

ATTACHMENT C

Tree Inventory, Assessment, and Protection Report

14 Fourth Street
Los Altos, CA 94022

Prepared for:

14 Fourth Street LLC

May 19, 2022
Revised August 4, 2022

Prepared By:

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This revision is a response to comment 16 provided by the City of Los Altos which is as follows:

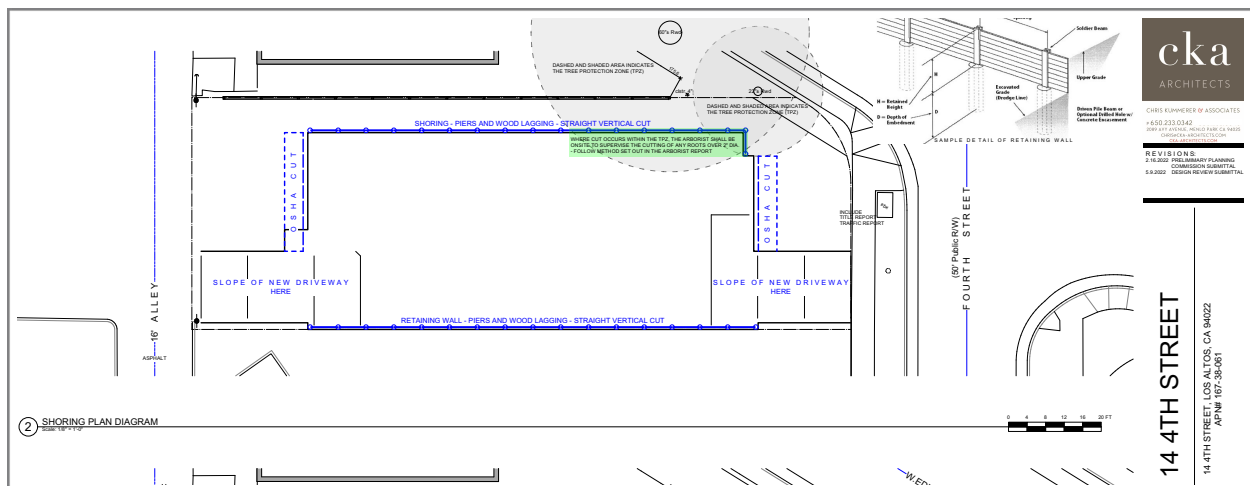
16. Arborist Report. Staff appreciates the provided arborist report. Please find the following comments for staff:

A. As recommended by the subject arborist, tree numbers shall be provided on the site plan and civil plans, consistent with the numbering in the arborist's report.

MCA: to be rectified by the design team an applicant.

B. Staff has concerned <sic> that the arborist did not fully considered <sic> impacts from the basement's excavation to the trees. As the requested excavation/shoring plan provided comments 5G.a above, the subject arborist shall update the arborist's report to discuss the tree protection measures from the excavation/shoring plan.

MCA: The applicant provided the A1.5 sheet and the shoring plan as provided below:



I have reviewed the plans regarding the proximity of the trenching and shoring adjacent to the trees.

I have suggested within the report in the “Expected Impacts”, “Tree Protection” and “Recommendations” sections to pre-trench and selectively remove roots as necessary. TO reiterate Recommendation #4 states the following:

4. Pre-trench along the proposed soil cut adjacent to the trees (#4 and #5). Have an ISA Certified Arborist® observe the trenching and provide guidance to selectively remove any significant roots (roots greater than one inch in diameter (1”) if encountered. Selective root removal requires pre-excavation, typically by hand or with a pneumatic excavating equipment such as an Air Spade®, Air Knife®, or similar tools. Selective removal allows for the roots to be exposed prior to cutting at the appropriate locations. This is the type of root removal that will need to occur at the building foundation. Roots greater than one inch in diameter should be pruned rather than left torn or crushed so as to leave “a clean flat surface with intact surrounding bark” (Costello, L., Watson, G., Smiley, E. T.. 2017).

Recommendations #1, #2, and #3 also include mulch to protect the soil surface, supplemental irrigation to help reduce impacts of potential root loss, and exclusionary fence where possible. Within the “Tree Protection Guidelines” there are provisions for root pruning, monitoring, and pre-construction meetings.

It is the responsibility of the owners or contractors to schedule meetings and monitoring and to adhere to the recommendations. The proposed shoring encroaches six and ten percent into the suggested TPZ and is not expected to compromise the health or integrity of the trees.

- C. For the applicants information the tree protection will be further conditioned on the approval letter recommended by the City Council.

MCA: Understood.



Summary

The plans are to demolish the existing structure and construct four new residences. The inventory includes twelve trees comprised of six different species. The trees are located around the perimeter of the property and either on the street or adjacent sites except for a few. Six trees are in good condition, three fair, and three are in poor shape. One “Street Tree” is expected to be removed Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) #2. The two coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) (#4 and #5) along the north side of the property could be moderately to highly impacted and tree protection will be required. There is a privacy fence between the neighbor’s trees and the proposed construction for #9, #10, #11, and #12 which is adequate protection. Mitigation aside from tree protection fence for this project will include exploratory trenching and selective root removal if necessary. Supplemental irrigation will be required. Coast redwoods #4 and #5 should have tree protection fence placed around them at the edge of the existing sidewalk and into the property where possible. Shoring techniques may be required to prevent over-excavation into the tree protection zone.

Introduction

Background

14 Fourth Street LLC asked me to assess the site, trees, proposed footprint plan, and to provide a report with my findings and recommendations to help satisfy the City of Los Altos planning requirements. The plan is to renovate the existing house and create a few additions.

Assignment

1. Provide an arborist’s report including an assessment of the trees within the project area. The assessment is to include the species, size (trunk diameter), condition (health, structure, and form), and suitability for preservation ratings.
2. Provide tree protection guidelines, specifications, and impact ratings for those affected by the project.



Limits of the Assignment

1. No tree risk assessments were performed.
2. The information in this report is limited to the condition of the trees during my inspection on, April 29, 2022.
3. The plans reviewed for this assignment were as follows:

Table 1: Plans Reviewed Checklist

Plan	Date	Sheet	Reviewed	Source
Existing Site Topographic Map or A.L.T.A with tree locations				
Proposed Site Plan	02/16/2022	A1.0	Yes	CKA Architects
Demolition Plan				
Construction Staging				
Grading and Drainage	01/06/2021	C-1	Yes	Cliff Bechtel & Associates
Utility Plan and Hook-up locations	01/06/2022	C-1.1	Yes	Cliff Bechtel & Associates
Exterior Elevations				
Landscape Plan				
Irrigation Plan				
T-1 Tree Protection Plan				

Purpose and Use of the Report

The report is intended to identify all the trees within the plan area that could be affected by a project. The report is to be used by the property owners, owner's agents, and the City of Los Altos as a reference for existing tree conditions to help satisfy planning requirements.



Observations

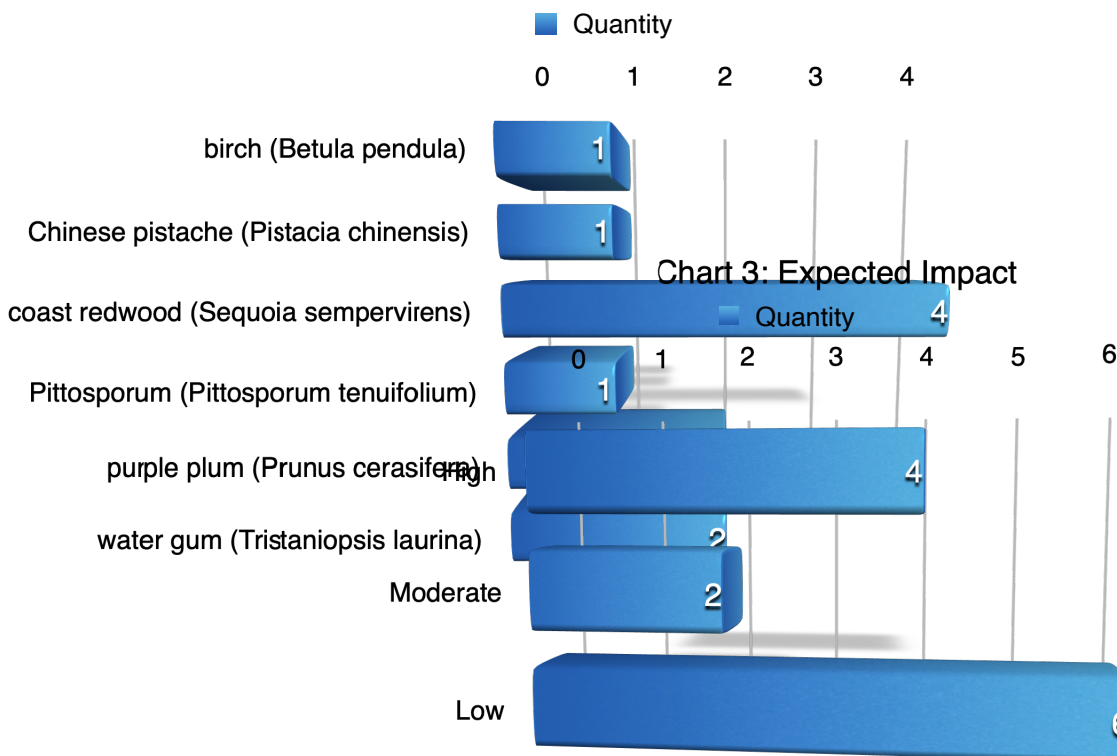
Tree Inventory

The City of Los Altos Tree Ordinance Chapter 11.08 states protection criteria as the following:

1. Any tree that is 48-inches (four feet) or greater in circumference when measured at 48-inches above the ground.
2. Any tree designated by the Historical Commission as a Heritage Tree or any tree under official consideration for a Heritage Tree designation. (All Canary Island Palm trees on Rinconada Court are designated as Heritage Trees.)
3. Any tree which was required to be either saved or planted in conjunction with a development review approval (i.e. new two-story house).
4. Any tree located within a public right-of-way.
5. Any tree located on property zoned other than single-family residential.

The inventory includes twelve trees comprised of six different species. The trees are located around the perimeter of the property and either on the street or adjacent sites (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Species Distribution



