RE-Powering America's Land Initiative: Benefits Matrix

Through the <u>RE-Powering America's Land Initiative</u>, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is encouraging the reuse of formerly contaminated lands, landfills, and mine sites for renewable energy development when such development is aligned with the community's vision for the site. Using publicly available information, RE-Powering maintains a list of completed renewable energy installations on contaminated sites and landfills. As part of its inventory, RE-Powering tracks <u>benefits associated with completed sites</u>, such as energy cost savings, increased revenue, and job creation.

To date, the RE-Powering Initiative has identified 253 renewable energy installations on 238 contaminated lands, landfills, and mine sites¹, with a cumulative installed capacity of 1,398 megawatts (MW) in a total of 40 U.S. states and territories. Although all renewable energy installations on contaminated sites likely have some extrinsic or intrinsic value to the developer or community, the specific benefits realized for any one project are not always touted publicly.

By researching an array of publicly available documents (including press releases, fact sheets, and case studies), RE-Powering has identified self-reported benefits for 204 of the total 253 renewable energy land installations that the Initiative is tracking throughout the United States. While the RE-Powering Benefits Matrix is not a comprehensive assessment of all benefits associated with completed renewable

energy projects on contaminated lands, it represents the breadth and magnitude of benefits being realized across the country by those developing these types of installations.

Sources used to populate this document include other EPA resources (fact sheets, case studies, etc.) or statements by parties directly involved with their respective projects—e.g. the city, town, or county; site owners; developers; utilities; federal agencies; and/or financiers. Note that the benefits reported may have been calculated using different methods and/or expressed in different units; therefore, a cumulative expression of the total benefits achieved by renewable energy projects on contaminated lands is not possible from publicly available sources. In addition, the specific benefits of each project can vary due to a number of factors, including electricity prices, site clean-up status, incentives and policies such as renewable portfolio standards, development costs, availability of transmission and infrastructure, and renewable energy technology type and capacity. That said, the most commonly reported benefits from renewable energy on contaminated lands include revenues from land leases and taxes, electricity cost savings associated with the reduced need to purchase power from the grid, job creation, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

RE-Powering America's Land Initiative

To provide information on renewable energy on contaminated land projects not currently appearing in this document, email <u>cleanenergy@epa.gov</u>. To receive updates, newsletters, and other information about the RE-Powering program, click the banner below.



EPA launched <u>@EPAland</u> on Twitter to help you learn what is being done to protect and clean up our land. Follow <u>@EPAland</u> to join the conversation.





¹ In this document, *installation* and *project* refer to a single renewable energy technology installation, while *site* and *location* refer to a single contaminated property. A *site* or *location* may have more than one *installation* or *project*. For example, the former Dave Johnston Mine (one *site*) has three separate wind installations, two of which reported benefits that are highlighted here.



A Range of Benefits from RE on CL

Renewable energy installations on contaminated land can provide a range of benefits to municipalities, developers, businesses, and the environment. Some examples include:

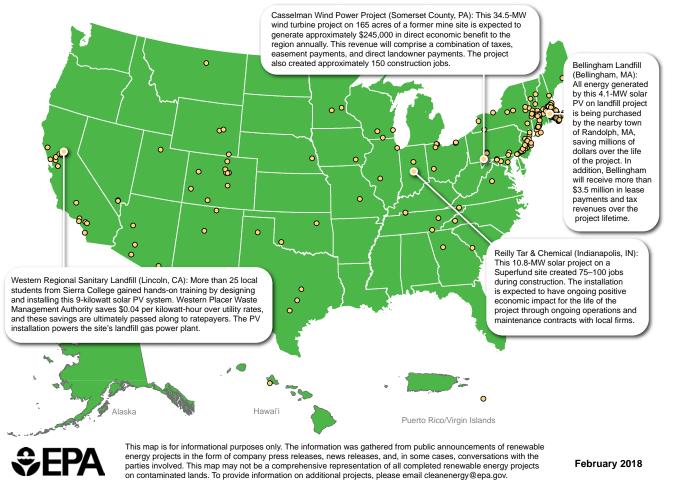
Boxford Landfill Solar (*Boxford, MA*): The town of Boxford will receive economic benefits of ~\$3 million over the next 20 years from this 1-MW solar photovoltaic (PV) installation on a capped municipal landfill. These combined benefits include (1) getting nearly all of the town's municipal annual electricity needs from the solar panels, at rates approximately 40% cheaper than the town's current power purchase rate; (2) receiving lease revenue from the solar project financier, SunRaise Investments, LLC, and GG Renewables, the long-term owner and operator of the project; and (3) receiving tax revenue for the life of the solar project. The project will also generate enough energy to power the equivalent of 200 homes.

Osgood Landing Solar (North Andover, MA): The Power Purchase Agreement for this 6-MW solar PV installation on a former manufacturing and designated state brownfield site includes a 15% discount on electricity to the town of North Andover. <u>Savings from the discount</u> are estimated to reduce the town's energy bill by \$160,000 in the first year. North Andover expects to accumulate over \$6M in energy savings and payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) revenue over the life of the solar project.

Owens Corning Landfill Solar (*Gloucester Township, NJ*): This New Jersey community will realize \$830,000 in revenue from this 3-MW solar PV project on 14 acres of the Owens Corning industrial landfill site. This revenue will come from <u>lease payments</u> made by solar project owner from Marina Energy over the life of the project.

Williamson Landfill (Williamson, NY): This 1.5-MW solar PV system is expected to generate enough power to support all of Williamson's town facilities. The town anticipates up to \$1.5 million in savings over the 25-year life of the solar panels.

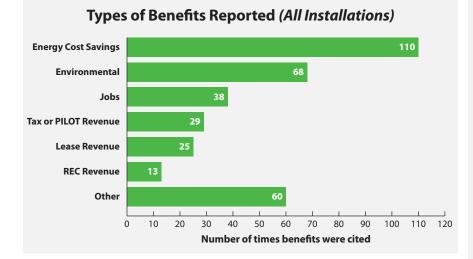
204 Renewable Energy Projects with Reported Environmental and Economic Benefits



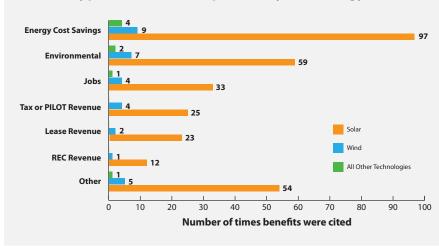


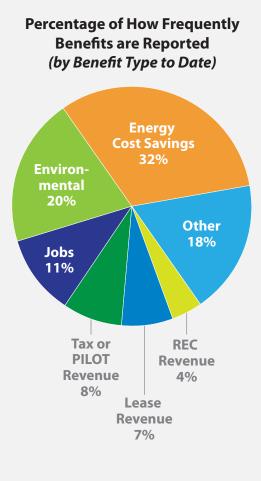
Inside the Numbers²

RE-Powering has documented benefits for 204 renewable energy on contaminated land installations currently tracked in the RE-Powering Tracking Matrix. Many installations publicly reported multiple benefits; as such, the RE-Powering Benefits Matrix includes citations of 345 total reported benefits. In addition to these, many expected benefits have not been publicly reported. Benefits are anticipated for every RE on CL project, including energy cost savings, revenue, greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, or a combination of these. Although not comprehensive of all realized benefits, the following charts represent a snapshot of the types of benefits RE on CL project stakeholders are touting publicly as measures of success.



Types of Benefits Reported (by Technology)





 ^{4 &}quot;All other technologies" includes one combined wind/solar installation at St. Croix Alumina Plant in the U.S. Virgin Islands. This site highlights one (1) environmental and one (1) "other" benefit.
 5 The lower number of wind-related benefits is due in part to the way benefits for wind energy projects are cited. The majority of wind energy projects tracked under RE-Powering are large, multiple-installation projects that tend to have benefits cited as a collective group. For example, the Dave Johnston Mine and Glenrock Wind I and III listings in the Benefit Matrix represent three co-located projects comprising a total of 276 MB, but the site owner has identified one primary benefit that applies to the total 276 MB.



² The "Other" category in all charts includes offsets of conventional energy generation and/or provision of on-site electricity needs; green remediation; induced economic benefits to the community resulting from jobs created and/or construction activities (e.g., more customers for the local diner); secondary use of RE on CL installations as tools for learning and data gathering; and ability to use RE on CL installations for distributed generation.

³ Pie chart represents percentage of benefits across 345 total benefits identified within the 204 RE on CL sites with reported benefits.

RE-Powering America's Land Initiative: Benefits Matrix

ACROSS THE COUNTRY

All RE on CL sites realize benefits—from saving money, to creating new sources of revenue, to producing clean energy. EPA has reviewed developer and community source data to identify documented benefits for 204 of the 253 RE on CL sites in its Tracking Matrix. Stakeholders involved with these 204 sites note specific benefits in terms of job creation, energy cost savings, tax or PILOT revenue, lease revenue, REC revenue, environmental benefits, and others.



February 2018 Benefits Spotlight: Jobs from RE on CL Installations

One of the benefits often highlighted by stakeholders involved in renewable energy projects on contaminated properties is the jobs created to support the renewable energy systems. Such jobs include construction work during site preparation and renewable energy system installation, as well as longer-term jobs related to operation and maintenance of the renewable energy systems. In many cases, these jobs are filled by members of the local community.

