

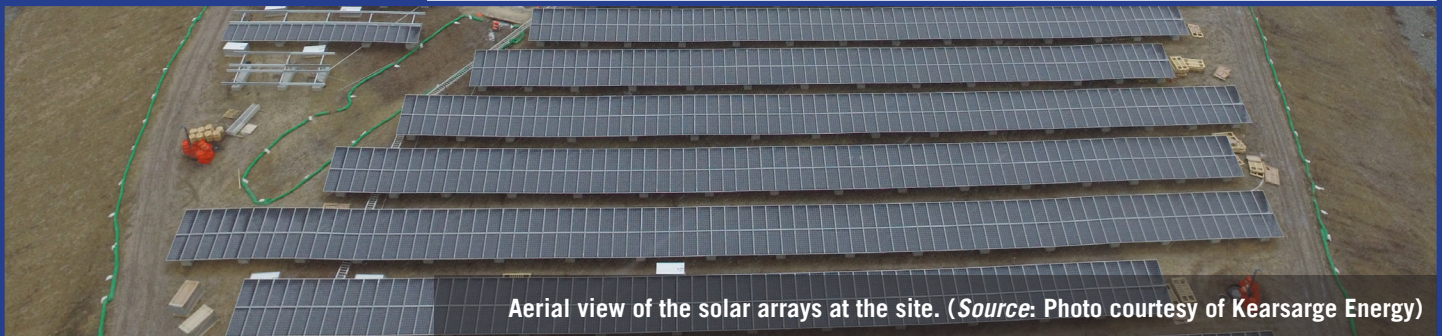


Superfund
Redevelopment
Initiative

SITE REDEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Rose Hill Regional Landfill Superfund Site

South Kingstown, Rhode Island



Aerial view of the solar arrays at the site. (Source: Photo courtesy of Kearsarge Energy)

Site Location: Rose Hill Road, South Kingstown, Rhode Island 02880

Size: 70 acres

Existing Site Infrastructure: Roads, electrical, and water infrastructure are located on site.

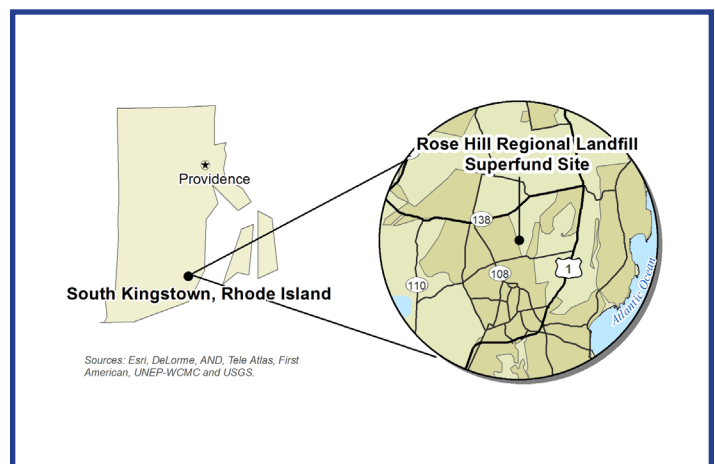
Current Site Uses: South Kingstown operates an active solid waste transfer facility and Kearsarge Energy operates a solar array on site.

Landfill Use Restrictions: Excavation, remedy interference, installation of groundwater wells and use of site groundwater are prohibited.

Surrounding Population: within 0.5 mile, 516 people; within 2.5 miles, 21,536 people; within 4 miles, 37,422 people.

The Rose Hill Regional Landfill Superfund site covers 70 acres in a predominantly residential and agricultural area in South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island. It includes the area where the town of South Kingstown operated a waste disposal facility from 1967 until 1983. EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989 because of contaminated groundwater, surface water, soil, sediment, landfill gas and leachate that resulted from waste disposal operations.

Following site investigations, the towns of South Kingstown and Narragansett led cleanup activities with EPA and state agency oversight. The municipalities extended municipal water to homes with contaminated wells, installed gas alarms for nearby homes, relocated one residence, consolidated landfill areas, installed a landfill cap and landfill gas destruction system, and implemented land use restrictions. Cleanup



Location of the site in South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

construction was completed in 2008. In 2010, the municipalities installed an active landfill gas destruction system to eliminate migration of landfill gases off site. Regular reviews of the site's cleanup approach by EPA have found that the remedy continues to protect people and the environment from remaining site contamination.

SITE HISTORY AND REDEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

- 1967 - 1983** South Kingstown operated a waste disposal facility on site.
- 1983** South Kingstown built and began operating a solid waste transfer station on site.
- 1989** EPA placed the site on the NPL.
- 1999** EPA selected the final remedy for the site.
- 2008** Towns of South Kingstown and Narragansett completed construction of remedial components.
- 2015** South Kingstown Solar Consortium put out a request for proposals for potential solar facilities around the town, including the Rose Hill Regional Landfill site.
- 2017** Kearsarge Energy won the contract and began construction of the solar array on site.
- 2018** Kearsarge Energy completed construction of the solar array on site and began its operation.

Today, monitoring of surface water, landfill gas and groundwater continue, as well as operation and maintenance activities.

Land use restrictions are currently in place on the landfill and restrict excavation, remedy interference, installation of groundwater wells and use of site groundwater. The site is currently in use as a solid waste transfer station and active solar array. Since 1983, South Kingstown has operated a solid waste transfer station on site. Operations include unloading municipal waste from collection trucks and transferring it to vehicles that take it to the Johnston Landfill off site. In 2015, South Kingstown officials and residents formed the South Kingstown Solar Consortium and put out a request for proposals for potential solar facilities around the town, including the Rose Hill Regional Landfill site. Kearsarge Energy provided the most favorable proposal and began construction of the solar array in fall 2017.

Construction of the solar array finished in spring 2018. It occupies 20 acres of the site and has an estimated capacity of 4.7 megawatts of direct current. The solar array is in accordance with site land use restrictions and is on the landfill cap. It came at no cost to the municipalities and 25 percent of the power generated will be sold back to the municipalities. All municipal buildings in both towns, including the school districts, have access to power generated at the solar facility.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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In May 2017, EPA established a task force to restore the Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.

epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force