

**SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL – COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CITY AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MINUTES OF HYBRID* MEETING, Thursday, May 8, 2025**

Center for Spiritual Living, 17622 Chatsworth St., Granada Hills, CA 91344 and online
DRAFT Minutes [to be replaced by “Approved __[Month]__ __[date]__, 202__[year]__”]

Committee Members: Jeanette Capaldi (Vice-Chair), John Ciccarelli, Richard Fisk, Larry Fleck (Treasurer), Wayde Hunter (Chair & TAC Rep), Julie Newman and Jennifer Yoo.

A. Call to Order, Roll Call by Notetaker, and Approval of March 13, 2025 Minutes (Chair).

This *hybrid (both in-person and online) meeting of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Community Advisory Committee (SCL-CAC) was called to order at 3:00 p.m. on May 8, 2025 in Granada Hills, California and online by Chair Wayde Hunter. Roll Call was taken by the Note Taker. Three of the seven Committee Members were present in person: Jeanette Capaldi, Richard Fisk and Wayde Hunter (all in person). Larry Fleck and Jennifer Yoo arrived later. Absent: John Ciccarelli and Julie Newman. Natalie Khooda had resigned. A quorum of at least four (there were three) Committee Members was not yet present. Two Committee Member openings were available. Landfill and government representatives present: BFI/Republic Services: Michael Stewart; SCAQMD (South Coast Air Quality Management District): Larry Israel, and Terrance Mann (online); SCL-LEA (Sunshine Canyon Landfill - Local Enforcement Agency): George Kasikarin and Eugene Tseng; L.A. County Public Health Dept.: Seira Kurian; L.A. County Public Works Dept.: Amiko Thompson; L.A. County Regional Planning Dept.: Steven Jareb and Phillip Chen; L.A. County District Three Supervisor Lindsey Horvath's Office: Paulina Torres and Emily Ellison; L.A. County District Five Supervisor Kathryn Barger's Office: none; L.A. City Councilmember John Lee's Office: none; L.A. City Planning Dept.: Claudia Rodriguez; and LAUSD District 3: Andrew Modugno. Also attended in person and online: approximately 26 residents and other guests. A Balance Sheet, Reconciliation Detail and other related SCL-CAC and Landfill documents were available in person and at www.scl-cac.org.

Mr. Hunter requested and it was agreed to TABLE approval of the March 13, 2025 Meeting Minutes.

B. Old Business: Discussion and Committee motions & possible action:

- Outstanding administrative matters (Chair/Vice Chair). Officer elections.

Mr. Hunter indicated that the elections were Tabled. Ms. Capaldi had no report.

Committee Member Larry Fleck arrived in person at this time (3:02), making four Committee Members present in person (the SCL-CAC quorum was four). Now the Committee could take binding votes on Agendized Items.

Mr. Hunter noted that current Members had agreed to continue serving. He read the following statement regarding the Brown Act:

“Before we start with today’s presentations I would like to note some changes. At our March 2025 SCL-CAC meeting I announced that we were going to try another system because Lindsey’s staff had told me that the Agency presenters have complained about the Public asking them questions, and I was reminded that we are under the Brown Act, and that the Public should not ask the presenters questions, but can only make statements and/or observations when recognized by the Chair. We tried that. The meeting was choppy, disjointed, and confusing for the Public and the Committee. We did research and did not find anything in the Brown Act or Robert’s Rules of Order to support that method. The CAC Committee indicated at that March Meeting that they did not agree with the method, including the Public who also weighed in, in opposition. In all fairness, Lindsey’s staff stated that they believed that I had mischaracterized what we had discussed, saying that in order to meet Agenda items on time, that questions be submitted in advance, that they never said that the Public could not ask questions put out there, but to let the Committee be the ones to ask the questions of the Presenters... and concluded that no-one is trying to stifle Public debate or comment. So, I am returning to what we have done for 16 years (since 2009 under Supervisors Mike Antonovich and Kathryn Barger), and to hear from the Committee first and then to allow comment and questions from the Public. If any of the presenters feel that the Public asking them questions is an issue for them, please contact me and I will see if we can accommodate them in some manner.”

- **Treasurer’s Report, March – April 2025 (Treasurer).**

Mr. Fleck reviewed the “SCL-CAC “Financial Report – March 1 thru April 30, 2025” dated April 30, 2025. The “Business Checking Account (for Expenses) 1234” beginning balance was \$9,362.14. Three checks totaling \$1,527.66 were written on that account: \$802.44 for printing, and \$655 for the Meeting place,. There was an out-of-pocket expense of \$70.22 for reimbursement to Mr. Hunter for food and drink. Total deductions were \$1,527.66; the ending balance was \$7,734.48. The “Business Savings Account (for Consultants) 1582” beginning balance was \$67,464.81, \$2.25 in interest was accrued; the ending balance was \$67,467.08. The “Business Checking Account (for Consultants) 9514” beginning and ending balances both were \$40,000. There was \$100 in Petty Cash. There was \$0 in Other Assets. The total beginning balance for all accounts as of March 1, 2025, was \$116,926.95; debits were \$1,527.66 and deposits were \$2.25. The total ending balance for all accounts was \$115,401.56 as of April 30, 2025, per Mr. Fleck and Mr. Hunter.

MOTION (by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Ms. Capaldi): the Sunshine Canyon Landfill – Community Advisory Committee approves the Treasurer’s Report for March – April 2025.

MOTION PASSED unanimously; zero opposed; zero abstained.

C. New Business. Discussion and possible Committee motions & action to address the following:

- 1. Browning-Ferris Industries/Republic Services Inc. (BFI/Republic)** to report on all Sunshine Canyon Landfill daily activities, state of infrastructure/gas collection system, NOV's, current and future disposal operations, wet weather impacts, and efforts to abate odors including receipt and handling of fire-related debris.

Michael Stewart, General Manager, BFI/Republic [24-hour Landfill hotline 818-779-9170; main 818-362-2124; Info@SunshineCanyonLandfill.com; <http://SunshineCanyonLandfill.com>], presented the following.

Presentation Slide 1 - Sunshine Canyon Landfill Community Advisory Committee Update & Slide 2- Aerial View Landfill

"When last we met, we gave a presentation basically showing that we had just recently started taking the fire debris, specifically from the Eaton fire. We started accepting that waste on February 24th. Just wanted to give a little refresher to the opening slide, which basically shows the location of where the fire debris is accepted on the landfill so that white dot that white circle is the location or the fire debris is exclusively received. The two yellow dots are active, MSW working faces, so the fire debris will remain segregated throughout the time of its acceptance, and will have dedicated traffic control personnel guiding fire debris trucks to their location to avoid pile ups or any kind of backups at the landfill. On my next slide, you'll see another addition that's going to help with that situation. The fire debris arrives in trucks wrapped in plastic to be offloaded and watered down with the water truck to keep the dust suppressed and the fire debris area is covered at the end of every working day."

Presentation Slide 3 – New Bypass Road

"This is our brand new bypass road that went into action this Tuesday. It basically allows the fire debris trucks to make a right (turn) and take that road directly to the location of the fire debris offloading area instead of mixing with the scale house which is on the left side of it. So, it just allows for a more efficient routing for those trucks to get on and off the property safely, quickly and effectively and not interfere with our normal MSW operations."

