



INFORMATION ABOUT EATING FISH FROM ANTELOPE LAKE (PLUMAS COUNTY)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
California Environmental Protection Agency
August 2022

Why did OEHHA develop an advisory for eating fish from Antelope Lake?

OEHHA developed an advisory for Antelope Lake because of mercury found in the fish caught from this water body. The fish species tested at Antelope Lake had lower contaminant levels than are typical at many other California water bodies. Antelope Lake is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Oroville, in Plumas County. 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.

What chemical is of concern for people eating fish from Antelope Lake?

- 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. Mothers can pass methylmercury to their babies during pregnancy.
 - Because fetuses, babies, and children are especially sensitive to mercury, OEHHA has one set of advice for the amount of mercury-containing fish that women age 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 fish from Antelope Lake?

- OEHHA compared chemical levels in fish caught from Antelope Lake 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 fish from Antelope Lake?

- 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
 - May eat:
 - 2 total servings per week of black bass species, or
 - 7 total servings per week of bullhead species, Golden Shiner, or sunfish species
- Women 50 years and older and men 18 years and older
 - May eat:
 - 6 total servings per week of black bass species, or
 - 7 total servings per week of bullhead species, Golden Shiner, or sunfish species
- For additional fish species found in Antelope Lake and not included in this advisory, OEHHA recommends following the [statewide advisory for eating fish from California’s lakes and reservoirs without site-specific advice](#).

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)

7 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

2 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK



Women
(50+ Years)

Men
(18+ Years)

7 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

OR

6 TOTAL
SERVINGS
A WEEK

Serving Size

A serving of fish is about the size and thickness of your hand. Give children smaller servings.

For Adults



For Children



A GUIDE TO EATING FISH

from
ANTELOPE LAKE
(PLUMAS COUNTY)

Eat the Good Fish

Eating fish that are low in chemicals may provide health benefits to children and adults.



Avoid the Bad Fish

Eating fish with higher levels of chemicals like mercury or PCBs may cause health problems in children and adults.



Choose the Right Fish

Chemicals may be more harmful to unborn babies and children.



Bullhead Species



Golden Shiner



Sunfish Species

Photo credit: New York Department of Environmental Conservation



Black Bass Species

♥ *high in omega-3s*



California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

web www.oehha.ca.gov/fish

email fish@oehha.ca.gov

phone (916) 324-7572

Eat only the skinless fillet



Eat only the meat



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