contaminated sediment. Concerns remain over the reliability of this technology for the levels of contamination of the Hot Spot sediment and the higher residual concentrations that may remain after treatment (i.e., 96 to 99% reduction versus 99.9999% reduction with incineration). This alternative would provide long-term effectiveness because it would permanently treat PCB contamination, and the technology appears to reduce the mobility of heavy metals.

Estimated Time for Remediation:	1 year
Estimated Direct Capital Cost:	$7,806,350
Estimated Indirect Capital Cost:	$4,362,300
Estimated Total Cost:	$12,168,650

X. THE SELECTED REMEDY

The selected remedial action for the New Bedford Harbor Site/Hot Spot Area consists of source control measures.

A. Description of the Selected Remedy

1. Remedial Action Objectives

The selected remedy was developed to satisfy the following remedial objectives. These objectives will guide the design of the remedy, and they will be used to measure the success of the remedy.

- Significantly reduce PCB migration from the Hot Spot area sediment, which acts as a PCB source to the water column and to the remainder of the sediments in the harbor.
- Significantly reduce the amount of remaining PCB contamination that would need to be remediated in order to achieve overall harbor clean-up.
- Protect public health by preventing direct contact with Hot Spot sediments.
- Protect marine life by preventing direct contact with Hot Spot Area sediments.

2. Description of Remedial Components

The source control remedial measures include:

RECORD OF DECISION SUMMARY

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR/
HOT SPOT OPERABLE UNIT

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

APRIL 1990

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION I