

ATTACHMENT B

Kielty Arborist Services LLC

Certified Arborist WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified

P.O. Box 6187

San Mateo, CA 94403

650- 532-4418

Revised March 6th, 2023

Michael Ma

Site: 1219 Portland Avenue, Los Altos CA

Dear Mr. Ma,

As requested on Wednesday, September 29th, 2021, Kielty Arborist Services LLC visited the above site for the purpose of providing a Tree Inventory Report/Tree Protection Plan for the proposed construction. A new two-story home is proposed for this site, and as needed an Arborist Report is required when submitting plans to the city of Los Altos. Site plan A1.1 dated 3/6/23 was reviewed for writing this report. This Tree Inventory Report is not a Tree Risk Assessment. As such, no trees were assessed for risk in accordance with industry standards, nor are there any tree risk ratings or risk mitigation recommendations provided within this report unless stated otherwise. The owner/applicant, GC, and other contractors are all responsible for knowing and following the guidelines for the preservation of trees found in this report.

Method:

The significant trees on this site were located on a map provided by you. Each tree was given an identification number. This number was inscribed on a metal foil tag and nailed to the trees at eye level. The trees were then measured for diameter at 48 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). Each tree was put into a health class using the following rating system:

- F- Very Poor
- D- Poor
- C- Fair
- B- Good
- A- Excellent

The height of each tree was estimated and the spread was paced off. Lastly, a comments section is provided.

Survey Key:

DBH-Diameter at breast height (54" above grade)

CON- Condition rating (1-100)

HT/SP- Tree height/ canopy spread

*indicates neighbor's trees

P-Indicates protected tree by city ordinance

1219 Portland

(2)

Survey:

