Study Notes

Data for: Study Notes 0001

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060101--USGS Aug-Oct 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Source: USGS

Original file name: Deep Water Horizon Data Template.xls (bioassay only)

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1260

Project Name: USGSDW

Responsible Organization: USGS

Last Version: 18

Last Published: 2011Apr28 11:44

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

USGS Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include chemistry and bioassay data for sediment and porewater samples. The matrix for the water samples was reported as whole water in the SCRIBE database. Sources from USGS confirmed that the water data should be pore water samples collected from the sediment samples.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Sediment depth metadata from SCRIBE:

Samples were collected using the defined USGS protocols. Sediment samples collected for chemical analyses prior to oil spill landfall were collected from the top 4-6 inches of the soil (sediment) and samples collected after oil spill landfall (October 2010 samples) were collected from the top 9-10 inches of the soil (sediment).

The depth range for sediment samples was reported as in the SCRIBE database if available; otherwise depths were reported as in the bioassay template (generally 0-23 cm). SCRIBE reported only one depth, this depth was assumed as the lower depth.

Pore water samples are stored in the smpwat table with upper/lower depth reported in m from the sediment/water interface.

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S." Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were measured by two different methods; these were identified as labreps in the database. Generally methods with better detection limits were assigned labrep 1 as follows:

GCM13 labrep = 1

SW8270C labrep = 2

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

Sea Urchin Fertilization Toxicity Test as per CERC SOP P.647 and the Sea Urchin Embryological Development Toxicity Test as per CERC SOP P.648. Toxic response in the fertilization test was measured by counting 100 eggs/rep and determining what percentage were fertilized using the presence or absence of a fertilization membrane. Toxic response in the embryological development test was measured by counting 100 embryos/rep and determining what percentage had reached the normal echinopluteus stage of development. Significance was established by comparison of means to a negative pore water reference site from an uncontaminated Texas bay using a minimum significance criteria developed at this lab. Sample means falling below a cut off value of 15.5% reduction in the reference mean for the fertilzation test (Series 1 and 2) and 16.4% reduction in the embryological development test (Series 3) were considered significant. The cut off values for the 3 series were as follows: Series 1 PWA = 81.9, P2=82.7, P4=82.9. Series 2 PWA=81.2, P2=82.7, P4=82.6. Series 3 PWA=78.3, P2=78.8, P4=80.1.

Salinity-adjusted pore water was reported with TestIDs of PAARPL21048H and PAARPY20001H (salinity-adjusted pore water). As above, pore water was adjusted to 30% salinity.

Data provider submitted pore water quality data - only sulfide and ammonia information was included in this data submission. Pore water 'Sulfide (as S-2)' and 'Total Ammonia as Nitrogen' concentrations (in mg/L) were stored in the H2S\_PW and UAN\_PW fields, respectively, in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf).

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

Bioassay data normality endpoint reported as % normal pluteus, while the replicate endpoint reported as % normal development. These were both coded as % normal development in the QM TestID.

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060102--EPA Region 04 Jun-Sep 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Source: EPA Region IV

Original file name: NOAA\_Template\_v2.1\_20110105\_EPA\_R4.xls (bioassay only)

Original QM StudyID 03 was merged into QM StudyID 02. Source for the bioassay dta for StudyID 03 (EPA Region IV (SESD)) was: NOAA\_Template\_v2\_20100105 SESD.xls. Additional data submitted in file: NOAA\_Template\_V3\_SESD baseline tox data.xls

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID (EPA Region 4 only): 1082

Project Name: DW\_Reporting

Responsible Organization: USEPA Regions 4 and 6 and ERT

Last Version: 219

Last Published: 2011May02 13:19

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

EPA Region IV Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include chemistry and bioassay data for water, oil, tar, and sediment samples.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field. The field FLDSMPID is the SAMP\_NO from the bioassay lookup tables.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix except for those taken prior to the spill and analzed for tox only ("Pre"). Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (cm) unless no chemistry data were available, then bioasay depths were used (0-4 cm) for all samples.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with sediment samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Results reported as dissolved have a labrep ending with "F" with a lab basis of "DS."

Other replicates were sorted so that non-rejected data get the first labrep; generally methods with lower MDLs were assigned the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

Qualifiers were defined as received from SCRIBE, some remain undefined. The original qualifier "<" was changed to "U."

Data reported as below detection were reported at the Detection Limit unles no DL was reported, then the RL was used for the default concentration.

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

NOTE: A. bahia was coded as Mysidopsis bahia to match the standard species name for the test.

Americamysis bahia - EPA-821-R-02-012 (EPA 2002a) - Static-renewal - 96 hours. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile; 1-5 days, and coded as just Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina - EPA-821-R-02-012 (EPA 2002a) - Static-renewal - 96 hours. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile; 9-14 days, and coded as just Juvenile.

Neanthes arenaceodentata - EPA-600-R094-025 (EPA 1994) - 10-days. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile; 2-3 weeks post emergence, and coded as just Juvenile.

Leptocheirus plumulosus - EPA-600-R094-025 (EPA 1994) - 10-days. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile, 2-4mm, and coded as just Juvenile.

Significance was established using statistical tests; survival of less than 90 percent was considered significant.

Series and Samples fields required some revisions. Confirmed that the 4 samples with Field IDs prefixed with 'D001-' or 'D002-' each had an associated control sample. The 4 samples with Field IDs prefixed with 'D001-' or 'D002-' did not include location information in the original data file provided (this information was subsequently added).

Missing data were provided in a file called "NOAA\_Template\_Missing Control Information.xls" and included in this file were additional sample data for M. beryllina and A. bahia that were added to the database. The summary data included negative control data, bu the replicate control data were not provided.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below:

StudyID TestID SeriesLong SeriesShort

02 SDLPLJ02010D 19833-000 98

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00702 02

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00851 51

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00873 7B

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00877 77

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00899 99

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00900 00

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00911 11

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00972 72

02 SDLPLJ02010D Tt00973 73

02 SDNEAJ02010D 19833-000 98

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00851 38

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00925 25

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00938 38

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00952 52

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00974 74

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt00992 92

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt01006 06

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt01039 39

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt01048 48

02 SDNEAJ02010D Tt01062 62

02 SWMBEJ02096H 45184B 1B

02 SWMBEJ02096H 45210B 2B

02 SWMBEJ02096H 45268B 3B

02 SWMYBJ02096H 45184A 1A

02 SWMYBJ02096H 45210A 2A

02 SWMYBJ02096H 45268A 3A

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS (SESD/Old StudyID 03)\*\*\*\*

NOTE: A. bahia was coded as Mysidopsis bahia to match the standard species name for the test.

Americamysis bahia - EPA-821-R-02-012 (EPA 2002a) - Static-renewal - 96 hours.

Menidia beryllina - EPA-821-R-02-012 (EPA 2002a) - Static-renewal - 96 hours.

Americamysis bahia - EPA-821-R-02-014 (EPA 2002b) - Static-renewal - 7 days.

Menidia beryllina - EPA-821-R-02-014 (EPA 2002b) - 7 days.

Arbacia punctulata - EPA-821-R-02-014 (EPA 2002b) - 48-96 h (test duration is based on the time necessary for 70% of control embryos to develop to the pluteus stage. 72 ± 2 h (optimal)). (Test length reported as 120 minutes).

Neanthes arenaceodentata - EPA-600-R094-025 (EPA 1994) - Static, non-renewal - 10-days.

Leptocheirus plumulosus - EPA-600-R094-025 (EPA 1994) - Static non-renewal - 10-days.

Notes from data provider: ToxStat software used for statistics; all controls met acceptance criteria.

Americamysis bahia was coded as Mysidopsis bahia in the database.

The reproduction endpoint did not include replicate data.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

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060105--EPA Region 06 Apr-Sep 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Source: EPA Region VI

Original bioassay file name: EPA Region VI; NOAA\_Template\_v7\_20110125\_R6

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1112

Project Name: BP\_DW\_Sampling\_Analytica

Responsible Organization: USEPA Region 6

Last Version: 6

Last Published: 2011Jun01 1:27

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

EPA Region VI Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include chemistry and bioassay data for water, oil, tar, and sediment samples.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. StationIDs in Query Manager were shortened ("100" was removed). Stations without associated bioassay results were removed for this submission.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field. The field FLDSMPID is the SAMP\_NO from the bioassay lookup tables.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix except for those taken prior to the spill and analzed for tox only ("Pre"). Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (cm) unless no chemistry data were available, then bioasay depths were used (0-4 cm) for all samples.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with sediment samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Results reported as dissolved have a labrep ending with "F" with a lab basis of "DS."

Other replicates were sorted so that non-rejected data get the first labrep; generally methods with lower MDLs were assigned the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

Qualifiers were defined as received from SCRIBE, some remain undefined. The original qualifier "<" was changed to "U."

Data reported as below detection were reported at the Detection Limit unles no DL was reported, then the RL was used for the default concentration.

