



# Marine Biotoxin Report

Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research  
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## Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs)

January 8, 2021

STAERL ID	Date Collected	Location	Sample Site	Species	*PST Result (µg/100 g)	Sample Type	Collector
201520	12/29/2020	Juneau	Auke Rec/Pt. Louisa	Butter Clam	229	whole	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
210007	12/30/2020	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Blue Mussel	16	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
210008	12/30/2020	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Butter Clam	221	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
210009	12/30/2020	Ketchikan	Settler's Cove	Blue Mussel	NTD	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
210012	1/6/2021	Sitka	Starrigavan North	Blue Mussel	NTD	whole	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
210014	1/6/2021	Petersburg	Sandy Beach	Blue Mussel	NTD	whole	Petersburg Indian Association

\*PST results in red indicate values above FDA Action Level: 80 µg/100 g, NTD: No Toxins Detected, PSTs cause Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP)

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 can be found at [seator.org/data](http://seator.org/data). 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.