Slide 4 - Fire Debris Location

"This right here is the location of the fire debris. So, you're looking at 169,000 tons of debris that we have accepted as of yesterday... since February 24th. The Army Corps of Engineers estimates that single property will produce about 150 tons of debris, which is primarily soil and some amount of ash after the hazardous waste has been removed, and the metal has been removed. This is essentially the excavation of the burn footprint of each property. So, that totals 169,000 tons. You divide by 150 and that's basically 1,100 homes that are ready to get permitted and rebuilt. So, we're very happy with that, how quickly that that's worked. The Corps of Engineers estimates that they're about halfway done with this mission."

So, they are estimating that August, September time frame the whole mission will be complete with some outliers of course. But you're essentially looking at the fill on the left side of the fill... you're about 10-feet deep and then on the far side you're about 40-foot deep, so that's what I like to think of it as a two-acre 40-foot cap. Those are built to the final elevations of the landfill in that particular area. So, essentially when we're ready to close down that area, we'll have a cap placed on top of it."

Slide 5 - View Fire Debris Area from Gas to Energy Plant Looking South

"This is another view of the fire debris area from the Gas and Energy Plant on the north side of the landfill looking South. In this you can basically see in my foreground, the stockpiling operation of soil. This material is covered daily with a minimum of a foot of soil, but most of the times it's deeper than that."

Slide 6 – Dumping Fire Debris

"In this slide is a slide that generally shows what happens when we're dumping. You have your water truck spraying that truck while it, while it's dumping, you have a Spotter spotting the next truck. That's in line to dump on the far left. You see the dozer that's spreading out the material along the slope and on the far right. You'll see that that there's a cover dozer that's ready to place some soil over the fill when it gets to that day's grade."

Slide 7 – Wetting process

"This is a closer vantage point of the wetting process you can see. This load had previously been dumped and then pushed out of the way by the dozer. This one was dumped right there by that purple truck. You can see the amount of water that is used to make sure that dust isn't being generated during this process."

Slide 8 – Three Operations, Dumping, Watering Down and Spreading

"Again, this is a further away view of basically the three operations that this truck has finished dumping and this water truck has watered down that pile waiting on the on the dozer to come spread it, and then this is the cover dozer that I was talking about. So, all this dark brown material is the daily cover soil. We get it covered as quickly as we can making sure that we have enough room for the rest of the day. But it's kind of an ongoing process dump and build to a certain elevation and then place cover soil on top of it."

Slide 9 – Construction Cell C3B Part 2

"So, operational updates. Construction of our 2025 cell CC3B Part 2 which is approximately 13 acres. We started construction on that this previous week. It's a combination of eight acres of over-liner and five acres of conventional liner. So, this is the cell that we built this year. Headed out towards the Canyon is where this cell will tie in the four acres of conventional liner will be in the valley and the over liners will be overlaying City South and City North."

Slide 10 – 2025 Gas Expansion

"Our 2025 gas expansion, we were budgeted and planning 125 new wells. We started drilling last Monday and have completed 17 to date. So, 18 and 19 will likely be completed today. We have approximately 56,000 linear feet of horizontal collectors going in. Horizontal collectors are those shallow collectors that are trenched in closer to the surface to get any emissions that would be generated between the perfs of the vertical gas wells and the soil or the surface of the landfill. Within these wells there are going to be some of the new specially developed gas wells that you'll see a presentation on later, but those are the disc wells that are part of the abatement order that we were able to stipulate to on March 19th. There's several different kinds of gas wells that are going to be included in that installation and are tied into that. But as far as the Abatement Order is going, all the conditions that we stipulated to, we're on track to have them completed substantially by the September 3rd Hearing date where we have soil rolling to increase the thickness of some of our troublesome bridge. We have Polyflex scheduled on some of our steeper interior slopes. We're in the process of outlining protocols for a lot of the test plots on a lot of the micro-microbe technology that we're going to be integrating into this process, so I'm not going to go over all the Conditions of the Abatement Order, but I can assure you that that we're far along on it, and we've hired a pretty much a full time consultant, Phil Miller here, who's basically going to make sure that all the parts of this Stipulated Order of Abatement are tracked and followed, and so we can come back with a good report in September."

Slide 10 – Commercial Food & Yard Waste Recycling

"Just a quick reminder I presented on this last November, but Senate Bill 1383 was passed in 2016 with the goal of 75% reduction of organics out of the waste stream by 2025, it's 2025 and I think Los Angeles is well below 20%. So just a reminder, if you get your friends, your family, your meetings, we're pushing real hard across Los Angeles to really get this promoted. If we can get the diversion of the organics up to that 75% goal, a lot of the issues and problems that we're seeing at the landfill are going to go away."

Slide 11 – 2024 1st Quarter Landfill Organics

"You can see here this is 2024 1st Quarter. So, we'll do another tracking at the landfill in 2025, but we're approximately at 45 or 42% organic. So, we're hoping to get that pushed down to the you know 10% range here in the near future."

Mr. Fisk spoke: "You just mentioned diversion of organic waste, which causes most of the odor. Back in February, and this is a continual, the LAPD deposited 6.1 tons of marijuana. That's an organic waste. How can that not be diverted or who has the authority to divert it to the proper recycling?" Mr. Stewart responded "I don't know how to answer that. I know that they have to have a Certificate of Destruction. So, if you were to take it to a Composting facility or an Anaerobic Digestion facility, I don't know if that would work or not. I don't know if those fall under those certain rules of the food waste in the organics, but it that's a good question." Mr. Fisk: "I was just curious why 6.1 tons over one month is a lot of

physical weight, and I just happened to talk to Deputy Chief Hamilton, who is Head of all of narcotics in the LAPD. He says they're actually the plants. There's an eradication program going on, so most of that tonnage is the whole plant." Mr. Stewart: "They actually clear out the entire working face. We can't have operators, we can't have truck drivers, can't have anybody. Sometimes they have helicopters flying over when they're depositing this. They're serious that they don't want anybody who shouldn't be taking it, taking it." Mr. Fisk: "God forbid you actually burn it. Another issue I noticed in the report that four times you had radiation, and the report said it was cleared the same day by the County Health Department. How is that done? How do they clear it, and what is the process for that? Mr. Stewart: "there's a staging area on the northwest side of the landfill. It can move around where that truck is parked and it sits, it doesn't get offloaded. Then the County sends out a Health Inspector and the Health Inspector has a radiation detector that they wave along the side of the truck, and once the radiation detectors hit below the minimum (reading), they can clear it. Most of that radiation that they find has to do with diapers or cancer patients and things of that nature." Mr. Hunter added that "Iodine 131 is typically what you get."

Mr. Fisk: "I was looking at . . . your fleet management fuel report. And it says that they used 902 gallons, and these are for Ford trucks. Two-fifties and extra cabs just for those kind of vehicles, and you went 959 miles; that comes out to 1.8 miles per gallon. Is there some anomaly in the reporting? Or is there somebody that's not like here? It says "mile per gallon 000." How does that work? I mean maybe it's some internal problem that needs to be looked at. Mr. Stewart: I'll need to check into that. Thank you."

