**Preassessment Data Report #2**

**M/V *Selendang Ayu* Oil Spill**

**Surveys of Intertidal, Subtidal, and Anadromous Stream Habitats**

**NOAA**

**Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program**

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**Abstract.** On 8 December 2004, the *Selendang Ayu* went aground on Unalaska Island and spilled approximately 321,000 gallons of IFO 380 fuel oil and approximately 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel. About 70 miles of shoreline were within the area of principal oiling, defined as shoreline response segments where some portion required cleanup action. As a preliminary step in the natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) process, NOAA conducted preassessment surveys from December 27, 2004 through February 1, 2005 and from June 2 through 23, 2005. In the winter surveys, NOAA damage assessment teams examined the shoreline for patterns of oil movement and deposition, but daytime high tides were too high to comprehensively examine intertidal habitats for indications of oil impacts on the biota in these habitats. During two extreme low-tide series in June 2005, NOAA and scientists working for the responsible party conducted preassessment surveys of biota in intertidal, subtidal, and stream habitats in the spill area. In visual surveys of the perennial biota (algae and invertebrates) in rocky intertidal habitats, indications of possible adverse impacts of *Selendang Ayu* oil were observed at Spray Cape, but there were no other visible loss of species or reduced abundances of biota observed at other sites that could be attributed to the oil in the time period of 8 December 2004 to 20 June 2005. Shoreline clean-up operations, such as burning of oiled debris, use of heavy equipment, and removal of sand and other material from sections of oiled beaches, very probably killed or removed some beach-wrack biota and infauna to varying degrees. Between 20 and 23 June 2005, the teams observed beach cleaning operations that resulted in the release of oil into surface waters; this release apparently caused bleaching and necrosis of marine algae at HMP-11a. Warm conditions increase both the mobility and toxicity of heavy fuel oil, and these clean up-related oil releases and potential impacts resulting from those releasesmay have continued into the summer months after the field study data collection ended on 23 June 2005. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard documented more releases of oil from the wrecked *Selendang Ayu* in October and December 2005, some of which stranded on the shoreline. The preassessment-scale surveys were designed to detect gross, acute, readily visible effects, such as acute mass mortality of biota, occurring before 23 June 2005. However, the observations made, as described herein, suggest that injury likely occurred to intertidal and subtidal biota. Additionally, injury to a variety of marine resources can be inferred from experience with similar-sized spills in similar environments and from the scientific literature.

**Introduction**

Preassessment surveys of intertidal, subtidal, and anadromous stream habitats, and associated fauna and flora were conducted in two time periods. In December 2004-January 2005, NOAA staff conducted preliminary field surveys of intertidal shores, subtidal habitats, and freshwater streams on Unalaska Island, in the area affected by the *Selendang Ayu* oil spill. These winter surveys mainly focused on documenting patterns of habitat oiling. Short day lengths, high daytime tides, and adverse weather conditions limited the observations that could be made of biota in these habitats. In June 2005, NOAA teams returned to the spill area during a series of extreme low tides to specifically conduct a second set of preassessment surveys of the biota in intertidal, subtidal, and anadromous stream habitats. Observations made during these surveys are presented below.

**Description of the *Selendang Ayu* Oil Spill**

On 8 December 2004, the *Selendang Ayu* grounded and broke in half on Spray Cape, Unalaska Island, 53o 38’ 04” N, 167o 07’ 30” W (Figure 1). An estimated 335,732 gallons of fuels, mostly Intermediate Fuel Oil (IFO 380), were released following the grounding. Additional information about the incident is available at the Unified Command Website for the *Selendang Ayu* incident:

http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/response/sum\_fy05/041207201/041207201\_index.htm.

The Unified Command for the *Selendang Ayu* oil spill divided the 469 miles of shoreline in the potentially spill-affected area into 806 segments (Figure 2). Of these, 123 segments (70 miles) received enough oil somewhere in the segment to require oil clean-up treatment. The sum total of the length of oiled shoreline within all these segments was over 20 miles. One hundred and two of the oiled segments were actually approved for clean-up operations. Primarily because of safety concerns for the cleanup personnel, the remaining 21 segments were not treated.