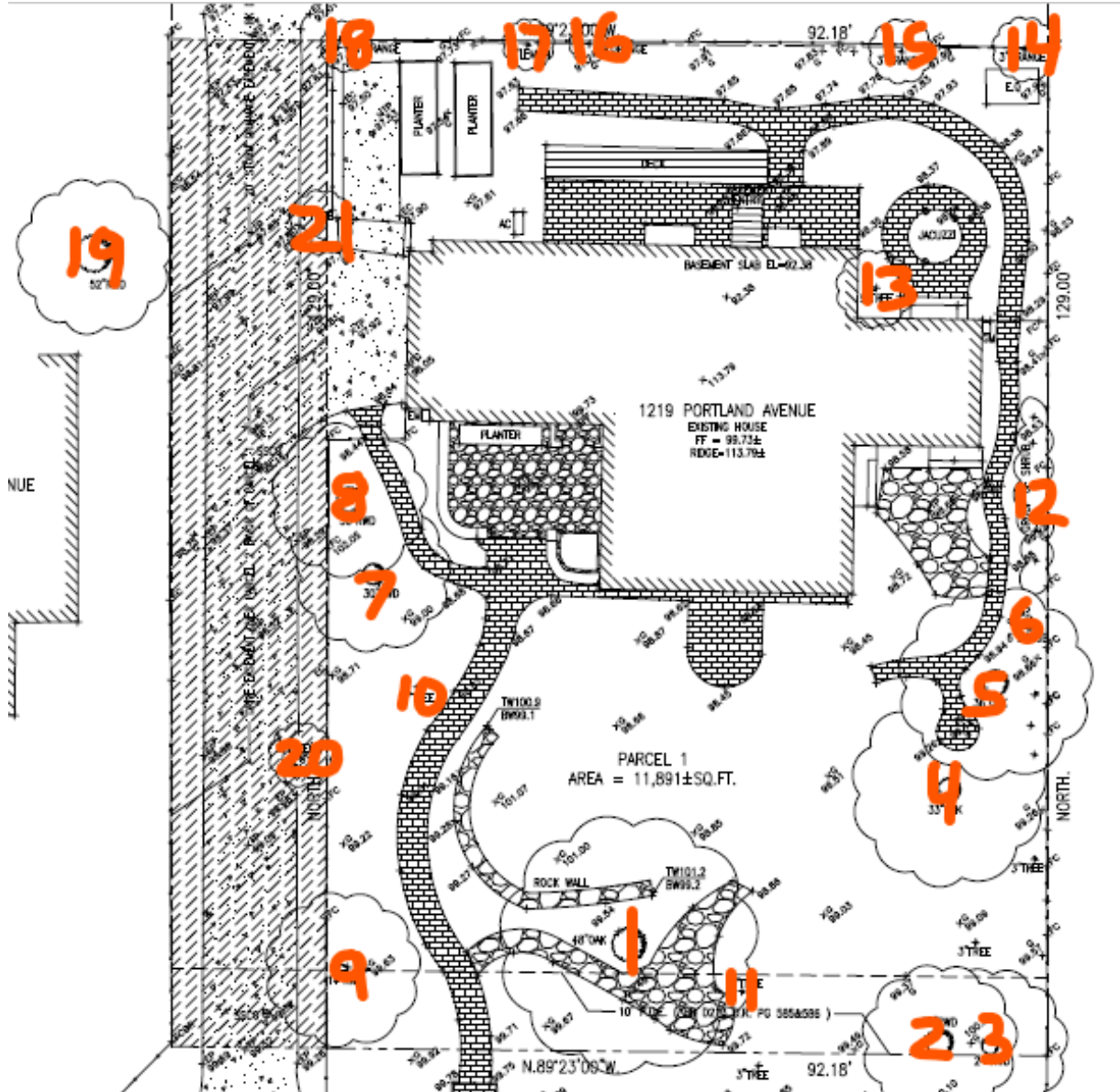
<u>Tree#</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>DBH</u>	<u>CON</u>	<u>HT/SP</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1P	Coast Live Oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	48.7	B	50/65	Good vigor, poor form, codominant at 5 feet with included bark, cabled in past as mitigation, new cables needed higher in canopy as well as crown reduction pruning.
2P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	42.5	A	70/20	Good vigor, good form.
3P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	28.9	A	70/20	Good vigor, good form.
4P	Coast Live Oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	36.3	B	55/45	Good vigor, fair form, upright canopy, codominant at 25'
5	PREVIOUSLY REMOVED WITH PERMIT.				
6	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)	6.0	C	10/10	Fair vigor, fair form, hedge pruned.
7P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	35.5	A	70/20	Good vigor, good form.
8P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	34.2	A	70/20	Good vigor, good form.
9P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	20.4	A	40/15	Good vigor, good form.
10	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	2.0	A	10/8	Good vigor, good form.
11	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	3.0	A	14/14	Good vigor, good form.
12	Pittosporum hedge (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>)	4.0	C	12/12	Good vigor, fair form, hedge pruned.
13	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	4.0	D	15/8	Poor vigor, fair form, in decline.

1219 Portland

(3)

Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
14	Orange (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	3.5	C	8/8	Fair to poor vigor, fair form, in decline.
15	Orange (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	4.0	B	8/5	Good vigor, good form.
16	Orange (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	3.0	C	8/8	Fair vigor, fair form, abundance of dead wood.
17	Lemon (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	4.0	C	8/8	Fair vigor, fair form, abundance of dead wood.
18	Orange (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	4.5	B	10/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
19*P	Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	52.0	C	95/30	Fair to poor vigor, fair to poor form, drought stressed, codominant at 50 feet.
20	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	4.0	C	12/12	Fair vigor, fair form, minor dead wood.
21	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	4.0	C	12/12	Fair vigor, fair form, minor dead wood.



Showing tree locations

Site observations:

The existing landscape is in good condition. The trees on site for the most part have been well maintained. Trees #1-5, 7-9 and #19 were the only protected trees surveyed. The remaining trees consist of small ornamental trees that are not of a protected size.



Showing Oak tree #1

Summary of protected trees to be retained:
 Coast Live Oak tree #1 is in good condition. The tree is well palced on the lot far from the building setback. The tree has poor form consisting of codominant leader at 5 feet with included bark. In the past the tree’s poor form has been mitigated through pruning and cabling of the codomiannt leaders. A new cable set at two thirds the tree’s height is recommended as well as minor crown reduction pruning. Due to the included bark, this tree is recommended to be inspected every 3 years by a Certified Arborist for any needed work to mitigate the tree’s form. Irrigation near this tree is recommended to be reduced as much as possible when within the tree’s dripline as dry season irrigaiton for native oak trees can raise risk of oak root fungus disease. A minimum no irrigation zone of 12 feet from the tree is recommended.