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

Sediment toxicity test results were provided for the following test species and endpoints:

10-d Leptocheirus plumulosus survival and reburial (life history stage - 2-4 mm)

48-h Mysidopsis bahia survival (life history stage - 4 to 5 days)

10-d Neanthes arenaceodentata survival (life history stage - 2-3 weeks post-emergence)

Surface water toxicity test results were provided for the following test species and endpoints:

96-h and 7-d Americamysis bahia survival, growth and biomass (life history stage - Juvenile; dilution series - LC50, NOEC and LOEC calculated). NOTE: A. bahia was coded as Mysidopsis bahia to match the standard species name for the test.

48-h Crassostrea gigas survival and development (life history stage - larvae; dilution series - EC50, LC50, NOEC and LOEC calculated)

7-d Menidia beryllina survival, growth and biomass (life history stage - larvae; dilution series - LC50, NOEC and LOEC calculated)

96-h Menidia beryllina survival (life history stage - juvenile)

48-h Mytilus galloprovincialis survival and development (life history stage - larvae; dilution series - EC50, LC50, NOEC and LOEC calculated)

7-d Cyprinodon variegates survival

NOTE: A. bahia was coded as Mysidopsis bahia to match the standard species name for the test.

Sediment tests followed guidance given in Standard Test Method for Measuring the Toxicity of Sediment­Associated Contaminants with Estuarine and Marine Invertebrates (ASTM E 1367-03) and PBS&J Standard Operating Procedures No. 4026 and 4041.

Experimental Design - The tests were static (non-renewal) exposures. Five replicate treatments were established for each sediment; each test container received 20 amphipods or 10 mysids. The tests containers were aerated (-60 bubbles'min") throughout the test and covered to minimize evaporative loss and salinity increase. Temperature, pH, and salinity were measured daily. The amphipods were not fed during the tests. The mysids. however, were fed (morning and afternoon) newly­hatched brine shrimp to reduce cannabilism. The tests were terminated after two days for the mysids tests or ten days for the amphipod tests. The sediment was wet-sieved (0.5-mm screen) to remove surviving organisms. The mysids or amphipods were counted and discarded.

Statistical analysis was conducted using survival data to determine if results for the test sediments were significantly different from the results of the control group(s). Statistical analyses were conducted at a 95% confidence level (a= 0.05), using CETIS™v1.8.0.4 (Tidepool Scientific Software). The data were examined for equality of variance and normal distribution using the Bartlett test and the Shapiro-Wilk test, respectively. After analysis of variance (ANOVA), test group comparisons were performed using Dunnett's Multiple Comparisons test or Steel's Many-One Rank Test.

Pore Water and Overlying Water Quality Characteristics - The greatest pore water NH3-N concentration (16.1 mg/L, in T58061-9/T001-2350-1 00813-SD-1) was well-below the application limit of <60 mg/L (as total NH3-N) recommended by the USEPA (1994); thus, confounding effects on tests results due to the presence of NH3-N are believed to be minimal. NH3-N concentrations in the overlying waters generally increased as the tests progressed, reaching a maximum just beyond the test mid-point or near the end of the test.

The original data file included results for reference toxicant testing - this information was not included in the Query Manager database.

The following Samples and toxicity tests were missing a replicate due to laboratory error:

Station Sample Toxicity Test

2327-802 T005W 7-day A. Bahia (100% test solution)

1336-803 T005WD 48-h C. Gigas (50% test solution)

1333-804 T005W 7-day M. Beryllina (100% test solution)

0043-826 T008W 48-h M. Galloprovincialis (25% test solution)

EC50 and LC50 results reported as >100 were entered as 100 in Query Manager.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

In this update new data and endpoints were added :

1. Pre-Impact toxicity data. The pre-impact tox data includes sediment samples only. Species include Leptocheirus and Mysid. Endpoint is survival only

2. Additional endpoints for bivalves, chronic mysid, and chronic menidia were added. Bivalves include development, NOEC - development, LOEC - development; EC50; and LOEC - survival. Mysid and menidia include growth; biomass; LOEC - survival; LC50 - biomass; NOEC - biomass; and LOEC - biomass.

Biomass is a combined survival and growth endpoint. This number is calculated by the total weight of the organisms divided by the number of original organisms exposed.

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060107--ADEM Sampling Analytical Monitoring 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data populated in NOAA format from SCRIBE database source.

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1119

Project Name: ADEM\_DW\_Sampling\_Analytical\_Monitoring

Responsible Organization: Alabama Dept of Env Mgmt

Last Version: 14

Last Published: 2011Mar31 16:37

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include water chemistry data.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (cm).

Notes on sample depths placed in field depthdescr (surface, mid, bottom).

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Som analytes were measured using two methods:

Analyte name

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

1,2-Dichlorobenzene

1,3-Dichlorobenzene

1,4-Dichlorobenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

Hexachloroethane

Naphthalene

These were coded as labreps as follows:

Lab rep 1 - SW82760B

Lab rep 2 = SW8270C

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060108--NPS Sampling Analytical 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data populated in NOAA format from SCRIBE database source.

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1133

Project Name: NPS\_DW\_Sampling\_Analytical

Responsible Organization: National Park Service

Last Version: 4

Last Published: 2011Apr26 14:08

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include groundwater chemistry data.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables.

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060109--MSDEQ DW Sampling Analytical 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data populated in NOAA format from SCRIBE database source.

SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1122

Project Name: MSDEQ\_DW\_Sampling\_Analytical

Responsible Organization: MS Dept. of Env. Qual. (MSDEQ)

Last Version: 24

Last Published: 2011Nov09 9:42

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include sediment and water chemistry data. The sediment data may be filtrate samples, with the use of the word 'PAD" in the sampleID, but this could not be confirmed. Thus these were coded as regular sediment samples.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field. SampleIDs were generated as short version of the original Field sampleID.

Water samples are provided with assumed matrix code of whole water (WH). Sediment samples are stored with an assumed matrix of SE (although might be filter pads).

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (cm). Upper and lower water sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (m).

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

For samples with "RE" in the original SampleID, these records were coded with a labrep of 1R.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Sediment data are reported in wet weight, no solids or moisture were available to convert these to dry weight.

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06010B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 13 JUL 16-19 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 16, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen (DO) of samples was measured by handheld probe. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Dissolved Oxygen (DO) of water samples was measured on-board using a handheld probe.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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06010F--Ferrel Cruise 02 JUL 15-20 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from Amelia, LA on July 15, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include Genomics, Transcriptomics, Proteomics, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, Stable Isotope, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid) & Cell Culturing. After the cruise, the Ferrel returned to port at Theodore, AL on July 20, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), BTEX, PAH, microbiology samples and BOD Winkler Titration.

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06010V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 02 JUN 01-04 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 01, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on June 05, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology samples were collected on this cruise.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06011B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 15 JUL 28-31 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 28, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. This cruise focused on sampling in the vicinity of the wellhead to determine if any subsurface oil was present following the capping of the well. One purpose of this cruise was to collect data in accordance with Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive - Addendum 4, including the collection and on-board analysis of dissolved oxygen samples from a range of depths. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen (DO), fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved oxygen analyses were conducted on water samples using automated Hach-modified Winkler titration and handheld probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). On-board analysis of dissolved oxygen from water samples was conducted using Hach-modified Winkler titration and additional handheld probes.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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06011C--Ocean Veritas Cruise 18 SEP 03-07 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on September 03, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on September 07, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06011F--Ferrel Cruise 03 JUL 26-30 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from Theodore, AL on July 25, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include Genomics, Transcriptomics, Proteomics, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, Stable Isotope, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid) & Cell Culturing. After the cruise, the Ferrel returned to port at Port Fourchon, LA on July 30, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD Winkler Titration.

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06011G--Gyre Cruise 02 SEP 19-22 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Gyre departed from Port Fouchon, LA on September 19, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collection was part of the coordianted response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The Gyre used a megacorer to collect sediment from the ocean floor, focusing primarily on the top 10 cm of sediment and the sediment supernatant water interface. The megacorer was designed to collect 12 core samples at each site and each core was used for a different type of analysis. One core from each site was used for visual analysis which consisted of four strategic photographs. To reduce error core assignments for each analysis were chosen at random using a random number generator. Onboard analyses conducted on the sediment cores consisted of gas chromatography (GC)analysis including, MDL\_PAH, MDL\_DPnB, acenaphylene, flourene, pyrene etc., and microtox acute toxicity (%effect). Samples collected and prepared for onshore analysis associated with this platform mission include meiofauna, macrofauna, microbiological analysis, total organic carbon, total inorganic carbon, hydrocarbons, trace metals, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX), and grain size analysis. Physical oceanographic data also collected were conductivity, temperature, and depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of cores or grab samples. Samples were preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included microtox, macrofauna, meiofauna, BTEX, Heavy Metals, Hydrocarbon, and grainsize|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Microtoxicity % effect was analysed onboard the Gyre.

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06011J--Jack Fitz Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Jack Fitz departed from Golden Meadow, LA on August 17, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. CDOM and Chlorophyll-a Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), as Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH\_1L), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Dispersants, Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen (DO) data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected included Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD), Density, Turbidity, Salinity, and current data from an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP). Visual data from a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) was also collected. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included TSS (total suspended solids), VOA (volatile organics analysis), PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), and dispersant.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06011Q--Bunny Bordelon Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Bunny Bordelon departed from Houma, LA on August 17, 2010 and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 24, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorometer data was collected, along with video from a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total suspended solid (TSS), volatile organic analysis (VOA), dispersant (DISP), and hydrocarbon (HC) data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature, and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Suspended Solids (TSS\_1L), Hydrocarbon analysis (HC\_1L), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA\_40ml), and Dispersant analysis (DISP\_20ml).|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Subsurface video was taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions by using a remotely operated vehicle (ROV).

