

WORK AND SAFETY PLAN

Cooperative STS Spongy Moth Project
For Indiana – 2026

This Work and Safety Plan covers the spongy moth Slow The Spread (STS) and Eradication cooperative treatment project, which is represented by an Environmental Assessment document, Decision Notice & Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) document, Economic Analysis, and Analysis of Moth Populations for each project. **Yellow** highlighted Text is Contractor responsibility. **Green** highlighted text is DNR responsibility. **Light blue** highlighted text is mutual responsibility.

1.0 Personnel / Organization

- This project is conducted by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology and the Division of Forestry) with cooperation from the USDA, Forest Service.
- STATE ENTOMOLOGIST - Overall responsibility for the project under Indiana law with authority to initiate and stop the project at any time.
- STATE FORESTER Provides cooperation with the State Entomologist and USDA Forest Service to conduct the project.
- OPERATIONS BASE COORDINATOR (mating disruption) - Coordinates activities of treatment site observers; maintains radio contact with contractor and treatment site observers; approves start of application to the treatment site and release of the pilot to go to the next treatment site and records all activities of the treatment site.
- CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER - Receives and responds to phone calls from the 800 number; maintains conference call to treatment site observers, treatment site coordinators and lead site observer; monitors weather radars; maintains call list of people requesting notification for health reasons; coordinates with Division of Communications for press releases; and prepares and reviews the environmental assessment.
- CONTRACTOR - Responsible for knowing and meeting all state and federal regulations regarding treatment material use and aerial application; comply with specifications of the contract; provide a safety plan for spills and safety equipment for their employees; provide security for aircraft and treatment materials, and to conduct pre application safety meeting and fly over of the site.
- FOREST HEALTH SPECIALIST (PROGRAM SUPERVISOR) - Provides supervision of the project; prepares and reviews the environmental assessment; assists with public meetings; prepares and assists with treatment and contract; assists with biological evaluation; and administers and enforces work and safety plan.

- CONTRACT AND MAPPING OFFICER – Provides GIS support for the project; creates maps of the treatments sites; coordinates submittal of project contract (Btk); assists Program Supervisor with contract reviews and updates; assists Central Communications Officer with press releases.
- SAFETY OFFICER – The Program Supervisor serves as the primary Safety Officer. The Central Communications Officer and Contract & Mapping Officer assist in the review of safety procedures.
- LOAD SITE OBSERVER - Observes and records mixing and loading of treatment material; performs check of treatment equipment on aircraft for compliance with contract specifications; records amount of treatment material loaded and remaining after application; views digital application files for accuracy of application & advise applicator of any errors or problems; records other data on aircraft and pilot conducting each application; and coordinates project communications among treatment site observers, treatment site coordinators and other staff involved in the treatment. Also serves as Treatment Site Coordinator when project is considered small, and duties can be combined.
- TREATMENT SITE COORDINATOR - Conducts activities of treatment site observer; coordinates activities of treatment site observers; maintains radio contact with contractor and observers; approves start of application to the treatment site and release of the pilot to go to the next treatment site and records all activities of the treatment site. Serves as Load Site Observer when a project is considered small, and duties can be combined.
- TREATMENT SITE OBSERVER - Monitors aerial application of treatment material from the ground; observes aircraft for proper operation of treatment equipment; documents and reports defective nozzle operation; sets and retrieves spray deposit cards(if used) or monitors vehicles and other objects for spray deposition; records weather information (temperature, humidity and wind speed) and foliage expansion; records start and completion time of application; maintains radio contact with applicator; and communicates to people within treatment site.
- NURSERY INSPECTORS AND COMPLIANCE OFFICERS - Provides supervision of the project in conjunction with the Forest Health Specialist; conducts and assists with public meetings and public notification; conducts biological evaluation of sites; gathers site information for environmental assessment; assists in defining treatment boundaries; conducts pretreatment assessments for boundaries and aerial safety concerns; assists with work and safety plan; conducts treatments serving as treatment site observer and/or treatment site coordinator; monitors treatment progress; answers phone calls and monitors weather radar.

The State Entomologist is responsible for administering the treatment project and this work and safety plan. The use of 'state agent' in this plan refers to the personnel listed above.

2.0 Treatment areas

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology (DEPP) and Division of Forestry (DoF), proposes a cooperative project with the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, State & Private Forestry (USFS S&PF) to treat the spongy moth populations within the Slow-the-Spread (STS) action area. The proposed treatments are described in Table 1, Table 2, and Appendix B. A total of 650 acres using mating disruption is proposed for this project.

2.1. Description of the proposed treatment sites

The two proposed treatment sites in one county in the STS Action Area are determined based on the trapping surveys, STS analysis, egg mass surveys and available habitat (See Analysis of Moth Populations).

Each proposed treatment site was described based on the number of acres, % of tree canopy within the site, previous treatments, the presence of schools, land use, presence of water sources, potential aerial safety hazards, presence of egg masses, tree composition and other areas of potential concern.

See Table 2 and the additional information below for site descriptions.

Table 1: Proposed cooperative 2026 spongy moth treatments in Indiana. A total of 650 acres is proposed for mating disruption (MD) treatment. MD treatments are applied once at a rate of 6g per acre. All proposed treatment sites have the goal of eliminating or decreasing reproducing spongy moth populations.

County	Site Name	Proposed Treatment	Application Rate/acre	Applications	Acres
Huntington	Mt Etna MD26	Mating disruption	6 g ²	1	120
Huntington	Roush FWA MD26	Mating disruption	6 g ²	1	530
			Total MD		650

² grams of disparlure (spongy moth mating pheromone)

Table 2: Descriptions of the 2026 proposed spongy moth treatment sites. Maps of proposed treatment sites are in Appendix B.

County	Site Name	Acres	Approx % tree canopy	Previous treatment	Land usage*	Water sources	Aerial hazards	Egg masses found
Huntington	Mt Etna MD26	120	75	No	N, A, R, B	Yes	No	No

Huntington	Roush FWA MD26	530	77	No	N, A, R, B	Yes	Yes	No
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*N = Natural, A = Agricultural, R = Residential, B = Business, School = S

HUNTINGTON COUNTY

Mount Etna MD26

- The site contains 120 acres.
- Tree species composition is oak, maple, hickory, walnut and cherry.
- No egg masses have been found on the site.
- The site contains woodlots, agricultural fields, residences and a portion of Salamonie Lake state property.
- Salamonie Lake Wildlife Management Area 4 is within the site.

Hazards

- There is one eagle nest on the north outside the boundary of the site.

Area Churches, Schools, Event Locations

- There are no known churches or schools within the site.

Other areas of concern

- The town of Mount Etna is ¾ mile west of the site.
- There is a small ditch/creek that runs through the site.

