



Superfund
Redevelopment
Initiative

SITE REDEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Landia Chemical Company Superfund Site
Lakeland, Florida



Pollinator garden on site, March 2017. (Source: EPA)

Site Location: 1405 West Olive Street, Lakeland, Florida 33815

Size: 13 acres

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

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

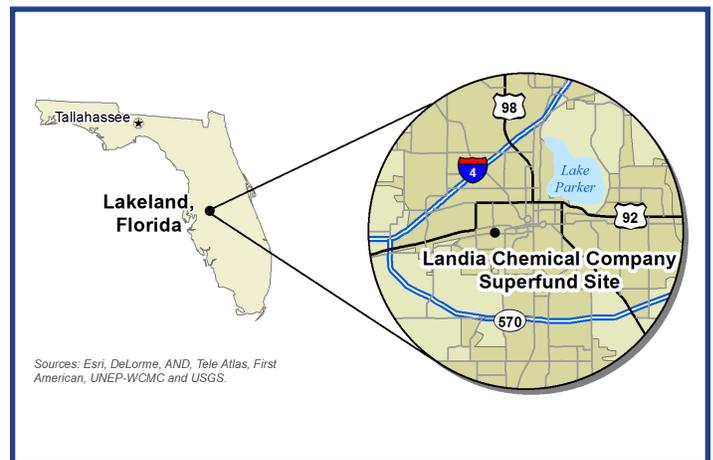
Use Restrictions: Groundwater and soil use are restricted. Both site properties are fenced.

Surrounding Population: within 0.5 mile, 2,589 people; within 2.5 miles, 44,930 people; within 4 miles, 89,764 people.

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



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, AND, Tele Atlas, First American, UNEP-WCMC and USGS.

Location of the site in Lakeland, Florida.

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

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.

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.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Frank Avvisato | (703) 603-8949
avvisato.frank@epa.gov

Scott Miller | (404) 562-9120
miller.scott@epa.gov



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