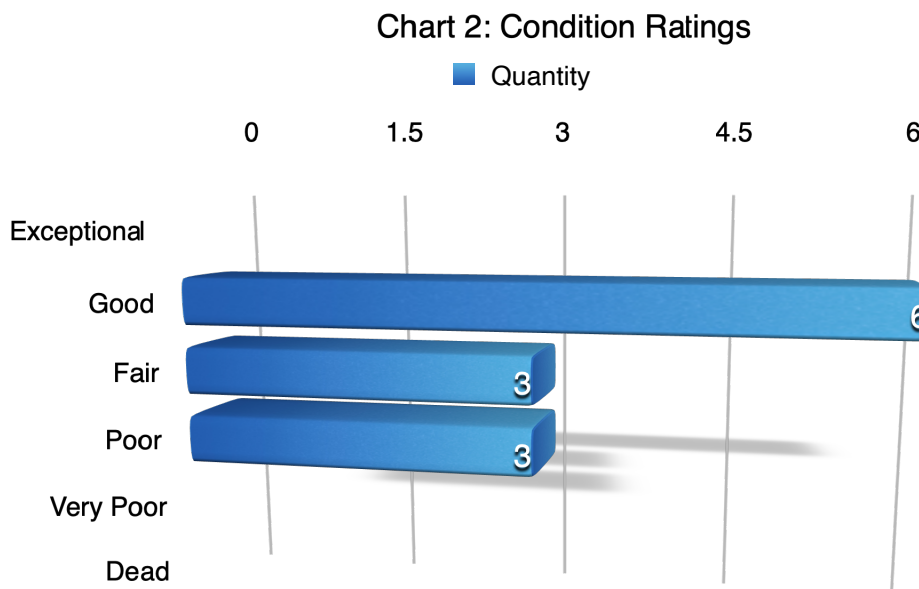
Discussion

Condition Rating

A tree's condition is a determination of its overall health, structure, and form. The assessment considered all three characteristics for a combined condition rating.

- 100% - Exceptional = Good health and structure with significant size, location or quality.
- 61-80% - Good = Normal vigor, well-developed structure, function and aesthetics not compromised with good longevity for the site.
- 41-60 % - Fair = Reduced vigor, damage, dieback, or pest problems, at least one significant structural problem or multiple moderate defects requiring treatment. Major asymmetry or deviation from the species normal habit, function and aesthetics compromised.
- 21-40% - Poor = Unhealthy and declining appearance with poor vigor, abnormal foliar color, size or density with potential irreversible decline. One serious structural defect or multiple significant defects that cannot be corrected and failure may occur at any time. Significant asymmetry and compromised aesthetics and intended use.
- 6-20% - Very Poor = Poor vigor and dying with little foliage in irreversible decline. Severe defects with the likelihood of failure being probable or imminent. Aesthetically poor with little or no function in the landscape.
- 0-5% - Dead/Unstable = Dead or imminently ready to fail.

Six trees are in good condition, three fair, and three are in poor shape including coast redwood #9, silk oak #10, and purple plum #12 all originating on adjacent properties (Chart 2).



Suitability for Preservation

A tree's suitability for preservation is determined based on its health, structure, age, species and disturbance tolerances.

- Good = Trees with good health, structural stability and longevity after construction.
- Fair = Trees with fair health and/or structural defects that may be mitigated through treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring, before, during, and after construction, and may have shorter life expectancy after development.
- Poor = Trees are expected to decline during or after construction regardless of management. The species or individual may possess characteristics that are incompatible or undesirable in landscape settings or unsuited for the intended use of the site.

The suitability for preservation is irrelevant in this circumstance because none of the trees are under control of the property owner (street trees and those on adjacent sites).

Expected Impact Level

Impact level defines how a tree may be influenced by construction activity and proximity to the tree, and is described as low, moderate, or high. The following scale defines the impact rating:

- Low = The construction activity will have little influence on the tree.
- Moderate = The construction may cause future health or structural problems, and steps must be taken to protect the tree to reduce future problems.
- High = Tree structure and health will be compromised and removal is recommended, or other actions must be taken for the tree to remain. The tree is located in the building envelope.

One "Street Tree" is expected to be removed (#2). One pittosporum shrub (#3) in front of the building and the two water gum (#7 and #8) in back with trunk diameters less than four inches in diameter are to be removed. The two coast redwoods #4 and #5 along the north side of the property could be moderately to highly impacted and tree protection, pre trenching, shoring and selective root removal will be required (Chart 3).



The snapshot below indicates the proximity of trees #4 and #5 to the proposed building and soil cut (Image 1).