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06011R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 16 SEP 16-20 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Ryan Chouest departed from the Port of Mobile Bay, AL on September 15, 2010 and completed the Cruise in the Port of Mobile Bay, AL September 22, 2010. The purpose of Cruises 16 was to chemically characterize the hydrocarbons being emitted at previously identified seafloor hydrocarbon seeps. Subsequent comparison with hydrocarbons present in water and sediment samples would help determine whether or not their presence was natural.A CTD (conductivity, temperature, and depth) unit mounted on a rosette with 12 GoFlo bottles was deployed to collect water samples at discrete depths. Physical oceanographic data was collected for dissolved oxygen as well as conductivity, temperature, and depth. Methane and PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) fluorometers were utilized to detect the presence hydrocarbons in water. The EK60 echo-sounder instrument continuously recorded acoustic data to obtain water column and seafloor bathymetry and oil seep locations. Datasets collected included daily GIS tracts stored in shapefile format containing GPS positional information and fluorometer response data. A CTD instrument collected conductivity, temperature, depth and dissolved oxygen measurements with each cast. Raw acoustic data was collected continuously and stored on the shipboard computer. Photo-documentation and GPS data points were collected when oil was observed throughout the cruise. Wildlife was also photographed when observed and the location was recorded with GPS. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), density, temperature, depth and dissolved oxygen.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Go-Flo bottles and analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Water was analyzed for semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) using a GCMS instrument.|ACOUSTICS DATA. Acoustic data from the Simrad EK60 sonar instrument was recorded continuously to obtain seafloor data including bathymetry and oil seep locations.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create location data for sonar contacts and CTD stations.|Surface photographs were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06011V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 03 JUN 07-10 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 07, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on June 11, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology samples were collected on this cruise.

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06011W--Walton Smith Cruise 02 JUN 01-06 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Walton Smith departed on June 03, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Volatile Organic Analysis samples were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).

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06012B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 16 AUG 03-06 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 3, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The primary purpose of this cruise was to complete Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive - Addendum 4, with the collection and analysis of dissolved oxygen samples from a range of depths using automated titration methods. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen (DO), fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Scientists from the NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory/University of Miami were present to conduct dissolved oxygen analyses on water samples using automated amperometric (Langdon) Winkler titration. Dissolved oxygen was also measured by other methods for comparison including Hach-modified Winkler titration and handheld probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Shipboard analysis of Dissolved Oxygen from water samples was conducted using automated amperometric (Langdon) Winkler titration, Hach-modified titration, and handheld probes.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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06012C--Ocean Veritas Cruise 19 SEP 07-11 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on September 07, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on September 11, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Fluorescence and Winkler Titration data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06012F--Ferrel Cruise 04 JUL 30-AUG 03 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 30, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include SIP (stable isotope probing), DNA, RNA, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid), and culture dilution series. Following the cruise, the Ferrel returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 3, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD (biological oxygen demand) Winkler Titration.

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06012G--Gyre Cruise 03 SEP 25-28 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. These are the only water samples for this study.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Gyre departed from Port Fouchon, LA on September 25, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collection was part of the coordianted response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The Gyre used a megacorer to collect sediment from the ocean floor, focusing primarily on the top 10 cm of sediment and the sediment supernatant water interface. The megacorer was designed to collect 12 core samples at each site and each core was used for a different type of analysis. One core from each site was used for visual analysis which consisted of four strategic photographs. To reduce error core assignments for each analysis were chosen at random using a random number generator. Onboard analyses conducted on the sediment cores consisted of GC (gas chromatography) analysis including, MDL\_PAH, MDL\_DPnB, Acenaphylene, Flourene, Pyrene etc., and Microtox acute toxicity (%Effect). Samples collected and prepared for onshore analysis associated with this platform mission include Meiofauna, Macrofauna, microbiological analysis, Total organic carbon, Total inorganic carbon, Hydrocarbons, Trace metals, BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes), and Grain size analysis. Physical oceanographic data also collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of cores or grab samples. Samples were preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included microtox, macrofauna, meiofauna, BTEX, Heavy Metals, Hydrocarbon, and grainsize|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Microtoxicity % effect was analysed onboard the Gyre.

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06012R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 17 SEP 23-OCT 28 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP" unless there were eixisting SampleIDs in the database. In this case, the shipboard samples were given a labrep of 1S.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Ryan Chouest departed from the Port of Mobile Bay, AL on September 23, 2010 and completed the Cruise in the Port of Mobile Bay, AL September 28, 2010. The purpose of Cruises 17 was to chemically characterize the hydrocarbons being emitted at previously identified seafloor hydrocarbon seeps. Subsequent comparison with hydrocarbons present in water and sediment samples would help determine whether or not their presence was natural.A CTD (conductivity, temperature, and depth) unit mounted on a rosette with 12 GoFlo bottles was deployed to collect water samples at discrete depths. Physical oceanographic data was collected for dissolved oxygen as well as conductivity, temperature, and depth. Methane and PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) fluorometers were utilized to detect the presence hydrocarbons in water. The EK60 echo-sounder instrument continuously recorded acoustic data to obtain water column and seafloor bathymetry and oil seep locations. Datasets collected included daily GIS tracts stored in shapefile format containing GPS positional information and fluorometer response data. A CTD instrument collected conductivity, temperature, depth and dissolved oxygen measurements with each cast. Raw acoustic data was collected continuously and stored on the shipboard computer. Photo-documentation and GPS data points were collected when oil was observed throughout the cruise. Wildlife was also photographed when observed and the location was recorded with GPS. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), density, temperature, depth and dissolved oxygen.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Go-Flo bottles and analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Water was analyzed for semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) using a GCMS instrument.|ACOUSTICS DATA. Acoustic data from the Simrad EK60 sonar instrument was recorded continuously to obtain seafloor data including bathymetry and oil seep locations.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create location data for sonar contacts and CTD stations.|Surface photographs were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06012V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 08 JUL 07-11 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 07, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on July 11, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for onsite measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06012W--Wes Bordelon Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Wes Bordelon departed from Houma, La on August 18, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The primary purpose of this cruise was to determine the extent of the subsurface oil plume originating at the Deepwater Horizon wellhead. The profile of physical oceanographic data included conductivity/salinity, temperature, depth (CTD), dissolved oxygen (DO), fluorometry, and turbidity. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), Dispersants and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) were obtained from select depths throughout the water column. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Dispersants.

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06013B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 17 AUG 09-11 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 9, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Scientists from the NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory/University of Miami were present to conduct dissolved oxygen analyses on water samples using automated amperometric (Langdon) Winkler titration. Dissolved oxygen was also measured by other methods for comparison including Hach-modified Winkler titration and handheld probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) readings were also collected from water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). On-board analysis of dissolved oxygen from water samples was conducted using automated amperometric (Langdon) Winkler titration, Hach-modified Winkler titration, and handheld probes.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed onboard with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.

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06013C--Ocean Veritas Cruise 20 SEP 11-16 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on September 11, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Morgan City, LA on September 13, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Winkler Titration and Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06013F--Ferrel Cruise 05 AUG 03-11 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 3, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), volatile organic analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceanographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include SIP (stable isotope probing), DNA, RNA, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid analysis), and culture dilution series. The Ferrel returned to port on August 11, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon analysis) (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD (biological oxygen demand) Winkler Titration.

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06013G--Gyre Cruise 04 SEP 30-OCT 03 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Gyre departed from Port Fouchon, LA on October 1, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collection was part of the coordianted response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The Gyre used a megacorer to collect sediment from the ocean floor, focusing primarily on the top 10 cm of sediment and the sediment supernatant water interface. The megacorer was designed to collect 12 core samples at each site and each core was used for a different type of analysis. One core from each site was used for visual analysis which consisted of four strategic photographs. To reduce error core assignments for each analysis were chosen at random using a random number generator. Onboard analyses conducted on the sediment cores consisted of GC (gas chromatography) analysis including, MDL\_PAH, MDL\_DPnB, Acenaphylene, Flourene, Pyrene etc., and Microtox acute toxicity (%Effect). Samples collected and prepared for onshore analysis associated with this platform mission include Meiofauna, Macrofauna, microbiological analysis, Total organic carbon, Total inorganic carbon, Hydrocarbons, Trace metals, BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes), and Grain size analysis. Physical oceanographic data also collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of cores or grab samples. Samples were preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included microtox, macrofauna, meiofauna, BTEX, Heavy Metals, Hydrocarbon, and grainsize.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Microtoxicity % effect was analysed onboard the Gyre.

