

Georgia White-nose Syndrome (WNS) Response Plan

Last Revised: October 18, 2016

White Nose Syndrome (WNS) is a disease that affects bats hibernating in caves (and mines) in the Eastern United States. It was first discovered in New York in 2006 and by the winter of 2013 had spread south to Alabama and west to Oklahoma. It is estimated that 5.5 to 6.5 million bats have died from the disease, including some species of high conservation concern. The disease is characterized by white fungus (*Pseudogymnoascus destructans*) on the wing membranes and noses of affected hibernating bats. For more information on this disease, please visit the US Fish and Wildlife Service webpage at <http://whitenosesyndrome.org/>. This plan is part of a national effort to combat this deadly disease and follows recommendations in the National WNS Plan (<http://whitenosesyndrome.org/national-plan/white-nose-syndrome-national-plan>).

This document applies to the following bat genera in Georgia: *Myotis*, *Perimyotis*, *Eptesicus*, *Corynorhinus*, *Nycticeius*, and *Tadarida*, though so far WNS has not been documented in *Corynorhinus*, *Nycticeius*, and *Tadarida*.

- I. Cooperators. The mission of monitoring, survey, regulation and research cannot be met by a single entity. The response to WNS will require cooperation from state and federal government and the private sector. Cooperators or partners include:
 - a. State Agencies: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR), Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health (DPH)
 - b. Federal: US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), US Forest Service (USFS), Department of Defense (DOD)
 - c. Universities: University of Georgia (UGA), Clayton State University (CSU)
 - d. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs): Southeastern Bat Diversity Network (SBDN), Bat Conservation International (BCI), GA Bat Working Group (GBWG), GA Wildlife Federation (GWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Southeastern Cave Conservancy, Inc. (SCCI), Georgia Speleological Survey (GSS), Georgia grottos, private landowners
- II. Pre-WNS Activities
 - a. Increase Awareness:
 - i. GA DNR will develop a WNS webpage on the GA DNR website with information, links to other sites and a section for reporting unusual die-offs or WNS suspect bats. COMPLETED SEE: (<http://www.georgiawildlife.com/WNS>)
 - ii. GA DNR will develop a protocol for disseminating information to personnel within the agency. COMPLETED

- iii. GA DNR will announce completion of the plan through a press release and social media venues, and attempt to get media coverage. COMPLETED
- iv. GA DNR will create an email list of interested parties to provide the most updated information in a timely manner. COMPLETED
- v. GA DNR will develop presentations and make them available on the website. These will be available to all cooperators for presentations about bats and the disease to grottos, the general public and other interested groups. ONGOING

b. Prevent the Spread of the Disease / Early Detection

- i. All people visiting caves or mines in Georgia should follow the USFWS Disinfection Protocol for Bat Field Research/Monitoring (Appendix A).
- ii. All people working with bats in Georgia should follow the USFWS Disinfection Protocol for Bat Field Research/Monitoring (Appendix A).
- iii. GA DNR and cooperators will develop signs summarizing the WNS issue and decontamination protocols for posting at cave kiosks, cave entrances, etc.
- iv. All scientific research permittees and other personnel who work with bats in GA must evaluate all captured bats using the Reichard Wing Damage Index (WDI) (Appendix B). Any bats scoring a **2 or higher** on the WDI must be reported to GA DNR. Data/material to be collected should include:
 - 1. Photographing wing damage and submitting the photo to GA DNR (include date, location, animal identification number and species)
 - 2. Taking tissue or fluid samples from live animals, if possible, and submitting them to SCWDS and notifying GA DNR.
 - 3. If resources are available, consider using radio telemetry to track the bat.
- v. Unusual bat die-offs should be reported to GA DNR. GA DNR biologists and cooperators will collect bats from abnormal die-offs and submit those bats to SCWDS using forms in Appendix C.
- vi. All wildlife rehabilitators who rehabilitate or transport bats must adhere to the following procedures:
 - 1. Use the USFWS Disinfection Protocol (Appendix A) and isolate all colonial bats. [Draft rehabilitation protocol is available for WNS positive bats]
 - 2. Do not release any WNS positive bats as they may spread the fungus to unaffected healthy bats. Many states now prohibit bat rehabilitation.

3. Identify bats with significant wing damage and use the Reichard Wing Damage Index (WDI) (Appendix B). Document any bats scoring a **2 or higher** on the WDI and report to GA DNR. Data/material to be collected should include:
 - a. Photographing the wing damage and submitting to GA DNR (include date, location, animal identification number and species)
 - b. Taking tissue or fluid samples from live animals, if possible, and submitting to SCWDS and notifying GA DNR.
- vii. GA Dept. of Community Health routinely receives bats from across the state for rabies testing. Staff is requested to conduct WDI on bats if they don't save them for submission to SCWDS. **Bats that are not positive for rabies, but show signs of WNS should be refrigerated or frozen and submitted to SCWDS.** GA Dept. of Community Health will notify GA DNR if any bats w/ visible fungus are received.
- c. Increase Pre-WNS Baseline Bat Population Information
 - i. Acoustic Baseline Surveys
 1. Establish Routes in different parts of the state, with northern GA as a priority. ONGOING
 2. Work with other agencies/landowners/volunteers to coordinate survey efforts. ONGOING
 - ii. Continue netting efforts across the state. Establish/maintain population survey information via DNR bat research coordinator. ONGOING
 - iii. Continue Monitoring known Summer Roost Sites ONGOING
 - iv. No large winter hibernacula are known in Georgia. Gather information from the research and caving community to document any significant sites. If significant hibernacula are confirmed, establish winter monitoring as appropriate. ONGOING, SEVERAL NEW HIBERNACULA HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

III. Management or Regulatory Actions – Pre-WNS

- a. GA DNR recommends that users temporarily reduce caving activities in the state to prevent the spread of White-nose Syndrome (WNS). If you must visit caves, follow the USFS decontamination protocol (Appendix A).
- b. The USFS has issued an emergency order banning public entry or use of caves and mines in the southeast on USFS lands.

