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MEMORANDUM

TO: NextGrid Pecan, LLC

FROM: Melinda Costello, PE

DATE: April 17, 2026

SUBJECT: Invasive Species Management Plan

Proposed Solar PV Development

9 Noons Drive, Truro, MA

NextGrid Pecan, LLC (NextGrid) is proposing the installation of a 7.55 Megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic (PV) development with a battery energy storage system (BESS) located at 2 Sand Pit Road and 9 Noons Drive in Truro, MA, encompassing approximately 24.01 acres (fenced area). The property is currently undeveloped and is operating as a sand and gravel pit.

The following can be used as an Invasive Species Management Plan for the proposed solar PV development located at 9 Noons Drive in Truro, Massachusetts.

Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*)

The project site is understood to have Japanese knotweed throughout the site. Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) is an herbaceous perennial that appears woody and reaches 3-10 feet in height. The round stems are hollow and covered with scales. Its shoots grow from spreading rhizomes that can reach 65 feet in length. The leaves are broadly oblong-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 3-6 inches long and 2 - 4.75 inches wide. Japanese Knotweed is native to China, Japan and Korea. In the United States it is found from Maine to Georgia and west from South Dakota to Oklahoma. This plant has been reported from all the states of New England, being introduced sometime after 1830. It forms dense, persistent thickets that exclude other vegetation. Its vegetative reproduction has proved quite successful and established populations are difficult to eradicate, and is an invasive species in the State of Massachusetts.

Mechanical control methods are recommended at this site. Chemical control (herbicides) is not recommended for use at this site.

1. Inventory the project site and identify locations of Japanese Knotweed. It is recommended to include a 6-10ft buffer around the plant stands to approximate the rhizome extent.

a. This management plan is intended for use only within the limits of work identified on the Issued for Permitting Civil Plans prepared by Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc. dated December 31, 2025, last revised April 17, 2026. If invasive species management is required outside this area additional planning and permitting may be required. Consultation with the Town of Truro Conservation Commission will be required for work within their jurisdictional buffer zones and wetlands.

The following Best Management Practices[1,2] are recommended during and after construction:

During Construction – Initial Management Control

- Prior to site grading operations the following methods should be followed to avoid the spread of plant material.
    - Japanese Knotweed material should be excavated down to its roots and placed on an impervious fabric material.
    - Stockpile locations should be identified to avoid introducing invasive species into a non-infested area. Stockpiles should have sediment barrier protection around the perimeter of the area.
    - Care must be taken not to spread plant materials during excavation and transport. It is recommended that root material be broken down as much as possible to promote a faster drying time.
    - Once the material has dried out, the material can be disposed of on or off-site.
        - If material is disposed of off-site, the contractor shall dispose of material in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and standards.
    - As an alternate method; Japanese Knotweed can be buried at the site a minimum of five feet below final grade.
- Japanese Knotweed management and control should take place yearly in the spring and/or summer months prior to seed maturation in late August.
- Equipment, machinery and construction equipment should be cleaned of all visible soil and plant material before leaving the project site. Equipment should be cleaned at the site of infestation.
    - Brush, broom or other hand tools (used without water
    - High pressure air
    - Portable wash station that contains runoff from washing equipment

[1] Best Management Practices for Japanese Knotweed are cited from the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NH DOT) Best Management Practices for Roadside Invasive Plants, 2008
[2] MassDOT General Recommendations for Invasive Plant Management on Roadway Construction Projects

    - Location and methods for cleaning of equipment must be identified on the site plans.
- Japanese Knotweed should not be mowed. Mowing knotweed can create small stem fragments that can be spread by the mowing equipment or moving water. These fragments can sprout and start new populations of knotweed

Post Construction – Ongoing Management Control[3]

- Japanese Knotweed management and control should take place yearly in the spring and/or summer months prior to seed maturation in late August.
- Inspect sites monthly during growing season
- Cut any new shoots immediately
- Expect delayed regrowth—knotweed can remain dormant for years
- Maintain restoration plantings to ensure canopy closure
- Equipment, machinery and construction equipment should be cleaned of all visible soil and plant material before leaving the project site. Equipment should be cleaned at the site of infestation.
    - Brush, broom or other hand tools (used without water
    - High pressure air
    - Portable wash station that contains runoff from washing equipment
    - Location and methods for cleaning of equipment must be identified on the site plans.
- Japanese Knotweed should not be mowed. Mowing knotweed can create small stem fragments that can be spread by the mowing equipment or moving water. These fragments can sprout and start new populations of knotweed

Management of Japanese Knotweed at the site should be an ongoing maintenance item and generally is not removed with one management series.

[3] https://nnnsi.org/assets/NNNSI/JKW-management.pdf