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06013R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 18 OCT 07-17 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The M/V Ryan Chouest departed from Mobile Bay, AL on October 7, 2010 and completed the cruise in the Port of Fourchon, LA on October 17, 2010.The data collection was part of the coordianted response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The purpose of the cruise was to collect sediment samples from 84 near shore locations and water samples from 9 stations. A CTD (conductivity, temperature, and depth) unit mounted on a rosette with 12 GoFlo bottles was deployed to collect water samples at discrete depths. Physical oceanographic data was collected for dissolved oxygen as well as conductivity, temperature, and depth. A fluorometer measuring PAH was utilized to detect the presence of hydrocarbons in water. Photographs were taken of each sediment sample and used for the visual analysis protocol defined in the "Chouest Sediment Sampling Plan". The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation. The vessel's position was maintained on station for the duration of the sample collection task using its GPS dynamic positioning technology.|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, depth and altitude. Additional sensors for measuring were two fluorometers, dissolved oxygen sensor and an altimeter mounted to a carousel water sampler.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Go-Flo bottles and preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included BTEX, SHC + TPH, PAH. Samples were prepared according to SOPRC01 and transported by Entrix personal to the lab along with Chain-of-Custody forms.|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of grab samples. And preserved for onshore analysis. Sediment sample analysis consisted of: Total Carbon, TOC (Total Organic Carbon), TlC (Total Inorganic Carbon). Metals, BTEX, SHC + TPH. PAHs + aPAHs - Biomarkers & dispersants. Samples were prepared according to SOPRC01 and transported by Entrix personal to the lab along with Chain-of-Custody forms.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface photographs were taken for visual assessment of the environmental and biological conditions of the sediment sample. The photo Identification section of the document "Chouest Sediment Sampling Plan" defines the details of taking photos to include in the Visual Analysis documentation of each sediment sample.

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06013V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 10 JUL 19-22 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 19, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on July 23, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Winkler Titration, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for onsite measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.

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06014B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 18 AUG 15-18 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 15, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved oxygen analysis was conducted using Hach-modified Winkler titration and additional probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) readings were also collected from water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Shipboard analyses of dissolved oxygen from water samples were conducted and compared using Hach-modified Winkler titration and handheld probes.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed onboard with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.

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06014C--Ocean Veritas Cruise 21 SEP 22-OCT 30 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. These are the only water samples for this study.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Morgan City, LA on September 22, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico and returned to Morgan City, LA on October 24, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Total petroleum hydrocarbons and dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected are Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Sediment samples were collected for biological and chemical analyses. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml).|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of cores or grab samples. Samples were preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included visual analysis, metals, BTEX, hydrocarbons, grain size, meiofauna, macrofauna, microtoxicity, GC-MS, and archive samples.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Microtoxicity samples were collected on this cruise.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06014F--Ferrel Cruise 06 AUG 13-17 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from port on August 13, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data being collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include SIP (stable isotope probing), DNA, RNA, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid analysis), and culture dilution series. The Ferrel returned to port on August 17, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD Winkler Titration.

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06014G--Gyre Cruise 05 OCT 07-19 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Gyre departed from Port Fouchon, LA on October 7, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collection was part of the coordianted response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The Gyre used a megacorer to collect sediment from the ocean floor, focusing primarily on the top 10 cm of sediment and the sediment supernatant water interface. The megacorer was designed to collect 12 core samples at each site and each core was used for a different type of analysis. One core from each site was used for visual analysis which consisted of four strategic photographs. To reduce error core assignments for each analysis were chosen at random using a random number generator. Onboard microtoxicology analyses were conducted to determine acute toxicity (%Effect). Samples collected and prepared for onshore analysis associated with this platform mission include Meiofauna, Macrofauna, microbiological analysis, Total organic carbon, Total inorganic carbon, Hydrocarbons, Trace metals, BTEX, and Grain size analysis. Physical oceanographic data also collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|SEDIMENT SAMPLING. Sediment samples were collected from the seafloor in the form of cores or grab samples. Samples were preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included microtox, macrofauna, meiofauna, BTEX, Heavy Metals, Hydrocarbon, and grainsize.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Microtoxicity % effect was analysed onboard the Gyre.

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06014V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 12 JUL 31-AUG 02 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 31, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 03, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Winkler Titration, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for onsite measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06015B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 19 AUG 21-24 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 21, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved oxygen analysis was conducted using Hach-modified Winkler titration and additional probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) readings were also collected from water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude were collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a Niskin-bottle water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). On-board analyses of dissolved oxygen from water samples were conducted and compared using Hach-modified Winkler titration and handheld probes.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed onboard with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.

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06015F--Ferrel Cruise 07 AUG 18-23 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from port on August 18, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total PAH, VOA, and Dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include SIP (stable isotope probing), DNA, RNA, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid analysis), and culture dilution series. The Ferrel returned to port on August 23, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD (biological oxygen demand) Winkler Titration.

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06015V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 13 AUG 06-09 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 06, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 10, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06016B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 20 AUG 29-SEP 01 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 29, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved oxygen analysis was conducted on water samples using Hach-modified Winkler titration and a handheld probe. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude were collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a Niskin-bottle water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). On-board analyses of dissolved oxygen from water samples were conducted and compared using Hach-modified Winkler titration and a handheld probe.

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06016F--Ferrel Cruise 08 AUG 23-27 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ferrel departed from port on August 23, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), and Dissolved oxygen data were collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data being collected were Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). In addition to the physical oceonographic data, samples were also taken to perform microbiological analysis to include SIP (stable isotope probing), DNA, RNA, AODC (acridine orange direct count) Cell Count, Nutrient Analysis, PLFA (phospholipid fatty acid analysis), and culture dilution series. The Ferrel returned to port on August 27, 2010. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included VOA (40mL), TPH (1L), microbiology samples, and BOD Winkler Titration.

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06016V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 14 AUG 12-15 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 12, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 16, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06017B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 21 SEP 02-05 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on September 02, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved oxygen analysis was conducted on water samples using Hach-modified Winkler titration and a handheld probe. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude were collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a Niskin-bottle water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). On-board analyses of dissolved oxygen from water samples were conducted and compared using Hach-modified Winkler titration and a handheld probe.

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06017V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 15 AUG 18-21 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 18, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 22, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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06018B--Brooks-McCall Cruise 22 SEP 07-10 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on September 07, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon, as part of Operation Clean Sweep. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude were collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a Niskin-bottle water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA).

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06018V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 16 AUG 25-27 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 25, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on August 29, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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06019V--Ocean Veritas Cruise 17 AUG 30-SEP 03 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on August 30, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on September 03, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Fluorescence data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.

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0601A2--Ocean Veritas Cruise 09 JUL 13-17 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 13, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on July 16, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for onsite measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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0601A4--Ocean Veritas Cruise 11 JUL 26-29 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 26, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on July 29, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for onsite measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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0601B1--Brooks-McCall Cruise 01 MAY 8-11 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on May 7, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. In addition, continuous data was collected underway using a Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST) instrument and a Turner C3 Fluorometer. The profile of physical oceanographic data included: conductivity, temperature, and depth (CTD); dissolved oxygen; fluorometry; and salinity. Water column samples included Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons(PAH), as Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons(TPH\_1L) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) with LaMotte. Grab samples were also collected of surface oil - when present. Fluorometry and LISST readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck.|TRAWLING/TOWED EQUIPMENT. Continuous or underway data includes a LISST 100X instrument or a Turner C3 Fluorometer, customized for oil, CDOM, and turbidity measurements. The LISST-100X particle counter was deployed from a transponder boom off the port side of the R/V Brooks McCall at approximately 3 meters depth for continuous monitoring while simultaneously conducting a SMART protocol survey based on oil fluorescence. The Turner C3 Towfish Fluorometer was deployed on the starboard A-frame and run continuously whilst transiting between stations. Depth for fluorescence measurements was between 1-3 m at approximately 2 knots, to avoid surface bubble interference.

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0601B2--Brooks-McCall Cruise 02 MAY 15-17 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on May 15, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. The profile of physical oceanographic data included: conductivity, temperature and depth (CTD); dissolved oxygen (DO); fluorometry; and salinity. Water column samples included Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons(PAH) - as Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons(TPH\_1L), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte. Grab samples were also collected of surface oil - when present. Continuous data was collected underway using a Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST) instrument. Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and LISST readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.|TRAWLING/TOWED EQUIPMENT. Continuous, or underway, data is from the LISST 100X instrument, a particle counter that was deployed from a transponder boom off the port side at approximately 3 meters depth for continuous monitoring.

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0601B3--Brooks-McCall Cruise 03 MAY 19-21 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on May 18, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The data collected included water column profiles from a CTD associated with water sampling. The profile of physical oceanographic data included: conductivity, temperature and depth (CTD); dissolved oxygen (DO); fluorometry; and salinity. Water column samples included Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons(PAH) - as Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons(TPH\_1L), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte. Grab samples were also collected of surface oil - when present. Continuous data was collected underway using a Turner C3 Submersible Fluorometer. Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST) readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.|TRAWLING/TOWED EQUIPMENT. Continuous, or underway, data collected by a Turner C3 Fluorometer, customized for oil, CDOM, and turbidity measurements. The Turner C3 Towfish Fluorometer was deployed on the starboard A-frame and run continuously whilst transiting between stations. Depth for fluorescence measurements was between 1-3 m at approximately 2 knots, to avoid surface bubble interference.