Representatives from at least 38 of the installations in the RE-Powering Tracking Matrix have specifically touted job creation as a benefit of renewable energy on contaminated land projects. Examples include:

Greenwood Street Landfill Solar (Concord, MA): Installation of this 8.1-MW solar project comprising over 28,000 solar panels <u>created more than 150 jobs</u>, including an electrical crew of more than 50 workers from the local International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) 96. The installation also produces 20% of the city's power needs, which is expected to result in energy credit revenue of about \$10M in the system's first 10 years of operation, and will avoid producing 7,475 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually.

Nellis Air Force Base Solar Array II (*Las Vegas, NV*): This 15-MW solar installation <u>created approximately 150 jobs</u> to support the renewable energy installation associated upgrades to the NV Energy grid system. In addition, the new substation and distribution lines <u>provide a mission-critical</u> redundant power source and protect the Base against power vulnerabilities.

Elizabeth Mine Solar (*Stafford, VT*): The developer of this 7-MW solar project on a Superfund-designated former mining site <u>used local civil, mechanical, and electrical contractors</u> for the project, driving employment for local economies during installation. Grid upgrades completed during construction also benefited the community by upgrading the reliability of the entire electrical system. The project will avoid production of 6,000 tons of carbon dioxide and provide electricity sufficient to power 1,200 homes annually.

Falmouth Landfill Solar (*Falmouth, MA*): A total of <u>50 jobs were created</u> during construction of this 4-MW solar project on a former municipal solid waste landfill in Massachusetts. Total economic benefit to the community over the life of the project is projected to be over \$14 million, and the installation avoids production of 4,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions each year.



Clean Energy Company Partners with EPA Grant Recipient to Support Jobs for Brownfield Solar Project

A designated brownfield on a refinery site in Richmond, CA, will soon be home to a <u>10.5-MW</u> ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) installation. Marin Clean Energy (MCE) is developing the 60-acre project, called Solar One, on Chevron's Richmond Refinery property. Approximately 40 of the acres are a capped landfill, while the remaining 20 acres consist of filled and compacted fertilizer ponds.

MCE partnered with RichmondBUILD, a public-private partnership that focuses on training for skilled construction and renewable energy jobs, to help fill some of the 341 jobs needed to construct Solar One. All RichmondBUILD participants come from low-income households, and more than 100 residents compete for the 35 available spots in each class. In 2015, EPA <u>awarded RichmondBUILD</u> a \$192,300 environmental workforce development grant from EPA to train students and place graduates in jobs including solar energy installation and hazardous waste removal. The project is also being pursued under an innovative procurement approach called community choice energy, or CCE, in which a public agency offers citizens and businesses an alternative to the utility for purchasing their electricity.

The solar PV project is expected to produce enough energy to power 3,417 homes and is the largest publicly-owned solar project in California's Bay Area to date. Pre-development costs for the installation were covered in part through Deep Green, MCE's voluntary 100% renewable energy utility program.

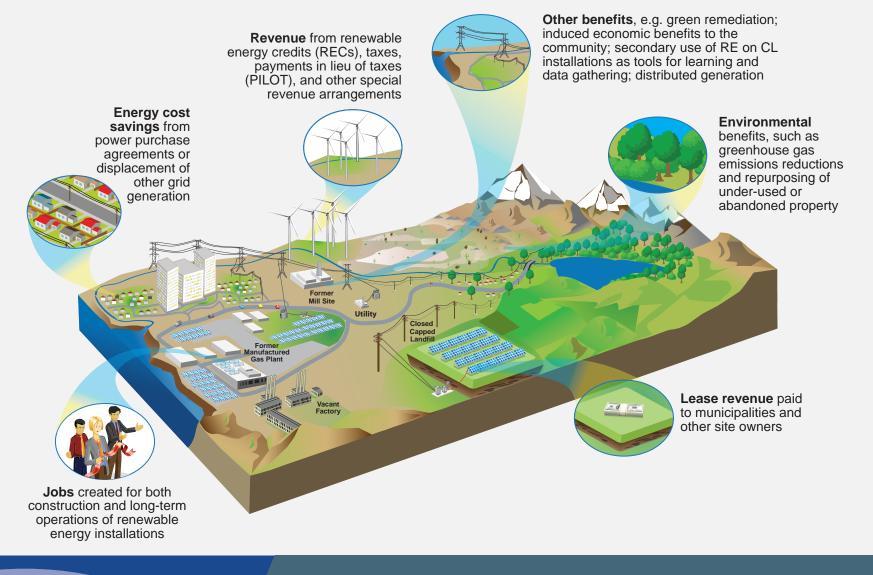
A <u>video</u> about the project's construction features RichmondBUILD graduate Surinder Sandhu, assistant crew chief of Solar One. Solar One is now complete, with an official <u>ribbon-cutting</u> expected in April.



RE-Powering America's Land Initiative: Benefits Matrix

RE-Powering America's Land

Benefits from Reusing Potentially Contaminated Land for Renewable Energy



Through the RE-Powering America's Land initiative, the EPA encourages renewable energy development on potentially contaminated land, landfills, and mine sites when aligned with the community's vision for the site. Using publicly available information, RE-Powering maintains a list of completed renewable energy installations on contaminated sites and landfills and compiles this information in

its <u>Project Tracking Matrix</u>. The following list tracks benefits associated with completed sites identified and reported by parties directly involved with their respective projects (e.g., information from the associated city, town, or county; site owners; developers; utilities; and/or financiers) or from other EPA resources. Common benefits reported include revenues from land leases and taxes, electricity cost savings associated with the reduced need to purchase power from the grid, job creation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, et al. This resource is for informational purposes only. Please note that the benefits listed here are not a comprehensive representation of all benefits associated with completed renewable energy projects on contaminated lands and such benefits are calculated in various ways; nevertheless, this list illustrates the breadth of benefits being realized and highlighted across the country by those developing these types of installations.

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| AZ - ARIZONA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajo Solar Project | AZ | Ајо | Mine Lands | Private | Solar | 5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Half of the approximately 50 construction jobs went to local residents. The electricity generated onsite will be sold to Arizona Public Service (APS) under a 25-year power-purchasing agreement. | | | | ~ | ✓ |
| Apache Powder | AZ | Benson | Superfund | Private | Solar | 0.0014 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 1997 | The use of solar and wind energy to power cleanup reduces the 30-year groundwater cleanup cost from \$25 million to approximately \$2.5 million. The cost of solar PV system and windmill pump is three times less expensive than the cost to run power lines and pay for electricity at remote areas of the site. | | | | | ~ |
| Bagdad Mine Solar | AZ | Bagdad (census- designated) | Mine Lands | Private | Solar | 15 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Power generated by the solar is sold to Freeport-McMoRan at a set rate under the terms of a 25-year power purchase agreement. Generates 15 megawatts of electricity, enough to power about 3,000 homes. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Desert Star Solar Plant | AZ | Buckeye | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 10 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Estimated \$15,000,000 -\$20,000,000 of direct and indirect investments were made to the local economy from this project. More than 100 construction jobs. | | | | ~ | ~ |
| CA - CALIFORNIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aerojet General Corporation Superfund Site | CA | Sacramento | Superfund | Private | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | The project is anticipated to save more than \$10 million in electricity over the cleanup project's 25-year life, due to the lower cost of electricity purchasing established by the PPA. | ~ | | | | |
| Camp Pendleton | CA | Camp Pendleton | Superfund | Federal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | The Naval Facilities Engineering Command anticipates the system will save the Marine Corps \$336,000 yearly in electricity costs while more than tripling its previous solar energy capacity. | ~ | | | | |
| Cloverdale Landfill | CA | Cloverdale | Landfill | N/A | Solar | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The Cloverdale project is designed to generate over 2.7 million kilowatt hours of energy annually, the equivalent of more than $6,000,000$ pounds of CO ₂ . | | | ~ | | |
| Fischer Properties: Depot Park | CA | Sacramento | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | The project provides more than 40% of the electricity load for the park during peak hours. That is equivalent to 6,335 barrels of oil, or removing 500 vehicles from the road. | ~ | | | | ~ |

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Frontier Fertilizer | CA | Davis | Superfund | Private | Solar | 0.06888 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2011 | The system offsets up to 5% of the site's annual electricity use for pump and treat system operations, saving energy costs of approximately \$1,500 per year. | ~ | | | | ~ |
| Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory | CA | Livermore | Superfund | Federal | Solar | 0.004 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2009 | The self-powered solar treatment units allow ground water treatment at remote areas of the 7,000-acre site without the installation of costly power lines or generators. | | | | | ~ |
| Milliken Landfill | CA | Ontario | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Produces enough electricity to power 500 homes. | | | ~ | | |
| NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) | CA | Pasadena | Superfund | Federal | Solar | 0.564 | Rooftop | 2011 | Under a 20-year power purchase agreement, the PV system is expected to annually generate 869,158 kWh of energy (approximately 20% of the treatment system's electricity consumption, or the equivalent power used by 100 to 125 average Pasadena homes). | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Pemaco Superfund Site | CA | Maywood | Superfund | Municipal | Solar | 0.006 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2007 | Annual electricity cost savings of \$2,839. | ~ | | | | |
| PSEG Pittsburg Solar Energy Center | CA | Pittsburg | Landfill | Private | Solar | 25.4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Will help PG&E meet California's mandate that 33% of the energy sold by investor-owned utilities must come from renewable resources by 2020. | | | ~ | | |
| Regulus Solar Power Plant | СА | Bakersfield | Brownfield | N/A | Solar | 82 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | The project will contribute to the creation of 1,300 full time equivalent employee years, \$6.1M in property taxes and \$25.4M in sales generated for the county over 20-year life of project. It is anticipated to provide almost \$184 million in revenue to local businesses, governments and households during the first 20 years of operation. | × | ~ | | ~ | ~ |
| Sutter's Landing Landfill Solar | CA | Sacramento | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Revenue from the power generated for and consumed by residents and businesses, and from lease payments, will be re-invested to fund park preservation and maintenance. Lease payments to city of \$15,000 per year. | ~ | ~ | | | ~ |
| Tequesquite Landfill | CA | Riverside | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 7.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | A 25-year PPA will help Riverside Public Utilities minimize the effect of rising electricity costs. | ~ | | | | |

