## Attachment 9 - Materials to test

## Shellfish HAB toxin materials to test

Type of material	Graphic/ Screenshot	Message	Testing presentation
Social media post	CLOSED AREA  UNLAWFUL TO TAKE OYSTERS, CLAMS, OR MUSSELS. SHELLFISH MAY CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS IF EATEN.	You can't see, taste, or smell toxins from algae in shellfish. Check for and follow local shellfish advisories before eating any shellfish you collect yourself. More ways to avoid getting sick: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	You can't see, taste, or smell algae toxins in shellfish.  EATING SHELLFISH FROM THIS SHORE MAY CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS	Eating shellfish from waters with harmful algae can make you sick. Check for local advisories from your state government before collecting shellfish. Where to find advisories: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Always check for local advisories before gathering shellfish to eat	You can't see, taste, or smell algae toxins in shellfish. Cooking won't remove them either. Avoid food poisoning by following shellfish guidelines posted on your state's website or near the water. More about algae toxins: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud

Social media post	Follow shellfish advisories to avoid food poisoning.	Before you collect and eat shellfish, check shellfish advisories from your local government. Tasteless and odorless toxins can contaminate shellfish and give you food poisoning. More ways to avoid getting sick: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Cooking or preserving shellfish will not remove algae toxins that can make you sick	Coastal states test shellfish for algae toxins (poisons). If levels in shellfish are unsafe, they'll close harvesting areas to protect you. Always follow local advisories to avoid getting food poisoning from shellfish you harvest. Where to find advisories: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Eating shellfish with algae toxins can cause:  • Diarrhea • Numb mouth • Other symptoms	Eating contaminated shellfish you've collected yourself can cause mild to life-threatening symptoms. Avoid getting sick by checking your state's website for advisories before collecting shellfish.  More possible symptoms: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud

Social media post	Do you collect shellfish?  Avoid food poisoning by following shellfish advisories from your local government.	Seafood sold in U.S. stores or restaurants must meet safety standards. However, these standards don't apply to seafood you collect yourself. Always check for advisories from your local government before eating seafood you collect yourself. Find out why: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Social media post	Eating shellfish with algae toxins can cause:  • Diarrhea • Numb mouth • Other symptoms	Feel sick after eating shellfish you collected yourself? Contact a healthcare provider or Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222. They can help you feel better. Get more info about symptoms: cdc.gov/habs	Show social media post on slide, read copy aloud
Website informa tion	Fishing or collecting shellfish  Check for and follow local shellfish and fishing advisories before eating any fish or shellfish you catch or collect yourself. Find advisories on your <a href="state">state</a> 's website © or posted near the water.  Harmful algal bloom toxins in fish or shellfish have no taste or smell. Cooking or preserving food does not remove toxins. You cannot tell if the seafood is safe just by looking at, smelling, or tasting it.  Your state government is required to control for toxins in areas where harmful algal blooms are likely to grow and toxins could build up in shellfish. This can include:  Routine monitoring for toxic algae or shellfish  Testing shellfish for toxins before or after harvesting  If levels of toxins are unsafe, state authorities will close the area for shellfish harvesting until shellfish are safe to eat.	Information on Preventing Illnesses Caused by Harmful Algal Blooms   Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)-Associated Illness   CDC	Show webpage content using web link

Website informa tion	Eating contaminated with harmful algal bloom toxins when they filter and concentrate water that contains toxins. Fish build up toxins by eating toxic algae or other animals that already have toxins in their bodies. People and animals can get sick when they eat these shellfish or fish.  Saltwater fish and shellfish  Eating shellfish or reef fish contaminated with harmful algal bloom toxins can cause symptoms like vomiting or diarrhea. Symptoms can be serious in some cases. Reef fish include barracuda, grouper, or amberjack.  Keep Reading: Symptoms of Illnesses Caused by Saltwater Harmful Algal Blooms							Information on How People and Animals Get Sick From Harmful Algal Blooms   Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)-Associated Illness   CDC	Show webpage content using web link
PDF	Diseases and conditions caused by eating seafood contaminated with algal toxins  Disease or Condition					2	Diseases and conditions caused by eating seafood	Show PDF	
		Ciguaters fish pelsoning (CFP)	Neurotoxic shellfish polsoning (NSP)	Paralytic shellfish polsoning (PSP)	Damoic acid polaceling and amnusiac shallfish polaceling (ASP)	Diarrheic shellfish poisseing (DSP)	Azaspiracid shelifish poisoning (AZP)	contaminated with algal	
	Texin-producin organism	Dinoflagellates: Gombieraliscus toxicus, prossibly others	Dinoflagellates: Korenia brevis and other Korenia species	Dinoflagellates: Gymonodinium catenotum, Pyrodinium bohomense,	Diatoris: Pseudo nilzohia species	Dinoflagellates: Dinophysis species, Prorocestrum limo	Dinoflagellates: Prosperidizeium species	toxins	
	Tenin(s)	Ciguatorine, Maitotarin, Sraelmain	Brevetovins	Alterandrium species Santonins	Domoic acid	Okadaic acid	Asspiracid		
	Foods likely to t	Reef fish such as barvacuda, grouper, red snapper, and amberjack	Shellfish, primarily mussels, cysters, scallops	Shellfish, primanly scallops, mussels, clems, cysters, and cocides, Some fish and crabs	Shellfish, primarily scallops, mussels, clams, dysters, Possibly some fish species	Shellfsh, primarily scallops, mussels, clams, cysters	Shelfsh		
	Short-term symphons	Nausea, Vernising, Clambos, Stomach pain	Nausea, Vomiting, Dramba, Storrach pain, Numbress of lips, tongue, and thost, Dissiness	Neusea. Versiting. Dianthes. Shanness of breeth, Integular heartheat, Naunbriess of recurth and lips, Weakness	Nausza, Vorniting, Diarrhoz, Stornach pain, Stornach pain, Impglier hearthast, Abnormal hot and cold sensation, Memory loss, Disoniestation, Seitune, Possibly come	Nacios. Vomiting. Diambes. Somach pain. Possibly chills. Headache. Fever	Nounes. Varieting. Clarrhea. Sourach pain		
	Long-term symptoms	Abnormal hot and cold sensations, Pain, Weekness,	Unknown	Unknown	Possibly amneria	Unknown	Unknown		
	Treatment	Low blood pressure Supportive care (treatment of symptoms), Possibly // mannitol	Supportive care	Supportive care, Possibly respiratory support	Supportive care, especially for older people and those with kidney disease	Supportive care	Supportive care		
	U.S. Department of various www.cdc.gov/habs								