



## RIVER BANK SHORELINE OILING SUMMARY FORM EXPLANATIONS

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

**Units:** Use of metric units is preferred. However, if you must use English units, be consistent.

**Water Level:** Circle the water level during the survey, and if the water level was rising or falling during the survey.

**Segment/Survey Length:** Always record both segment and survey lengths on the first survey, especially where the 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:** The preferred format for latitude and longitude is decimal degrees, but be consistent among teams. Record the datum if different than WGS84.

### **SURFACE OILING CONDITIONS**

**Zone ID:** Use a different ID for each oil occurrence, e.g., two distinct bands of oil on the upper bank and in overbank areas, or along the bank where the oil distribution changes from 10 % to 50%. Describe each oil zone on a separate line.

**River Bank Zone:** Use the codes to indicate the location of the oil being described, as in the midstream (MS), lower bank (LB), upper bank (UB), or overbank (OB) zone above the normal water level.

**Distribution:** Enter the percent of oil on the surface (preferred), 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:

TO	Thick 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	Tar Balls (discrete accumulations of oil <10 cm in diameter)
PT	Patties (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)