

**BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD OF THE
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

In The Matter Of

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT,

Petitioner,

vs.

CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC a Delaware
Corporation,
[Facility ID No. 119219]

Respondent.

Case No. 6177-4

**DECLARATION OF NEAL BOLTON,
P.E.**

Health and Safety Code § 41700, and
District Rules 402, 431.1, 3002, 203, 1150

Hearing Date: October 28 and 29, 2026

Hearing Time: 9:30 A.M.

Place: Hearing Board
South Coast Air Quality
Management District,
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

I, Neal Bolton, declare as follows:

1. I am of sufficient age and am competent to testify in this proceeding. I make this declaration based upon personal knowledge and am competent to testify to the facts set forth herein.

Background and Experience

2. As discussed in detail in my prior declarations in Case No. 6177-4, I have owned and managed the landfill consulting company, Blue Ridge Services Montana, Inc., since 1988 (then called Blue Ridge Services) (“Blue Ridge”). I am a registered civil engineer in California with more than 48 years of experience in heavy construction, landfill operations, and solid waste management. With respect to odor issues, I began working with Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) in 2020, related to a series of notices of violation issued to Chiquita by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“South Coast AQMD”). Since then, I have continued to work with Chiquita on various components of landfill operations, including odor mitigation and leachate management.

3. I serve on the Reaction Committee as the subject matter expert on landfill design and operational best management practices.

4. This declaration is made for the status and modification hearing being held on October 28 and 29, 2026 on the Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4 with the South Coast

AQMD, most recently modified on June 3, 2026 (“Modified Stipulated Order”).

Compliance with the Modified Stipulated Order

5. The Modified Stipulated Order contains 110 conditions, many with multiple subparts, requiring Chiquita to take a wide range of actions designed to slow and stop the landfill reaction, and mitigate any impacts.

6. The chart attached hereto as **Attachment 1** lists conditions that I have been involved with at Chiquita, their requirements, and the current status of compliance.

Cover Installation

7. As previously detailed in my declaration submitted on May 21, 2026, Chiquita is continuing to extend the geomembrane cover as required by a July 24, 2025 letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“U.S. EPA”). Pursuant to the requirements of the U.S. EPA letter, Chiquita is installing 100 additional acres of a 60-mil tan, high density polyethylene cover with an inner core of ethylene vinyl alcohol barrier resin (the “EVOH/HDPE geomembrane”). This installation is being completed in phases. Chiquita also uses the 60-mil EVOH/HDPE geomembrane to make any necessary repairs to the existing 30-mil HDPE geomembrane cover as required by **Condition 30** of the Stipulated Order. The U.S. EPA letter included a project completion date of December 1, 2026, but allows for Chiquita to request extensions for delays caused by issues like weather or safety.

Liquid Generation

8. On July 21, 2026, as required by **Condition 12(g)(vii)**, Blue Ridge submitted an updated liquid generation modelling report, which provided updates regarding the rate of liquid generation in the Landfill and the total quantity of liquid existing within the Landfill waste mass. As discussed in the report, we concluded that of the original estimated 1,053,400,506 gallons of total liquid in and around the Reaction Mitigation Area, approximately 203,194,782 gallons of liquid have been removed as of May 31, 2026. Based on our model, we further estimated that there are approximately 117,360,140 additional gallons of liquid that may be liberated from the waste mass. Once liberated, the liquid may subsequently be removed by pumping or by collection through the underlying leachate collection and removal system. A true and correct copy of the report submitted to South Coast AQMD on July 21, 2026 is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. The next report will be submitted on January 21, 2027.

West Toe Buttress Project

9. In my May 2026 declaration, I noted that under the direction of the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Work Order Letter *RE: Additional Work Required Under UAO for West Toe Improvements*, dated March 17, 2026, Chiquita was developing a workplan to implement proactive improvements at the Landfill to support continued slope stability by creating a soil buttress along the western slope (the “West Toe Buttress Project”). The U.S. EPA issued a partial approval of the West Toe Buttress Project Work Plan on August 10, 2026. Chiquita submitted a revised workplan on August 14, and the U.S. EPA provided additional comments on the plan on September 11. Chiquita is actively working to prepare a response to the U.S. EPA’s comments.

10. As a reminder, the project will aid in managing seeps and supporting the infrastructure previously installed as part of the West Slope Toe Termination Project that was completed in 2025. Pursuant to the workplan, Chiquita (i) constructed a soil buttress with draining infrastructure, (ii) re-routed and relocated existing landfill gas system and other infrastructure, (iii) extended the bottom engineered liner system, and (iv) capped the installation with EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover along the west slope.

11. As of the date of this declaration, Chiquita has completed all of the construction related to the West Toe Buttress Project. Excavation was completed on August 4, 2026, and the upper and lower buttress construction and capping, including the liner extension, was completed by September 25, 2026. Chiquita also completed the ancillary work associated with the project, like installing new roads and additional stormwater infrastructure improvements, on October 15, 2026. Chiquita is continuing to perform work on the west toe; however, this work is outside of the scope of the West Toe Buttress Project. Photographs depicting the excavation and construction of the buttress are attached hereto as **Exhibit B**. Even after the completion of the excavation in early August, Chiquita continued to implement odor mitigation measures such as using fans and the semi-permanent vapor odor control system, which was also expanded as part of the West Toe Buttress Project.

12. While excavation was ongoing, Chiquita implemented a number of additional odor mitigation measures to reduce potential odor impacts as required by the Stipulated Order and the Work Plan with the U.S. EPA. These measures included restricted work hours, continuous monitoring, stop

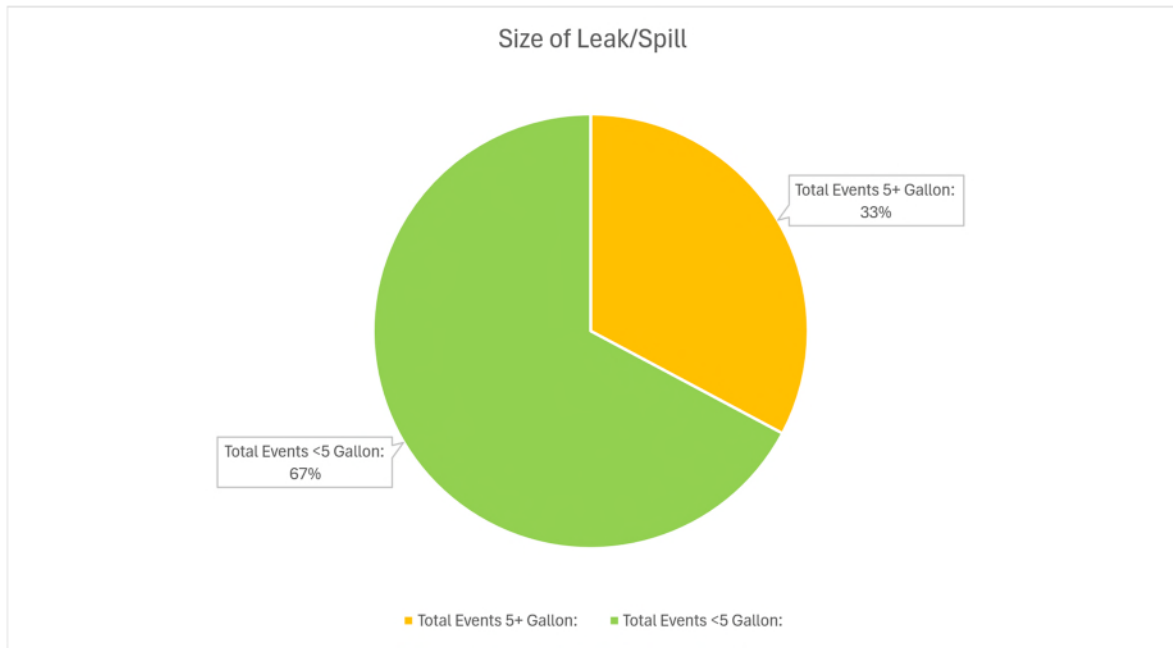
work criteria, limiting the size of the excavation working face, ensuring that exposed materials were maintained in a moist condition when appropriate, daily cover inspections, prompt cover placement, and additional fenceline monitoring. Chiquita also provided the community with additional odor relief accommodations, including the Cool Zone, which operated from July 14, 2026, until August 14, 2026—10 days after the completion of excavation on August 4, 2026. The Cool Zone provided the community with access to an air-conditioned indoor environment, Wi-fi, workspaces, television, and complimentary refreshments and snacks in the event community members needed temporary relief from potential odors caused by the excavation. To facilitate access to the Cool Zone, Chiquita also provided hourly shuttles to and from the Val Verde community.

Spills, Leaks, and PLRs

13. Following the June 2026 hearing, **Condition 27(e)** was modified (i) to only require reporting spills and leaks over one gallon, and (ii) to require Chiquita to report all pressurized leachate releases (“PLRs”), no matter the volume of liquid. However, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (“DTSC”) required Chiquita to continue to report all spills and leaks, no matter the volume. As a result, Chiquita submits Condition 27(e) reports for spills and leaks over one gallon and all PLRs, and also submits courtesy copies of spill and leak reports submitted to DTSC for spills and leaks under one gallon. Chiquita publishes each report it submits on its Odor Mitigation website. On that same website, Chiquita voluntarily maintains a public-facing tracker containing key details of each spill, leak, and PLR event in one convenient location. The tracker is updated monthly.

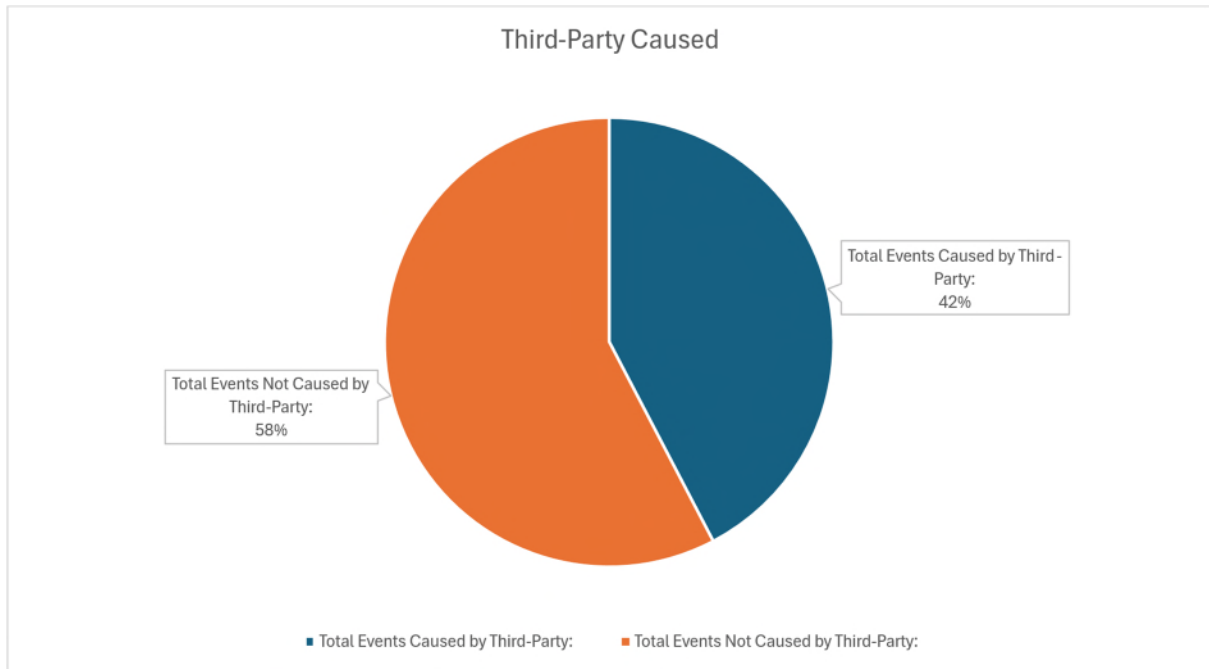
14. Blue Ridge has continued to track spill, leak, and PLR data. Based on our review of the data between June 4, 2026 and October 9, 2026, and as depicted in **Figure 1** below, 67% of spills, leaks, and PLRs that have occurred are under 5 gallons. Since Chiquita is required to report all spills and leaks to DTSC, many of the events that are recorded are as small as 3 ounces. Even the largest of these releases, which was about 300 gallons, are unlikely to cause offsite odors.

Figure 1



15. As shown in **Figure 2** below, approximately 42% of these release events have been caused by third parties or third-party equipment failure. Chiquita continues to take action to try and prevent third-party spills and leaks. For example, Chiquita requires third-party tanker trucks to repair their trucks before returning to the site or, if necessary, bans drivers from returning to the site. Chiquita personnel also conduct inspections of third-party equipment and continue to have conversations with both the third-party individuals and their managers to ensure that onsite expectations and standards are being met.

Figure 2



16. Additionally, on July 9, 2026, Chiquita submitted revisions to its existing Tank Farm Standard Operating Procedures (“SOPs”) in accordance with **Condition 27(f)**. On the same day, Chiquita also submitted three new Tank Farm SOPs designed to help address third-party spills and leaks at the tank farm, including procedures regarding tank filling, electric pump operation, and non-entry, single rinse tank cleaning. True and correct copies of all of the SOPs are attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

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1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Montana that the foregoing is true and
2 correct to my personal knowledge.

3 Executed on this 21st day of October 2026, in Victor, Montana.

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6 _____
7 Neal Bolton
8 President
9 Blue Ridge Services, Inc.
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**ATTACHMENT 1 TO DECLARATION
OF NEAL BOLTON, P.E.**

Health and Safety Code § 41700, and
District Rules 402, 431.1, 3002, 203, 1150

Hearing Date: October 28 and 29, 2026

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Place: Hearing Board
South Coast Air Quality
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STIPULATED ORDER CONDITIONS CHART

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
1	Conduct odor surveillance using a trained third-party contractor in communities surrounding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.	Compliance ongoing.
1(f)	Modify landfill operations as needed based on odor surveillance results.	Compliance ongoing.
2	Maintain Odor Surveillance Logs and make them available for inspection.	Compliance ongoing.
2	Maintain written records of odor surveillance notifications received and any actions taken in response thereto.	Compliance ongoing.
12(g)(iv)	Submit an expert report on landfill best management practices and alternative methods to minimize the release of fugitive surface gas and minimize odors from fugitive surface gas.	Completed; submitted on November 6, 2023 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website (https://chiquitacanyon.com/odor-mitigation/).

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
12(g)(vii)	Develop a model to estimate the rate of liquid generation in the Landfill and the total quantity of liquid existing within the landfill waste mass at any given time; prepare a report summarizing the model and results of modeling.	Completed; submitted on June 25, 2024 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
12(g)(vii)(1)	Update the liquid model and submit reports summarizing the updated model and results of modeling on a semi-annual basis.	Compliance ongoing; most recently submitted on July 21, 2026. A true and correct copy of this report is attached hereto as Exhibit A and is posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
24	Operate and maintain the Landfill to prevent standing leachate and the pooling or ponding of leachate exposed to the atmosphere throughout the facility.	Compliance ongoing.
25	Mitigate odors and the dispersion and exposure of leachate when encountering pressurized leachate. After the pressure equalizes, remove saturated soil or add sufficient dry soil to cover the impacted area.	Compliance ongoing.
26	Submit an expert report on the feasibility of temporary containment measures for the purposes of controlling leachate and possible discharges of pressurized leachate when drilling.	Completed; submitted on March 12, 2024 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
27(b)	Conduct, document, and maintain records of leachate seep inspections twice each calendar day.	Compliance ongoing.
27(b)(ii)	Conduct and document an expanded leachate seep inspection over the entire Main Canyon once per week.	Compliance ongoing.
27(c)	On a weekly basis, compile and report the details of the inspection logs from that calendar week as well as any leachate seepage and pooling at the Landfill.	Compliance ongoing; submitted weekly each Tuesday and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website; see Section Q of Condition 8 reports, which are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
27(e)	Report any leachate leaks or spills of 1 gallon or more, and all pressurized leachate releases, separately from leachate seeps within 48 hours of discovering the leak or spill.	Compliance ongoing; see reports posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
27(e)(i)	Report leaks that were later determined to be seeps under both Condition 27(c) and 27(e).	Compliance ongoing.
27(f)	Develop and submit for review and approval Standard Operating Procedures (“SOP”) for leachate tank operations in accordance with industry standards and best management practices, to prevent leachate tank overflow, failure, and spillage in the tank farm areas.	Completed; submitted on September 23, 2024; revised on October 14, 2024 (resubmitted on October 18, 2024).
27(f)	Implement the SOPs within 7 days of South Coast AQMD approval.	While Chiquita has not received South Coast AQMD’s approval of the SOPs submitted on October 18, 2024, it proactively implemented the SOPs upon submitting them to South Coast AQMD; compliance ongoing.
27(f)	Conduct daily inspections of leachate tanks, tank connections, ports, valves, tank hoses, and any other equipment associated with leachate tank filling/emptying operations, to determine equipment condition material integrity.	Compliance ongoing.
27(f)(i)	Revise the SOPs to include instructions for leachate tanker truck operations as applicable to the leachate tank farms installed on site, in accordance with industry standards and best management practices.	Completed; submitted on January 9, 2026. and posted on Chiquita’s Odor Mitigation website.
27(f)(i)	Implement the leachate tank farm SOPs upon submission.	Compliance ongoing.
27(f)(i)	Incorporate feedback from South Coast AQMD regarding the SOPs within 15 days of receipt of such comments or provide detailed justification for not incorporating the comments.	Not yet in effect; following receipt of comments from South Coast AQMD.
27(f)(ii)	Review and revise the SOPs as needed but at least every 6 months and implement such SOPs upon submission.	Compliance ongoing.
27(f)(ii)	Submit the revised SOPs to South Coast AQMD at least every 6 months, including redlined and clean versions.	Compliance ongoing; most recently submitted on July 9, 2026. True and correct copies of these SOPs are attached hereto as Exhibit C

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
		and are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
27(f)(ii)	Incorporate feedback from South Coast AQMD regarding the SOPs within 15 days of receipt of such comments.	Not yet in effect; following receipt of comments from South Coast AQMD.
27(g)	Do not overfill leachate collection/storage tanks or liquid treatment tanks.	Compliance ongoing.
29	Ensure proper landfill leachate and landfill condensate capacity to accumulate onsite and/or dispose of collected liquids/leachate at an appropriate facility or facilities. Comply with the Leachate Management Plan ("LMP") approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and submitted to South Coast AQMD.	Compliance ongoing; see Section R of Condition 8 reports, which are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
30	Visually inspect the landfill cover and geosynthetic cover(s) in and around the Reaction Mitigation Area each operating day and promptly repair any cover issues identified; repair damage to the 30-mil liner using the 60-mil EVOH liner.	Compliance ongoing.
30	Maintain a log demonstrating that any damage to the landfill cover or geosynthetic cover(s) has been addressed.	Compliance ongoing; see Section L of Condition 8 reports, which are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
31	Install a geosynthetic cover over portions of Module 2B/3/4 Phase 2, Module 2B/3, and Module 4.	Completed.
31	Submit the completed design for the cover, including associated landfill gas extraction infrastructure to be installed underneath the cover.	Completed; submitted on September 12, 2023 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
31	Notify South Coast AQMD on the progress of procuring and installing the geosynthetic cover.	Completed; submitted on October 31, 2023 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
31	Include updates on the procurement and installation of the geosynthetic cover in the Condition 8 monthly reports.	Compliance ongoing; see Section O of Condition 8 reports, which are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
32, 32(a)	Submit an expert report determining odor and emission transport of odors from the Landfill and identifying effective techniques used to remedy potential odor impacts on the nearby community.	Completed; submitted on December 1, 2023 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
32(b), 32(c)	If the Reaction Committee recommends additional air modeling, provide a proposal for additional modeling. Revise the air modeling study proposal according to the comments received by email on March 28, 2024, and re-submit the revised proposal for approval.	Completed; submitted proposal on January 15, 2024; revisions submitted on May 8, 2024 and May 16, 2024. Each of these proposals are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
32(c)	Submit a final written report on the additional modeling.	Completed; submitted on September 2, 2024 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
42	Pending approval of Chiquita's Rule 1150 Landfill Excavation Plan, comply with additional requirements for all excavation, as defined in Rule 1150(a)(5), except to the extent limited by U.S. EPA.	Compliance ongoing.
43	Do not expose more of the working face than is operationally necessary on any working day and generally maintain odor mitigation measures; during Unfavorable Wind Conditions, maintain the fresh trash-related odor mitigation measures outlined in the Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-1.	Compliance ongoing.
45	Install, maintain in good working order, and operate 1,000 feet or more of Semi-Permanent Vapor Odor Control in the Reaction Mitigation Area under specified conditions.	Compliance ongoing; installed by September 20, 2023.
46, 47, 47(a)	Operate and maintain in good working order a landfill perimeter odor control misting system on permanent fencing, to the extent such fencing is installed, on the west and northwest of the property. If new fencing is installed in the future, begin operating the odor control system again.	Compliance ongoing.