Redwood trees #2 and #3 are in excellent condition. Vigor is good and no tree structure flaws were observed. The trees are well placed on the lot far from the buildable space. Redwood trees need supplemental irrigation during the dry season to maintain a healthy canopy. It is recommended to irrigate the retained redwood trees every other week during the dry season until the top foot of soil within 20 feet from the trees is saturated.

Showing Redwood trees #2 and #3 in front corner of property

Coast Live Oak tree #4 is in good condition. The form of the tree is fair as the tree has an upright canopy. The tree is codominant at 25 feet with a fair union formation. Irrigation near this tree is recommended to be permanently suspended when within a minimum of 12 feet from the tree in order to reduce risk of root rot disease.



Redwood trees #7 and #8 are in excellent condition. Both trees have good vigor, and good structure.

Showing redwood trees #7 and #8

Redwood tree #9 is in excellent condition. The tree is recommended to be irrigated every other week during the dry season until the top foot of soil within 20 feet from the tree is saturated.

Neighboring Redwood tree #19 is in fair condition (lower end). The tree is declining in vigor and has poor form with the tree becoming codominant at 50 feet. The tree appears to be under significant drought stress. A limited visual assessment was conducted as this tree is on the neighboring property.

Plan Review: *(Site plan A1.1 dated 1/3/22)*

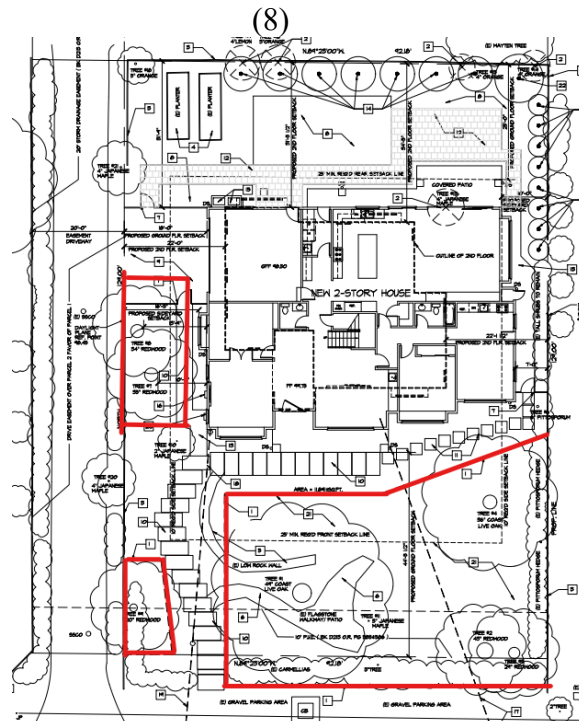
New concrete pathways and step stones are proposed near the outer edge driplines of oak trees #1 and #4. The finished grade of the hardscapes are recommended to be slightly above grade so that any roots encountered within the base rock sections can be retained by packing base rock around roots. Excavation for the hardscapes is recommended to be done by hand under the Project Arborist supervision is recommended. Roots measuring smaller than 2" in diameter can be cleanly cut using a hand saw or loppers as needed. Any roots measuring 2" in diameter or larger are recommended to be retained within the base rock. Impacts are expected to be minor to nonexistent from the proposed hardscapes. No mitigation measures are needed at this time. Mitigation measures will be recommended as seen fit during the Project Arborist visit to the site to witness the excavation for the hardscapes.

Redwood trees #7 maintains a 10'-8" clearance between the tree and the proposed foundation while redwood tree #8 maintains a 13'-9" clearance. Redwood trees have a good tolerance to construction impacts as seen in the Matheny & Clark tree tolerance chart. The foundation at within 25 feet from the Redwood trees is recommended to be excavated by hand under the Project Arborist supervision. The foundation of the home is recommended to be a pier and grade beam type of foundation to give the opportunity to bridge over tree roots were needed. All encountered roots measuring 1.5" in diameter or larger are recommended to be exposed and remain as damage free as possible for the Project Arborist to view and document. Where needed roots should be cleanly cut using a hand saw or loppers while under the Project Arborist supervision. Impacts are expected to be minor. The Redwood trees are recommended to be irrigated weekly using 50 gallons of water during the dry season. The Redwood trees are also recommended to be deep water fertilized before the start of construction. The irrigation and fertilizing will act as mitigation for the minor impacts. The proposed pathway near the trees is recommended to be built by hand on top of grade. No roots for any reason shall be cut for the pathway construction. During the pathway construction, the tree protection fencing will need to be reduced.