Roush FWA MD26

- The site contains 530 acres.
- Tree species composition is oak, maple, hickory, cherry, pine and walnut.
- No egg masses have been found on the site.
- The site is primarily part of the J.E. Roush Lake Fish and Wildlife area. The site is surrounded by private woodlots, agricultural fields and residences.
- Roush Lake Fish and Wildlife Management Areas 21 and 22 are located on this site.

Hazards

- There is one cell tower that is near the bottom southwest portion of the site.

- There are four eagle nests north outside of the treatment boundary.

Area Churches, Schools, Event Locations

- There are no known churches or schools within the site.
- Public hunting and fishing occur on the site.
- There is a small boat ramp near the northwest side of the site.

Other areas of concern

- There are some small ponds within the site.
- The Wabash River is just north of the site (<1/4 mile).
- There is a public shooting range two miles to the west of the site.
- There is a small ditch/creek on the south side of the block that runs into the site.

2.2 Mitigations

The Cooperative Spongy Moth Project will implement the following safeguards and mitigations:

- News releases of planned treatments and dates will be given to local news media.
- Implementation of a Work and Safety Plan.
- Prior to treatments, local safety authority will be notified by direct contact or phone calls.
- Prior to treatments, IDNR staff will communicate with private helipads and airports when application aircraft will be flying over the treatment sites.
- Prior to treatments, IDNR staff will communicate to and consult with aerial applicator regarding any aerial hazards (cell towers, etc.) and environmental concerns (T&E species locations, water, etc.) in and outside each treatment site to avoid.
- Employees of state and federal agencies monitoring the treatment will receive training on treatment methods to be able to answer questions from the public.
- Aircraft will be calibrated for accurate application of treatment material.
- Applications of mating disruption will be timed based on adult emergence of male moths to disrupt pheromone detection of female moths.
- Weather will be monitored during treatment to ensure effective deposition of the treatment material.
- The wind speeds during the application will be monitored by IDNR personnel and the aerial applicator will maintain the application within the boundaries of the proposed treatment sites.
- Treatment will be avoided or stopped if winds are above the guidelines stated in the Work and Safety Plan.
- Treatments will be stopped if drones are identified in a treatment site until the flight area is clear.

2.2. Monitoring

During the treatments, ground observers and/or aerial observers will monitor the application for accuracy within the site boundaries, swath width, and drift. Application information (e.g. swath widths, spray-on and spray-off, acres treated, and altitude) will be downloaded to an operations-based computer. The treatment sites will be monitored and reviewed, post-treatment, to determine the effectiveness of the treatments.

3.0 Pre-treatment Operation

3.1. Biological Monitoring

- Egg masses are monitored near or in the treatment site(s) to determine the date of egg hatch. This is used to determine approximate date for male moth flight based on prior years first occurrence of male moths.
- From spongy moth sites in STS monitoring area, pupal stage development will be monitored to determine approximate date for male moth flight.

3.2. Calibration and Characterization

- Treatment equipment cleaned prior to application.
- For Btk, clean nozzles are installed and the in line screen, cleaned and no finer than 30 mesh.
- Aircraft calibrated and characterized prior to application.
- Tanks, hoses, and pump on treatment aircraft checked for leaks before the treatment material is loaded.
- The swath width used during application is determined in consultation with the state entomologist and USDA Forest Service using the swath width defined from characterization.
- Contractor will upload the most recent and correct GIS files of the treatment sites into the aircraft navigation system and verify that the navigation system will accurately guide the treatment applications.
- An aircraft safety check at time of calibration and characterization and at the time of loading for each application.
- Testing and designation of radio frequencies for ground to air communication at pretreatment meetings and confirmed at the time of loading for the application.
- Mating disruption calibration records are maintained by USFS under their contracting and treatment requirements. DNR will maintain calibration records for Btk application.

3.3. Pre treatment Training

• Contractor:

- The contractor will view the treatment site from the air and/or ground prior to the application with an agent of the State Entomologist to familiarize the contractor with the boundaries, hazards, and other safety concerns.
- The contractor will provide a spill plan.

- Review and record the following information provided by the contractor to the State Entomologist:
 - Swath width
 - Height at which treatment area will be conducted
 - Air speed during application
 - Pilot name and license # (FAA & Pesticide), years of experience
 - Aircraft type/model/number (FAA)
 - Treatment materials applied through treatment equipment just prior to this project for Btk
- **Observers:**
 - Familiarize observers with treatment site boundaries, hazards, school bus schedules, hospitals with helipads, and other safety concerns.
 - Instruct observers in radio and all phone operation and communication procedures.
 - Instruct observers in the use of monitoring procedures and equipment temperature/humidity meter, wind meter and foliage expansion measure.
 - Instruct observers on procedures for an emergency.

4.0 Treatment Operations

4.1. Communications

- All project personnel
 - A mandatory safety and coordination meeting will be held at the base of operations before applications begin. If the base of operations moves, a meeting will be held at the new base of operations or will be held virtually.
- Aircraft pilot to treatment site
 - The contractor provides radios for DNR employees to communicate with the pilot. Or, the contractor installs the DNR radio frequency or radio into the aircraft. Or, the contractor meets communication requirements of the USDA Forest Service for the application of mating disruption.
 - Radio communication is established at each treatment site between the pilot and treatment site observer or treatment site observer/coordinator.
 - The pilot and/or load observer will notify the treatment site coordinator after loading is complete before heading to the treatment site for Btk treatments. For mating disruption treatments, the pilot and/or operations base coordinator will notify the treatment site coordinator when the loading is complete, and the pilot is headed to the treatment site.
 - Radio communication is used:
 - to give contractor clearance to start application at the treatment site;
 - to communicate malfunctioning treatment equipment;
 - to communicate start and stop points for flight lines;

- to communicate any skips or misses;
 - to communicate any hazards, safety concerns or other problems within the treatment site;
 - to communicate potential hazards from other aircraft entering the treatment site and locations of hospitals with emergency helicopter service;
 - to stop application for safety and weather condition reasons;
 - to release pilot and aircraft to move to the next site.
 - to report emergencies to the operations base.
- Between treatment sites
 - Radios and cellular phones will be used to notify each treatment site of 1) the application progress, 2) when the aircraft is moving to the next site, 3) when the application is completed and, 4) any safety concerns and emergency situations.
 - Cellular phones will be used to communicate with local emergency service agencies.
- **Central communications officer**
 - One person will be assigned to take phone calls at a central phone number for the project and to keep in communication with ground observers.