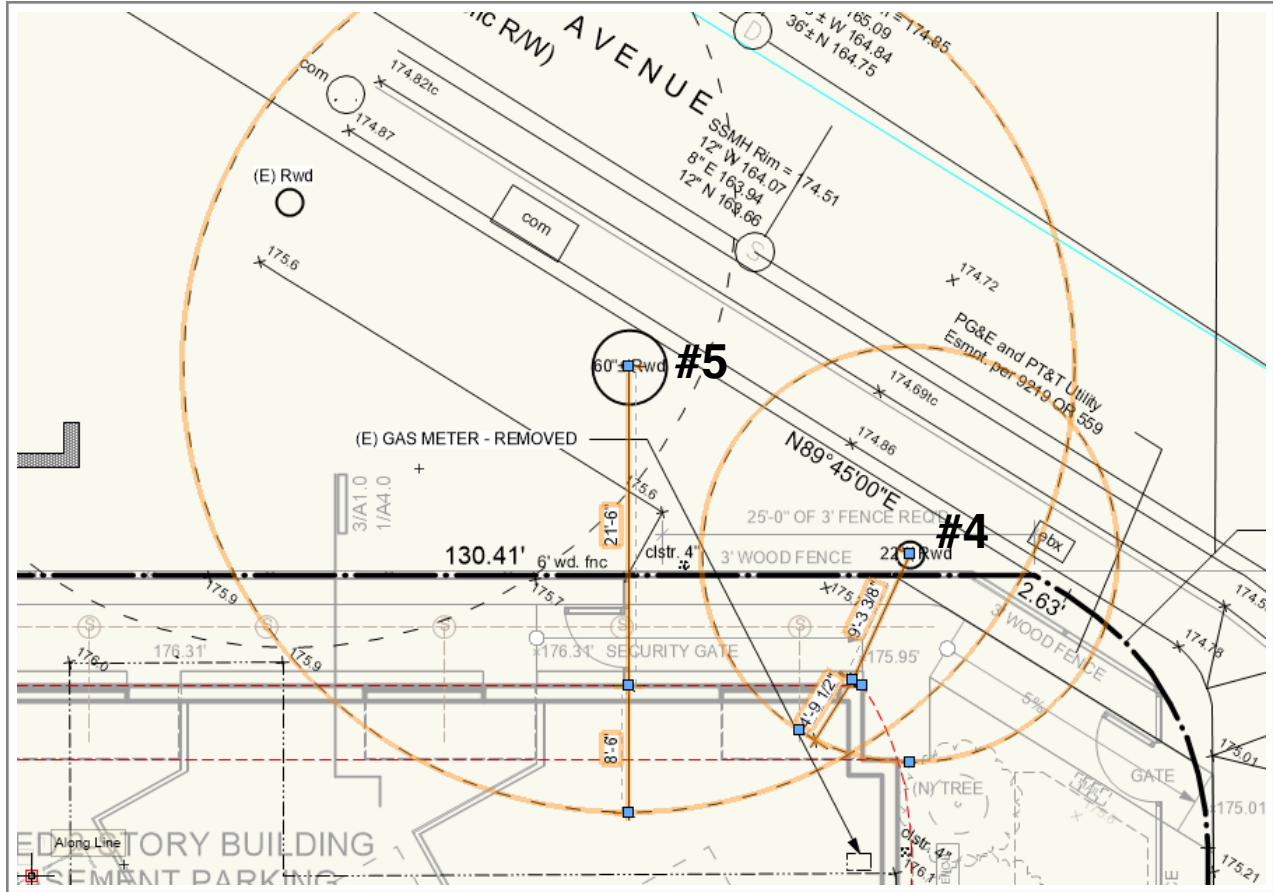


IMAGE 1: TREES #4 AND #5 IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.



Tree Protection

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the defined area in which certain activities are prohibited to minimize potential injury to the tree. The TPZ can be determined by a formula based on species tolerance, tree age, and diameter at breast height (DBH) (Matheny, N. and Clark, J. 1998) (Fite, K, and Smiley, E. T., 2016) or as the drip line in some instances. Preventing mechanical damage to the main stems from equipment or hand tools can be accomplished by wrapping the trunk with straw wattle or bracing with timbers (Appendix D). Tree protection will focus on four protected trees.

There is a privacy fence between the neighbor's trees and the proposed construction for #9, #10, #11, and #12.

Coast redwoods #4 and #5 should have tree protection fence placed around them at the edge of the existing sidewalk and into the property where possible. Protecting the trees could require exploratory trenching along the proposed foundation adjacent to #4 and #5. Selective root removal may be necessary to accommodate the foundation. Due to the size of the trees and the close proximity it is not possible to obtain the typical tree protection zones of six to eighteen times the trunk diameter distances or more in radius. The ANSI A300 Part 5, 2019 Standard Practices (*Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction*) states the following:

Section 55.1.3

The (Tree Protection Zone) TPZ radius should be 6-18 times the trunk diameter (DBH)

Section 55.1.4

When the minimum TPZ radius cannot be achieved, appropriate mitigation shall be recommended.

In accordance with the ANSI Standard, mitigation for this project will include exploratory trenching around the building perimeter, selective root removal if necessary. Supplemental irrigation will be required along with trunk protection.



Conclusion

The plans are to demolish the existing structure and construct four new residences. The inventory includes twelve trees comprised of six different species. The trees are located around the perimeter of the property and either on the street or adjacent sites except for a few. Six trees are in good condition, three fair, and three are in poor shape including coast redwood #9, silk oak #10, and purple plum #12 all originating on adjacent properties. One “Street Tree” #2 is expected to be removed. One pittosporum shrub #3 in front of the building and the two water gum #7 and #8 in back with trunks less than four inches in diameter are to be removed. The two coast redwoods #4 and #5 along the north side of the property could be moderately to highly impacted and tree protection, pre trenching, shoring and selective root removal will be required. There is a privacy fence between the neighbor’s trees and the proposed construction for #9, #10, #11, and #12 which is adequate protection. In accordance with the ANSI Standard part 5, mitigation for this project will include exploratory trenching around the building perimeter if within 30 feet of the coast redwoods and selective root removal if necessary. Supplemental irrigation will be required along with trunk protection. Coast redwoods #4 and #5 should have tree protection fence placed around them at the edge of the existing sidewalk and into the property where possible. Shoring techniques and selective root removal may be required.



Recommendations

1. Place tree numbers and protection schemes on all the plans. Fence shall be placed around trees #4 and #5 (radius of 30 feet) where possible.
2. Place 2-4 inches of bark, wood chips, or coarse woody debris generated from tree pruning operations in the TPZ. Install supplemental irrigation in the TPZ of trees #4 and #5.
3. Install temporary irrigation or soaker hoses in the TPZs and provide supplemental watering during construction (Trees #4 and #5). Monitor watering times or amounts to ensure adequate soil saturation. (A 5/8" soaker hose requires about 200 minutes to deliver one inch of water to a garden. This number is affected by the length of the hose and the overall rate of flow from the faucet. A good rule of thumb is to expect about ½ GPM as a standard faucet flow rate.). Infrequent deeper watering is preferred and could be as much as 400 gallons per soaking.
4. Pre-trench along the proposed soil cut adjacent to the trees (#4 and #5). Have an ISA Certified Arborist® observe the trenching and provide guidance to selectively remove any significant roots (roots greater than one inch in diameter (1") if encountered. Selective root removal requires pre-excavation, typically by hand or with a pneumatic excavating equipment such as an Air Spade®, Air Knife®, or similar tools. Selective removal allows for the roots to be exposed prior to cutting at the appropriate locations. This is the type of root removal that will need to occur at the building foundation. Roots greater than one inch in diameter should be pruned rather than left torn or crushed so as to leave "a clean flat surface with intact surrounding bark" (Costello, L., Watson, G., Smiley, E. T.. 2017).
5. Refer to Appendix D for general tree protection guidelines including recommendations for arborist assistance while working under trees, trenching, or excavation within a trees drip line. Copy Appendix A, B, and D of the arborist report to the final set of plans, which will serve as part of the Tree Preservation Plan.
6. All tree maintenance and care shall be performed by a qualified arborist with a C-61/D-49 California Contractors License. Tree maintenance and care shall be specified in writing according to American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: *Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management: Standard Practices* parts 1 through 10 and adhere to ANSI Z133.1 safety standards and local regulations.
7. Provide a copy of this report to all contractors and project managers, including the architect, civil engineer, and landscape designer or architect. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure all parties are familiar with this document.



