



INFORMATION ABOUT EATING FISH FROM LOWER PUTAH CREEK AND LAKE SOLANO (SOLANO AND YOLO COUNTIES)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
California Environmental Protection Agency

Updated September 2024

Why did OEHHA update the advisory for eating fish from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano?

OEHHA updated the advisory for Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano because of mercury levels found in the fish caught from this water body. This advisory supersedes the previous advisory for eating fish from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano, which runs from Monticello Dam on Lake Berryessa and terminates just west of Sacramento. This advisory is part of an ongoing effort by OEHHA to provide safe-eating advice for fish from different California water bodies.

Why should I eat fish?

- Low-contaminant fish are an important part of a healthy, well-balanced diet. The American Heart Association recommends eating at least two servings of fish each week.
- Fish are a good source of protein and vitamins, and are a primary dietary source of heart-healthy omega-3 fatty acids. Eating low-contaminant fish while pregnant may be beneficial to the baby's brain development.

Which contaminant is of concern for people eating these fish from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano?

- Mercury
 - Mercury is a metal that comes from mining, air fallout from burning coal and other fuels, and from natural sources. It is the most commonly found contaminant of concern in fish.
 - Too much methylmercury, the form of mercury found in fish, can harm the brain, especially in fetuses, babies, and children. Methylmercury can pass from mothers to their babies during pregnancy.
 - Because fetuses, babies, and children are especially sensitive to mercury, OEHHA has one set of advice for how much mercury-containing fish women ages 18–49 years and children should eat, and another set of advice for women 50 years and older and men 18 years and older.

How did OEHHA determine the consumption guidelines for eating these fish species from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano?

- OEHHA compared contaminant levels in fish caught from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano to levels that are considered safe for human consumption.
- OEHHA's consumption guidelines balance the health benefits of fish consumption and the risks from the contaminants.

What does OEHHA recommend for people who want to eat these fish species from Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano?

- OEHHA recommends the types and amounts of fish that may be eaten each week as "servings." A serving is about the size and thickness of your hand for fish fillets. Give children smaller servings. For smaller fish species, several individual fish may be required to yield a serving.
- Women 18–49 years and children 1–17 years
 - Should not eat black bass species or Sacramento Pikeminnow
 - May eat:
 - 2 total servings per week of Bigscale Logperch, catfish species, Inland Silverside, Mosquitofish, Sacramento Blackfish, sculpin species, or sunfish species, or
 - 1 total serving per week of Common Carp, crayfish species, or Sacramento Sucker.
- Women 50 years and older and men 18 years and older
 - May eat:
 - 7 total servings per week of Bigscale Logperch, Inland Silverside, Mosquitofish, Sacramento Blackfish, or sculpin species, or
 - 4 total servings per week of catfish species or sunfish species, or
 - 3 total servings per week of Common Carp, crayfish species, or Sacramento Sucker, or
 - 1 total serving per week of black bass species or Sacramento Pikeminnow.
- For additional fish species found in Lower Putah Creek and Lake Solano and not included in this advisory, OEHHA recommends following the [statewide advisory for eating fish from California's rivers, streams, and creeks without site-specific advice](#).

How long is the advisory in effect?

This advisory is effective until an update is issued because chemical contaminant levels in fish do not change much over time.

What else can I do to protect my health and the health of my family?

- Eat a variety of fish.
- Eat smaller (younger) fish of legal size.
- Eat only the skinless fillet or meat portion of fish.
- Thoroughly cook the fish and allow the juice to drain away.
- Learn about OEHHA's guidelines for eating sport fish in California:
 - Visit <https://oehha.ca.gov/fish/advisories>, or call OEHHA at (916) 324-7572 or (510) 622-3170
 - Check the Freshwater or Ocean Sport Fishing Regulations booklets from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or visit <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Regulations>.



Women
(18 – 49 Years)

Children
(1 – 17 Years)



Women
(50+ Years)

Men
(18+ Years)

2 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

2 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

1 TOTAL
SERVING
A WEEK

0 DO NOT
EAT

7 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

4 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

3 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

1 TOTAL
SERVING
A WEEK

Children



Less than 8 ounces

**One
Serving**

Adults



8 ounces

A GUIDE TO EATING FISH FROM LOWER PUTAH CREEK AND LAKE SOLANO

(Solano and Yolo Counties)



Choose the Good Fish

Fish are a good source of vitamins, protein, and omega-3s. Eating fish low in harmful chemicals may provide important health benefits.



Avoid the Bad Fish

Advisory is based on mercury, which may harm the brain and nervous system, especially in fetuses, babies and children.



Bigscale Logperch



Inland Silverside



Mosquitofish



Sacramento Blackfish



Sculpin Species



Catfish Species



Sunfish Species



Common Carp



Crayfish Species



Sacramento Sucker



Black Bass Species



Sacramento Pikeminnow

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Eat only the
skinless fillet



Some chemicals are higher in the skin, fat, and guts.

Eat only the meat



SCAN ME