- c. GA DNR encourages other landowners to consider suggesting that users temporarily reducing caving activities on their properties and follow USFWS decontamination protocols (Appendix A).
- d. The USFWS Disinfection Protocol for Bat Field Research/Monitoring (Appendix A) and Reichard Wing Damage Index (WDI) (Appendix B) must be used by all bat researchers in order to retain their GA DNR scientific research permit.
- e. GA DNR and cooperators will encourage cavers to respect public and private land cave closure advisories.

IV. Post-WNS

a. Communications Plan

- i. Public reporting of WNS suspect bats can be done through the GA DNR website or SCWDS.
- ii. SCWDS should immediately report any WNS positive bats to GA DNR by telephone (contacts listed in Appendix D).
- iii. GA DNR and other personnel who find WNS suspect bats should immediately report them to appropriate GA DNR contacts (contacts listed in Appendix D) and submit bats to SCWDS (forms in Appendix C).
- iv. In the event that a WNS positive bat is confirmed, GA DNR should immediately be notified and the established call protocol should be enacted (Appendix D). GA DNR public affairs staff will coordinate media outreach.

b. Management or Regulatory Actions – Post-WNS

- i. GA DNR continues to recommend that users temporarily reduce caving activities in the state to prevent the spread of White-nose Syndrome (WNS). If you must visit caves, follow the UFWS decontamination protocol (Appendix A).
- ii. GA DNR will continue to encourage other landowners to consider suggesting that users temporarily suspend caving activities on their properties and follow USFWS decontamination protocols (Appendix A).
- iii. All individuals working with or trapping bats in Georgia must continue to follow the USFWS Disinfection Protocol for Bat Field Research/Monitoring (Appendix A) on all gear. Soft equipment or any equipment that cannot be decontaminated cannot be used at more than one site.
- iv. The caving community is encouraged to abide by all cave closures on public and private lands

c. General Actions - Post-WNS

- i. Evaluate non-related research that involves handling of bats to determine if these efforts are likely to be beneficial or detrimental. Continue acoustic surveys of same route(s) for rough population trends.
 - ii. Cooperate with other states & researchers in gathering samples or monitoring information as requested.
 - iii. Continue monitoring summer roost sites (no cave entry necessary).
 - iv. Evaluate and consider various proposed treatment options as they develop, if necessary
- V. Information in the Georgia WNS Plan will be updated no less than every 6 months to reflect emerging knowledge and information.

APPENDIX A

White-nose Syndrome Decontamination Protocols (April 12, 2016)

(<https://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/topics/decontamination>)

National White-Nose Syndrome Decontamination Protocol - Version 04.12.2016

I. INTRODUCTION

The fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (*Pd* – formerly identified as *Geomyces destructans*) is the cause of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a disease that has resulted in unprecedented mortality of hibernating bats throughout eastern North America. Since first documented in New York in 2006, WNS continues to threaten hibernating populations of bats across the continent, having spread rapidly through the Northeast, mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Southeast states, as well as eastern Canada.

Best available science indicates that *Pd* arrived in North America from a foreign source. Once *Pd* has been detected, either on bats or in the hibernaculum environments, the county of occurrence is considered contaminated indefinitely due to the long-term persistence of the fungus. Because of the devastating effects of WNS in North America, recommendations detailed in this document were developed to minimize the risk of human-assisted transmission. All persons who come into contact with bats, their environments, and/or associated materials for any reason (*e.g.*, research, recreation, etc.) are advised to take precautions to avoid additional, inadvertent transport of *Pd* to uncontaminated bats or habitats.

Observations of live or dead bats (multiple individuals at a single location) should be reported to local USFWS Field Office or State agency wildlife office <http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/partners>. **Do not handle bats unless you are properly trained, vaccinated, and, where necessary, authorized in writing to do so by the appropriate government agency.**

II. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this document is to provide recommendations based on the best available scientific information known to effectively clean and treat (herein referred to as decontaminate, or similar derivation thereof) clothing, footwear, and/or gear (herein collectively referred to as equipment) that may have been exposed to *Pd*. When activities involve contact with bats, their environments, and/or associated materials the following decontamination procedures are designed to reduce the risk of human-assisted transmission of the fungus to other bats and/or habitats.

For the protection of bats and their habitats: 1) comply with all current cave and mine closures, advisories, and regulations on federal, state, tribal, and private lands; 2) follow relevant recommendations found in this document; and 3) **do not transport any equipment into or out of the United States of America (USA)** that has been in contact with bats or their environments.

Local, state, federal, or other management agencies may have additional requirements or clarifications for equipment used on lands under their jurisdictions¹ or work involving public trust resources. Always follow all state and/or federal permit conditions. Contact the respective agency representatives for supplemental documents or additional information.

III. PRODUCT USE:

Ensuring the safety of individuals using any of the applications and/or products identified in this document must be the first priority. Safety data sheets (SDS) for chemicals and user's manuals for equipment developed by product manufacturers provide critical information on the physical properties, reactivity, potential health hazards, storage, disposal, and appropriate first aid procedures for handling, application, and disposing of each product in a safe manner. Familiarization with the SDS for chemical products, and manufacturer's product care and use standards, will help to ensure appropriate use of these materials and safeguard human health. Read

product labels in advance of intended field use. Ensure availability of adequate emergency eye-wash supplies or facilities at intended site of use. Always store cleaning products out of the reach of children or pets.

