1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	UNIT LOG ICS 214
Kalamazoo River/Enbridge Spill	05/17/2012	1910	

4. Unit Name/Designators	5. Unit Leader		6. Operational Period :	
Operations Unit/Submerged Oil Task Force #2	**Name:**	Dan Capone & Joe Victory (START/US EPA)	**From:**	05/17/2012 0700
	Position:	Operations Section Chief/Deputy	**To:**	05/17/2012 1900

7. Personnel Roster Assigned

Name	ICS Position	DUTY CELL
Dan Capone	Operations Section Chief	[redacted]
Joe Victory	Operations Section Deputy	
Dan Zahner	Field Team Lead	
Jonathan Roubik	SOTF2	

8. Activity Log

Activity Area	4.30S	**LAT Various** (DD.MMMM)	**LAT Various** (DD.MMMM)
OIL OBSERVED	**EXTENT OF OIL IMPACTED AREA**		
	DENSITY OF OIL /SHEEN		
Total Collection Points	**N/A**		
Total Boom Deployed	**N/A**		

Activity

Weston/START Submerged Oil Branch Task Force Group (SOTF) Team Activity:

SOTF#2 Jonathan Roubik (START), Team Lead Eric Oleson, and Leica operator Eric Celebreeze performed (or attempted) poling at 20 locations in focus area 4.30S. No location produced an overall submerged oil category of neither moderate nor heavy sheen concentration. 9 locations produced an overall submerged oil category of light sheen concentration, and 1 location had no oil sheen or globs observed during poling. 10 locations were no longer submerged and data was not collected as poling in these locations was unable to be completed.

Several locations were below the 60 degree F temperature requirement during the first temperature reading. These areas were skipped over and returned to later in the day after water temperature had increased. All data was collected following a temperate reading that passed the temperature requirements. Sediment temperatures ranged from 56.2 to 71.1 degrees F, above sediment temperatures ranged from 65.3 to 79.4 degrees F, and surface water temperatures ranged from65.4 to 79.7 degrees F.

Today's Strike Team operation was the first to utilize Argo Amphibious vehicles as means to access poling locations. This method proved more effective in some areas more than other based on river-bed material. The tracks of the equipment would lose traction and begin to spin in extremely shallow and soft areas creating significant turbidity. The team lead questioned the accuracy of results if poling were to occur in areas where sediment had been significantly disturbed and created high levels of turbidity. Joel Davis who was onsite this morning had determined that the area was too disturbed to

	complete poling at the location in question. This area along with several more (4.30S-B-90, 4.30S-B-91, 4.30S-B-97 and 4.30S-B-103) were then offset ~25 north (away from bank) from original locations and into deeper water. The Argos proved to be an effective means of access in areas where the sediment was more firm and in areas where the flow rate was greater. After the team had reached the location, the team would wait momentarily until the river flow washed the turbid water downstream before poling data was collected. While accessing poling locations at the downstream end of Strike area, moderate sheen and few globules were observed by START and MQED personnel that had been created by the stirring of sediment by the Argo tracks. This occurred adjacent to MP 4.5 marker, ~100' north of the south bank.
Health and Safety Issues	Team was unclear on PPE requirements during Argo operation. A number of open-face ATV-style and full-face motor-cross style helmets were provided, however there was not enough for the entire team aboard each of the Argos. All team members however wore either the helmets as described above or hardhats at all times during operation. Poling proved to be difficult as done from the Argos as there is very little solid platform without interference from the roll-cage. Poling was at times completed while standing on Argo tracks, or spread-eagle with one foot each standing on adjacent Argos. Suggestion for safer operation included use of trailer-hitch luggage rack (or similar) to create a standing platform behind the equipment.
Comments	