

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT / BMP INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

Midnight Leasing, LLC

NH-1485

September 2023

Proper construction, inspections, maintenance, and repairs are key elements in maintaining a successful stormwater management program on a developed property. Routine inspections ensure permit compliance and reduce the potential for deterioration of infrastructure or reduced water quality.

For the purpose of this Stormwater Management Program, a significant rainfall event is considered an event of three (3) inches or more in a 24-hour period or at least 0.5 inches in a one-hour period. During construction, inspections should be conducted every two weeks or after a 0.25" rainfall event in a 24-hour period per the EPA NPDES Phase II SWPPP, until the entire disturbed area is fully restabilized. Upon full stabilization of the project and filing of an NOI, inspections need only be conducted after a significant rainfall event as described above or as described in the maintenance guidelines below.

During construction activities Peter Brown with an address of 1 Juniper Lane, Newton, New Hampshire and a phone of (978) 394-3133 or their heirs and/or assigns, shall be responsible for inspections and maintenance activities for the above project site. Midnight Leasing, LLC. shall be responsible for *ongoing inspection and maintenance* of the bioretention basin and wet pond.

The owner is responsible to ensure that any subsequent owner has copies of the Log Form and Annual Report records and fully understands the responsibilities of this plan. The grantor owner(s) will ensure this document is provided to the grantee owner(s) by duplicating the maintenance responsibility sheets which are found toward the back of this document, which will be maintained with the Inspection & Maintenance Logs and provided to the Town of East Kingston upon request.

Documentation:

A maintenance log (i.e., report) will be kept summarizing inspections, maintenance, and any corrective actions taken. The log will include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the inspector or maintenance personnel performing the task (see Stormwater System Operation and Maintenance Plan Inspection & Maintenance Manual Checklist attached). If a maintenance task requires the clean-out of any sediments or debris, the location where the sediment and debris was disposed after removal shall be indicated.

Best Management Practices (BMP) Maintenance Guidelines

The following provides a list of recommendations and guidelines for managing the Stormwater facilities. The cited areas, facilities, and measures will be inspected and the identified deficiencies

will be corrected. Clean-out must include the removal and legal disposal of any accumulated sediments and debris.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

1. Stabilized Construction Entrance

A temporary gravel construction entrance provides an area where mud can be dislodged from tires before the vehicle leaves the construction site to reduce the amount of mud and sediment transported onto paved municipal and state roads. The stone size for the pad should be between 1 and 2-inch coarse aggregate, and the pad itself constructed to a minimum length of 50' for the full width of the access road. The aggregate should be placed at least six inches thick. A plan view and profile are shown on Sheet E1 - Sediment and Erosion Control Detail Plan.

2. Dust Control

Dust will be controlled on the site using multiple BMPs. Mulching and temporary seeding will be the first line of protection to be utilized where problems occur. If dust problems are not solved by these applications, the use of water and calcium chloride can be applied. Calcium chloride will be applied at a rate that will keep the surface moist but not cause pollution.

3. Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Devices / Barriers

Function – Temporary erosion and sediment control devices are utilized during construction period to divert, store and filter stormwater from non-stabilized surfaces. These devices include, but are not limited to: silt fences, hay bales, filters, sediment traps, stone check dams, mulch and erosion control blankets.

Maintenance – Temporary erosion and sediment control devices shall be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis and following a significant storm event (>0.5-inch rain event) throughout the construction period to ensure that they still have integrity and are not allowing sediment to pass. Sediment build-up in swales will be removed if it is deeper than six inches. Sediment is to be removed from sumps in the catch basin semi-annually. Refer to the Site Plan drawings for the maintenance of temporary erosion and sediment control devices.

4. Invasive Species

THE NH COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE PROHIBITS THE COLLECTION, POSSESSION, IMPORTATION, TRANSPORTATION, SALE, PROPAGATION, TRANSPLANTATION, OR CULTIVATION OF PLANTS BANNED BY NH LAW RSA 430:53 AND NH CODE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AGR 3800. THE PROJECT SHALL MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS AND THE INTENT OF. RSA 430:53 AND AGR 3800 RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.

POST CONSTRUCTION / LONG TERM MAINTENANCE:

5. Culverts

Inspect culverts 2 times per year (preferably in spring and fall) to ensure that the culverts are working in their intended fashion and that they are free of debris. Remove any obstructions to flow; remove accumulated sediments and debris at the inlet, at the outlet, and within the conduit and to repair any erosion damage at the culvert's inlet and outlet. Repair/replace culvert if it becomes crushed or deteriorated.