It is a violation of federal law to use, store, or dispose of a regulated product in any manner not prescribed on the approved product label and associated SDS. Products, or their contaminated rinse water, must be managed and disposed of in accordance with local environmental requirements and, where applicable, product label, to avoid contamination of groundwater, drinking water, or non-municipal water features such as streams, rivers, lakes, or other bodies of water. Follow all local, state and federal laws. Requirements for product disposal may vary by state. Note: Quaternary ammonium wastewaters should not be drained through septic systems because of the potential for system upset and subsequent leakage into groundwater.

IV. TRIP PLANNING/ORGANIZATION:

1.) Identify the appropriate WNS Management Area (Figure 1) in which the equipment has been used and will be used in the future. Users of new or site-dedicated equipment (that has been and will be used in only one site) may skip to #3.

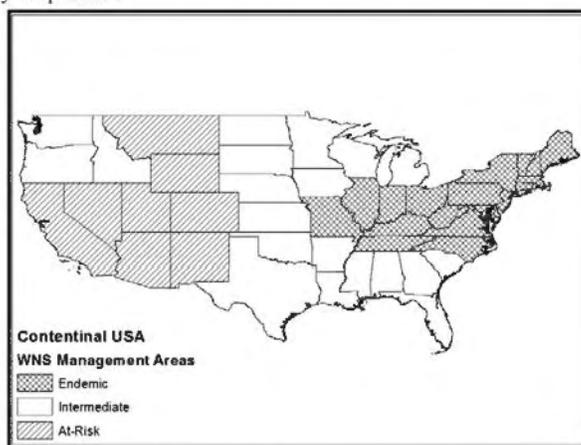


Figure 1. WNS Management Areas by state.

“Site” is loosely defined in this document as the location of a discrete bat roost (cave, barn, talus slope, etc.) or as a specific field location for mist netting or other trapping. Since conditions vary considerably, delineating sites will be at the discretion of the appropriate local regulatory or land management agency.

2.) Once the appropriate Management Areas have been determined using Figure 1, use Figure 2 to determine appropriate uses for A. Subterranean Equipment or B. Terrestrial Equipment. **“Subterranean equipment” includes any equipment that has ever been exposed to a cave/mine environment. “Terrestrial equipment” includes any equipment that has not previously been exposed to a cave/mine environment.** Regardless of the equipment designation, equipment should only be reused at similarly classified or progressively more contaminated locations². In addition, given uncertainties in the distribution of *Pd* in the Pacific Northwest (i.e., ID, OR, & WA), subterranean and terrestrial equipment should not be transferred between the PNW and eastern USA (endemic/intermediate).

3.) Contact local state/federal regulatory or land management agencies for additional requirements, exemptions, or addendums on lands under its jurisdiction that supplement guidance provided in Figure 2A and 2B.

4.) Choose equipment that can be most effectively decontaminated [*e.g.*, rubber or synthetic rather than leather boots], otherwise commit use of equipment to a specific location (herein referred to as equipment dedication). Equipment should always be inspected for defects prior to use. Replace all defective or degraded equipment with new equipment. Brand new equipment can be used at any location where access is permitted, as long as it has not been stored or come in contact with contaminated equipment.