Beach cleaning operations in the summer of 2005 remobilized unspecified quantities of stranded oil back into surface waters. In October and December 2005, storm waves moved the wrecked sections of the *Selendang Ayu*, causing the release of unknown quantities of additional oil for unknown periods of time. A civilian aircraft reported observing sheen around the vessel on 21 October 2005. The Coast Guard conducted occasional overflights following this report. On 24 October 2005, the Coast Guard conducted two overflights and reported seeing sheen and emulsified oil. This release was thought to have the potential to oil SCAT segments SPR 8, 10, 11, 12 and SKS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Coast Guard reported seeing a slow rainbow sheen burping up 350 yards from the stern section the following day, and saw a dull sheen the next day. No new oil was observed on the next four overflights conducted from 27 October through 26 November2005, but a thin sheen was observed on 1 December 2005 (information on reports of aerial observations came from a summary compiled by J. Hampton, Coast Guard). Through October 25, 2005, the Unified Command estimated that approximately 1,000 gallons of emulsified oil was released from the *Selendang Ayu* as a result of the storm waves (http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/response/sum\_fy05/041207201/sitreps/041207201\_sr\_105.pdf), but this estimate has not been updated and may have missed possible releases occurring before and after October 24, 2005 on days without overflights. There is also no known estimate of the amount of oil that was reportedly released during the December storm.

**Surveys of the Spill Area**

**Winter Surveys: Observations of oil and biota from NOAA field surveys conducted in December 2004 – February 2005.**

*Objectives:* The main objectives of the winter surveys were to document patterns of oiling in habitats and collect ephemeral data (including samples of biota and oil taken from the shore).

*Methods:*NOAA pre-assessment teams conducted field surveys of the spill area on-foot from 27 December 2004 through 1 February 2005, in addition to observations made by Rapid Assessment Technique (RAT) and Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams. NOAA personnel participating in the pre-assessment field surveys were: Lisa DiPinto, Nick Iadanza, John Cubit, Doug Helton, Ian Zelo, and Daniel Hahn, with assistance from Danielle Savarese (Stratus Consulting). Janis Krukoff and Laresa Syverson (both with Qawalangin Tribe) and USFWS personnel also participated in these surveys. The USFWS vessel M/V *Tiglax* was used as a working platform. Landing on beaches was accomplished using skiffs. The selection of shoreline segments surveyed was determined by the USFWS sampling plan used to survey the segments for bird carcasses. This was a stratified-random design, with the strata being wave-exposed, wave-protected, and accumulation beaches. Segments were randomly selected within these strata. Segment identification codes were the same as was designated for SCAT surveys and is shown in Figure 2.

*Observations and Discussion:* In these winter surveys, days were short and daytime tides were high, so observations were limited to the highest portions of the intertidal zone. However, SCAT surveys documented that most of the oil on the shoreline e had been deposited at higher tide elevations by storm waves in the supratidal zone and in the seaward edge of the terrestrial vegetation. Most of the vegetation is Aleutian rye grass. In the winter, the above-ground portions of this grass were dead, straw-like, and appeared to have an affinity for the oil. In these high locations the oil was beyond the reach of the normal tides. Some of the oil was buried beneath gravel and cobble in storm berms. Evidence of mobile oil in the form of patties (congealed oil

200 dead eulachon were observed under similar circumstances at the mouth of the stream at HMP-9. These eulachon were also in pre-spawning condition (full of eggs and testes intact).

Dead eulachon were observed being eaten by kittiwakes, a juvenile bald eagle, and a fox during the survey at this site. The eulachon could therefore have served as a mechanism to get oil into the food web. It is not certain that the eulachon were killed by oil from the *Selendang Ayu*, in part because no “control” sites or other reference information were available to determine if such mortality occurs naturally. However oil was present in the environment when and where the fish died, and the gravid condition of the dead fish indicated mortality was not a result of spawning, so mortality from exposure to oil is one possible cause of death (among other possibilities).

