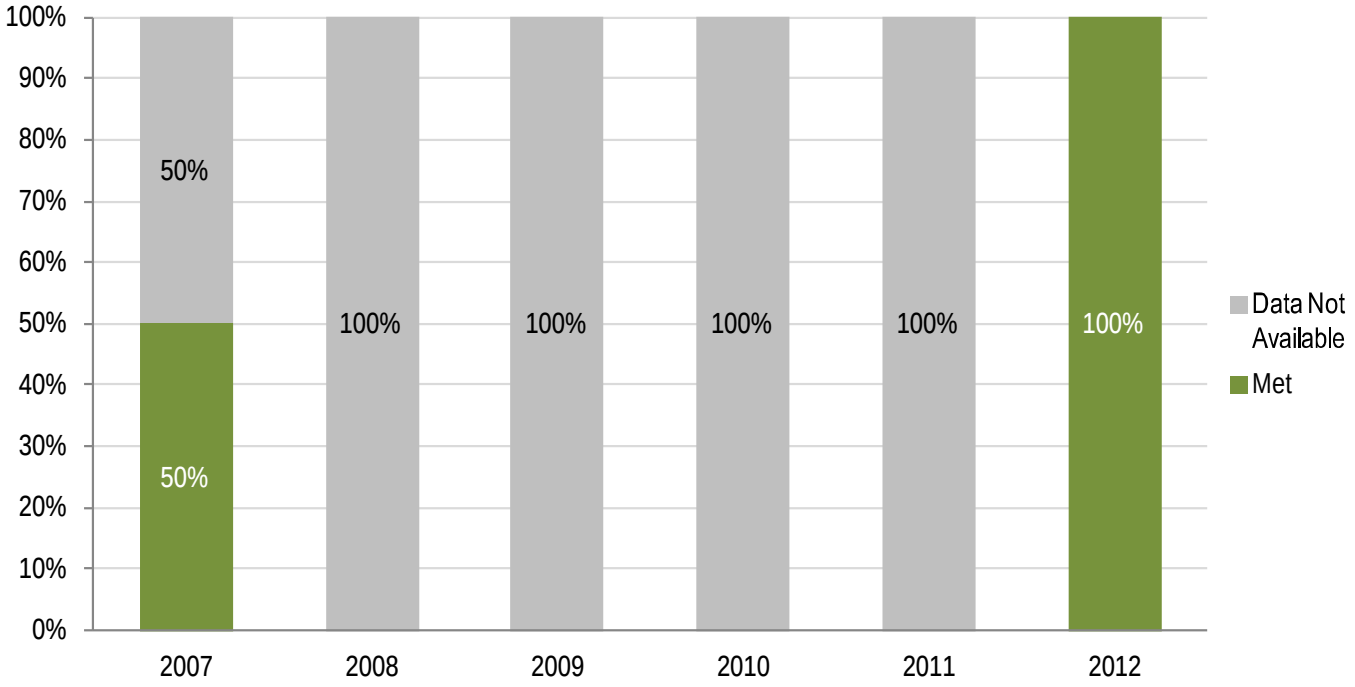
Subobjective: Fish and Shellfish

For the first time in five years, EPA was able to report on its only commitment measure under this subobjective (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Fish and Shellfish Subobjective Six-Year Trend



FY 2012 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Results and Commitment Status = Met; = Indicator/Long-Term (No Commitment); = Not Met; = Measure Did Not Exist; = Data Not Available						Appendix Page Number / Figure Number
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat								
FS-SP6.N11	Percent Women and mercury blood levels						2.3%	D-13
FS-1a	Percent River miles fish consumption advisory	910,000	26%	39%		36%		D-13
FS-1b	Percent Lake acres fish consumption advisory	15.2	38%	43%		42%		D-14

FY 2012 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 1.26 million river miles and more than 16.8 million lake acres. These data are based on the National Listing of Fish Advisories, which was issued in 2010 and covered the years 2009 and 2010. 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 2012 at this time (FS-1a/b).

For the first time in five years, 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%.