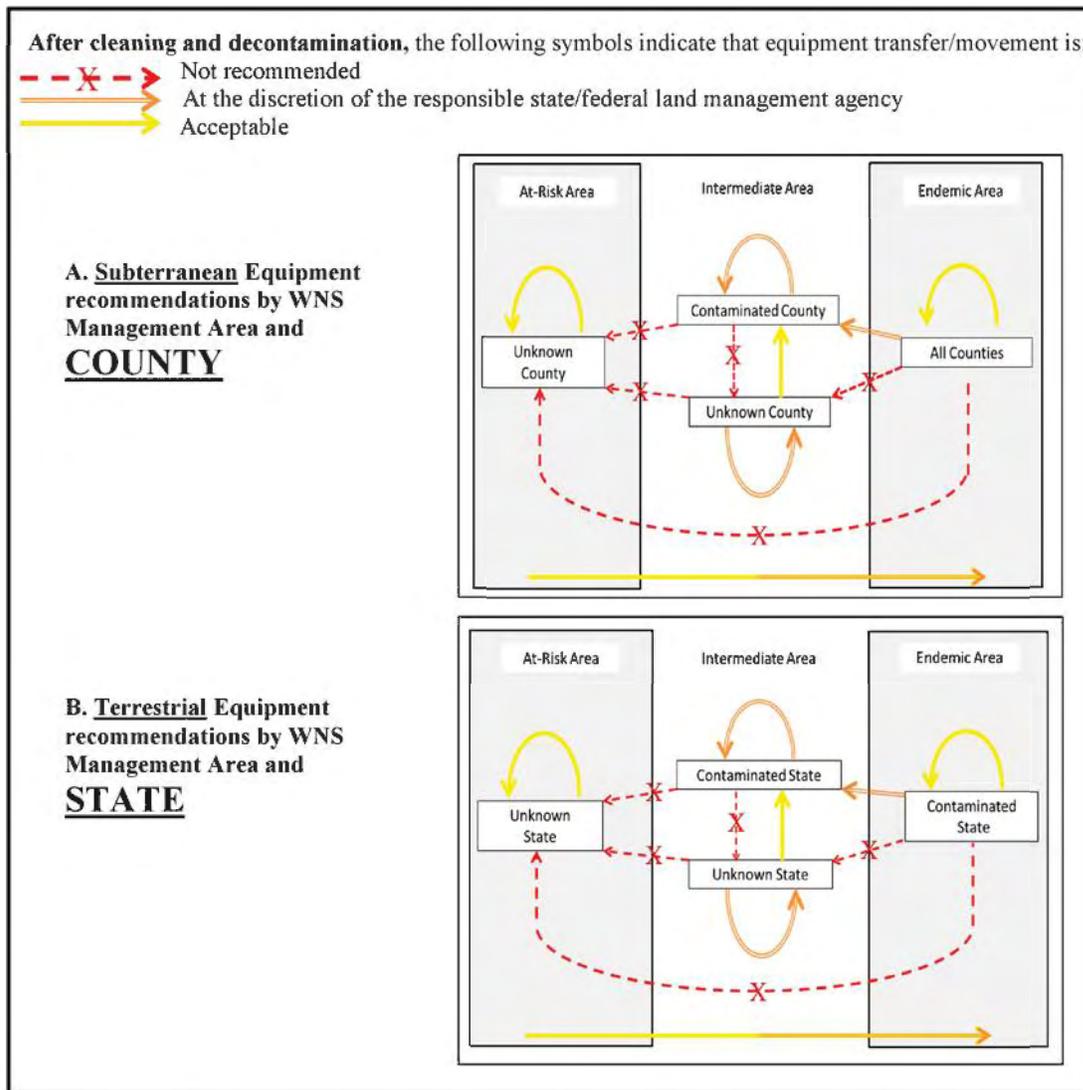


Figure 2. Movement recommendations for decontaminated (A) Subterranean and (B) Terrestrial equipment.

5.) Prepare a strategy (*i.e.*, Outline how/where all equipment and waste materials will be contained, stored, treated and/or discarded after returning to the vehicle/base area) that allows daily decontamination of equipment and, where applicable, between individual sites visited on the same day, **unless** otherwise directed by local state/federal or land management agency instructions. Confirmed *Pd* contaminated sites or those with a high index of suspicion for contamination should be visited **only after** those sites of unknown *Pd*/WNS status² have been visited, to further reduce the risk of inadvertent transmission.

V. PROCEDURES FOR DECONTAMINATION:

1.) On site:

a.) Thoroughly remove sediment/dirt from equipment immediately upon exiting from the site.

b.) Contain all exposed and potentially contaminated equipment in sealed bags/containers for treatment away from the location. Decontaminate the outside hard, non-porous surfaces of containers and bags prior to moving them to a secondary location (e.g., vehicles, labs, or storage). Store all exposed and decontaminated equipment separately from unexposed equipment.

c.) Clean hands, forearms, and exposed skin using hand/body soaps/shampoos and, when feasible, change into clean clothing and footwear prior to entering a vehicle.

2.) Off site:

a.) *REMOVE* dirt and debris from the outside of vehicles (especially wheels/undercarriage) prior to additional site visits, especially when traversing WNS Management areas or scenarios categorized as “Not Recommended” (Figure 2).

b.) *CLEAN* submersible and non-submersible equipment according to manufacturer’s specifications. Sediments and debris significantly reduce the effectiveness of treatments. Laboratory trials^{3&4} demonstrate that the use of conventional cleansers like Woolite® detergent or Dawn® dish soap aided in the removal of sediments and debris prior to treatment, contributing to the effectiveness of decontamination.

c.) *TREAT* submersible or non-submersible equipment only in a safe manner according to the equipment and product labels using the most appropriate application or product listed in Table 1. For equipment that cannot safely be treated in accordance with both the manufacturer’s recommendations and product labeled instructions, dedicate to individual sites as determined appropriate in Section IV.

i. Submersible Equipment (i.e., equipment that can safely withstand submersion in water or other specified product for the recommended amount of time without compromising the integrity of the item):

Treatment of submersible equipment must be done in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations for your equipment. The preferred treatment for all submersible equipment is submersion in hot water that maintains a temperature of at least 55°C (131°F) for a minimum of 20 minutes. Ensure that all equipment surfaces remain in direct contact (i.e., avoid all trapped air) with the hot water treatment for the duration of the treatment period. Consider that although many commercial and home washing machines with sanitize (or allergen) cycles may be capable of submerging gear in the recommended hot water application for the required time, it is incumbent on the user to be sure that machines to be used attain and sustain the needed temperatures throughout the process. If heat may compromise the safety and/or integrity of the otherwise submersible equipment, consider equipment dedication or other products listed in Table 1. When considering other products found in Table 1, recognize that the applicability and effect of such products on the safety and integrity of equipment remains untested. Be aware the use of preferred applications and products in Table 1 should be done with extreme caution and proper personal protective gear due to the risk of personal injury.

ii. Non-submersible Equipment (i.e., equipment that may be damaged by liquid submersion):

Treat all non-submersible equipment using the most appropriate application or product in Table 1 that complies with the equipment manufacturer’s recommendations and product label instructions, where applicable. The listed applications or products may not be appropriate or safe for non-submersible equipment. Dedication of equipment should always be considered the preferred application in these circumstances.

d.) *RINSE* equipment, as appropriate, thoroughly in clean water, particularly items that may contact humans, bats, or sensitive environments. Allow all equipment to completely dry prior to the next use.

e.) DECONTAMINATE the equipment bins, sinks, countertops and other laboratory, office, or home areas with the most appropriate applications or products in Table 1.