Ms. Capaldi: "What are the hours of operation to dump the fire soil?" Mr. Stewart: "The hours of operation is essentially our normal hours of operation, which is from 6:00 until 6:00. We have an extension to go until 7:00 during the week. We haven't utilized the extension during the week. On the weekends it is from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. is our normal hour. So, we have an extension until 4:00 and so on Saturday as we go from 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 is the last truck on the scale. The fire debris they tried doing a preloading system where they loaded up the trucks the previous night and have them show up at 6:00 a.m. during the week and 7:00 a.m. during the weekends. But they made an operational change and went back to bringing us the first loads roughly around 8:30 or 9:00 in the morning. So, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. We could go to 7 p.m. if we if we wanted to based on the extension and then 7 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. on Saturday." Ms. Capaldi: "How long does it take for you to put the brown dirt on it? You do it right after they dump, right?" Mr. Stewart: "No, not all. Not all the times we keep up with it during the day but to get it completely covered properly it takes another hour and a half to two hours, depending on how much waste we had taken that day. And so, although we closed, our hours, were not accepting what those hours I was telling you about are hours that we're accepting waste. We are allowed to operate until 9:00 at night during the week and we got extended until 10 if we needed for this extension. Or

then on Saturdays it takes another two hours, so we're normally out of there by 5:30 or 6 p.m.”

Mr. Fleck: “You said 45% of the total coming in now is organics of all of it, and you want to get it down to 10%.” Mr. Stewart: “If you just picture, just call it half it, it's 40%, but just picture; half of every truck coming in is organics. By the time we get it, it's been picked of all the other recyclables, your plastics, your paper, your glass, your aluminum, and it just leaves a highly organic waste stream at the end.”

Mr. Fleck: “And when was that the project of separating that? When did that start? How long ago roughly?” Mr. Stewart: “The bill passed in 2016. Mr. Fleck: “And they actually got it started...., got going on it right away. Mr. Stewart: “I don't think they did. I think there was some grace periods. I think the first time that they started enforcing it was 2024 or 2023. Maybe when they started writing tickets, but even then I don't . . . think they're doing it.” Mr. Fleck: “How much progress have they made? What was the baseline, the starting point?” Mr. Stewart: “I imagine this the starting point had been in the single digits. I think they've gotten it up to maybe as high as 15 or 16 (percent), and I think that's where it stays.”

Mr. Hunter: “I thought, when Mr. Thompson was here for the LEA, that he said that he hadn't approved of the extension of hours because everything that you were getting had been or tonnage because you were able to accept it within your 12,100 tons per day that you're normally permitted, and I think he said I didn't approve it, but I don't know. I don't know for sure that it had been approved by the LEA. Mr. Stewart: “It has been approved. I think during his last presentation he may have . . . mentioned that we hadn't used it during the week.” Mr. Hunter: “OK, that may have been it. It just seemed to me that that there was no need for it at this point and you really haven't used it, right? Mr. Stewart: “Not during the week. On Saturdays we go to 3:30 p.m., which is what we do on holiday makeup days.”

Mr. Modugno: “Separate the organic waste so you're talking like leaf debris. Yard waste has been separated already before you're talking about the organic waste?” Mr. Stewart: “No, I'm including that in the organics so to be your food waste and your green waste, and your other materials.” Mr. Modugno: “So, you're tracking. I saw obviously a kind of a bell curve, so you're getting more during summer involvement?” Mr. Stewart: “Yes.” Mr. Modugno: “More people are mowing their lawns, and raking up their leaves.”

Resident Erick Fefferman: “Is the landfill doing any special monitoring of the temperature at that North cell where all the hazardous debris is being interred because, as we know from 9/11 and other instances like Lahaina, that the ash and the soil has an elevated pH when it's in that form and as we all know, the infrastructure at landfills is it's made of a lot of PVC and plastics that are in there collecting all the leachate and gases in there? So, then if there's elevated pH and the presence of heavy metals within that ash, soot and soil, which is corrosive, is there any special attention being paid to the infrastructure in this cell to make sure

that it doesn't catch on fire and become another Chiquita Canyon or El Sobrante?" Mr. Stewart: "Yes, so, the temperatures of all of our wells and entire well field are measured on a regular basis, but at a minimum of two times per month, and they're all remaining stable in that area. Any wells that are in that area are, like I said, that the fill was 40 feet in depth. We have gas wells in that area that are down into the MSW, which would have been another ...70 to 80 feet down. So, there's no real contact that's happening between any of the ash. But as far as the pH is that you're stating, I don't know that that's true. But I can just tell you that there's is no sign of any kind of elevated temperatures going on there." Mr. Fefferman: "I'm looking at the Watch Duty App right now and it uses satellite imagery for surface temperatures, and I see Chiquita Canyon with elevated temperature, and then I see Sunshine Canyon also with elevated temperature using the Watch Duty App, which is aggregating satellite information. So, if you're saying that there's no elevated temperatures at all, and these satellites that are feeding information to the Watch Duty App are incorrect." Mr. Stewart: "I have. I can't vouch for that, but I . . . can tell you my instruments are actually stuck in the waste in the ground. You can't get any closer to it." Mr. Hunter: "I've allowed you four or five minutes of questions in a row. We need to move on, You can have another shot at it. I need to move on to other people."

Granada Hills resident Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed said "I'm following up on Erick's conversation and questioning in terms of the temperature . . . You stated that they are taken regularly and at least two times a month for each well." Mr. Stewart: "Yes." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "We tried to get that information. How can we, as the public, get that information on a regular basis so that we are informed of how the infrastructure is performing?" Mr. Stewart: "So our metrics are reported to the AQMD, and yeah, so it's something that we're closely keeping an eye on and there's nothing that we would ever hide because of the severity of it. All of our well-field is within a safe range I know. Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "What is this safe range, just so that I know?" Mr. Stewart: "It's in that 120 to 160° range." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "If there have there been wells in the past 12 months that have gone regularly above that range, and so how regular does the AQMD get those numbers, and when?" Mr. Stewart: "I think they get semiannual reports, yes." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "Semiannual. And are those not made public at this time?" Mr. Stewart: ". . . I think you can get them if you need them. Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: ". . . if there was to be a problem that's elevated over a regular period of time, would the public be informed of that?" Mr. Stewart: "Yes." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "And how would the public be informed of that?" Mr. Stewart: "I'm not sure." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "Can we find that out?" Mr. Stewart: "I've never come across that, but I will . . . let the public know, I guess is what I'm telling. Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "It would be great to know what the protocol would be publicly so that we understand once there is a breach of that, we would like to know right away."

Mr. Hunter: "OK, thank you. And I'm going to hold you guys to two minutes, OK, because we still need to conduct this meeting. OK. Who else do we have in the

public?" [There was no reply.] Mr. Hunter: "There is automated well control equipment available. OK, you have so many wells out there. Republic's setting aside a billion dollars to buy up new companies. A billion dollars to buy up new companies. Why the heck can't we get a fully automated system on those wells? Are you guys even looking at that?" Mr. Stewart: "We're looking at it, but the technology is not at a level of safety that we're comfortable with." Mr. Hunter: "OK. And that means that you were looking all of the ones that are available on the market and that was your determination now, OK, just wanted to make you know it was something that I wanted to find out about because it just seemed that with the amount (number) that you have, to try to go out there and you know sample and see what's going on, it's so hard." Mr. Stewart: That's correct, you know." Mr. Hunter: And then as we said, if a fire ever starts, I know you guys have occasional fires and you've been very good about putting them out. But you know there might always be that one that's going to be way down there that you're not. I get and I guess apparently you know that just six tons that you saw of that marijuana, that's a small fraction of the marijuana that's gone into this landfill . . . OK, so I guess we'll all get high if you have a good fire going."

Mr. Hunter: " Mr. Fefferman, I saw you put your hand up one more time. You get one more question. Do you wish one more opportunity sir? Get the mic and one question." Mr. Fefferman: "I was under the impression that temperatures above 136 would be considered on fire, yet you said that that was within range up to 160° or something like that. Mr. Stewart: "You can go up to 180 -190 degrees and not be on fire." Mr. Fefferman: "Well, I think there's new legislation that's actually countering that, but OK."

