

<p>Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2015 Biennial Meeting</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growing Area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting/Handling/Distribution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Administrative</p>
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<p>Proposal Subject</p>	<p>PSP HPLC-PCOX Species Expansion</p>
<p>Specific NSSP Guide Reference</p>	<p>Section IV. Guidance Documents Chapter II Growing Areas .11 Approved NSSP Laboratory Tests</p>
<p>Text of Proposal/ Requested Action</p>	<p>4. Approved Limited Use Methods for Marine Biotoxin Testing PCOX</p> <p>This submission presents data to support the use of PCOX method for Quahogs (<i>M. mercenaria</i> and <i>A. icelandica</i>), Surf Clams (<i>S. solidissima</i>), Geoducks (<i>P. generosa</i>), Butter Clams (<i>S. giganteus</i>), Little Neck Clams (<i>P. stamineais</i>), and Razor Clams (<i>S. patula</i>) for regulatory paralytic shellfish toxin (PST) testing. Results of the 2009 Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) proposal 09-104 concluded the PCOX method approved for official use as a Type IV method; subsequently after single laboratory validation (SLV) and collaborative studies, ISSC proposal 13-309 accepted PCOX method as an AOAC official method of analysis (OMA) in 2013. Currently PCOX is an “Approved for Limited Use” method for mussel, clam, oyster and scallop. SLV work will be presented for quahogs, surf clams, geoducks, butter clams, little neck clams, and razor clams that demonstrates comparable performance characteristics for these species as with mussels, clams, oysters, and scallops using the PCOX method.</p> <p>The cost and challenges associated with maintaining both the MBA and PCOX methods for these species are high; differing laboratory skill sets are required and state laboratories have limited budgets and staff resources. Additionally, the recent shortage of the NIST saxitoxin standard used for MBA proficiencies is of concern if laboratories are expected to maintain MBA for verification purposes for these species.</p> <p>The requested action is being made and data presented for the purpose of inclusion of quahogs, surf clams, geoducks, butter clams, little neck clams, and razor clams as approved species (by addition to the footnote that includes mussels, clams, oysters, and scallops or as the ISSC deems appropriate) within the NSSP Guide Section IV Guidance Documents Chapter II. Growing Areas .11 Laboratory Tests Methods Table, Methods for Marine Biotoxin Testing with Biotoxin Type: Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP), Application: Growing Area Survey & Classification Sample Type: Shellfish, And Application: Controlled Relaying Sample Type: Shellfish.</p>

<p>Public Health Significance</p>	<p>The PCOX method was developed to provide a rapid, high throughput chemical assay that would eliminate the need to sacrifice animals, AOAC mouse bioassay (MBA), for toxin detection. There is a worldwide move to replace assays that use live animals as test subjects. Laboratories currently using PCOX for regulatory PST testing have found that the lower detection limits of the PCOX method allow for better early warning therefore better management of PST closures and significantly improved public health decision-making. The addition of the proposed species will allow regulatory laboratories to move away from the costliness of maintaining MBA and eliminate the need to sacrifice animals as well as improve management of species specific closure decision –making.</p>
<p>Cost Information</p>	<p>Total consumable costs for the analysis is estimated at \$10/sample. A chemistry laboratory will usually be equipped with an LC system and a post column reactor to carry out the analysis. Total capital costs for the instrumentation required for the analysis is approximately \$120,000. Although the upfront investment for instrumentation is high, the removal of care, maintenance, and cost of mice quickly offsets this expenditure.</p>