Table 1. Applications and products with demonstrated efficacy against Pd^{3, 4, 5, 6, & 7}. Remember to consult equipment labels, registered product labels, and the appropriate SDS for regulations on safe and acceptable use.

	Tested Applications & Products ^{3, 4, 5, 6, & 7}	Federal Reg No.:	Laboratory Results
Preferred Applications	Equipment Dedication	N/A	Clean according to manufacturer standards and dedicated to a site
	Submersion in Hot Water ^{4, 6, & 7}	N/A	Laboratory effectiveness demonstrated upon submersion in water with sustained temperature $\geq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ (131°F) for 20 minutes.
Other Products	Ethanol (60% or greater) ^{4, 6, & 7}	CAS - 64-17-5	Laboratory effectiveness demonstrated upon exposure in solution for at least 1 minute.
	Isopropanol (60% or greater) ^{4, 6, & 7}	CAS - 67-63-0	
	Isopropyl Alcohol Wipes (70%) ^{4, 6, & 7}	CAS - 67-63-0	Laboratory effectiveness demonstrated immediately following contact and associated drying time.
	Hydrogen Peroxide Wipes (3%) ^{4, 6, & 7}	CAS - 7722-84-1	
	Accel ^{®4, 5, 6, & 7}	EPA - 74559-4	Laboratory effectiveness demonstrated when used in accordance with product label.
	Clorox [®] Bleach ^{3, 4, 5, 6, & 7}	EPA - 5813-100	
	Clorox [®] Wipes ^{4, 5, 6, & 7}	EPA - 5813-79	
	Clorox [®] Clean-Up Cleaner + Bleach ^{4, 5, 6, & 7}	EPA - 5813-21	
	Hibiclens ^{®4, 5, 6, & 7}	NDA - 017768	
Lysol [®] IC Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner ^{3, 4, 5, 6, & 7}	EPA - 47371-129		

Other effective treatments with similar water based applications or chemical formulas (e.g., a minimum of 0.3% quaternary ammonium compound) may exist but remain untested at this time. Find more information on the EPA or FDA registered product labels by accessing the individual hyperlink or searching EPA or FDA Registration Numbers at: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=PPLS:1> or <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/index.cfm>.

Products with USEPA registration numbers mitigate persistence of living organisms on surfaces and are regulated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 USC 136, et seq.). FIFRA provides for federal regulation of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. Within FIFRA, pesticides are defined as any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. FIFRA further defines pests as any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or other micro-organism (except viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms on or in living man or other living animals) which the Administrator declares to be a pest under section 25(c)(1). Find more information on FIFRA at: <http://www.epa.gov/oecaagct/lfra.html>.

VI. EQUIPMENT AND ACTIVITY SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is the responsibility of the users of this protocol to read and follow the product label and SDS. The product label is the law!

A. Clothing & Footwear:

IMPORTANT: All clothing (*i.e.*, inner and outer layers) and footwear should be decontaminated after every site visit using the most appropriate Application/Product in Table 1 or otherwise cleaned and dedicated for use at individual sites or areas as determined appropriate in Section IV.

Use of a disposable suit (*e.g.*, Tyvek[®] or ProShield[®]) or site-dedicated, reusable suit (*i.e.*, coveralls) is an appropriate strategy to minimize sediment/soil accumulation on clothing during a cave/mine or bat research activity. As stated earlier, all clothing layers should still be decontaminated or otherwise cleaned and dedicated after every use.

Disposable items, regardless of condition, should not be reused. Contain all used equipment in plastic bags upon final exit from a site, separating disposable materials from reusable equipment. Seal and store plastic bags in plastic containers until trash can be properly discarded, and/or exposed reusable equipment can be properly decontaminated off site.

B. Cave/Mine and other Subterranean Equipment:

Dedicate, as necessary, or decontaminate all cave/mine equipment (*e.g.*, backpacks, helmets, harness, lights, ropes, etc.) using the most appropriate guidance in Section V. Most types of equipment, including but not limited to, technical and safety equipment, have not undergone testing for safety and integrity after decontamination. Therefore carefully review and adhere to the manufacturer's care and use standards to maintain equipment functionality and safety protective features. If the application/product options in Table 1 are not approved by the manufacturer's care and use standards for the respective type of equipment, clean and inspect equipment according to manufacturer's specification and dedicate to similarly classified caves/mines/bat roosts and only reuse in progressively more contaminated caves/mines/bat roosts.

C. Scientific Equipment:

Always consider the use of disposable scientific equipment and materials between individual bats. All disposable scientific equipment (*e.g.*, work surfaces, bags/containers/envelopes, exam gloves, etc.) should only be used on one bat, then discarded after use. Re-useable equipment (*e.g.*, cotton bags, plastic containers, etc.) must be decontaminated between individual bats using the most appropriate application or product in Table 1. In all cases, use breathable bags (*e.g.*, paper, cotton, mesh, etc.).

At the completion of daily activities and when allowable by equipment and product labels, equipment may be autoclaved before reuse; otherwise use the guidance in Section V to determine the relevant procedure for decontamination of all work surface area(s) and equipment (*e.g.*, light boxes, banding pliers, holding bags, rulers, calipers, scale, scissors, wing biopsy punches, weighing containers, etc.).

D. Mist-Nets:

Contamination of trapping equipment is possible year-round when used at *Pd* contaminated hibernacula (NWHC, unpublished data). Dedicate, as necessary, or decontaminate all netting equipment (*e.g.*, netting, tie ropes, poles, stakes, etc.) using the most appropriate guidance in Section V for the particular equipment. All nets that are contacted by one or more bats must be decontaminated after each night of use according to the submersion in hot water application (Table 1). All nets should be completely dry prior to the next use.