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0601B4--Brooks-McCall Cruise 04 MAY 23-25 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on May 23, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The profile of physical oceanographic data included conductivity, temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorometry, salinity, and turbidity. Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte were sampled from the water column. Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST)readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Dissolved Oxygen with LaMotte.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.

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0601B5--Brooks-McCall Cruise 05 MAY 30-JUN 1 2010 (DW)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on May 30, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The profile of physical oceanographic data included conductivity, temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, pH, fluorometry, salinity, and turbidity. Water column sampled included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST)readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Researchers from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) collected bacteria from the water samples to conduct genetic analysis. They also used these analytes to conducted stable isotope analysis for petroleum products. Any further biological and genomic analysis conducted by the LBNL researchers was carried out onshore. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Rototoxicity. Sample sheen was observed, and pH was measured with a hand-held unit. Finally, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory collected bacterial samples for omic (genomics) analysis, including DNA/RNA/protein extraction, and stable isotope analysis for petroleum products.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.

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0601B7--Ocean Veritas Cruise 01 MAY 26-30 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Morgan City, LA on May 26, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on May 30, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology samples were collected on this cruise.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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0601B8--Brooks-McCall Cruise 06 JUN 5-7 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 4, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The profile of physical oceanographic data included conductivity, temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, pH, fluorometry, salinity, and turbidity. Water column sampled included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST) readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Researchers from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) collected bacteria from the water samples to conduct genetic analysis. They also used these analytes to conducted stable isotope analysis for petroleum products. Any further biological and genomic analysis conducted by the LBNL researchers was carried out onshore. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Rototoxicity. Sample sheen was observed, and pH was measured with a hand-held unit. Finally, the Livermore-Berkley lab collected filtrate for omic - micronomic and genomic - analysis (DNA/RNA/proteins) and stable isotope analysis for petroleum products.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck.

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0601B9--Brooks-McCall Cruise 07 JUN 11-13 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 10, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. The profile of physical oceanographic data included conductivity, temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, pH, fluorometry, salinity, and turbidity. Water column sampled included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Fluorometry, Rototoxicity, and Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery (LISST)readings were collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Researchers from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) collected bacteria from the water samples to conduct genetic analysis. They also used these analytes to conducted stable isotope analysis for petroleum products. Any further biological and genomic analysis conducted by the LBNL researchers was carried out onshore. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organics (VOA), and Rototoxicity. Sample sheen was observed, and pH was measured with a hand-held unit. Finally, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory collected bacterial samples for omic (genomics) analysis, including DNA/RNA/protein extraction, and stable isotope analysis for petroleum products.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck.

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0601Ba--Brooks-McCall Cruise 08 JUN 17-19 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 16, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH of samples were measured by a handheld probe. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Researchers from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) collected bacteria from water samples to conduct biological and genomic analyses. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA). Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and pH of water samples were measured on-board using a handheld probe. Finally, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory collected bacterial samples for omic (genomics) analysis, including DNA/RNA/protein extraction, and stable isotope analysis for petroleum products.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples, or was deployed overboard for continuous sampling of the water column. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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0601Bb--Brooks-McCall Cruise 09 JUN 22-26 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 22, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH of samples were measured by a handheld probe. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Researchers from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) collected bacteria from water samples to conduct biological and genomic analyses. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH of water samples were measured on-board using a handheld probe. Finally, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory collected bacterial samples for omic (genomics) analysis, including DNA/RNA/protein extraction, and stable isotope analysis for petroleum products.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples, or was deployed overboard for continuous sampling of the water column. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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0601Be--Ocean Veritas Cruise 04 JUN 13-17 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 13, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on June 17, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Air quality sampling was conducted for on-site measurements of volatile organic compounds. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology samples were collected on this cruise.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air samples were collected at multiple times using various collection methods and were analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne volatile organic compounds (VOC). Any anomolies detected were noted but not recorded.

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0601Bf--Ocean Veritas Cruise 05 JUN 19-23 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 19, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on June 23, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin or Go-Flo bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology samples were collected on this cruise.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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0601Bg--Ocean Veritas Cruise 06 JUN 25-29 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 25, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on June 29, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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0601Bi--Brooks-McCall Cruise 11 JUL 4-8 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 04, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH of samples were measured by handheld probes. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. In addition, meteorologists from Texas A&M University were present to conduct weather-related experiments. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Dissolved oxygen (DO) of water samples was measured on-board using a handheld membrane probe and optical probe, and the pH of water samples was also measured with the handheld membrane probe.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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0601Bl--Brooks-McCall Cruise 12 JUL 10-14 2010 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Brooks McCall departed from Port Fourchon, LA on July 10, 2010 to collect data and track subsurface oil plume signals in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon. Water column profiles were obtained from a CTD associated with water sampling. These profiles of physical oceanographic data included temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, and salinity. Water column samples were collected for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons analysis (TPH) and Volatile Organics Analysis (VOA), and dissolved oxygen (DO) of samples was measured by handheld probe. Rototoxicology and LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) analyses were also conducted on water samples for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. In addition, meteorologists from Texas A&M University were present to conduct weather-related experiments. The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude and longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), dissolved oxygen, temperature, and depth. CTD instrumentation on this cruise was deployed on a water sampling rosette.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles or various surface collection methods. Water samples were either preserved for onshore analysis or analyzed at sea using shipboard instrumentation. Samples were collected for onshore analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) and Volatile Organics (VOA). Dissolved Oxygen (DO) of water samples was measured on-board using a handheld probe.|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometery) SAMPLING. The LISST instrument was used for shipboard analysis of the concentration, size and distribution of particles suspended in water samples. Particles measured by LISST can include sediment, oil droplets, other contaminants, and plankton. On this cruise, water samples were collected from different depths and analyzed on-board with the LISST coupled with a fixed wavelength fluorometer.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rotoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted on-board and some were completed onshore.|AIR QUALITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Air quality data was collected at multiple times using using handheld instrumentation to measure the amount of airborne Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) present. Readings were logged regularly when science staff were working on deck to ensure safe working conditions.

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0601Df--Ocean Veritas Cruise 07 JUN 29-JUL 5 201 (DW/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as ESI with "NDW" as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the depth value from SCRIBE can be found in the sample Notes field.

Some additional metadata on depths from the data source:

The daily deliverable status reports for Ryan Choust reports a default bottom depth is 3 cm (0.03 m) for all the Ryan Chouest sediment samples; this was applied in the database.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data with non-standard reporting units were given lower priority.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

SOURCE METADATA:

The R/V Ocean Veritas departed from Port Fourchon, LA on June 29, 2010 to collect data in the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi Canyon and returned to Port Fourchon, LA on July 05, 2010. The data collection was part of the coordinated response to the Deepwater Horizon incident. LISST, Fluorescence, and Rotox data was collected for the detection and delineation of the dispersed oil plume. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and Dissolved oxygen data was collected for water column sampling. Physical oceanographic data collected was Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD). The collection includes operational documents, which may include some or all of the following: cruise plans, daily reports, final reports, operational photographs and products developed during the cruise to guide operational decisions. Products may include geospatial data files, maps, charts and/or data plots or graphs. Some of the datasets associated with this cruise are still in process and will be published as they become available. SAMPLE LOCATION. Sampling stations were discrete locations where environmental or biological data were collected. Positional data including latitude, longitude was collected in decimal degrees. Bottom depth was recorded for each sampling station in meters. Data was acquired through shipboard navigation systems or scientific instrumentation (eg. CTD).|CTD COLLECTION. CTD instrument packages(conductivity, temperature and depth) were deployed overboard at sampling stations and raised and lowered to create a profile of environmental variables throughout the water column. Variables recorded included fluorescence, salinity (conductivity), turbidity, density, temperature, and depth.|WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS. Water was collected at multiple depths using Niskin bottles. Water samples were preserved for onshore analysis. Samples collected on this cruise included Volatile Organic Compounds (VOA 40ml), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH 1L), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).|LISST (Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry) SAMPLING. LISST instruments were used for either shipboard analysis of water samples or deployed overboard. LISST is utilized for the analysis of size and distribution of particles suspended in water.|GIS DATA PRODUCTS. Spatial information was compiled to create a variety of products.|TOXICOLOGY SAMPLING. Toxicology sampling included rototoxicity and microtoxicity assessments using water collected at various depths. Some assessments were conducted onboard and some were completed onshore. Rototoxicology (Tox 8oz) samples were collected on this cruise and were processed underway.|VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHY. Surface and subsurface video and photography were taken for visual assessment for environmental and biological conditions.

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060103--ADEM/ALECI Sampling Analytical Monitoring 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were compiled from SCRIBE as exported to QM structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1134

Project Name:ALECI\_DW\_Sampling\_Analytical

Responsible Organization: AL Dept. of Env. Management (ADEM)

Last Version: 22

Last Published: 2011Aug03 15:25

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include water and sediment chemistry

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables.