Bibliography

- American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management : Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction)(Part 5). Londonderry, NH: Secretariat, Tree Care Industry Association, 2019. Print.
- Fite, Kelby, and Edgar Thomas. Smiley. *Managing trees during construction*, second edition. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 2016.
- ISA. *Guide For Plant Appraisal 10th Edition*. Savoy, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 2018. Print.
- Matheny, Nelda P., Clark, James R. *Trees and development: A technical guide to preservation of trees during land development*. Bedminster, PA: International Society of Arboriculture 1998.
- Smiley, E, Matheny, N, Lilly, S, ISA. *Best Management Practices: Tree Risk Assessment*: International Society of Arboriculture, 2017. Print



Glossary of Terms

Defect: An imperfection, weakness, or lack of something necessary. In trees defects are injuries, growth patterns, decay, or other conditions that reduce the tree's structural strength.

Diameter at breast height (DBH): Measures at 1.4 meters (4.5 feet) above ground in the United States, Australia (arboriculture), New Zealand, and when using the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th edition; at 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) above ground in Australia (forestry), Canada, the European Union, and in UK forestry; and at 1.5 meters (5 feet) above ground in UK arboriculture.

Drip Line: Imaginary line defined by the branch spread or a single plant or group of plants.

Form: describes a plant's habit, shape or silhouette defined by its genetics, environment, or management.

Health: Assessment is based on the overall appearance of the tree, its leaf and twig growth, and the presence and severity of insects or disease.

Mechanical damage: Physical damage caused by outside forces such as cutting, chopping or any mechanized device that may strike the tree trunk, roots or branches.

Scaffold branches: Permanent or structural branches that form the scaffold architecture or structure of a tree.

Straw wattle: also known as straw worms, bio-logs, straw noodles, or straw tubes are man made cylinders of compressed, weed free straw (wheat or rice), 8 to 12 inches in diameter and 20 to 25 feet long. They are encased in jute, nylon, or other photo degradable materials, and have an average weight of 35 pounds.

Structural evaluation: focused on the crown, trunk, trunk flare, above ground roots and the site conditions contributing to conditions and/or defects that may contribute to failure.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): Defined area within which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development.

Tree Risk Assessment: Process of evaluating what unexpected things could happen, how likely it is, and what the likely outcomes are. In tree management, the systematic process to determine the level of risk posed by a tree, tree part, or group of trees.

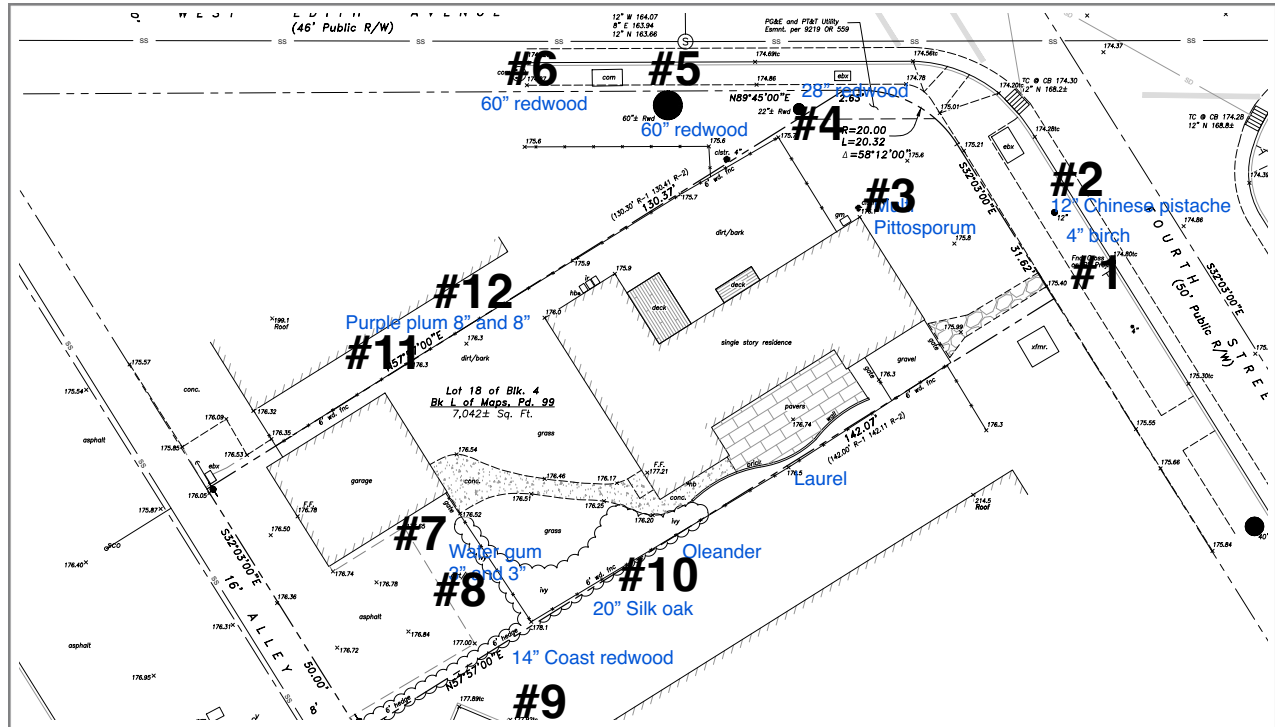
Trunk: Stem of a tree.



