

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Subobjective: Fish and Shellfish

EPA has only one commitment measure under this subobjective and it is not reported on an annual basis. (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Fish and Shellfish Subobjective Six-Year Trend



FY 2013 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Results and Commitment Status							Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat									
FS-SP6.N11	Percent Women and mercury blood levels						2%	2.3%	D-10
FS-1a	Percent River miles fish consumption advisory	910,000	26%	39%		36%		36%	D-10
FS-1b	Percent Lake acres fish consumption advisory	15.2	38%	43%		42%		42%	D-10

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

FY 2013 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Elevated blood mercury levels pose a significant neurodevelopmental risk, and consumption of mercury-contaminated fish is the primary source of mercury exposure. Across the country, states and tribes have issued fish consumption advisories for a range of contaminants, covering approximately 1.36 million river miles and more than 17.7 million lake acres. These data are based on the National Listing of Fish Advisories, which was issued in 2013 and covered changes in advisories for 2011. EPA is still reviewing states' fish tissue assessment data for rivers and lakes in support of consumption advisories and is unable to report a final result for 2013 at this time (FS-1a/b).

EPA was able to report on the percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern (SP-6). Based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's most recent report (with 2009–2010 data), 2.3% of women of childbearing age had mercury levels in blood above the level of concern. This was below the 2012 commitment of 4.9%.