WHERE
Wisconsin River from the Petenwell Dam to the Castle Rock Dam (Castle Rock Lake) in Adams and Juneau counties

WHAT
New consumption advisories for everyone for bluegill, black crappie and yellow perch of one meal per week.

WHY
Recent sampling shows elevated levels of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in the fish tissue of bluegill, black crappie and yellow perch taken from the Castle Rock Lake. As a result, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Health Services (DHS) are recommending new consumption advisories for each of these species.

PFAS DEFINITION
PFOS is one of many per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFOS detection is the driving force behind establishing fish consumption advisories. PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals used for decades in numerous products, including non-stick cookware, fast food wrappers, stain-resistant sprays and certain types of firefighting foam. These contaminants have made their way into the environment in a variety of ways, including spills of PFAS-containing materials, discharges of PFAS-containing wastewater to treatment plants and certain types of firefighting foams. PFAS are very resistant to breaking down. PFOS, in particular, builds up in fish tissue, but how it builds up is hard to predict.

HEALTH RISKS
PFAS can be stored in your body for years. Health risks may increase as you eat more fish that are high in PFAS. Following these consumption advisories will help protect you from excess PFAS exposure and other contaminants found in fish, including mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Exposure to high levels of certain PFAS may:
• Increase cholesterol levels
• Decrease how well the body responds to vaccines
• Increase the risk of thyroid disease
• Decrease fertility in women
• Increase the risk of serious conditions like high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women
• Lower infant birth weights

Find consumption advice in the DNR's Choose Wisely: A Health Guide For Eating Fish In Wisconsin booklets.