E. Harp Traps:

Contamination of trapping equipment is possible year-round when used at *Pd* contaminated hibernacula (NWHC, unpublished data). Dedicate, as necessary, or decontaminate all trapping equipment (*e.g.*, lines, National White-Nose Syndrome Decontamination Protocol v 04.12.2016

frame, feet, bags, etc.) using the most appropriate guidance in Section V for the particular equipment. All trapping equipment that comes in contact with one or more bats OR enters a cave/mine/bat roost must be decontaminated after each night of use according to the most appropriate application or product (Table 1). Explore the use of disposable trap bags or liners to reduce transmission risks throughout each trapping effort. Disposable trap bags should be discarded at the end of each night.

F. Acoustic Monitor, Camera, and Related Electronic Equipment:

Dedicate, as necessary, or decontaminate all acoustic monitoring, camera, and related electronic equipment (e.g., detector, camera, tablets, cell phones, laptops, carrying case, lenses, microphone(s), mounting devices, cables, etc.) using the most appropriate guidance in Section V for the particular equipment. The material composition of this equipment requires careful review and adherence to the manufacturer's care and use standards to maintain their functionality and protective features. If application/product options in Table 1 are not approved by the manufacturer's care and use standards for the respective type of equipment, clean equipment accordingly and dedicate to similarly classified caves/mines/bat roosts or only reuse in progressively more contaminated caves/mines/bat roost. Electronic devices used as terrestrial equipment, independent of bat handling work, pose a limited risk of transmission (i.e., driving transects or fixed point detector surveys not associated with a cave/mine/bat roost entrance).

Equipment used in a cave/mine/bat roost may be placed in a sealed plastic casing, plastic bag, or plastic wrap to reduce the potential for contact/exposure with contaminated environments. Prior to opening or removing any plastic protective wrap, first clean, then remove, and discard all protective wrap. This technique has not been tested and could result in damage to, or the improper operation of, equipment.

These recommendations are the product of the multi-agency WNS Decontamination Team, a sub-group of the Disease Management Working Group established by the National WNS Plan (A National Plan for Assisting States, Federal Agencies, and Tribes in Managing White-Nose Syndrome in Bats, finalized May 2011). On 15 March 2012 a national decontamination protocol was approved and adopted by the WNS Executive Committee, a body consisting of representatives from Federal, State, and Tribal agencies which oversees the implementation of the National WNS Plan. The protocol will be updated as necessary to include the most current information and guidance available.

1 To find published addenda and/or supplemental information, visit <http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/topics/decontamination>.

2 Visit <http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/resources/map> for the most updated information on the status of county and state. County and state level determination is made after a laboratory examination and subsequent classification of bats according to the current WNS case definitions. Definitions for the classification can be found at http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/disease_information/white-nose_syndrome/Case%20Definitions%20for%20WNS.pdf. Contaminated determination includes both confirmed and suspect WNS classifications.

3 Information from : V. Shelley, S. Kaiser, E. Shelley, T. Williams, M. Kramer, K. Haman, K. Keel, and H.A. Barton – Evaluation of strategies for the decontamination of equipment for *Geomyces destructans*, the causative agent of White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) *Journal of Cave and Karst Studies*, v. 75, no. 1, p. 1–10. DOI: 10.4311/2011LSC0249

4 Efficacy of these agents and treatments are subject to ongoing investigation by the Northern Research Station. USDA Forest Service Cooperative Agreement 13-1A-11242310-036 (U.S. National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service) & 161A11242316017 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service). Information contained in this protocol from work associated with either agreement will continue to be revised, as necessary, pending results of these investigations.

5 The use of trade, firm, or corporation names in this protocol is for the information and convenience of the reader. Such use does not constitute an official endorsement or approval by state and/or federal agencies of any product or service to the exclusion of others identified in the protocol that may also be suitable for the specified use.

6 Product guidelines should be consulted for compatibility of use with one another before using any decontamination product. Also, detergents and quaternary ammonium compounds (i.e., Lysol® IC Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner) should not be mixed directly with bleach as this will inactivate the bleach and in some cases produce a toxic chlorine gas. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

7 Final determination of suitability for any decontaminant is the sole responsibility of the user. All users should read and follow all labeled instructions for the products/applications and/or understand associated risks prior to their use. Treatments and the corresponding procedures may cause irreversible harm, injury, or death to humans, bats, equipment or the environment when used improperly. Always use personal protective equipment in well-ventilated spaces to reduce exposure to these products or applications.

APPENDIX B

Wing-Damage Index Used for Characterizing Wing Condition of Bats Affected by White-nose Syndrome

http://www.fws.gov/northeast/PDF/Reichard_Scarring%20index%20bat%20wings.pdf

**Wing-Damage Index Used for Characterizing
Wing Condition of Bats Affected by White-nose Syndrome**

**Jonathan D. Reichard
Center for Ecology and Conservation Biology
Department of Biology
Boston University
Boston, MA 02215**

White-nose Syndrome (WNS) is characterized by the growth of one or more species of fungus on the rostrum, ears, and flight membranes of hibernating bats. During the warm months of the year, damage to these membranes may be manifested by the appearance of necrotic tissue, tears, and scars in these membranes. To assess the occurrence and severity of damage to flight membranes, researchers authorized to handle bats should inspect the membranes of both wings and the uropatagium for each bat handled. Each bat is assigned a single score based on the collective condition of these membranes as described below. Affected membrane areas are estimated as the percent of the total membrane area (including both wings and the uropatagium). Translumination of membranes helps to reveal damage that is not otherwise visible. Damage also has been observed on the forearms of some bats and has been included in these scoring criteria. A general diagram of bat anatomy is included in Appendix A for reference.