6. Vegetated Areas

Inspect slopes and embankments early in the growing season to identify active or potential erosion problems. Replant bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where rill erosion is evident, armor the area with an appropriate lining or divert the erosive flows to on-site areas able to withstand the concentrated flows. The facilities will be inspected after major storms and any identified deficiencies will be corrected.

7. Winter Maintenance

The plowing and application of de-icing materials shall be conducted by a certified Green Snow Pro contractor trained in best management practices for road salt/deicing at the expense of the owner. No snow dump shall be allowed onsite. In the event that snow storage areas are inundated in any given winter, snow will be trucked offsite and disposed of in a legal fashion.

8. Pretreatment Structures/Sediment Forebays

Inspect all upstream pre-treatment measures (forebays, etc.) for sediment and floatables accumulation. Remove and dispose of sediments, debris, or woody vegetation as needed. Inspect structure on a semiannual basis and remove sediment as needed when average depths reach 6". Mow embankments at least two times annually.

9. Bioretention Basin

- The perimeter should be mowed at least annually and the embankments periodically.
- Systems should be inspected at least twice annually, and following any rainfall event exceeding 2.5 inches in a 24-hour period, with maintenance or rehabilitation conducted as warranted by such inspection.
- Pretreatment measures should be inspected at least twice annually, and cleaned of accumulated sediment as warranted by inspection, but no less than once annually.
- Trash and debris should be removed at each inspection.
- At least once annually, system should be inspected for drawdown time.
- If bioretention system does not drain within 72-hours following a rainfall event, then a qualified professional should assess the condition of the facility to determine measures required to restore infiltration function, including but not limited to removal of accumulated sediments or reconstruction of the filter media.

- The pre-treatment forebays will need occasional removal of sediment (every 5 years, or when 50% of capacity is lost, whichever occurs first). Inspections should ensure that no sediment is reaching the gravel.
- All structural components, which include, but are not limited to, level spreader, vegetation, pipes, orifice structures, and spillway structures, should be inspected and any deficiencies repaired. This includes a visual inspection of all storm water control structures for damage and/or accumulation of sediment.
- Vegetation should be inspected at least annually, and maintained in healthy condition, including pruning, removal and replacement.
- All dead or dying vegetation within the extents of the basin should be removed, as well as all herbaceous vegetation rootstock when overcrowding is observed and any vegetation that has a negative impact on storm water flowage through the facility. Any invasive vegetation encroaching upon the perimeter of the facility should be pruned or removed. Wetland plantings typically become well established, but occasional replanting to maintain minimum 50% coverage may be needed.

10. Wet Pond Maintenance

- General inspection of the pond and any structural components must occur at least annually.
- The perimeter should be mowed at least annually and the embankments periodically.
- Removal of woody vegetation from embankments.
- Removal of invasive species from semi-wet, marsh, and deep water areas.
- Monitoring and replanting, as warranted, of wetland vegetation.
- Removal of debris from outlet structures.
- Removal of accumulated sediment.
- Inspection and repair of embankments, inlet and outlet structures, and appurtenances.
- The pre-treatment forebay will need occasional removal of sediment (every 5 years, or when 50% of capacity is lost, whichever occurs first). Inspections should ensure that no sediment is reaching the gravel.
- All structural components, which include, but are not limited to, trash racks, access gates, valves, pipes, weir walls, orifice structures, and spillway structures should be inspected and any deficiencies repaired. This includes a visual inspection of all storm water control structures for damage and/or accumulation of sediment.
- All dead or dying vegetation within the extents of the wet pond should be removed, as well as all herbaceous vegetation rootstock when overcrowding is observed and any vegetation that has a negative impact on storm water flowage through the facility. Any invasive vegetation encroaching upon the perimeter of the facility should be pruned or removed. Wetland plantings typically become well established, but occasional replanting to maintain minimum 50% coverage may be needed.

11. Riprap Weir – Maintenance

- Inspect at least once annually for accumulation of sediment and debris and for signs of erosion within weir or down-slope of the spreader.
- Remove debris whenever observed during inspection.

- Mow as required by landscaping design. At a minimum, mow annually to control woody vegetation.
- Repair any erosion and re-grade or replace stone berm material, as warranted by inspection.
- Reconstruct the spreader if down-slope channelization indicates that the spreader is not level or that discharge has become concentrated, and corrections cannot be made through minor re-grading.

