Hoonah Advisory

A blue mussel sample collected on July 22, 2020 from Shaman Point/Cannery Beach has elevated amounts of Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs) above the FDA regulatory limit of 80 µg/100 g. Consuming wild shellfish from this area may result in an increased risk of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP).

Juneau Advisory

A cockle and butter clam sample collected on July 22, 2020 from Auke Rec/Pt. Louisa has elevated amounts of Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs) above the FDA regulatory limit of 80 µg/100 g. Consuming wild shellfish from this area may result in an increased risk of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP).

A butter clam sample collected on July 23, 2020 from Amalga Harbor has elevated amounts of Paralytic Shellfish Toxins (PSTs) above the FDA regulatory limit of 80 µg/100 g. Consuming wild shellfish from this area may result in an increased risk of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP).

PSP symptoms include tingling in the lips and fingertips, numbing of 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, after hours (800) 478-0084.

Information about ongoing shellfish advisories from regularly tested sites throughout Southeast Alaska are available on the Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research website (SEATOR.org). Samples are analyzed by The Sitka Tribe of Alaska Environmental Research Lab (STAERL). Contact SEATOR with additional questions at (907)-966-9650 or seator@sitkatribe-nsn.gov.

DISCLAIMER: There is always risk when consuming wild shellfish. PSTs cannot be cooked, cleaned or frozen out of shellfish. PSP can vary significantly between regions, beaches and shellfish species. Commercially available shellfish have been tested for PSP and are considered safe for consumption.