4.2. Treatment Schedule and Constraints

- Refer to Section 3.1 - Biological Monitoring for the time of application.
- Start date will be determined for mating disruption by the USFS in consultation with the State Entomologist or Indiana Spangy Moth program manager.
- For mating disruption, application will be made 1-2 weeks prior to historical date of first male moth catch from detection surveys. This is estimated to be between mid-June and early July.
- Applications will be made under the supervision and authority of the State Entomologist or delegated agent in coordination with the USDA Forest Service.
- The State Entomologist or operations base coordinator or treatment site coordinator (for mating disruption treatments) must **be present at the time of each application and will give the order to stop, start or alter application.**
- Application will start after dawn, as stated by the National Weather Service, and continue until completed or when weather conditions and safety concerns are no longer acceptable for the safe operation of the treatment. Application would restart on the same day should weather conditions and safety concerns return to acceptable levels for a safe operation.
- Application will stop when wind speeds exceed 10 mph or cause the treatment to drift off the project location.
- Application will be suspended when school buses are in the site. The State Entomologist or delegated agent will contact the local school district for bus schedules at the project site and inform the vendor of bus schedules that could occur during treatment.

- Treatment of mating disruption will be done when weather reports indicate there will be no threat of rain within one-two hours after treatment and ambient temperatures are above 50F.

4.3. Pilot Briefing

- Review Section 3.3 A. – Pre-treatment Training with Contractor
- Treatment Site Coordinator or Load Site Observer shall –
 - Update pilot on any changes in treatment site boundaries, hazards, or other safety concerns.
 - Ensure navigation system and treatment file are properly linked.
 - Check the treatment file in the navigation system to ensure the file is the most recent version and contains the correct treatment boundaries should there be any changes in boundaries to mitigate issues regarding the treatment sites.
 - Review treatment application at end of application or end of day.

4.4. Mixing and Loading

- The mating disruption will be applied per the label, the recommendations of the manufacturer or the recommendation of the USDA Forest Service. The rate is 6 or 15 grams AI/acre unless amended by manufacturer or USDA Forest Service.
- The treatment material will be mixed according to the label directions, if required.
- Mixing and loading shall occur under the supervision of the USFS t. **The State Entomologist or Indiana Spongy Moth program manager with the USFS and the contractor will mutually agree upon the site(s) for loading and mixing.** The site(s) shall be in proximity to the treatment site(s).
- Excess treatment material from each application shall be disposed of according to the label and all state and federal safety guidelines by the vendor.
- The **contractor** provides equipment for mixing and loading.
- **Contractor** is responsible for cleaning up treatment material and fuel spills.
- **Contractor** provides a safety plan for spills.
- **Contractor** maintains all required records as specified in the project contract.
- **Contractor** provides safety clothes and equipment for the contractor's employees.
- **Contractor** provides the following in written form for each application:
 - Nozzle type/number and number of nozzles per aircraft.
 - Swath width.
 - Gallon per minute.
 - PSI.
 - Height at which treatment will be conducted
 - Air speed during application.
 - Pilot name and license # (FAA & Pesticide), years of experience.
 - Aircraft type/model/number (FAA).
 - Treatment materials applied through sprayer just prior to this project.

- The **load site observer** or USFS staff managing mating disruption treatment will:
 - record information about mixing and loading including:
 - amount of treatment material loaded,
 - amount of treatment material remaining upon completion,
 - amount and type of sticker loaded,
 - will inspect the treatment equipment to ensure that the treatment equipment is clean,
 - ensure new and clean nozzles are installed,
 - tanks, hoses, and pump on treatment aircraft are checked for leaks,
 - the treatment equipment is operating properly.
 - tests radio communication between the ground and air.

4.5. **Application Monitoring**

- **Treatment site observer** will record and monitor the following during application:
 - temperature
 - relative humidity
 - wind speed.
- Treatment site observer will set and recover spray deposit cards, if utilized for a treatment site.
- Treatment site observer will observe treatment emitting from aircraft. The pilot will be notified, and treatment will be halted if the pattern and coverage are off target.
- Treatment site observer will observe flight path, start/stop points for application, note any problems or deviations and advise pilot, treatment site coordinator and load site observer of the problems or deviations.
- Treatment site observers will monitor for drones and other aerial safety hazards and notify the base operations coordinator and central communications officer immediately if hazards enter the treatment area. .
- Treatment site coordinator will approve start of application to the site and release the pilot to go to the next site.
- Treatment site observers will visually verify that the proper boundaries are used (See Section 3.3. - Pre-treatment Training for Observers).
- **Load site observer** will receive digital files that record treatment application from the applicator (see Section 1.8 – Load site observer) at the end of each treatment day or when a treatment is completed. Load site observer will view digital files for accuracy of application and advise applicator of any errors or problems.
- After applications are conducted the State Entomologist or Indiana Spongy Moth Program Manager will report acreages completed and other required information to the National Pest Suppression Tracking System.

5.0 Public Notification

- Residences in the treatment sites will be notified of the decision to proceed with the project approximately two weeks before the planned treatment by direct mail. The residents and the public will also be notified approximately **two weeks** before the planned treatment by using news releases via local newspapers and radio/TV stations.
- The media will be notified approximately two days before the planned date of treatment and asked to provide information on the treatment and the treatment date to the public. Media, including social media outreach, will be utilized to the best means possible to notify the public of changes in the planned treatment date when adverse weather conditions arise, and the planned treatment date has to be changed.
- Local emergency agencies (including hospitals with helipad transport services) and other private helipads and airports will be notified of the project contacts and planned treatment date and time.
- Offices of county/municipal officials (extension agents, mayor, etc.) will be notified of the project contacts and planned treatment date and time.
- Notification will contain information pertinent to the specific treatment, treatment schedule, and precautions to be taken.

6.0 Security

6.1. Treatment Product

- The State and USFS will require a certificate of analysis from the manufacturer prior to application.
- The manufacturer will provide **a chain of custody document to the contractor** upon delivery of the product.
- The manufacturer provides factory seals at the point of origin.
- The **contractor will retain the chain of custody document** and **provide it to the State agent prior to application.**
- The **contractor must notify** the USFS or State agent when the product has arrived and is in his/her custody.
- Upon delivery the contractor must provide a storage facility for the product that is locked and secure.

6.2. Aircraft Security

- The aircraft will be secured in a hanger or disabled when not in use.
- The spray equipment – hoppers, tanks, pumps, hoses and mixing equipment – will be secured in a hanger or sealed at the end of each workday.
- The airport facility will be monitored periodically until the treatment project has been officially completed.

6.3. Pilot

- The pilot must have FAA approval for restricted areas.

6.4. Airport Security

- Access to the airport loading and storage areas will be restricted.
- Identification will be required for access to airport loading and storage areas, and other operation sites.

7.0 Safety

7.1. Handling of Treatment Material

- **Contractor** will provide protective clothing for his employees.

