

NOAA's Oil Spill Response

Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique

Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) is a simple and comprehensive way to perform a survey of an affected shoreline. This systematic approach uses standardized terminology to collect data on shoreline oiling conditions and supports decision-making for shoreline cleanup. SCAT is flexible in its scale of surveys and in the detail of data sets collected.

SCAT is part of the response, and outpaces operations. This process continues past the initial assessment to verify cleanup effectiveness and conduct final evaluations. The SCAT process uses eight steps:

- 1) Conduct reconnaissance survey
- 2) Segment the shoreline
- 3) Assign teams and conduct shoreline surveys
- 4) Develop cleanup guidelines and endpoints
- 5) Submit reports and sketches to Planning Section
- 6) Monitor effectiveness of cleanup
- 7) Post cleanup inspections
- 8) Do final evaluation of cleanup activities

SCAT Team

SCAT teams use team members who are trained in techniques, procedures, and terminology of shoreline assessment. Team members have a thorough understanding of the response goals and objectives and will consider safety concerns in cleanup recommendations.

Although they coordinate with division supervisors in the area, they do not direct cleanup workers.

SCAT teams collect data using a collaborative consensus-building approach. SCAT team members also prepare field maps and forms detailing the area surveyed and make specific cleanup recommendations. Team members verify the effectiveness of cleanup, modifying guidelines as needed if conditions change.

SCAT Team Responsibilities

- ▶ Evaluate oiling conditions
- ▶ Factor in shoreline types
- ▶ Identify sensitive resources
- ▶ Determine need for cleanup
- ▶ Recommend cleanup methods and endpoints
- ▶ Place constraints on cleanup if necessary, due to ecological, economic, or cultural concerns

SCAT Coordinator

The SCAT coordinator directs the activities of the SCAT teams. The SCAT coordinator is also involved with pre-SCAT planning, team calibration, and coordination with planning and operations sections on cleanup recommendations. In addition, the coordinator provides information to situation and documentation units.



(continued on back)





Members of a SCAT team may include:

- ▶ Federal representative (usually NOAA Scientific Support Team or Coast Guard)
- ▶ State representative
- ▶ Responsible Party representative
- ▶ Landowner or other stakeholder

Learn more about NOAA's response to the BP oil spill at <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/deepwaterhorizon>.

To learn more about NOAA, visit <http://www.noaa.gov>.



SHORELINE ASSESSMENT FORM for _____ Spill Page _____ of _____

1. GENERAL INFORMATION		Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time (24h standard/daylight)	Tide Height
Segment ID:				L/M/H
Segment Name:			hrs to hrs	H/M/L
Survey By: Foot / Boat / Helicopter / Overlook / _____		Sun / Clouds / Fog / Rain / Snow / Windy		
2. SURVEY TEAM No. _____	Name	Organization	Phone Number	

3. SEGMENT Total Length _____ m/yard Length Surveyed _____ m/yard Differential GPS Yes/No

Start GPS: LAT _____ deg. _____ min LONG _____ deg. _____ min

End GPS: LAT _____ deg. _____ min LONG _____ deg. _____ min

4. SHORELINE TYPE Select only ONE Primary (P) and ANY Secondary (S) types present

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rocky Cliffs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exposed Man-made Structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wave-cut Platforms
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fine-Medium grained Sand Beaches
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coarse-grained Sand Beaches
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gravel Beaches

5. OPERATIONAL FEATURES Oiled Debris? Yes / No

Direct backshore access? Yes / No Access restrictions _____

Alongshore access from next segment? Yes / No Suitable for _____

6. SURFACE OILING CONDITIONS Begin with "A" in tide zone

Zone ID	Tidal Zone				Oil Cover			PO	CV	C
	LI	MI	UI	SU	Length m/ft	Width m/ft	Distr. %			

7. SUBSURFACE OILING CONDITIONS Use letter of Z

Trench No.	Tidal Zone				Trench Depth cm/in	Oiled Interval cm-in/in-in	Subsurf	
	LI	MI	UI	SU			OP	PP

8. COMMENTS Cleanup Recommendations: Ecological/_____

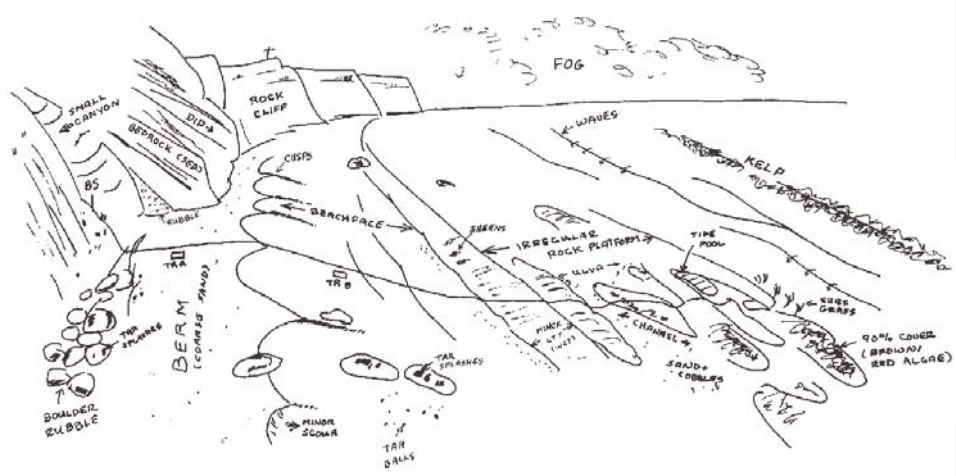
PROFILE OSP-1 LOCATION JALAMA BEACH PARK, CA (SIDE) DATE 6 MAY 1992

RECORDERS MONTY SU/JA PHOTOGRAPHS (MOM) CAL-1 (14-24) TIME 1000

TIDE STAGE LOW WEATHER 60°, 65°F WIND SPEED CALM DIRECTION -

PROFILE ANGLE 254° TRUE BREAKER HT. ± 1.0M BREAKER ANGLE (11) BREAKER TYPE SPILLING

SEDIMENT TYPE COARSE → FINE SAND WAVE EXPOSURE SW



Field sketch of station OSP 1 (Jalama Beach Park) on 6 May 1992.