Committee Member Jennifer Yoo arrived in person at this time (_:__), making five Committee Members present in person (the SCL-CAC quorum was four).

- 2. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)** to report on odor complaints received and NOV's issued including any year-to-date charts, frequency of Inspector response to reports, any enforcement actions to abate odors, and any other matters within their purview including receipt of fire-related debris.

Larry Israel, Supervising Inspector, SCAQMD [909-396-2370; LIsrael@aqmd.gov; www.aqmd.gov], reported the following.

"I'm going to report in detail on the odor complaints that we received since our last meeting in mid-March through this week . . . I know we were here in mid-March, so I'm just going to focus on the latter part of March from the last meeting. But for the total of March, we received approximately 304 odor compliance and issued nine nuisance violations. And at the last meeting I had reported March 3rd, 8th and 10th. So, we did issue violations for nuisance on the 15th, the 20th, the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th, and our inspectors who are deployed in the community on a daily basis, or at least Tuesday through Friday, were reporting distinct to very

strong sour trash odors as well as landfill gas odors in the community of Granada Hills. So that's for March of 2025. For April, the district received approximately 215 odor complaints and issued six nuisance violations, and the dates for those were April 4th and 5th April 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, and there were no other violations received for nuisance since that date. The first part of April, April 10th, our inspectors were reporting distinctly strong sour trash odors and landfill gas odors in the community. For the month of May, up to today, we've received approximately eight complaints. There has been no Notices of Violation, and we have not verified any odors for the month of May in the community. I'd like to give some specific details if I could, regarding some of these violations . . . I'm going to start with March 15th because I had reported up to that time during our last meeting. On Saturday, March 15th, we received 11 complaints between approximately 7:30 in the morning and 2:00 p.m., and also between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. So, we were getting odors in the morning, on the weekend, Saturday, and also in the evening. Six were verified in the Granada Hills community and the description from our Inspectors were very strong landfill gas odors. The following Thursday, on Thursday March 20th, there were 30 complaints received between approximately 6:45 in the morning and 9:00 in the morning, and also in the evening between 7:00 and 8:30 p.m. Ten complaints were verified in the morning, and that also included faculty or staff at the Van Gogh Charter School and El Oro Way Elementary School. The description was sour trash odors mixed with landfill gas odors. In the evening, we did receive a number of complaints, but because we had already confirmed in the morning, there was no field response for those. The next day, on March 21st, there were 28 complaints received between 7:00 in the morning and 9:00, and then between 7:20 and 9:30 p.m. Six were verified in the morning, and that included also faculty at Van Gogh Charter School, and the description from our Inspector was strong sour trash odors mixed with landfill gas. And we also did receive approximately four (complaints) in the evening as well. On Saturday, March 22nd, there were 11 complaints received between 9:20 (a.m.) and then also 10:50 in the morning and then 8:20 to 9:40 in the evening.... this was Saturday, and six complaints were received in the Granada Hills area. Strong landfill gas is the description from our Inspector. On Monday, March 24th, there were 25 complaints received between 5:40 in the morning and 12 noon, and in addition 8:45 p.m. till 10:00 p.m., Six were verified in the morning..... this is Monday, and that included Van Gogh Charter school (with) distinct sour trash mixed with landfill gas, and there were 10 complaints received that evening..... that's part of that 25 total. On Tuesday, March 25th there were 23 complaints received between 6:25 in the morning and 9:00 in the morning. Seven were verified in the Granada Hills community, and the description from our Inspector was strong sour trash and mixed with landfill gas odors. So that would conclude March. On April 4th, we received nine complaints between 7:00 in the morning and eight, eight of which were verified, including Van Gogh Charter School, and the description was distinct to strong sour trash mixed with landfill gas odors. The following day, Saturday April 5th, there were 14 complaints received between 5:30 and 7:55 in the morning, and also complaints received in the evening between 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. There were six verified (complaints), with distinct to strong

decomposing trash with two confirmed in the morning, and then the additional four were confirmed in the evening as landfill gas. So, we actually responded on Saturday during the morning hours and then also in the evening hours. On Sunday April 6th there were 24 complaints received between 6:00 in the morning and 8:50, and then also in the evening between 8:00 and 10:40, and eight were verified in Granada Hills in the morning hours, very strong landfill gas. I'm sorry all of these were confirmed in the evening hours, so Sunday evening as well. So, on that weekend, April 5th and 6th, we responded twice on Saturday, and we had Inspectors out on Sunday evening as well, detecting landfill gas in the community. On Tuesday, April 8th, there were 19 complaints received between 7:00 in the morning and 10:50, and then between 10:00 p.m. and Midnight, eight complaints were verified as very strong sour trash odors with landfill gas, and that evening included with that 19, there were eight complaints received. I just want you to know that we're receiving a number of complaints after hours, so that just for context, it's not just the morning. On April 9th, which was a Wednesday, there were 24 complaints received between 6:50 and 10:15 in the morning, and then 10:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., seven complaints were received in the Granada Hills area. Strong sour trash mixed with landfill gas, and of that, 24 complaints, seven were received after hours in the evening. And lastly on Thursday April 10th there were 25 complaints. This was the last nuisance violation, and 25 complaints received between 6:30 and 8:00 in the morning, and then in the evening hours between 6:40 and 11:30, and eight were verified in the morning, including at Van Gogh Charter School. And that was described as distinct sour trash mixed with landfill gas odors as well. In the evening, we did receive eight complaints, but we had already verified the nuisance in the in the morning hours, so for a total we're up to approximately 987 complaints for the year with the issuance of 30 nuisance violations. Comparing to all of 2024, we had 2,200 complaints and 65 violations, and for 2023 we had 1,700 complaints with 60 violations. So, the District has issued 156 nuisance violations since the beginning of 2023.

Lastly . . . the Hearing Board. On Wednesday, March 19th, at 9:30, there was an Order for Abatement hearing case #3448-18 before the District's Hearing Board at our Diamond Bar headquarters, and there was public testimony received. The . . . Hearing Board unanimously approved the Stipulated Order for Abatement that included a series of measures requiring the landfill to take additional actions to reduce odors by treating and containing landfill gas surface emissions and fresh trash from the working face in the disposal cells. The next full status Hearing is scheduled for September 3rd, 2025, at 9:30 in the morning."

Mr. Fisk: "the number of complaints is obviously a lot of them, but as an example, on March 22nd you received four complaints within 22 minutes from the same street. Do you know if it's the same person or four different people?" Mr. Israel: "No, that's four different people. We don't get a lot of duplicates from the community, usually the person calls in once, so I'm not seeing duplicates." Mr. Hunter: "But I understand even if it was a duplicate, you wouldn't count it anyway. That's your policy." Mr. Israel: "In that 24-hour period, yes."

Mr. Hunter: "How are you observing the fire-related debris?" Mr. Israel: That was the second point, I was going to bring. We're out there weekly observing. We were out there this morning, late morning early afternoon observing. We're not seeing any issues of concern for the way the waste is being handled and disposed of and covered. So that's my direct answer. We're not seeing any issues at this time."