The presence of oil in June 2005 on the marine beaches at the mouths of five streams indicates the potential for storms waves and tides to subsequently move the oil and recontaminate the lower reaches of these streams after the June surveys were finished. Oil released from beach cleaning operations in summer/fall 2005 and discharged from the *Selendang Ayu* starting in the fall of 2005 could have also recontaminated the streams after our June 2005 surveys.

The stream surveys conducted in late June 2005 are not sufficient in themselves to determine if salmonids in the *Selendang Ayu* spill area were injured, or not, by the oil that washed into the freshwater streams in early December 2004. The necessary comparative data from previous years combined with other sites to determine if the coho salmon and Dolly Varden char observed in these streams were at reduced or unimpacted densities are not available. Pink salmon juveniles probably would have migrated to sea before June 2005, especially because the winter of 2004-2005 was reported as unusually warm, which would have accelerated time to hatching and alevin development, so there may have been some mortality to juvenile pink salmon that would not be observed during the June 2005 survey. It is possible that fish in the oiled streams could have suffered sub-lethal adverse effects, such as impaired development, growth, reproduction, long-term survival, or site-return from exposure to non-lethal concentrations of oil.

**Determination**

The observations made during the winter and June surveys, together with information coming from the Unified Command, are sufficient to make the determination that some level of injury did occur to at least some of the resources and habitats examined in the intertidal, subtidal and anadromous stream surveys as a result of the *Selendang Ayu* oil spill, including from the clean-up operations that took place following the spill. The most evident injuries are those caused by the response - removal of oiled sediments or burning of wrack from the shoreline with its associated fauna - and those to habitats, such as the oiled vegetation and heavily oiled shoreline of some salmonid streams. Some of the impacts to algal species in and around those being actively cleaned during the June 2005 survey may have resulted from remobilized oil. These impacts could have continued throughout the clean-up operations in the rest of the summer. At Spray Cape, there appears to have been a lack of herbivores, possibly a result of the spill, and resulting bloom of ephemeral green algae. There were also observations of dead eulachon, which could potentially be a result of exposure to oil from the *Selendang Ayu*.

Much of the most apparent and likely injury appears to be the result of response actions taken during warmer weather at some of the most heavily oiled areas. Biota in these areas and those nearby were exposed to remobilized oil, and some injury is likely to have resulted from that exposure- such as the apparent oil-related injuries to some algal species. While not observable in our surveys, there is also likely to have been sub-lethal effects to some biota within the areas most affected by the spill. However, the magnitude of likely injury resulting from the *Selendang Ayu* incident is relatively moderate, except perhaps at the most heavily oiled areas and those in the vicinity of oil remobilized during the cleanup operations in the spring and summer of 2005. The total length of shoreline where oil was observed to be present is approximately twenty miles, so some degree of injury to these habitats and biota likely occurred over a large area. The observations made during the winter and June surveys, together with information obtained from the response efforts, and what can be reasonably inferred from experience with the effects of similarly-sized spills in similar environments and the scientific literature indicate that an as yet undetermined amount of restoration will be needed to address the injury to natural resources and services in the intertidal, subtidal, and anadromous stream habitats.

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**Figure 1. SCAT survey map showing most of the area surveyed in the studies described in this report.** Chernofski Harbor is about 20 km southwest of “ALM” (Alimuda Bay) at lower left.