February 2018

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|----------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Travis Air Force Base | CA | Near Fairfield | Superfund | Federal | Solar | | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2008 | Brings Travis Air Force Base one step closer to shutting down its four groundwater treatment plants that currently cost about \$7,000 a month in utilities to operate. | | | | | ~ |
| West County Wastewater District | CA | Richmond | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Onsite Use - General | 2008 | West County Wastewater District will purchase energy at a fixed price over the next 20 years, providing a cost-saving. PG&E's Self Generation Incentive Program mitigated project cost. The PV system is estimated to produce 30% of the wastewater facility's electricity needs. | ~ | | | | |
| Western Regional Sanitary Landfill | CA | Lincoln | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.009 | Onsite Use - General | 2017 | WPWMA will be saving \$.04 per kWh over what it would otherwise be paying PG&E—savings that are ultimately passed along to landfill ratepayers. More than 25 local students from Sierra College gained hands-on training for solar jobs by designing and installation the system. Solar powers the landfill's LFG power plant. | ~ | | | ~ | |
| CO - COLORADO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aurora/Arapahoe Solar Array | СО | Aurora | Brownfield | Public | Solar | 0.5 | Community Owned/ Subscription | 2013 | Lifetime Production 1,980,738 kWh, as of April 13, 2016. As of April 13, 2016, customer savings from energy production \$725,004. | ~ | | | | |
| Belmar Mixed Use Development | СО | Lakewood | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 1.7 | Rooftop | 2008 | The system supplies all the electricity for the parking garages at the shopping mall, which is equivalent to 5% of Belmar's energy use. A PPA uses RECs in exchange for below-retail electricity rates. The system generates enough energy to power 350 homes. | ~ | ~ | ~ | | |
| Boulder Cowdery Meadows Solar Array | СО | Boulder | Superfund | Private | Solar | 0.5 | Community Owned / Subscription | 2013 | Lifetime Production 2,136,641 kWh, April 13, 2016. As of April 13, 2016, customer savings from energy production \$462,168. | ~ | | | | |
| Dreher Pickle Plant | СО | Fort Collins | State Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 0.62 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Community solar project - Estimated that customers will receive a 6.9% payback on their solar panels in the first year and an average annual payback of 9.5% over the solar array's lifetime. | ~ | | | | |
| Fort Carson | CO | Fort Carson | RCRA | Federal | Solar | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2008 | Project expected to save Fort Carson \$500,000 in energy costs over the life of its 20-year contract with the utility. | ~ | | | | |

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| New Rifle Mill | со | Rifle | Other | Municipal | Solar | 1.7 | Onsite Use - General | 2009 | Siting the project on contaminated land already owned by the city saved taxpayers approx. \$2 million. | ~ | | | | |
| Norwood Landfill Community Solar | СО | Norwood | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will lower the electric bills of qualified low-income residents in SMPA's service territory. | ~ | | | | |
| Place Bridge Academy | СО | Denver | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.101 | Onsite Use - General | 2013 | Schools are not required to pay up-front costs for the systems, and will realize an overall cost savings on their electricity bills. Schools will incorporate an education component. The following environmental benefits will also be realized: 142,274 kWh of electricity production; 291,377 pounds per year of annual CO ₂ emissions reduced; 318,713 miles per year equivalent reduction in vehicle miles driven and equivalent 11,207 trees planted. | ~ | | ~ | | ~ |
| Summitville Mine Superfund Site | СО | Del Norte | Superfund | Federal | Hydro | 0.032 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2011 | Hydroelectric plant will generate approximately 145,000 kWh per year – enough to power about 20 households, and prevent 120 metric tons of carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere every year. It is anticipated that the hydroelectric plant will provide 15 to 20% of the electricity needed to operate the existing water treatment plant. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| CT - CONNECTICUT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport Landfill | СТ | Bridgeport | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 2.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Full energy park (2.2-MW solar and 2.8-MW fuel cell) expected to provide \$7M to city in lease revenue over the course of the 20- year lease; create 92 jobs; and provide power for the equivalent of 5,000 homes annually | | ~ | ~ | ~ | |
| Derby Landfill | СТ | Derby | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.55 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Energy from panels will be used to reduce town's electricity expenses by 15-20% over the next two decades. | ~ | | | | |
| Evansville Ave. Landfill Solar | СТ | Meriden | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Solar project offsets power needs of co-located water pollution control facility. City will save anywhere from \$31,708 to \$106,222 annually, or \$634,150 to \$2.2 million over the 20-year contract term (depending on future cost of electricity). City will also receive annual tax payments over the 20-year contract totaling \$235,923. No cost to the city for this project. | ~ | ~ | | | |



| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Hartford CT Landfill (Solar) | СТ | Hartford | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The facility will sell excess electricity to the grid or, potentially, to the City of Hartford at a discounted rate that could save the City several hundred thousand dollars per year on its electricity bill. In addition, in 2012, Connecticut Light & Power selected the project to receive zero - emission renewable energy credits, or ZRECs. The ZRECs add 11 cents per kilowatt - hour to the price of electricity generated for sale by the solar collectors. The system will generate up to one megawatt of electricity, enough to power about 1,000 homes when operating at full capacity. | ~ | ~ | V | | |
| North Haven Landfill | СТ | North Haven | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.384 | On-site Use - General | 2017 | Powers on-site wastewater treatment facility. | | | | | ~ |
| Wintergreen Ave. Landfill | СТ | New Haven | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Minimum savings [for the town] of \$30,000 per year | ~ | | | | |
| DE - DELAWARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DuPont Newport | DE | Newport | Superfund | Private | Solar | 0.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Construction created nearly 120 jobs. | | | | ~ | |
| McKees Solar Park | DE | Newark | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.23 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Funding model wherein residential electric users can contribute \$50 in return for a \$0.01 per kWh rebate on one (1) 100 kilowatt- hour block of power generated from the park per month, which will displace the first 100 kwh of household consumption. Residents can also make outright tax-deductible donations to the park. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| FL - FLORIDA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake Worth Landfill | FL | Lake Worth | MSW Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Helps meet city's commitment to diversifying the city's energy to clean and renewable energy sources | | | ~ | | |
| GA - GEORGIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hickory Ridge Landfill | GA | Atlanta | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Enough energy to meet the needs of 224 homes annually | | | ~ | | |

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February 2018

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| HI - HAWAII | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kapolei Sustainable Energy Park | Н | Kapolei | RCRA | Private | Solar | 1.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | The system will produce enough electricity to power between 150 and 250 homes with clean, solar energy. | | | ~ | | |
| IA - IOWA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schaus-Vorhies Solar | IA | Fairfield | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | System will pay for itself within 5-6 years, and cover 100% of the company's electrical needs on a net-annual bases. Total energy production (over 25 years) will prevent 10,587 metric tons of CO_2 from entering the atmosphere, equivalent to about 11 million pounds of coal or 25 million miles driven in a typical passenger car. | V | | ~ | | |
| IL - ILLINOIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exelon City Solar | IL | Chicago | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 10 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | During construction, the \$60 million project created 200 jobs. The developers sourced much of its labor and building materials from local companies on Chicago's South Side. The system provides permanent work in the areas of operations, maintenance, and security. The project also expands the local tax base and generates revenues from the land lease. | | ~ | | ~ | ~ |
| Gobnob Wind Turbine Project | IL | Farmersville | Brownfield | State | Wind | 0.9 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | The Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative signed a 20-year lease agreement with the Department of Natural Resources for \$1,200 per year. The system will result in a reduction in GHG emissions of 1,997 tons of carbon dioxide annually. | | ~ | ~ | | |
| Kokomo Solar Park | IL | Kokomo | Superfund | Private | Solar | 7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Provides 7 MW of clean power capacity to the community and is located on a remediated Superfund parcel of land | | | ~ | | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| IN - INDIANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reilly Tar & Chemical (Indianapolis) | IN | Indianapolis | Superfund | Private | Solar | 10.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Under the 15-year PPA with Indianapolis Power and Light (IPL), developer Hanwha Q CELLS will sell electricity and environmental attributes from Maywood Solar Farm for 15 years. IPL will purchase 100% of the output at a set price (\$.020/kWh) and will retain ownership of project RECs. The project created 75-100 jobs during construction and will continue to have a positive impact on the economy through ongoing operating and maintenance contracts with local firms during the 15- to 35-year operating period of the facility. | ~ | ~ | | ~ | |
| KY - KENTUCKY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Campbell Solar Phase One | KY | Fort Campbell | Landfill | Federal | Solar | 1.9 | Onsite Use | 2015 | Helps Fort Campbell meet federal directives outlined in the American Renewable Energy Act, requiring federal installations to obtain 25 percent of their energy by renewable means by 2025. | | | ~ | | |
| Fort Campbell Solar Phase Two | KY | Fort Campbell | Landfill | Federal | Solar | 3.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Combined with Phase One of the installation, provides a total of 5 MW of solar to Fort Campbell. Expected to reduce the post's energy load on the power grid and help save money that will be repurposed toward training soldiers. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| MA - MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 1 | | 1 | | |
| Acton Landfill | MA | Acton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | If the market rate for electricity remains at least one penny per kWh above the fixed contract rate, the predicted cost savings from the landfill solar system totals over \$325,000 for the 20 year period (more than \$15,000 per year). If the market rate stays at the Town's average 2013 rate or increases, Acton will save over \$1,700,000 over the 20 year period, or \$85,000 per year. | × | | | | |
| Aquinnah Landfill | MA | Aquinnah | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.05 | Onsite Use - General | 2012 | The array will produce enough energy to power the Town's Municipal electrical load including the Town offices, police & fire stations, library, street lights, and public bathrooms and eventually save the town over \$10,000 per year in electricity costs. | ~ | | | | |
| Barnstable Landfill | MA | Barnstable | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 4.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Estimated annual savings for the town of over \$270,000 | ~ | | | | |



| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|---------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Beech St. Landfill | MA | Rockland | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The town has 25-year PPA with NextSun and has locked in a rate of \$0.0699/kWh for the first year and 2% increase in annual power rates after that versus original rates of \$0.07887/kWh. A land lease will generate revenue of \$50,000 per year. The project will save Rockland taxpayers through lower electricity prices, saved tax revenue, and provide a hedge against future energy rate hikes. | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Bellingham Landfill | MA | Bellingham | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 4.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Energy generated is being purchased by the town of Randolph, saving millions of dollars over the life of the project. Town will receive a total of over \$3.5 million in lease payments and tax revenues for the project. | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Bent Mill Solar | MA | Gardner | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | City of Gardner benefits from the land lease and tax payments. Four local organizations are saving tens of thousands of dollars on their annual electricity bills, including GAAMHA, Inc., a non- profit provider of services for adults with disabilities. GAAMHA estimates they will see savings of at least \$10,000 annually. (Financier source) | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Bolton Orchards | MA | Bolton | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Chelmsford's Town Manager negotiated a 25-year Net Metering Power Sales Agreement (NMPSA) with Main Street Power, who owns and operates the facility. The Town of Chelmsford receives 25 years of discounted electricity rates for the energy produced by the solar facility under the NMPSA. The project will provide tax revenue to town of Bolton and power to town of Chelmsford (higher demand than Bolton). | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Boxford Landfill | MA | Boxford | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Town touts economic benefits of ~\$3 million over the next 20 years, receiving: (1) nearly all of the town's municipal annual electricity needs from the solar project, using clean electricity that is approximately 40% cheaper than the town's current power purchase rate; (2) revenue in exchange for leasing the capped landfill to the solar project's owner and the partnership that acquired and constructed the project with plans to remain the long-term owner and operator; and (3) tax revenue for the life of the solar project. Solar will also power the equivalent of 200 homes. | | ✓ | ~ | | |

SEPA

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation Other |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Braintree Landfill | MA | Braintree | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.26 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The Braintree Electric Light Department has an agreement to buy the electricity that the site produces at a competitive rate of 6.5 cents per kilowatt (from Braintree Electric Light Department general manager William Bottiggi). Over the course of a year the project is expected to generate 1,645,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity—enough to power to more than 200 homes. | ~ | | ~ | |
| Brewster Landfill | MA | Brewster | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.23 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The project is expected to save town \$75,685 in the first year. | ~ | | | |
| Bridge Street Landfill | MA | Fairhaven | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | The town is expected to save \$1.5M over 30 years. A PPA allows town to avoid costs associated with solar system ownership. | ~ | | | |
| Brockton Brightfield | MA | Brockton | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 0.46 | Wholesale Electricity | 2006 | Generates nearly \$145,000 in annual revenue for the city, which goes towards paying off the cost to build and maintain the brightfield. It is estimated that the loan will be paid off in full by 2026, and the city will begin to directly profit from the sale of RECs and electricity. The brightfield has a module warranty of 20 years, and with an expected system life of 30-50 years, the city should see profits for 10 to 30 years. | | ~ | | |
| Cedar Street Landfill | MA | Cohasset | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.42 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Town could net as much as \$1.6 million in energy cost savings over the 20-year contract, depending on net metering credit rates. Solar will produce power equal to approximately 16% of the town's annual electric load. | ~ | | | |
| Charles George Landfill | MA | Tyngsboro/ Dunstable | Landfill | Private | Solar | 3.56 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Produces nearly 4,600,000 kWh of electricity per year, enough to power approximately 460 New England homes and avoid the release of over 3,500 tons of carbon dioxide annually from non- renewable power plants. | | | ~ | |
| Chatham Landfill | MA | Chatham | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Estimated to save town \$120,446 in the first year and more than \$3.5M by the end of the 20-year PPA. | ~ | | | |
| Chicopee Elks Landfill | MA | Chicopee | Landfill | Private | Solar | 2.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Power sold to Chicopee Electric & Light at a discount, saving ratepayers money on their utility bill. 55 jobs created. | ~ | | | ~ |
| Chilmark Landfill | MA | Chilmark | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.099 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | System offsets 60% of town's historical energy usage. In first year of operation, saved town \$2,374 from net metering (as of Sept 2015). | ~ | | | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Saving: | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Concord Landfill Phase I | MA | Concord | Landfill | Private | Solar | 1.7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Total installation (full 2.9 MW) expected to produce 2% of town's electricity needs. Enough energy to provide almost 400 homes with their annual energy needs. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Cottage Street Landfill | MA | Springfield | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.9 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Estimated to have brought \$22 million of construction revenue to the region. | | | | ~ | ~ |
| Cowles Gravel Solar | MA | Westfield | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 2.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Solar development will provide lease revenue to the town. Developer made several site improvements, including grinding an existing stockpile on the site of more than 56,000 tons of asphalt from roads and other demolition and construction debris to grade the site for solar and erecting a fence to deter off-road vehicles from entering (which was a prior issue in the community). | | ~ | | | ~ |
| Dorchester Solar Power Project | MA | Dorchester | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 1.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Over a 30 year period, this system is expected to save approximately 4,000 pounds of sulfur dioxide, 1,800 pounds of nitrous oxide, and 1.8 million pounds of carbon dioxide. This is equivalent to the emissions produced in generating electricity for 260 average household. | | | ~ | | |
| Dover Landfill | MA | Dover | Landfill | Private | Solar | 1.4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Will allow Dover and Boston metro residents to enjoy local clean energy at no cost to join, while saving them 10 percent on their electricity bills. Expected to avoid approximately 1,300 metric tons of CO_2 each year, equivalent to removing 270 cars from the roads. Created local jobs. Helped Dover achieve Green Community status, which will allow the town to apply for additional grant money from the state. | V | | ~ | √ | ~ |
| Duxbury Landfill | MA | Duxbury | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.585 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The system should meet 15% of town's electricity needs and save \$45,000 per year. The project will generate enough electricity for over 100 homes. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Eastham Landfill | MA | Eastham | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.59 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Savings from the system are estimated to be \$34,010 in first year. The 627 kW array will provide green energy to the Town of Eastham, decreasing their carbon footprint and their utility bills. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Everett Solar Power Project | MA | Everett | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.605 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | The project provides added tax revenue for Everett and helps National Grid temporarily offset customer demand as the load in the area steadily increases | | ~ | | | |