Upper and lower water sample collection depths were adopted from SCRIBE (m).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Sediment chemistry data reported in wet weight were not converted to dry weight due to lack of soilds or moisture information.

Data reported as below detection were reported at the Detection Limit unles no DL was reported, then the RL was used for the default concentration.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

Qualifiers were defined as received from SCRIBE, some remain undefined.

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0601E1--Ferrel Cruise 02 JUL 15-20 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E2--Ferrel Cruise 03 JUL 26-30 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E3--Ferrel Cruise 04 JUL 30-AUG 03 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E4--Ferrel Cruise 05 AUG 03-11 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E5--Ferrel Cruise 06 AUG 13-17 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E6--Ferrel Cruise 07 AUG 18-23 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E7--Ferrel Cruise 08 AUG 23-27 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601E8--Ferrel Cruise 01 JUL 03-07 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EA--Bio Chem Strike Team Field Trial 9/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EB--Brooks-McCall Cruise 01 MAY 8-11 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EC--Brooks-McCall Cruise 02 MAY 15-17 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601ED--Brooks-McCall Cruise 03 MAY 19-21 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EE--Brooks-McCall Cruise 04 MAY 23-25 2010 (ES/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, tarball and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EF--Brooks-McCall Cruise 05 MAY 30-JUN 1 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EG--Brooks-McCall Cruise 06 JUN 5-7 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EH--Brooks-McCall Cruise 07 JUN 11-13 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EI--Brooks-McCall Cruise 08 JUN 17-19 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EJ--Brooks-McCall Cruise 09 JUN 22-26 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EK--Brooks-McCall Cruise 11 JUL 4-8 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EL--Brooks-McCall Cruise 12 JUL 10-14 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EM--Brooks-McCall Cruise 13 JUL 16-19 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EN--Brooks-McCall Cruise 15 JUL 28-31 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EO--Brooks-McCall Cruise 16 AUG 03-06 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EP--Brooks-McCall Cruise 17 AUG 09-11 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EQ--Brooks-McCall Cruise 18 AUG 15-18 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601ER--Brooks-McCall Cruise 19 AUG 21-24 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601ES--Brooks-McCall Cruise 20 AUG 29-SEP 01 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601ET--Brooks-McCall Cruise 21 SEP 02-05 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EU--Brooks-McCall Cruise 22 SEP 07-10 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EV--Bunny Bordelon Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EW--DDSP Dispersants 05-06/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601EX--Fate Oil Research (R/V Intl Peace) 8-10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Bioassay data were derived from NOAA template, see BIOASSAY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY NOTES\*\*\*\*

Source: BP/Exponent

Original file name: BPToxData\_NOAAFormat\_Feb16\_(StationsUnique).xlsx

Stations and Samples were matched to ESI database so that paired chemistry/bioassay analyses could be conducted. Sample match file provided by Exponent and edited for consistency.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf) or subsurface sediment table (smpsedsb). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with surface sediment samples, "B" for sediment subsurface samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

FLDSMPID = SAMP\_NO FROM BIOASSAY MERGING

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

These notes were compiled for all of BP bioassay data (studyIDs EX, EY, FL, FO, GJ).

Leptocheirus plumulosus 96-h (growth and survival), Leptocheirus plumulosus 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as 2-4 mm amphipods, and coded as <6 mm.

Mysidopsis bahia 96-h (growth and survival), Mysidopsis bahia 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (4-6 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina 96-h (survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (9-14 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Farfantepanaeus duorarum 7-day survival. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (20-40 day), and coded as Juvenile.

ToxCalc version 5 was used by the labs to determine significance, as well as estimate the EC or LC 50 values.

Note that endpoints that indicate a 'Growth (weight) species combination' or 'Percent survival species combination' indicate test methods where the toxicity test combined sediment-dwelling species (Leptocheirus plumulosus) and a water-column species (Mysidopsis bahia ) in the same chamber. The matrix reported for the Mysidopsis bahia test is an elutriate (EL code), although it was confirmed that the water in the test chamber was site water, not a prepared elutriate.

Algae (species = Dunaliella tertiolecta; Skeletonema costatum)

Test reports resutls from algal cells from culture showing log-phase growth.

Bioassay summary data for % inhibition were reported already control-normalized and stored in the ctrladj field (-9 in the EffectVal field). Replicate data for raw cell count data are also included. The relationship between the growth rate in the control during the study relative to the growth rate in the exposure concentrations that is important since we are interested in both the rate of growth as well as the end cell count.

Sediment and elutriate tests reported a 0% dilution are coded as negative controls following the sample-naming scheme above.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

The orignal series identifier was not unique to a Bioassay Test ("TestID") with a single negative control. New series identifiers were provided that grouped a set of samples with it's associated negative control, including the muliple dilutions. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below.

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0601EY--Fate of Oil Research Team 10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Bioassay data were derived from NOAA template, see BIOASSAY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY NOTES\*\*\*\*

Source: BP/Exponent

Original file name: BPToxData\_NOAAFormat\_Feb16\_(StationsUnique).xlsx

Stations and Samples were matched to ESI database so that paired chemistry/bioassay analyses could be conducted. Sample match file provided by Exponent and edited for consistency.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf) or subsurface sediment table (smpsedsb). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with surface sediment samples, "B" for sediment subsurface samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

FLDSMPID = SAMP\_NO FROM BIOASSAY MERGING

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

These notes were compiled for all of BP bioassay data (studyIDs EX, EY, FL, FO, GJ).

Leptocheirus plumulosus 96-h (growth and survival), Leptocheirus plumulosus 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as 2-4 mm amphipods, and coded as <6 mm.

Mysidopsis bahia 96-h (growth and survival), Mysidopsis bahia 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (4-6 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina 96-h (survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (9-14 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Farfantepanaeus duorarum 7-day survival. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (20-40 day), and coded as Juvenile.

ToxCalc version 5 was used by the labs to determine significance, as well as estimate the EC or LC 50 values.

Note that endpoints that indicate a 'Growth (weight) species combination' or 'Percent survival species combination' indicate test methods where the toxicity test combined sediment-dwelling species (Leptocheirus plumulosus) and a water-column species (Mysidopsis bahia ) in the same chamber. The matrix reported for the Mysidopsis bahia test is an elutriate (EL code), although it was confirmed that the water in the test chamber was site water, not a prepared elutriate.

Algae (species = Dunaliella tertiolecta; Skeletonema costatum)

Test reports resutls from algal cells from culture showing log-phase growth.

Bioassay summary data for % inhibition were reported already control-normalized and stored in the ctrladj field (-9 in the EffectVal field). Replicate data for raw cell count data are also included. The relationship between the growth rate in the control during the study relative to the growth rate in the exposure concentrations that is important since we are interested in both the rate of growth as well as the end cell count.

Sediment and elutriate tests reported a 0% dilution are coded as negative controls following the sample-naming scheme above.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

The orignal series identifier was not unique to a Bioassay Test ("TestID") with a single negative control. New series identifiers were provided that grouped a set of samples with it's associated negative control, including the muliple dilutions. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below.

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0601EZ--Forensics Rapid Assessment Samples 5/10-3/11 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F1--Ocean Veritas Cruise 14 AUG 12-15 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F2--Ocean Veritas Cruise 15 AUG 18-21 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F3--Ocean Veritas Cruise 16 AUG 25-27 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F4--Ocean Veritas Cruise 17 AUG 30-SEP 03 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F5--Ocean Veritas Cruise 18 SEP 03-07 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F6--Ocean Veritas Cruise 19 SEP 07-11 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F7--Ocean Veritas Cruise 20 SEP 11-16 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601F8--Ocean Veritas Cruise 21 SEP 22-OCT 30 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FA--Gyre Cruise 01 SEP 19-22 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FB--Gyre Cruise 03 SEP 25-28 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FC--Gyre Cruise 04 SEP 30-OCT 03 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FD--Gyre Cruise 05 OCT 07-19 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

One sample was described as 'floc' so coded as F001 (assumed whole water).

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GL--Hesco Basket Sampling 12/10-01/11 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FF--Jack Fitz Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FG--Long Term Monitoring 9/10-3/11 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FH--Lousiania Offshore Oil Port 05-07/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FI--Marsh Sediment Sampling 10-12/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FJ--Miscellaneous ESI (CTEH) 06-09/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FK--Miscellaneous ESI 05-08/2010 (ES(

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FL--Nearshore Sediment Sampling (USGS) 10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Bioassay data were derived from NOAA template, see BIOASSAY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY NOTES\*\*\*\*

Source: BP/Exponent

Original file name: BPToxData\_NOAAFormat\_Feb16\_(StationsUnique).xlsx

Stations and Samples were matched to ESI database so that paired chemistry/bioassay analyses could be conducted. Sample match file provided by Exponent and edited for consistency.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf) or subsurface sediment table (smpsedsb). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with surface sediment samples, "B" for sediment subsurface samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

FLDSMPID = SAMP\_NO FROM BIOASSAY MERGING

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

These notes were compiled for all of BP bioassay data (studyIDs EX, EY, FL, FO, GJ).

Leptocheirus plumulosus 96-h (growth and survival), Leptocheirus plumulosus 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as 2-4 mm amphipods, and coded as <6 mm.

