

Algal bloom wildlife post-mortem report



Government
of South Australia

Department for
Environment and Water

Species – Long-nosed fur seal

Date collected – 11 February 2026

Location – Glenelg Beach

History relating to the animal

A sub-adult male long-nosed fur seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) was found close to death on Glenelg Beach on 11 February 2026 and was subsequently euthanised.

Clinical examination

The seal was moribund (close to death) with a cut flipper before it was euthanised.

Necropsy

The necropsy (looking at the whole body) revealed that the animal was in very poor body condition weighing 52 kg and measuring 146 cm in length, with a body circumference caudal (to the rear) to the pectoral (chest) flippers of 940 mm. There was marked atrophy (wasting) of the skeletal muscles (the muscle type that is attached to bones and enables voluntary movements, like swimming), particularly the intercostal (between the ribs) and the epaxial (back) muscles over the spine. There was minimal subcutaneous (under the skin) fat.

Examination of the injured left pectoral (chest) flipper revealed multiple full-thickness (through the skin layers) lacerations (cuts), ranging from 20-50 mm long on the caudal (rear) side. One of the third phalanges (digit) was exposed. The left and right axillary (armpit) lymph nodes were enlarged, pale tan and firm on cross-section (cut in half).

In the stomach there was scant ingesta (food material) and low numbers of ascarid nematodes (gut parasites). The intestines contained a scant amount of brown ingesta, and the faeces was well formed dry pellets. There was approximately 30 mL of urine in the bladder.

Tissues were collected for histopathology (looking at tissues under the microscope for more detailed information), and testing for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTb) and *Mycobacterium avium* (*M. avium*) complex organisms, *Brucella* species bacteria, and brevetoxins and other algal biotoxins (a possibility due to the algal bloom).

Histopathology

Samples from every major body system were examined under the microscope. Examination of the left pectoral flipper wound revealed a focal (defined area), ulcerative (open skin lesion), dermatitis (skin inflammation) with a secondary (subsequent) bacterial infection. Examination of the right axillary (armpit) lymph node revealed a moderate, diffuse (throughout the tissue), lymphoid (tissue that produces immune cells), follicular, hyperplasia (enlargement).

Tapeworms (gut parasites) were found in the small intestine.

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Bacteriology

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for *MTb* and *M. avium* complex organisms, and *Brucella* species bacteria was negative.

Brevetoxins

No samples were above the limits of reporting.

Other algal biotoxins

No samples were above the limits of reporting.

Summary

A sub-adult male long-nosed fur seal was found close to death and was euthanised. Laboratory examination revealed the seal had severe weight loss and an injury to the front left flipper, which appeared to be recent (approximately 3-4 days old). The injured flipper may have decreased the animal's ability to hunt for feed and contributed to the weight loss. It is suspected that poor nutrition contributed to the animal's weakened condition, possibly due to reduced food availability in the environment, although this could not be confirmed. The seal's left axillary (armpit) lymph node was enlarged due to the flipper injury; it is unknown why the right axillary lymph node was also enlarged. Tapeworms were found in the gut, which is a common finding in Australian long nosed fur seals and would not have contributed to weight loss in this animal. Testing for tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium avium* complex organisms) and brucellosis (*Brucella* species bacteria) was negative. Brevetoxins and other algal biotoxins were also not detected.

PATH RESULTS: LONG NOSE FUR SEAL, (Ma) [REDACTED]

From [REDACTED]

Date Thu 19/02/2026 5:30 PM

To [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 19/02/26 18:00
Referred on 11/02/26 **by:** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:

LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:

Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No: [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

SUMMARY DIAGNOSIS

Left pectoral flipper: Subacute ulcerative dermatitis

SUMMARY COMMENTS

Lacerations to the left pectoral flippers contributed to morbidity. Because the lacerations are at the distal end of the flipper healing would be quite difficult. In the absence of fibrosis, it is estimated the wound was < 3-4 days old.

The flipper lesion may have decreased the animal's ability to hunt for feed and contributed to its weight loss.

Could decreased feed abundance associated with the variable presence of *Karenia* sp. algal bloom be also be a contributing factor to the animal's weight loss ?

