps for Mitigation: _____

Electrical Safety Planning

Plant Hook up: ☐ 110V ☐ 220/240V ☐ 480V ☐ Generator ☐ Hard wired into panel
 Electrical Classified Area: ☐ Yes ☐ No Trailer Grounded: ☐ Yes ☐ No Plug Type _____
 Electrical Hook Up Responsibility: _____

List of Hazardous Chemicals

☐ Acetone ☐ Nitric Acid ☐ Hydrogen Peroxide ☐ Compressed Gases
☐ Hexane ☐ Sulfuric Acid ☐ Isopropyl Alcohol ☐ Flammable Gas
☐ Toluene ☐ Hydrochloric Acid ☐ Liquid Nitrogen ☐ Non-Flammable Gas
☐ H2S ☐ Carbon Monoxide
 Steps for Mitigation: _____

Other Chemicals:

Wildlife/Fauna in Area

☐ Poison Ivy ☐ Poison Oak ☐ Insects: _____ ☐ Wildlife: _____
 Personnel w/ known allergies to bees stings or other allergens? ☐ Yes _____ ☐ No

9. **Observed Hazards and Mitigation Steps**

Task	Potential Hazard(s)	Steps for Mitigation
•	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
•	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
•	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
•	1	1
	2	2
	3	3

10. JHA REVIEW: Crew Names & Signatures

Printed Name	Signature	Date	Printed Name	Signature	Date

11. Daily JHA Meeting & Review

Items to review:

- Change in conditions
- Extended work hours
- Daily Safety Topic
- New workers or contractors
- Occurrence of near misses or injuries

Initialing demonstrates that site conditions and hazards have not changed from the original SSP. If changes did occur, make the necessary updates to this JHA and add notes as applicable in Section 9.

Day	Discussion Topic	Initials
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FORM

The Job Supervisor/ Client Project Manager (CPM) will ensure that all employees are familiar with the facility emergency and evacuation procedures, assembly/ rally points, alert systems, and signals prior to work commencing. In the event of an emergency situation/ evacuation, the Job Supervisor/ CPM will maintain a roster and be responsible for accounting for all employees. The Job Supervisor/ CPM will ensure that this Emergency Action Plan Form is completed, communicated to all employees, and posted.

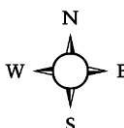
•You must follow the client's emergency action plan first, and notify your Supervisor immediately.

•If incident is life threatening, **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY**

•If non-emergency medical attention is needed, call AXIOM Medical number: 877-502-9466.

1	MEG Job Supervisor/ CPM's Name:	
2	MEG Job Supervisor/ CPM's Telephone Number:	
3	MEG Job Safety Supervisor (if applicable):	
4	MEG Job Safety Supervisor's Telephone Number:	
5	Plant's Emergency Telephone Number:	
6	Local Hospital/ Clinic Telephone Number:	
7	Emergency Ops Radio Channel:	
8	Plant's #1 Contact Person's Name:	
9	Plant's #1 Contact Person's Telephone Number:	
10	Plant's #2 Contact Person's Name:	
11	Plant's #2 Contact Person's Telephone Number:	
12	Designated Assembly Point Location:	
13	Evacuation Routes:	
14	Severe Weather Shelter Location:	
15	Eye Wash and Safety Shower Location:	
16	The First Aid Kit is Located:	
17	The Fire Extinguisher is Located:	

EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND ASSEMBLY MAP

1	Facility Name:				
2	Facility Alarm (Circle):	YES or NO			
3	Alarm Tones:	FIRE: _____; CHEMICAL/ GAS: _____; SHELTER-IN-PLACE: _____; EVACUATE: _____; OTHER: _____;			
4	Designated Shelter(s) Description:				
5	Designated Assembly Point(s) Description:				
					
<u>Draw the evacuation and assembly map here.</u>					
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FORM AND EVACUATION ASSEMBLY MAP REVIEW: Crew Names and Signatures					
<i>Printed Name:</i>	<i>Signature:</i>	<i>Date:</i>	<i>Printed Name:</i>	<i>Signature:</i>	<i>Date:</i>

Daily MEWP Lift Inspection Form

All checks must be completed prior to each work shift, before operation of the MEWP lift. This checklist must be used at the beginning of each shift or following 6 to 8 hours of use.

MEWP Lift Model #:	Serial Number:
Make:	Rented or Owned:

- Check "Yes" if an item is adequate, operational, and safe.
- Check "No" to indicate that a repair or other corrective action is required prior to use.
- Check "N/A" to indicate "Not Applicable."

Items to be Inspected	Yes	No	N/A
1. All MEWP lift components are in working condition (i.e. no loose or missing parts, torn or loose hoses, etc.) – if something can be easily loosened by hand then it is not sufficient.	☐	☐	☐
2. Hydraulic fluid level is sufficient, with the platform fully lowered	☐	☐	☐
3. Hydraulic system pressure (see manufacturer specs) is acceptable. If the pressure is low, determine cause and repair in accordance with accepted procedures as outlined in service manual.	☐	☐	☐
4. Tires and wheel lug nuts (for tightness)	☐	☐	☐
5. Hoses and cables (i.e. worn areas or chafing)	☐	☐	☐
6. Platform rails and safety gate (no damage present)	☐	☐	☐
7. Pivot pins secure	☐	☐	☐
8. Welds are not cracked and structural members are not bent or broken	☐	☐	☐
9. Warning and instructional labels are legible and secure, and load capacity is clearly marked.	☐	☐	☐
10. Manufacturer's Instruction Manual is present inside the bucket	☐	☐	☐
11. Base controls (switches and push buttons) can be properly operated	☐	☐	☐
12. Platform conditions are safe (i.e. not slippery)	☐	☐	☐
13. Fire extinguisher is present, mounted and fully charged, located inside the bucket	☐	☐	☐
14. Headlights, safety strobe light and back-up alarm are functional	☐	☐	☐
15. Workplace is free of hazards (overhead powerlines, obstructions, level surface, high winds, etc.) *Do not operate if winds are 20 mph, unless otherwise specified by manufacturer recommendations.	☐	☐	☐

