

So Cal Lacks a Comprehensive Fish Tissue Monitoring Program

- Recreational anglers landed 8 million fish in 2009
 - Industry generates approximately \$2B/yr
- Less than \$3M spent on bioaccumulation monitoring in 1997
 - Only LA margin has been assessed for risk of seafood consumption
- Unable to combine NPDES monitoring data from San Diego to Santa Barbara
 - Different species, tissues, analytes, etc.

Study Questions

- What percentage of popular fishing areas have low enough concentrations of contaminants that fish can be safely consumed?
 - Support future Fish Advisories by the Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- What is the regional distribution of fish concentrations?
 - Comparison to regulatory monitoring for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System monitoring (NPDES)

Study Design

- Select multiple species that anglers catch/consume
 - At least one bottom and one water column species
 - Greatest overlap in species between NPDES programs
- Use a zone approach scaled to fishing effort
 - Consistent with OEHHA's new advisory strategy
 - 27 zones from Pt Conception and Mexico
 - Replication within each zone
- Focus on constituents/tissues with greatest potential health risk
 - PCBs, DDTs, Mercury
 - Composites of skin off filets



Fish Advisory Tissue Levels (ATL) OEHHA, 2008

| Contaminant | Number 8 oz Meals Per Week | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|
| (ng/wet g) | <three< th=""><th><two< th=""><th><one< th=""></one<></th></two<></th></three<> | <two< th=""><th><one< th=""></one<></th></two<> | <one< th=""></one<> | |
| DDTs | 520 | 1000 | 2100 | |
| methylMercury (women 18-45, kid 1-17) | 70 | 150 | 440 | |
| methylMercury (women >45, men) | 220 | 440 | 1310 | |
| PCBs | 21 | 42 | 120 | |

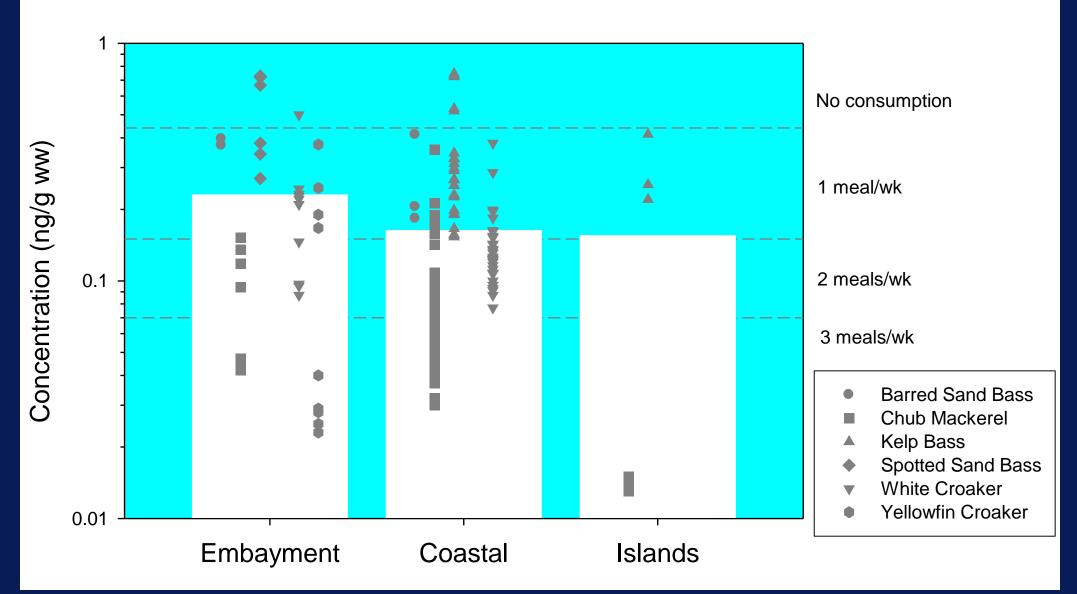
Sampling Summary

| Species | Number of Fish Caught | Number Zones Offshore (N=19) | Percent of Offshore Zones Sampled | Number Embayment Zones (N=8) | Percent of Embayment Zones Sampled |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chub Mackerel | 290 | 17 | 89 | 3 | 38 |
| Kelp Bass | 399 | 18 | 95 | 0 | - |
| White Croaker | 233 | 11 | 58 | 5 | 63 |
| Yellowfin Croaker | 50 | 0 | - | 4 | 50 |
| Spotted Sand Bass | 95 | 0 | - | 4 | 50 |
| Any Species | 1,057 | 19 | 100 | 7 | 88 |