Analytical Services Tasmanian has been contacted for a quote for

biotoxin and brevetoxin testing.

[REDACTED]

Specialist Veterinary Anatomic Pathologist

[REDACTED]

Validated by

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 19/02/26 18:00
Referred on 11/02/26 by: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:

LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:

Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No: [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

HISTOPATHOLOGY FROM NECROPSY

REF: [REDACTED]

CLINICAL HISTORY

The Australian long nosed fur seal was first reported south of the breakwater on 11/02/2-26. The animal was moribund, still breathing and had a cut flipper which attracted insects.

The animal was humanely euthanized.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One subadult male Australian long nosed fur seal, *Arctocephalus forsteri*

MACROSCOPY

slides contain the following tissues

A: liver, kidney, heart

B: spleen, lung right axillary lymph node

C: adrenal gland, skeletal muscle

D: left pectoral flipper skin lesion

E-F: stomach, duodenum, jejunum, pancreas, ileum, caecum, colon, rectum, bladder

G: hippocampus, thalamus

H: thalamus

I: parietal cortex

J: basal ganglia

K: frontal cortex

L: occipital cortex

M: midbrain

N: cerebellum and medulla; Ae GK

MICROSCOPY

Left pectoral flipper lesion: Focally there is ulceration of the epithelium. Within the subjacent dermis and extending through the dermis capillaries contain abundant bacterial emboli. There are low numbers of lymphocytes plasma cells and neutrophils within the dermis.

Right axillary lymph node: There is diffuse cortical lymphoid hyperplasia.

There is mild autolysis of alimentary sections. Aside from this artifact the following findings are described in the jejunum. All other

[REDACTED]

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Referred on 11/02/26 by: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:
LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:
Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No: [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

alimentary sections are unremarkable.

Jejunum: There are multiple cross sections of cyst nodes including there scolices, within crypt lumen. This is States have a smooth take and, spongy parenchyma and basophilic calcareous corpuscles within the parenchyma. (Enteric cestodiasis)

Brain: There are mild autolytic changes in the brain. From these artefact changes there are no other significant histological findings.

Those tissues not described appear normal.

DIAGNOSIS

Left pectoral flipper lesion: Focal ulcerative dermatitis with secondary bacterial infection

Right axillary lymph node: Moderate diffuse lymphoid follicular hyperplasia

Jejunum: Enteric cestodiasis

COMMENTS

The ulcerative dermatitis extending and exposing both on the left pectoral flipper contributed to morbidity.

The left and right axillary lymph nodes are enlarged. The left axillary

lymph node is responding the flipper injury. The source of the immune stimulation for the right axillary lymph node is not found.

Enteric cestodiasis (possibly *Tetraphyllidium* sp.) is a normal finding in Australian long nosed fur seals and did not contribute to chronic weight loss.

[REDACTED]

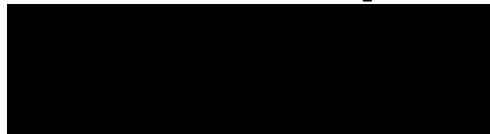
Specialist Veterinary Anatomic Pathologist

[REDACTED]

Validated by [REDACTED]



Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 19/02/26 18:00
Referred on 11/02/26 by:



Owner:

LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:

Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No:



Lab No.:



Samples tested as received

NECROPSY REPORT

CORRECTED REPORT 19/2/2026

The typographical errors are corrected.

CLINICAL HISTORY

The Australian long nosed fur seal was first reported south of the breakwater at Glenelg beach on 11/02/2026. The animal was moribund, still breathing and had a cut flipper which attracted insects.

The animal was humanely euthanized.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED

one subadult male Australian long nosed fur seal, *Arctocephalus forsteri*

NECROPSY FINDINGS

And was in very poor body condition and weighs 52 kg. There is marked atrophy of skeletal muscles particularly the intercostal muscles and the epaxial muscles over the vertebrae. There is minimal subcutaneous fat (blubber). The animal is approximately 1460 mm long and the circumference of the body caudal to the pectoral flippers is 940 mm.

There are multiple full-thickness lacerations, ranging from 20 to 50mm long on the caudal aspect of the left pectoral flipper. One of the third phalanxes is exposed. The left and right axillary lymph nodes are enlarged and pale tan and firm on cross section.