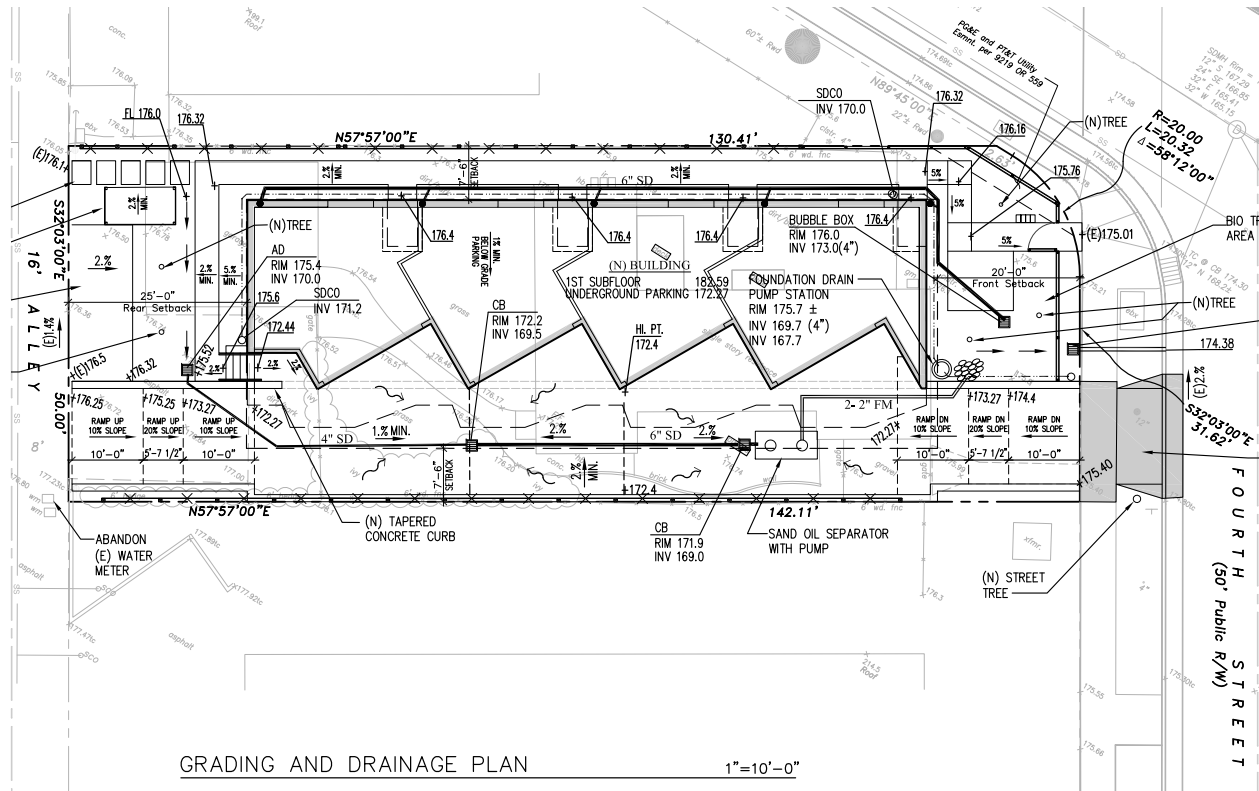
Appendix A: Tree Locations and Proposed Plan

A1: Tree Locations

Tree locations not survey accurate.



A2: Proposed Site Plan C-1



Appendix B: Tree Inventory and Assessment Tables

Table 2: Tree Inventory Summary

Tree Species	I.D. #	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Condition	Expected Impact	Ordinance Protected Tree	TPZ Radius (ft.)/Plan
birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	1	4	Good	Low	Yes (Street Tree)	2
Chinese pistache (<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>)	2	12	Good	High	Yes (Street Tree)	Remove
Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>)	3	Multi - 4	Good	High	No	Remove
coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	4	28	Good	Moderate	Yes	14
coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	5	60	Fair	Moderate	Yes	30
coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	6	60	Fair	Low	Yes	30
water gum (<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>)	7	3	Good	High	No	Remove
water gum (<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>)	8	3	Good	High	No	Remove
coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	9	14	Poor	Low	Yes	7
silk oak (<i>Grevillea robusta</i>)	10	20	Poor	Low	Yes	10
purple plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	11	8	Fair	Low	No	4
purple plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	12	8	Poor	Low	No	4



