

Information for local recreational fishers

This advice is specific for fish sourced from the Georges River and Botany Bay.

Low levels of PFAS (per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances) have been identified in fish species of the Botany Bay area, likely related to past use of fire fighting foam in the area. The Department of Primary Industries has implemented the recommendations of the NSW PFAS Taskforce, and advises people who frequently catch fish from this area to limit the number of servings of individual species according to the table provided overleaf.

Catching fish from a variety of locations outside this area will assist in minimising exposure. The waters are not closed to fishing and fishers can still take fish within bag and size rules noting the dietary advice, or choose to practice catch and release.

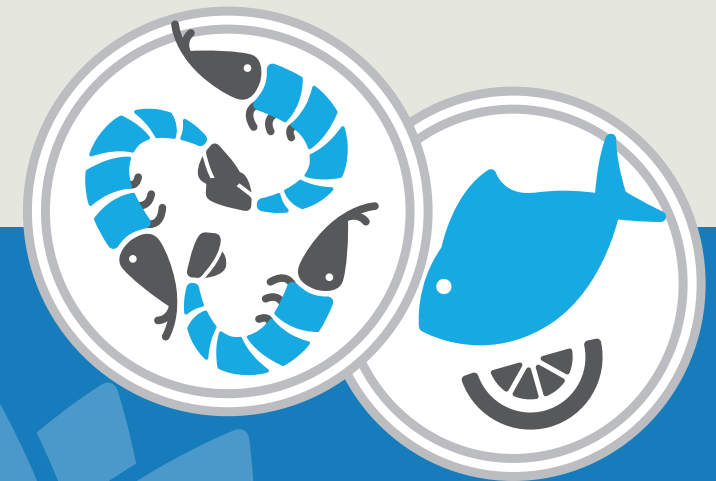
Existing advisories and restrictions are in place for other areas of Georges River and Botany Bay, and can be found at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/closures/location-closures/botany-bay-and-georges-river.

**Seafood for sale
is safe to eat**



Department of
Primary Industries

Botany Bay and the lower Georges River fishing and dietary advice



Department of
Primary Industries

Additional PFAS information:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/MediaInformation/pfasinvestigation.htm

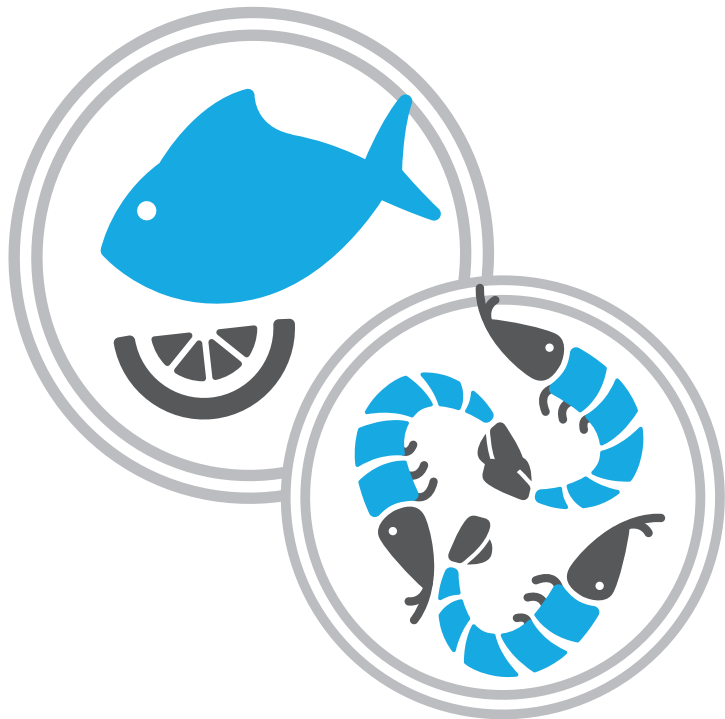
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www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

If you regularly catch fish in Botany Bay and the lower Georges River, there is new advice on how much of each fish type you can eat



For more information

More information on PFAS is available at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/MediaInformation/pfasinvestigation.htm

If you have any questions or concerns, call the NSW Environment Line on 131 555

Dietary advice

These tables list the number of serves of a single species that can be eaten each week to result in an exposure to half of the health based guideline value.