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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Fairhaven Sanitary Landfill (Canton) | MA | Canton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 5.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | The electricity produced by the solar system is expected to save the town approximately \$1.5 million over the course of the 30 year contract. | ~ | | | | |
| Falmouth Landfill | MA | Falmouth | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Total economic benefit to the community over the life of the project is projected to be over \$14 million. Installation avoids the equivalent of 4,000 tons of CO_2 emissions each year. Fifty (50) jobs created during construction. | ~ | | ~ | ~ | |
| Former Grasso Landfill | MA | Agawam | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.98 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Makes the nearby, energy-intensive Hood plant more competitive in today's challenging business environment, while providing new tax revenue to Agawam. | | ~ | | | ~ |
| Greenfield Solar Farm | MA | Greenfield | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | The system is projected to save city \$250,000 in first year of operation and created 50 local jobs. | ~ | | | ~ | |
| Greenwood St. Landfill | MA | Worcester | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 8.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Created 150+ jobs, including an electrical crew of 50+ workers from the local IBEW 96. Produces 20% of city's power needs. Expected energy savings of up to \$2M and revenue from energy credits in first 10 years valued at \$10M. Will avoid 7,475 metric tons of CO_2 annually, equivalent to the amount emitted from driving ~18,000,000 miles. | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | |
| Groton Landfill Solar | MA | Groton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.93 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will provide 25% of Groton Electric Light Department's required electricity during the middle of the day in the spring and fall | ~ | | | | |
| Harwich Municipal Landfill | MA | Harwich | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The project is expected to save the town about \$300,000 per year. | ~ | | | | |
| Haverhill Solar Power Project | MA | Haverhill | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | Site serves to conduct load switching with neighboring feeders, providing National Grid with additional flexibility in serving customers in this area. | | | | | ~ |
| Hill Street Landfill | MA | Norton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Enough energy to power approximately 280 homes in New England and prevent the annual release of over 2,000 tons of carbon dioxide from non-renewable power plants. Created 50 construction jobs. | | | ~ | ~ | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation Other |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Hull Wind II | MA | Hull | Landfill | Municipal | Wind | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2006 | Combined, Hull Wind I (not on CL) and Hull Wind II produce approximately 11% of the town's electricity. Harvard University purchases 100% of the RECs for Hull Wind II, equal to about \$1.5 million in revenue for Hull. | ~ | ~ | | |
| Hunt Road Landfill | MA | Amesbury | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Allowed this unused landfill with little development potential to produce energy, tax revenue, and local construction jobs. Provides the city with discounted electricity rates as well as tax revenues. Produces enough electricity to power approximately 800 New England homes and avoid the release of over 6,000 tons of CO_2 annually from non-renewable power plants. | | ~ | ~ | × |
| Huntington Avenue Landfill | MA | Metheun | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Methuen will see nearly \$100,000 in energy savings per year by reducing the town's price per kWh by 40%. Under the terms of the PPA, Borrego Solar secured financing for the design, construction, and ongoing maintenance of the solar project, and will sell the power in the form of energy credits through National Grid Utility, produced by the project at \$0.085 per kilowatt-hour, roughly \$0.06 lower than the current rate. | × | ~ | | |
| Indian Orchard Solar Facility | MA | Springfield | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 2.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | The project will generate \$400,000 in annual property tax revenue to city of Springfield. | | ~ | | |
| Iron Horse Park / Dow Solar | MA | Billerica | Superfund | Private | Solar | 3.68 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will generate energy for four school systems and one local government through virtual net metering. Will supply an average of 20% of the offtakers' energy needs. | ~ | | | |
| Kingston Landfill (wind) | MA | Kingston | Landfill | Municipal | Wind | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | The project is expected to produce more than 100% of the electricity consumed by the municipal electric load of the Town of Kingston. | ~ | | | |
| Lancaster Landfill | MA | Lancaster | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Energy generated is net metered to offset municipal building electricity needs, saving the town approximately \$75,000 annually | ~ | | | |
| Lee Landfill | MA | Lee | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | 20-year PPA provides long-term offtaker of electricity for developer and long-term energy price assurance for towns (project serves both Lee and Lenox, MA) | ~ | | | |

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Ludlow Landfill | MA | Ludlow | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Without a capital expenditure from the city or its taxpayers, Ludlow can purchase the energy produced by the solar energy system at a rate of \$0.05 per kilowatt-hour, much less than the \$0.09 per kilowatt-hour charged by the local utility. Depending on the solar system's efficiency, the town of Ludlow will save approximately \$100,000-\$140,000 a year on energy bills. Ludlow signed a 20-year contract to lease 17 acres of the old town landfill. In return for leasing the land, Borrego Solar secured private funds to finance the engineering, procurement, construction, and ongoing maintenance and operation costs associated with the project. | ~ | × | | | |
| Mashpee Solar | MA | Mashpee | Landfill | Private | Solar | 2.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The total anticipated cost savings over the 25-year Power Purchase Agreement is anticipated at over \$7 million. The system will generate sufficient electricity to offset a large portion of the electrical needs of the town at a substantial reduction in cost from current retail electricity rates. It will generate enough electricity to satisfy the needs of over 300 homes. | * | | ~ | | |
| Massachusetts Military Reservation (Otis) | MA | Sagamore | Superfund | Federal | Wind | 4.5 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2011 | The turbines are used to offset electrical costs for powering numerous groundwater cleanup systems at the site. | ~ | | | | ~ |
| Mount Tom Solar | MA | Holyoke | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 5.76 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Enough electricity to power 1,800 homes for a year and reduce GHG emissions by 3,000 metric tons. | | | ~ | | |
| Needham Landfill | MA | Needham | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Expected to provide first year revenues from net metering (~\$487,000), PILOT (~\$93,600), and land lease (~\$50,000) | | ~ | | | |
| New Bedford High School Solar | MA | New Bedford | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 0.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Project will improve science education through the installation of an interactive digital "kiosk" and other tools so teachers at the High School and other schools can incorporate the solar project into their science lessons | | | | | ~ |
| North Adams Landfill | MA | North Adams | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | In total across this installation plus three other solar sites in the city, North Adams receives nearly 100 % of municipal power from solar. The landfill installation represents the largest portion of this (~40%). | ~ | | | | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|----------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Oliver Street Landfill | MA | Easthampton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | The system was constructed at no cost to city. Borrego leases land for \$1 and sells Easthampton electricity. For the duration of the 10 year PPA term, Easthampton will pay \$0.06/kWh and has the option to extend the contract, purchase the solar power installation, or have it removed at year 11. The reduced cost per kWh of energy is estimated to save Easthampton over \$1.4 million dollars in 10 years. | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Osgood Landing Solar | MA | North Andover | State Brownfield | Private | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Power purchase agreement includes a 15% discount on electricity that is estimated to reduce the town's energy bill by \$160,000 in the first year. Town will accumulate over \$6M in energy savings and PILOT revenue over life of the project. | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Owens Corning Landfill | MA | Gloucester Township | Landfill | Private | Solar | 3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Will bring in \$830,000 in revenue for Gloucester Twp. from lease payments made by Marina Energy. | | ~ | | | |
| Palmer Metropolitan Airfield Solar | MA | Palmer | State Brownfield | Private | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Town of Palmer will receive real and personal property tax revenue of approximately \$2 million over the 20-year project term; three public entities – the Town of Leicester, the Town of Spencer, and Worcester State University, will together purchase all of the net metering credits from the energy generated by the project, resulting in millions of dollars in energy savings for these entities over the 20-year term of the energy agreements. Land owner, JenJill LLC of Wilbraham, Mass., which purchased the site and paid for its cleanup, will benefit from the long-term ground lease. | | ~ | | | |
| Philips Lightolier Wind | MA | Fall River | Brownfield | Private | Wind | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Will offset the production of nearly 30,000 tons of carbon dioxide over the lifetime of the project, supporting the state's GHG reduction goals; part of Philips Lightolier's plan to create a net zero energy manufacturing facility (State Government source) | | | ~ | | |
| Pittsfield Municipal Landfill Solar | MA | Pittsfield | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.91 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Expected to save the city about \$140,000 annually in energy costs. | ~ | | | | |
| Prospect Street Landfill | MA | Easton | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.9 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The project will save the town approximately \$200,000 annually and nearly \$4,500,000 over the course of the 20-year contract. The system will produce the equivalent quantity of electricity consumed by 235 homes in one year. | ~ | | ~ | | |

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|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
| Quaboag Landfill Solar | MA | Brookfield | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.434 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | The installation will earn approximately \$800,000 over 20 years for town through lease payments, PILOT, and reduced electricity costs. The electricity will power nearly all municipal functions, including schools, emergency response, street lighting and the Town Hall. This is equivalent to the total annual electrical usage of almost 100 average single-family homes. | ✓ | ~ | ~ | | |
| Randolph Landfill Solar | MA | Randolph | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 4.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Project will provide PILOT revenue of ~\$90,000 per year, plus lease revenues. | | ~ | | | |
| Ravenbrook Farms Landfill Solar | MA | North Carver | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Developer negotiated to allow town to collect more than \$200k in back taxes owed via added land lease payments. Town will also collect tax revenue on installation going forward. | | ~ | | | |
| Re-Solve Superfund Solar | MA | Dartmouth | Superfund | | Solar | 0.15 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2012 | System to generate 90 percent of electricity for the groundwater treatment system; about 186,000 KWH/yr. | ~ | | | | |
| Revere Solar Power Project | MA | Revere | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.75 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | Located next to an active substation on Railroad Street that has encountered loading issues; solar project is designed to help alleviate this excessive loading. | | | | | ~ |
| Rising Paper Solar | MA | Great Barrington | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 3.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will produce enough clean energy to power the electrical needs of a local school district and the Town of Great Barrington's municipal buildings. Net economic benefit of more than \$200,000 in just the first year. Project also allows for the preservation of wetlands and riverfront buffers on the site. | ✓ | | √ | | |
| Russells Mills Road Landfill | MA | Dartmouth | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.45 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | The savings generated from the landfill solar energy system are approximately \$3 million over the 20-year life of the PPA term. It generates tax revenue from the solar project as it is constructed within the town limits. | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Scituate Landfill | MA | Scituate | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | The system is expected to save town \$200,000 per year from discounted energy rates. The Town pays Scituate Solar \$0.084/ hour (\$0.145/hr. to National Grid). Revenue to pay for municipal building energy costs. City paid nothing up front except legal fees of approximately \$9,000. Project qualified for 1603 Treasury Grant and the SREC I program administered by the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources. | ✓ | ~ | | | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Shaffer Landfill (Iron Horse Park) | MA | Billerica | Superfund | Municipal | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The installation provides the town with certainty and predictability with respect to the revenue stream to be generated from the subject property over its 20 year term. The facility allows Billerica to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Silver Lake Solar Photovoltaic Facility | MA | Pittsfield | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | The installation contributes approximately \$220,000 of annual property tax revenues to the City of Pittsfield. | | ~ | | | |
| South Hadley Landfill | MA | South Hadley | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.08 | Onsite Use - General | 2012 | Electricity generated partially offsets electrical consumption from the adjacent South Hadley Department of Public Works (~50%). | | | | | ~ |
| Stow Brownfield Solar | MA | Stow | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 2.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | The project pays the town of Stow \$12,000 per year as payment in lieu of taxes, plus the property taxes as determined by the assessment, an amount that now comes in at a little less than \$8,000 annually for the twelve acres. | | ~ | | | |
| Sudbury Landfill Solar | MA | Sudbury | Sudbury | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Expected to save the equivalent of 1,310 metric tons of CO_2 per year. | | | ~ | | |
| Sullivan's Ledge | MA | New Bedford | Superfund | Municipal | Solar | 1.8 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The system is expected to save city \$2.7 million over 20 years. Used a local (MA-based) capital firm, BlueWave, for development. | ~ | | | ~ | |
| Theophilus Smith Landfill | MA | Dennis | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The Dennis-Yarmouth School District and Dennis Water District will share approximately \$500,000 to 695,000 in annual savings from installation. The town agrees to purchase the energy at a reduced rate and sell excess to the Dennis-Yarmouth Regional School District and the Dennis Water District at a reduced rate. Clean Focus owns and operates system at no cost to town. | ~ | | | | |
| W.R. Grace Solar | MA | Acton/ Concord | Superfund | Municipal | Solar | 5.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will provide the town more than \$700,000 in PILOT revenue over 20 years. Offsets approx. 4,503 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year. | | ~ | ~ | | |
| Waltham Street Landfill | MA | Maynard | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Lease payments \$2,500 per MW annually. Electricity generated by the panels goes into the regional grid; in return the utility (NSTAR) provides energy credits to the town. | | ~ | ~ | | |