12. Invasive Species

Background

Invasive plants are introduced, alien, or non-native plants, which have been moved by people from their native habitat to a new area. Some exotic plants are imported for human use such as landscaping, erosion control, or food crops. They also can arrive as "hitchhikers" among shipments of other plants, seeds, packing materials, or fresh produce. Some exotic plants become invasive and cause harm by:

- Becoming weedy and overgrown;
- Killing established shade trees;
- Obstructing pipes and drainage systems;
- Forming dense beds in water;
- Lowering water levels in lakes, streams, and wetlands;
- Destroying natural communities;
- Promoting erosion on stream banks and hillsides; and
- Resisting control except by hazardous chemical.

During maintenance activities, check for the presence of invasive plants and remove in a safe manner. They should be controlled as described on the following fact sheet prepared by the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension entitled Methods for Disposing Non-Native Invasive Plant dated January 2010.

In the event that invasive species are noticed growing in any of the stormwater management practices, the invasive vegetation shall be removed completely to include root matter and disposed of properly. Prior to disposal, the vegetation shall be placed on and completely cover with a plastic tarp for a period of two – three weeks until plants are completely dead. If necessary or to expedite the process, spray only the invasive vegetation and roots with a systemic nonselective herbicide after placement on the tarp (to prevent chemical migration) and then cover.

Annual Report

Description: The owner is responsible to keep an **Inspection & Maintenance Activity Log** that documents inspection, maintenance, and repairs to the storm water management system, and a **Deicing Log** to track the amount and type of deicing material applied to the site. The original owner is responsible to ensure that any subsequent owner (s) have copies of the Stormwater System Operation and Maintenance Plan & Inspection and Maintenance Manual, copies of past logs and

Midnight Leasing, LLC
East Kingston, NH

September 11, 2023

check lists. This includes any owner association for potential condominium conversion of the property. The Annual Report will be prepared and submitted to the Town of East Kingston DPW upon request.

Disposal Requirements

Disposal of debris, trash, sediment, and other waste materials should be done at suitable disposal/recycling sites and in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal waste regulations.

STORMWATER SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Inspection & Maintenance Manual Checklist

Commercial Development

Midnight Leasing, LLC

Bowley Road

East Kingston, NH

BMP / System	Minimum Inspection Frequency	Minimum Inspection Requirements	Maintenance / Cleanout Threshold
Stabilized Construction Entrance	Weekly	Inspect adjacent roadway for sediment tracking Inspect stone for sediment accumulation	Sweep adjacent roadways as soon as sediment is tracked Top dress with additional stone when necessary to prevent tracking
Sediment Control Devices / Barriers	Weekly	Inspect accumulated sediment level, rips, and tears	Repair or replace damaged lengths Remove and dispose of accumulated sediment once level reaches 1/3 of barrier height
Gravel	Spring and Fall	Inspect gravel for ruts and depth	Replace gravel as necessary, regrade as necessary to maintain design grades, remove any accumulated gravel washed from roadway
Litter/Trash Removal	Routinely	Inspect dumpsters, outdoor waste receptacles area, and yard areas, as well as ponds and swale areas.	Site will be free of litter/trash.
Deicing Agents	N/A	N/A	Use salt as the primary agent for roadway safety during winter.
Drainage Pipes	Spring and Fall	Check for sediment accumulation & clogging.	More than 2" sediment depth

Sediment Forebay	Spring and Fall	<p>Sediment accumulation.</p> <p>Inspect embankments, inlet and outlet structures, and appurtenances.</p>	<p>Remove sediment as needed.</p> <p>Remove trash & debris from system and appurtenances.</p> <p>Mow embankment and remove woody vegetation.</p>
Bioretention System	Spring and Fall and after every 2.5" or rain or greater in a 24-hour period	<p>Sediment accumulation.</p> <p>Inspect embankments, inlet and outlet structures, and appurtenances.</p> <p>72-Hour drawdown time evaluation and vegetation evaluation.</p>	<p>Remove sediment as needed.</p> <p>Remove trash & debris from system and appurtenances.</p> <p>Mow embankment and remove woody vegetation.</p> <p>Take corrective measures of filtration media if required.</p>
Wet Pond	Spring and Fall and after every 2.5" of rain or greater in a 24-hour period	<p>Sediment accumulation.</p> <p>Inspect embankments, inlet and outlet structures, and appurtenances.</p> <p>Monitor wetland vegetation.</p>	<p>Remove sediment as needed.</p> <p>Remove trash & debris from system and appurtenances.</p> <p>Mow embankment and remove woody vegetation.</p> <p>Repair embankments, outlet structures, and appurtenances as needed.</p> <p>Remove invasive species.</p> <p>Replant wetland vegetation.</p>
Riprap Outlet Protection	Spring and Fall and after every 2.5" of rain or greater in a 24-hour period	<p>Check for sediment buildup and displaced stones.</p> <p>Inspect for torn or visible fabric.</p>	<p>Remove excess sediment and trash/debris.</p> <p>Immediately repair and replace stone and/or fabric as necessary.</p>
Annual Report	1 time per year	Submit Annual Report to Town of East Kingston Inspector upon request	

