NEJAC. National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee Report to EPA. Fish Consumption and Environmental Justice 2002 185 pages on Web page visited 1/17/2005 at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/ej/fish_consump_report_1102.pdf

Table 1: Quantified Evidence of Fish Consumption

Study Authors (Date)	Sample Population	50th Percentile (g/day)	Mean (g/day)	90th Percentile (g/day)	95th Percentile (g/day)	Max. Value (g/day)*
Duncan (2000)	Suquamish Indian tribe	132.1	213.9	488.0	796.0	1453.6
Sechena (1999)	Tan Asian & Pacific Islander groups, King Co., WA	89	117.2	242	—	733.46
Chiang (1996)	Laotian Groups (Mien, Lao, Khmu, Thadum), West Contra Costa Co., CA	9.1	18.3	42.6	65.1	182.3
Toy, et al. (1995)	Squaxin Island and Tulalip tribes	35.6 - 48.7	60.6 - 82.9	159.7 - 221.7	235.1 - 280.5	391.4
West, et al. (1995)	Michigan fishers	—	14.7	—	—	—
	Low-income African Americans and off-reservation Native Americans	—	43.1	—	—	—
CRITFC (1994)	Nez Perce, Umatilla, Yakama, and Warm Springs tribes	29.0 - 32.0	58.7	97.2 - 130.0	170.0	972.0
Alabama DEM (1993)	Alabama Fishers	—	44.5	—	80.7	—
	Black anglers with income <$15,000	—	63	—	—	—
Dellenbarger, et al. (1993)	Houma, LA consumers	85	—	—	—	—
Nolmann, et al. (1992)	Alaskan Natives from 11 communities	—	109	—	—	—
Puffer, et al. (1982)	Los Angeles Harbor fishers	37	—	225	335.5	—

* Note: In some studies, these maximum values were treated as outliers and adjusted downward.

Table 2 taken from NJAC National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee Report to EPA. Fish Consumption and Environmental Justice 2002 185 pages on Web page visited 1/17/2005 at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/ej/fish_consump_report_1102.pdf

ATTACHMENT 4

Safety Studies and Reports on *Hematococcus pluvialis* Algal Meal

(As listed/ordered in Table 3)