various ways; nevertheless, this list illustrates the breadth of benefits being realized and highlighted across the country by those developing these types of installations.

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| West Boylston Landfill | MA | West Boylston | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Net savings of about \$1.8 million for the community over the life of the array | ~ | | | | |
| West Tisbury Landfill | MA | West Tisbury | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.884 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | 10-year PPA with extension options provides long-term energy cost assurance and savings for the town of up to \$45,000 over the first 10 years of the PPA. | ~ | | | | |
| Westfield Landfill | MA | Westfield | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | The city receives benefits from lease payments, payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT), and operational savings. The power is purchased by the Municipal Light Board, which provides electricity to municipal facilities at a reduced rate. | V | ~ | | | |
| Westford St. Landfill | MA | Lowell | Landfill | Private | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The city is expected to save \$1.5-\$2.5 million a year, installed at no upfront cost to the city. | ~ | | | | |
| Weston Landfill | MA | Weston | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.27 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Town will receive 1 net metering credit for each kilowatt-hour of electricity generated by the solar array and received by Eversource (Nstar) over the course of the 20 year lease. These credits are applied to the electric bill received by the Town, thereby reducing how much money is spent on electricity used by the municipality and saving tax dollars. | ~ | | | | |
| Woburn Landfill | MA | Woburn | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Expected to generate more than \$370,000 a year in savings for the city. | ~ | | | | |
| MD - MARYLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Former Ellicott City Landfill | MD | Ellicott City | Landfill | Private | Solar | 1.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Provides ~90% of the annual electricity needs of Worthington Elementary School; SunEdison provided solar curricula for the Howard County Board of Education to use during classroom discussions of environmental sustainability and renewable energy | | | | | ~ |
| Fort Detrick | MD | Frederick | SUperfund | Federal | Solar | 18.6 | Onsite Use - General | 2016 | Expected to provide nearly \$3 million in cost avoidance over the duration of the 25-year electricity purchase agreement the Army has with the project's private developer and owner. | ~ | | | | |

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|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Forty West Landfill | MD | Hagerstown | Landfill | Private | Solar | 2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Across all EPG Solar installations (including 2 non-CL projects), the County will receive more than \$375,000 a year in rent and revenue with an estimated \$100,000 in energy cost savings. (For ALL sites in the plan, not just Forty West Landfill.) | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Washington County Rubble Landfill | MD | Williamsport | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | The county will receive more than \$375,000 a year in rent and revenue with an estimated \$100,000 in energy cost savings. (For ALL sites in the plan, not just Rubble Landfill.) | ~ | ~ | | | |
| ME - MAINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast Landfill | ME | Belfast | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.122 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | The system provides nearly 20% of the electricity load for the city's 11 municipal buildings. It is expected to generate \$21,000 a year and pay for itself within 15 years. | ~ | | | | |
| MN - MINNESOTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fridley Plant Solar | MN | N/A | Superfund | Private | Solar | 0.147 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2009 | Solar panels provide 30 percent of the electrical energy needed for the remediation system on the southern side of the site. The amount of energy produced per year would supply enough power for four average-sized homes. The use of solar energy at the site reduces carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by 41,000 pounds per year. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| Hutchinson Landfill | MN | Hutchinson | Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.4 | Onsite Use - General | 2015 | Used local companies for the installation (tenKSolar, Bloomington- based solar company who supplied the hardware and 975 panels and Hunt Electric - the contractor that installed the panels). Generates 15% of power needed for WWTP (next door). | ~ | | | | ~ |
| MO - MISSOURI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busy Bee's Laundry | MO | Rolla | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.56 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2011 | System installed to produce electricity needed for operating one 400-watt surface-mounted piston pump. Extracted more than 1,800 gallon of groundwater during the first four weeks of operation, at an average rate of 100-160 gallons per day, for ex situ treatment. The PV system is supplying an energy quantity within the range predicted in the project design phase. | | | ~ | | ~ |

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associated city, town, or county; site owners; developers; utilities; and/or financiers) or from other EPA resources. Common benefits reported include revenues from land leases and taxes, electricity cost savings associated with the reduced need to purchase power from the grid, job creation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, et al. This resource is for informational purposes only. Please note that the benefits listed here are not a comprehensive representation of all benefits associated with completed renewable energy projects on contaminated lands and such benefits are calculated in various ways; nevertheless, this list illustrates the breadth of benefits being realized and highlighted across the country by those developing these types of installations.

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|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| MT - MONTANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zortman-Landusky Mine | MT | N/A | Mine Lands | Federal/ Municipal | Wind | 0.225 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2012 | Wind turbine offsets some of the \$300,000 in annual power costs for long-term water treatment and monitoring at the site. | ~ | | | | ~ |
| NC - NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evergreen Packaging Landfill | NC | Haywood County | Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.55 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | Developer savings on land lease via 20-year agreement at \$1/ year. | | | | | ~ |
| NE - NEBRASKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Former Nebraska Ordnance Plant | NE | Mead | Superfund | Private | Wind | 0.01 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2004 | Wind turbine provides sufficient renewable energy for continued trichloroethene removal and explosives destruction by the aboveground treatment system during grid inter-tie operation. Provides electricity cost savings expected to total more than \$40,000 over the next 15 years of treatment, based on an electricity rate of \$0.0546/kWh at the time of wind turbine startup. Reduces consumption of utility electricity by 26%. Decreases CO ₂ emissions by 24-32% during off-grid operation of the system's 230-volt submersible pump. Returns surplus electricity to the grid for other consumer use. Provides educational opportunities for Missouri University of Science and Technology students evaluating renewable energy, remediation, and electronic system technologies. | ~ | | ~ | | ~ |
| NH - NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milton Landfill Solar Garden | NH | Milton | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Community solar model allows those who can't otherwise install solar to have access to solar energy; town has signed PPA, which provides energy cost savings. | ~ | | | | ~ |
| NJ - NEW JERSEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernards Township Landfill | NJ | Bernards Township | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 3.68 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Will generate more than \$500,000 in revenue for the town via land lease and energy cost savings | ~ | ~ | | | |
| Brick Township Landfill | NJ | Brick Township | Superfund | Municipal | Solar | 7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The township estimates that the solar array will save about \$13 million through discounted energy prices over the course of 15 years. | ~ | | | | |