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
48	Notify South Coast AQMD of any substantial operational changes designed or anticipated to reduce odors, within seven days of implementing such changes.	Compliance ongoing.
51	Permit South Coast AQMD personnel to conduct all inspections deemed necessary by South Coast AQMD Compliance staff, including collecting samples.	Compliance ongoing.
51	Provide South Coast AQMD with any updates to the Health and Safety Plan within 1 business day of going into effect.	Compliance ongoing; most recently submitted on May 18, 2026 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
51(a)	To the extent Chiquita's Health and Safety Plan requires 5-gas monitors for regulatory staff to conduct an onsite inspection, maintain onsite at least two 5-gas monitors for regulatory personnel to use.	Compliance ongoing.
64	Follow the direction of the EPA to prepare an LMP in accordance with the Unilateral Administrative Order; submit the final plan submitted to EPA to South Coast AQMD.	Completed; submitted on March 28, 2024.
64	Submit any updates to the final LMP to South Coast AQMD within 24 hours of submittal to EPA.	Compliance ongoing; most recently submitted on January 11, 2025.
78	Install 60-mil geosynthetic liner beneath any new tank or tank farm installed onsite.	Compliance ongoing; initially installed by April 16, 2025.
78	Install 60-mil geosynthetic liner beneath existing tanks and tank farms.	Completed by September 30, 2025.
78	Once the 60-mil geosynthetic liner is installed, inspect it at least twice-daily; record inspection and maintenance records.	Compliance ongoing.
84	Submit an expert report evaluating the installation of windbreaks and/or wind flow disrupters along the western and northern borders of the facility, and/or ridgeline.	Completed; submitted by November 15, 2024 and posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
85	While conducting excavation work related to the west slope excavation project and the toe drain termination project, operate landfill perimeter	Completed. All reports are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.

Condition No.	Summary of Requirement(s)	Status
	odor control misters along the project areas, operate a Semi-Permanent Vapor Odor Control system along the project areas, and submit weekly reports on the excavation activities.	
93	Install hydrostatic liquid level transmitters on all tanks capable of having such transmitters installed in them.	Completed by June 30, 2025.
93	Install hydrostatic liquid level transmitters on any new tanks capable of having such transmitters installed in them.	Installation completed on June 30, 2025; compliance ongoing.
93	Monitor tank level information and communicate to necessary personnel before and during tank filling operations.	Compliance ongoing.
97	Visually inspect all connection points, seams, and seals of the geosynthetic cover at least once every 7 calendar days; promptly repair any cover issues identified.	Compliance ongoing.
97	Maintain and submit inspection and repair logs.	Compliance ongoing; see Section Z of Condition 8 reports, which are posted on Chiquita's Odor Mitigation website.
99	Perform all liquid/leachate transfers via bottom loading to the maximum extent possible.	Completed by December 21, 2025.
99	Perform at least 50% of liquid/leachate transfers via bottom loading.	Completed by March 26, 2026; compliance ongoing.
101	Deposit all construction spoils at an appropriate disposal site within 1 hour of generation.	Compliance ongoing.

CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC [FACILITY ID No. 119219] – EXHIBIT A TO DECLARATION OF NEAL BOLTON, P.E.

Model of Liquid Generation and Total Quantity Report

Prepared For:



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July 21, 2026

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July 21, 2026

Mr. Baitong Chen
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

RE: Stipulated Order for Abatement, Case No. 6177-4, Conditions No. 12(g)(vii) and 12(g)(vii)(1)

In accordance with Condition No. 12(g)(vii) of the Stipulated Order for Abatement (Stipulated Order) with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in Case No. 6177-4, Blue Ridge Services Montana, Inc. (BRS) prepared a **MODEL OF LIQUID GENERATION AND TOTAL QUANTITY REPORT** on June 25, 2024. Per Condition No. 12(g)(vii), that initial report required the following:

The development of a model to estimate the rate of liquid generation in the landfill, and total quantity of liquid existing within the landfill waste mass at any given time (including supporting assumptions, references, and calculations). No later than June 25, 2024, the Respondent shall submit to the SCAQMD a report summarizing the model and results of modeling.

Subsequent to that initial report, the first semi-annual report was submitted to satisfy Condition No. 12(g)(vii)(1), which requires an update to the liquid generation model and a report submitted to the SCAQMD summarizing the updated model and results of modeling on a semi-annual basis beginning on January 7, 2025, and every six months thereafter. Under the June 4, 2026 modification to the Stipulated Order, however, reports due on or after July 21, 2026, must be submitted every six calendar months on the 21st of the applicable month, or, if that date is not a working day, on the following working day.

This report, submitted on July 21, 2026, is the fifth report (the fourth semi-annual report) and it describes the updated model and results of modeling requested per the above-listed conditions.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neal Bolton', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Neal Bolton, P.E.

President

Blue Ridge Services Montana, Inc.

neal@blueridgeservices.com

CONTENTS

Acronyms	1
Executive Summary.....	2
Introduction.....	4
Definitions	4
Leachate	4
Saturation.....	5
Field Capacity.....	5
Saturated Zone.....	6
Reaction Mitigation Area.....	6
Data-Driven Reaction Mitigation Area	6
SCAQMD Reaction Mitigation Area.....	7
Approach.....	7
Volume of Liquid.....	8
Entrained Moisture	9
Added Moisture	10
Saturated Zones	10
Landfill Settlement	11
Volume of Liquid Summary	13
Adjustment of Flow Meter Data.....	14
Liquid Generation Rate.....	14
Leachate Through the LCRS	15
Leachate in Addition to the LCRS.....	16
Summary.....	18

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
CY	Cubic Yard
CCL or “the Landfill”	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
EVOH	Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol geomembrane used for cap
LCRS	Leachate Collection and Removal System
LFG	Landfill Gas
MC	Moisture Content
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
PCY	Pounds per Cubic Yard
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report satisfies Condition No. 12(g)(vii)(1) of the Stipulated Order, which requires an update to the reports submitted on June 25, 2024, January 7, 2025, July 7, 2025, and January 7, 2026, and in accordance with Condition No. 12(g)(vii). Like the four previous reports, this updated report summarizes the results of a model that estimates the rate of liquid generation in the landfill and the quantity of liquid existing within the landfill waste mass. Similarly, this report provides supporting assumptions, references, and calculations used to update the model and present the results of our current liquids estimate.

Like the previous report submitted on January 7, 2026, this report includes not only entrained moisture but also includes an estimate of the quantity of additional *absorbed* moisture, along with moisture that has been trapped above low permeability layers of intermediate cover soil where it creates saturated zones. Beginning in 2022, and through May 2026, approximately 203.2 million gallons of liquid were extracted from the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL or Landfill). During that same window of time, CCL's Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) removed an additional 24.4 million gallons of leachate. In total, both sources have extracted approximately 227.6 million gallons of liquid from the Landfill.

Our updated modeling indicates there may be at least 117.4 million gallons of liquid yet to be removed from the area impacted by the reaction. Our updated estimate is based on a summation of the following three sources of liquid located within the Landfill, and incorporates recent settlement data as explained herein:

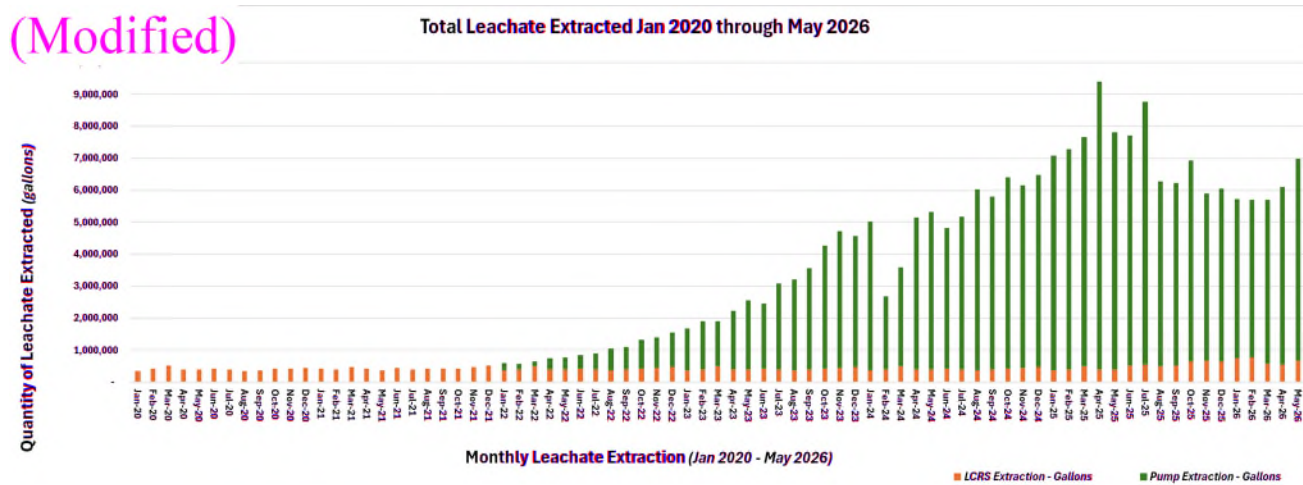
1. Initial entrained moisture of inbound waste;
2. Moisture that has been added to waste mass by infiltration; and
3. Saturated zones.

The current model evaluates the three sources of moisture identified above, each of which is addressed in this report. As shown in the Leachate Extraction chart (see Figure 1), monthly extraction volumes vary over time. We believe this month-to-month variability is attributable, at least in part, to operational factors affecting leachate collection and removal, including the temporary shutdown and restart of pumps to accommodate EVOH cover installation, limitations on offsite disposal capacity,

and other ongoing Landfill activities. Accordingly, fluctuations in reported extraction volumes may

reflect changes in operating conditions and leachate-management practices, rather than corresponding changes in the amount of moisture entering or present within the Landfill.

To date, monthly leachate extraction quantities appear to have slowed in late 2025 and early 2026, but



now indicate an increase. We expect monthly leachate quantities to peak toward the end of 2026 or into 2027. The extraction data (See Figure 1) has been corrected based on data that indicated many flow meters were over-stating liquid removal¹. As of May 2026, the average monthly liquid extraction is around 6 million gallons per month.

It is important to note that significant liquids have already been liberated by the reaction. Liquid that is liberated from the waste mass is available for removal, but the number of pumps, and overall pumping capacity of the liquids removal system is a limiting factor.

Finally, please note that significant impacts to the leachate removal effort were caused by portions of the system being down during installation of the new Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol (EVOH) geomembrane cover (the EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover).²

Once the number of pumps stabilizes, we expect to see a steady decline in leachate extraction, without random spikes. However, this decline might be masked by certain operational practices, such as adding more pumps and lowering pump elevations inside well bores as liquid elevations decrease, both of which may serve to increase the rate of leachate extraction in the short term.

¹ Chiquita has described this over-reporting in its SOFA Condition 8 monthly reports submitted to SCAQMD stating, "Chiquita is currently investigating potential over-reporting by the on-site flow meters which may be resulting in overestimating the amount of leachate extraction volumes. Chiquita completed its repair of the on-site flow meters, which had been over-reporting the volume of leachate extracted from the Landfill. These repairs were completed as of June 16, 2026.

² When pumps were temporarily taken offline, leachate may have built up, and when put back online, the flow rate may have temporarily increased. Consequently, some variation in leachate extraction rates is to be expected.

Please note that the rate of liquid extraction does not necessarily reflect the actual rate at which liquid is being liberated by the reaction. Although a large quantity of liquid has been liberated, the pump data is more indicative of the number and production rate of pumps that are in place and functioning at any given time.³

INTRODUCTION

Per Condition No. 12(g)(vii) of the Stipulated Order, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) required Chiquita to develop a model that accomplishes two objectives:

1. Estimates the volume of liquid within the waste mass of the Landfill, and
2. Estimates the generation (i.e., liberation) rate of liquid from that waste mass.

Per subsequent Condition No. 12(g)(vii)(1), the initial report was to be updated and submitted semi-annually, beginning on January 7, 2025. The first semi-annual report was submitted on January 7, 2025, the second semi-annual report was submitted July 7, 2025, and the third semi-annual report was submitted on January 7, 2026. This report is the fourth semi-annual report to be produced under this condition.

The model described herein integrates several variables that were updated based on new information and data received since the submittal of the third semi-annual report on January 7, 2026. This updated information and data includes settlement, liquid levels, precipitation, and liquid volumes extracted from the Landfill. We concur with updating this model on a semi-annual basis, because the liquid volume and liberation rates are expected to change as the reaction wanes and as the waste mass surrounding the reaction continues to liberate liquid. Please note that, like the July 7, 2025 and January 2026 reports, this fourth semi-annual report does not include any reference to additional inbound waste, because CCL stopped receiving outside waste on January 1, 2025.

DEFINITIONS

LEACHATE

Liquid exists within the Landfill as moisture that is held (i.e., entrained) within municipal solid waste (MSW) material as free liquid that is present in static perched zones in the form of layers of saturated waste and as free liquid that may be in the process of flowing through the waste.

Some “free liquid” exists within the waste mass of CCL. Waste, soil, and other materials within the Landfill also contain entrained moisture that, if liberated, may also become free liquid. In terms of scale, most of the liquid in any landfill, including CCL, is entrained in the waste. Some of this liquid may be liberated to become free liquid, but some moisture always remains entrained in the waste mass. The free liquid in a landfill is referred to as leachate.

When it comes to landfill leachate, and in the context of this model, we are assuming that leachate is any free liquid (or moisture) that has contacted waste.

³ The July 7, 2025 report included isopach figures showing the elevation change of the liquid levels between months. This report does not include these figures in part because of having to disable equipment, including the Lorentz Pumps, while installing the EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover. We expect to resume including these figures in the next report.

Leachate may exist as it flows downward toward the liner where it is collected by the LCRS, or as it flows laterally toward a surface leachate seep. It may also exist as a saturated layer or “lens” within the waste mass.

This total liquid/moisture volume, along with liquid that is added in various ways, represents the total potential source of liquid generation. In this context, liquid generation refers to the rate at which free liquid is liberated within the waste mass. Liquid generation is discussed later in this document.

When discussing liquid and/or moisture volume within the Landfill, there are two important terms one must understand: saturation and field capacity. These terms are often confused and may mistakenly be used interchangeably, but they represent two related, but different, conditions that are discussed below.

SATURATION

Saturation is when all the pore space within an object or material is filled with water. Suppose you placed a sponge into a bowl and then added water until the sponge was completely submerged. If you pressed on the submerged sponge – or patiently watched – you would observe air bubbles coming out of the sponge. After enough pressing and/or enough time, there would be no more bubbles, because all the pores within the sponge would be filled with water. At this point, the sponge would be saturated.

Items or materials within a landfill may become saturated if they are in an area where liquid has pooled or if excess water is unable to leave because it is in a confined area – it is compartmentalized. This concentration of liquid may occur on top of the Landfill liner, a low-permeability layer of cover soil, an old access road, or another confining (i.e., limiting) layer within the Landfill. Please note that this does not refer to a “lake” of liquid, but rather to a layer of waste that is at some degree of saturation.

Full or partial saturation may also occur if liquid is added to an object or material faster than it can drain out. To illustrate, if you continue pouring water on the sponge and do not allow time for it to naturally drain, it will continue to be at some degree of saturation. In other words, it is unable to drain and reach its field capacity.

FIELD CAPACITY

We can think of field capacity as a point of equilibrium in terms of an item or material that has reached its maximum moisture holding capacity, though is not necessarily saturated. For example, if we removed a saturated sponge from a bowl and set it on a drying rack, water would drain from the sponge. After a while, no more water would drip from the sponge. However, if, at that point, we used an eye dropper to add a single drop of water to the sponge, a single drop of water would drop out the bottom. When the sponge has all the water it can hold and cannot retain even a single drop more, it is at field capacity. It may not be fully saturated, in that not all pores are filled with water, but still the sponge has all the water it can hold.

A similar state of equilibrium may exist within a landfill. However, it should be considered an equilibrium at a specific point in time. Because waste material is continually decomposing, settling, and changing state (from solid to liquid or gas), the equilibrium that defines field capacity is constantly changing. In the process, the quantity of moisture entrained in the waste or liberated as free liquid is changing too. This equilibrium is also affected by free liquid that may be held or that is passing through the waste mass.

