New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site Update

April 2019 Kelsey Dumville David Lederer, Laurie O'Connor David Dickerson US EPA New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site



Project Status: April 2019

Subtidal:

Lower Harbor: Substantially Complete

Upper Harbor: About 62% complete by areal extent

Aerovox Interim Cap: Complete.

Intertidal:

Approximately 45% complete by volume.

Volume Dredged from New Bedford Harbor (cubic yards)



Dredging Progress Through April 2019 by SER and US EPA (Superfund) 1.35 Million Cubic Yards Complete*



Highlights of Progress 2018-19

- Substantially Completed Lower Harbor Subtidal Dredging
 - Average concentration remaining in areas dredged about 11 ppm
 - Average concentration Lower Harbor CAD Cell about 70 ppm
- Subtidal Dredging in Upper Harbor presently 62% complete
 - Lowered average concentration in areas dredged by 100 fold or more
- Intertidal cleanup at "North Street Salt Marsh" and "Between the Bridges", both in Fairhaven
- Aerovox Interim Cap Completed April 2019
 - Protects the Upper Harbor from recontamination from the adjacent Aerovox Site until complete source control is achieved by the responsible party under MassDEP authority.

Projected for Rest of 2019

- Complete Subtidal Dredging in Upper Harbor
 - Majority of material to be disposed of off-site after dewatering
 - Remainder (less contaminated material) to complete filling of Lower Harbor CAD Cell
- Begin install of sediment "mini caps" in Upper Harbor
- Mobilize for Intertidal Cleanup at East Zone 1, West Zone 1
- Begin demobilizing subtidal dredging equipment

Upper Harbor Subtidal Progress

Subtidal Surface Weighted Average PCB Concentrations in Upper Harbor

2004
October 2017
June 2018
April 2019

300 ppm (estimate)150 ppm (approx.)75 ppm (approx.)26 ppm (approx.)

Projected End of 2019

< 10 ppm



Subtidal Sediment Surface Weighted Average Concentrations in the Upper Harbor Dropping Rapidly...



Hybrid Dredging; High Precision









AIR MONITORING

- Ongoing monitoring during remedial activities
- Data posted to NBH website at epa.gov/nbh/
- Revised Ambient Air Monitoring Plan dated April 2018
- Revisions to PlanComing in 2020





Interim Sediment Cap Aerovox Shoreline

New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site

Laurie O'Connor Remedial Project Manager



FORMER AEROVOX PROPERTY

Near top of Upper Harbor

 Historically, a major source of PCBs in river Why an Interim Sediment Cap? Prevent PCBs from flowing to the river and recontaminating dredged sediment while the upland portion of the site proceeds through the state 21E cleanup program



Bird's-eye view of the interim sediment cap



Public Meeting

Four layers of the interim sediment cap

Acushnet River

6 inches of gravel (PCB-free habitat & scour protection)

6 inches of sand (PCB-free benthic habitat layer)

6 inches of clay-sand mix (isolation layer)

6+ inches of sand (leveling/mixing layer)

Contaminated river sediment

Cap materials placed in lanes (13 total) from shoreline out into river

Quality Control samples to verify thickness of layers



Transport of cap materials out to capping barge



Precise placement of cap materials



Aerovox Interim Sediment Cap completed in April 2019



Shoreline Cleanups 2017, 2018 & 2019

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North Street saltmarsh being excavated (May 2018)

North Street saltmarsh being backfilled prior to saltmarsh plantings (June 2018)

Backfilled area prior to saltmarsh plantings







<u>Summary Sediment/Soil PCB Data</u> (top foot)

1. North Street Salt Marsh:

- before remediation: ranged from non-detect to 83 ppm
- after remediation: conservative average (95UCL) = 1.0 ppm

2. Between the Bridges:

- before remediation: ranged from non-detect to 95 ppm
- after remediation:
 - residential parcels: 95UCLs = 0.16 and 0.35 ppm
 - recreational parcel: 95UCL = 14.1 ppm



Sediment Caps/Covers in the Upper Harbor*

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*where various infrastructure prevents dredging



Proposed Adustmet Priver Reserve Trails

Test 17.24

Existent Interlidel Contour Zone

DRAFT

> 10 ppm 0.1 h Deaths Vedtal

1 port X-1 1 Depth Residential

Cell Flant Approximate Area of Concern

per (X-1 ft Depth) Wetlands Fringing Beside mial

Locations of sediment caps/covers where dredging is infeasible due to infrastructure or is not cost-effective (in red)

Extent of PCBs

0 - 11 Sediment Interval

Upper Harbor Interlidal Zone

New Destroy Lances Statement Stor

Figure 1.1

Jule: 11/30/0317

Two layers for upper harbor sediment caps

Acushnet River

6 inches of coarse gravel (PCB-free habitat layer and scour protection)

15 inches +/- 3" of silty sand for PCB isolation (1.5% organic carbon)

Existing river sediment

> 2019 – 4th summer of work

- Cooperative agreement with the City of New Bedford
- CEDC Community Economic Development Center
- >Bilingual/trilingual outreach
- Goal: gain knowledge of fishing community in New Bedford Harbor

OUTREACH COORDINATOR UPDATE

Important Information about Eating Seafood from New Bedford Harbor



Why should I worry about eating fish out of New Harbor? Bedford Harbor?

