



## SUPERFUND

### U.S. EPA | HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM AT EPA NEW ENGLAND



**THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM** protects human health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up often-abandoned hazardous waste sites and engaging communities throughout the process. Many of these sites are complex and need long-term cleanup actions. Those responsible for contamination are held liable for cleanup costs. EPA strives to return previously contaminated land and groundwater to productive use.

#### SITE DESCRIPTION:

The U.S. EPA has been committed to the New Bedford Harbor (NBH) cleanup since the 1980s, following discovery of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in sediment and fish and designation to the national priority list of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1998, EPA proposed a dredging remedy for the Upper and Lower harbors, and full scale dredging started in 2004. Remediation is ongoing, with dredging typically occurring in the summer. In 2009, EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson announced the availability of recovery act funds to help speed up the current cleanup timeframe for the harbor cleanup.

#### PARTNERING

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#### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### ASSESSMENT

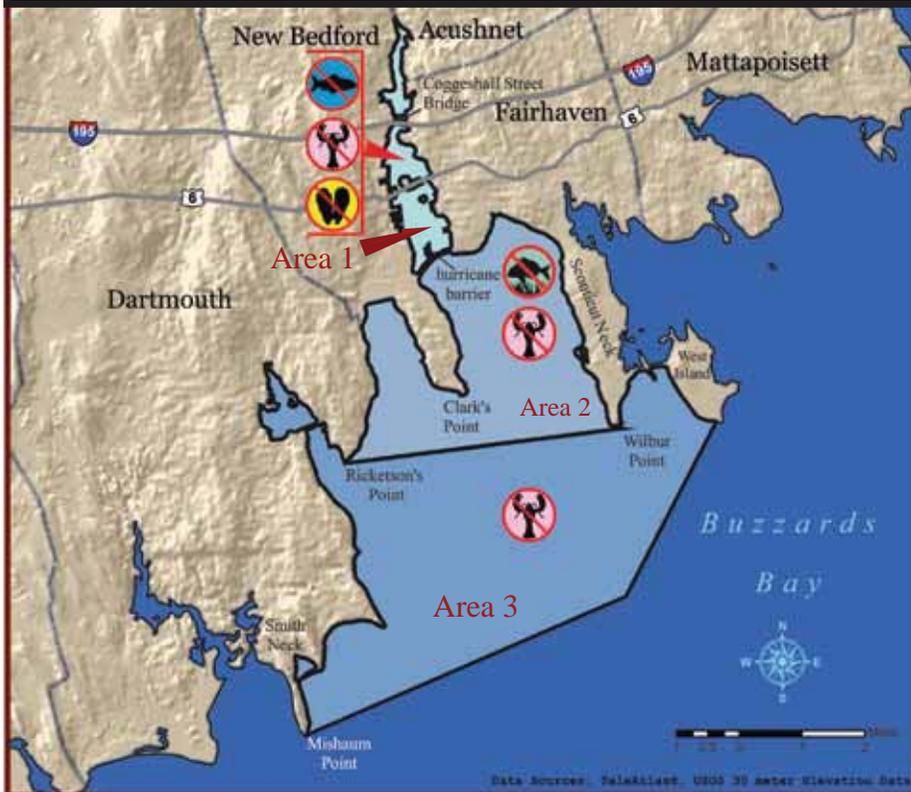
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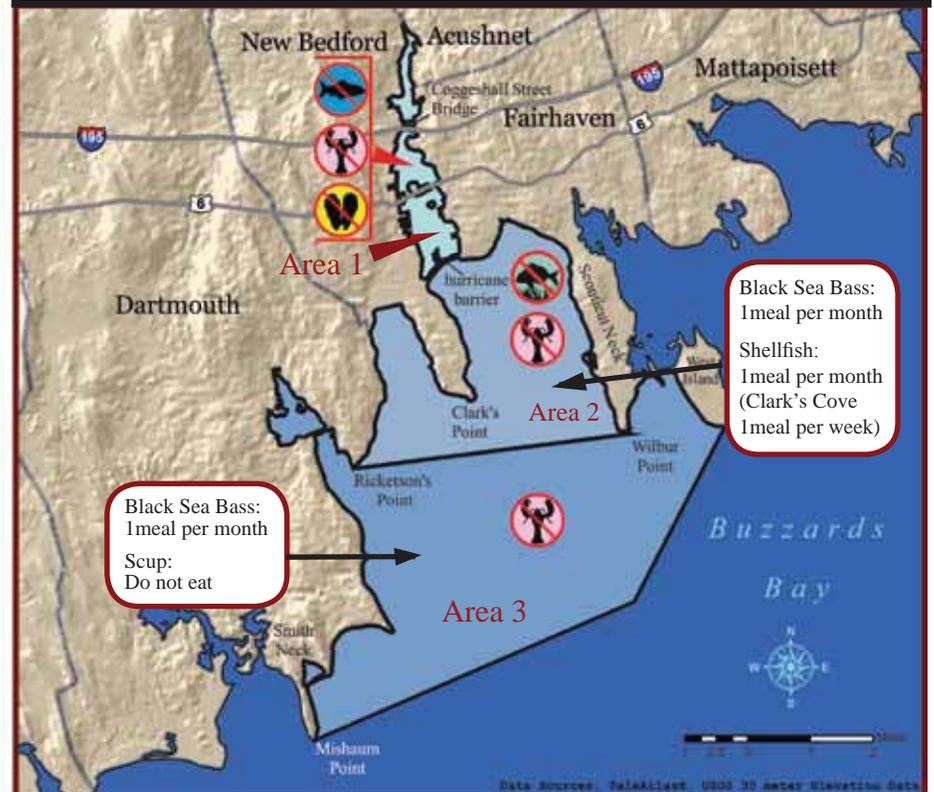
**LEARN MORE AT:**  
[www.epa.gov/nbh](http://www.epa.gov/nbh)



Original Fishing Ban (in effect 1979–present)  
per Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Updated 2010 EPA Recommendations for Recreational Fishermen/Shellfishermen  
per Superfund Risk Assessment with additional species highlighted\*  
\*sensitive populations—see reverse for more information



**Do NOT eat shellfish**  
No coma mariscos  
Não coma mariscos



**Do NOT eat fish**  
No coma pescado  
Não coma peixe



**Do NOT eat lobster**  
No coma langosta  
Não coma lagosta



**Do NOT eat bottom feeding fish:**  
No coma pescado de fundo:  
Não coma peixe de fundo:

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| • flounder | • tautog          |
| • lenguado | • tautoga         |
| • solha    | • bodião da ostra |
| • scup     | • eel             |
| • sargo    | • anguila         |
| • sargo    | • anguila         |

continued from front >> suggest. EPA believes it is important that recreational fishermen and shellfishermen be aware that the risk assessment suggests that: consumption of black sea bass be limited to one meal per month if they are obtained in Areas 2 and 3; that scup not be consumed from Areas 2 or 3; and that general guidelines for shellfish include limiting consumption to one meal a month in Area 2 (one meal per week in Clark's Cove). See map above for a summary of EPA's recommendations.

It is important to recognize the substantial benefits of fish consumption for everyone. Fish is one of the best sources of fatty acids which are helpful in reducing the risk of heart disease. In order to avoid exposure to a harmful level of contaminants, people should choose a variety of fish and shellfish from a variety of sources.