SATURATED ZONE

The well-drilling process has identified numerous saturated zones within the Landfill. Some of these saturated zones may be interconnected and others may be isolated. These zones are likely caused by the historic operational practice of not removing layers of daily and intermediate cover soil before placing subsequent layers of MSW. This practice occurred prior to Chiquita's acquisition of the Landfill. Those low-permeability layers of soil may act as a quasi-liner, restricting the downward flow of leachate toward the Landfill's main LCRS. As leachate accumulates on those layers, the adjacent waste mass is impacted and becomes wetter.

REACTION MITIGATION AREA

In this report, we refer to the "reaction mitigation area." Please note there are two different reaction mitigation area boundaries (See Figure 2) as defined below.

DATA-DRIVEN REACTION MITIGATION AREA

This is the boundary that defines the limits of the Elevated Temperature Landfill (ETLF) conditions based on several criteria, including subsurface and wellhead temperature, leachate quantity, leachate characteristics, gas quantity, gas characteristics, and settlement, as required by Conditions 9(b) of the Stipulated Order.⁴ Under the supervision of the SCAQMD and in accordance with the Stipulated Order, a Reaction Committee was established and tasked with delineating the data-driven Reaction

⁴ Pursuant to the most recent Stipulated Order modification, effective June 4, 2026, Condition 9 and the criteria upon which the data-driven Reaction Mitigation Area is determined were revised. Therefore, the definition of the Data Driven Reaction Mitigation Area will be updated in the next report covering June through November 2026.

Figure 2 shows the most recent Reaction Mitigation Area as of May 2026.

This is the boundary that the SCAQMD previously defined as the perimeter of the Reaction Mitigation Area. This boundary was defined initially by the boundaries of Cells 1/2A, 2B/3, 4 and Module 2B/3/4 P2 of the Landfill.

We utilized the same approach as was used in the previous (January 7, 2026) model by attempting to quantify infiltration moisture that has been absorbed into the Landfill's waste mass, along with liquid that may be creating a saturated zone above a low permeability layer within the Landfill. Regarding that data, we modeled the quantity of liquid within the Landfill by estimating the overall moisture



1. Initial entrained moisture of inbound waste;
2. Moisture that has been added to waste mass by infiltration; and
3. Saturated zones.

These three sources of moisture within the Landfill are included in the current model and explained in this updated report.

We estimated the ultimate (ending) moisture content (MC) of the waste mass – after decomposition – and then assumed that all liquid above that baseline is available to be liberated. We assume that the average ending MC, after decomposition, will be approximately 15%. That figure was assumed to apply to both categories of waste decomposition discussed below.

1. **Typical Decomposition** – Under what we consider to be typical conditions, moisture within the waste mass is liberated during the typical decomposition process to the point where the remaining entrained liquid represents a MC of approximately 15%. Under the arid conditions at CCL, complete decomposition, and the ultimate liberation of moisture down to that average level of 15% within the waste mass, would occur over many decades. The LCRS and gas collection systems were designed to effectively handle this relatively slow rate of decomposition.
2. **Reaction Decomposition** – Under ETLF conditions, moisture within the waste mass is liberated at a much faster rate. Nonetheless, we estimated that the ending MC after reaction decomposition will also be 15%.

Please note that this integrated model and the associated results are based upon multiple layered assumptions. These assumptions may change as new data is collected, or if any assumptions are shown to be inaccurate, in which case the results of this model may change significantly. For this reason, along with the ever-present need for more data to confirm assumptions and analyses, we will continue to update this model and report those modeling results semi-annually. The next semi-annual report will be submitted on January 21, 2027.

VOLUME OF LIQUID

We began our analysis by stating our base assumption that liquid (or moisture) within the Landfill can neither be created nor destroyed. We recognize that some chemical bonding of hydrogen and oxygen may occur to produce water, but not on a scale that would significantly change the volume of liquid or moisture within the waste mass.

We have also assumed any free liquid that has an uninterrupted path to the base of the Landfill will be collected by the underlying LCRS. This is the desired process, and the *pass-through* leachate does not add to the inventory of liquid stored within the Landfill.

Typically, liquid is liberated through the process of organic decomposition and does so at a somewhat predictable and relatively steady rate. Conversely, the ETLF reaction liberates liquid over a much shorter time.

As noted in the initial report, while various methods exist for measuring MC in soil, none can be accurately applied to the waste mass in a landfill so, our approach was to estimate the initial MC in the inbound waste stream. Then, we estimated the additional moisture that could be added by infiltration into the Landfill's waste mass.

As noted above, we identified the following three potential sources of moisture within the waste mass that include:

1. Initial entrained moisture of inbound waste;

2. Moisture that has been added to waste mass by infiltration; and
3. Saturated zones.

Each of these sources is explained in detail herein.

Through our experience and research, we determined that the most accurate method for estimating overall MC within CCL's waste mass is to apply industry-typical MC factors to various types of solid waste and then modify them based on site-specific assumptions. Those site-specific assumptions address entrained moisture, absorbed moisture, and liquid stored in saturated zones, mostly above low permeability layers of intermediate cover soil.

ENTRAINED MOISTURE

We first estimated the overall MC by applying industry-typical MC factors to the categories of solid waste that can be found in CCL's waste mass.

To estimate the total liquid volume within CCL's waste mass, we estimated the total volume of *entrained* moisture within the waste. Remember, entrained moisture within the waste can only become liquid (i.e., leachate) if it is liberated during the decomposition process.

We began our estimation of entrained moisture by analyzing CCL's most recent 15 years of inbound tonnage data and subdividing it by type of waste material. We then applied typical MC to those waste categories.

In addition to the moisture that is entrained in the Landfill's waste mass and present in the saturated zones, some moisture is continually added to the Landfill, mostly from infiltration of stormwater.

This added moisture should continue to be considered when updating the model to show future leachate volumes. We can also continue to make updated estimates of future liquid volumes as moisture is liberated to become free liquid (i.e., leachate).

To estimate the quantity of absorbed moisture, we performed a run of the HELP model. HELP is an acronym for, "Hydrologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance." The HELP model was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It has been widely used to estimate leachate generation rates for various types of final cover designs for closed landfills.

Through this process, we estimated that, on average, every ton – and every cubic yard – of fill within CCL's waste mass contains approximately 46.37 gallons of entrained moisture. Within the area of settlement, we estimated that entrained moisture from the initial MC of the inbound waste represents 1,053,400,506⁵ gallons. The amount of entrained moisture has increased since the previous report because there has been additional settlement. See Section on Settlement for a more detailed explanation of this change in settlement.

⁵ Please note that to prevent confusion between various numbers, and to allow the reader to track values accurately, we have opted to show the entire number rather than using the traditional protocol of rounding the number.

ADDED MOISTURE

We also considered the additional moisture that was added due to infiltration through the soil cover and into the waste mass during the wet season. Rainfall that does not run off or that is not stored in the topmost layer of daily or intermediate cover – and later released through evapotranspiration – will percolate into the Landfill. Some of this percolated liquid will be stored (i.e., entrained) within the waste mass. This is the well-known sponge-effect of solid waste landfills and is based on the relatively high field capacity of MSW.

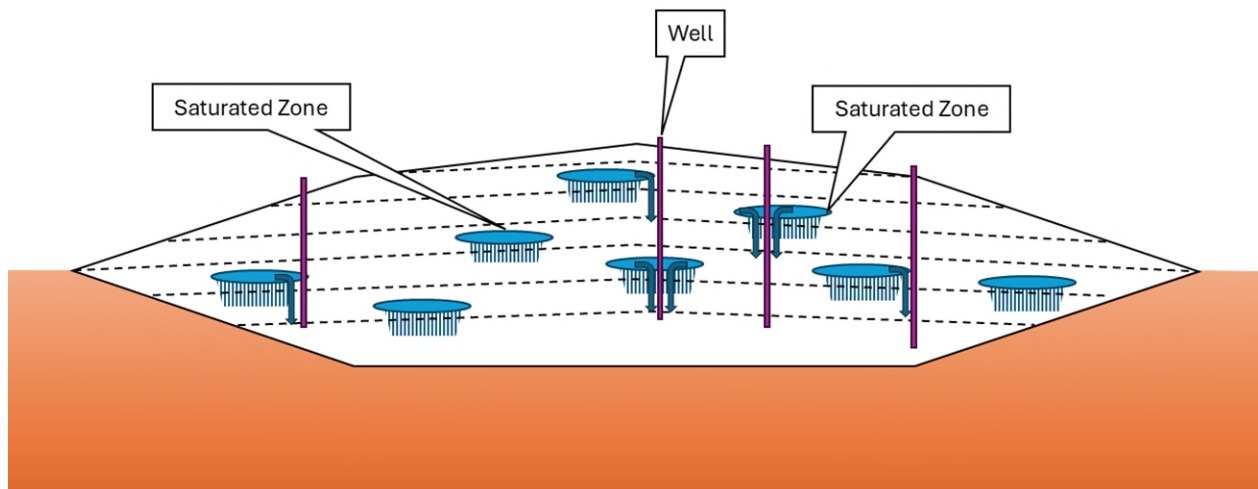


Figure 3 - Saturated Zones

We estimated that the waste mass in the area impacted by the reaction has stored an additional 8,610,685 gallons of liquid added due to infiltration. This estimated amount has not changed since we submitted the January 7, 2025 report because the geomembrane cap effectively prevents infiltration.

SATURATED ZONES

Free liquid that is not absorbed within the waste mass will flow downward within the Landfill until it reaches the base liner and is removed by the LCRS. However, the presence of saturated zones at the Landfill suggests that much of that free liquid may be stored on top of low permeability layers of intermediate cover soil (See Figure 3). Numerous saturated zones have been encountered during well-drilling operations – which seems to corroborate this assumption.

We estimated in the prior reports that the saturated zones represent approximately 95,262,326 gallons within the area impacted by the reaction.

Much of the liquid in those saturated zones is being pumped and extracted out of the Landfill by a series of pumps located across the Landfill, and which are most densely spaced in and around the Reaction Mitigation Area. In fact, it is only the liquid from those saturated zones that can be pumped and extracted. All other liquids are entrained or passing through as they move downward toward the LCRS.

The liquid from the Landfill's saturated zones may be moving laterally above layers of intermediate cover soil, or it may be moving downward as it slowly seeps through a soil layer. The liquid may also

be migrating downward through a vertical well, until it reaches another low permeability layer. Finally, the liquid may reach the bottom of the Landfill where it can be extracted via the LCRS.

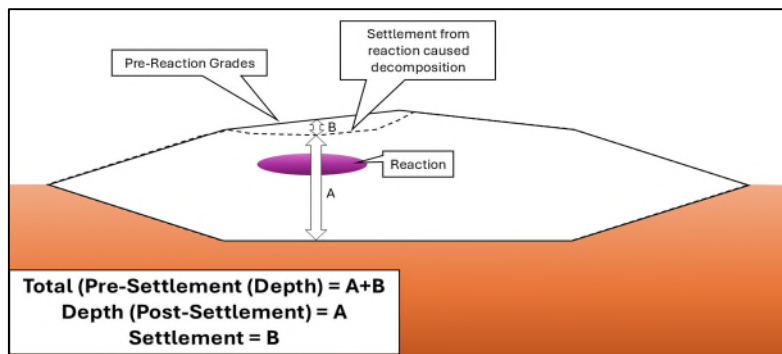


Figure 4 - Schematic of Settlement above Reaction Core

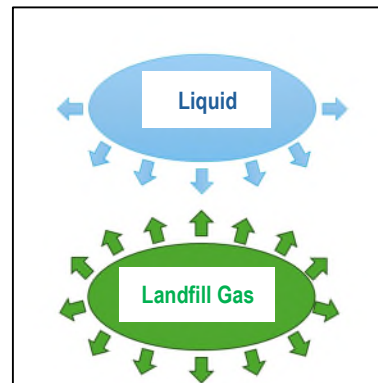


Figure 5 - Movement of Gas & Leachate

In some cases, if the liquid is under pressure due to being heated, is affected by LFG pressure, or is loaded by the weight of the overlying waste mass, the liquid may move upward through layers within the Landfill or within a vertical well. But most often, the liquid will move downward or laterally within the Landfill. LFG, on the other hand, will move in any direction following the path of least resistance (See Figures 4 and 5).

LANDFILL SETTLEMENT

Research and our experience indicate that a typical landfill may ultimately settle 20% of its initial depth, due to physical, chemical, biological, and mechanical factors – mostly related to decomposition of organic matter. At best, landfill settlement is a complex process.

ETLF conditions can result in portions of a landfill settling very quickly (See Figure 6). Settlement continues within the area of the reaction. We have maintained the same assumptions used in the previous report, as related to settlement, except for the change in the amount of settlement, as discussed in this Section on Settlement. These assumptions are:

1. Waste stream characterization data suggests that 55% of CCL's inbound waste mass is organic. This is the only portion that will undergo decomposition.

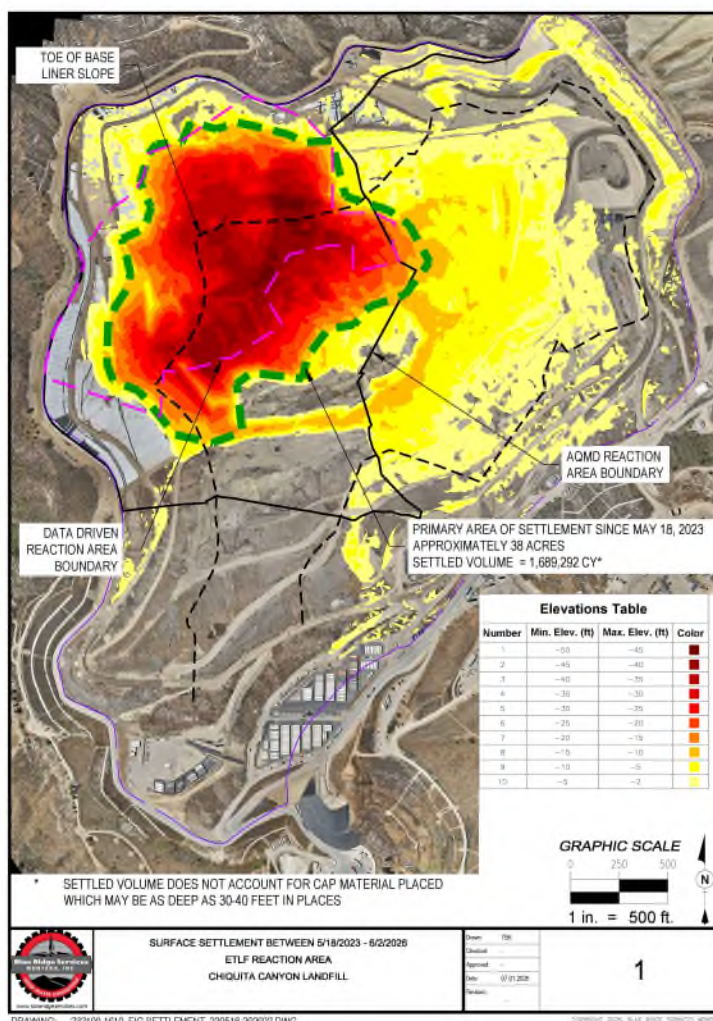


Figure 6 - Settlement

2. During operational activities, additional landfill airspace is filled with cover soil, further reducing the average percentage of organic material, within the waste mass, that can be decomposed.
3. Further, the organic portion of the waste mass is under typical landfill conditions, unlikely to fully decompose.
4. Under ETLF conditions, organics are decomposing very quickly and have been observed to be a wet sludge, described as “*oatmeal*” by the drillers, contractors, and operations staff. We are estimating that as the organics within the Landfill transform to *oatmeal*, they undergo a 60% volume reduction. Accordingly, every cubic yard of organic material placed in the Landfill would, after decomposition, occupy only 0.4 cy under ETLF conditions within and adjacent to the reaction.
5. In the previous report (January 7, 2026), we reported that a total of 1,426,856 cy of settlement had occurred since May 18, 2023. An additional 262,436 cy of settlement has occurred during the intervening 5½-month period, from December 17, 2025 through June 2, 2026. This rate of change is similar to what we have noted in the previous three reports (See Figure 7). The latest settlement figures bring the total settlement from May 18, 2023 through June 2, 2026 to 1,689,292 cy (See Figure 6 above). This amount is conservative because it does not account for the volume of soil placed in settled areas to maintain positive drainage, repair stress cracks in the soil cover, support the west slope buttressing project initiated earlier this year, and address other operational needs. Please note that the first column represents settlement over approximately 13 months and is likely understated because of the massive volume of soil that was initially placed on settled portions of the reaction mitigation area.
6. Based on the 1,689,292 cy of settlement we could measure (the effect), we calculated that approximately 6,825,422 cy of material had been directly affected by the reaction (the cause). We estimated the approximate volume of landfill mass affected by the reaction, by the equation:

$$WMVi = \frac{\text{Settlement}}{ORG \times VR \times (cy\ waste \div (cy\ cover\ soil + cy\ waste))}$$

Where:

WMVi = Initial Waste Mass Volume

ORG = Organic (decomposable) Portion of Waste Mass = 55%

VR = Volume Reduction under ETLF Conditions = 60%

CR = Cover Ratio Factor (waste volume: cover soil volume) = 3:1 = 0.75 waste

Settlement = Measured Cumulative Settlement in and adjacent to Reaction Mitigation Area = 1,426,856 cy

$$6,825,422\ cy = \frac{1,689,292cy}{55\% \times 60\% \times (3 \div 4)}$$

This rapid decomposition has clearly liberated significant additional amounts of liquid and LFG. We also believe that a significant quantity of liquid still exists as free liquid within the landfill waste mass.