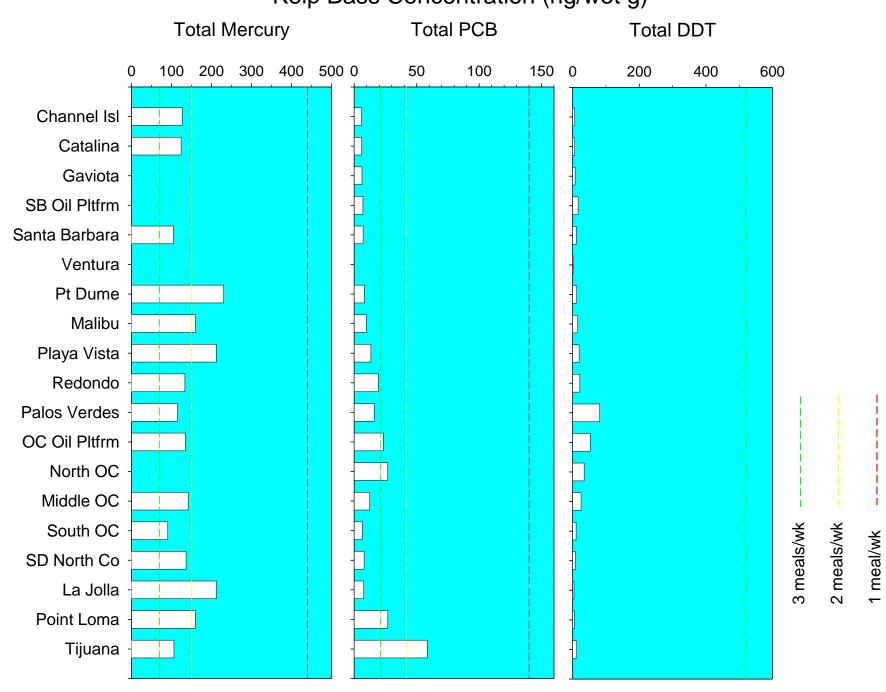
Average Concentration By Species (ng/wet g)

| Species | Total Mercury | Total DDT | Total PCB |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chub Mackerel | 61 | 28 | 19 |
| Kelp Bass | 146 | 19 | 15 |
| White Croaker | 125 | 42 | 21 |
| Yellowfin Croaker | 96 | 10 | 31 |
| Spotted Sand Bass | 164 | 10 | 35 |

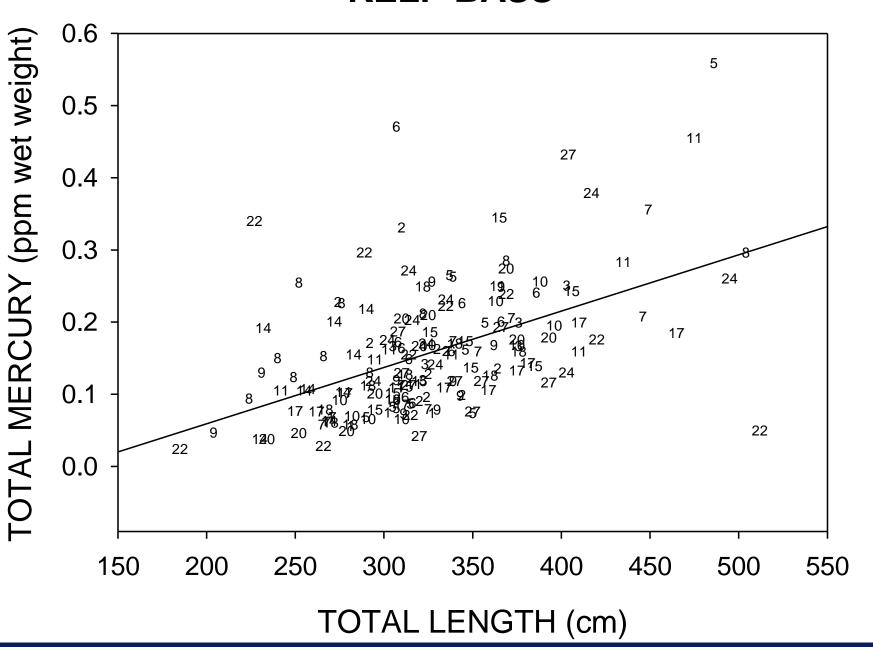
Total Mercury In Edible Tissues of Southern California Sportfish



Kelp Bass Concentration (ng/wet g)



KELP BASS



Answering Our Two Questions

- No species sampled had average concentrations that exceeded OEHHA's no consumption guidelines
 - Most samples of Kelp Bass exceeded lowest advisory tissue level for mercury

- Spatial patterns in tissue concentration were consistent with known sources of DDTs and PCBs
 - Spatial pattern for mercury correlated with fish age



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