7.2. Accidental Spill

- The **contractor** will provide a spill plan and safety equipment for the loading/mixing of the treatment material, for fueling the aircraft and for spills that occur during the treatment.
- This spill plan will be followed in case of an accidental spill.
- The contractor is responsible for cleanup and disposal of any treatment spills.
- In the event a spill does occur, or pilot has to dump the treatment material, the following will be notified:
 - Safety Officer of the DNR: (Jeff Bird) 317-232-8040
 - State Chemist Office: 765-494-1492
 - State Police: 911 or site specific emergency numbers
 - IN Department of Environmental Management Spill Line: 888-233-7745
 - Local authorities: police, fire department, hospitals (site specific emergency numbers)
 - CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center): 800 424 9300
 - National Response Center (if spill occurs on a highway): 800-424-8802
 - USDA, Forest Service, Eastern Region:
(Sarah Culhane) 505-709-8827

(SEE: PESTICIDE SPILL CALLING SHEET, PAGE 17)

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management Emergency Response Section (888-233-7745) Pursuant to 327 IAC 2-6.1-7 (4), narrative and written spill reports must include the following information:

- product name/description
- date and time of spill
- cause of spill
- spill location; please include site specific map with address and zip code.
- description of area affected, mention square feet or cubic feet

- amount spilled
- amount recovered
- containment and cleanup activities (with dates)
- disposal of recovered material
- who was at the scene; name, organization, position
- do you have a contingency plan; if so, was it implemented
- list preventive measures to eliminate recurrence
- respondent's signature and position with company
- in your correspondence, please refer to Incident No.

7.3. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Incident Reporting Requirements

Adverse Incidents to be Reported to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

All persons covered by the Indiana General Permit for Pesticide Applications (Permit ING870000) must monitor for, identify, and report adverse incidents. If a person covered by this general permit observes or is otherwise made aware of an adverse incident that may have resulted from a discharge from the pesticide application, the person must notify IDEM by telephone at (888) 233-7745.

- Immediately for incidents which pose a significant danger to human health or the environment,
- As soon as possible but within two (2) hours of discovery for any adverse incidents resulting in death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans (see 327 IAC 2-6.1), and
- Within 24 hours of the person becoming aware of the adverse incident for any other adverse incidents not listed above.

Such adverse incident reports to IDEM must include the following information:

- The caller's name and telephone number;
- Operator name and mailing address;
- If covered under a notice of intent, the NPDES tracking number;
- The name and telephone number of a contact person, if different than the person providing the 24-hour notice;
- How and when the person became aware of the adverse incident;
- Description of the location of the adverse incident;
- Description of the adverse incident identified and the EPA pesticide registration number for each product the person applied to in the area of the adverse incident; and
- Description of any steps the person has taken or will take to correct, repair, remedy, clean up, or otherwise address any adverse effects.

Written Reports of Adverse Incidents to IDEM

Within 5 days of reporting an adverse incident, the person covered by the pesticide general permit must provide a written report of the adverse incident to the department which includes the following information:

- Information required to be provided above;
- Date and time the person notified IDEM of the adverse incident, who the person spoke with, and any instructions the person received from IDEM;
- Location of incident, including the names of any waters affected and appearance of those waters (sheen, color, clarity, etc.);
- A description of the circumstances of the adverse incident including species affected, estimated number of individuals and approximate size of dead or distressed organisms;
- Magnitude and scope of the affected area (e.g. aquatic square area or total stream distance affected)
- Pesticide application rate, intended use site (e.g., banks, above, or direct to water), method of application, and name of pesticide product, description of pesticide ingredients, and EPA registration number;
- Description of the habitat and the circumstances under which the adverse incident occurred (including any available ambient water data for pesticides applied:
- If laboratory tests were performed, indicate what test(s) were performed, and when, and provide a summary of the test results within 5 days after they become available;
- If applicable, explain why the person believes the adverse incident could not have been caused by exposure to the pesticide;
- Actions to be taken to prevent recurrence of adverse incidents; and
- Signed and dated in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-22.

The person must report adverse incidents even for those instances when the pesticide labeling states that adverse effects may occur.

Adverse Incident Reporting For Federally listed Threatened or Endangered Species

If a person becomes aware of an adverse incident to a federally listed threatened or endangered species or its federally designated critical habitat, that may have resulted from a discharge from the pesticide application, the person must immediately notify the National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Regional Office (NMFS) at **978-281-9300** in the case of an anadromous or marine species, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Indianapolis Law Enforcement Office at **317-346-7014** in the case of a terrestrial or freshwater species.

This notification must be made by telephone immediately upon becoming aware of the adverse incident and must include the following information:

- The caller's name and telephone number;
- Operator name and mailing address;
- The name of the affected species;

- How and when the person became aware of the adverse incident;
- Description of the location of the adverse incident;
- Description of the adverse incident, including the EPA pesticide registration number for each product the person applied to in the area of the adverse incident; and
- Description of any steps the person has taken or will take to alleviate the adverse impact on the species.

Adverse Incident Reporting for State-Listed Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species

If a person becomes aware of an adverse incident to a state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species or its critical habitat that may have resulted from a discharge from the pesticide application, the person must immediately notify the Indiana Department of Natural Resources at **317-232-4200**. This notification must be made by telephone immediately upon becoming aware of the adverse incident and must include the information required in the previous section.

7.4. Safety Training

Safety training will be incorporated into the pretreatment training for treatment site and load site observers and other personnel. The Work and Safety Plan will be reviewed at the time of application. Individuals will review emergency procedures, phone numbers, the communication procedure, the location of emergency equipment, and the monitoring procedure.

7.5. Aviation Accident

In the event of an accident, the treatment site observer or other project personnel will notify the State Police, 911 services if available in project area, county/municipal police, fire department, hospital, and EMS for emergency situations. Also notified will be those listed under accidental spill. Project personnel will assist in the emergency as needed. **DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATION TO EMERGENCY SERVICES.**

(SEE: OVERDUE AIRCRAFT, CRASHED AIRCRAFT OFF AIRPORT, CRASHED AIRCRAFT AT AIRPORT CALL LISTS AND AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONS, PAGES 20-25)

7.6. Personal/Vehicular Incident

In the event of a personal or vehicular incident, the treatment site observer or other project personnel will notify the State Police, 911 services if available in the project area, county/municipal police, fire department, hospital, and EMS for emergency situations. Project personnel will assist in the emergency as needed. A report of the incident should be made using Indiana State Form 40141, "Report of Personal/Vehicular Incident". **DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATION TO EMERGENCY SERVICES.**

(SEE: REPORT OF PERSONAL/VEHICULAR INCIDENT, PAGES 18 and 19)

7.7. Project Aviation Safety Plan

This Indiana Work & Safety Plan is used in conjunction with the USDA, Forest Service Aviation Management Plan 2026 for the Mating Disruption Treatment Project.