Inspection Notes:

CHECKLIST FOR INSPECTION OF BIORETENTION SYSTEM

Location:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

Site Conditions:

Date Since Last Rain Event:

Inspection Items	Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U)	Comments/Corrective Action
1. Initial Inspection After Planting and Mulching		
Plants are stable, roots not exposed:	S U	
Surface is at design level, typically 4" below overpass:	S U	
Overflow bypass / inlet (if available) is functional:	S U	
2. Debris Cleanup (2 times a year minimum, Spring & Fall)		
Litter, leaves, and dead vegetation removed from	S U	
Prune perennial vegetation:	S U	
3. Standing Water (1 time a year, After large storm events)		
No evidence of standing water after 72 hours:	S U	
4. Short Circuiting & Erosion (1 times a year, After large storm events)		
No evidence of animal burrows or other holes:	S U	
No evidence of erosion:	S U	
5. Drought Conditions (As needed)		
Water plants as needed:	S U	
Dead or dying plants:	S U	
6. Overflow Bypass / Inlet Inspection (1 times a year, After large storm events)		
No evidence of blockage or accumulated leaves:	S U	
Good condition, no need for repair:	S U	
7. Vegetation Coverage (once a year)		
50 % coverage established throughout system by first year:	S U	
Robust coverage by year 2 or later:	S U	
8. Mulch Depth (if applicable, once every 2 years)		
Mulch at original design depth after tilling or replacement:	S U	
9. Vegetation Health (once every 3 years)		
Dead or decaying plants removed from the system:	S U	
10. Tree Pruning (once every 3 years)		
Prune dead, diseased, or crossing branches:	S U	
Corrective Action Needed		Due Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

CHECKLIST FOR INSPECTION OF WET POND

Location:		Inspector:
Date:	Time:	Site Conditions:
Date Since Last Rain Event:		
Inspection Items	Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U)	Comments/Corrective Action
1st Year Post-Construction Monitoring (After every major storm for the first three months)		
Plants are stable, roots not exposed:	S U	
Vegetation is established and thriving:	S U	
No evidence of holes in the wetland soil causing short-circuiting:	S U	
No evidence of erosion at inlet and outlet structures:	S U	
Post-Construction Routine Monitoring (at least every 6 months thereafter as per USEPA Good House-Keeping Requirements. Inspection frequency can be reduced to annual following 2 years of monitoring indicating the rate of sediment accumulation is less than cleaning criteria listed below.)		
1. Standing Water		
Gravel wetland surface is free of standing water or other evidence of clogging, such as discolored or accumulated sediments:	S U	
2. Short Circuiting & Erosion		
No evidence of animal burrows or other holes:	S U	
No evidence of erosion:	S U	
3. Drought Conditions (As needed)		
Water plants as needed:	S U	
Dead or dying plants:	S U	
4. Sedimentation Chamber or Forebay Inlet Inspection		
No evidence of sediment accumulation, trash, and debris:	S U	
Good condition, no need for repair:	S U	
5. Vegetation Coverage		
50 % coverage established throughout system by first year:	S U	
Robust coverage by year 2 or later:	S U	
6. Inlet and Outlet Controls		
Flow is unobstructed in openings (grates, orifices, etc.):	S U	
Structures are operational with no evidence of deterioration:	S U	
7. Vegetation removal (once every 3 years)		
Prune dead, diseased, or decaying plants:	S U	
Corrective Action Needed		Due Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Anti-icing Route Data Form

Truck Station:

Date:

Air Temperature

Pavement Temperature

Relative Humidity

Dew Point

Sky

Reason for applying:

Route:

Chemical:

Application Time:

Application Amount:

Observation (first day):