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (1 of 6)**



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (2 of 6)**



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (3 of 6)**



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (4 of 6)**



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (5 of 6)**



**Figure 2. Detailed map of SCAT segments (6 of 6)**



**Table 1**. *Selendang Ayu* oil spill segments surveyed in June 2005.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Segment** | **Date** | **Segment** |
| 6/2/2005 | ALM 8 | 6/9/052 | UDE3 |
|  | ALM 7 |  | UDE1 |
|  | ALM 6 |  | VLC9 |
|  | ALM10 |  | VLC10 |
|  | CFS 19 |  |  |
|  | CFS 20 | 6/19/2005 | SKN 3 |
| 6/3/2005 | KMK 30 |  | SKN 4 |
|  | PMS 7 |  | SKN 7 |
|  | PMS 10 |  | SKN 6 |
| 6/4/2005 | SPR 11 |  | PMS 16 |
|  | SPR12 | 6/20/2005 | HMP 12 |
|  | SKS 4 |  | HMP 9 |
|  | SKS 6 |  | PTN 3 |
| 6/5/2005 | CNB9 |  | PTS 11 |
|  | CNB10 | 6/21/2005 | MKS 4 |
|  | PTN2 |  | MKS 5 |
|  | PTN3 |  | MKS 6 |
| 6/6/2005 | HMP7 |  | SPR 2 |
|  | HMP6 |  | SPR 3 |
|  | HMP10 |  | UDW 1 |
|  | HMP11 | 6/22/2005 | SKN 14 |
|  | HMP5 |  | SKN 10 |
| 6/7/2005 | SKN8 |  | SKN 11 |
|  | SKN9 |  | SKN 7 |
|  | SKN11 |  | PMS 20 |
|  | SKN12 | 6/23/2005 | HMP 11 |
|  | SKN14 |  | HMP 13 |
|  | SKN15 |  |  |
| 6/8/2005 | SKS 18 |  |  |
|  | SKS 14 |  |  |
|  | SKS 15 |  |  |
|  | SKS 16 |  |  |
|  | SKS 17 |  |  |

**Table 2.** Examples of mature perennial biota found on rocky shores in the spill area, June 2005.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Invertebrates** | **Common name category** |
| *Henricia* | starfish |
| *Katharina* | chiton |
| *Littorina* *sitkana* | snail |
| *Lottia digitalis* | limpet |
| *Lottia pelta* | limpet |
| *Nucella emarginata* | snail |
| *Calliostoma ligatum.* | snail |
| *Balanus glandula* | barnacle |
| *Semibalanus cariosus* | barnacle |
| *Mytilus trossulus* | mussel |
|  |  |
| **Marine algae** |  |
| *Laminaria* | kelp |
| *Alaria* | kelp |
| *Cymathere* | kelp |
| *Fucus* | rockweed |
| *Hedophyllum* | kelp |
| *Neorhodomela larix* | red alga |
| *Petrocelis* | tar-spot alga |
| *Agarum (or* possibly *Thalassiophyllum)* | kelp |
| The individuals of these species were large enough that they were probably present in the spill area before 8 December 2004, when the *Selendang Ayu* wrecked at Spray Cape. | |

**Table 3.** Summary of clean up methods by segment. Segments in bold type were locations not treated due to safety concerns. Does not include segments which had no observable oil (NOO) in winter (2004-2005) and which had a No Further Treatment (NFT) recommendation in spring (2005). When more than one oiling category is used for a segment, the highest was put in this table.

