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.

Shoreline Type: Use a "P" to indicate the primary shoreline type for the entire segment or sub-segment being surveyed. Use an "S" to indicate the presence of other, secondary shoreline types. Provide more explanation in the Comments section, where necessary.

Zone ID: Use a different Zone 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 in a separate block. Use as many blocks (and sheets) as needed for each segment.

Tidal Zone: Circle the location of the oil being described in the block, as being in the lower, mid, or upper intertidal zone, or in the supra-tidal zone (above the normal high tide level).

Surface Oil Distribution: Enter the estimated percent of oil on the surface, or circle the intervals.

Surface Oiling Thickness: Use the following terms:

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

Surface Oiling Type: Use the following terms:

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

Subsurface Oil Penetration: Circle the average depth of oil penetration from the surface, in either cm or inches, as measured in trenches dug into the sediment throughout the zone being described.

Subsurface Oil Burial: Use this column when there is a clean layer of sediment overlying an oiled layer.

Subsurface Oiling Descriptors: In the Comments Section, use the following terminology to describe the degree of oiling of subsurface sediments:

Oil-Filled Pores (pore spaces are completely filled with oil)
Partially Filled Pores (the oil does not flow out of the sediments when disturbed)
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)
Oil Film (sediments are lightly oiled with an oil film, or stain on the clasts)
Trace (discontinuous film or spots of oil, or an odor or tackiness)