Appendix C: Photographs

C1: Street Tree #2, Pittosporum #3, and Coast Redwood #4



C2: Coast Redwood #9 and #10



C3: Plums #11 and #12

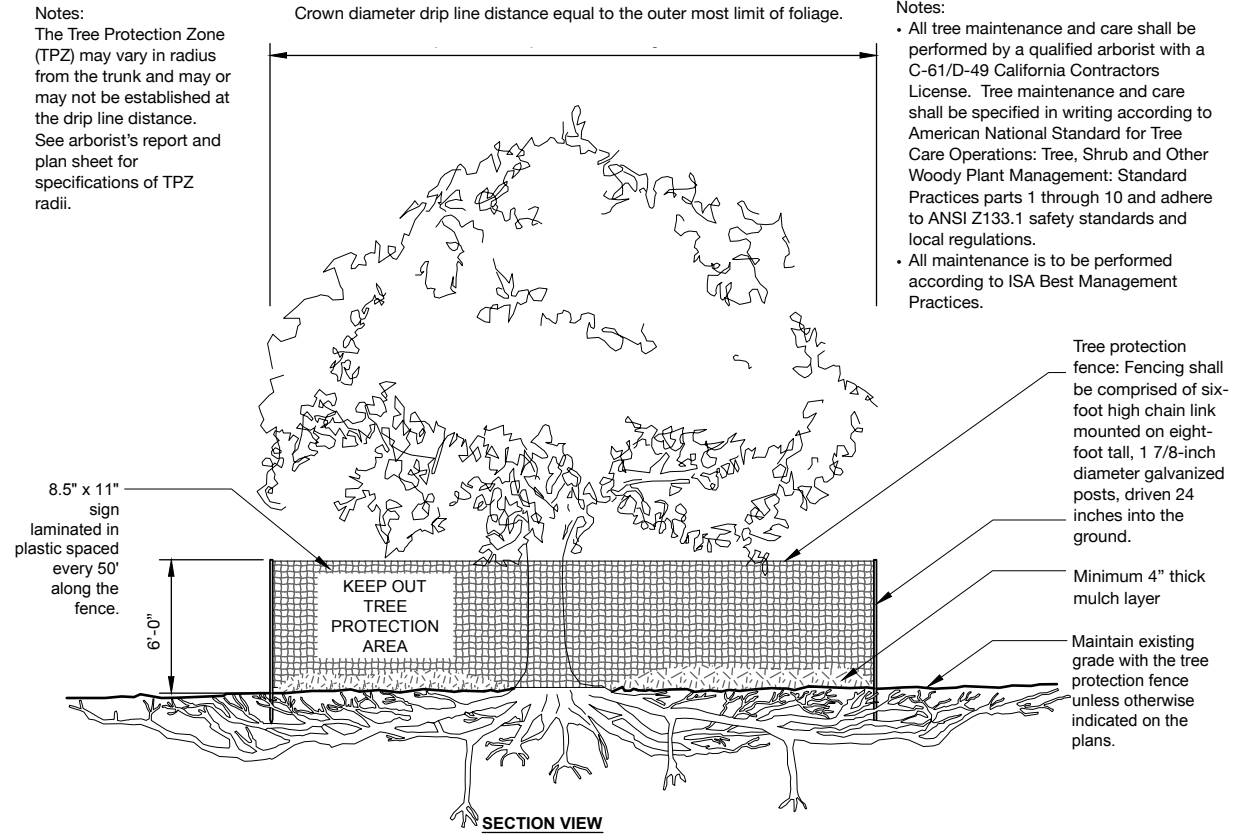


C4: Coast Redwoods #6 and #7



Appendix D: Tree protection specifications

Plan Sheet Detail S-X

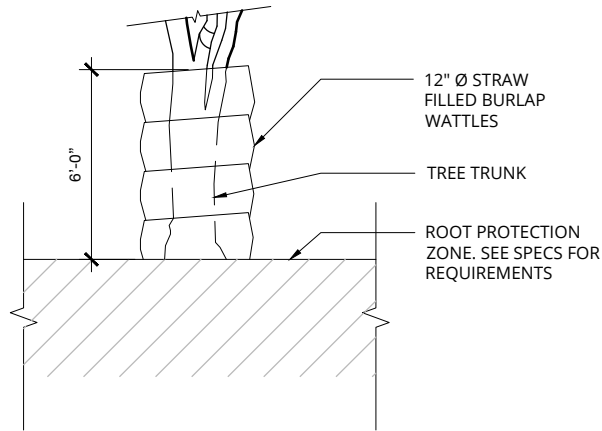


TREE PROTECTION

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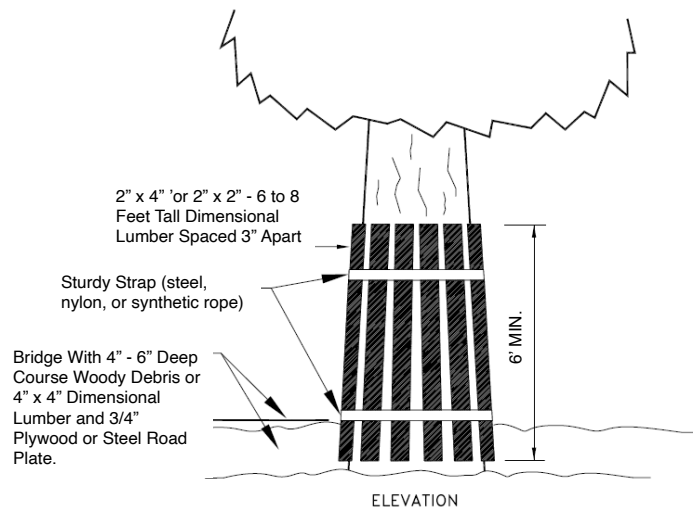
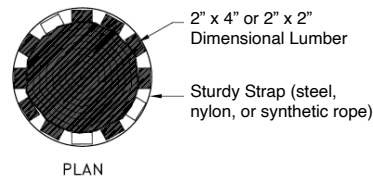
Plan Sheet Detail S-Y



SECTION VIEW

S-Y TRUNK PROTECTION WITH WATTLE

Note: See Local Ordinance Requirements and Arborist's Report for Additional Protection Specifications and Guidelines.



Trunk Protection Vertical Timber Detail



11.08.120 - Tree protection during construction.