Mr. Fefferman: "... I think it was in April, there was a period where there were six NOV's issued within a seven-day period. So, any of these issued nearly every single day for a week, were you able to be at the landfill during that period of time to observe what may have contributed to that?" Mr. Israel: "I myself wasn't, but our staff was there. Every time we confirm a nuisance violation, we do conduct an inspection during regular work hours and even on weekends when the landfill is closed. If it's during the daylight hours, we will go up there to inspect. There's not any specific issue that we could identify. Most of the complaints that we're detecting in the community primarily during the day hours, other than the weekend or periods when they're not operating, have been fresh trash outdoors. We would be downwind on let's say one of the haul roads or one of the roads on the landfill itself. So, we're detecting the trash odors directly from the working face, and that's identical to what we're detecting at the residence." Mr. Fefferman: "But so you guys aren't seeing any leachate because I've heard that there's been a Notice that there was actually leachate that was pumping out of the ground of the landfill, which contributed to those odors." Mr. Israel: "Correct. We have observed and we have received those reports. I don't believe just from all of the conversations I've had with our Inspectors, there's really been an issue with leachate odors in the community that we've detected. I mean, we've certainly observed it. We observed it last December. We've observed it as recently as just in the last week. But we're not really detecting that type of odor in the community." Mr. Fefferman: "So the odors that we're smelling aren't the result of the leachate coming out then?" Mr. Israel: "At least our inspectors. It could be a factor of a lot of different things. I can't get up here and say, yeah, it's definitely landfill gas. It's definitely trash. It's definitely leachate. It could be all contributing to the odors. But when we've got a working face and we're standing downwind, that seems to have a more overwhelming odor when we're up there investigating odor complaints as opposed to something at nighttime where we don't actually have access to be able to observe directly." Mr. Fefferman: "... about the wildfire debris. You're saying or stating that when you've been there, you've seen it going according to plan, however, a number of residents have reported seeing these trucks with the placards going to the landfill, and they're just tarped. They don't have the burrito-wrap that has been touted as this great foolproof method to contain all that material. So, I know this is out of the AQMD's jurisdiction, but you are there observing it. Do you see every single truckload being burrito-wrapped as we were told it would be, or is it loose material that is then dumped from the trucks and then bulldozed and spread out across the cell?" Mr. Israel: "We're out there every week and what we're observing is trucks coming in tarped ... They're not pulling

back the tarp until they're about ready to dispose of it at the location that they're designated for disposal. It is in fact, burrito-wrapped. So, what you're seeing maybe driving by, is a tarped vehicle. You're not going to know whether it's burrito-wrapped, unless you're actually standing there and observing the disposal, and that was observed directly just a couple hours ago as well."

Mr. Hunter: "OK, Eric, thank you. You know I got to maintain some decorum here. Thank you. OK, so you had a second shot at it. While you were talking I've got something before I forget, and I probably should have directed this to Michael. We heard somewhere that there was a problem with asbestos contaminating some loads. Did any of it ever get to Sunshine Canyon Landfill?" Mr. Stewart: "Not that we are aware of." Mr. Hunter: "OK, not that you're aware of. I just want to make sure because we had heard that some loads had been contaminated. Mr. Stewart: We got notice that some loads were contaminated; loads that were sent to various landfills. We got a notification that we may have received some, but they couldn't verify if they sent it to us." Mr. Hunter: "OK, so we don't know for sure. Thank you. I'm sorry, I just had to get that out. I sometimes forget my own questions."

Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "Regarding the temperatures in the wells. So, Republic has said that they provide the numbers to AQMD on a regular basis. We've tried to get the data from the AQMD. It's been very difficult to do through public records requests. Can you tell us how we can get those data, and how regularly we can get those data, so that the public is informed of how the wells are operating?" Mr. Israel: "That's a public records request (FOIA) question and that's typically what I would advise. I don't know if any of our execs are listening in, if they could answer that question better. But that's typically the process for requesting information from us is through a PRR." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "Great. I know we've had a conversation, so it looks like Terrance may be on. Maybe he'll be able to answer that for us publicly?" Mr. Mann (online): "My understanding is community members submitted a public records request, a PRR, and certain materials were provided, but I think you know that it wasn't satisfactory. So, we're trying to figure out what else is available. My understanding is it's simply that the semiannual reports that Michael Stewart just referenced. And so, I need to go back and check with them to make sure that whatever we had in that regard is in the production that was made. But I thought that when we had this meeting, I don't know if this has been discussed, but we had a meeting last week with a number of community members, and I think the goal was to try to see if it was possible to obtain or gain access to additional temperature information; but we'll start with those semiannual reports, and make sure those have either all been provided or if there's something outstanding that we can get, then we're going to go from there. Because you know, I think we agree that the community should have some comfort, some transparency with respect to this issue on the landfill." Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: ". . . is there any timing on when we'll hear back from you on that?" Mr. Terrance Mann: "I can't speak to it because I'm not..... this is not my part of it. I don't control it. So, I'm not sure. But you know, hopefully within the

next week or two..... this won't take months or years. Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "OK, great. And then in terms of the statement that you made Larry, about we're not, you know, the odors can come from various places. Is there any more clarity we can get to that? Because I'm kind of confused by that comment because I've heard from others who are who are experts in this area that they know what it is from the smell and from observing the leachate and that's the main cause of odors. I'm kind of confused by the fact that we don't know what the cause (is) based on your statement, it sounds like AQMD, who is observing what is going on there, doesn't know what is the cause of the odors by observing, and that's kind of problematic, and I just don't understand how that is possible." Mr. Israel: "I think that's a question you need to really ask the landfill because they're out there day-to-day doing surface monitoring and tuning wells and doing all sorts of construction of cell work, and we are responding to complaints, OK. We're not going on the landfill each time looking for a specific crack or a specific well that's leaking or anything like that. And we're trying to verify with the community and our role is to facilitate just that nuisance investigation. But going and telling you, yeah, we we're looking at the Quarterly Reports and we notice there's a number of grids last month or the month before that were a number of exceedances either from instantaneous monitoring or integrated monitoring that could result in odor emissions. I mean, we're seeing that a lot. And if you look at any of the Quarterly Reports that were provided, there is a lot of problem locations, and that's what the whole point or a lot of this Order for Abatement was to address these sort of issues. But I don't think I can stand here and say yeah on April 4th this particular location... at least right now from what our capabilities are, is coming from this very spot. If that's the kind of answer you're looking for, I cannot answer that."

Mr. Hunter: "OK. Thank you very much. You've (Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed) had your questions in time. Thank you. Is there anybody else in the public or do we have anybody online? That's nobody online, Larry. Thank you very much. Do appreciate the time that you've taken."

3. Sunshine Canyon Landfill - Local Enforcement Agency (SCL-LEA) to:

- a. Report on any areas of concern, NOVs issued, and any other SCL matters within their purview.

UE HE George Kasikarin, Environmental Specialist [213) 252-3993; George.Kasikarin@LACity.org; www.SCLLEA.org], reported that "there were no NOVs issued for March one NOV was issued in April regarding ADC [Alternative Daily Cover] which was placed too long and not covered with soil within the limit of 48-hours over the weekend." He confirmed that Notices of Violations from the LEA are different from Notices of Violations from the AQMD in response to Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed's questions and asked that she direct her questions to Mr. Thompson or wait for Mr. Tseng presentation. He also confirmed that NOVs issued by the AQMD are not the performance issues that the LEA is looking at in response to Mr. Fefferman's questions, and noted that he too should wait for Mr. Tseng's presentation.

- b. Provide an update on the progress of implementation of the AQMD Stipulated Order of Abatement of Odors 3448-18 which was approved on March 19, 2025

Dr. Eugene Tseng, an environmental engineer and attorney working for the LEA [818-889-8628; ETseng@aol.com; www.SCLLEA.org].