Operator Name & Signature	Location	Date
---------------------------	----------	------

Ground Control Name & Signature	Location	Date
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Harness Inspections:

Printed Name	Signature	Date
--------------	-----------	------

Printed Name	Signature	Date
--------------	-----------	------

Printed Name	Signature	Date
--------------	-----------	------

Extended Hours Safety Audit

Project Number: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

When a project is expected to extend past a 14-hour work day, this form must be completed to evaluate the condition of the crew, and the safety of the work environment.

Permission to proceed into extended work hours must come from a District Manager (DM) or Regional Vice President (RVP). Technical RVPs can authorize moving forward, if they are in the field or if they are managing the project.

1. Hold test crew meeting Test crew initials: _____

The test leader should look for signs of the following in their crews:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irritability Lack of motivation Headaches Giddiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Depression Reduced alertness, lack of concentration and memory |
|--|--|

The test leader should assess the environmental and hazardous concerns:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature and weather Lighting Working from Heights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoisting PPE (i.e. respirators, etc.) Pollutant concentration in ambient air (SO₂, H₂S, ect.) |
|---|---|

2. Notify DM or RVP

The PM must contact either the DM or RVP to discuss the safety issues that may arise due to the extended work period. If the DM is the acting PM on the job site, they must contact the RVP. During this time, they can come to an agreement on how to proceed. Items to discuss include:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason for extended hours Reason for delay Production limitations Impending Weather |
|--|

3. Contact the client

The PM, DM or RVP must discuss with client any identified safety concerns, the client's needs and mutually agree on how to proceed. Discussion should also include the appropriate rest period needed before the next day's work shift can begin. The DM and/or a RVP must be informed on the final decision.

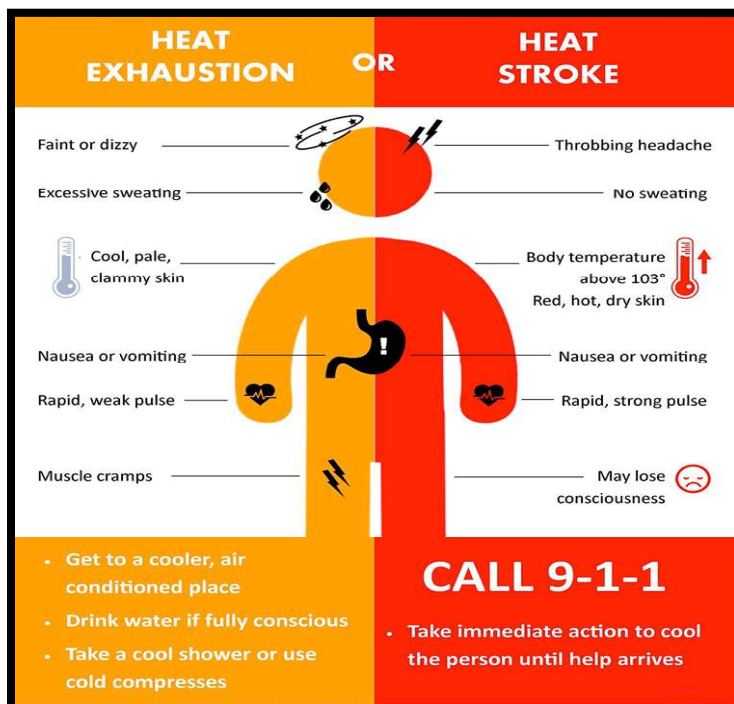
Final Outcome:	
Approver:	

Heat Stress Prevention Form

This form is to be used when the Expected Heat Index is above 91° F, and is to be kept with project documentation.

Project Manager (PM):	Expected High Temp:
Date(s):	Expected Heat Index:

1. Review the signs of Heat Exhaustion and Heat Stroke
2. If Heat Index is above 91° F:
 - Provide cold water and/or sports drinks to all field staff (avoid caffeinated drinks and energy drinks which can increase core temperature).
 - Bring no less than one gallon of water per employee
 - If employee(s) are dehydrated, on blood pressure medication or not acclimated to heat, ensure they are aware of the heightened risk for heat illness
 - Provide cool head bands/vests/etc.
 - Have ice available to employees
 - Implement work shift rotations and breaks, particularly for employees working in direct sunlight.
 - Provide as much shade at the jobsite as possible, including tarps, tents or other acceptable temporary structures.
 - PM should interview each field staff periodically to evaluate for signs of heat illness
3. If Heat Index is above 103° F:
 - Employees must stop for drinks and breaks every hour (about 4 cups/hour)
 - Employees are not permitted to work alone for more than one hour at a time without a break offering shade and drinks
 - Employees should wear cool bands and vests if working outside more than one hour at a time
 - PM should interview each field staff every 2 hours to evaluate for signs of heat illness



THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS DOCUMENT

If you have any questions, please contact one of the following individuals by email or phone.

Name: Mr. Pete San Juan
Title: Client Project Manager
Region: West
Email: PSanjuan@onterris.com
Phone: (714) 279-6777

Name: Mr. Matt McCune
Title: Principal
Region: West
Email: MMccune@onterris.com
Phone: (714) 279-6777