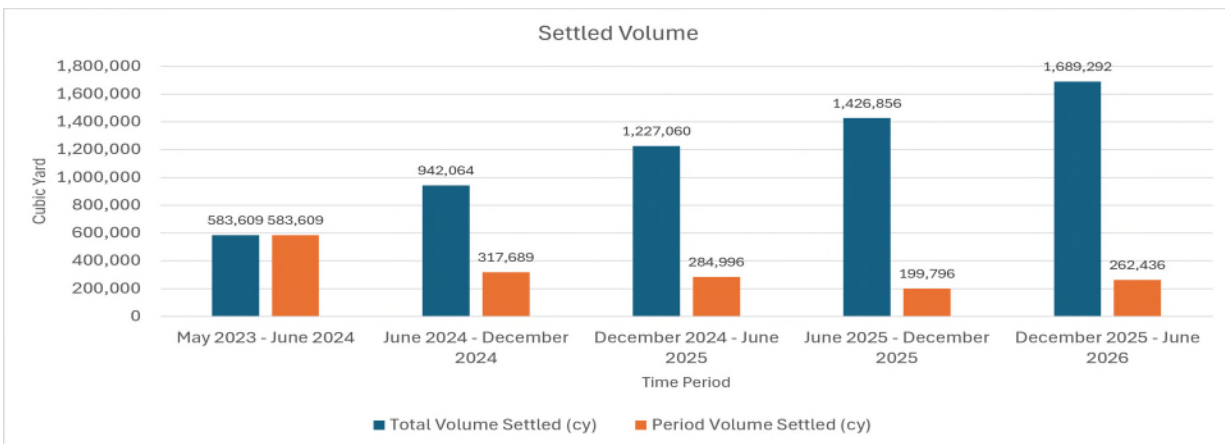


Figure 7 - Settlement for each semi-annual report.

VOLUME OF LIQUID SUMMARY

The HELP model is not specifically designed for estimating operational leachate volumes, nor did we base our estimates solely on the results of the HELP modeling. However, we believe it provided one more reference point in our estimation of liquid volumes within the Landfill. Our estimate of absorbed moisture and liquid in saturated zones was in part based on the HELP modeling using operational conditions, including the presence of intermediate cover soil on the landfill surface.

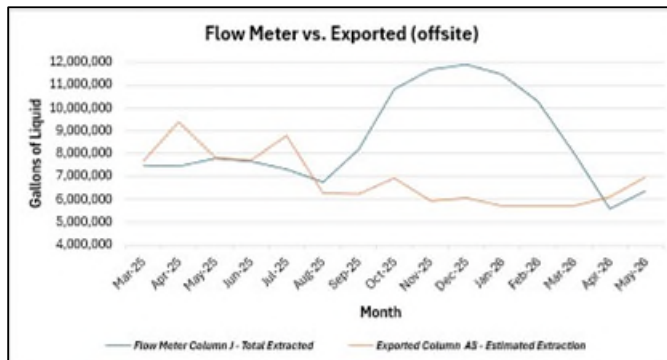
While it integrates some results from the HELP model, it also integrates many other factors for determining liquid flow.

During the operational phase, it was anticipated that greater quantities of liquid entered the Landfill through infiltration than would be expected after closure, when the final cover system has been placed, or in this case, after large portions of the Landfill have been covered with a geosynthetic cover. Please note the much of the data-determined Reaction Mitigation Area already has a geosynthetic cover in place this is being expanded across surrounding areas. The geosynthetic cover effectively eliminates infiltration in this area.

Our current modeling indicates that approximately 6,825,422 cy of material within the Landfill reacted or was impacted by the temperature, liquid, or gas movement relating to the reaction. This resulted in approximately 1,689,292 cy of settlement. As previously stated, this volume is conservative because it does not account for soil that continues to be brought in and placed to regrade settled areas and maintain positive drainage. See the section on Settlement within this report for a more detailed explanation. We also estimated that approximately two times that volume of material has also been impacted by some level of heat and the transfer of LFG and leachate from the reaction. This combined total area impacted by the reaction represents approximately 20,476,267 cy of material. This increase is up from the value of the previous report (January 7, 2026) which was 17,295,225 cy. Within that volume of affected material, we suggest there are 1,053,400,506 gallons of liquid. Of that, we

roughly estimate that perhaps 732,845,584 gallons will be entrained within the waste mass after decomposition.

That means at least 320,554,922 gallons could potentially be liberated from the waste mass in and around the reaction. This amount is in addition to the baseline leachate extraction amount that is typically handled through the LCRS, which serves the entire Landfill. Leachate removal records indicate that through May 2026, CCL has extracted 203,194,922 gallons of leachate above the historic baseline of approximately 5 million gallons per year, leaving an estimated 117,360,140 gallons of liquid that still may be liberated and removed.



As previously noted, we expect the removal of this liberated liquid will take several years. Based on the most recent extraction rates and continued increases in the number and production of pumps and expanded infrastructure, we continue to suggest that 2026 or 2027 will likely see the peak of liquid extraction.

ADJUSTMENT OF FLOW METER DATA

The leachate extraction volumes used in all previous reports were calculated based on extraction rates measured by flow meters. After CCL staff compared the liquid volumes recorded by the flow meters with the liquid volumes being transported offsite (i.e., exported), it was determined that the flow meter data had overstated the quantity of liquid extracted. As discussed in greater detail above, this discrepancy was previously reported to SCAQMD. Even after accounting for potential variations in the volume of liquids stored onsite in the tank farms, the flow meter data appears to have overstated leachate extraction volumes by more than 25 million gallons (See Table). Our liquids model has been adjusted to account for this overstatement, consistent with the values presented in this table.

Month	Flow Meter Column J - Total Extracted	Exported Column AS - Estimated Extraction	Variation (Total - Estimated)
Mar-25	7,496,412	7,664,458	(168,046)
Apr-25	7,426,288	9,391,629	(1,965,341)
May-25	7,803,142	7,820,109	(16,967)
Jun-25	7,662,691	7,709,432	(46,741)
Jul-25	7,303,157	8,764,779	(1,461,622)
Aug-25	6,744,692	6,290,499	454,193
Sep-25	8,159,533	6,229,157	1,930,376
Oct-25	10,798,199	6,932,926	3,865,273
Nov-25	11,685,815	5,913,796	5,772,019
Dec-25	11,906,905	6,043,034	5,863,871
Jan-26	11,451,097	5,734,700	5,716,397
Feb-26	10,314,335	5,713,585	4,600,750
Mar-26	8,023,752	5,712,385	2,311,367
Apr-26	5,580,420	6,108,517	(528,097)
May-26	6,361,805	6,977,398	(615,593)
Jun-26	2,922,282	2,924,621	(2,339)
TOTAL:	131,640,525	105,931,025	25,709,500

LIQUID GENERATION RATE

The second part of this model calculates the estimated rate at which liquid is being liberated within the Landfill's waste mass. As previously noted, some moisture is present in waste, soil, and other materials within the Landfill. In some cases, that moisture may be retained in those materials until they reach their respective field capacity. When entrained moisture is liberated into a "free liquid" within the waste mass, it becomes *leachate*.

LEACHATE THROUGH THE LCRS

Pumping data from 2020 and 2021 establishes a good baseline for leachate generation (See Figure 8). In the initial report, we assumed that historically, leachate extraction equaled liquid liberation. Accordingly, we assumed that because the LCRS was extracting an average of 416,825 gallons per month, or approximately 5,001,901 gallons per year, that was also the amount of leachate the Landfill was liberating. In this current model, and as stated in our January 7, 2025, and subsequent reports, we have modified that assumption. Like in our previous reports, we continue to suggest that liberation from within the Landfill's waste mass exceeded what was being extracted by the LCRS. That excess leachate was added to the entrained moisture within the waste mass and was stored in the form of saturated zones caused by the historic practice (prior to Chiquita's acquisition of the Landfill) of not removing layers of cover soil to allow for uniform flow of leachate and LFG. This has been verified anecdotally by the presence of saturated zones encountered during drilling operations.

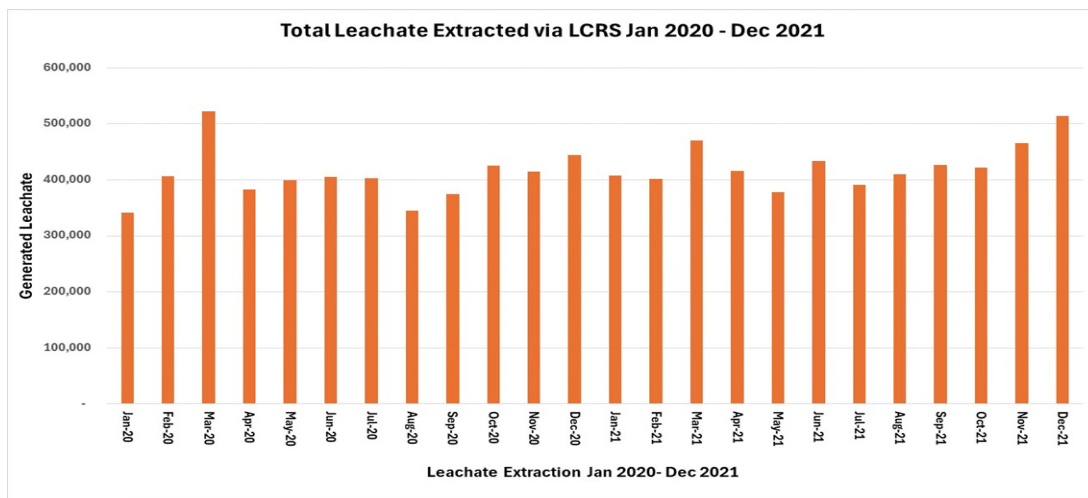


Figure 8 - Historic typical quantity of leachate removed through the LCRS.

LEACHATE IN ADDITION TO THE LCRS

In January 2022, the leachate removal rate began to increase above the historic LCRS baseline (See Figure 9). In the following 12-18 months, leachate extraction quantities increased exponentially, except for 2 months (February and March 2024) when the pumps were temporarily shut down. In the first half of 2024, leachate flow rates appeared to plateau before again increasing for the next 12 months. Finally, in mid-2025, leachate flows appeared to peak, with the highest month being April 2025. From that point, leachate flow rates have generally decreased, except for some individual months that showed a short-term increase. The liquid extraction rates have been impacted in part due to limitations in pump and infrastructure capacity to handle the extracted leachate. Improvements are ongoing, as described in the weekly pump installation and operation updates submitted to SCAQMD pursuant to Condition 65 of the Stipulated Order.

The slowing in the rate of leachate extraction continued from May 2025 into early 2026. Recently, April 2026 and May 2026 show a slight increase in leachate production. Likely this is due to CCL reactivating more pumps.

We believe some of this variation in monthly leachate extraction is related to portions of the leachate pumping system being down during installation of the EVOH.

We also expect some variation may be due to the temporary limitations associated with offsite disposal options. For a period of time, CCL was forced to slow pumping in certain areas because the onsite storage tanks were at capacity and there was inadequate disposal capacity to continue pumping. At this time, offsite disposal options are sufficient to handle all extracted liquids; however, Chiquita continues to pursue additional offsite disposal options to increase its offsite disposal capacity.

Some of the variability may also be due to increased pump production within the Group A and Group B areas.

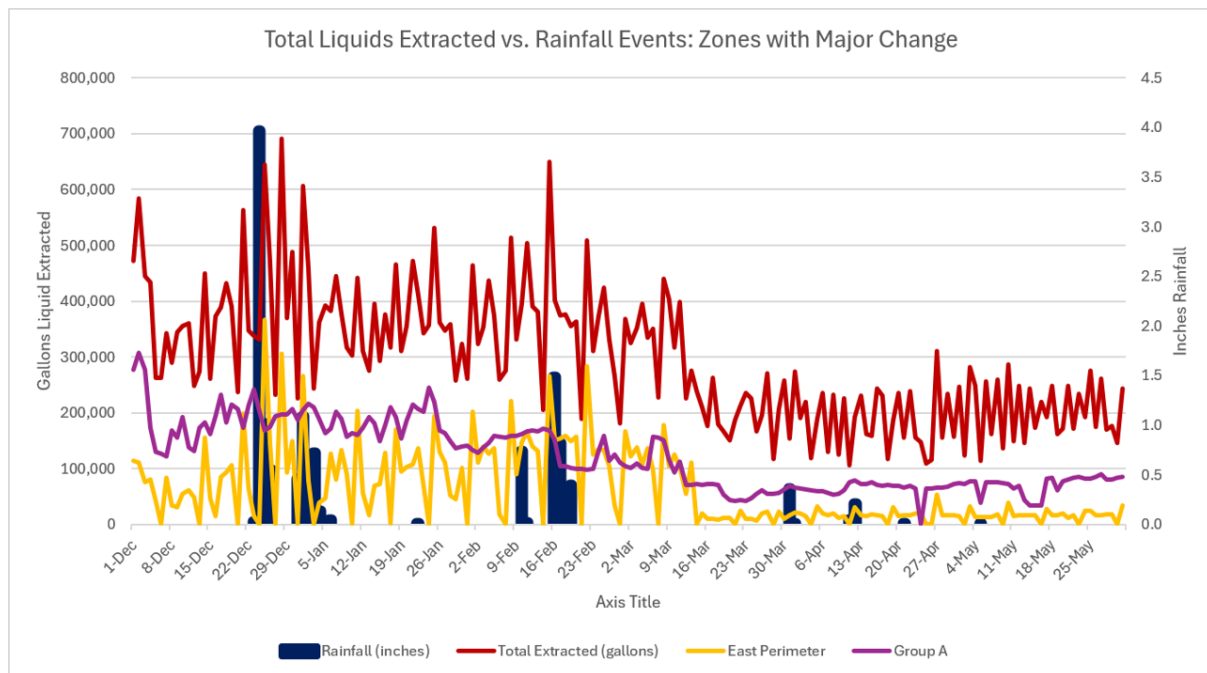


Figure 10 - Leachate Extraction Rates vs. Precipitation Dec2025 – May 2026

Finally, variations in rainfall appears to have some impact on leachate extration rates. The effects are shown in this chart.

SUMMARY

The most recent data, as set forth in this report, indicates that there are 1,053,400,506 gallons of liquid within the Reaction Mitigation Area and the impacted waste mass around the reaction. Of that, we estimate that perhaps 732,845,584 gallons will be retained after decomposition.

That means at least 320,554,922 gallons could potentially be liberated. This amount is in addition to the baseline leachate extraction amount that is typically handled through the LCRS, which serves the entire landfill. Leachate removal records indicate that through May 2026, CCL has extracted 203,194,782 gallons of leachate above the historic LCRS baseline of approximately 5 million gallons per year.

Accounting for the additional moisture that has been released from the slowing reaction since the previous report, and the quantity that has been removed through May 2026, we expect the removal of the remaining 117,360,140 gallons of liberated liquid from in and around the Reaction Mitigation Area may take several years. Based on the most recent extraction rates and continued increases in the number and production of pumps and expanded infrastructure, we estimate that 2026 or 2027 will likely see the peak of liquid extraction.

The accuracy of the model, in terms of tracking the liquid generation rate, will improve as additional site data is obtained. Of specific value will be additional well logs, liquid levels, and spatial data within and adjacent to the reaction area, particularly from the Lorentz pumps.

The above-listed data should be monitored over time to determine whether these liquid generation rate variables (i.e., settlement, leachate volumes, etc.) have indeed peaked and continue to decline. We believe that semi-annual updates are sufficient to track and report those changes. The next semi-annual report will be submitted in January 2027.

CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC [FACILITY ID No. 119219] – EXHIBIT B TO DECLARATION OF NEAL BOLTON, P.E.

West Toe Buttress Project Progression



5/13/2026



6/13/2026

West Toe Buttress Project Progression



7/15/2026



8/19/2026

West Toe Buttress Project Progression



9/2/2026



10/14/2026

CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC [FACILITY ID No. 119219] – EXHIBIT C TO DECLARATION OF NEAL BOLTON, P.E.

From: WILLIAM.HALEY@WasteConnections.com
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 9:06 PM
To: Baitong Chen; Christina Ojeda; Nathaniel Dickel
Cc: Bryan Martinez; Sarah Phillips; Matt Breuer
Subject: CCL: South Coast AQMD v. Chiquita Canyon, LLC (Case No. 6177-4) – Condition 27(f)(i)
Attachments: Clean SOPs.zip; Redline SOPs.zip

All,

In accordance with Condition 27(f)(i) of the Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4, Chiquita Canyon, LLC submits for South Coast AQMD review and approval the attached revised standard operating procedures developed under Condition 27(f) that include instructions applicable to the leachate tank farms installed on site, in accordance with industry standards and best management practices, including:

- Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms
- Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump
- Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7
- Truck Valve Tagging
- Tank Filling (new)
- AMT/Gorma-Rupp Stainless Steel Electric Pump (new)
- Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning (new)

Thank you,

Bill Haley

Sr. Project Engineer

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Waste Connections | 29201 Henry Mayo Dr. | Castaic, CA 91384

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SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using vacuum tankers in tank farm facility.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☐
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• Safety Toe Shoes• Gas Meter• FR Clothing (High Viz)• Respirator (if applicable)• Chemical Gloves• Safety Glasses					

1. Purpose

This SOP outlines the safe and efficient procedure for loading leachate into a tanker truck using a vacuum system within a tank farm while ensuring compliance and worker safety. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting of the tank farm area.

2. Scope

Applicable to all personnel involved in leachate transfer operations using vacuum tankers at the tank farm facility.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – Wear appropriate PPE, monitor the process, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, and inspect and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** leave the vacuum system unattended during loading.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between the Tank Farm Technician and the Tanker Driver.
- Avoid direct contact with leachate.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement to the supervisor on duty immediately.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment & Materials

- Vacuum pump system
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Flow meter
- Drip pans and absorbents
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby
- Valve tags

6. Pre-Loading Checks

6.1 Inspection of Equipment

- Inspect the **tanker, vacuum pump, and hoses** for leaks, wear, or damage.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in **good working condition**.
- Verify that the **vacuum system** is functioning properly.

6.2 Site Preparation

- A tanker truck will enter the tank farm area and be positioned on a level, designated loading area. The Tank Farm Technician will verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm Tanker Driver is wearing the required PPE.
- Tank Farm Technicians will place dip pans and buckets under all potential spill points.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

7. Loading Procedure

7.1 Connecting the System

- Ensure tanker truck is properly grounded (if required).
- Tank Farm Technician will hand over hose to Tanker Driver.
- Tank Farm Technician will verify **hose clamps and fittings** are tight.
- Tank Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to connect hose to tanker, and Tank Farm Technician will verify it is properly connected.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Gatekeeper will verify the designated leachate tank loading port is connected.

7.2 Vacuum Loading Process

- Ensure correct pulling valves are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure flowmeter is zeroed out and/or level stick is provided.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to open valve on truck.
- Tank Farm Technician will open valve to approved/verified tank.
- Gatekeeper and Tank Farm Technician monitor the **flow rate and pressure** to prevent overloading.
- Maintain **constant communication** with Tanker Driver/personnel during loading.

7.3 Completion of Loading

- Once calculated gallons are achieved, Tanker Driver will be instructed to shut off truck valve.
- Tank Farm Technician will close the ball valve, and Tanker Driver will be instructed to clear the house between the valve and tanker by opening the bleeder.
- Tanker Driver will then be instructed to close valve and disengage PTO.
- Tank Farm Technician will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- Cap will be applied to the tanker and to the hose.
- All valves will be tagged on the tanker (reference to Tagging SOP).
- Top hatch of tanker will be verified sealed.
- The scrubbers will be verified empty.
- The truck will be released once all documentation is verified by Gatekeeper.