The following advice in Table 1 relates specifically to PFAS detections in species caught by recreational fishers in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge.

Table 1 Maximum recommended weekly intake for species caught in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge by recreational fishers for PFAS exposure.

Species	Servings* per week	
	Children 2 to 6 years old	All other age groups
Dusky Flathead	1	2
Sea Mullet	2	4
Mulloway	1	1
Luderick	4	#
Silver Trevally	1	3
Estuary Perch	1	2

*Adult Serving size = 150 grams; Children Serving Size = 75 grams
Concentrations of PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS were below the adopted trigger values in the samples analysed. No dietary advice is required based on the reported PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS concentrations

Note:

- Consumption of offal in all species listed should be avoided.
- This advice is if one single species is eaten. Eating multiple species would result in a greater exposure. For example:
 - for a child eating fish caught in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princes Highway - 1 serve of either Dusky Flathead, Mulloway, Silver Trevally or Estuary Perch and 1 serve of any other species listed in the table in one week would exceed the recommended PFAS intake.
 - for an adult, eating 2 serves of Sea Mullet and 1 serve of Silver Trevally in one week would not exceed the recommended PFAS intake via fish sources.
- Sand Whiting and Yellowfin Bream were also sampled and tested from this region, but no dietary advice is necessary for these species. Farmed oysters are also safe to eat.
- General fish and seafood consumption advice states that people should eat 2-3 serves of fish and seafood each week as part of a balanced diet.
- Independent of the site-specific advice related to PFAS above, pregnant women and women planning pregnancy should see the following fish consumption advice published by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ): <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/chemicals/mercury/Pages/default.aspx>

The following advice in Table 2 relates specifically to PFAS detections in species caught by recreational fishers in Botany Bay, and the Georges River downstream of the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge.

Table 2 Maximum recommended weekly intake for species caught in Botany Bay and the Georges River downstream of the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge by recreational fishers for PFAS exposure

Species	Servings* per week	
	Children 2 to 6 years old	All other age groups
Dusky Flathead	3	#
Mulloway	1	2
Luderick	6	#
Silver Trevally	3	5
<i>Arripis Trutta</i> Australian Salmon	Refer to specific advice below**	
Estuary Perch	2	5
Tailor	3	6

* Adult Serving size = 150 grams; Children Serving Size = 75 grams.
Concentrations of PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS were below the adopted trigger values in the samples analysed. No dietary advice is required based on the reported PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS concentrations
** *Arripis Trutta* (Australian Salmon) - Due to the elevated concentrations of PFAS compounds reported in *Arripis Trutta* caught in Botany Bay, the NSW PFAS Taskforce suggests that this species is catch and release only as a precautionary measure. However, should individuals wish to consume this species caught in Botany Bay, it is recommended that children (aged 2 to 6 years old) limit themselves to one serve per fortnight, and all other age groups limit themselves to two serves per fortnight.

Note:

- Consumption of offal in all species should be avoided.
- This advice is if one single species is eaten. Eating multiple species would result in a greater exposure. For example:
 - for a child eating fish caught in Botany Bay, and the Georges River downstream of the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge - eating 1/2 serve of Australian salmon and 1 serve of any other species listed in the table in one week would exceed the recommended PFAS intake.
 - for an adult eating fish caught in the same area, eating 1 serve of mulloway, 1 serve of silver trevally and 1 serve of estuary perch in one week would not exceed the recommended PFAS intake via fish sources.
- Blue Groper, Red Morwong, Sand Whiting, Yellowfin Leatherjacket, Yellowfin Bream, Blue Swimmer Crab, Sydney Rock Oyster, Pacific Oyster, and Squid were also sampled and tested from this region, but no dietary advice is necessary for these species. Farmed oysters are also safe to eat.
- General fish and seafood consumption advice states that people should eat 2-3 serves of fish and seafood each week as part of a balanced diet.
- Independent of the site-specific advice related to PFAS above, pregnant women and women planning pregnancy should see the following fish consumption advice published by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ): www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/chemicals/mercury/Pages/default.aspx