Mysidopsis bahia 96-h (growth and survival), Mysidopsis bahia 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (4-6 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina 96-h (survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (9-14 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Farfantepanaeus duorarum 7-day survival. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (20-40 day), and coded as Juvenile.

ToxCalc version 5 was used by the labs to determine significance, as well as estimate the EC or LC 50 values.

Note that endpoints that indicate a 'Growth (weight) species combination' or 'Percent survival species combination' indicate test methods where the toxicity test combined sediment-dwelling species (Leptocheirus plumulosus) and a water-column species (Mysidopsis bahia ) in the same chamber. The matrix reported for the Mysidopsis bahia test is an elutriate (EL code), although it was confirmed that the water in the test chamber was site water, not a prepared elutriate.

Algae (species = Dunaliella tertiolecta; Skeletonema costatum)

Test reports resutls from algal cells from culture showing log-phase growth.

Bioassay summary data for % inhibition were reported already control-normalized and stored in the ctrladj field (-9 in the EffectVal field). Replicate data for raw cell count data are also included. The relationship between the growth rate in the control during the study relative to the growth rate in the exposure concentrations that is important since we are interested in both the rate of growth as well as the end cell count.

Sediment and elutriate tests reported a 0% dilution are coded as negative controls following the sample-naming scheme above.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

The orignal series identifier was not unique to a Bioassay Test ("TestID") with a single negative control. New series identifiers were provided that grouped a set of samples with it's associated negative control, including the muliple dilutions. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below.

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0601FM--Nearshore Sediment Smplng (Other) 12/10-3/11 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FN--Nearshore-Offshore Sed Smplng (NOAA) 08/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FO--Nearshore-Offshore Sed Smplng (USGS) 10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Bioassay data were derived from NOAA template, see BIOASSAY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY NOTES\*\*\*\*

Source: BP/Exponent

Original file name: BPToxData\_NOAAFormat\_Feb16\_(StationsUnique).xlsx

Stations and Samples were matched to ESI database so that paired chemistry/bioassay analyses could be conducted. Sample match file provided by Exponent and edited for consistency.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf) or subsurface sediment table (smpsedsb). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with surface sediment samples, "B" for sediment subsurface samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

FLDSMPID = SAMP\_NO FROM BIOASSAY MERGING

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

These notes were compiled for all of BP bioassay data (studyIDs EX, EY, FL, FO, GJ).

Leptocheirus plumulosus 96-h (growth and survival), Leptocheirus plumulosus 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as 2-4 mm amphipods, and coded as <6 mm.

Mysidopsis bahia 96-h (growth and survival), Mysidopsis bahia 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (4-6 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina 96-h (survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (9-14 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Farfantepanaeus duorarum 7-day survival. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (20-40 day), and coded as Juvenile.

ToxCalc version 5 was used by the labs to determine significance, as well as estimate the EC or LC 50 values.

Note that endpoints that indicate a 'Growth (weight) species combination' or 'Percent survival species combination' indicate test methods where the toxicity test combined sediment-dwelling species (Leptocheirus plumulosus) and a water-column species (Mysidopsis bahia ) in the same chamber. The matrix reported for the Mysidopsis bahia test is an elutriate (EL code), although it was confirmed that the water in the test chamber was site water, not a prepared elutriate.

Algae (species = Dunaliella tertiolecta; Skeletonema costatum)

Test reports resutls from algal cells from culture showing log-phase growth.

Bioassay summary data for % inhibition were reported already control-normalized and stored in the ctrladj field (-9 in the EffectVal field). Replicate data for raw cell count data are also included. The relationship between the growth rate in the control during the study relative to the growth rate in the exposure concentrations that is important since we are interested in both the rate of growth as well as the end cell count.

Sediment and elutriate tests reported a 0% dilution are coded as negative controls following the sample-naming scheme above.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

The orignal series identifier was not unique to a Bioassay Test ("TestID") with a single negative control. New series identifiers were provided that grouped a set of samples with it's associated negative control, including the muliple dilutions. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below.

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0601FP--Ocean Veritas Cruise 02 JUN 01-04 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FQ--Ocean Veritas Cruise 03 JUN 07-10 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FR--Ocean Veritas Cruise 04 JUN 13-17 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FS--Ocean Veritas Cruise 06 JUN 25-29 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FT--Ocean Veritas Cruise 07 JUN 29-JUL 5 201 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FU--Ocean Veritas Cruise 08 JUL 07-11 2010 (ES/OB)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Additional data were added from the NOAADW onboard data including dissolved oxygen and GC, GC/MS, and GCFID measurements. Where possible, onboard analyses were paired with the station/sample information from the lab results.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Shipboard samples that were not able to be matched to a regular chemistry sample contain the prefix "SHP."

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FV--Ocean Veritas Cruise 09 JUL 13-17 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FW--Ocean Veritas Cruise 10 JUL 19-22 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FX--Ocean Veritas Cruise 11 JUL 26-29 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FY--Ocean Veritas Cruise 12 JUL 31-AUG 02 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601FZ--Ocean Veritas Cruise 13 AUG 06-09 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G1--Oil Fingerprinting 10/10-02/11 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G2--On Shore Water Sampling 12/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G3--Platform Intake Sampling 05-08/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G4--Rapid Assessment Sampling 05-09/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G5--Ryan Chouest Cruise 18 OCT 07-17 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G6--Ryan Chouest Cruise 16 SEP 16-20 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G7--Ryan Chouest Cruise 17 SEP 23-OCT 28 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601G8--Sand Washing Samples 09-12/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GA--Sentinel Snare Sampling 05-09/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GB--Shallow Water Sediment Sampling 09-10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GC--Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Smplng 7/10-1/11(ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GD--Special Monitor Applied Resp Tech 05-07/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GE--Special Request Sampling 05-11/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GF--Tilling Sand Samples 10/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GG--Top Kill Mud Sampling 06/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GH--Walton Smith Cruise JUN 01-06 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GI--Waste Sampling 05/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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0601GJ--Water Sampling (R/V Intl Peace) 05-07/2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

Bioassay data were derived from NOAA template, see BIOASSAY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY NOTES\*\*\*\*

Source: BP/Exponent

Original file name: BPToxData\_NOAAFormat\_Feb16\_(StationsUnique).xlsx

Stations and Samples were matched to ESI database so that paired chemistry/bioassay analyses could be conducted. Sample match file provided by Exponent and edited for consistency.

Sediment, elutriate, and pore water tests are related to samples in the sediment sample table (sample.dbf) or subsurface sediment table (smpsedsb). Surface water tests are related to samples in the water sample table (sampwat.dbf). The 'smptable' field in the bioassay table is populated with 'S" for results associated with surface sediment samples, "B" for sediment subsurface samples, and "W" for results associated with water samples.

FLDSMPID = SAMP\_NO FROM BIOASSAY MERGING

\*\*\*\*BIOASSAY METHODS\*\*\*\*

These notes were compiled for all of BP bioassay data (studyIDs EX, EY, FL, FO, GJ).

Leptocheirus plumulosus 96-h (growth and survival), Leptocheirus plumulosus 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as 2-4 mm amphipods, and coded as <6 mm.

Mysidopsis bahia 96-h (growth and survival), Mysidopsis bahia 10-d (growth and survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (4-6 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Menidia beryllina 96-h (survival). The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (9-14 day), and coded as Juvenile.

Farfantepanaeus duorarum 7-day survival. The life history stage was reported as Juvenile (20-40 day), and coded as Juvenile.

ToxCalc version 5 was used by the labs to determine significance, as well as estimate the EC or LC 50 values.

Note that endpoints that indicate a 'Growth (weight) species combination' or 'Percent survival species combination' indicate test methods where the toxicity test combined sediment-dwelling species (Leptocheirus plumulosus) and a water-column species (Mysidopsis bahia ) in the same chamber. The matrix reported for the Mysidopsis bahia test is an elutriate (EL code), although it was confirmed that the water in the test chamber was site water, not a prepared elutriate.

Algae (species = Dunaliella tertiolecta; Skeletonema costatum)

Test reports resutls from algal cells from culture showing log-phase growth.

Bioassay summary data for % inhibition were reported already control-normalized and stored in the ctrladj field (-9 in the EffectVal field). Replicate data for raw cell count data are also included. The relationship between the growth rate in the control during the study relative to the growth rate in the exposure concentrations that is important since we are interested in both the rate of growth as well as the end cell count.

Sediment and elutriate tests reported a 0% dilution are coded as negative controls following the sample-naming scheme above.

Bioassay series were given a 2-digit series number used to group each set of samples with the associated negative controls. The negative controls are reported with a SampleID of "Ctrl" followed by the 2-digit series.

The orignal series identifier was not unique to a Bioassay Test ("TestID") with a single negative control. New series identifiers were provided that grouped a set of samples with it's associated negative control, including the muliple dilutions. A summary of the Original Series and the 2-digit shorted series is included below.