The damage to membranes and the forearms are scored 0 (none) to 3 (high) according to the criteria listed below and digital photographs are taken to document any damage. Each photograph should include a **reference scale** and the **bat ID number** (specimen number if collected dead or band or ID number if alive and released). Place the **animal on its back on a flat surface with wings and leg extended**. Record images of both wings and the uropatagium either simultaneously or individually. This is best accomplished if one person grasps the tips of the wings and spreads them fully, while a second person extends the bat's legs and uropatagium with one hand and takes the photo with the other. Alternatively, each wing and the uropatagium can be photographed separately, making sure that each photo includes the reference scale and ID number. You may need to experiment with camera settings to achieve quality images; we have had success recording images of flight membranes using a Canon PowerShot A95 (5 MP) digital camera against a white background using the Macro setting, a low intensity, built-in flash, F7.0, shutter speed = 1/800. These settings highlight some of the pspotching and all of the necrosis and holes described below. If possible, translumination may highlight more scarring, but this may be difficult in the field. For translumination, we have used a modified Plano Stowaway tackle box insert (translucent white plastic box) with an LED headlamp inside (see Appendix B). If digital images cannot be recorded, sketches of damaged wings will be helpful.

Scoring Criteria:

Each bat is assigned the score for which it exhibits one or a combination of the characteristics designated to that score. Some minor physical damage may be normal. See notes on physical damage not associated with necrosis at the end of this document.

Score = 0 *No damage.* Fewer than 5 small scar spots are present on the membranes. The membranes are fully intact and pigmentation is normal.



Score = 1 *Light damage.* Less than 50% of flight membrane is depigmented (splotching), which is often visible only with translumination. The membranes are entirely intact. Some discoloration or flaking is visible on forearms. Such flaking on the forearm may exist even if the patagium appears unaffected.



Note: no splotching visible with only front lighting.



Translumination reveals the splotchy flight membrane.



Forearms may have flaking skin or discolored areas.



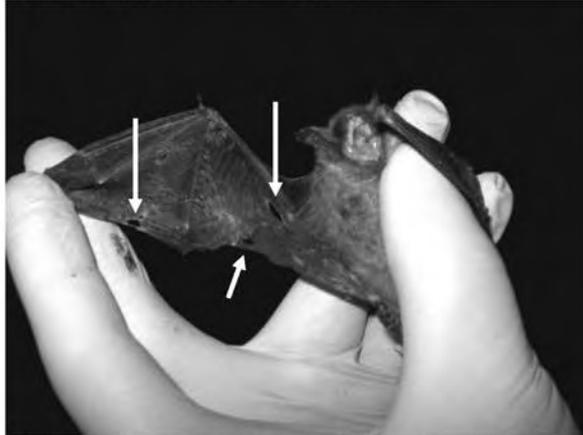
Score = 2 *Moderate damage.* Greater than 50% of wing membrane covered with scar tissue (splotching). Scarring is visible without translumination. Membrane exhibits some necrotic tissue and possibly few small holes (<0.5 cm diameter). Forearm skin may be flaking and discolored along the majority of the forearm, but this condition alone *does not* earn this score level.



Small holes are surrounded by discolored tissue. Necrotic tissue is sometimes associated with less severe splotching.



Score = 3 *Heavy damage.* Deteriorated wing membrane and necrotic tissue. Isolated holes ≥ 0.5 cm are present in membranes. Necrotic or **receding plagiopatagium** and/or chiropatagium are evident. This score is characterized by notable loss of membrane area and abundant necrosis.



Flight membranes show damage similar to level 2 damage with additional loss of flight membrane area due to holes and/or receding edges of the wings.





Plagiopatagium loss may be severe.

Physical Damage

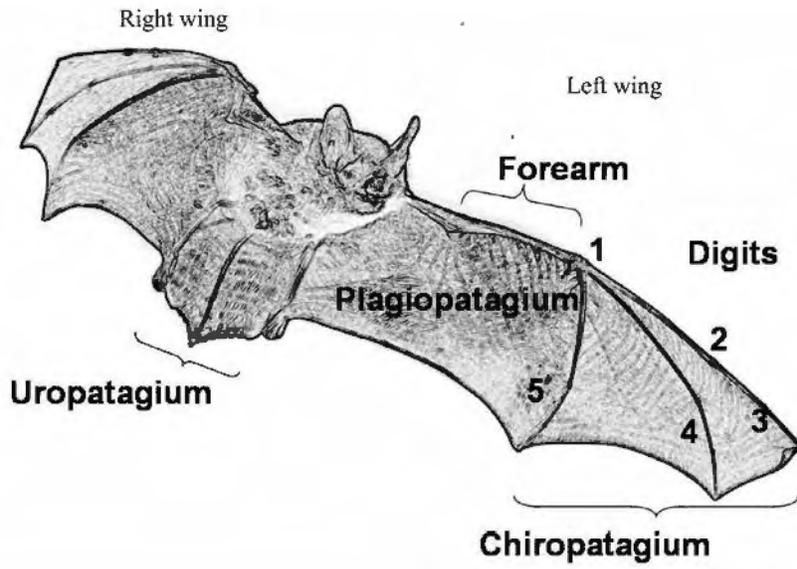
We have encountered bats that have obvious physical damage to wings, but no associated splotching or necrotic tissue. These conditions are important to document as well. We suggest these be recorded in concordance with the above scores followed by a postscript "P" for "physical damage." For example, an animal which has no noticeable splotching or flaking, but does have a tear in the wing membrane would be scored "0-P." An animal that has moderate splotching and a tear or puncture would be scored "2-P." Along with these scores, a description of the physical damage should be included on the data sheet.



