



Marine Biotoxin Report

Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research
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Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs) August 11, 2026

STAERL ID	Date Collected	Location	Sample Site	Species	*PST Result (µg/100 g)	Sample Type	Collector
260588	7/16/2026	Juneau	Amalga Harbor	Cockle	7	whole	Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
260589	7/16/2026	Juneau	Amalga Harbor	Butter Clam	135	whole	Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
260591	7/31/2026	Juneau	Auke Rec/Pt. Louisa	Littleneck Clam ⁺	NTD	whole	Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
260607	8/4/2026	Petersburg	Sandy Beach	Blue Mussel	243	whole	Petersburg Indian Association
260608	8/4/2026	Petersburg	Sandy Beach	Butter Clam	100	whole	Petersburg Indian Association

⁺Weight of organisms submitted for testing do not meet representative sampling criteria (<100g)

*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.