AMENDMENT TO ADD
TAJIGUAS RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT
TO THE
MULTIJURISDICTIONAL NONDISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT
FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Facility Name: Tajiguas Resource Recovery Project.

Type of Facility: Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility, and Composting Management Unit (composting area).

Location: Tajiguas Landfill, in the unincorporated area, approximately 26 miles west of the City of Santa Barbara. The Tajiguas Landfill is approximately 1,600 feet north of U.S. Highway 101. The street address for the Tajiguas Landfill is 14470 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93117.

Facility Capacity: The MRF would have a design capacity of up to 800 tons/day of municipal solid waste (MSW) or up to approximately 250,000 tons/year (up to 311 operating days per year). Up to 90,000 tons/year (290 tons/day) of recyclable material would be recovered and sold for reuse.

As an optional element, the project could also process up to 130 tons/day of commingled source separated recyclables (CSSR) or 40,000 tons/year. With the inclusion of this optional element, the total maximum processing capacity of the MRF would be approximately 290,000 tons/year (250,000 tons/year MSW + 40,000 tons/year CSSR). Processing of CSSR would increase the production of marketable recyclables by up to 36,000 tons/year (125,000 tons/year overall), producing up to an additional 4,000 tons/year (13 tons/day) of residue which would be disposed of in the landfill.

The AD Facility would have a design capacity of up to 73,600 tons/year, made up of organics recovered from the MRF and/or brought to the project site as source separated organic (food and green) waste (SSOW). Up to 100,000 tons/year (320 tons/day) of residue from the MRF and residue from the AD Facility which is not suitable for composting would be landfilled. Residue ineligible for disposal in the landfill (i.e., hazardous waste or e-waste), would be transported to an appropriate recycling or disposal facility.

Anticipated Diversion Rate: It is anticipated that there will be an overall diversion rate of 64.8%. In addition, it is expected that implementation of this project will increase the overall diversion rate of affected regions over 80%.

Participating Jurisdictions: County of Santa Barbara, and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Buellton and Solvang
**Project Summary:** The County of Santa Barbara proposes to modify the operation of the Tajiguas Landfill to add a Resource Recovery Project that would process MSW from what is currently being delivered to the Tajiguas Landfill for burial from the unincorporated areas of the south coast of Santa Barbara County and the unincorporated areas of the Santa Ynez and New Cuyama Valleys, and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Buellton and Solvang. The facility would also be designed to process SSOW from the region’s existing and future recycling programs. Additionally, as an optional project element, the Resource Recovery Project could include the infrastructure to process currently collected CSSR.

The Resource Recovery Project would modify current waste management operations at the Tajiguas Landfill by the addition of a MRF and Dry Fermentation AD Facility.

The MRF processing area would be comprised of an approximate 56,500 square foot facility (66,500 square feet if CSSR [optional element] is included as described above) that would sort MSW into three streams:

- Recyclables (i.e., glass, metal, paper, plastic, wood) - recovered and processed for sale;
- Organics – recovered for processing in the AD Facility; and
- Residue – materials left over after all recyclables and organics are recovered that would be disposed of at the existing landfill.

The AD Facility would be housed within an approximate 63,600 square foot building, along with the associated energy facility and percolate storage tanks that would convert all organics recovered from the MSW and SSOW into:

- Bio-gas (primarily composed of methane and CO₂) – that would be used to power two (2) 1,537 horsepower onsite combined heat and power (CHP) engines driving electric power generators that would generate approximately 1+ net megawatts (MW) of renewable power continuously. The Energy Facility would be located on the south side of the AD Facility; and
- Digestate - that would then be cured into compost and/or soil amendments. The curing would require an approximately 5 acre area (located at one or more sites on the landfill’s permitted operations and/or waste disposal footprint. The compost and/or soil amendments would be marketed for agricultural or landscape use or used for reclamation projects.

The MRF would have a design capacity of up to 800 tons/day of MSW or up to approximately 250,000 tons/year (up to 311 operating days per year). Up to 90,000 tons/year (290 tons/day) of recyclable material would be recovered and sold for reuse. The AD Facility would have a design capacity of up to 73,600 tons/year, made up of organics recovered from the MRF and/or brought to the project site as SSOW.
Up to 100,000 tons/year (320 tons/day) of residue from the MRF and residue from the AD Facility which is not suitable for composting would be landfilled. Residue ineligible for disposal in the landfill (i.e., hazardous waste or e-waste), would be transported to an appropriate recycling or disposal facility.

As an optional element, the project could also process up to 130 tons/day of CSSR or 40,000 tons/year. With the inclusion of this optional element, the total maximum processing capacity of the MRF would be approximately 290,000 tons/year (250,000 tons/year MSW + 40,000 tons/year CSSR). Processing of CSSR would increase the production of marketable recyclables by up to 36,000 tons/year (126,000 tons/year overall), producing up to an additional 4,000 tons/year (13 tons/day) of residue which would be disposed of in the landfill.

Based on current waste disposal rates, the Tajiguas Landfill may reach its permitted disposal capacity (23.3 million cubic yards) in approximately year 2026. With the additional diversion provided by the proposed Tajiguas Recovery Project, the permitted disposal capacity (which would not be modified as a part of the project) would not be expected to be reached until approximately year 2036, extending the landfill life by approximately 10 years.