There is scant ingesta in the stomach and low numbers of ascarid nematodes (40-50mm long). The intestines contain scan amount of brown

ingesta and the faeces are well formed dry pellets.
There is approximately 30ml of urine in the bladder

GROSS SUMMARY

Multiple cutaneous lacerations to left pectoral flipper
Bilateral axillary lymphadenomegaly
Chronic weight loss

SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Formalin fixed tissues will be processed for histopathology.

Brain and lung will be tested at ACDP for Mycobacterium sp and Brucella sp. by PCR, as requested by Dept Environment and Water SA.

[REDACTED]

Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 19/02/26 18:00
Referred on 11/02/26 **by:** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:
LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:
Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No: [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

A quote for biotoxin and brevetoxin testing on urine, faeces, stomach contents, liver, kidney, spleen, heart, lung, brain will be requested from Analytical services Tasmania.

Fresh liver, kidney, spleen, heart, lung, brain and oropharyngeal swab in virus transport medium, swab in Ames from the left pectoral flipper wound and the left axillary lymph node are stored.

COMMENTS

Lacerations to the left pectoral flippers contributed to morbidity. Because the lacerations are at the distal end of the flipper healing would be quite difficult. Grossly is not possible to assess the chronicity of the lesion but histopathology will try to assess the chronicity. Lymphadenomegaly on the left axillary lymph node is consistent with the flipper wound. The cause for the lymphadenomegaly on the right et cetera lymph node is not evident.

The flipper lesion may have decreased the animal's ability to hunt for feed and contributed to its marked weight loss. Could decreased feed abundance associated with the variable presence of *Karenia* sp. algal bloom be also be a contributing factor to the animal's weight loss ?

[REDACTED]

Specialist Veterinary Anatomic Pathologist
[REDACTED]

Validated by [REDACTED]

PATH RESULTS: LONG NOSE FUR SEAL, (Ma) [REDACTED]

From [REDACTED]

Date Tue 24/02/2026 1:30 PM

To [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 24/02/26 14:00
Referred on 11/02/26 **by:** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:

LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:

Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25 **Subm.No:** [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

REFERRED TEST

Disease/Test : Brucella sp. PCR

Specimen Type: Brain & Lung

RESULT : Both samples Negative

Comment : NATA/RCPA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service

This test was performed by: Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
(CSIRO)
NATA accreditation number: 13546

Validated by [REDACTED] Laboratory Scientist.

REFERRED TEST

Disease/Test : Mycobacterium avium complex Taqman Assay

Specimen Type: Brain & Lung

RESULT : Both samples Negative

Comment : NATA/RCPA accreditation does not cover the performance of
this service

This test was performed by: Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
(CSIRO)
NATA accreditation number: 13546

Validated by [REDACTED] Laboratory Scientist.

[REDACTED]

Tested on 12/02/26
Reported on 24/02/26 14:00
Referred on 11/02/26 **by:** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Owner:
LONG NOSE FUR SEAL
GLENELG BEACH SOUTH
GLENELG 5045

Animal/s:
Marine Mammal

DOB: N/A

Collected: 11/02/26 00:25

Subm.No: [REDACTED]

Lab No.: [REDACTED]

Samples tested as received

REFERRED TEST

Disease/Test : Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex IS6110 - TaqMan Assay
Specimen Type: Brain & Lung

RESULT : Both samples Negative

Comment : NATA/RCPA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service

This test was performed by: Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (CSIRO)
NATA accreditation number: 13546

Validated by [REDACTED] Laboratory Scientist.

REFERRED TEST

Disease/Test : Pan-Mycobacterium Taqman Assay
Specimen Type: Brain & Lung

RESULT : Both samples Negative

Comment : NATA/RCPA accreditation does not cover the performance of
this service

This test was performed by: Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
(CSIRO)
NATA accreditation number: 13546

Validated by [REDACTED] Laboratory Scientist.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
Contact: [REDACTED]

Submission Description: [REDACTED] Seal
Sample Received Date: 11/03/2026
Contract Number: [REDACTED]
Client Order Number: [REDACTED]

Sample(s) analysed as received. Sampling date and time data supplied by the client. The document shall not be reproduced except in full.