Slide 1 – Overview of Implementation of Odor Mitigation Measures May 8, 2025

“OK, so before I start this out, I will actually answer the question. The Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) has very limited jurisdiction of odors from landfills, specifically excluded from the LA jurisdiction. Odors from composting facilities is within the LEA jurisdiction, so we can't write violations for odor complaints and that was very specifically set out in State law. There was actually an entire bill just to separate that jurisdiction. That's why we don't we don't write the violations.

Slide 2 – SCL-LEA Collaboration with SCAQMD, SCAQMD-Approved Stipulated Abatement Order 3448-18 (3/19/25)

OK, so just to set the context, as the our LEA's been working with Republic and AQMD to develop the new set of mitigation measures that was going into the Abatement Order and then our LEA assisted AQMD in providing the expert witness testimony on March 19th. Then one other things LA is doing is actually collaborating with AQMD in helping monitor some of the Abatement Order measures, and also in developing a lot of the detailed evaluation protocols to determine how to measure the improvements or no improvements. What the protocols are, and this all have to be science based at a practical level and, our LEA actually has an independent evaluation committee assisting us and their affiliation with the NASA Center, and we actually have NASA with their satellite and the plane doing additional monitoring whenever they can. So, we have a lot of support on this and this is all in collaboration with AQMD. Republic actually hired a couple of people just to help with the implementation of the abatement order, so they're putting a lot of resources into this. So, like I said, this abatement order is a little bit different from the one in 2016, 2017. So, we're focusing on three major sources of orders of actually four, but it's trash orders, landfill gas orders, leachate orders, and everything that's can be tied to the wet weather because we're getting very big changes on our climate and we've never experienced this amount of rain. So, there's a lot of damage and a lot of the damage to the surface of the landfill and the leaching coming through as the result of the infiltration of the rain.”

Slide 3 – LFG Well Drilling (Added 100 Vertical LFG Extraction Wells)

“The most important part for landfill gas odors is really putting in wells, so they're putting in over 100 wells. Probably averaging right around two a day But this is just a picture that George took.”

Slide 4 – Untitled (April 2025)

“And then this is the building of a new cell. So just to kind of show you on the lower left, you'll see the closure (turf). This is the closure turf. This is the artificial grass and underneath it is one continuous piece of plastic. This was actually placed over the worst of the part of the landfill where they had the legacy damage, where we had a lot of leachate and gas come out. And I don't know if you can quite see it, but there's a bottom-up well being built there... a gabion cube. This has been very, very effective and this is the current working phase. And you can see this is the closure turf with the closure turf under seamed one piece of plastic with the grass removed. And this is the part that's on the city's South, which is already closed. And this is the liner that goes over that, that entire part of the old landfill. I have some diagrams you can look at.”

Slide 5 – Filling in the New Cell Area)Between Closure Turf Area and New Liner on Closed City South)

“And this is just looking up the valley, the Canyon, and you'll see the liner system on the left. This is the closure turf. The grass hasn't been removed, and this is the closure turf with the grass removed. And this is the current disposal and kind of under the back you can see the alternate daily cover.”

Slide 6 – Applying Microbiology-Based Odor Neutralizer on Leachate Seeps in Legacy Damaged Area and New Cell Development Area

“So, this is a picture of a water truck. But that's actually fitted with odor neutralizer and part of the Abatement Orders...fitted with the foam gun. Just not the spraying (of water). But this has much greater range. So, this is actually being tested with older neutralizer and also with very specific microbiology based technology to fight odors. And you can what I've outlined here in the red. is kind of the 30-acres of the side slopes that was exposed before the closure to point on. This is the area of the legacy damage, so you can see because the leachate had a very hard time going down straight down, it kind of goes out the side slopes. So, you see the leachate pooling here. This is the odor neutralizer being used to spray foam to neutralize the odor, and the white stuff you see here is Posi-shell. That's actually a cementitious mix with fiber and bentonite, which is a kind of clay, and that's used to seal the surface of the side slopes of the landfill, where there's the trash mass to kind of help keep the odors and leachate in.”

Slide 7 - Lab Soil Box Setup

“And there's a lot of lot of testing that's been going on over the last month. We've taken a lot of soil samples and samples of the different types of cover including the hydroseeding and the bio-covers. We sent that off to our lab and they've been testing in the different kind of microbiology and trying to optimize it for application on the landfill, on the cover, within the trash, and at transfer stations. So, this is just an example of the setup, and this is actually my students taking samples and so this is a bunch of different test boxes filled with different types of bio-covers, and with different mixtures of microbiology based technologies. And what this does is it actually eats the methane and eats the odorous compounds. This is some of the new stuff that's been done by the US EPA.”

Slide 8 – Leachate Pumping Truck and Odor Neutralizer on Backpack Sprayer

“On odor patrol, this is actually my student. Our LEA works and is working with the schools. That’s actually a four gallon backpack sprayer. We’re actually testing different tests, odor neutralizers and.... ..And if you look here, you’ll notice that this is the access road you notice it’s wet. That’s the water spraying truck to keep the dust down. This is the current disposal area. That’s the trash. That’s the alternate daily cover. That’s the pump trucks that is pumping out the leachate from the sumps. And this Posi-shell. This is the leachate that’s coming up at the bottom of the side slopes.”

Slide 9 – Landfill Gas and Leachate Emissions from Side Slope (2017)

“And I got a lot of questions from community members, but also from other regulatory agencies about why it’s so much leachate coming out the side slopes, why so much odor. This is the way it was in 2016, and you’ll see that there was a non-industry practice that was mandated and that created this impermeable layers, so the leachate or the water from the decomposition of trash and from rain was not able to drain down to the bottom of the landfill. So, it just started going out the sides of the landfill, and with the gas being trapped here, it blows out the top of the sides. I personally walked these sides and people could literally pass out from lack of oxygen because of all the gas coming out of the side. So, one of the things that was actually done that was very, very successful in 2016, 2017 Abatement Order, was that in order to prevent all this gas from coming out the side and blowing out the top. And we put a lot more soil on the top and enhance the cover with vegetative cover. But on the side we actually put in... the Abatement Order required Republic to put in about 30-acres of one continuous piece of plastic. It literally just sealed us in, but underneath that plastic there’s actually flat gas collection wells, so any gas that came out would be collected. This is the one place that this actually worked really well. But this is a very, very expensive practice. So, this still exists.

Slide 10 – New Cell Development Source of Odors

What they’re doing now, because they’re going to eventually come back and build over this place. The original plan is to OK, start peeling it back. But during the construction of the new cell to link up the old leachate collection with the new one; they have to peel this back, and the odor and the leachate came out. So, this is what I was referring to as the odor fund, a new construction because we know, if we had to peel this whole thing back, that’s 30-acres, it’s going to be pretty God awful.

Slide 11 – Original Cell Sequencing

So, the original plan was to remove that entire 30-acres and just fill it up with as much trash as possible. This was actually done on other side slopes without the closure turf, and it worked really well. That was part of the success in 2017....

Slide 12 – Using Solid Waste as a “Buffer,” Reviewing Cell Sequencing (Cdn 13)

But now, as a part of the Abatement Order we're asking them to re-sequence the cell development and to rethink the operation on landfill design, so asking them to leave the entire closure turf in place. Yes, you have to peel this back at the bottom a little bit to join up the leachate collection in the bottom liner system, but then leave that in place to make sure it's engineering wise... it's stable, but then to put in the trash mat to put in as much trash as possible to fill that up and be the buffer, and this actually worked in very well in 2016, and 2017. I have other people reviewing this... and this is one of the more favorite practices.

