



# GEORGIA BRIGHTFIELDS FACTSHEET

## Understanding Brownfields & Brightfields

### BROWNFIELDS

A “brownfield” is a property where site redevelopment or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of contamination. Common brownfields include former industrial sites, inactive landfills, closed factories or power plants, and abandoned mines.

### BRIGHTFIELDS

A “brightfield” is a clean energy project (typically solar) on a brownfield. As of October 2024, only 3 of the [624 brightfield projects completed in the United States](#) were in Georgia.



### By the numbers: The potential of brightfields in Georgia

US EPA identified at least 525 Superfund, RCRA, brownfield, and landfill sites in Georgia that could be suitable for renewable energy. Repurposing **only 10% of the available acreage** for solar could result in:

Potential Benefits	Description
Land	6,600 acres of greenfields avoided
Power	931 MW of solar produced
Homes	155,000 homes powered
Jobs	4,800 jobs created and supported
Pollution	67 million tons of emissions reduced annually

Data from RE-Powering Tracking Matrix (US EPA), Independent Statistics and Analysis (US EIA), Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (US EPA), and Jobs and Economic Development Impact - Photovoltaic Models (US NREL)

### Acreage By Site Type

Superfund	12,220
RCRA*	35,597
Brownfields	2,494
Closed Landfills	7,186

Source: US EPA

\*Note: The three largest Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites in the US EPA database are active US Army forts and were omitted from the estimates above and in the chart to the left (~523,435 acres).