Tree Protection Plan:*Tree Protection Zones*

Tree protection zones should be installed and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Prior to the commencement of any Development Project, a chain link fence shall be installed at the drip line (canopy spread) of any protected tree which will or will not be affected by the construction. Non-protected trees are recommended to also be protected in the same way. The drip line shall not be altered in any way so as to increase the encroachment of the construction. When work is to take place underneath a trees dripline, fencing must be placed as close as possible to the tree proposed work. If an area of access is needed underneath a trees canopy, the area shall be protected by a landscape barrier. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported by 2 inch metal poles pounded into the ground by no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones. Excavation, grading, soil deposits, drainage and leveling is prohibited within the tree protection zones without the project arborist consent. No wires, signs or ropes shall be attached to the protected trees on site. Utility services and irrigation lines shall all be place outside of the tree protection zones when possible. When access is needed and tree protection fencing restricts access a landscape barrier shall be installed to protect the non-protected root zone.

1219 Portland



Showing the recommended tree protection fencing. During the construction of the pathway work near retained redwood trees #7 and #8, fencing will need to be reduced to the driveway edge

Landscape Barrier zone

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where tree protection fencing is required. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

Inspections

The site arborist will need to verify that tree protection fencing has been installed before the start of construction. The site arborist must inspect the site anytime excavation work is to take place underneath a protected trees dripline. It is the contractor's responsibility to contact the site arborist if excavation work is to take place underneath the protected trees on site. Kielty Arborist Services can be reached at davidkieltyarborist@gmail.com or by phone at (650) 532-4418 (David).

Root Cutting and Grading

If for any reason roots are to be cut, they shall be monitored and documented. Large roots (over 2" diameter) or large masses of roots to be cut must be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist, at this time, may recommend irrigation or fertilization of the root zone. All roots needing to be cut should be cut clean with a saw or lopper. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist. The site arborist must first give consent if roots over 2 inches in diameter are to be cut.

Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for foundation, irrigation, drainage, electrical or any other reason shall be done by hand when inside the dripline of a protected tree. Hand digging and the careful placement of pipes below or besides protected roots will significantly reduce root loss, thus reducing trauma to the tree. All trenches shall be backfilled with native materials and compacted to near its original level, as soon as possible and if possible. Trenches to be left open for a period of time, will require the covering of all exposed roots with burlap and be kept moist. The trenches will also need to be covered with plywood to help protect the exposed roots.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation shall be maintained on this site at all times. The imported trees (redwoods) will require normal irrigation. On a construction site, I recommend irrigation during winter months, 1 time per month. Seasonal rainfall may reduce the need for additional irrigation. During the warm season, April – November, my recommendation is to use heavy irrigation, 2 times per month. This type of irrigation should be started prior to any excavation. The irrigation will improve the vigor and water content of the trees. The on-site arborist may make adjustments to the irrigation recommendations as needed. The foliage of the trees may need cleaning if dust levels are extreme. Removing dust from the foliage will help to reduce mite and insect infestation. Irrigation for the oak trees shall only be given in the months of May and September. During the dry season the root zones are recommended to be kept dry to avoid root rot diseases.

The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices.

Sincerely, David Beckham Certified Arborist WE#10724A *David Beckham*

Kiely Arborist Services

P.O. Box 6187
San Mateo, CA 94403
650-532-4418

ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be

healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like a medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, landlord-tenant matters, etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to the arborist. The person hiring the arborist accepts full responsibility for authorizing the recommended treatment or remedial measures.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks is to eliminate all trees.

Arborist: David Beckham
David Beckham

Date: March 6th, 2023