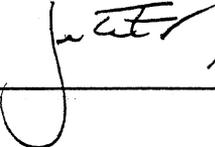


Log Transfer Facility Bark Deposition Monitoring Survey

Summary Report Form	
NPDES Permit Number: AK-004537-3	Name of Permitte: US Forest Service
Location of LTF: Saginaw Bay	Volume Transferred this year (mmbf): 0
Method of Log Transfer: A-Frame	Estimated Area of 100% Coverage > 10cm (acres): 1.5
Date of Survey: 5/22/97	Time of Survey: 0930 - 1100
Date of Completion of Dive Survey Report: 10/3/97	
Name(s) of Person(s) who Performed the Analysis: John McDonell	
Name(s) of Person(s) Conducting Survey: John McDonell, Otto Cornthwaite	
Name and Signature of Person Responsible for Dive Survey:	
	OTTO CORNTHWAITE Sunstar Diving
Name and Signature of Principal Officer:	
 ACTING FOR	GEORGE DOYLE Acting District Ranger

ATTACHMENTS

- Narrative description of analytical methods used to delineate bark deposits.
- Map (to scale) showing location of LTF and transect lines, outer boundary of bark deposit, and area of 100% bark cover.
- Transect Data Form showing specific data collected.

SAGINAW BAY
5/22/97
100% COVERAGE > 10cm = 1.5 Ac.

Log Transfer Facility Bark Deposition Monitoring Survey

NPDES Permit Number: AK-004537-3

Location of LTF: Saginaw Bay

Survey Date: May 22, 1997

Survey Protocol and Analytical Methods:

The log transfer facility (LTF) was surveyed by a SCUBA diver for the extent and degree of lost bark as required by permit stipulation. Otto Cornthwaite of Sunstar Diving was contracted to dive the LTF.

Seven transect lines were established from the center of the bulkhead, radiating from one another by 30°. The transects were at bearings of 320°, 350°, 20°, 50°, 80°, 110°, and 140°. In addition, two transects were established perpendicular to transect #7, originating at 50 and 75 meters along the transect. Marked line was used for the transect, one end was secured to shore at the radial origin and the off-shore end was attached to a deployed anchor. The transect bearing was set with a compass. Measurements of bark deposition depth, and percent of bark coverage was measured by the diver at 5 meter intervals along the transect. Bark depth was measured at each station with a marked stick, the depth of the deposit was recorded to the nearest centimeter. If the bark was visible, but less than 1 centimeter deep, the depth was recorded as "trace". The percent of bark coverage was estimated within a 1' x 1' area in the immediate vicinity of the measuring station. Measurements were made along each transect until bark deposits were no longer visible, or until water depth exceeded 60 feet.

The extent of the area covered by bark deposition was drawn by interpolating between plotted data points on a scaled drawing. The area of bark deposition was estimated with a dot acreage grid.

Diver Observations (Otto Cornthwaite)

Bottom had decomposed bark, 3 tires and some miscellaneous cable. Off-shore reef appears to contain the bark, preventing it from dispersing. The shallow water marine invertebrates consisted of Subertites Fichus (a hermit crab that lives inside a sponge), Campanularia sp. (a plant that looks like thread), several anemones of different varieties, Epizpanthus Scotinus, Metridium Senile, Teslia Crassicornis. The Chiton Mopalia Muscosa. The Gastropoda Natica Clausa (moon snail, with eggs), Fusitriton Oregonensis (Hairy Triton), Coryphella Fusca, Nudibranch. The Bivalvia class included: Mytilus Edulis (Blue Mussel), Hiatella Artica, Saxidomus Giganteus (Butter clam), Pectinaria Granulata Terebellidae, Golfingia Margaritacea (Peanut worm). Also, Barnacles, Hermit Crabs, Telmessus Cheiragonus (Kelp crab) and several varieties of starfish.

SAGINAW BAY LOG TRANSFER FACILITY
 Bark Deposition Monitoring
 May 22, 1997