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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Clean Harbors | NJ | Bridgeport | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2011 | The system reduces the \$250,000 annual electric bill for cleanup by 90%. The revenue from the solar installation will fund continued groundwater treatment. | ~ | | | | ~ |
| FedEx Ground Distribution Hub | NJ | Woodbridge | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 2.42 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | Generates 30% of the hub's electricity needs; annual reduction of approximately 1,867 metric tons of CO_2 emissions | | | ~ | | ~ |
| Fort Dix Solar | NJ | Pemberton Township | Landfill | Federal | Solar | 16.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Will produce enough energy to power 1,500 homes, avoiding more than 15,000 metric tons of CO_2 emissions—the equivalent of removing 3,000 cars from the road. | | | ~ | | |
| Hackensack Solar Farm | NJ | Hackensack | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 1.06 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Created construction and permanent jobs (number not specified). | | | | ~ | |
| Industrial Land Reclaiming Landfill | NJ | Edison | MSW Landfill | Private | Solar | 21 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Adds to state's renewable energy resources without reducing the state's open space | | | ~ | | |
| Kinsley Landfill | NJ | Deptford Township | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 11.18 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | PSE&G's largest solar project to date; transformed 35 acres of unused landfill into solar field | | | ~ | | |
| L&D Landfill | NJ | Eastampton, Lumberton, Mount Holly | Landfill | Private | Solar | 12.93 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | The system created 190 construction jobs. It also generates enough electricity to power 2,000 average NJ homes annually. | | | ~ | ~ | |
| Linden Solar Farm | NJ | Linden | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 3.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Created construction and permanent jobs (number not specified). | | | | ~ | |
| Parklands Solar Farm | NJ | Bordentown Township | Landfill | Private | Solar | 10.4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | PSE&G estimates that at the height of construction, there were approximately 100 people onsite working on the project in a range of jobs, including electricians, engineers, heavy equipment operators, ironworkers, laborers, and truck drivers. | | | | ~ | |
| Paulsboro Terminal Landfill | NJ | Paulsboro | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.276 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2002 | Solar to generate 350,000 kWh/year and will power approximately 30% of demand for remediation of the terminal. Avoids 571,000 pounds of CO ₂ gases per year. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| Pennsauken Landfill Renewable Energy Park- Solar | NJ | Pennsauken | Landfill | Other | Solar | 2.6 | Onsite Use - General | 2008 | All power from the installation sold to Aluminum Shapes aluminum company. | | | | | ~ |

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|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Silver Lake Solar Farm | LN | Edison | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 2.02 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | PSE&G used a NJ contractor to build Silver Lake Solar Farm. | | | | ~ | |
| Tinton Falls Solar | IJ | Tinton Falls | Mine Lands | Private | Solar | 20 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Provided "hundreds" of highly skilled union and professional jobs during construction. | | | | ~ | |
| Trenton Solar Farm | NJ | Trenton | Brownfield | Other | Solar | 1.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2010 | Creation of green jobs. | | | | ~ | |
| NM - NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chevron Questa | NM | Questa | Superfund | Private | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | The village of Questa has seen economic benefits from the project. Chevron worked with several local companies, adding close to \$3 million to the local economy and an additional \$2.5 million with other contractors in the New Mexico area. | | | | ~ | ~ |
| Emcore Eubank Landfill | NM | Albuquerque | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2 | On-site Use - General | 2013 | Project development employed up to 16 engineers at various stages, over a dozen electrical contractors, and over 30 construction workers, laborers, equipment operators and truck drivers. Additional contractors included UL Engineers and Inspectors, and labor for fencing/signs and electrical enclosures made locally. The solar farm which will supply approximately 20 percent of the power requirements for EMCORE's Albuquerque facilities. | | | | √ | √ |
| NV - NEVADA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nellis Air Force Base | NV | Las Vegas | RCRA | Federal | Solar | 14.2 | Onsite Use - General | 2007 | The system saves the USAF an estimated \$1 million annually. | ~ | | | | |
| Nellis Solar Array II Generating Station | NV | Las Vegas | RCRA | Federal | Solar | 15 | Onsite Use - General | 2016 | Created ~150 jobs for site installation and NV Energy upgrades; new substation and distribution lines help provide system redundancy and protect AFB against power vulnerabilities; expected to provide emissions reductions of 27,000 tons annually. | | | ~ | ~ | √ |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| NY - NEW YORK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethlehem Steel Winds (combined, two installations) | NY | Hamburg / Lackawanna | RCRA | Private | Wind | 35 | Wholesale Electricity | 2007/2012 | The project created approximately \$190,000 in annual tax revenues for local communities and school districts. Created five permanent green jobs and 140 construction jobs in an area with high unemployment. | | ~ | | ~ | |
| Clifton Park Solar | NY | Clifton Park | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Energy generated is estimated to be the equivalent of 90% of the town's energy usage. Town will realize savings via remote net metering credits for this generation. | ~ | | | | |
| Former Ferdula Landfill | NY | Frankfurt | Landfill | | Wind | | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 1998 | Avoids air emissions associated with consumption of grid electricity during soil treatment. Capitalizes on wind intermittency to provide the pulsed effect that is typically effective in venting operations. Recovered \$14,000 in capital/ installation costs for the wind system within one year due to avoided electricity. Accrues annual O&M costs below \$500, in contrast to potential \$75,000 for a conventional soil vapor extraction (SVE) system. | | | V | | ~ |
| Hoosick Falls Landfill Solar Garden | NY | Village of Hoosick Falls | Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.592 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | In conjunction with the other structure-mounted installations on village-owned buildings, installation will save the Village \$40,000 in the first full year of operation, and over \$1,300,000 over 20 years. | ~ | | | | |
| Islip Municipal Town Landfill | NY | Hauppauge | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.05 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Used an estimated 30 skilled craftsman on the job. Solar panels are "Buy America Act" qualified | | | | ~ | ~ |
| Long Island Solar Farm at Brookhaven National Laboratory | NY | Upton | Superfund | Federal | Solar | 32 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Created 200 plus full time equivalent jobs during construction, 2 full-time operational jobs. The system also provides price stability for electricity customers of Long Island Public Authority. | | | | ~ | ~ |
| Madison County Agriculture and Renewable Energy Park | NY | Lincoln | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.05 | Onsite Use - General | 2011 | Produces enough energy to offset 50% of the material recycling facility demand. Low cost land. Improvements are taxable and jobs were created. Any excess-electricity generated through the solar modules will be net-metered to the grid. | | ~ | | ~ | ~ |



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| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Saving | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation Other |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Olean Gateway "Solean" | NY | Olean | State Brownfield | Private | Solar | 4 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Through arrangement with National Grid and Olean Gateway LLC, St. Bonaventure University will save an estimated \$100,000 or more a year on its electric bill based on credits from the solar installation. The solar will also reduce the university's carbon footprint. | ~ | | ~ | |
| Weibel Ave. Landfill | NY | Saratoga | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 4.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Expected to generate 40% of city's overall electricity needs and to avoid emissions of approximately 1,605 metric tons of CO_2 . | | | ~ | ~ |
| West Nyack Landfill | NY | Clarkstown | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.634 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The town expects to save about \$4M over life of system (30 years). | ~ | | | |
| West Park Landfill (Floyd Ackert Rd.) | NY | Esopus | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.6 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Project will generate revenue by selling net metering credits. | ~ | | | |
| Williamson Landfill | NY | Williamson | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | The system is expected to generate enough power for all town facilities. The town anticipates \$27,000 in savings in 2015 and up to \$1.5 million in savings over the course of 25 years. | ~ | | | |
| ОН - ОНЮ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority | ОН | Cleveland | Brownfield | Municipal | Solar | 1.1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority will save several million dollars over the life of the solar panels. | ~ | | | |
| Dayton Tech Town | ОН | Dayton | Brownfield | | Geothermal | | Onsite Use - General | 2010 | Expected annual savings are over \$66,000 and 300,000 kwH/ year related to sustainable building and geothermal system combined. | ~ | | | |
| Medical Center Company Solar | ОН | Cleveland | Brownfield | | Solar | 1.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Partnered with Case Western Reserve University's Solar Durability and Lifetime Extension research Center to assist with their research and data collection goals. | | | | ~ |
| Pilkington North America | ОН | Northwood | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.25 | On-site Use - General | 2011 | Solar array supplies approximately 12% of the R&D center's power requirements. A feasibility study determined a 2MW system would be built in phases to maximize funding stream and lessen the financial burden through the sale of RECs. | | ~ | | ~ |
| Toledo Zoo | ОН | Toledo | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 2.1 | Onsite Use - General | 2014 | The zoo estimates energy savings to be in the range of \$200,000. Installation provides power to Toledo Zoo (about 30% of zoo's total electricity needs). | ~ | | | |

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|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Wood County Landfill | ОН | Bowling Green | Landfill | Municipal | Wind | 7.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2004 | The system supports municipal utility and reduces the amount of power they have to purchase from other generators; provides enough electricity to power ~2,500 residential customers. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| OK - OKLAHOMA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altus Air Force Base | ОК | Altus | RCRA | Federal | Solar | 0.0002 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2007 | Relying on an off-grid, 200-watt PV array to power a submersible pump used for recirculation of water through the bioreactor. During initial operations (2003-2005), the system recirculated groundwater at a rate ranging from approximately 600 to 1,650 gallons per day (gpd), at an average of 922 gpd. Use of the onsite solar energy also avoided significant consumption of materials and other resources (including project funds) otherwise needed to connect to the electricity grid. | | | V | | ~ |
| Guthrie Green | ОК | Tulsa | Brownfield | Foundation | Geothermal w/solar | | Onsite Use - General | 2012 | A geothermal exchange well field circulates water that feeds ground source heat pumps in the neighboring Tulsa Paper Company building and the Hardesty Visual Arts Center, reducing their heating and cooling costs by approximately 60%. Using the innovative Rygan technology, the well field has a capacity of 600 tons of heating and cooling. | ~ | | | | |
| PA - PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casselman Wind Power Project | PA | Traverses Summit, Black, and Addison | Mine Lands | Private | Wind | 35 | Wholesale Electricity | 2008 | Expected to generate approximately \$245,000 in direct economic benefit to region annually, through combo of taxes, easement payments, and direct landowner payments. Up to 150 construction jobs created. | | ~ | | ~ | |
| Frey Farm Landfill | PA | Conestoga | Landfill | Municipal | Wind | 3.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2011 | Turbines provide 21-25% of power needs for nearby Turkey Hill Dairy (enough to make five million gallons of ice cream). Will reduce the dairy's annual greenhouse gas emissions by roughly 5,900 tons, the equivalent of ~1,000 cars, or decreasing demand for foreign oil by 12,000 barrels. Turbines provide energy diversification and reduced electrical costs. | ~ | | ~ | | |
| Highland North Wind Farm | PA | Cambria County | Mine Lands | Private | Wind | 75 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Approximately \$5.5 million in tax revenue to the state, local townships and Forest Hills School District over the life of the project; over \$3 million in local goods and services for operation and maintenance over the life of the project. | | ~ | | | |