All pesticide incidents and accident situations will be reported to the USFS using instructions from the Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2109.14 Section 71.3. A written follow-up report should include:

- Location of incident, such as State, county, National Forest, city section, township, range, and identifiable roads.
- Ownership of property involved (if private property, give owner's name and address).
- Tree species, plant, animal community, or structure treated.
- Pest(s) involved.
- Humans or domestic animals affected:
 - If humans were involved, obtain and attach a written statement from the attending physician.
 - If domestic animals were involved, obtain and attach a statement from the attending veterinarian.

PESTICIDE SPILL CALLING SHEET

In the event of a pesticide spill notify the following personnel:

1. Indiana DNR Safety Officer **Jeff Bird**
317-232-8040
2. Call State Chemist Office **765-494-1492**
3. Call State Police **See Site Specific Emergency Numbers (pages 32-35)**
4. Call Department of Environmental Management Spill Line **888-233-7745**
5. Notify Local Authorities (Police, Fire, Hospital) if needed **See Site Specific Emergency Numbers (pages 32-35)**
6. Notify CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) **800-424-9300**
7. Notify National Response Center (If spill occurs on highway) **800-424-8802**
8. Notify U S Forest Service **Sarah Culhane**
(505) 709-8827



REPORT OF PERSONAL / VEHICULAR INCIDENT

State Form 40141 (R2 / 5-90)

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PRIVACY NOTICE

This agency is requesting that you disclose your Social Security Number. You have the right to refuse, and will not be penalized for doing so.

INSTRUCTIONS: Within ten (10) days, the completed form (State Form 40141) will be distributed to the following:
• 2 copies to the Director of Safety.
(The Director of Safety will forward a copy to the Investigation Division, Attorney General.)
• 1 copy to the DNR division representative involved in the accident
• 1 copy to be retained by the originator.

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, INVESTIGATION DIVISION

FROM: (PROPERTY)

VIA: (AGENCY / DIVISION)

NOTICE

This report is prepared by and for State use. It shall not be published or disseminated to anyone without specific authorization from a representative of the office of the Attorney General of Indiana or a representative of the state agency with the authority to release said information.

TIME, PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT

Date of Incident (Month, Day, Year) _____

State Employee Not a State Employee

Local Time _____ Day of Week _____ Exact Location of Accident _____

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Clear Fog, Smoke Cloudy Other (Describe) _____

LIGHT CONDITIONS: Daylight Dawn / Dusk Dark (Street Lights On) Dark (Street Lights Off)

TYPE OF INCIDENT: Personal Injury Property Damage Fatality Vehicle Damage

PHOTO INCLUDED: Yes No

PROPERTY MAP INCLUDED: Yes No

INJURED PERSON

Name of Injured Person _____ Telephone Number _____

Address _____ Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year) _____

City, State and ZIP code _____ Social Security Number ■ _____

BODILY INJURY STATUS

Below is a numbered list indicating Area of Injury. In the box next to the numbers around the figure, show the type of injury that occurred, using the letter coding indicated under Type of Injury. This will give an over-all and precise picture of the nature of the injury.

Area of Injury

Head..... 1	Shoulder..... 5	Wrist..... 9	Ankle..... 13	Chest..... 17	Back..... 21	Knee..... 25
Face..... 2	Collarbone..... 6	Abdomen..... 10	Foot..... 14	Hip..... 18	Thumb..... 22	Lower leg..... 26
Eye..... 3	Elbow..... 7	Thigh..... 11	Skin..... 15	Upper arm..... 19	Hand..... 23	Instep..... 27
Tooth..... 4	Ribs..... 8	Groin..... 12	Neck..... 16	Forearm..... 20	Finger..... 24	Toe..... 28

Indicate skin areas affected!

Type of Injury

WOUNDS.....	Laceration..... A	BURN.....	Heat..... L
	Contusion..... B		Chemical..... M
	Infection..... C		Friction..... N
	Foreign Body..... D	SKIN.....	Dermatitis..... O
	Puncture..... E		Irritation, Rash... P
		FRACTURE.....	Q
		STRAIN.....	R
		SPRAIN.....	S
		GASES.....	Nausea..... T
			Dizziness..... U
			Irritation..... V
		Wound..... J	PAINS..... W
		Irritation..... K	MISCELLANEOUS..... X

VICTIM STATUS

Conscious Semi-conscious Unconscious Dead

Received First Aid Yes No

If Yes, By Whom? _____

Refused Medical Treatment

Ambulance: Name of Ambulance Service _____

DISPOSITION

Went Home Went to Hospital Saw Physician

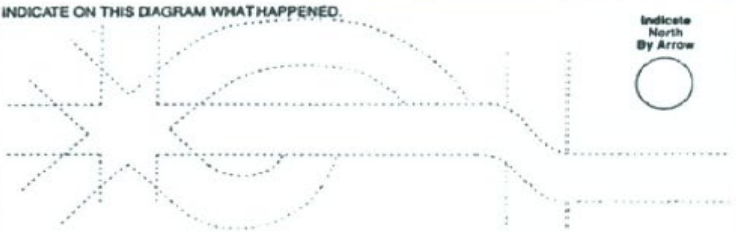
WITNESS

Name _____ Telephone Number _____

Address _____ Social Security Number ■ _____

City, State and ZIP code _____

(over)

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT											
Describe Briefly How the Accident Occurred: FACTS ONLY.											
LAW ENFORCEMENT											
Name of Investigating Officer						Badge / I.D. Number					
Department						Law Enforcement Called? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, By Whom?					
OTHER REPORTS											
Indiana Operator's Accident Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						Investigative Officer's Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
SIGNATURE											
<i>Authorized personnel shall complete and process this report without undue delay.</i>											
Report Prepared By:						Title			Date (Month, Day, Year)		
STATE 1						OTHER VEHICLE 2					
VEHICLE 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			DRIVER 1 <input type="checkbox"/>			VEHICLE 2 <input type="checkbox"/>			DRIVER 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Print Driver's Name (Last, First, MI)						Print Driver's Name (Last, First, MI)					
Address (Street, City, State, ZIP code)						Address (Street, City, State, ZIP code)					
Sex	Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year)		License Type			Sex	Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year)		License Type		
License State	Driver's License Number		Restrictions			License State	Driver's License Number		Restrictions		
Color	Veh. Yr.	Make	Model Name			Color	Veh. Yr.	Make	Model Name		
Veh. Type (Enter No.)	Lic. Yr.	License Plate No./Comm. No.		Lic. State		Veh. Type (Enter No.)	Lic. Yr.	License Plate No./Comm. No.		Lic. State	
Posted Speed Limit		Direction of Travel		No. of Occupants		Posted Speed Limit		Direction of Travel		No. of Occupants	
Fire? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Number of Axles		Towed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Fire? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Number of Axles		Towed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Registered Owner's Name						Registered Owner's Name					
Address (Street, City, State, ZIP code)						Address (Street, City, State, ZIP code)					
DIAGRAM (Refer to Vehicles by Number)											
<p>INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED</p>  <p>Indicate North By Arrow</p>						<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow dotted lines to draw outline of roadway at place of accident. Number each vehicle and show direction of travel by arrow. Use solid line to show path before accident; dotted line after accident. Show pedestrian by: ○ Show railroad by: + + + + + Show distance and direction to landmarks; identify landmarks by name or number. Show traffic controls. 					
How did the accident happen, and in your opinion, what caused the accident? (Describe fully, using a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)											
Was Accident Job Related? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				Signature of Immediate Supervisor				Date (Month, Day, Year)			