Additional information relating to this submission can be found in the sample receipt notification.

This report supersedes any previous reports with this submission number.

Many tests specify a holding time which gives the recommended timeframe by which a sample should be preserved/extracted and/or analysed after the sample is taken.

Holding time information can be found on the AST website <https://analyticalservices.tas.gov.au/our-services/containers-samples-and-submissions>.

Whilst every effort is made to analyse samples within these timeframes, situations can occur where this is not possible.

Where a test has been conducted outside the recommended sample holding time this should be taken into account when interpreting results.

The results in this report were authorised by:

Name	Position	Name	Position
[REDACTED]	Chemist	[REDACTED]	Section Head - Organic Chemistry

Test Information:

Method ID	Test Description	Date Commenced:
3411	Lipophilic Toxins in Shellfish by LC-MS/MS	06-05-2026
3411A	Brevetoxins in Shellfish by LC-MS/MS	24-04-2026
3416	PST in Biota by LC-MS/MS (Boundy Method)	06-05-2026

Chemistry Test Results (Biota - Food)

Sample Description			KIDNEY	BRAIN	SPLEEN	LUNG	HEART	LIVER	URINE	FAECES
Sampled Date/ Time			11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00
Method ID	Analyte	Units	440208	440209	440210	440211	440212	440213	440214	440215
3411	AZA1	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	AZA2	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	AZA3	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	Domoic Acid	mg/kg WMB	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	DTX1 Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	DTX1 Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	DTX2 Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	DTX2 Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	GYM	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	Homo-YTX	mg/kg WMB	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	OA Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	OA Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	PnTx-G	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	PTX2	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	SPX1	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	Total DST	OA eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	YTX	mg/kg WMB	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
3411A	Brevetoxin 1	mg/kg WMB	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*	<0.10*
	Brevetoxin 2	mg/kg WMB	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*
	Brevetoxin 3	mg/kg WMB	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*
3416	C1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	C2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	C3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	C4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	dcGTX1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*
	dcGTX2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	dcGTX3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

* NATA accreditation does not cover this result

Chemistry Test Results (Biota - Food)

Sample Description			KIDNEY	BRAIN	SPLEEN	LUNG	HEART	LIVER	URINE	FAECES
Sampled Date/ Time			11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00	11/02/26 0:00
Method ID	Analyte	Units	440208	440209	440210	440211	440212	440213	440214	440215
3416	dcGTX4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*	<0.02*
	dcNEO	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	dcSTX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	doSTX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*	<0.01*
	GTX1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	GTX2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	GTX3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	GTX4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	GTX5	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	GTX6	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	NEO	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	STX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total PST		STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10

* NATA accreditation does not cover this result

Chemistry Test Results (Biota - Food)		Sample Description	STOMACH CONTENT
		Sampled Date/ Time	11/02/26 0:00
Method ID	Analyte	Units	440216
3411	AZA1	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	AZA2	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	AZA3	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	Domoic Acid	mg/kg WMB	<0.05
	DTX1 Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	DTX1 Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	DTX2 Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	DTX2 Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	GYM	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	Homo-YTX	mg/kg WMB	<0.02
	OA Free	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	OA Total	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	PnTx-G	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	PTX2	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	SPX1	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
	Total DST	OA eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	YTX	mg/kg WMB	<0.01
3411A	Brevetoxin 1	mg/kg WMB	<0.10*
	Brevetoxin 2	mg/kg WMB	<0.02*
	Brevetoxin 3	mg/kg WMB	<0.02*
3416	C1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	C2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	C3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	C4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	dcGTX1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02*
	dcGTX2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	dcGTX3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02

* NATA accreditation does not cover this result



Chemistry Test Results (Biota - Food)		Sample Description	STOMACH CONTENT
		Sampled Date/ Time	11/02/26 0:00
Method ID	Analyte	Units	440216
3416	dcGTX4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02*
	dcNEO	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	dcSTX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	doSTX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01*
	GTX1	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	GTX2	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	GTX3	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	GTX4	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	GTX5	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	GTX6	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	NEO	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.02
	STX	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.01
	Total PST	STX.2HCl eq. mg/kg	<0.10

* NATA accreditation does not cover this result