areas) where there is a higher risk of exposure to contaminated sediments. The brochure explains the risks from exposure to contaminated sediments and the measures boaters can take to avoid exposure. This brochure is attached as Appendix E.

- *ICs for CDFs and other EPA property*. The only CDF that has been constructed to date is the pilot CDF. Since a final decision on its permanence has not yet been made, no ICs for it have yet been created. However, the property it is located on is part of EPA's Sawyer Street facility. Groundwater and air monitoring has been and will continue to be performed in and around the pilot CDF; current data shows that contaminants are not migrating from it. EPA maintains security, including fencing and security staff, around all of its facilities where contaminated sediment is treated or stored. EPA has issued licenses to the HDC and a local fisheries company to be able to use EPA's marine bulkhead at the Hervey Tichon dewatering facility for marine industrial uses (primarily for docking commercial fishing boats) that are compatible with the remedial activities being conducted at the property.

7.1.6 Long-term site wide monitoring

The two largest long term monitoring programs for the site are the annual seafood monitoring program (run by the MassDEP) and EPA's long term benthic community monitoring program. See discussion above in section 6.4.3. Although monitoring data indicates progress towards achieving the 1998 ROD's sediment cleanup goals, the site is still considered under construction and these goals are not expected to be achieved until construction is complete.

The seafood monitoring program measures the PCB concentrations in edible seafood species caught in New Bedford Harbor and surrounding Buzzards Bay. The species monitored are modified as needed, based on prior years sampling experiences and whether a species is caught in sufficient quantity to enable a statistical analysis; but in general, samples are collected for: Quahog (pre- & post-spawn), fish (Black Sea Bass, Scup, Alewife and Flounder), Blue Crab, and Lobster (meat & tomalley). For this monitoring effort, both 5 Aroclors and 136 individual congeners have been measured to date to assist in the comparison with previous site data, as well as to further understand the similarities and differences of these two analytical approaches. The results are compared to the current FDA criteria for PCBs in commercial seafood of 2 ppm, MDPH's goal of 1 ppm PCBs in seafood, and to the site-specific goal of 0.02 ppm PCBs. Overall, the levels of PCBs in NBH area seafood continue to be above the site-specific goal and are consistent with levels expected during ongoing, long-term, active sediment remediation (Figures 8-1 through 8-5). However, in comparison to historic PCB monitoring of NBH area lobster dating to the mid 1980s, current data shows a significant decrease in levels over time (MassDEP, 2010).

The long-term benthic community monitoring program assesses the overall remedial effectiveness by quantifying long-term ecological effects on species abundance and richness from exposure to Upper, Lower and Outer Harbor sediments and water column. The plan incorporates a comprehensive sampling and analysis effort of chemical and biological parameters (including sediment chemistry, sediment toxicity, and quantifying benthic invertebrates) at 79 separate stations within these areas. Baseline sampling was conducted in October 1993 and four subsequent rounds were completed in 1995, 1999, 2004 and 2009. As discussed above in section

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