



Marine Biotoxin Report

Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research
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Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs)

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STAERL ID	Date Collected	Location	Sample Site	Species	*PST Result (µg/100 g)	Sample Type	Collector
230121	3/24/2023	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Blue Mussel	7	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
230122	3/24/2023	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Littleneck Clam	NTD	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
230123	3/24/2023	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Cockle	9	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
230124	3/24/2023	Ketchikan	Seaport Beach	Butter Clam	391	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
230125	3/24/2023	Ketchikan	Settler's Cove	Blue Mussel	11	whole	Ketchikan Indian Community
230127	4/4/2023	Petersburg	Sandy Beach	Blue Mussel	NTD	whole	Petersburg Indian Association
230128	4/6/2023	Sitka	Starrigavan North	Blue Mussel	11	whole	Sitka Tribe of Alaska

*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. 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.