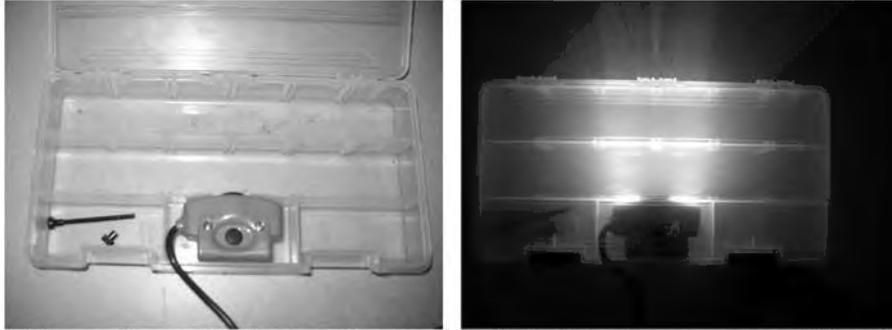
Example: **Score = 1-P** due to light splotching (not shown in photo) and a physical tear in the membrane. **Description:** Right plagiopatagium appears to have torn from trailing edge of the membrane to about 1

cm proximal to the elbow.

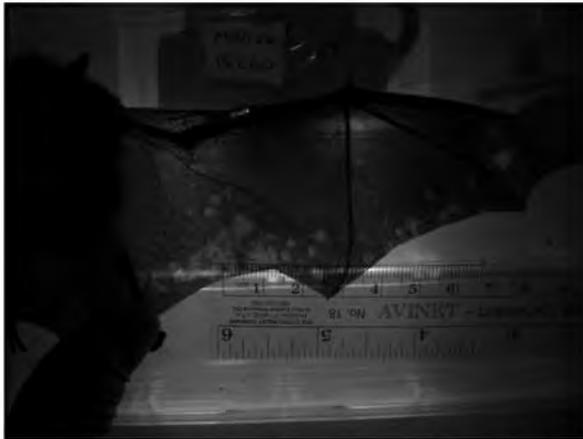
Appendix A: Reference for flight membranes and digits of bats. Image adapted from J. S. Altenbach's photograph of *Myotis thysanodes*.



Appendix B: We are working with an inexpensive light box in the field. The following model is an early effort to create an inexpensive, transportable light box for transluminating wings. The Plano Stowaway tacklebox insert (~\$3.00) is a good size and the headlamp in this model may be replaced with small LED keychain lights (~\$3.00 each).



The 23 cm x 12 cm tackle box insert is cut to fit the light of a headlamp, creating a diffuse light source.



In this model, images are a bit underexposed, but splotching is highlighted nicely. Brighter lights or more LEDs may solve this problem and a tripod would allow for slower shutter speed. This image was taken using F2.8, shutter speed = 1/30.

APPENDIX C

Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS) WNS Surveillance Form

http://vet.uga.edu/population_health_files/WNS-surveillance-submission-form2014.pdf

White-Nose Syndrome Submission Form

State ID Number _____ **SCWDS ID Number** _____
(Enter reference numbers assigned by the submitting agency here. Optional) (Leave blank. For use by SCWDS personnel)

Date Collected: ____/____/____ Date Shipped for testing: ____/____/____
(Ship for next day delivery – receipt of packages is not available at SCWDS on weekends)

Person completing this form:

Name: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Agency: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Date of initial report: ____/____/____ Date bat(s) were discovered: ____/____/____

Name of initial observer: _____ Phone: _____

Number of sick or dead bats seen: _____ Total number of bats present in cave: _____

Species of bats submitted (number): _____
(If multiple species are present please provide a label on the bats with their appropriate species)

Brief History: _____

Location of bat(s):

Name of the cave: _____ UTM Coordinates: _____

Address (if available): _____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip code: _____

Bats should not be submitted if decomposed (**only ship freshly dead bats**). Approximately 10 animals from each site should be sufficient for evaluation. They should be in a water-tight bag with the species written on the bag. They should be placed in a second water-tight bag and shipped overnight on sufficient ice packs to keep them cold for the duration of shipping. Use plastic coolers or Styrofoam coolers designed for shipping. Ship samples overnight so that they arrive on a week day. Prior to shipping, please notify **Heather Fenton by e-mail at hfenton@uga.edu**.

Bats should be sent to:

Dr. Heather Fenton
589 D.W. Brooks Drive
SCWDS - College of Vet Med - UGA
Athens, Georgia 30602-4393
706-542-1741

APPENDIX D

External Call List – To be distributed in the public WNS Response Plan

WNS Response External Contact List

GA DNR

Main Contact:

Trina Morris - cell: 678-836-5769, office: 706-557-3220, katrina.morris@dnr.ga.gov

Media Contact:

Rick Lavender - cell: 404-717-0913, office: 706-557-3327, rick.lavender@dnr.ga.gov

USFS Contact:

Dennis Krusac - cell: 404-660-4377, office: 404-347-4338, dkrusac@fs.fed.us

USFWS Contact:

Pete Pattavina - office: 706-613-9493 x 236, pete_pattavina@fws.gov

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

USFWS WNS Page: <http://whitenosesyndrome.org/>

GA WNS Page: <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/WNS>

USGS Fort Collins Science Center WNS Page: <http://www.fort.usgs.gov/WNS/>

Bat Conservation and Management WNS Page: <http://www.batmanagement.com/wns/wns.html>