As a result of historic dumping in the harbor, there are levels of a contaminants called PCBs (polychlorinated Biphenyls) in fish and shellfish that pose a risk to human health.

What are PCBs and why do I care?

PCBs are a known cancer causing agent. Accumulation of PCBs in an individual's body over a number of years can lead to cancer and a number of oth- Will I be safe from PCBs if I follow the EPA er health effects. Fish and Shellfish in New Bedford Harbor have been sampled by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection since 1979 when state regulations put a prohibition on fishing/shellfishing in certain areas of the harbor.

PCBs belong to a broad family of man-made organ ic chemicals and were manufactured from 1929 until they were banned in 1979.

What has been done to inform people?

EPA has been working with the state and City of New Bedford to clean up the PCB contamination in New Bedford Harbor since the early 1980's. EPA coordinates regularly with the city and state and makes efforts to reach community members in a variety of ways. A Community Involvement plan. finalized in 2015, outlines EPA's most recent efforts at outreach and can be found here http:// www2.epa.gov/new-bedford-harbor

> How Can I Learn More? Please visit our website http://www2.epa.gov/new-bedfordharbor or contact Kelsev O'Neil, EPA Community

Involvement Coordinator at

617-918-1003 or oneil.kelsev@epa.gov

Can I eat any fish out of New Bedford

EPA has recommendations on how much seafood should be consumed for different ages and populations. To see those recommendations please contact the individuals below or visit our website at http://www2.epa.gov/new-bedfordharbor/fish-consumption-regulations-andrecommendations

***Please also see maps on back page.

recommendations?

Yes. The only way to avoid PCB contamination from New Bedford harbor is to avoid catching and eating fish out of the harbor. PCBs will not be removed from fish or shellfish through any cooking process. PCB's build up in your body over time and can lead to long term health effects

Can I fish if I throw the fish back?

Yes. Catch and release is a welcome activity in New Bedford Harbor.

FISH CONTAMINATED

DO NOT EAT

dations for eating fish, shellfish and lobster caught in three fish closure areas around New Bedford Harbor. EPA's seafood consumption restrictions do not apply to seafood caught beyond the boundaries of the Site by the New Bedford area commercial fishing fleet.

Exposure to PCBs is linked to infant development problems in children whose mothers were exposed to PCBs before becoming pregnant. Meal advice for PCB-contaminated fish is intended to protect children from developmental problems. PCBs also cause changes in human blood, liver, and immune function of adults. In addition, PCBs cause cancer in laboratory animals and may cause cancer in humans.

Since 1979, Massachusetts regulations have prohibit-

of New Bedford Harbor. The tables on this page show

Massachusetts regulations and U.S. EPA recommen-

CLOSURE AREA 1*

If you catch	then	
Any shellfish, lobster, or fish, including	Do not	
bottom feeders	eat it	

CLOSURE AREA 2*





*More stringent recommendations for pregnant woman, nursing mothers, children under 12 or woman who may become pregnant can be found on EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/newbedford-harbor/fish-consumption-regulations-andrecommendations#Recommendations

CLOSURE AREA 3* If you catch. Fish Black sea base Eat no more than one meal per month Bottom-feeding fish Eel U.S. EPA does not have adequate data so Flounder U.S. EPA does not have adequate data so annot make a recommendation Do not eat it Tautog Eat no more than one meal per month All other fish, U.S. EPA has no data yet so cannot make a all other bottom Lobster Do not eat it Shellfish (clame There are no eating restrictions quahogs, mussels etc.)

DATA SUMMARY

	2016	2017	2018
# of Visits	70	111	163
Total locations	15	18	18
Total visits inside Hurricane Barrier, inside Closure Area 1	40 (57%)	62 (56%)	63 (39%)
Total visits Outside Hurricane Barrier in Closure Area 2	30 (43%)	54 (44%)	100 (61%)
# People Observed Fishing	230	252	288
# People Spoken To	178	218	216
# Fact Sheets Distributed	243	225	289

CONSUMPTION DATA

- **Variety of catch: scup, tautog, blue fish, striper, and sea bass.**
- > 81 people answered the question "do you consume the fish you catch?"
 - **68 (84%) reported yes, 12 (15%) reported no.**
 - > 15 of those who reported yes, were fishing inside closure area 1.
- Languages Spoken
 - English 53 people
 - Spanish 35 people
 - Portuguese 21 people
 - **Creole 5 people**
 - Vietnamese 3 people

How often do you consume fish?	Number of responders	Number of responders fishing inside hurricane barrier	
Once a month	14	4	
Once a week	1	5	
Twice a week	25	11	
Twice a Month	13	13	
Every few months	3	2	

*5 people responded never consuming fish