8. Post-Loading Actions

- Inspect **hoses and connections** for any leaks or defects.
- Clean up any **minor spills** using the spill kit.
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills or leaks occurred. If a spill or leak is identified, it must be reported immediately to CCL compliance staff.

9. Emergency Response Procedures

9.1 General Emergency Actions

In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:

- **Stop work** immediately and cease all transfer activities.
- Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.
- Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.
- Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.
- Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.
- Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.

9.2 Spill or Release Response

If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.
- Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
- Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
- Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
- Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
- Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

9.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

9.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- **Stop the transfer immediately.**
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

9.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

9.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

9.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



10. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**
- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by one or more of these plans.

SOP- CCL AMT/Gorma-Rupp Stainless Steel Electric Pump – Model 6212-98

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Electric pump used in fluid transfer applications.					
HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☐	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Electrical	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hart• FR Clothing• Safety Toe Shoes• Safety Glasses• High Visibility Vest• Chemical Gloves• 5 Gas Meter					

1. Purpose

This SOP outlines the correct procedure for the safe and efficient operation, inspection, and shutdown of the AMT 6212-98 Stainless Steel Electric Pump used in fluid transfer applications.

2. Scope

This SOP applies to all personnel operating or maintaining the 4" 15 HP stainless steel electric pump (Model 6212-98), rated at 620 GPM, 230/460V, 2-phase.

3. Responsibilities

- Operators must always follow this SOP.
- Maintenance personnel must perform inspections and repairs as needed.
- Supervisor - must ensure operators are trained and SOP is followed.

4. Equipment Details

Item	Specification
Model Number	6212-98
Flow Rate	620 GPM
Inlet/Outlet Size	4"
Horsepower	15 HP
Voltage	230/460V, 2-phase
Material	Stainless Steel
Pump Type	Self-Priming, Centrifugal

SOP- CCL AMT/Gorma-Rupp Stainless Steel Electric Pump – Model 6212-98

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



5. Safety Precautions

- **Never** operate pump dry.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.

6. Pre-Operation Inspection

1. Visual Inspection:

- Check for visible damage, leaks, or loose fittings.
- Inspect suction and discharge hoses/connections.

2. Electrical Check:

- Inspect power cord and plug for damage.

3. Fluid Check:

- Ensure the pump casing is filled with liquid to aid in priming.
- Do **not** run the pump dry.

7. Start- Up Procedure

1. Instruct driver to uncap scrubber, uncap exhaust and open valve, and set the truck trailer pump to Neutral.
2. Bleed hose of pressure from the bleeder on outlet on the pump for driver to uncap hose and hook up to the inlet valve on the trailer.
3. Turn on generator internal power switch, then the green button to power up generator.
4. Instruct driver to open the valve on trailer fully, then ¼ crack valves at discharge end of pump and load out rack while simultaneously powering pump with ON switch at the panel and knob to 20-40%.
5. Once pump has vacuum and positive flow achieved on Mag Meter, instruct driver to fully open discharge & load out rack valve and turn knob to 70-80%.

6. Monitor Startup:

- Ensure suction is drawing and discharge flow is smooth.
- Watch mag meter for proper flow reading.
- Listen for unusual sounds (cavitation, vibration, knocking).

7. Check Flow:

- Confirm that flow rate meets operational requirements (250-300 GPM target).

8. Operation Guidelines

- Do **not** run dry - this can damage mechanical seals and impeller.
- Monitor pressure and flow rate periodically.
- Do not exceed rated voltage or current.
- If abnormal noise or vibration occurs, shut down immediately.

SOP- CCL AMT/Gorma-Rupp Stainless Steel Electric Pump – Model 6212-98

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



9. Shutdown Procedure

1. Turn off motor at control panel.
2. Close ball valve at the load out rack and discharge valve on pump.
3. Hook up air hose to bleeder, then turn on compressor.
4. Apply air until hose is clear of liquid and instruct driver to close the truck valve.
5. Use bleeder on outlet of the pump to relief pressure.
6. Once bleed is complete, instruct driver to disconnect hose and cap.
7. Conduct final walk around of trailer/ truck to tag out all potential leak points.
8. Ensure all power is turned off and locked out, if maintenance is needed.
9. Allow pump to cool if recently in use.

10. Maintenance

Task	Frequency	Notes
Visual inspection	Daily	Before and after each use
Lubricate bearings	As per manual	Use manufacturer-recommended grease
Clean strainer/filters	Weekly or as needed	Prevent clogs and maintain flow
Inspect seals & gaskets	Monthly	Replace if signs of wear or leakage
Motor inspection	Quarterly	Check for overheating or electrical wear

11. Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
No suction	Pump not primed	Fill casing with fluid
Low flow rate	Clogged suction/discharge line	Clean lines
Excessive vibration	Worn impeller or bearing	Inspect/replace components
Overheating motor	Voltage mismatch, overload	Verify voltage, check amperage
Leaks	Damaged seals or fittings	Replace seals, tighten fittings
Unable to prime pump	Lack of vacuum	Instruct driver to engage PTO until flow is achieved

SOP- CCL AMT/Gorma-Rupp Stainless Steel Electric Pump – Model 6212-98

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



12. Lockout/Tagout Procedure

Before performing any service or maintenance:

1. Disconnect pump from power source.
2. Apply lockout/tagout device on electrical disconnect.
3. Verify de-energization before working on the pump.

13. Emergency Procedure

In case of pump failure, fluid leak, or electrical fault:

1. Shut down the pump immediately.
2. Isolate power at the breaker.
3. Notify supervisor.
4. Follow CCL emergency protocol.

Any leaks, releases, or spills shall be addressed immediately in accordance with site spill response procedures.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using electric pump into tankers in tank farm facility.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☐	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Hat • Blackline 5 Gas Meter • Safety Toe Shoes • FR Clothing (High Viz) • Respirator (if applicable) • Chemical Gloves • Safety Glasses 					

1. Purpose

This SOP outlines the safe and efficient procedure for loading leachate into a tanker truck using an electric pump system within a tank farm while ensuring compliance and worker safety. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting of the tank farm area.

2. Scope

Applicable to all personnel involved in leachate transfer operations using a stainless steel electric pump into tankers at the tank farm facility.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – Wear appropriate PPE, monitor the pump process, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, and inspect and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** operate pump dry.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between Tank Farm Technician and Tanker Driver.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Avoid direct contact with leachate.
- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement immediately to the supervisor on duty.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment Details & Materials

- Stainless steel pump system
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Mag meter
- Drip pans, containing absorbent
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Valve tags
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby

6. Pre-Operation of Electric Pump Inspection

1. Visual Inspection:

- The Tank Farm Technician will:
 - o Check for visible damage, leaks, or loose fittings; and
 - o Inspect suction and discharge hoses/connections.

2. Electrical Check:

- The Tank Farm Technician will inspect power cord and plug for damage.

3. Fluid Check:

- The Tank Farm Technician will ensure the pump casing is filled with liquid to aid in priming.
- Do not run the pump dry.

7. Start-Up Procedure of Electric Pump

1. Prime the pump:

- Fill pump casing with liquid through the fill port if not already primed.
- Check that the suction line is submerged and free of air leaks.

2. Power On:

- Turn on the disconnect switch or breaker.
- Start the pump using the control panel or motor starter.

3. Monitor Startup:

- Ensure suction is drawing and discharge flow is smooth.
- Watch (meter) for proper reading.
- Listen for unusual sounds (cavitation, vibration, knocking, etc.).

4. Check Flow:

- Confirm that flow rate meets operational requirements (200-300 GPM target).

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



8. Pre-Loading Checks

8.1 Inspection of Equipment

- Inspect the **tanker, electric pump, and hoses** for leaks, wear, or damage.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in **good, working condition**.
- Verify that the **electric pump system** is functioning properly.

8.2 Site Preparation

- All tanker trucks will enter tank farm area guided by tank farm staff and be assigned a designated loading area. Tank Farm Technician will walk the line and verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm Tanker Driver is wearing the required PPE.
- Tank Farm Technicians will place drip pans under all potential spill points.
- Tanker Driver will apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

9. Loading Procedure

9.1 Connecting the System

- Ensure tanker truck is properly grounded.
- Tank Farm Technician will hand over hose to Tanker Driver.
- Tank Farm Technician will verify **hose clamps and fittings** are tight.
- Tank Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and will bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to connect hose to the tanker, and Tank Farm Technician will verify it is properly connected.
- Gatekeeper will verify the designated leachate tank loading port is connected.

9.2 Electric Pump Loading Process

- Ensure correct pulling valves are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure the mag meter is zeroed out.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to uncap all exhaust points and scrubber.
- If applicable, Tanker Driver will be instructed to open internal/external valves and inlet valve.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to open valve on truck.
- Tank Farm Technician will open valve to approved/verified tank.
- Tank Farm Technician will monitor the **flow rate and pressure** to prevent overloading.
- Maintain **constant communication** with Tanker Driver/personnel during loading to ensure that the Tanker Driver and personnel are aware of changes in equipment and liquid transfer status.

If pump loses prime due to tank being emptied, refer to Section 7.1 Start-Up Procedure

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



9.3 Completion of Loading

- Once calculated gallons are achieved, the Tanker Driver will be instructed to signal cut off and maintain valve open while the Tank Farm Technician pushes compressed air between ball valve housing and tanker.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to then close trailer inlet valve, and Tank Farm Technician will release pressure from the housing between ball valve and tanker with bleeder.
- Tank Farm Technician will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- Confirm that the Tanker Driver has applied the cap to the tanker and the hose.
- Confirm that the Tanker Driver has tagged all required tanker valves (see Truck Valve Tagging SOP for additional details).
- Ensure that the Tanker Driver has closed the top hatch and verified the closure.
- Confirm that the scrubbers are verified empty by the Tanker Driver and perform walk around with Gatekeeper per Truck Valve Tagging SOP.
- The truck is released once all documentation is verified by Gatekeeper.

9.4 Overweight Truck

- When loading trailers with PTO and the truck is overweight, excessive liquid needs to be pushed back with PTO pressure.
- Determine how much liquid needs to be pulled out in order to determine how much liquid needs to be pushed back based on the total weight and PSI of the truck.
- Check the level on the tank will be pushing back into.
- If hose is hooked up to pump, the check valve will not allow liquid to push back (hoses would need to be reversed).
- If pushing back directly into manifold, hook the truck/trailer back to manifold.
- Once hooked up, both tank and manifold valves can be opened.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to relieve all vacuum and air from trailer.
- Tanker Driver will then be instructed to adjust lever over to pressure (before Tanker Driver engages PTO, Tanker Driver will be instructed to open trailer valve.)
- Once liquid has been pushed back, request Tanker Driver to relieve all pressure from trailer for vacuum to engage.

***Sometimes pressure is not needed. If tank is empty or low within the same bank, identify potential gravity feedback to tank.**

- Open tank valve, manifold valve, and trailer valve and confirm liquid is flowing back into tank.

10. Post-Loading Actions

- Turn off motor at control panel.
- Inspect for physical damage to hoses, pipes, and tanks, such as cracks, any exposures of reinforcements, damaged gaskets, and corroded or cracked fittings.
- Clean up any **minor spills or leaks** using the spill/leak kit.
- Follow any reporting requirements as outlined in Section 14.
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills or leaks occurred. If a spill or leak is identified, it must be reported immediately.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



11. Emergency Response Procedures
11.1 General Emergency Actions
In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop work immediately and cease all transfer activities.• Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.• Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.• Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.• Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.• Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.
11.2 Spill or Release Response
If a spill, leak, or release occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.• Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.• Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).• Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.• Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.• Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.• Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.
11.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard
In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.• Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.• Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.• Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.
11.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials
If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.• Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.• Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.• Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.• Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.
11.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control
If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop the transfer immediately.• Isolate defective equipment.• Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.• Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.• Resume operations only after inspection and approval.
11.6 Evacuation Procedures
If evacuation is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.• Maintain accountability of all personnel.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

11.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

11.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented.
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

12. Pump Emergency Procedure

In case of pump failure, fluid leak, or electrical fault:

- Shut down the pump immediately.
- Notify supervisor.
- Supervisor will notify Barney's Electrical to isolate power at the breaker.
- Activate the spill response plan, if necessary.
- Evacuate the area, if necessary.

13. Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
No suction	Pump not primed	Fill casing with fluid
Low flow rate	Clogged suction/discharge line	Clean lines
Excessive vibration	Worn impeller or bearing	Inspect/replace components
Overheating motor (Barney's Electrical will be notified)	Voltage mismatch, overload	Verify voltage, check amperage
Leaks	Damaged seals or fittings	Replace seals, tighten fittings

14. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, *Spill Response Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by one or more of these plans.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 6 07/09/2026



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using trailer pump.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☒	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• Safety Toe Shoes• 5 Gas Meter• FR Clothing (High Viz)• Respirator (if applicable)• Chemical Gloves• Safety Glasses					

1. Purpose

This SOP provides a standardized, safe, and efficient procedure for transferring leachate to a tanker truck using a pump-based system equipped with vacuum. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting.

2. Scope

This SOP applies to all trained Chiquita Canyon Landfill personnel and authorized contractors involved in leachate tanker filling operations using the trailer vacuum pump system in a tank farm transfer station.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – Wear appropriate PPE, monitor the process, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures and inspect and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** leave the vacuum system unattended during loading.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between the Tank Farm Technician and the Tanker Driver.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 6 07/09/2026



- Avoid direct contact with leachate.
- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement to the supervisor on duty immediately.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment & Materials

- Transfer pump (diesel-powered)
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Flow meter
- Drip pans and absorbents
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby
- Valve tags

6. Procedure

6.1 Pre-Filling Checks

- Inspect all hoses, couplings, and the pump for leaks, damage, or wear.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in good, working condition.
- Ensure pump has sufficient fuel (diesel).
- All tanker trucks will enter tank farm area guided by tank farm staff and be assigned a designated loading area. The Tank Farm Technician will walk the line and verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm the Tanker Driver is wearing all required PPE.
- Tank Farm Technicians will place drip pans and buckets under all potential spill points. Tanker Driver will be instructed to apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

6.2 Hose Setup

- The Tank Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- The Tanker Driver will be instructed to properly connect and secure the hose to his tanker from the designated loading area.
- The Gatekeeper will verify the correct tank is being pulled from.
- Ensure correct pulling valves are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure flowmeter is zeroed out or level stick is provided.
- Ensure additional manifold poly valves are in the closed position before opening the correct poly valves and tank.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

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Rev 6 07/09/2026



- The Tank Farm Technician will open the approved/verified tank outlet valve and the manifold poly valves.
- Connect discharge hose from the pump's outlet to the tanker's intake valve.
- Secure all connections using proper clamps or camlocks.
- The Tanker Driver will be instructed to open the valve on the tanker truck.
- The Tank Farm Technician will open the ball valve at the designated loading area.
- If applicable, bond/ground hoses to avoid static discharge.

6.3 Pump Operations and Filling

- The Tanker Driver's pump must be in neutral, the exhaust valve must be opened and the Tank Farm Technician must verify that the exhaust has been uncapped and opened to allow trailer to breathe.
- The Tank Farm Technician will start/prime pump, increase RPMs to 1,400.
- Transfer process begins from pump to tanker to calculated volume.
- Monitor the flow and listen for unusual sounds or leaks.
- Stay near the pump and truck throughout the operation.
- Monitor fill level using mag meter, sight gauge, or level stick.
- As tanker approaches the calculated volume, pump will be idled down to 900 RPMs.
- Once total gallons are achieved, the Tanker Driver will be instructed to signal the Tank Farm Technician to cut off flow and close the load out ball valve.

6.4 Completion and Shutdown

- Once calculated gallons are achieved, the trailer pump will be shut off and the load out ball valve at the designated load out area will be closed.
- The Tank Farm Technician will turn on the compressor and apply air to clear the hose from the pump to the tanker.
- Once the hose is clear, the Tanker Driver will be instructed to close the truck valve, and the Tank Farm Technician will also stop supplying air and close the tank valve.
- The Tank Farm Technician will then shut off the compressor and bleed off the remaining air left in the air hose. The Tank Farm Technician will then bleed air from the loading hose passed the check valve and verify and confirm the hose is empty and pressure has been relieved.
- The Tank Farm Technician will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- Confirm that the Tanker Driver has applied the cap to the tanker and hose.
- Confirm that the Tanker Driver has tagged all required tanker valves (see Valve Tagging SOP for additional details).
- Ensure the Tanker Driver has closed the top hatch and verified the closure.
- Confirm that the scrubbers are verified empty by the Tanker Driver and perform walk around with Gatekeeper per Truck Valve Tagging SOP.
- Truck is released once all paperwork is verified by Gatekeeper.
- The Tank Farm Technician will close the manifold poly valves and tank outlet valve.

6.5 Overweight Trucks

- When loading with pump and truck is overweight, liquid needs to be pushed back into the tank that it was pulled from.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

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Rev 6 07/09/2026



- Reverse hoses on pump inlets.
- Hook up trailer to pump and manifold.
- Calculate how much weight is needed to pull off trailer.
- Before turning on pump, tank valve and manifold valves should be in the open position.
- Once pump is turned **ON** to push back at **900 RPM**, instruct Tanker Driver to open valve.
- Once push back time has been achieved, Tank Farm Technician will turn off pump and close all valves.
- Confirm air hose is connected to **outlet bleeder**. Tanker Driver will be instructed to open valve to push residual liquid still in the hose into trailer.
- Once hose is clear, Tanker Driver will be instructed to close valve.
- Tank Farm Technician will bleed pressure from hose before disconnecting.
- Valve will be capped and tagged.
- Always conduct a final walk through around the entire truck to ensure everything is good for any issues that might arise.

Transfer truck or next truck in line going to same facility to pull liquid off a truck:

- Tank farm staff must guide all trucks to staging area.
- Set up trays under potential spill points.
- Hook up hose to overweight truck.
- Stage transfer truck next to overweight truck and hook up other end of hose to transfer truck.
- Have transfer truck build vacuum (**10 in vacuum**).
- Overweight trailer exhaust valve needs to be open.
- Calculate how much weight to pull off (every min. will take off **(2,000-2500 lbs.)**)
- Once transfer truck has enough vacuum, overweight truck and transfer truck will open valves at the same time and the timer starts.
- Once time has been achieved, driver in overweight truck will be instructed to close truck valve and open truck bleeder to empty liquid in hose.
- Both ends can now be disconnected, final walk around can be conducted, and truck can be tagged out.