OVERDUE AIRCRAFT CALL LIST

The Forest Service considers an aircraft overdue if the aircraft is 30 minutes overdue at its destination and cannot be located. At this point the following procedure should be initiated.

1. Obtain available information outlined in the Aircraft Accident Checklist.

2. Call Program Manager

Phil Marshall

(W) 812-358-9034

(C) 812-595-2740

Who will:

- a. Call the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) at Tyndall AFB, FL

(850)-283-5955 (SAR Controllers)
(800) 851-3051 (Official Use Only)

- b. Notify USFS Eastern Region Aviation Safety Officer

Sarah Culhane
(505)709-8827

- c. Notify local law enforcement

Specific Site Emergency Numbers
(pages 32-35)

CRASHED AIRCRAFT OFF AIRPORT CALL LIST

1. Rescue survivors - Render first aid.
2. Coordinate local crash/rescue, if available.
3. Complete actions in Aircraft Accident Instructions.
4. Fill out Aircraft Accident Checklist.
5. Call Program Manager

Phil Marshall

(W) 812-358-9034

(C) 812-595-2740

Who will:

- a. Notify USFS Eastern Region
Aviation Safety Officer

Sarah Culhane
(505) 709-8827

- b. Notify local law enforcement

Specific Site Emergency Numbers
(pages 32-35)

CRASHED AIRCRAFT AT AIRPORT CALL LIST

1. Call local crash/rescue, if available. **911**
2. Rescue survivors - render first aid.
3. Evacuate injured.
 - a. Notify hospital, doctor **911**
 - b. Notify local law enforcement **911**
4. Complete actions in Aircraft Accident Instructions.
5. Fill out Aircraft Accident Checklist.
6. Call Program Manager **Phil Marshall**
(W) 812-358-9034
(C) 812-595-2740

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT CHECKLIST

(Do not delay emergency reporting calls by trying to fill in all the blanks)

1. Point of Contact Information (the person who will provide information and direct actions)		
a. Name		c. Duty Position:
b. Phone Numbers		d. Address:
Work:	Cell:	
Fax:	Home:	e. E-mail:
2. Accident Information		
a. Aircraft Registration/Tail Number	Type of Aircraft	Color
b. Date and Time of Accident		
c. Location of Aircraft (Grid, Lat/Log, Reference to Known Point)		
d. Hazardous Materials Involved? (Explosives, Radioactive Materials, etc.)		
e. Witnesses identified and statements requested?		
f. Accident Site Secured?		Photos Taken?
g. Flight Data Recorder Secured? (if applicable)		ELT Deactivated?
h. Total Number of Personnel Involved		
Number of Fatalities		Number of Injuries
3. Accident Description (type of mission, what happened, weather, extent of damage, etc.)		
4. Admin Information		
a. Aircraft Owner		b. Operator
c. Pilot in Command		
d. Point of Last Departure		e. Destination
f. Route of Flight		g. Fuel on Board
h. Nearest Commercial Airport		i. Suitable Helicopter Landing Site
j. Other		

AIRCRAFT RESCUE INSTRUCTIONS

At an aircraft crash site, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), has officially stated and declared that all crash sites are considered contaminated and injuries inflicted from debris could be fatal, based on HIV and Hepatitis B research reports. It is very critical that these sites be handled with the utmost care from the time of the accident until properly clothed investigators arrive at the site. Make every effort to disturb the crash site as little as possible. The less disturbed the crash site remains, the easier it will be to investigate the cause.

Rescue

1. Do not become a victim by placing yourself in jeopardy. Use good judgment and assist survivors and render first aid to the best of your abilities until relieved by medical personnel.
2. If there is any danger of post-crash fire, move survivors to a safe place.
3. Keep bystanders and unauthorized personnel away from crash site.
4. Establish “no smoking” rule. Fire and explosion are real dangers with residual fuels and hot metal.

Search the wreckage carefully for other survivors

Exercise good judgment and use appropriate personal protective equipment.

Hazards at an aircraft accident site can include:

1. **Biological Hazards:** HIV, Hepatitis B and others.
2. **Toxic Substances:** Fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and aircraft materials such as beryllium, lithium, chromium, and mercury.
3. **Pressure Vessels:** Hydraulic accumulators, struts, oxygen cylinders, and fire extinguishers.
4. **Mechanical Hazards:** Metal under tension (rotor blades bent under fuselage), heavy objects, composite materials, and sharp edges.
5. **Fire Hazards:** Unburned fuel, hot metal (or other materials), aircraft batteries, pyrotechnics, and the ignition of grass as a result of the accident.
6. **Environmental Hazards:** Weather, terrain, animals.

Notify the Program Manager Preserve the accident site

The area to be quarantined shall not be less than 300 feet in diameter (length of football field) and encompasses the entire wreckage. Every piece of the aircraft and its location is important to the investigators. Nothing should be disturbed. If something must be disturbed in order to remove survivors or for fire suppression activities, document and/or photograph the location of any debris. Use local law enforcement to secure site. Treat the area as if it were a crime scene and provide 24 hour security until investigation team arrives.

Identify witnesses (critical element)

1. Obtain witness statements, if possible.
2. Collect names, addresses, and phone numbers

All US Department of Interior (DOI) and US Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS) aircraft mishaps are investigated under the authority of the NTSB as defined in:

1. 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 830 and 831
2. Public Law (PL) 103-411

This means that regardless of severity, all aircraft mishaps (accidents or incidents) are the domain of the NTSB. If NTSB elects not to visit the site and physical investigation is conducted by DOI or USDA FS personnel, it is still a NTSB investigation, and investigative efforts must comply with their rules and regulations



Safety Data Sheet

SPLAT GM-O

Version 2.2019

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: SPLAT GM-O

Product Code: SPLAT GM-O

Recommended Use: For selective control of the gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar*.

