Johnson & Johnson Titusville, NJ campus earns LEED Gold Certification

In January 2014, the Johnson & Johnson Titusville campus earned LEED gold certification. Our commitment to reducing our impact on the environment has earned us LEED certification at Titusville for the third time since 2004. We earn this through many of our environmental initiatives, including powering our site with solar panels, recycling our paper and plastic, composting our food waste, using green cleaners, telecommuting and practicing low impact landscaping.

- **Did you know?** The building operates in the top 86% percentile for energy efficiency, when compared to equivalent buildings

- **Did you know?** Over 50% of the waste from site is diverted from landfill through recycling and composting of food waste.

Did you know? Through telecommuting, the Flexplace program and the use of and fuel efficient/alternative fuel vehicles by employees, the employees have reduced the number of traditional commutes by 32%, saving fossil fuel use and reducing the carbon footprint of the site operations.



Other ways we are reducing our impact:

- Over 60% of the site is covered with native or adaptive vegetation which significantly reduces the need for irrigation. Pond water is used for the limited irrigation needs. No potable water is used for irrigation.
- Mowing is limited on site and sheep is used to maintain the grass in the solar farm - reducing the need for fossil fuels used for lawn maintenance.
- With the use of low flow plumbing fixtures, the site has reduced their water use by 38% from standard plumbing fixtures.
- 100% of the electronics purchased at the site are Energy Star and or EPEAT rated, saving the site energy use.
- All of the electronic waste from the site is recycled.
- High level filters (MERV 13) are used to minimize building occupant exposure to particulates and chemical pollutants.
- Over 60% of the cleaning materials used in the building are certified 'green' products.
- Sustainable practices are used in the cafeteria to reduce the carbon footprint from the food preparation operations.
- Light bulbs containing low or no mercury are used in the building, keeping the average mercury content in the building to 55 picograms/lumen-hr, well below the LEED limit of 90.