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|-----------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Highland Wind Farm | PA | Cambria County | Mine Lands | Private | Wind | 62.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | The system will generate approximately \$4 million in local goods and services for operation and maintenance over the life of the project. Creates \$4.5 million in tax revenue to state, local townships and school districts over the life of the project and 9 full-time O&M staff. | | ~ | | ~ | ~ |
| York County Landfill Solar | PA | | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.3 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2014 | The system generates about 300,000 kWh of electricity each year and reduces the facility's dependence on fossil fuels. Generates power for the site's general energy needs, including ongoing management of groundwater treatment systems and office buildings. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| RI - RHODE ISLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Providence Landfill Solar Farm | RI | East Providence | RCRA | Municipal | Solar | 2.25 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | City leases land for \$40,000 per year for 18 acres (installation may be expanded in the future). Property tax to city is \$30,600 per year, based on the 20% of full valuation of tangible equipment per the corresponding PILOT agreement. | | ~ | | ~ | |
| SC - SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Savannah River's Biomass Steam Plant | SC | Hopewell Township | Superfund | Federal | Biomass | 20 | Onsite Use - General | 2008 | Energy savings of more than \$34.4 million annually. Created more than 27 full-time jobs on-site, with over 600,000 hours of construction and operational labor in construction period (30 months). | v | | | ~ | |
| TN - TENNESSEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol Demolition Landfill | TN | Hermitage | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | The city leases the land for \$6,000 annually and sells the electricity generated at the landfill site to TVA via the local energy provider, Bristol Tennessee Essential Services (BTES), for \$0.21/kWh. The contract specifies a twelve-and-a-half-year term of use with another twelve-and-a-half-year extension. After the initial term of the agreement, the rate will go down to \$0.01/ kWh, but the \$6,000 annual lease fee will stay the same. The city receives about 10 percent of the revenue generated from the system and EES gets 90 percent. This system will produce approximately 300,000 kW of solar electricity annually with a lifetime guarantee of 30 years. The array provides enough electricity to power about fifty homes in the area and offsets over 6,000 tons of carbon dioxide annually. | | ~ | * | | ~ |



| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| RSI Brightfields One | TN | Bristol | Brownfield | Private | Solar | 0.2 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Used TN-produced solar panels. | | | | | ~ |
| Volkswagen Chattanooga | TN | Chattanooga | RCRA | Private | Solar | 9.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2013 | Expected to meet 12.5% of the energy needs of Volkswagen's Chattanooga manufacturing plant during full production and 100% during non-production periods. Equivalent to avoiding CO ₂ emissions of nearly 2,000 passenger vehicles per year, or the equivalent amount of electricity needed to power nearly more than 1,000 average American homes annually. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| TX - TEXAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Texas Veterans Landfill Solar | ТХ | Temple | Landfill | Federal | Solar | 2.94 | Wholesale Electricity | 2012 | Installation saves the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs \$300,000 per year in energy costs | ~ | | | | |
| Grove Landfill | ТХ | Austin | Landfill | | Solar | | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2006 | Avoided installation of utility lines and associated air emissions from construction equipment (and additional consumption of grid-supplied electricity) by using the PV energy system wherever possible. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| Pantex Renewable Energy Project (PREP) | ТХ | Amarillo | Superfund | Federal | Wind | 11.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | An estimated \$2.8 million annual energy savings for DOE. | ~ | | | | |
| Tessman Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill | ТХ | San Antonio | Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.13 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | Site uses a flexible solar cover. Republic and CPS Energy will study and document the results of this installation for use in the deployment of solar energy covers on owned landfills throughout the region. | | | | | ~ |
| UT - UTAH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City Landfill | UT | Salt Lake City | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 1 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | Combined with a solar installation on its roof, landfill solar allows city public safety building to achieve net zero energy. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| VA - VIRGINIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crozet Orchard | VA | Crozet | Superfund | Private | Solar | | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2007 | Avoids costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with consumption of grid electricity during the treatment process. | ~ | | ~ | | ~ |



Through the RE-Powering America's Land initiative, the EPA encourages renewable energy development on potentially contaminated land, landfills, and mine sites when aligned with the community's

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | Job Creation | Other |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| VI - VIRGIN ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Former St. Croix Alumina Plant | VI | St Croix | RCRA | | Wind, Solar | 0 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2002 2003 2006 | Wind-driven turbine compressors drive compressed air into hydraulic skimming pumps. Solar PV powers some recovery wells. These systems avoid air emissions associated with consumption of grid electricity during petroleum recovery. | | | ~ | | ~ |
| VT - VERMONT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elizabeth Mine Solar | VT | Stafford | Superfund | Private | Solar | 7 | Wholesale Electricity | 2017 | Developer used local civil, mechanical, and electrical contractors for the project, driving employment for local economies during installation. Grid upgrades completed during construction benefited the community with an improved electrical system that upgraded the reliability of the entire system. Project will avoid 6,000 tons of CO ₂ annually, equivalent to emissions from combustion of 14,000 barrels of oil; equal the carbon sequestration from almost 5,000 acres of forest; and provide electricity sufficient to power 1,200 homes annually. | | | V | × | × |
| Rutland Landfill (Stafford Hill) | VT | Rutland | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2015 | The utility plans to lease the dormant landfill from the city for 25 years, with a 25-year option, for \$30,600 a year | | ~ | | | |
| Townshend Landfill | VT | Townshend | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 0.15 | Wholesale Electricity | 2014 | Community solar project providing power to 15 residences as well as the Town Hall and town library. | | | | | ~ |
| WI - WISCONSIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beloit Coal Ash Landfill | WI | Beloit | Landfill | Municipal | Solar | 2.3 | Wholesale Electricity | 2016 | Enough clean energy to power 500 local homes. | | | ~ | | |
| MATC PV Evaluation Lab | WI | Milwaukee | Landfill | Private | Solar | 0.54 | Onsite Use - Training | 2010 | The estimated energy savings in the first year of operation is \$70,300. Energy produced at the site will be used to operate the Milwaukee Public Television transmitter that is located at the site. This will be the first public television transmitter in the country that will transition to being neutral to the energy grid. The facility also will serve as a training center for technicians, designers, site assessors, electricians, sales personnel and other professionals in the fields of renewable energy. | ~ | | | | ~ |

Through the RE-Powering America's Land initiative, the EPA encourages renewable energy development on potentially contaminated land, landfills, and mine sites when aligned with the community's vision for the site. Using publicly available information, RE-Powering maintains a list of completed renewable energy installations on contaminated sites and landfills and compiles this information in its Project Tracking Matrix. The following list tracks benefits associated with completed sites identified and reported by parties directly involved with their respective projects (e.g., information from the associated city, town, or county; site owners; developers; utilities; and/or financiers) or from other EPA resources. Common benefits reported include revenues from land leases and taxes, electricity cost

savings associated with the reduced need to purchase power from the grid, job creation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, et al. This resource is for informational purposes only. Please note that the benefits listed here are not a comprehensive representation of all benefits associated with completed renewable energy projects on contaminated lands and such benefits are calculated in various ways; nevertheless, this list illustrates the breadth of benefits being realized and highlighted across the country by those developing these types of installations.

| Site/Project Name | State | City | Type of Site | Site Ownership Type | RE Type | Project Capacity (MW) | Project Type | Completion Date | Summary of Benefits Identified in Publicly Available Sources | Energy Savings | Revenue | Environmental | | 2 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---|---|
| Refuse Hideaway Landfill | WI | Middleton | Superfund | State | Solar | 0.01 | Onsite Use - Green Remediation | 2010 | The solar array generates clean power to offset the needs of the remediation systems. A Madison-based company was hired to install a 44-solar panel array, capable of generating 12,000 kilowatt-hours per year. Energy from the system is then returned to the power grid, and the DNR is credited on its next energy bill. | | | ~ | ~ | ✓ |
| Chevron Casper Wind Farm | WY | Casper | RCRA | Private | Wind | 16.5 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | Created approximately 20 construction jobs, 1.5 permanent jobs. | | | | ~ | |
| Dave Johnston Mine / Glenrock Wind I and III | WY | Glenrock | Mine Lands | Private | Wind | 276 | Wholesale Electricity | 2008/2009 | The system produces enough electricity to supply 66,800 households for one year. | | | ~ | | |
| Warren AFB Wind | WY | Cheyenne | RCRA | Federal | Wind | 3.32 | Wholesale Electricity | 2009 | Expected to save the Air Force more than \$11.4 million in energy costs over the 20 years. The annual estimated energy production is approximately \$575,000 with a simple payback period of 14 years. | v | | | | |



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