Slide 13 – Continued LEA Oversight of Fire Debris Disposal Operations

So, and one of the continuing things, the LEA is there every single day, and we actually went out there again today. This is the oversight of the fire-debris and we're not finding any issue with that, but we do keep track of this every single day.

Slide 14 - Untitled

So, everything that we're doing, we're trying to base it on real life data and so we track the odor complaints, we do the grid analysis. The red or the grids that have very high integrated surface readings, the little the color code, the heat map is there. And then we get the aerial photographs from the plane that flies over, and we superimpose the grids to see where it is on the landfill. You can see most of it is actually in the area of the legacy damage. And then separately collaborating, I've been working with NASA to show where the hotspots are. So, the heat, and the heat map that's here could be everything from a landfill gas plant to fissures or cracks in the landfill cover. And then we're documenting everything as much as possible."

Mr. Hunter: "The odors are still up. We don't see anything dramatic happening. I know you're doing work, but it doesn't seem to be any kind of dramatic change. I would have thought that leaving the closure turf in place and just covering the thing up and, you know, just leaving it open to the bottom, the way that you describe you're doing, that would have had an impact, but it doesn't seem to have." Mr. Tseng: "Well, actually if you peeled it back, you'll get a lot more odors."

Mr. Hunter: "No, no, I mean at the bottom, that you were doing to get into when you smell (odors). Yeah, but then you, as you did that, you're piling your trash on top and basically making it contiguous, because before, the way they were doing it, by doing the peel back, you were exposing way too much. It's just minimal just to be able to do what you were doing OK. They've started to do that where they've left it in place with the new cell". Mr. Tseng responded, "That's a huge change in operations." Mr. Hunter continued "Right? Yet we haven't noticed a big change in the amount of odors. And by the way, I think Larry didn't mention it, I think in April we had windy month." Mr. Tseng: "I think January we had a lot of winds. No, I just remember there was some wind. We had a windy season going on down there. I thought it might have even kept it lower than 220 (odor

reports). Odd that we got them in April. I thought that's why it was not as high as I was expecting."

Mr. Hunter: "Point being is what's going to happen next that we are going to see some big change because we know from the record that at this time of year, this is when we're going to start going down anyway?" Mr. Tseng: "No, that's noted. So right now, the first thing that has to be done is the drilling of the wells. So that's always important. And don't forget. when the mitigation measures were put together in this Abatement Order, the approach is that these have to be complementary. Like you, you can't just put wells in without sealing the surface, so putting positive, shallow or enhancing the intermediate cover, actually allows you to draw greater vacuum. So, these (wells) have to have a special sequence to make them most effective. So that's for landfill gas. So, for fresh trash, they've already installed the foam. And then we're now testing the chemical odor neutralizer. But then also the biological, I can't just say do this and do that. So, we would literally have to say this makes it worse, and that works the best for improving the plant root system to absorb the methane and the odors, and other ones just for the odors that we can spray at the transfer stations. So, we have specific mitigation measures that are microbiology based for each different application, everything from putting it on the trash before it gets done on landfill and for putting it on the working face. So that's a little bit more delayed because we have to finalize the mixes and stuff. Yeah, well, you know, I'm looking at our record and, you know in May it's typically lower in June, July, August is when we're really low anyway because of the weather conditions and stuff like that, and not bringing the odors to the community. So, if I'm looking at what I normally see in September it would be key. Yes, we're not going to see in the hundreds (of odor complaints). We're going to see hopefully less than 100 complaints because what you're doing should have had an impact by then, OK."

Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: "I just want to kick the tires on what you just said. We won't know if the measures are working actually for quite some time because as you stated, odors are already going to be down. We need at least two more seasons, to quite honestly, to really ascertain if what is being done in this Abatement Order is working. I would say that we would need at least (that long) and we've talked (already) in this community meeting, that we (community) had spoken with the AQMD last week, and we talked about the fact that we need at least 24 months of consistent low complaints and low NOV's. And by low, I mean almost zero to actually say that what has been stipulated works. So, just to be very clear in September we will not know at all.... be declaring victory in September because we already have low odor complaints, so it is already seasonal. And so that season has started. They're working through it, but we will not know until another at least 24 months if it's working." Mr. Tseng: "I'm not going to agree with that either, but it certainly isn't by September. No, because the different measures have different evaluation periods and some things you can measure right away. It's like the amount of gas collected if you put it in another extra 120 wells. You're going to get a lot more gas collected, and we

can measure that volume because we have flow meters. If we collect more gas, that means that gas is not going out into the atmosphere from the surface.” Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: “But my measure is odor complaints by the seasonality I'm talking about. That is the outcome that the community is looking for in addition to emissions, but in terms of what the community experiences. We are already going to be experiencing low levels of emissions, and I don't know about emissions, but of odors. So, in September, the data will already look less because that's seasonality. What I'm saying is in terms of odor complaints, we need much more time to ascertain if what is in the abatement is working because we need to go through a full rainy season, a full high season and maybe a second one as well so that we know, OK, it's working.” Mr. Tseng: “But that's for the long term, yes, but there's certainly short term measures that we can measure success on, yeah, which is perfectly fine.” Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: “That's great. And I would love for you to be more public about those long term if there's a reduction of gas odors and everything else. There should be much more public awareness of that. What I'm aware of and what I experience is odors.” Mr. Tseng: “Everything we've done in 2016 and 2017 is public, and it's been published internationally. So, and I think I sent you some of those?” Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: “”Yes, sure. What I'm talking about now,”

Mr. Hunter: “And I just wanted the public to know is that seasonally, it was going to go down, and I don't want somebody coming in here and saying “ooh, look it's down we've only got 50 complaints here (SCL-CAC), that kind of stuff, you know it, but sometimes other people don't always know it, and I don't want to see anybody come in here,... any presenters, and claim victory OK, because September is when you're going to start seeing the odors typically go up and if they don't start going up in September, we would say, hey, maybe what you're doing is working, and then yeah, it's the rest of the year we're looking at.”

Mr. Hunter: In response to unintelligible comment from Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed stated that “No, no, no, You misunderstood what I said. When I said September is when they (odors) typically go up. September, October, November, December, January, February, March are all high months, OK? And I was saying is, don't have anybody come here and take credit for doing something at least until September, OK.” Mr. Tseng: “Yeah, that's the wet season. This is why that last slide for that data analysis is important because you can have a lot of complaints during the rainy season and very little during the dry season, We literally will do the data on an analytics side. We actually will say, well, it's dry, and we typically see lower levels.”

Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: “Yeah, and that's so I would say that's great To Wayde's point, nobody should be declaring victory, but there should absolutely be another hearing set during the September hearing for some time in Quarter 1 of 2026, so that we can then really understand the trends that are going on. So, it would be a real big miss for the AQMD legal team not to ask for another hearing sometime in early to mid-2026 to really ascertain what has been taking place.” Mr. Hunter: “I think Mr. Mann could probably address that if we've got him on the call-in. OK. But we have Mr. Fefferman quickly please, Sir.