7. Post- Operations

- Inspect for physical damage to hoses, pipes, and tanks, such as cracks, any exposures of reinforcements, damaged gaskets, and corroded or cracked fittings.
- Clean up any **minor spills** using the spill kit.
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills occurred.
- If a spill is identified, it must be reported immediately to CCL staff.

8. Emergency Response Procedures

8.1 General Emergency Actions

In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:

- **Stop work** immediately and cease all transfer activities.
- Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 6 07/09/2026



- Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.
- Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.
- Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.
- Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.

8.2 Spill or Release Response

If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.
- Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
- Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
- Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
- Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
- Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

8.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

8.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials

If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances:

- Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.
- Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.
- Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.
- Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.
- Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.

8.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- **Stop the transfer immediately.**
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

8.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management

8.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 6 07/09/2026



- Location
- Type of emergency
- Any injuries or hazards present
- Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

8.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

9. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**
- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by one or more of these plans.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Non-entry single-rinse cleaning operations for 20,000-gallon horizontal frac tanks utilizing external pressure washing through designated front or side manways only. Under no circumstances shall personnel physically enter the tank while performing this procedure. Any tank entry activities require a separate Confined Space Entry Permit.					
HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold Stress	☒	Chemical Splash / Vapors	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☒	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
	Confined Space	☒	Atmospheric Exposure	☒		
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• 5 Gas Meter• Safety Toe Boots• FR High-Visibility Clothing• Safety Glasses with Side Shields• Face Shield (during pressure washing)• Chemical-Resistant Gloves• Hearing Protection (if applicable)• Tyvek or Chemical Resistant Suit (if required)• Respiratory Protection (if required by atmospheric conditions or supervisor direction)					

1. Purpose

This SOP establishes the standardized requirements and safe work practices for the single-rinse, non-entry cleaning method used on 20,000-gallon horizontal frac tanks. This procedure is intended to rinse and pressure wash the interior surfaces from outside the tank only, utilizing an open front, top, or side manway without any authorized personnel entering the tank.

2. Scope

This SOP applies to all trained Chiquita Canyon Landfill personnel and authorized contractors involved in non-entry single-rinse tank cleaning operations on 20,000-gallon horizontal frac tanks. This SOP does not apply to tank cleaning jobs that require confined space entry, rescue setup, or internal manual cleaning. Under no circumstances shall personnel physically enter the tank while performing this procedure. Those jobs shall be performed under the separate confined-space tank cleaning procedure.

3. Responsibilities

Site Supervisor – Ensures the correct cleaning method is selected, verifies the tank is isolated, out of service and safe to open, confirms required PPE and equipment are available prior to work, and has authority to stop work if unsafe conditions arise.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



Tank Farm Personnel – Assists with tank isolation, operational verification, work area preparation, and coordination with the cleaning crew. Verifies the designated tank is out of service prior to beginning cleaning operations. Supports spill prevention and operational safety throughout the entire tank rinsing process.

Cleaning Crew Technician / Operator – Verifies isolation of the tank, assists with opening the manway, operates or assists with the rinse process from outside the tank, and reports unsafe conditions immediately.

Water Truck/Support Personnel – Provides controlled utility water supply to support non-entry tank rinsing operations, assists with hose connections and equipment staging, and maintains housekeeping and safe work conditions throughout the cleaning process.

Safety Officer / Competent Person (if applicable) – Reviews hazards, verifies controls, and confirms that the work remains a non-entry cleaning job.

4. Safety Precautions

4.1 General Safety Precautions

- All personnel must always follow this SOP and site-specific safety policies.
- Only authorized and trained personnel are permitted to perform tank cleaning operations.
- Maintain situational awareness and stop work if unsafe conditions arise.
- Follow **Stop-Work Authority** expectations without hesitation.
- No personnel shall enter the tank at any time while performing this SOP.
- Any cleaning activities requiring tank entry shall be performed under a separate confined-space entry procedure and permit system.
- Atmospheric conditions around the work area shall be monitored when conditions warrant, particularly during opening of tank manways or active rinsing operations.
- If hazardous atmospheric conditions, uncontrolled spills, equipment failure, or unsafe working conditions develop, work shall immediately stop and supervisor or management shall be notified.
- Personnel shall avoid direct exposure to vapors released during cleaning operations.
- High-pressure spray shall never be directed toward personnel.
- Housekeeping throughout the work area shall be maintained to minimize slips, trips, and fall hazards.

5. Procedure

5.1 Pre-Job Coordination

- Tank Cleaning Crew and their support will report to designated Chiquita Canyon Landfill personnel prior to beginning work activities.
- A pre-job safety briefing will be conducted prior to beginning cleaning operations.
- Cleaning team will review and discuss:
 - Scope of work
 - Potential hazards
 - Communication methods
 - Emergency procedures
 - Stop-Work authority expectations

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



5.2 Tank Verification and Isolation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the duty of Tank Farm Personnel to verify the tank is removed from active service prior to cleaning.• All transfer operations connected to the tank will be stopped before beginning rinsing activities.• Associated valves will be verified in the correct position to prevent unintended liquid transfer.• Only appropriate tank lids/manways designated for cleaning access will be opened as necessary for the non-entry cleaning process.
5.2.1 Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All applicable valves, transfer lines, pumps, and associated energy sources connected to the tank will be isolated prior to beginning cleaning operations.• Lockout/tagout steps will be performed in accordance with the facility's LOTO procedure.• Verification of isolation will be completed prior to opening designated tank manways or beginning rinsing operations.• Only authorized personnel may apply or remove locks/tags.
5.3 Equipment Inspection and Setup
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressure washing equipment, hoses, fittings, and water supply connections will be inspected prior to use. See below photo.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Water truck and cleaning equipment will be positioned in a safe and stable location. See below photo.



- Spill kits, absorbents, drip pans, and containment materials will be accessible near the work area.
- Barricades or cones will be placed as necessary to control access to the work area.
- All hoses will be routed and secured to minimize trip hazards and accidental movement.

5.4 Atmospheric Monitoring and Area Safety

- A calibrated 4-gas or 5-gas monitor will be always worn before, during, and after tank cleaning operations. Atmospheric monitoring performed during the execution of this SOP is intended for area hazard awareness only and does not authorize confined space entry.
- Hazardous vapors and unsafe atmospheric conditions will be constantly monitored around open manways and during active rinsing operations. If any unsafe conditions arise, immediately stop and notify supervisor.

5.5 Non-Entry Single Rinse Cleaning Operations

- Pressure washing will be exclusively performed externally through a designated top, front or side manway while remaining outside of the tank during the duration of all cleaning operations.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Cleaning crew will maintain a controlled stance and secure grip while operating pressure washing equipment. See below photo.



- Rinsing operations will begin from upper interior surfaces and progress downward to assist with removal of residual material and contaminants.
- Tank cleaning crew will maintain communications throughout cleaning activities.
- Any overspray, spills, splash-back, or uncontrolled discharge will be reported within 15 minutes of occurring.

5.6 Rinse Water and Residual Management

- Rinse water generated during cleaning operations will remain contained within the designated tank system or approved containment area.
- Tank Farm Personnel will coordinate with the cleaning crew on the management of rinse liquids and residual material.
- Residual liquids, solids or materials removed during cleaning operations will be managed using approved containment systems, dewatering practices, or vacuum removal methods in accordance with facility requirements and applicable environmental regulations.
- Dewatering methods may include geotextile filtration systems, containment bins, vacuum removal, or other approved management practices depending on material characteristics and operational conditions present.
- Any leaks, releases, or spills will be addressed immediately in accordance with site spill response procedures.

5.7 Post Cleaning Inspection and Demobilization

- Clean up crew, along with Tank Farm Personnel will visually inspect the tank and surrounding work area.
- QA/QC will be performed on equipment, hoses, and fittings used for the tank cleaning operation.
- Tank lids and manways will be secured following completion of operations.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Equipment and support vehicles will be removed in a safe and orderly manner.
- All spill containment materials, absorbents, and waste generated during cleaning operations will be properly collected and disposed of.
- Barricades and temporary work area controls may be removed once operations are complete and the area is deemed safe.
- All tools, hoses, fittings, and support equipment will be accounted for to rectify the workspace used.

5.8 Tank Return to Service

- Tank Farm Personnel will verify the tank, associated valves, and connections are returned to the proper operational configuration prior to placing the tank back into service.
- Tank lids, manways, and fittings will be confirmed closed and secured.
- Any temporary barricades, locks, tags, or controls used during cleaning operations may only be removed after the area is deemed safe.
- The completed tank will undergo final inspection activities, including QA/QC verification, water and/or pressure testing, and a complete operational readiness review prior to being returned to service.
- All required operational and compliance documentation will be completed and submitted in accordance with site recordkeeping procedures prior to returning the tank to active status.

6. Documentation and Recordkeeping

6.1 Cleaning Activity Documentation

- Record tank cleaned, date, personnel involved, and completion status

6.2 Incident and Spill Documentation

- Record spills, releases, equipment failures, and abnormal conditions.

6.3 Contractor and Inspection Records

- Maintain applicable contractor documentation, inspection records, and supporting operational notes when required.

7. Emergency Response Procedures

7.1 Immediate Emergency Actions

- Stop work immediately and secure equipment.
- Alert all personnel in the area using radio or verbal communication.
- Notify Site Supervisor and Safety Manager immediately.
- Isolate hazards if safe to do so and keep unauthorized personnel away from the area.

7.2 Spill or Release Response

- Shut off source if it can be done safely.
- Activate spill containment measures (spill kits, absorbents, berms).
- Prevent migration to storm drains, soil, or water sources.
- Notify:
 - Site Supervisor
 - Environmental/Safety personnel
- Follow site spill response procedures and reporting requirements.
- Large releases require immediate escalation and potential evacuation.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



7.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop all operations immediately.• Shut down ignition sources (equipment, engines) if safe.• Evacuate to designated muster point.• Contact emergency services (911) and site emergency contacts.• Do not re-enter until cleared by emergency responders.
7.4 Hazardous Atmosphere / Gas Detection Alarm
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If gas monitor alarms:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop work immediately.• Evacuate upwind to a safe location.• Do not resume work until:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atmosphere is tested.• Area is deemed safe by a Competent Person.
7.5 Exposure to Hazardous Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin/Eye Contact:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flush immediately using eyewash or emergency shower.• Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.• Inhalation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air immediately.• Ingestion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.• Notify Site Supervisor and seek medical attention immediately.• Reference Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for specific chemicals
7.6 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depressurize system.• Shut down equipment.• Isolate defective equipment.• Tag as Out of Service.• Notify Site Supervisor before any restart.
7.7 Personnel Injury
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop work and assess scene for safety.• Provide first aid within level of training.• Contact:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Supervisor• Emergency services if needed• Do not move injured personnel unless:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is an immediate life-threatening hazard.• Maintain incident scene for investigation if applicable.
7.8 Evacuation Procedures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upon evacuation order:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cease operations immediately.• Proceed to designated muster point.• Site Supervisor will:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct headcount/accountability.

SOP-Non-Entry Single Rinse Tank Cleaning

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Report missing personnel.
- Remain at muster point until **released by Site Supervisor or emergency responders.**

7.9 Emergency Communication

During emergencies, all communications must include:

- Exact **location**
- Type of incident
- Number of personnel involved
- Known hazards

Radio Protocol:

- Keep transmissions **clear and concise.**
- Avoid unnecessary traffic.
- Use designated emergency channels if applicable.

7.10 Incident Reporting

All incidents must be documented, including:

- Date and time
- Personnel involved
- Description of event
- Root cause (if known)
- Corrective actions taken

Reports must be submitted per **company policy and regulatory requirements.**

8. Revision Log

Revised on 5/19/26 by Safety: Louis Vargas

Additional Sections were included:

7.4 Hazardous Atmosphere / Gas Detection Alarm

- If gas monitor alarms:
 - Stop work immediately
 - Evacuate upwind to a safe location
- Do not resume work until:
 - Atmosphere is tested
 - Area is deemed safe by a competent person

7.7 Personnel Injury

- Stop work and assess scene for safety
- Provide first aid within level of training
- Contact:
 - Supervisor
 - Emergency services if needed
- Do not move injured personnel unless:
 - There is an immediate life-threatening hazard
- Maintain incident scene for investigation if applicable

SOP Tank Filling

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas
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TASK	Tank filling operations, level verification, active fill monitoring, cross-checking field and remote readings, fill shutdown, documentation, and response to abnormal conditions.					
HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☒	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• 5 Gas Meter• Safety Toe Shoes• FR Clothing (High Vis)• Safety Glasses• Chemical Gloves					

1. Purpose

This SOP establishes standardized requirements for routine tank filling operations, level verification, overfill prevention, and documentation. The procedure is intended to ensure tanks are filled in a controlled manner, physical tank conditions are verified, remote system data is cross-checked, and sufficient headspace is maintained to prevent spills or overfill conditions.

2. Scope

This SOP applies to facility employees and contractors involved in routine tank filling, tank level checks, transfer monitoring, and related documentation. It covers pre-fill verification, physical laser readings, cross-checking against the Wellaware Lift dashboard and WA Field app, active monitoring during transfer, maintaining approximately one foot of headspace, and response to discrepancies, leaks, or abnormal tank conditions.

3. Responsibilities

Tank Farm Supervisors - Wear appropriate PPE, verify the correct tank is selected, obtain and record the physical laser reading. Confirms the planned fill can be performed safely, ensures personnel follow procedure, verify discrepancies are resolved before continuing, and confirm headspace requirements are maintained.

Authorized Personnel - Cross-checks physical readings in the Wellaware Lift dashboard and WA Field app.

Tank Farm Personnel - Follow site instructions, use designated fill points and approved equipment, maintain communication during filling, and stop immediately when directed.

4. Safety Precautions

4.1 General Safety Precautions

- All personnel must follow this SOP and site-specific safety policies at all times.
- Only authorized and trained personnel are permitted to perform tank filling operations.
- Maintain situational awareness and stop work if unsafe conditions arise.
- Follow **Stop-Work Authority** expectations without hesitation.

5. Procedure

SOP Tank Filling

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Authorized By: Louis Vargas
Rev 1 07/09/2026



5.1 Pre-Fill Planning and Tank Verification
Before starting a tank fill, the operator must confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The correct tank has been selected for filling.• Estimated available capacity is sufficient for the planned volume.• The target fill limit and required headspace are understood before filling begins.• No conflicting transfer, isolation, or maintenance activity is in progress.• Required communication is established between all personnel involved in the fill.
5.2 Physical Tank Reading
Physically verify the tank condition before filling: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The assigned employee shall verify the tank is empty and confirm that all openings, valves, and potential release points are sealed and secured to eliminate the risk of unintended discharge.• Use the laser to obtain the current tank level reading.• Record the reading and confirm it appears reasonable for the selected tank.• If the physical reading cannot be obtained or appears unreliable, do not begin filling.
5.3 Remote System Cross-Check
Cross-check the physical reading against remote data before filling: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the Wellware dashboard (Lift) for the tank level, trend, and tank identification.• Review the WA Field app on the phone and confirm the same tank information is displayed.• Compare the physical laser reading with the remote readings and expected tank condition.• If the physical and remote data do not reasonably align, stop and notify the Tank Farm Supervisor before proceeding.
5.4 Equipment and Area Check
Confirm fill equipment and the work area are ready: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify hoses, valves, caps, gaskets, vents, and fill points are in acceptable condition.• Ensure secondary containment and spill response materials are available.• Confirm the transfer path and valve lineup are correct.• If any leak, damage, blockage, or unsafe condition is identified, STOP operations until corrected.
5.5 Active Filling Operations
During filling, the tank must be actively monitored: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begin transfer in a controlled manner and maintain communication with involved personnel. All transfer occurs on secondary containment/liner.• Monitor the tank physically and by remote indication during the fill.• Do not leave the operation unattended while product is actively being transferred.• Stop the fill immediately if the tank responds unexpectedly, a leak is observed, or the readings become inconsistent.
5.6 Fill End Point / Headspace Control
The fill must be stopped before the tank loses required headspace: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the physical laser reading as the primary field verification of tank level.

SOP Tank Filling

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Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Cross-check the reading to the Wellaware Lift dashboard and WA Field app during the approach to final level.
- Stop filling at approximately one foot of headspace, or sooner if site conditions require.
- Do not continue filling based only on estimated volume if actual readings indicate the tank is near limit.

5.7 Post-Fill Verification and Documentation

After filling is complete:

- Obtain and record the final physical laser reading.
- Confirm the final condition in the Wellaware Lift dashboard and WA Field app.
- Document start time, stop time, tank filled, beginning and ending readings, and any unusual observations.
- Secure valves, caps, and fittings and verify there is no evidence of leaks or overfill.

5.8 Shift Handoff / Ongoing Monitoring

When a fill is ongoing during personnel transition:

- A direct handoff must occur between the outgoing and incoming responsible personnel.
- The current tank level, remaining available capacity, and any abnormal observations must be communicated clearly.
- If a clear handoff cannot be completed, stop the fill until responsibility is reassigned.

5.9 Abnormal Conditions / Stop-Work Criteria

Stop work and notify Site Supervisor when any of the following occur:

- Physical laser reading and remote system data do not reasonably match.
- Tank level rises faster than expected or available capacity is uncertain.
- Leak, spill, venting issue, alarm, equipment failure, or loss of communication occurs.
- The tank approaches the headspace limit before the planned transfer is complete.

6. Exception Handling / Discrepancies

6.1 Reading Discrepancy

- If the physical laser reading, Wellaware Lift dashboard, and WA Field app do not reasonably agree, stop the fill or do not start the fill. Re-verify the tank, recheck the reading, and notify the Site Supervisor before proceeding.

6.2 Loss of Headspace / Approaching Overfill

- If the tank is approaching the allowable limit or one-foot headspace cannot be maintained, stop the transfer immediately, isolate the fill path as needed, and notify supervision for direction.

6.3 Spill, Leak, or Overflow During Filling

- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop filling, isolate the source if it can be done safely, deploy spill containment materials, notify the Tank Farm Supervisor, and document the incident and cleanup actions taken.

7. Emergency Response Procedures

SOP Tank Filling

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



7.1 General Emergency Actions
In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop work immediately and cease all transfer activities.• Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.• Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.• Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.• Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.• Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.
7.2 Spill or Release Response
If a spill, leak, or release occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.• Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.• Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).• Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.• Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.• Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.• Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.
7.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard
In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.• Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.• Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.• Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.
7.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials
If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.• Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.• Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.• Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.• Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.
7.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control
If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop the transfer immediately.• Isolate defective equipment.• Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.• Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.• Resume operations only after inspection and approval.
7.6 Evacuation Procedures
If evacuation is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.• Maintain accountability of all personnel.• Do not leave the site unless instructed.• Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

SOP Tank Filling

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



7.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
- Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

7.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
- Submit reports as per company policy.

8. Revision Log

4/1/26 Sections added:

- Section 4- Safety Precautions
 - Sub-section 4.1 General Safety Precautions
- Section 7- Emergency Response Procedures
 - Sub-section 7.1 General Emergency Actions
 - Sub-section 7.2 Spill or Release Response
 - Sub-section 7.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard
 - Sub-section 7.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials
 - Sub-section 7.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control
 - Sub-section 7.6 Evacuation Procedures
 - Sub-section 7.7 Communication Procedures
 - Sub-section 7.8 Incident Reporting

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Ensure all trucks valves are properly tagged and securely closed to complete the loading process, preventing leaks, spills, and contamination.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☐
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☐	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• Safety Toe Shoes• FR Clothing (High Viz)• Safety Glasses• Chemical Gloves					

1. Purpose

This SOP outlines how all truck valves should be properly tagged and securely closed to complete the loading process, preventing leaks, spills, and contamination.

2. Scope

This procedure applies to all transport trucks involved in loading operations, bulk liquid, and hazardous material.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** - Wear appropriate PPE, monitor the process, tag valves, instruct driver to ensure that tags are in place before departure, and inspect and maintain equipment before use.
- **Gatekeeper** -- Wear appropriate PPE, conduct walkthrough and maintain manifest documentation.
- **Truck Driver** - Confirm tags are in place before d
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** - Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.

4. Equipment & Materials

- Tug Tight Locking Tags (Red)

5. Tagging Procedure

5.1 Prep-Valve Tagging

- If top hatch has been opened during the filling process, confirm the Truck Driver has tightened all wing nuts on the hatches.

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



6. Initiation of Walkthrough

- **Responsible Party:** Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The Gatekeeper will initiate a walkthrough with the Truck Driver and Tank Farm Technician after filling a truck with the approved liquids.

7. Tagging Process

- **Responsible Party:** Tank Farm Technician
 - **Action:** The Tank Farm Technician will provide locking tags to the Truck Driver as each closed valve is identified, indicating that it is properly shut.



8. Valve Locking

- **Responsible Party:** Truck Driver
 - **Action:** The Truck Driver will be instructed to **Lock** and **Tag** all drain and release valves to indicate that they have been properly closed and secured.

9. Emergency Response Procedures

9.1 General Emergency Actions

In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:

- **Stop work** immediately and cease all transfer activities.
- Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.
- Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.
- Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.
- Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.
- Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.

9.2 Spill or Release Response

If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
- Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
- Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
- Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
- Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

9.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

9.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials

If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances:

- Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.
- Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.
- Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.
- Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.
- Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.

9.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- **Stop the transfer immediately.**
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

9.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

9.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

9.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Date and time
- Personnel involved
- Description of incident
- Corrective actions implemented
- Submit reports as per company policy.

10. Documentation & Reporting

- **Responsible Party:** Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The Gatekeeper will document "**all valves tagged**" on the manifest.

11. Approval for Departure

- **Responsible Party:** Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The manifest will indicate "**all valves tagged**" and will be given to the Truck Driver who is then approved to depart from the tank farm.

NOTES

- Ensure that all tags are visible and securely attached.
- Follow all safety protocols during the tagging process to prevent any accidents.

Example of Locking Tag



SOGSOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

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Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using vacuum tankers in tank farm facility.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒ ☐
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Hat • Safety Toe Shoes • Gas Meter • FR Clothing (High Viz) • Respirator (if applicable) • Chemical Gloves • Safety Glasses 					

1. Purpose

~~To outline~~ [This SOP outlines](#) the safe and efficient procedure for loading leachate into a tanker truck using a vacuum system within a tank farm while ensuring compliance and worker safety. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting of the tank farm area.

2. Scope

Applicable to all personnel involved in leachate transfer operations using vacuum tankers at the tank farm facility.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – ~~must follow this SOP, wear~~ [Wear](#) appropriate PPE, ~~and monitor the process.~~ ~~Inspect, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, and inspect~~ and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – ~~ensure~~ [Ensure](#) compliance with safety and environmental regulations.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.
- ~~Tanker Driver~~ ~~Assists with hose connection and ensures vehicle readiness.~~

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** leave the vacuum system unattended during loading.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between ~~tank farm tech and driver~~ [the Tank Farm](#)

SOGSOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



Technician and the Tanker Driver.

- Avoid direct contact with leachate.
- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement to the supervisor on duty immediately.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment & Materials

- Vacuum pump system
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Flow meter
- Drip pans and absorbents
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby
- Valve tags

6. Pre-Loading Checks

6.1 Inspection of Equipment

- Inspect the **tanker, vacuum pump, and hoses** for leaks, wear, or damage.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in **good working condition**.
- Verify that the **vacuum system** is functioning properly.

6.2 Site Preparation

- A tanker truck will enter the tank farm area and be positioned on a level, designated loading area. The Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the ~~truck driver~~ Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver is wearing the required PPE.
- Tank ~~farm techs~~ Farm Technicians will place dip pans and buckets under all potential spill points.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

7. Loading Procedure

7.1 Connecting the System

- Ensure tanker truck is properly grounded (if required).
- Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will hand over hose to ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver.
- Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will verify **hose clamps and fittings** are tight.
- Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to connect hose to tanker, and ~~tank farm tech~~ Tank Farm Technician will verify it is properly connected.

SOGSOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



- Gatekeeper will verify the designated leachate tank loading port is connected.

7.2 Vacuum Loading Process

- Ensure correct pulling valves are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure flowmeter is zeroed out and/or level stick is provided.
- [Tanker Driver](#) ~~opens~~ [will be instructed to open](#) valve on truck.
- Tank ~~farm tech opens~~ [Farm Technician will open](#) valve to approved/verified tank.
- ~~Monitor~~ [Gatekeeper and Tank Farm Technician monitor](#) the **flow rate and pressure** to prevent overloading.
- Maintain **constant communication** with ~~driver~~ [Tanker Driver](#)/personnel during loading.

7.3 Completion of Loading

- Once calculated gallons are achieved ~~the driver,~~ [Tanker Driver](#) will [be instructed to](#) shut off truck valve.
- Tank ~~farm tech closes~~ [Farm Technician will close the](#) ball valve, and ~~driver clears~~ [Tanker Driver will be instructed to clear](#) the house between [the](#) valve and tanker by opening the bleeder.
- [Tanker Driver](#) will then [be instructed to](#) close valve and disengage PTO.
- Tank ~~farm tech~~ [Farm Technician](#) will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- Cap ~~is~~ [will be](#) applied to the tanker and to the hose.
- All valves ~~are~~ [will be](#) tagged on [the](#) tanker (reference to Tagging SOP).
- Top hatch of tanker ~~is~~ [will be](#) verified sealed.
- The scrubbers ~~are~~ [will be](#) verified empty.
- The truck ~~is~~ [will be](#) released once all documentation is verified by Gatekeeper.

8. Post-Loading Actions

- Inspect **hoses and connections** for any leaks or defects.
- Clean up any **minor spills** using the spill kit.
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills [or leaks](#) occurred. If a spill [or leak](#) is identified, it must be reported immediately to CCL [compliance](#) staff.

9. ~~Spill~~ & Emergency Response [Procedures](#)

[9.1 General Emergency Actions](#)

[In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:](#)

- [Stop work immediately and cease all transfer activities.](#)
- [Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.](#)
- [Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.](#)
- [Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.](#)
- [Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.](#)
- [Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.](#)

[9.2 Spill or Release Response](#)

SOGSOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~¹ 07/09/2026



If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

- In case of a ~~minor spill~~: or other release, activate spill response procedures.
 - ~~Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
 - ~~Use spill absorbents to contain and clean up.~~
 - ~~Dispose of contaminated materials properly.~~
- ~~In case of a major spill:~~
 - Stop ~~operations immediately~~ and ~~notify the supervisor~~ the transfer and secure all valves and connections.
 - ~~Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
 - ~~Activate the~~ Contain the spill using available spill response ~~plan~~ materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
 - Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
 - Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
 - Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
 - ~~Evacuate the area if necessary.~~ Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

9.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

9.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- Stop the transfer immediately.
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

9.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

9.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

9.8 Incident Reporting

SOGSOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Vacuum Tank Farm 7)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~¹ [07/09/2026](#)



All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

10. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**
- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by ~~one~~^{one} or more of these plans.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev 0 - 01/09/2026 ~~[Publish Date]~~ Rev 1 07/09/2026



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using electric pump into tankers in tank farm facility.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☐	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Hat • Blackline 5 Gas Meter • Safety Toe Shoes • FR Clothing (High Viz) • Respirator (if applicable) • Chemical Gloves • Safety Glasses 					

1. Purpose

~~To outline~~ This SOP outlines the safe and efficient procedure for loading leachate into a tanker truck using an electric pump system within a tank farm while ensuring compliance and worker safety. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting of the tank farm area.

2. Scope

Applicable to all personnel involved in leachate transfer operations using a stainless steel electric pump into tankers at the tank farm facility.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – ~~Wears~~ Wear appropriate PPE ~~and monitors~~, monitor the pump process. ~~Inspects and maintains~~, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, and inspect and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.
- ~~Tanker Driver~~ ~~Assists with hose connection and ensures vehicle readiness.~~

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** operate pump dry.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between ~~tank farm tech and driver~~ Tank Farm Technician and Tanker Driver.
- Avoid direct contact with leachate.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev 0 - 01/09/2026 [~~Publish Date~~] Rev 1 07/09/2026



- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement immediately to the supervisor on duty.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment Details & Materials

- Stainless steel pump system
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Mag meter
- Drip pans, containing absorbent
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Valve tags
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby

6. Pre-Operation of Electric Pump Inspection

1. Visual Inspection:

- The ~~tank farm tech shall~~ [Tank Farm Technician will](#):
 - o Check for visible damage, leaks, or loose fittings; and
 - o Inspect suction and discharge hoses/connections.

2. Electrical Check:

- The ~~tank farm tech shall~~ [Tank Farm Technician will](#) inspect power cord and plug for damage.

3. Fluid Check:

- The ~~tank farm tech shall~~ [Tank Farm Technician will](#) ensure the pump casing is filled with liquid to aid in priming.
- Do not run the pump dry.

7. Start-Up Procedure of Electric Pump

1. Prime the pump:

- Fill pump casing with liquid through the fill port if not already primed.
- Check that the suction line is submerged and free of air leaks.

2. Power On:

- Turn on the disconnect switch or breaker.
- Start the pump using the control panel or motor starter.

3. Monitor Startup:

- Ensure suction is drawing and discharge flow is smooth.
- Watch (meter) for proper reading.
- Listen for unusual sounds (cavitation, vibration, knocking, etc.).

4. Check Flow:

- Confirm that flow rate meets operational requirements (200-300 GPM target).

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 0 - 01/09/2026 ~~[Publish Date]~~ Rev 1 07/09/2026



8. Pre-Loading Checks

8.1 Inspection of Equipment

- Inspect the **tanker, electric pump, and hoses** for leaks, wear, or damage.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in **good, working condition**.
- Verify that the **electric pump system** is functioning properly.

8.2 Site Preparation

- All tanker trucks will enter tank farm area guided by ~~Tank Farm~~ tank farm staff and be assigned a designated loading area. Tank ~~farm-tech~~ Farm Technician will walk the line and verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the ~~truck-driver~~ Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver is wearing the required PPE.
- Tank ~~farm-techs~~ Farm Technicians will place drip pans under all potential spill points.
- Tanker Driver will apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

9. Loading Procedure

9.1 Connecting the System

- Ensure tanker truck is properly grounded.
- Tank ~~farm-tech~~ Farm Technician will hand over hose to ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver.
- Tank ~~farm-tech~~ Farm Technician will verify **hose clamps and fittings** are tight.
- Tank ~~farm-tech~~ Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and will bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to connect hose to ~~his~~ the tanker, and ~~tank-farm-tech~~ Tank Farm Technician will verify it is properly connected.
- Gatekeeper will verify the designated leachate tank loading port is connected.

9.2 Electric Pump Loading Process

- Ensure correct pulling valves are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure the mag meter is zeroed out.
- Tanker Driver will be instructed to uncap all exhaust points and scrubber.
- If applicable, ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver will be instructed to open internal/external valves &and inlet valve.
- Tanker Driver ~~opens~~ will be instructed to open valve on truck.
- Tank ~~farm-tech-opens~~ Farm Technician will open valve to approved/verified tank.
- ~~The tank-farm-tech shall~~ Tank Farm Technician will monitor the **flow rate and pressure** to prevent overloading.
- Maintain **constant communication** with ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver/personnel during loading to ensure that the ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver and personnel are aware of changes in equipment and liquid transfer status.

If pump loses prime due to tank being emptied, refer to Section 7.1 Start-Up Procedure

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

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Rev 0 - 01/09/2026 [~~Publish Date~~] Rev 1 07/09/2026



9.3 Completion of Loading

- Once calculated gallons are achieved, the ~~driver~~ [Tanker Driver](#) will [be instructed to](#) signal cut off and maintain valve open while ~~tank farm tech~~ [the Tank Farm Technician](#) pushes compressed air between ball valve housing and tanker.
- [Tanker Driver](#) will [be instructed to](#) then close trailer inlet valve, and ~~tech~~ [Tank Farm Technician](#) will release pressure from the housing between ball valve and tanker with bleeder.
- Tank ~~farm tech~~ [Farm Technician](#) will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- ~~Cap is~~ [Confirm that the Tanker Driver has](#) applied [the cap](#) to the tanker and ~~to the hose by the driver~~.
- ~~All valves are tagged on tanker by the driver~~, [Confirm that the Tanker Driver has tagged all required tanker valves](#) (see Truck Valve Tagging SOP for additional details).
- ~~Top hatch of tanker is~~ [Ensure that the Tanker Driver has closed the top hatch and verified sealed by the driver closure](#).
- ~~The~~ [Confirm that the](#) scrubbers are verified empty by the ~~driver~~ [Tanker Driver and perform walk around with Gatekeeper per Truck Valve Tagging SOP](#).
- The truck is released once all documentation is verified by Gatekeeper.

9.4 ~~Overfilled~~ [Overweight](#) Truck

- When loading trailers with PTO and the truck is overweight, excessive liquid needs to be pushed back with PTO pressure.
- Determine how much liquid ~~is needed~~ [needs to pull be pulled](#) out [in order](#) to determine how much liquid needs to be pushed back based on the total weight and PSI of the truck.
- Check the level on the tank will be pushing back into.
- If hose is hooked up to pump, the check valve will not allow liquid to push back ~~–~~ (hoses would need to be reversed).
- If pushing back directly into manifold, hook the truck/trailer back to manifold.
- Once hooked up, both tank and manifold valves can be opened.
- [Tanker Driver](#) ~~can~~ [will be instructed to](#) relieve all vacuum and air from trailer.
- [Tanker Driver](#) will [then be instructed to](#) adjust lever over to pressure (before ~~driver~~ [Tanker Driver](#) engages PTO, ~~driver should~~ [Tanker Driver will be instructed to](#) open trailer valve.)
- Once liquid has been pushed back, ~~driver will need~~ [request Tanker Driver](#) to relieve all pressure from trailer for vacuum to engage.

***Sometimes pressure is not needed. If tank is empty or low within the same bank, identify potential gravity feedback to tank.**

- Open tank valve, manifold valve, and trailer valve and confirm liquid is flowing back into tank.

10. Post-Loading Actions

- Turn off motor at control panel.
- Inspect for physical damage to hoses, pipes, and tanks, such as cracks, any exposures of reinforcements, damaged gaskets, and corroded or cracked fittings.
- Clean up any **minor spills** [or leaks](#) using the spill/leak kit.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev 0 - 01/09/2026 [~~Publish Date~~] Rev 1 07/09/2026



- [Follow any reporting requirements as outlined in Section 14.](#)
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills [or leaks](#) occurred. If a spill [or leak](#) is identified, it must be reported immediately.

11. ~~Spill~~ & Emergency Response [Procedures](#)

11.1 General Emergency Actions

[In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:](#)

- [Stop work](#) immediately and cease all transfer activities.
- [Isolate the source of the hazard](#) if it can be done safely.
- [Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.](#)
- [Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.](#)
- [Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.](#)
- [Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.](#)

11.2 ~~Spill~~ or Release Response

~~• In case of a minor~~ [If a spill, leak, or release occurs:](#)

- ~~• Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
- ~~• Use spill absorbents to contain and clean up.~~
- ~~• Dispose of contaminated materials properly.~~
- In case of a ~~major~~ spill ~~or other release~~, [activate spill response procedures.](#)
- Stop ~~operations immediately~~ and [notify the supervisor](#) ~~the transfer and secure~~ [all valves and connections.](#)
 - ~~• Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
- ~~Activate the~~ [Contain the spill using available spill response](#) ~~plan.~~ [materials \(absorbents, berms, etc.\).](#)
- [Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.](#)
- ~~Evacuate the area, if necessary~~ [Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.](#)
- [Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.](#)

~~• In case of a fire:~~

- ~~• Stop operations immediately and notify the supervisor.~~
- ~~• If the fire can be contained, use one of the fire extinguishers available throughout the tank farm.~~
- ~~• Evacuate the area and call emergency services, if necessary.~~

~~• In case of exhaust:~~

- ~~• Keep clear proximity of exhaust ventilation actively loading.~~

~~• In case of pressure:~~

- ~~• Relieve pressure by opening bleeder valve.~~
- ~~Follow spill precautions detailed above, if necessary.~~ [Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.](#)

11.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

[In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:](#)

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

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Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev 0 ~~01/09/2026~~ ~~[Publish Date]~~ Rev 1 [07/09/2026](#)



- [Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.](#)
- [Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.](#)
- [Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.](#)
- [Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.](#)

11.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials

If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances:

- [Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.](#)
- [Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.](#)
- [Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.](#)
- [Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.](#)
- [Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.](#)

11.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- [Stop the transfer immediately.](#)
- [Isolate defective equipment.](#)
- [Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.](#)
- [Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.](#)
- [Resume operations only after inspection and approval.](#)

11.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- [Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.](#)
- [Maintain accountability of all personnel.](#)
- [Do not leave the site unless instructed.](#)
- [Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.](#)

11.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- [Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.](#)
- [Provide the following information:](#)
 - [Location](#)
 - [Type of emergency](#)
 - [Any injuries or hazards present](#)
 - [Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.](#)

11.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- [Complete required incident report as soon as practical.](#)
- [Include:](#)
 - [Date and time](#)
 - [Personnel involved](#)
 - [Description of incident](#)
 - [Corrective actions implemented.](#)
 - [Submit reports as per company policy.](#)

12. Pump Emergency Procedure

In case of pump failure, fluid leak, or electrical fault:

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Electric Pump at Tank Farms)

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Rev 0 ~~01/09/2026~~ ~~[Publish Date]~~ Rev 1 [07/09/2026](#)



- Shut down the pump immediately.
- Notify supervisor.
- Supervisor will notify Barney's Electrical to isolate power at the breaker.
- Activate the spill response plan, if necessary.
- Evacuate the area, if necessary.

13. Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
No suction	Pump not primed	Fill casing with fluid
Low flow rate	Clogged suction/discharge line	Clean lines
Excessive vibration	Worn impeller or bearing	Inspect/replace components
Overheating motor (Barney's Electrical will be notified)	Voltage mismatch, overload	Verify voltage, check amperage
Leaks	Damaged seals or fittings	Replace seals, tighten fittings

14. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**
- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, *Spill Response Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by one or more of these plans.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorised/Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~ [6 07/09/2026](#)



TASK	Leachate transfer operations using trailer pump.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☒
	Cuts / Laceration	☒	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☒	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• Safety Toe Shoes• 5 Gas Meter• FR Clothing (High Viz)• Respirator (if applicable)• Chemical Gloves• Safety Glasses					

1. Purpose

~~To provide~~ [This SOP provides](#) a standardized, safe, and efficient procedure for transferring leachate to a tanker truck using a pump-based system equipped with vacuum. The goal of this SOP is to prevent leachate overflow, leaks, spillage, equipment failure/malfunction, operator and/or other human error, exposure of leachate and leachate vapors into the atmosphere in and around the tank farm areas, as well as to provide information on proper maintenance and troubleshooting.

2. Scope

This SOP applies to all ~~operator~~ [trained Chiquita Canyon Landfill personnel and authorized contractors](#) involved in leachate tanker filling operations using the trailer vacuum pump system in a tank farm transfer station.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** – ~~Must follow this SOP, wear~~ [Wear](#) appropriate PPE, ~~and monitor the process.~~ ~~Inspect, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures, instruct drivers with respect to the tank filling procedures and inspect~~ and maintain equipment before use.
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** – Ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations.
- **Tank Farm Gatekeepers** – Manage, monitor, and document all tanker truck operations within the tank farm.
- ~~Tanker Driver~~ – ~~Assists with hose connection and ensures vehicle readiness.~~

4. Safety Precautions

- **Never** leave the vacuum system unattended during loading.
- **Never** bypass safety devices.
- **Never** leave the loading area unattended during loading.
- **Always** wear appropriate PPE when needed.
- **Always** maintain communication between ~~tank farm tech and driver~~ [the Tank](#)

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorised/Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~ 6 07/09/2026



Farm Technician and the Tanker Driver.

- Avoid direct contact with leachate.
- Report any equipment failure, malfunction, or maintenance requirement to the supervisor on duty immediately.
- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.

5. Equipment & Materials

- Transfer ~~Pump (Diesel Powered)~~ pump (diesel-powered)
- Suction hoses and couplings
- Flow meter
- Drip pans and absorbents
- Buckets
- Hoses and fittings rated for leachate transfer
- Secondary containment (if required)
- Spill kit (absorbents, containment booms, pads)
- Emergency eyewash and safety shower stations nearby
- Valve ~~Tag~~ tags

6. Procedure

6.1 Pre-Filling Checks

- Inspect all hoses, couplings, and the pump for leaks, damage, or wear.
- Ensure all valves and connections are in good, working condition.
- Ensure pump has sufficient fuel (diesel).
- All tanker trucks will enter tank farm area guided by ~~Tank Farm~~ tank farm staff and be assigned a designated loading area. The Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will walk the line and verify which tank volume the truck is authorized to be loaded with.
- In consultation with the ~~truck driver~~ Tanker Driver, an expected volume will be calculated based on the truck's empty "scale in" weight and max weight rating once filled (the difference is therefore the amount of liquid that can be loaded onboard).
- Confirm ~~driver~~ the Tanker Driver is wearing all ~~proper~~ required PPE.
- Tank ~~farm techs~~ Farm Technicians will place drip pans and buckets under all potential spill points. Tanker Driver will be instructed to apply wheel chocks to the driver's side.

6.2 Hose Setup

- The Tank ~~farm tech~~ Farm Technician will verify the hose is empty of liquid and bleed the hose to relieve pressure.
- The ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver will be instructed to properly connect and secure the hose to his tanker from the designated loading area.
- The Gatekeeper ~~verifies~~ will verify the correct tank is being pulled from.
- Ensure correct pulling valves ~~is~~ are open and treatment manifold ball valve is locked and closed.
- Ensure flowmeter is zeroed out ~~and~~ or level stick is provided.
- Ensure additional manifold poly valves are in the closed position before opening the correct poly valves and tank.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorised/Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~ 6 07/09/2026



- ~~The Tank farm-tech~~Farm Technician will open the approved/verified tank outlet valve and the manifold poly valves.
- Connect discharge hose from the pump's outlet to the tanker's intake valve.
- Secure all connections using proper clamps or camlocks.
- ~~The Tanker Driver opens~~will be instructed to open the valve on the tanker truck.
- ~~Tech~~The Tank Farm Technician will open the ball valve at the designated loading area.
- If applicable, bond/ground hoses to avoid static discharge.

6.3 Pump Operations and Filling

- ~~The Tanker Driver's pump must be in neutral, open the exhaust valve and tech-~~to verify and confirm must be opened and the Tank Farm Technician must verify that the exhaust has been uncapped and ~~open position~~opened to allow trailer to ~~breath~~breathe.
- ~~The Tank Farm tech~~Technician will start/prime pump, increase RPMs to 1,400.
- Transfer process begins from pump to tanker to calculated volume.
- Monitor the flow and listen for unusual sounds or leaks.
- Stay near the pump and truck throughout the operation.
- Monitor fill level using mag meter, sight gauge, or level stick.
- As tanker approaches the calculated volume, pump ~~is~~will be idled down to 900 RPMs.
- Once total gallons are achieved, ~~driver~~the Tanker Driver will be instructed to signal ~~tech~~the Tank Farm Technician to cut off flow and close the load out ball valve.

6.4 Completion and Shutdown

- Once calculated gallons are achieved, the trailer pump ~~is~~will be shut off and the load out ball valve at the designated load out area ~~is~~will be closed.
- ~~The Tank farm-tech~~Farm Technician will turn on the compressor and apply air to clear the hose from the pump to the tanker.
- Once the hose is clear, ~~driver is~~the Tanker Driver will be instructed to close the truck valve, and ~~tech~~the Tank Farm Technician will also stop supplying air and close the tank valve.
- ~~Tech~~The Tank Farm Technician will then shut off ~~Compressor~~the compressor and bleed off the remaining air left in the air hose; ~~tech.~~ The Tank Farm Technician will then bleed air from the loading hose passed the check valve and verify and confirm the hose is empty and pressure has been relieved.
- ~~The Tank farm-tech~~Farm Technician will disconnect the hose from the tanker carefully to prevent spills.
- ~~Cap is~~Confirm that the Tanker Driver has applied the cap to the tanker and ~~to the hose by the driver.~~
- ~~All~~Confirm that the Tanker Driver has tagged all required tanker valves ~~are tagged by the driver (please refer to~~ (see Valve Tagging SOP for additional details).
- ~~Top hatch of tanker is verified closed by the driver.~~
- Ensure the Tanker Driver has closed the top hatch and verified the closure.
- ~~The~~Confirm that the scrubbers are verified empty by the ~~driver~~Tanker Driver and perform walk around ~~must be conducted~~ with Gatekeeper ~~as~~ per Truck Valve Tagging SOP.
- Truck is released once all paperwork is verified by ~~Tank Farm~~ Gatekeeper.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

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Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~ 6 07/09/2026



- The Tank ~~farm-tech~~ Farm Technician will close the manifold poly valves and tank outlet valve.

6.5 ~~Overfilled~~ Overweight Trucks

- When loading with pump and truck is overweight, liquid needs to be pushed back into the tank that it was pulled from.
- Reverse hoses on pump inlets.
- Hook up trailer to pump ~~&and~~ manifold.
- Calculate how much weight is needed to pull off trailer.
- Before turning on pump, tank valve and manifold valves should be in the open position.
- Once pump is turned **ON** to push back at **900 RPM**, ~~driver-can~~ instruct Tanker Driver to open valve.
- Once push back time has been achieved, Tank Farm ~~Tech~~ Technician will turn off pump and close all valves.
- Confirm air hose is connected to **outlet bleeder**; ~~driver.~~ Tanker Driver will be instructed to open valve to push residual liquid still in the hose into trailer.
- Once hose is clear, ~~driver~~ Tanker Driver will be instructed to close valve.
- Tank Farm ~~Tech~~ Technician will bleed pressure from hose before disconnecting.
- Valve will be capped and tagged.
- Always conduct a final walk through around the entire truck to ensure everything is good for any issues that might arise.

Transfer ~~Truck or Next Truck~~ truck or next truck in line going to same facility to pull liquid off a truck:

- Tank ~~Farm~~ farm staff must guide all trucks to staging area.
- Set up trays under potential spill points.
- Hook up hose to ~~overloaded~~ overweight truck.
- Stage transfer truck next to ~~overloaded~~ overweight truck and hook up other end of hose to transfer truck.
- Have transfer truck build vacuum (**10 in vacuum**).
- ~~Overloaded~~ Overweight trailer exhaust valve needs to be open.
- Calculate how much weight to pull off (every min. will take off (**2,000-2500 Lbs**)).
- Once transfer truck has enough vacuum, ~~overloaded~~ overweight truck and transfer truck will open valves at the same time and the timer starts.
- Once time has been achieved, driver in ~~over-filled~~ overweight truck will be instructed to close truck valve and open truck bleeder to empty liquid in hose.
- Both ends can now be disconnected, final walk around can be conducted, and truck can be tagged out.

7. Post- Operations

- Inspect for physical damage to hoses, pipes, and tanks, such as cracks, any exposures of reinforcements, damaged gaskets, and corroded or cracked fittings.
- Clean up any **minor spills** using the spill kit.
- During and after leachate transfer, visually inspect the tank and area to ensure no spills occurred.
- If a spill is identified, it must be reported immediately to CCL staff.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorised/Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~ 07/09/2026



8. ~~Spill~~ & Emergency Response Procedures

8.1 General Emergency Actions

In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:

- Stop work immediately and cease all transfer activities.
- Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.
- Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.
- Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.
- Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.
- Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.

8.2 Spill or Release Response

~~• In case of a minor~~ • If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

- ~~Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
- ~~Use spill absorbents to contain and clean up.~~
- ~~Dispose of contaminated materials properly.~~
- In case of a ~~major~~ spill: or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop ~~operations immediately and notify the supervisor~~ the transfer and secure all valves and connections.
 - ~~Ensure the source of the spill has ceased.~~
- ~~Activate the~~ Contain the spill using available spill response ~~plan.~~ materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
- Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
- ~~Evacuate the area if necessary~~ Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
- Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
- ~~In case of a fire:~~
 - ~~Stop operations immediately and notify the supervisor.~~
 - ~~If the fire can be contained, use one of the fire extinguishers available throughout the tank farm.~~
 - ~~Evacuate the area and call emergency services, if necessary.~~
- ~~In case of exhaust:~~
 - ~~Keep clear proximity of exhaust ventilation actively loading.~~
- ~~In case of pressure:~~
 - ~~Relieve pressure by opening bleeder valve.~~
- ~~Follow spill precautions detailed above, if necessary.~~ Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

8.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

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Authorised/Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev 5-1/09/2026 6 07/09/2026



8.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials

If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances:

- Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.
- Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.
- Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.
- Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.
- Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.

8.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- Stop the transfer immediately.
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

8.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management

8.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

8.8 Incident Reporting

All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

9. Documentation & Reporting

- Record all **loading activities, inspections, and any incidents.**
- Report any **equipment malfunctions** or environmental concerns to management.
- Record spills, leaks, and releases pursuant to the spill response plan.

Additional References

SOP (Leachate Tanker Loading by Trailer Pump)

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Rev ~~5-1/09/2026~~[6 07/09/2026](#)



- CCL must also comply with the applicable leachate tank operations requirements in CCL's *Leachate Unit Management Plan*, *ETLF Operation HASP*, *Leachate Management Plan*, and *Data Management Plan*. This SOP may be modified by one or more of these plans.

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: [Louis Vargas](#)

Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



TASK	Ensure all trucks valves are properly tagged and securely closed to complete the loading process, preventing leaks, spills, and contamination.					
POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Slips/Trips/Falls	☒	Heat / Cold	☒	Splash/ Fumes	☐
	Cuts / Laceration	☐	Dust	☒	Biological	☒
	Pinch / Crush	☐	Noise / Vibration	☒	Haz Waste	☒
	High Pressure	☒	Fire	☒	Exhaust	☒
PPE REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard Hat• Safety Toe Shoes• FR Clothing (High Viz)• Safety Glasses• Chemical Gloves					

1. Purpose

~~To outline that~~ [This SOP outlines how](#) all truck valves ~~are~~ [should be](#) properly tagged and securely closed to complete the loading process, preventing leaks, spills, and contamination.

2. Scope

This procedure applies to all transport trucks involved in loading operations, bulk liquid, and hazardous material.

3. Responsibilities

- **Tank Farm Technician** - ~~must follow this SOP, wear~~ [Wear](#) appropriate PPE, ~~and monitor the process.~~ ~~Inspect, tag valves, instruct driver to ensure that tags are in place before departure, and inspect~~ and maintain equipment before use.
- **Gatekeeper** - ~~must follow this SOP, wear~~ [Wear](#) appropriate PPE, conduct walkthrough and maintain manifest documentation.
- **Truck Driver** - ~~Confirms~~ [Confirm](#) tags are in place before ~~departure.~~ [d](#)
- **Tank Farm Supervisors** - ~~ensure~~ [Ensure](#) compliance with safety and environmental regulations.

4. Equipment & Materials

- Tug Tight Locking Tags (Red)

5. Tagging Procedure

5.1 Prep-Valve Tagging

- If top hatch has been opened during the filling process, confirm the ~~driver~~ [Truck Driver](#) has tightened all wing nuts on the hatches.

6. Initiation of Walkthrough

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

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Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



- **Responsible Party:** ~~CCL~~ Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The Gatekeeper will initiate a walkthrough with the ~~driver~~ [Truck Driver](#) and Tank Farm Technician after filling a truck with the approved liquids.

7. Tagging Process

- **Responsible Party:** Tank Farm Technician
 - **Action:** The ~~tank farm technician~~ [Tank Farm Technician](#) will provide locking tags to the ~~driver~~ [Truck Driver](#) as each closed ~~valved~~ [valve](#) is identified, indicating that it is properly shut.



8. Valve Locking

- **Responsible Party:** ~~Truck Driver~~
- **Action:** ~~The driver will Lock and Tag all drain and release valves to indicate they been properly closed and secured.~~

8. Valve Locking

- **Responsible Party:** [Truck Driver](#)
 - **Action:** The [Truck Driver](#) will be instructed to **Lock and Tag** all [drain and release valves](#) to indicate that they have been properly closed and secured.

9. Emergency Response Procedures

9.1 General Emergency Actions

In the event of an emergency during tank filling operations:

- [Stop work immediately and cease all transfer activities.](#)
- [Isolate the source of the hazard if it can be done safely.](#)
- [Alert all personnel in the immediate area and maintain a safe distance.](#)
- [Notify the Tank Farm Supervisor immediately.](#)
- [Initiate site-specific emergency communication protocols, including 2 way-radio.](#)
- [Do not resume operations until the situation has been evaluated and cleared by authorized CCL management.](#)

9.2 Spill or Release Response

If a spill, leak, or release occurs:

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

Prepared for: Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)

Authorized By: Louis Vargas

Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ 1 07/09/2026



- In case of a spill or other release, activate spill response procedures.
- Stop the transfer and secure all valves and connections.
- Contain the spill using available spill response materials (absorbents, berms, etc.).
- Prevent the material from entering drains, soil, or waterways.
- Notify Site Supervisor and follow site environmental reporting procedures.
- Only trained personnel shall perform cleanup activities in accordance with site regulatory requirements.
- Document the incident, including cause, response actions, and corrective measures.

9.3 Fire or Explosion Hazard

In the event of fire, ignition, or explosion risk:

- Immediately stop operations and evacuate the area.
- Use fire extinguishers only if trained and it is safe to do so.
- Maintain a safe distance and account for all personnel at the designated assembly area.
- Do not re-enter the area until cleared by emergency responders.

9.4 Exposure to Hazardous Materials

If personnel are exposed to chemicals, fumes, or hazardous substances:

- Move the affected individual to a safe and ventilated area immediately.
- Use emergency eyewash or safety shower stations if applicable.
- Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.
- Seek medical attention promptly via Axxiom.
- Report the exposure to Site Supervisor or Safety Manager per site procedures.

9.5 Equipment Failure or Loss of Control

If critical equipment fails (hoses, valves, monitoring systems):

- Stop the transfer immediately.
- Isolate defective equipment.
- Do not attempt repairs unless authorized and qualified.
- Notify Tank Farm Supervisor and tag equipment.
- Resume operations only after inspection and approval.

9.6 Evacuation Procedures

If evacuation is required:

- Follow site-specific evacuation routes to the designated assembly area.
- Maintain accountability of all personnel.
- Do not leave the site unless instructed.
- Await further instructions from emergency coordinator or CCL management.

9.7 Communication Procedures

During an emergency:

- Maintain clear and direct communication via 2-way radio.
- Provide the following information:
 - Location
 - Type of emergency
 - Any injuries or hazards present
 - Avoid any unnecessary radio traffic to keep communication channel clear.

9.8 Incident Reporting

SOP (Truck Valve Tagging)

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Rev ~~0-01/09/2026~~ [1 07/09/2026](#)



All emergencies must be documented:

- Complete required incident report as soon as practical.
- Include:
 - Date and time
 - Personnel involved
 - Description of incident
 - Corrective actions implemented
 - Submit reports as per company policy.

10. 9. Documentation & Reporting

- **Responsible Party:** Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The Gatekeeper will document “**all valves tagged**” on the manifest.

11. 10. Approval for Departure

- **Responsible Party:** Gatekeeper
 - **Action:** The manifest will indicate ~~that~~ “**all valves tagged**” and will be given to the ~~driver~~ Truck Driver who is then approved to depart from the tank farm.

NOTES

- Ensure that all tags are visible and securely attached.
- Follow all safety protocols during the tagging process to prevent any accidents.

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Example of Locking Tag

