Proposal No. 19-125

Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2019 Biennial Meeting	1. a. ☐ Growing Area b. ☒ Harvesting/Handling/Distribution c. ☐ Administrative
2. Submitter	ISSC Executive Office
3. Affiliation	Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference
4. Address Line 1	209 Dawson Road
5. Address Line 2	Suite 1
6. City, State, Zip	Columbia, SC 29223
7. Phone	(803) 788-7559
8. Fax	(803) 788-7576
9. Email	issc@issc.org
10. Proposal Subject	*Karenia brevis* Guidance
11. Specific NSSP Guide Reference	Section IV Guidance Documents – Chapter II. Growing Areas
12. Text of Proposal/ Requested Action	**.02 Guidance for Developing Marine Biotoxin Plans** Introduction Shellfish are filter… There are a… There are five… Both *Alexandrium* and… The minimum concentration… The NSSP Model… In shellfish growing… In Gulf coast… areas, toxicity in shellfish has been associated with red tide outbreaks caused by massive blooms of the toxic dinoflagellate, *Karenia brevis*. The most common public health problem associated with *Karenia* blooms is respiratory irritation; however, neurotoxic shellfish poisonings associated with *Karenia brevis* blooms have been reported in Florida (Center for Disease Control, 1973 [a] and [b]). Uncooked clams from a batch eaten by a patient with neurotoxic symptoms were found to contain 118 mouse units per 100 grams of shellfish meat. The NSSP Model Ordinance mandates that growing areas be placed in the closed status when any NSP toxin is found in shellfish meat at or above 20 MU per 100 grams of shellfish, or when the cell counts for ~~members of the genus~~ *Karenia brevis* in the water column equal or exceed 5,000 cells per liter of water.
13. Public Health Significance	The 5,000 cell count standard applies to *Karenia brevis* only
14. Cost Information	