

**Calibration IS VERY IMPORTANT!** Do a calibration exercise to make sure that all teams are consistently using the same terminology and estimations.

**Units:** Use either metric (m, cm) or English (yd, ft, in). Circle the units used.

**Tide Height:** Circle the two letters indicating the progression of the tidal stage during the survey.

**Segment/Survey Length:** Always record both lengths on the first survey, especially where the SCAT team creates the segments in the field. On repeat surveys, always enter in the Survey Length, especially if only part of the segment is surveyed.

**Start/End GPS:** Use of decimal degrees is preferred, but be consistent among teams.

### SURFACE OILING CONDITIONS

**Zone ID:** Use a different ID for each different oil occurrence, e.g., two distinct bands of oil at mid-tide and high-tide levels, or alongshore where the oil distribution changes from 10 % to 50%. Describe each different occurrence on a separate line.

**Tidal Zone:** Use the codes to indicate the location of the oil being described, as in the lower (LI), mid (MI), or upper (UI) intertidal zone, or in the supra (SU) tidal zone (above the normal high tide level).

**Distribution:** Enter the estimated percent of oil on the surface, or codes for the following intervals:

C	Continuous	91-100% cover
B	Broken	51-90%
P	Patchy	11-50%
S	Sporadic	<1-10%
T	Trace	<1%

**Surface Oiling Descriptors - Thickness:** Use the following codes:

PO	Pooled Oil (fresh oil or mousse > 1 cm thick)
CV	Cover (oil or mousse from >0.1 cm to <1 cm on any surface)
CT	Coat (visible oil <0.1 cm, which can be scraped off with fingernail)
ST	Stain (visible oil, which cannot be scraped off with fingernail)
FL	Film (transparent or iridescent sheen or oily film)

**Surface Oiling Descriptors - Type**

FR	Fresh Oil (unweathered, liquid oil)
MS	Mousse (emulsified oil occurring over broad areas)
TB	Tarballs (discrete accumulations of oil <10 cm in diameter)
TC	Tar (highly weathered oil, of tarry, nearly solid consistency)
SR	Surface Oil Residue (non-cohesive, oiled surface sediments)
AP	Asphalt Pavements (cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments)
No	No oil (no evidence of any type of oil)

### SUBSURFACE OILING CONDITIONS

**Oiled Interval:** Measure the depths (from the sediment surface) to top/bottom of subsurface oiled layer. Enter multiple oil layers on separate lines.

**Subsurface Oiling Descriptors:** Use the following codes:

OP	Oil-Filled Pores (pore spaces are completely filled with oil)
PP	Partially Filled Pores (the oil does not flow out of the sediments when disturbed)
OR	Oil Residue (sediments are visibly oiled with black/brown coat or cover on the clasts, but little or no accumulation of oil within the pore spaces)
OF	Oil Film (sediments are lightly oiled with an oil film, or stain on the clasts)
TR	Trace (discontinuous film or spots of oil, or an odor or tackiness)

**Sheen Color:** Describe sheen on the water table as brown (B), rainbow (R), silver (S), or none (N).