Mr. Erick Fefferman: "I'll take the two minutes. Yeah. So, you are monitoring the collection wells. Are any of them exceeding 130 degrees?" Mr. Tseng: "The average the average range for a normal well it can be up to 130 to 140 (degrees), and as Michael said, I actually have the data which I'm not going to give it to you, but I'll show it to you. I have it all graphed and I told her (Nurha) I would actually show her." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "Would actually show that. Why are we not allowed to see the data?" Mr. Tseng: "Well, I had to sign a confidentiality agreement just to get that. So, I'm going to honor that agreement and show you the aggregated thing it." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "It's just the optics of that seem like you're trying to not disclose information that the public should have access to."Mr. Tseng: "Well, yeah, let me disclose it, I'll disclose it. But you you're going to be making that request through the AQMD so you. Mr. Erick Fefferman: "Which we have. OK and we were given readings for six wells back in July of 2024." Mr. Tseng: No, I have a I have a for almost 1000 wells for two years." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "I'm saying you have that, but we requested it from AQMD and that's all they gave us, so that's why I'm saying there's something going on where data is being hidden, that we are asking for. And then I understand that since you work in collaboration with AQMD, can you share whether or not a higher operating value waiver has been granted to Sunshine Canyon?" Mr. Tseng: "But I don't even know what that means." Mr. Fefferman: "That that allows the collection wells to reach a higher temperature, and for the operation to still continue." Mr. Tseng addressed question to Mr. Stewart saying, "You have that?" Mr. Stewart: "So there if a well exceeds 131 (degrees), you can get a higher operating value of 140. 131 (degrees) was established as an arbitrary number." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "OK. Yeah. Does Sunshine Canyon have that? Have they been? Has Sunshine Canyon been granted these higher operating value waivers?" Mr. Stewart: "On occasion." Mr. Tseng: "So the way it works is when you take a, well, wellhead temperature. Let's just say it's 100 degrees. That means it's pretty well balanced and temperature actually is not the best indicator of if there's heat underneath, it's actually a chemical balance, right? And that data is way more worthwhile than any wellhead temperature because by looking at the ratio of certain chemicals you'll know that there's a problem underground way before that temperature reading is achieved. Yeah, I have all that. Just to let you know, it's 1.7 million data points I had to look at, and I had somebody compile it just for you." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "What about the chemicals you mentioned Eugene? What about measuring for emissions that are coming out of that landfill? Because I recently got my hands on an air quality meter which is recognized by a AQMD as a credible professional grade handheld device. And in my backyard I'm getting 0.6 parts per million of ammonia in my backyard, which is well in exceedance of what EPA standards are in addition to elevated levels of formaldehyde also in my backyard. And I'm a mile away from the landfill." Eugene Tseng: "Well, could be from other sources, because at one time I had NASA fly a plane over and there was a very high ammonia readings and very high hydrogen sulfide readings." Mr. Erick Fefferman: "I did this for 10 days in a row, Eugene." Mr. Tseng: "OK, hydrogen sulfide readings, and it turns out to be the sewers." Mr. Fefferman: "No sewer in my backyard." Mr. Tseng:

"No. The sewer manholes. Mr. Fefferman: "There's no manhole in my backyard." Mr. Tseng: "It just shows up in the neighborhood." Mr. Fefferman: "So, it's not the landfill that's a mile away." Mr. Tseng: "Now we actually have the pinpoint to the individual manholes." Mr. Fefferman: "Are you measuring for these chemicals in the air? So then how can you say that? If not well, but so then how? How can you say that? It's not if you're not measuring?" Mr. Tseng: "No, that that is not the goal of the"

Mr. Hunter: "Erik, please. I gave you leeway. Don't abuse it. Please take the mic (from him). You've had an opportunity to ask questions, but we're not going to have a back and forth, OK? Is there anybody else in the public that wishes to comment? OK, seeing none. Thank you. Thank you very much, Eugene, I appreciate your presentation. OK.

4. Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) to report on any SCL matters within their purview.

Andrew Modugno, Environmental Assessment Coordinator, LAUSD Ofc. of Environmental Health & Safety (OEHS) [213-241-3926; Andrew.Modugno@lausd.net], reported that one NOV was issued regarding El Oro Way Elementary School and five NOV's issued regarding VGCS.

5. County Department of Public Works to report on any SCL matters within their purview to include update of any actions to enforce compliance with the CUP.

Amiko Thompson, Assistant Deputy Director, L.A. County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division, [626-458-5163; AThompson@dpw.LACounty.gov; www.dpw.LACounty.gov], reported that the ADC pilot "being used on Saturdays . . . began in August 2024 . . ." One violation was recorded. Resident Nurha Hindi-Chahadayed: urged to include Sundays in the pilot. Ms. Thompson stated that "we are looking at Sundays as well . . ." Mr. Fefferman said that the AQMD is closed on Mondays; Terrance Mann, AQMD Deputy Executive Officer for Compliance and Enforcement, stated that "AQMD does work on Mondays . . . We are fully deployed seven days a week."

6. County Regional Planning Department & County Public Works to report on any SCL matters within their purview.

Phillip Chen, Planner, L.A. County Regional Planning Dept. [213-974-6483; PChen@planning.LACounty.gov; <http://planning.LACounty.gov>], said that "we have no new updates." Steven Jareb, Principal Planner [213-974-6483; SJareb@planning.LACounty.gov], reported that they still meet monthly with an inter-agency group.

- 7. County Public Health Department** to report on any matters within their purview including health concerns on taking fire-related debris at SCL.

Seira Kurian, Regional Health Officer, L.A. County Public Health Dept. [626-430-9821; <http://publichealth.LACounty.gov>], reported that “there were no additional complaints that were reported.” She reported on work to safely remove Fire debris, saying “we do not expect any health effects . . . We acknowledge there are odor issues” addressed by “odor abatement . . . We collect” submitted health data. Ms. Hindi-Chahadayed: noted that the Department doesn’t open until 8:00 a.m. Ms. Kurian added that “we by no means are saying there’s no health effects . . . We know that people are having different health effects . . .” Mr. Hunter offered to receive questions from the public and forward them to officials.

- 8. City Planning Department** to report on SCL matters within their purview.

Claudia Rodriguez, Planner, L.A. City Planning Dept. (818-374-9911; Claudia.Rodriguez@LACity.org; www.planning.LACity.org), reported that, on March 4th, the TAC [Technical Advisory Committee] approved STI (Sonoma Technologies Inc.) “as the ambient air consultant . . .”

- 9. Other persons representing the City, County or State** who wish to report any additional information or subject matter relating to SCL that is within their purview that has not been agendized for this meeting. If necessary, discussion and action will be agendized for another meeting.

Paulina Torres, Field Deputy for Los Angeles County District 3 Supervisor Lindsey Horvath (Ofc. 310-231-1170; Mobile 213-359-3515; PTorres@bos.LACounty.gov; <https://lacounty.gov/government/board-of-supervisors/lindsey-p-horvath>), reported that “our Office is monitoring the Abatement Order.” Emily Ellison, Associate Policy Deputy for Supervisor Horvath (EEllison@bos.LACounty.gov), reported on Army Corps of Engineers Fire debris collection, which is “expected to finish by the end of June.”

D. Committee Member and Public comments on items NOT on the Agenda.

There were no public comments at this time.

- E. Set next meeting date** (July 10, 2025). Adjourn meeting if 5:00 p.m. for City, County and State participants.

Mr. Hunter noted the above will be at 3:00 p.m. Mr. Hunter declared and the Committee agreed to **ADJOURN** the Meeting at 4:56 p.m.

F. Special Overtime Discussion of Budget, Banking & Financial Matters.

Mr. Hunter indicated that there was no more discussion.

Respectfully submitted,

David Levin, Note Taker (Minutes Writer). Edited by SCL-CAC. *The first paragraph of some Items, Motions/Resolutions and other wording may have been directly copied from the Agenda.* The SCL-CAC Meeting Minutes page is <http://scl-cac.org/agendas-minutes>.

Video can be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M2U776hZPnc>

DRAFT