Manufacturer: ISCA Technologies, Inc.

1230 W. Spring Street

Riverside, CA 92507

USA

info@iscatech.com

Emergency Phone Number: +1-951-686-5008

Section 2: Hazard Identification

UN GHS Classification and Hazard Statement:

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin

Hazard Pictograms: N/A

Signal Word: Warning

Precautionary Statements:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children

P103 - Read label before use

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves

P301+P330 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P235 - Keep cool

P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	Molecular Mass	Molecular Formula	Chemical Name
Disparlure	29804-22-6	282.5	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O	(cis)-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane
Oil, wax and water emulsions	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Section 4: First Aid Measures

If swallowed: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin immediately with soap and water, then rinse with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Notes to physician: All treatments should be based on signs and symptoms observed in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.



Safety Data Sheet

SPLAT GM-O

Version 2.2019

Section 5: Firefighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Potential hazardous products of combustion: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, and other products of combustion.

Advice for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

In case of leak or spill, wipe with oil-absorbent towels and dispose of waste as indicated in Section 13. Clean with water and citrus or limonene-based detergents.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Storage: Store product in sealed containers in a cool dry place, out of direct sunlight. For optimal shelf life, keep refrigerated. Do not exceed 75°F (25°C) for long-term storage. Do not freeze. Do not store with food.

Incompatible materials: Keep away from heat, oxidizers and strong acids.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering controls: Safety shower and eye wash.

Personal protective equipment: Applicators and handlers must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves. Protective eyewear is recommended. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions are available for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

General hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state: Thick liquid
Color: Gray
Odor: Waxy, fatty
pH: Not available
Melting point: Not available
Boiling point: > 100°C

Flash Point: Not available
Specific Density: 0.90 ± 0.01 g/mL at 25°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: Not available
Solubility: Partially soluble in water
Vapor Pressure: Not available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: High temperatures and live electrical circuits.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents, strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: None known.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Not available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

For terrestrial uses only. Do not contaminate water during application, disposal, or equipment cleanup.



Safety Data Sheet

SPLAT GM-O

Version 2.2019

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Pesticide disposal: To avoid waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by regional or local governments or by industry).

Container handling: Non-refillable container. Do not refill or reuse this container. Scrape any remaining product out of the container with a spatula or other appropriate tool. Triple rinse promptly after emptying, then puncture container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by regional and local ordinances.

Observe all national, regional, and local environmental regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

Transport in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Not available.

Section 16: Other Information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Users are advised to confirm in advance of need that information is current, applicable and suited to the circumstance of use. ISCA Technologies, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. Furthermore, ISCA Technologies, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury caused by abnormal use of this material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Any questions regarding this product should be directed to the manufacturer indicated in Section 1.

SDS revision date: 1 November 2019



Indiana Spongy Moth Spray Program

Project Field Report

Block	Date
	Area
Aircraft	Product

Leaf Expansion:

Species	Percent

Weather Information:

Time	Temp	Humidity	Wind

Larval Instar:

1st Instar	2nd Instar	3rd Instar	4th Instar	5th Instar

Notes:

Staff:

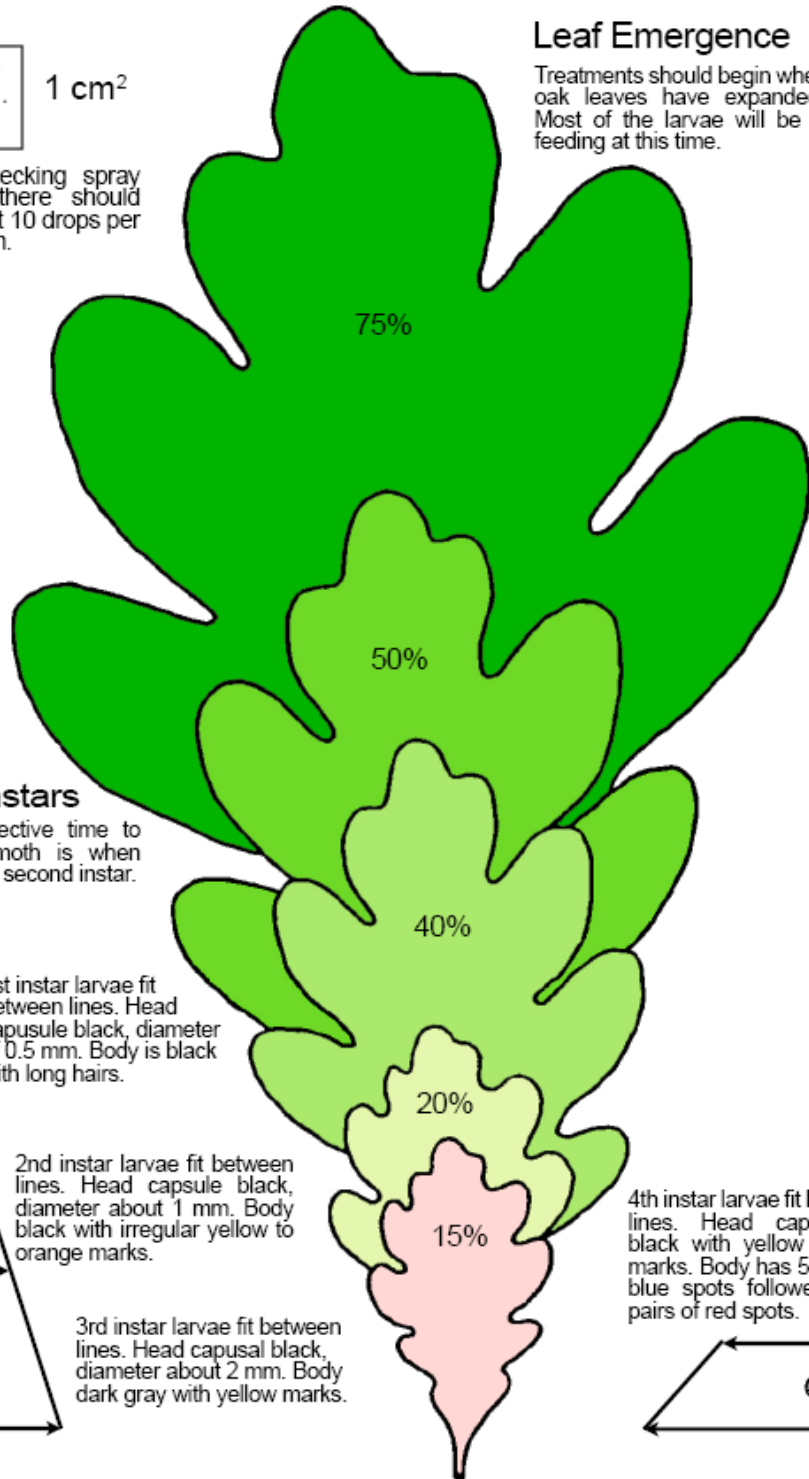


1 cm²

When checking spray deposit, there should be at least 10 drops per square cm.

