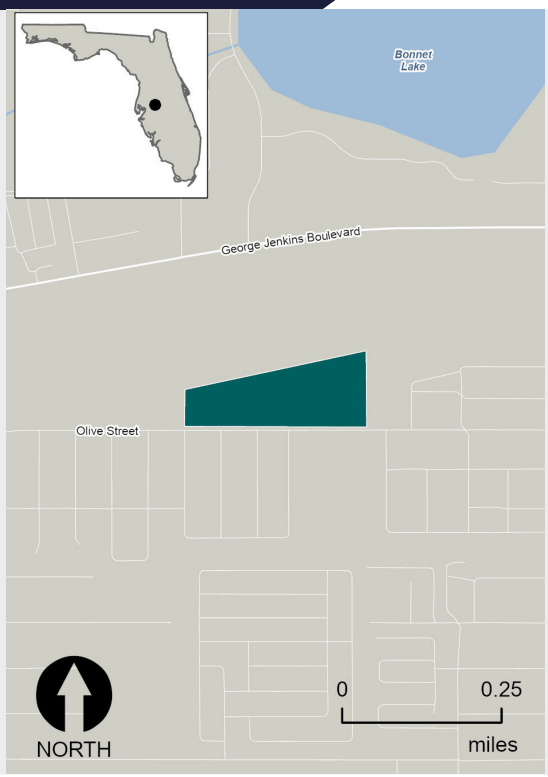
EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Site Redevelopment Profile

Landia Chemical Company Superfund Site

1405 West Olive Street, Lakeland, Florida 33815



Location of the site in Florida.

Property Overview

Size
13 acres

Current Site Uses
- Sylvite Southeast continues to run fertilizer operations on the Florida Favorite Fertilizer (FFF) property.
- The Landia property is in ecological reuse.

Use Restrictions
- Groundwater and soil use are restricted.
- Both site properties are fenced.

Surrounding Population

1 MILE	3 MILES	5 MILES
9,527	60,672	134,460

Site History and Redevelopment Timeline

1945-1987
Several companies ran pesticide operations on the Landia property.

1930s-2006
FFF stored fertilizer on its property.

1983
EPA conducted environmental sampling at the site. Landia removed 145 tons of impacted sediment.

1992
An underground pipeline ruptured, spilling Jet-A fuel onto the Landia property.

2000
EPA placed the site on the NPL.

2000-2001
PRPs conducted emergency soil and sediment removal.

2007
EPA selected a final remedy for soil cleanup and an interim remedy for groundwater cleanup.

2012
PRPs completed soil cleanup.

2013
EPA Region 4 recognized site PRPs with its Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

2015
EPA approved a request to postpone active groundwater cleanup since nitrate concentrations have declined.

2018
A fertilizer manufacturer continues to operate on the FFF property. The Landia property is in ecological reuse. EPA continues to monitor groundwater and soil remedies.

History and Cleanup

Parts of the 13-acre Landia Chemical Company Superfund site are now home to revitalized ecological habitats for native plants, wildlife and pollinators.

The site includes two industrial properties in Lakeland, Florida. The Landia Chemical Company and Florida Favorite Fertilizer (FFF) used the site for pesticide and fertilizer blending operations for many years beginning in the 1930s. These operations, as well as storage of various chemicals on site, led to contaminated soil, groundwater and sediments. EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in 2000.

By 2001, the potentially responsible parties (PRPs), under EPA oversight, had removed 4,760 tons of contaminated soil and sediments as an early action to address the most pressing contamination issues. In 2011, the PRPs removed an additional 14,800 cubic yards of soil and sediment as a part of the long-term soil cleanup. The PRPs removed neighborhood eyesores, demolishing vacant, abandoned buildings. In 2007, EPA selected a soil cleanup plan and an interim groundwater cleanup plan for the site. PRPs completed soil cleanup in 2012. EPA approved the remedial design for the interim groundwater cleanup plan in 2014. However, due to groundwater contamination levels declining more rapidly than anticipated, the interim remedy has not been implemented. EPA continues to monitor groundwater and will take remedial steps, if needed, should contaminant levels increase. A fertilizer manufacturer continues to operate on the FFF property.

Redevelopment

The Landia property has been put into ecological reuse. The PRPs worked with EPA to develop ecologically sustainable cleanup approaches that enhanced the selected soil remedy to have a greater impact on the eventual groundwater cleanup. To help reduce soil and groundwater acidity, the PRPs filled excavated areas with crushed limestone. The PRPs then placed a cover made of clay and native vegetation on top of the clean fill to reduce stormwater infiltration.

The vegetative cover offers dual benefits of aiding the cleanup and revitalizing the site's natural ecology. Over 1,000 individual plants, including 30 varieties of grasses, sagebrush, maple trees, slash pines and poplar trees, now populate the site. These trees remove contaminants through groundwater uptake and phytoremediation, as well as reducing the amount of water that infiltrates into the water table beneath the cover. Ecological revitalization provides habitat for native animals as well as migratory birds and pollinators that add biological diversity to the area.

In 2013, EPA Region 4 recognized site PRPs with its Excellence in Site Reuse Award for the revitalization and ecological reuse of the site.

Pollinator garden on site, March 2017.

Contacts

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