

INFORMATION ABOUT EATING FISH FROM SOULAJULE RESERVOIR (MARIN COUNTY)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
California Environmental Protection Agency
September 2025

Why did OEHHA update the advisory for eating fish from Soulajule Reservoir?

OEHHA updated the advisory for Soulajule Reservoir because additional data became available. This advisory supersedes the previous advisory released in 2009 and is part of an ongoing effort by OEHHA to provide safe-eating advice for fish from different California water bodies. Soulajule Reservoir is located approximately ten miles southwest of Petaluma, in Marin County.

Why should I eat fish?

- The American Heart Association recommends eating at least two servings of fish each week. Low-contaminant fish are an important part of a healthy, wellbalanced diet.
- 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 fish from Soulajule Reservoir?

- 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 fish from Soulajule Reservoir?

- OEHHA compared contaminant levels in fish caught from Soulajule Reservoir to levels that are not likely to cause harmful effects when consumed.
- 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 fish from Soulajule Reservoir?

- 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 crappie species
 - May eat:
 - 2 total servings per week of bullhead species or sculpin species.
- Women 50 years and older and men 18 years and older
 - Should not eat black bass species
 - o May eat:
 - 4 total servings per week of bullhead species or sculpin species, or
 - 1 total serving per week of crappie species.
- For additional fish species found in Soulajule Reservoir and not included in this
 advisory, OEHHA recommends following the <u>statewide advisory for eating fish</u>
 from California's lakes and reservoirs without site-specific advice.

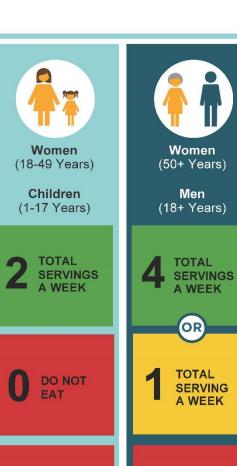
How long is the advisory in effect?

This advisory is effective until an update is issued because mercury 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.









A GUIDE TO EATING FISH FROM **SOULAJULE RESERVOIR**

(Marin County)



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

Eating fish with higher levels of mercury can harm the brain and nervous system, especially in fetuses, babies and children.









Sculpin Species



Crappie Species



Black Bass Species

Cook fish and shellfish thoroughly to destroy harmful parasites Eat only the meat

Eat only the skinless fillet



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

California Office of **Environmental Health Hazard Assessment**

www.oehha.ca.gov/fish fish@oehha.ca.gov (916) 324-7572