| **SEGMENT NAME** | **WINTER OILING CAT.** | **SPRING OILING CAT.** | **SPRING**  **CLEAN-UP?** | **MANUAL CLEAN-UP** | **MECH. REMOVAL** | **MECH. TILL** | **BERM RELOC-ATION** | **OPEN BURN** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALM03 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| ALM09 | NOO | MODERATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND01 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND06 | LIGHT | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| AND07 | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND08 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| ASP07 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| ASP14 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| ASP15 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| ASP16 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| BCK07 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| BCK09 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| BCK11 |  | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CBE21 | HEAVY | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| CNB01 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB10 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB11 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB14 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB15 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB17 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB19 | MODERATE | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| CNB20 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| CNB21 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| HMP02 | NOO | HEAVY | YES |  |  |  |  |  |
| HMP03 | NOO | HEAVY | YES |  |  |  |  |  |
| HMP05 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| HMP06 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| HMP07 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  |  |
| HMP08 | HEAVY | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| HMP10 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| HMP11 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  | X |
| HMP12 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X | X |  |
| HMP13 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP01 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP02 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP03 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP04 | NOO | VERY LIGHT | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP05 | LIGHT | VERY LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| KFP07 | LIGHT | VERY LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| KFP08 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  | X |
| KFP09 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KFP10 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK02 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK06 | MODERATE | MODERATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KMK07 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X |  | X |  |  |
| KMK08 | HEAVY | NOO | NO |  |  |  |  |  |
| KMK09 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK11 | HEAVY | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK15 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK26 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK27 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK28 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK29 | HEAVY | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| KMK30 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KMK32 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB01 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB02 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB03 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB08 | MODERATE | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB10 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KSB15 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| KTS19 |  | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS01 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  | X |
| MKS02 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  |  |
| MKS03 | HEAVY | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS04 | HEAVY | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| MKS05 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS06 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS07 | LIGHT | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS08 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| MKS09 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS10 | HEAVY | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| MKS11 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| MKS12 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS13** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS14** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS15** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS16** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS17** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| **MKS18** | NOO | HEAVY | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGE07 | LIGHT | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| NGW01 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGW02 | MODERATE | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| NGW03 | MODERATE | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| NGW04 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGW05 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGW06 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGW07 | LIGHT | LIGHT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN02 | HEAVY | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN10 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN12 | LIGHT | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN13 | NOO | VERY LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN15 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PMN16 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PMN24 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN25 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMN28 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PMS05 | LIGHT | LIGHT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PMS06 | LIGHT | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PMS10 | MODERATE | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PMS11 | LIGHT | LIGHT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTN01 | MODERATE | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTN02 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PTN03 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PTN04 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PTN10 | LIGHT | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PTS01 | LIGHT | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| PTS03 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS04 | LIGHT | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS05 | MODERATE | MODERATE | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS06 | NOO | NOO | NO |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS07 | MODERATE | LIGHT | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS08 | MODERATE | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| PTS10 |  | MODERATE | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| SKN04 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKN05 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  | X | X | X |
| SKN06 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  | X |  |
| SKN08 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  | X |
| SKN11 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  | X |
| SKN12 | LIGHT | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKN13 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKN14 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKN15 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  | X |
| SKS01 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS02 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS03 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS04 | MODERATE | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X | X |  |
| SKS06 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS10 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS11 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS12 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS13 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS14 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS15 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS16 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS17 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SKS18 | HEAVY | HEAVY | YES | X | X | X |  |  |
| SMB06 |  | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR01 | NOO | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR02 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR03 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR04 | HEAVY | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR05 | HEAVY | NOO | NFT |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPR07 |  | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR09 |  | MODERATE | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR10 |  | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR11 | LIGHT | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| SPR12 |  | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| UDE16 | LIGHT | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| WDE03 | MODERATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UDW01 | NOO | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| UDW04 | NOO | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| UNK03 |  | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| VLC01 |  | HEAVY | YES | X |  |  |  |  |
| VLC10a |  | LIGHT | YES | X |  |  |  |  |

**Table 4.** Summary of observations pertinent to oil remobilization made in the Selendang Ayu spill area from June 2005 onwards.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DATES** | **OBSERVATIONS** |
| 20-23 June 2005: | NOAA survey teams documented remobilized oil from beach cleaning operations in Skan Bay (SKN10-11) and probably from beach cleaning operations in Hump Back Bay (~HMP10-12). |
| August-September 2005 | Scott Arnold, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, reported elevated levels of total PAHs in blue mussels from various locations in Skan Bay, but not in other nearby bays |
| ~September 2005: | Mark Carls reported increase of oil in PEMD samplers at Skan Bay (SKN-14). |
| 21 October 2005 | Unnamed observer in civilian aircraft reported what appeared to be a sheen around thevessel. Coast Guard reported oil from Selendang in water and onshore around wreck (Spray Cape) and Skan Bay. |
| 24 October 2005 | Coast Guard reported seeing sheen and emulsified oil coming from the stern of the *Selendang Ayu*. |
| 25 October 2005 | Coast Guard observed a rainbow sheen burping up from around 350 yards from the vessel. |
| 1 December 2005: | Coast Guard/ADEC reported sheening from the vessel (POLREP 104). |
| 1 December 2005 | Dan Magone reported oil on about 200 feet of shoreline near the Selendang; “grass has distinctive droopy look….” |
| 3 December 2005 | Dan Magone reported “ribbon of oil sheen” in inner bay of “Lower Skan Bay”. |
| Feb or March 2006(?) | Seaduck crews reported sticky oil blobs on beach and oiled scaup. |