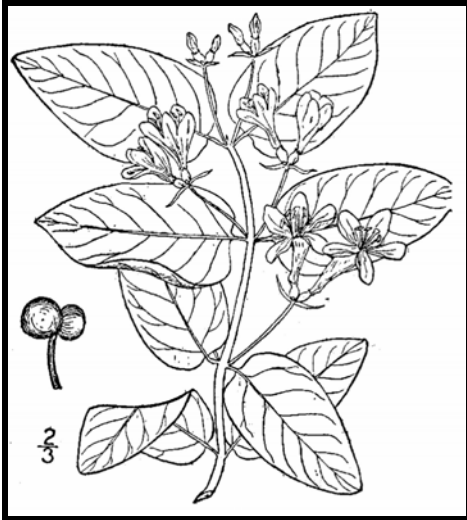
Observation (after event):

Observation (before next application);

Name:

Methods for Disposing Non-Native Invasive Plants

Prepared by the Invasives Species Outreach Group, volunteers interested in helping people control invasive plants. Assistance provided by the Piscataquog Land Conservancy and the NH Invasives Species Committee. Edited by Karen Bennett, Extension Forestry Professor and Specialist.



Tatarian honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica

USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 3: 282.

Non-native invasive plants crowd out natives in natural and managed landscapes. They cost taxpayers billions of dollars each year from lost agricultural and forest crops, decreased biodiversity, impacts to natural resources and the environment, and the cost to control and eradicate them.

Invasive plants grow well even in less than desirable conditions such as sandy soils along roadsides, shaded wooded areas, and in wetlands. In ideal conditions, they grow and spread even faster. There are many ways to remove these non-native invasives, but once removed, care is needed to dispose the removed plant material so the plants don't grow where disposed.

Knowing how a particular plant reproduces indicates its method of spread and helps determine the appropriate disposal method. Most are spread by seed and are dispersed by wind, water, animals, or people. Some reproduce by vegetative means from pieces of stems or roots forming new plants. Others spread through both seed and vegetative means.

Because movement and disposal of viable plant parts is restricted (see NH Regulations), viable invasive parts can't be brought to most transfer stations in the state. Check with your transfer station to see if there is an approved, designated area for invasives disposal. This fact sheet gives recommendations for rendering plant parts non-viable.

Control of invasives is beyond the scope of this fact sheet. For information about control visit www.nhinvasives.org or contact your UNH Cooperative Extension office.

New Hampshire Regulations

Prohibited invasive species shall only be disposed of in a manner that renders them nonliving and nonviable. (Agr. 3802.04)

No person shall collect, transport, import, export, move, buy, sell, distribute, propagate or transplant any living and viable portion of any plant species, which includes all of their cultivars and varieties, listed in Table 3800.1 of the New Hampshire prohibited invasive species list. (Agr 3802.01)

How and When to Dispose of Invasives?

To prevent seed from spreading remove invasive plants before seeds are set (produced). Some plants continue to grow, flower and set seed even after pulling or cutting. Seeds can remain viable in the ground for many years. If the plant has flowers or seeds, place the flowers and seeds in a heavy plastic bag “head first” at the weeding site and transport to the disposal site. The following are general descriptions of disposal methods. See the chart for recommendations by species.

Burning: Large woody branches and trunks can be used as firewood or burned in piles. For outside burning, a written fire permit from the local forest fire warden is required unless the ground is covered in snow. Brush larger than 5 inches in diameter can't be burned. Invasive plants with easily airborne seeds like black swallow-wort with mature seed pods (indicated by their brown color) shouldn't be burned as the seeds may disperse by the hot air created by the fire.

Bagging (solarization): Use this technique with softer-tissue plants. Use heavy black or clear plastic bags (contractor grade), making sure that no parts of the plants poke through. Allow the bags to sit in the sun for several weeks and on dark pavement for the best effect.

Tarpping and Drying: Pile material on a sheet of plastic and cover with a tarp, fastening the tarp to the ground and monitoring it for escapes. Let the material dry for several weeks, or until it is clearly nonviable.

Chipping: Use this method for woody plants that don't reproduce vegetatively.

Burying: This is risky, but can be done with watchful diligence. Lay thick plastic in a deep pit before placing the cut up plant material in the hole. Place the material away from the edge of the plastic before covering it with more heavy plastic. Eliminate as much air as possible and toss in soil to weight down the material in the pit. Note that the top of the buried material should be at least three feet underground. Japanese knotweed should be at least 5 feet underground!