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0601GK--Wes Bordelon Cruise CS1 AUG 17-23 2010 (ES)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1302

Project Name: Envstd\_Sampling\_Analytical\_2

Responsible Organization: Environmental Standards Inc EnvStd\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 72

Last Published: 2011Aug23 14:29

Additional resource used to fill data gaps:

13\_NOV\_2010\_SMU\_Strategic\_Plan.pdf

frat\_stranded\_oil\_samplig\_plan.pdf

Deepwater Horizon Fourchon Beach Hesco Basket Sampling Plan: Phase 1 - Lousiiana (12/15/2010)

NOAA\_DW metadata for cruises

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the ESI Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel (for cruises) fields. Cruises were named in the same way as NOAA\_DW with ESI as part of the name.

The data include water, sediment, soil (beach sand), tarball, tissue, and oil chemistry.

Bioassay data were removed from the SCRIBE database as these data are already included as StudyID 04.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S" prefix. Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Tarball (prefix = "B") and oil (prefix = "O") were treated in the same way. Matrix code is provided in the sample tables. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Upper and lower sediment sample collection depths (cm) were interpreted from SCRIBE and supplementary reference material. Upper and lower water sample collection depths were (m) interpreted from SCRIBE (cm) and supplementary reference material.

Tissue samples were reported as 'vegetation' with no additional tissue information available.

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were reported twice for the same sample because of different methods or other reasons. These were treated as labreps in the database. In general, values with lower DLs were coded as labrep 1 (preferred value). Rejected data or data reported in non-standard units (qualified as NSR) were given lower priority.

Specific methods selected for labrep assignments:

For FRAT, RAT, and Special Request

Analytical method

SW8270 (labrep 1)

SW8270SIM (labrep 2)

FRAT, method 8015 had two prep methods:

Preparation method

BDO 5-192

BDO 5-334

In some cases the DLs were different by several orders of magnitude. Generally BDO5-192 was selected as the first labrep.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Grain size data were converted from %passing or %retained to grain size fractions.

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

\*\*\*\*QUALIFIERS\*\*\*\*

The original database included a laboratory qualifier and final qualifier field. Here is how the final qualifiers were assigned:

1. All non-validated data had nothing in the final qualifier field, so the lab qualifier was used for qualcode.

2. Validated data used the final qualifier for the qualcode field.

3. If there was a qualifier in the lab qual and nothing in the validator qual, generally the lab qual was used as the final qual.

4. Added NSR for non-standard reporting units (mg, ug).

Qualifiers were defined as received in the file Qualifier Definitions 21 NOV.xlsx, some remain undefined. Data reported in mass units only (ug, mg) were qualified with the qualifier of NSR (non-standard reporting unit).

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060106--CTEH Sampling April-Nov 2010

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data exported from SCRIBE database into NOAA QM Access template. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1300

Project Name: Deepwater Horizon Response

Responsible Organization: Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health LLC (CTEH)

Last Version: 36

Last Published: 2011Jul13 13:35

Addiitonal sampling information found in: Air\_Water\_Inter\_Tidal\_Sediment\_Sampling\_Analysis\_Plans-2.pdf

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

USGS Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include sediment, water, tarball, and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The depth range for samples was reported as in the SCRIBE database if available. Some depths were assessed based on the sampling plan. The original water sampleIDs included codes of 'SW,' 'IW,' and 'DW' samples that appeared to be surface, intermediate, and deep water. Sample depths were then populated from SCRIBE (in meters) and followed this pattern. Sediment samples were all apparently surface sediment samples.

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S." Water samples were generated using an "W" prefix. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates, and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Data reported in mass units (mg or ug) were reproted as is, with an NSR qualifier (non-standard reporting unit).

\*\*\*\*REPLICATES\*\*\*\*

Some analytes were measured by two different methods or otherwise duplicated. These were identified as labreps in the database. Generally methods with better detection limits were assigned labrep 1. Rejected data (and records with undefined qualifier 'X') were given the last labrep. Analytes reported with concentration units were assigned labrep 1, with mass-only units a higher labrep.

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060110--FL DEP Sampling 2010-1011

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data exported from SCRIBE database into NOAA QM Access template. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1130

Project Name: Deepwater Horizon Response

Responsible Organization: FL Dept of Env Protection

Last Version: 82

Last Published: 2011Aug29 10:28

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

USGS Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

The data include surface and subsurface sediment, water, and oil chemistry.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude. Unique StationIDs were created from unique coordinates. The original Station from SCRIBE was stored in the LocDesc field (without sampling date).

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field. Source samples were grouped if collected at the same place, date, time, and depth.

Sediment samples were generated using an "S." Water samples were generated using a "W" prefix. Field duplicates were noted with a 'D' at the end of the second pair of the duplicates and an 'FDUP' as the sample type.

Some water samples had the following in the comments: "Targeted Sampling (pore water)..." These samples were classified with a sample matrix of "PW." Pore water samples have an 'F' suffix.

Some water samples indicated they were taken from the bottom, middle, or surface; although no depths were available, the SampleID includes a suffix of B, M, or T.

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

QA Notes are available in the supplmentary eddchem file; these notes are not reflected in the qualifiers reported in the database.

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06011S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 07 JUL 11-13 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06012S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 08 JUL 14-19 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06013S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 09 JUL 21-23 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06014S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 10 JUL 25-28 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06015S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 11 JUL 28-AUG 9 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06016S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 12 AUG 13-23 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06017R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 04 JUN 18-23 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06017S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 13 AUG 27-SEP 1 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06018R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 05 JUN 24-29 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06018S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 14 SEPT 4-7 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06019R--Ryan Chouest Cruise 06 JUL 1-9 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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06019S--Ryan Chouest Cruise 15 SEPT 9-14 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure.

Onboard GCMS and monitoring information was found in OsbLogs\_Data.mdb.

Method detection limits and reporting limits for some analytes were found in BP\_Data\_Validation\_Project\_Report\_08\_07\_2011\_final\_27\_Jul\_2011.pdf, APPENDIX E: Method Limit of Reporting (LOR) Calculation.

The CSIRO tables have no clear equivalent for Scribe Location field. The CSIRO values were mapped to the Location fields as follows:

" For those samples collected at a cast, the Location is the Cast\_ID

" For those samples not collected at a cast, the Location is the SampleBottleID.

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel.

M/V Ryan Chouest cruises had different cruise objectives; only onboard monitoring data are included inthis database.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601Fe--Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

StudyID R5: Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010

StudyID R6: Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010

StudyID R8: Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010

StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

If on-board samples could be matched with exising samples, they were assigned the same SampleID, otherwise the samples were assigned with the prefix 'SHP."

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601R3--Henry Bigelow Cruise JUL 28-AUG 11 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

StudyID R5: Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010

StudyID R6: Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010

StudyID R8: Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010

StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

If on-board samples could be matched with exising samples, they were assigned the same SampleID, otherwise the samples were assigned with the prefix 'SHP."

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601R5--Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

StudyID R5: Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010

StudyID R6: Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010

StudyID R8: Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010

StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

If on-board samples could be matched with exising samples, they were assigned the same SampleID, otherwise the samples were assigned with the prefix 'SHP."

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601R6--Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

StudyID R5: Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010

StudyID R6: Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010

StudyID R8: Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010

StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

The original Field Sample Identifier is stored in the ExSampID field.

If on-board samples could be matched with exising samples, they were assigned the same SampleID, otherwise the samples were assigned with the prefix 'SHP."

The depth values were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere).

\*\*\*\*MISC\*\*\*\*

Treatment of zero (and missing -9) results:

1. For most values reported as not detected, the result was filled with MDL.

2. For values with DL = 0 and RL <> 0, replaced Result with RL.

3. For values with DL and RL = 0, changed result to -9 .

4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601R8--Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

StudyID R5: Pisces Cruise 03 AUG 5-14 2010

StudyID R6: Pisces Cruise 04 AUG 18-SEP 2 2010

StudyID R8: Pisces Cruise 05 SEP 8-17 2010

StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

Station locations provided in latitude/longitude NAD83 from SCRIBE database. The source of the coordinates were evaluated through the SCRIBE Scrub process (documentation available elsewhere). The final source of the coordinates can be found in the locdesc field.

\*\*\*\*SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES\*\*\*\*

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4. Changed DL/RL reported as 0 to -9.

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0601Ra--Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010 (Onboard)

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\*\*\*\*DATA SOURCE\*\*\*\*

Data were populated from the SCRIBE database as converted into QM template structure. SCRIBE database information (chemistry):

ProjectID: 1219

Project Name: NOAADW

Responsible Organization: NOAA\_DW\_Operations

Last Version: 81

Last Published: 2011Nov08 9:53

\*\*\*\*DATA COLLECTION PURPOSE\*\*\*\*

Deepwater Response

\*\*\*\*STUDY\*\*\*\*

Study Names were generated from the NOAA\_DW Scribe database based on the Project Name, Activity, and Vessel. Some onboard data came from NRDA cruises and thus adopted the NRDA StudyID/StudyName. These included:

StudyID Fe: Gordon Gunter Cruise 06 AUG 2-8 2010

StudyID R3: Henry Bigelow Cruise 01 JUL 28-AUG 11 2010

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StudyID Ra: Pisces Cruise 06 SEP 25-OCT 4 2010

Some cruises had existing data in NOAA\_DW or ESI databases. These data were added to exising studies with "OB" added to the study name.

\*\*\*\*STATION\*\*\*\*

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