

## PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT



August 19, 2021

## **Paralytic Shellfish Toxin Advisory**

The following advisories are for SEATOR sites with shellfish that have Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PST) levels above the FDA regulatory limit of 80  $\mu$ g/100 g. PSTs cause Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP). Consuming wild shellfish from these sites may result in an increased risk of PSP.

#### **New Advisories**

SEATOR sites with shellfish PST levels above the regulatory limit as reported in the Marine Biotoxin PST Report published on August 19, 2021.

Community	Beach	Species affected	Date Collected
Juneau	Auke Rec/Pt. Louisa	Butter Clam	August 9, 2021
Kasaan	Whale House Beach	Butter Clam	August 10, 2021

### **Active Advisories**

SEATOR sites with shellfish PST levels above the regulatory limit reported between July 19, 2021 – August 18, 2021.

Community	Beach	Species affected	Date Collected
Port Lions	Airport Beach	All Species	July 26, 2021
Klawock	City of Klawock Boat Launch	Butter Clam	August 11, 2021
Kodiak	Near Island (N. Trident Basin)	All Species	July 26, 2021
	South Trident Basin	All Species	July 26, 2021

<sup>&</sup>quot;All Species" includes all mussel and clam species (including geoduck), oysters, and any other invertebrate such as moon snails.

**DISCLAIMER**: There is always risk when consuming wild shellfish. Toxins cannot be cooked, cleaned, or frozen out of shellfish. Toxins can vary between regions, beaches, and shellfish species. Clean crab thoroughly and discard the gut contents since crab viscera and guts (butter) can contain high levels of toxins. Commercially available shellfish have been tested for PSTs and are considered safe for consumption.



# PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT



August 19, 2021

### **PSP Information**

PSP symptoms include tingling in the lips and fingertips, numbing of the arms and legs, nausea, difficulty breathing, and even death. Anyone with these symptoms should seek immediate medical care or call **9-1-1**. To report PSP cases, contact the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Section of Epidemiology at (907) 269-8000, or (800) 478-0084 after hours.

### **SEATOR Information**

The Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research (SEATOR) network is comprised of 17 tribes in the Gulf of Alaska. SEATOR partners collect phytoplankton and shellfish samples from local beaches to track harmful algal blooms and marine biotoxin risk in their communities. Phytoplankton samples are analyzed by tribal environmental staff and shellfish samples are analyzed by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska Environmental Research Lab. These data are available at seator.org/data. Data is based on the best available sample collection efforts. The available species varies for each SEATOR site. Contact SEATOR with additional questions at (907) 966-9650 or <a href="mailto:seator@sitkatribe-nsn.gov">seator@sitkatribe-nsn.gov</a>.

**DISCLAIMER**: There is always risk when consuming wild shellfish. Toxins cannot be cooked, cleaned, or frozen out of shellfish. Toxins can vary between regions, beaches, and shellfish species. Clean crab thoroughly and discard the gut contents since crab viscera and guts (butter) can contain high levels of toxins. Commercially available shellfish have been tested for PSTs and are considered safe for consumption.