



Superfund
Redevelopment
Initiative

SITE REDEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Landfill & Development Co. Superfund Site

Mount Holly, New Jersey



View of the solar array on site. (Source: EPA)

Site Location: 2023 Route 38, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060

Size: 200 acres

Existing Site Infrastructure: All major types of infrastructure are located on site.

Current Site Uses: A local utility operates a 12.9-megawatt solar array on site.

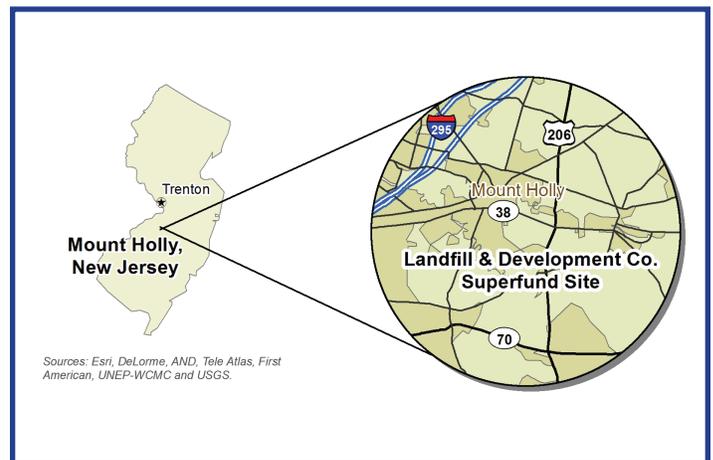
Use Restrictions: The use of upper aquifers under the site, extending to Rancocas Creek, for drinking water is restricted.

Surrounding Population: within 0.5 mile, 2,253 people; within 2.5 miles, 28,337 people; within 4 miles, 41,715 people.

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



Location of the site in Mount Holly, New Jersey.

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

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.
July 2015	PSE&G began construction of the site's 53-acre solar array.
December 2015	Solar array operations underway.

“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,”

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

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 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.

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