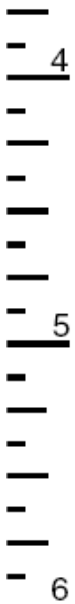
Leaf Emergence

Treatments should begin when white oak leaves have expanded 40%. Most of the larvae will be actively feeding at this time.



Larval Instars

The most effective time to treat gypsy moth is when they are in the second instar.

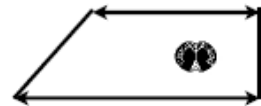


1st instar larvae fit between lines. Head capsule black, diameter of 0.5 mm. Body is black with long hairs.

2nd instar larvae fit between lines. Head capsule black, diameter about 1 mm. Body black with irregular yellow to orange marks.

3rd instar larvae fit between lines. Head capsule black, diameter about 2 mm. Body dark gray with yellow marks.

4th instar larvae fit between lines. Head capsule is black with yellow mottled marks. Body has 5 pairs of blue spots followed by 6 pairs of red spots.





Indiana Spongy Moth Spray Program

Daily Aircraft Record: Load Sheet

Year: _____

Date: _____	Material (name/EPA #): _____
Pilot (name/license #): _____	Application Rate: _____
Aircraft (type/tail number): _____	Gallons Loaded: _____
Airport: _____	Gallons Remaining: _____
Take-Off Time (EDT): _____	Treatment Block: _____
Landing Time (EDT): _____	Acres Treated: _____

Date: _____	Material (name/EPA #): _____
Pilot (name/license #): _____	Application Rate: _____
Aircraft (type/tail number): _____	Gallons Loaded: _____
Airport: _____	Gallons Remaining: _____
Take-Off Time (EDT): _____	Treatment Block: _____
Landing Time (EDT): _____	Acres Treated: _____

Date: _____	Material (name/EPA #): _____
Pilot (name/license #): _____	Application Rate: _____
Aircraft (type/tail number): _____	Gallons Loaded: _____
Airport: _____	Gallons Remaining: _____
Take-Off Time (EDT): _____	Treatment Block: _____
Landing Time (EDT): _____	Acres Treated: _____

Date: _____	Material (name/EPA #): _____
Pilot (name/license #): _____	Application Rate: _____
Aircraft (type/tail number): _____	Gallons Loaded: _____
Airport: _____	Gallons Remaining: _____
Take-Off Time (EDT): _____	Treatment Block: _____
Landing Time (EDT): _____	Acres Treated: _____

Contractor Printed Name: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____

Were any SAFECOMS reported? Yes / No

If yes, Aviation Safety Communiqué (www.safecom.gov) tracking number: _____

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Mt. Etna MD26 – Huntington County (MD Treatment)

Dispatch	Huntington County 911 Dispatch	260-356-8316 or 260-356-7110
Law Enforcement	Huntington County Sheriff Department 332 E State St, Huntington	911 or 260-356-2520
	State Police – Ft. Wayne District 22 5811 Ellison Road, Fort Wayne	911 or 260-432-8661 800-552-0976
	DNR Law Enforcement District 2 Headquarters 1353 South Governors Drive, Columbia City, IN	260-244-3720 812-837-9536 (Dispatch)
Fire	Mt. Etna Fire Department 6381 W 600 S, Huntington, IN	911 or 260-468-2136
Hospitals	Parkview Huntington Hospital 2001 Stultz Rd, Huntington, IN	260-355-3000
County	Huntington County Emergency Management 20 Victory Noll Dr, Huntington	260-358-4870
	Huntington County Health Department 1330 S Jefferson St, Huntington, IN 46750	260-358-4831
	Purdue Extension Huntington County	260-358-4826
	Huntington County Commissioners Terry Stoffel, Rob Miller, Tom Wall	260-358-4822
City	Town of Mt. Etna	260-418-3688

Airport	Fort Wayne International Airport 3801 W Ferguson Rd, Fort Wayne, IN	260-747-4146
	FAA Control Tower	260-479-6551
	Huntington Municipal Airport (Patriot Aviation) 1365 Warren Rd, Huntington, IN	260-356-8515
Facilities	Salamonie Lake 9214 Lost Bridge Road W, Andrews, IN 46702	260-468-2125
Chemical Spill	Poison Control	800-382-9097
	Dept. of Environmental Management - Spill Line	888-233-7745
	CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)	800-424-9300
	National Response Center (if spill occurs on a highway)	800-424-8802

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Roush FWA MD26 – Huntington County (MD Treatment)

Dispatch	Huntington County 911 Dispatch	260-356-8316 or 260-356-7110
Law Enforcement	Huntington County Sheriff Department 332 E State St, Huntington	911 or 260-356-2520
	State Police – Ft. Wayne District 22 5811 Ellison Road, Fort Wayne	911 or 260-432-8661 800-552-0976
	Markle Police Department 154 E Morse Street, Markle, IN	911 or 260-758-2225
	DNR Law Enforcement District 2 Headquarters 1353 South Governors Drive, Columbia City, IN	260-244-3720 812-837-9536 (Dispatch)

Fire	Markle Volunteer Fire Department 150 W Sparks St, Markle, IN	911 or 260-758-3285
Hospitals	Parkview Huntington Hospital 2001 Stultz Rd, Huntington, IN	260-355-3000
County	Huntington County Emergency Management 20 Victory Noll Dr, Huntington	260-358-4870
	Huntington County Health Department 1330 S Jefferson St, Huntington, IN 46750	260-358-4831
	Purdue Extension Huntington County	260-358-4826
	Huntington County Commissioners Terry Stoffel, Rob Miller, Tom Wall	260-358-4822
City	Town of Markle	260-758-3193
Airport	Fort Wayne International Airport 3801 W Ferguson Rd, Fort Wayne, IN	260-747-4146
	FAA Control Tower	260-479-6551
	Huntington Municipal Airport 1365 Warren Rd, Huntington, IN	260-356-8515
Facilities	J E Roush Fish & Wildlife Area 517 N Warren Road, Huntington, IN	260-468-2416
Facilities	Wesley Millar, Lake Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District J. Edward Roush Lake, 735 N. Warren Rd, Huntington, IN 46750.	260- 419-3937

Chemical Spill	Poison Control	800-382-9097
	Dept. of Environmental Management - Spill Line	888-233-7745
	CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)	800-424-9300
	National Response Center (if spill occurs on a highway)	800-424-8802