**Table 5.** Final Status of 2005 Non-End Point Segments

| **SEGMENT** | **SEGMENT LENGTH (km)** | **OILED LENGTH (km)** | **FINAL STATUS** | **DATE of STATUS DETERMINATION** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BCK11 | 0.951 | 0.08 | End Point Reached | 6/8/06 |
| HMP06 | 0.463 | 0.08 | Natural Recovery | 6/6/06 |
| HMP11b | 0.300 | 0.12 | End Point Reached | 6/6/06 |
| KFP01 | 1.494 | 0.635 | Natural Recovery | 6/13/06 |
| KFP02 | 0.536 | 0.38 | End Point Reached | 6/12/06 |
| KFP03 | 0.239 | 0.03 | End Point Reached | 6/12/06 |
| KFP10a | 1.102 | 0.36 | End Point Reached | 6/12/06 |
| KMK26 | 0.265 | 0.02 | End Point Reached | 6/4/06 |
| KMK30 | 1.839 | 0.04 | End Point Reached | 6/4/06 |
| MKS13 | 1.507 | 0.02 | End Point Reached | 6/4/06 |
| MKS14 | 0.688 | 0.14 | Natural Recovery | 6/4/06 |
| MKS16 | 0.681 | 0.265 | Natural Recovery | 6/4/06 |
| MKS17 | 1.294 | 0.08 | End Point Reached | 6/4/06 |
| SKN05 | 0.676 | 0.6 | End Point Reached | 6/5/06 |
| SKN06 | 1.854 | 0.02 | End Point Reached | 6/5/06 |
| SKN08 | 0.128 | 0.082 | End Point Reached | 6/5/06 |
| SKN11 | 0.210 | 0.24 | End Point Reached | 6/5/06q |
| SKN12 | 1.172 | 0.025 | End Point Reached | 6/5/06 |
| SKN15 | 2.610 | 2.073 | Natural Recovery | 6/12/06 |
| SKS03 | 0.865 | 0.122 | Natural Recovery | 6/8/06 |
| SKS04 | 0.235 | 0.235 | End Point Reached | 6/8/06 |
| SKS06 | 0.439 | 0.04 | End Point Reached | 6/8/06 |
| SKS11c | 0.045 | 0.08 | End Point Reached | 6/12/06 |
| SKS18d,e,g | 3.610 | 0.354 | End Point Reached | 6/12/06 |
| SPR11a | 1.210 | 0.1 | Natural Recovery | 6/8/06 |
| SPR12 | 0.593 | 0.2 | End Point Reached | 6/8/06 |

**Table 6.** Locations of anadromous fish streams surveyed in June 2005.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Incident Command Segment Code** | **General Location Name** | **Site of Auke Bay Hydrocarbon Monitoring Stations** |
| 1. | MKS 5 | Makushin Bay South (Glacier Valley Creek) | X |
| 2. | HMP 9 | Humpback Bay |  |
| 3. | HMP12 | Humpback Bay |  |
| 4. | PTN 3 | Portage Bay North |  |
| 5. | PTS 10 | Portage Bay South |  |
| 6. | SKN 4 | Skan North | X |
| 7. | SKN 14 | Skan North | X |
| 8. | SPR 3 | Spray Cape |  |
| 9. | PMN 20/21 | Pumicestone North | X |
| 10. | PMS 16 | Pumicestone South | X |

**Photo of Dry Tilling to Expose Buried Oil at HMP-12 (2 December 2005)**



(photo taken by ADEC)