

Climate Resiliency and Superfund Site Reuse

Wednesday, September 21st, 2022; 1:30 PM – 3:00 PM EDT

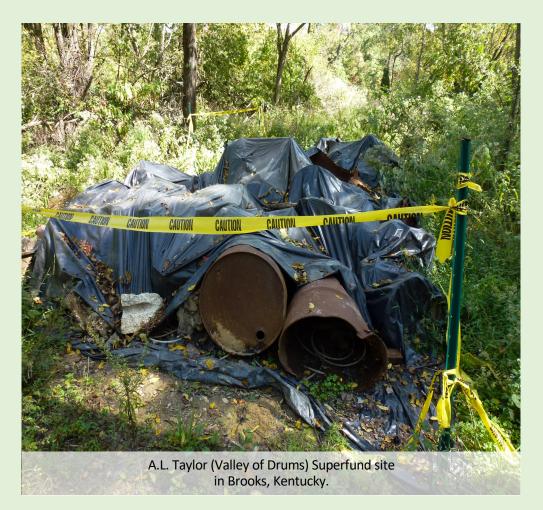




- Introduction to Superfund Redevelopment
- Climate Resiliency and Superfund Site Reuse
- Opportunities to Build Local Resilience: Student Conservation Association
- Wrap Up
- Question & Answer

What is a Superfund site?

- Congress established the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) in 1980
- Informally, the act is referred to as Superfund and the contaminated sites are called Superfund sites
- The act requires the parties responsible for the contamination to either perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-led cleanup work
- EPA's Superfund program is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies and natural disasters



https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cercla-overview

EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Program

Supports EPA staff and works with communities and other partners in considering future use opportunities and integrating appropriate reuse options into the cleanup process.



Benefits of Reuse at Superfund Sites

Sales generated by **businesses at Superfund** sites in reuse totaled \$65.8 billion in just one year (2021), which is nearly four times the \$17.3 billion that EPA spent cleaning up these sites cumulatively.



Alternative Energy Reports

- Alternative Energy Projects at Superfund Sites
- EPA site-specific reuse fact sheets
- Renewable energy reuse assessments
- SRP's in-depth case studies/economic reports

Click here to learn more about optimizing renewable energy at Superfund sites: <u>https://cluin.org/conf/tio/SRI_050621/</u>

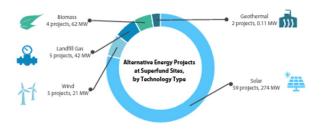
SEPA Alternative Energy Projects at Superfund Sites Status Update and Highlights from across the Country October 2021

EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Program helps communities reclaim and return contaminated lands to productive use. Many Superfund sites are well suited to support alternative energy production, including solar, wind, landfillgas-to-energy, geothermal and biomass projects.

Alternative Energy at Superfund Sites

Number of Superfund Sites	73
Number of Projects	75
Installed Capacity (MW)	399

As of September 2021, alternative energy facilities are located at 73 Superfund sites.¹ They support 75 alternative energy projects with an installed capacity of about 399 megawatts (MW), enough to power more than 92,000 homes per year.^{2,3} of these projects, 79% are solar projects and 7% are wind projects. Biomass, landfill gas and geothermal facilities make up the remaining 14% of the projects. In total, 64% of these efforts have an installed capacity of 1 MW or more. The largest alternative energy facility is a 37.5-MW biomass energy plant at the Gallup's Quarty site in Connecticut. About 25% of these projects offset on-site energy demands of cleanup efforts or directly power site-related cleanup activities.



Planning for additional projects is underway. Reuse planning activities can evaluate and estimate the potential capacity of alternative energy facilities. For example, a planning assessment at the Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joe Minerais Corp. site, in St. Francois County, Missouri, identified potential solar footprints.

¹ Alternative energy is defined here as non-fossil-fuel-based and non-nuclear-based sources of energy.
² Installed capacity information is available for 73 out of the 75 projects. Estimated annual output information is available for 55 of the 75 projects. These figures are estimates, based on publicly available information, direct communication with EPA staff and feedback from project stakeholders.
^a based on average annual electricity consumption of 10,715 kilowatt-hours (kWh): <a href="https://www.es.awo/tookings/fag.hawhi/adv278ta.awo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fag.hawo/tookings/fa

October 2021

RE-Powering America's Land Initiative

RE-Powering provides assistance to developers, state and local governments:

- Mapping and screening tools
- Technical assistance and programmatic assistance
 - Renewable energy feasibility studies

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EPA's ultimate goal with the Superfund program is to return sites back to productive use in a protective manner.



Each Superfund site holds reuse potential waiting to be realized.

Sites Can Be and Are Redeveloped at Any Stage of Cleanup

Getting Started: How to Access Regional Seeds on Alternative Energy





Before and After PJP Landfill Superfund site in Jersey City, New Jersey

Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI)

- Environmental remediation job training/readiness program
- Recruits unemployed and underemployed residents of Superfund communities
- Assists with job placement into site jobs set aside by remedial action contractors



https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-job-training-initiative