Protected trees designated for preservation shall be protected during development of a property by compliance with the following, which may be modified by the planning director:

- A. Protective fencing shall be installed no closer to the trunk than the dripline, and far enough from the trunk to protect the integrity of the tree. The fence shall be a minimum of four feet in height and shall be set securely in place. The fence shall be of a sturdy but open material (i.e., chainlink), to allow visibility to the trunk for inspections and safety. There shall be no storage of any kind within the protective fencing.
- B. The existing grade level around a tree shall normally be maintained out to the dripline of the tree. Alternate grade levels may be approved by the planning director.
- C. Drain wells shall be installed whenever impervious surfaces will be placed over the root system of a tree (the root system generally extends to the outermost edges of the branches).
- D. Trees that have been damaged by construction shall be repaired in accordance with accepted arboriculture methods.
- E. No signs, wires, or any other object shall be attached to the tree.

(Ord. 07-314 § 2 (part); prior code § 10.2.26513)

Prohibited Activities

The following are prohibited activities within the TPZ:

- Grade changes (e.g. soil cuts, fills);
- Trenches;
- Root cuts;
- Pedestrian and equipment traffic that could compact the soil or physically damage roots;
- Parking vehicles or equipment;
- Burning of brush and woody debris;
- Storing soil, construction materials, petroleum products, water, or building refuse; and,
- Disposing of wash water, fuel or other potentially damaging liquids.

Pre-Construction Meeting with the Project Arborist

Tree protection locations should be marked before any fencing contractor arrives.

Prior to beginning work, all contractors involved with the project should attend a pre construction meeting with the project arborist to review the tree protection guidelines. Access routes, storage areas, and work procedures will be discussed.



Tree Protection Zones and Fence Specifications

Tree protection fence should be established prior to the arrival of construction equipment or materials on site. Fence should be comprised of six-foot high chain link fence mounted on eight-foot tall, 1 7/8-inch diameter galvanized posts, driven 24 inches into the ground and spaced no more than 10 feet apart. Once established, the fence must remain undisturbed and be maintained throughout the construction process until final inspection.

The fence should be maintained throughout the site during the construction period and should be inspected periodically for damage and proper functions. Fence should be repaired, as necessary, to provide a physical barrier from construction activities.

Monitoring

Any trenching, construction or demolition that is expected to damage or encounter tree roots should be monitored by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist and should be documented.

The site should be evaluated by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist after construction is complete, and any necessary remedial work that needs to be performed should be noted.

Restrictions Within the Tree Protection Zone

No storage of construction materials, debris, or excess soil will be allowed within the Tree Protection Zone. Spoils from the trenching shall not be placed within the tree protection zone either temporarily or permanently. Construction personnel and equipment shall be routed outside the tree protection zones.

Root Pruning

Root pruning shall be supervised by the project arborist. When roots over two inches in diameter are encountered they should be pruned by hand with loppers, handsaw, reciprocating saw, or chain saw rather than left crushed or torn. Roots should be cut beyond sinker roots or outside root branch junctions and be supervised by the project arborist. When completed, exposed roots should be kept moist with burlap or backfilled within one hour.



Boring or Tunneling

Boring machines should be set up outside the drip line or established Tree Protection Zone. Boring may also be performed by digging a trench on both sides of the tree until roots one inch in diameter are encountered and then hand dug or excavated with an Air Spade® or similar air or water excavation tool. Bore holes should be adjacent to the trunk and never go directly under the main stem to avoid oblique (heart) roots. Bore holes should be a minimum of three feet deep.

Timing

If the construction is to occur during the summer months supplemental watering and bark beetle treatments should be applied to help ensure survival during and after construction.

Tree Pruning and Removal Operations

All tree pruning or removals should be performed by a qualified arborist with a C-61/D-49 California Contractors License. Tree pruning should be specified in writing according to ANSI A-300A pruning standards and adhere to ANSI Z133.1 safety standards. Trees that need to be removed or pruned should be identified in the pre-construction walk through.

Tree Protection Signs

All sections of fencing should be clearly marked with signs stating that all areas within the fencing are Tree Protection Zones and that disturbance is prohibited. Text on the signs should be in both English and Spanish (Appendix E).



Appendix E: Tree Protection Signs E1: English

WARNING
Tree Protection Zone
**This Fence Shall not be moved without
approval. Only authorized personnel
may enter this area!**

Project Arborist



E2: Spanish

CUIDADO
Zona De Arbol Pretejido
Esta cerca no sera removida sin
aprobacion. Solo personal autorizado
entrara en esta area!

Project Arborist



Qualifications, Assumptions, and Limiting Conditions

Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles or ownership of properties are assumed to be good and marketable. All property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

All property is presumed to be in conformance with applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other regulations.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. However, the consultant cannot be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or attend meetings, hearings, conferences, mediations, arbitration, or trials by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services.

This report and any appraisal value expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is not contingent upon the reporting of a specified appraisal value, a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event.

Sketches, drawings, and photographs in this report are intended for use as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of information generated by architects, engineers, or other consultants on any sketches, drawings, or photographs is only for coordination and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information with any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation as to the sufficiency or accuracy of said information.

Unless otherwise expressed: a) this report covers only examined items and their condition at the time of inspection; and b) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that structural problems or deficiencies of plants or property may not arise in the future.



Certification of Performance

I Richard Gessner, Certify:

That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report, and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and/or appraisal is stated in the attached report and Terms of Assignment;

That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

That the analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own;

That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted Arboricultural practices;

That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report.

That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party, nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any other subsequent events;

I further certify that I am a Registered Consulting Arborist® with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and that I acknowledge, accept and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Board Certified Master Arborist®. I have been involved with the practice of Arboriculture and the care and study of trees since 1998.

Richard J. Gessner



ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist® #496
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist® WE-4341B



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