

Site Redevelopment Profile

Landfill & Development Co. Superfund Site

2023 Route 38, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060

Property Overview

Size

200 acres

Current Site Uses

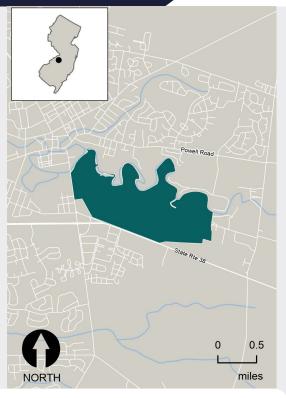
 A local utility operates a 12.9-megawatt solar array on site.

Use Restrictions

• The use of upper aquifers under the site, extending to Rancocas Creek, for drinking water is restricted.

Surrounding Population

5,181 34,316 52,811 1 MILE 3 MILES 5 MILES



Location of the site in New Jersey.

Site History and Redevelopment Timeline

1940s-1968

A sand and gravel pit operated at the site.

1968

Landfill began operating on site, accepting industrial and commercial solid waste and sewage sludge.

1971

The L&D Company acquired the site property.

1983

EPA placed the site on the NPL.

1986

Landfill operations ceased at the site.

1988

The L&D Company entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with NJDEP.

2004

NJDEP selected the site's long-term remedy.

2006

The L&D Company began cleaning up the site.

2010

Remedy construction finished.

2015

PSE&G began construction of the site's 53-acre solar array.

Solar array operations underway.

History and Cleanup

The Landfill & Development Co. Superfund site, a former landfill in Burlington County, New Jersey, has been redeveloped into a solar farm. Coordination between EPA, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the potentially responsible party and the power utility has resulted in the successful redevelopment of the site for public services.

A sand and gravel pit was active at the 200-acre site from the early 1940s until about 1968. The Landfill and Development (L&D) Company landfilled the Easthampton section of the property from 1976 to 1981. Investigations by NJDEP found site-related contamination in groundwater. EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in 1983. The L&D Company ceased all landfill operations at the site in 1986, after the landfill reached its permitted capacity.

The L&D Company entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with NJDEP to fund a remedial investigation/feasibility study in 1988. NJDEP selected the site remedy in 2004 and the L&D Company began cleanup efforts in 2006. The L&D Company completed construction of the site's remedy in 2010, drilling new wells for affected residents, pumping and treating groundwater, and monitoring groundwater. The L&D Company also maintains the cap installed during landfill closure, continues to collect and dispose of landfill leachate and collect and flare gas.



"The L&D Solar Farm is another great example of how landfill-based community solar can increase renewable energy in New Jersey while also giving new purpose to land that would otherwise have very limited development opportunities"

Redevelopment

The area downgradient of the landfill is designated as a county greenway, part of an effort to connect Smithville Park and Rancocas State Park along Rancocas Creek. The greenway provides access to Rancocas Creek and is an ecological and recreational amenity for the community.

In December 2015, the Public Service Electric & Gas Company (PSE&G) began operating a 12.9-megawatt capacity solar farm on a 53-acre section of the site. The facility includes about 42,000 panels and produces enough power for 2,000 households. PSE&G adapted the solar panel system's design to protect the site's landfill cap. Conventional solar panel anchor systems require digging into the ground to place support pilings. Since this would disturb the remedy, PSE&G anchored the panels on concrete ballasts on the surface of the cap instead. Energy generated by the solar farm feeds into the grid and supplements the local power supply. PSE&G is considering expanding the solar farm onto another part of the site to increase its capacity.

Courtney McCormick Vice-President of Renewables and Energy Solutions, PSE&G

Contacts

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