Drowning: Fill a large barrel with water and place soft-tissue plants in the water. Check after a few weeks and look for rotted plant material (roots, stems, leaves, flowers). Well-rotted plant material may be composted. A word of caution- seeds may still be viable after using this method. Do this before seeds are set. This method isn't used often. Be prepared for an awful stink!

Composting: Invasive plants can take root in compost. Don't compost any invasives unless you know there is no viable (living) plant material left. Use one of the above techniques (bagging, tarping, drying, chipping, or drowning) to render the plants nonviable before composting. Closely examine the plant before composting and avoid composting seeds.






Japanese knotweed
Polygonum cuspidatum
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 1: 676.

Be diligent looking for seedlings for years in areas where removal and disposal took place.

Suggested Disposal Methods for Non-Native Invasive Plants

This table provides information concerning the disposal of removed invasive plant material. If the infestation is treated with herbicide and left in place, these guidelines don't apply. Don't bring invasives to a local transfer station, unless there is a designated area for their disposal, or they have been rendered non-viable. This listing includes wetland and upland plants from the New Hampshire Prohibited Invasive Species List. The disposal of aquatic plants isn't addressed.

Woody Plants	Method of Reproducing	Methods of Disposal
Norway maple <i>(Acer platanoides)</i> European barberry <i>(Berberis vulgaris)</i> Japanese barberry <i>(Berberis thunbergii)</i> autumn olive <i>(Elaeagnus umbellata)</i> burning bush <i>(Euonymus alatus)</i> Morrow's honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera morrowii)</i> Tatarian honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera tatarica)</i> showy bush honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera x bella)</i> common buckthorn <i>(Rhamnus cathartica)</i> glossy buckthorn <i>(Frangula alnus)</i>		<p>Prior to fruit/seed ripening</p> <p>Seedlings and small plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut and leave on site with roots exposed. No special care needed. <p>Larger plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use as firewood. ▪ Make a brush pile. ▪ Chip. ▪ Burn.
		<p>After fruit/seed is ripe</p> <p>Don't remove from site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burn. ▪ Make a covered brush pile. ▪ Chip once all fruit has dropped from branches. ▪ Leave resulting chips on site and monitor.
oriental bittersweet <i>(Celastrus orbiculatus)</i> multiflora rose <i>(Rosa multiflora)</i>		<p>Prior to fruit/seed ripening</p> <p>Seedlings and small plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut and leave on site with roots exposed. No special care needed. <p>Larger plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a brush pile. ▪ Burn.
		<p>After fruit/seed is ripe</p> <p>Don't remove from site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burn. ▪ Make a covered brush pile. ▪ Chip – only after material has fully dried (1 year) and all fruit has dropped from branches. Leave resulting chips on site and monitor.

Non-Woody Plants	Method of Reproducing	Methods of Disposal
<p>garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)</p> <p>spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sap of related knapweed can cause skin irritation and tumors. Wear gloves when handling. <p>black swallow-wort (<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May cause skin rash. Wear gloves and long sleeves when handling. <p>pale swallow-wort (<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>)</p> <p>giant hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can cause major skin rash. Wear gloves and long sleeves when handling. <p>dame's rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)</p> <p>perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)</p> <p>purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)</p> <p>Japanese stilt grass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>)</p> <p>mile-a-minute weed (<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>)</p>	<p>Fruits and Seeds</p> 	<p>Prior to flowering</p> <p>Depends on scale of infestation</p> <p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and leave on site with roots exposed. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and pile. (You can pile onto or cover with plastic sheeting). ▪ Monitor. Remove any re-sprouting material. <hr/> <p>During and following flowering</p> <p>Do nothing until the following year or remove flowering heads and bag and let rot.</p> <p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and leave on site with roots exposed. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and pile remaining material. (You can pile onto plastic or cover with plastic sheeting). ▪ Monitor. Remove any re-sprouting material.
<p>common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)</p> <p>Japanese knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)</p> <p>Bohemian knotweed (<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>)</p>	<p>Fruits, Seeds, Plant Fragments</p> <p>Primary means of spread in these species is by plant parts. Although all care should be given to preventing the dispersal of seed during control activities, the presence of seed doesn't materially influence disposal activities.</p>	<p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bag all plant material and let rot. ▪ Never pile and use resulting material as compost. ▪ Burn. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove material to unsuitable habitat (dry, hot and sunny or dry and shaded location) and scatter or pile. ▪ Monitor and remove any sprouting material. ▪ Pile, let dry, and burn.

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