1406 Drake Ave
Burlingame, CA
Arborist Report 2025

Prepared For:
Rich Sargent

Site: 1406 Drake Ave
Burlingame, CA 94010

Submitted by:
David Beckham
Certified Arborist
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RECEIVED
10/02/2025
CITY OF BURLINGAME
CDD-PLANNING DIVISION

Date: October 2, 2025

Attn: Rich Sargent
Site: 1406 Drake Ave, Burlingame, CA 94010

Subject: Tree protection plan for 1406 Drake Ave, Burlingame, CA 94010

Dear Rich Sargent,

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Kielty Arborists Services LLC visited the property at 1406 Drake Ave, Burlingame, CA 94010 on 3/11/2025 to evaluate the trees present with respect to the proposed construction project. The report below contains an analysis of the site visit. Rich Sargent is planning to build an ADU at the rear of the property. The site consisted of a residential home, driveway, and landscaping. The findings and recommendations presented in this report are based on the proposed plans titled "CHIBBER RESIDENCE - A.1 through A.3.1" by CHU Design Associates Inc. These plans were electronically provided to us via email and are dated February 2025. By thoroughly analyzing these plans with our field observations, we have developed an accurate and reliable assessment of the tree conditions and how best to mitigate potential impacts.

Data Summary:

Total Trees	Total Street Trees	Neighboring Trees	Protected Trees		Non-Protected Trees		Overall Condition Rating		
			Total	Proposed for Removal	Total	Proposed for Removal	<50%	50%-69%	70-100%
35	3	4	5	0	30	15	5	29	1

There are 35 trees on the property, 5 of which are protected (#1, 2, 3*, 31*, 34*). 15 trees are proposed for removal, as they are in decline or conflict with the proposed project features. All retained trees shall be protected as detailed in the recommendations below. With proper protection and cultural practices, all retained trees are expected to survive and thrive during and after construction.

ASSIGNMENT

At the request of Rich Sargent, Kielty Arborists Services LLC conducted a site visit on 3/11/2025 to prepare a comprehensive Tree Inventory Report/Tree Protection Plan for the proposed construction project. This report is a requirement when submitting plans to the city of Burlingame.

The primary focus of this report is as follows:

- Identification and assessment of trees on the construction site that may be affected by the proposed development.
- Determination of potential impacts on tree health and stability, considering factors such as root damage and crown damage.
- Provision of recommendations for tree protection and preservation measures during the construction process to mitigate potential impacts.
- Ensuring compliance with local regulations pertaining to tree preservation, protection, and removal within the construction plans.

Please note that the report will provide specific details regarding tree assessments, impacts, and preservation measures.

LIMITS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

As part of this assessment, it is important to note that Kielty Arborists Services LLC did not conduct an aerial inspection of the upper crown, a detailed root crown inspection, or a plant tissue analysis on the subject trees. Therefore, the information presented in this report does not include data obtained from these specific methods.

Furthermore, it is essential to clarify that no tree risk assessments were completed as part of this report unless stated otherwise. The focus of this assessment primarily centers on tree identification, general health evaluation, and the potential impacts of the proposed construction.

While the absence of these specific assessments limits the scope of the analysis, the findings and recommendations provided within this report are based on available information and observations made during the site visit. This report is considered preliminary; once final construction details are available including final grading & drainage, landscaping and utilities, we can provide an Arborist Report.

METHOD OF INSPECTION

The inspections were conducted from the ground without climbing the trees. No tissue samples or root crown inspections were performed. The trees under consideration were identified based on the provided site plan. To assess the trees, their diameter at 54 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height) was measured using a D-Tape. For the surveying of multi-trunk trees, our methodology aligns with city ordinances. In cases where the city does not offer specific guidelines for measuring multi-trunk trees, we adhere to the standards outlined in the "Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Second Printing" by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. Additionally, the protected trees were evaluated for their health, structure, form, and suitability for preservation with the following explanation of the ratings:

EVALUATION FIELDS

Tree Tag #:	Protected Tree:
Identification number for individual trees.	Specifies whether the tree is protected by the city or county ordinance.

Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.):	Trunk (in.):
Measures both the height of the tree and the spread of its canopy.	Measures the primary trunk's diameter at the required height.

Comments:	Tree Picture:
Any additional notes or observations about the tree.	A photograph of the tree for visual assessment and record-keeping.

Preserve or Remove:	Common Name / Scientific Name:
Indicates the recommended action based on the tree's condition.	Specifies the name of the tree, both in common terms and scientific nomenclature.

If more than 1 Trunks, Total Diameter:	6 ,8, 10 Times the Diameter (ft.):
If the tree has multiple trunks, this field indicates the combined diameter of all trunks.	Provides calculations based on the diameter to assist in various tree protection requirements.

Appraised Value:
An unbiased estimate of the tree's worth is performed in accordance with the current edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

*Note that not all fields may be provided for every tree. Some might be left blank due to various reasons, such as lack of accessibility to the tree, incomplete data, or the parameter not being applicable for a particular tree.

Tree Structure Ratings:
Poor: Major uncorrectable structural flaws present; significant dead wood, decay, or multiple trunks; potentially hazardous lean.
Fair: Structural flaws exist but less severe; issues like slight lean and crowding on trunk; some uncorrectable issues through pruning.
Good: Minor flaws; mainly upright trunk, well-spaced branches; flaws correctable through pruning; symmetrical or mostly symmetrical canopy.

Tree Health Ratings:
Poor: Minimal new growth; significant dieback and pest infestation; expected not to reach natural lifespan.
Fair: Moderate new growth; canopy density 60-90%; potential external threats; not in decline but vulnerable.
Good: Vigorous growth; healthy foliage; 90-100% canopy density; expected natural lifespan.

Suitability for Preservation:
Poor: Adds little to landscape; poor health and potential hazards; unlikely to survive construction impacts.
Fair: Contributes to landscape; survival possible with protection during minor construction impacts.
Good: Valuable landscape asset; likely survival during minor to moderate construction impacts with protection.

*Suitability for Preservation: This rating is based solely on the tree itself, irrespective of potential construction impacts.

Tree Form Ratings:
Poor: Highly asymmetric or abnormal form; visually unappealing; little landscape function.
Fair: Significant asymmetries; deviation from species norm; compromised function or aesthetics.
Good: Near ideal form; minor deviations; consistent aesthetics and function in landscape.

Overall Condition Ratings:	
Very Poor	1-29
Poor	30-49
Fair	50-69
Good	70-89
Excellent	90-100

The trees were assigned a condition rating based on a combination of existing tree health, tree structure, and tree form using the following scale.

TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

KIELTY ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

Tree Tag #	Protected Tree	Preserve or Remove	Common Name / Scientific Name	Trunk (in.)	If more than 1 Trunk, Total Diameter	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Health Rating	Structural Rating	Form Rating	Suitability for Preservation	Overall Condition (0-100%)	Summary	Tree Picture #1
1	Yes	(P)	AMERICAN SWEETGUM ***Liquidambar styraciflua***	23.6	-	19.7	55/20	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	45%	Street tree, in small planting strip, root crown lifting sidewalk and road, large surface roots visible, codominant at 15 feet with included bark, girdling roots, sidewalk replaced in past.	
2	Yes	(P)	AMERICAN SWEETGUM ***Liquidambar styraciflua***	24.5	-	20.4	55/30	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	45%	Street tree, in small planting strip, root crown lifting sidewalk and road, large surface roots visible, codominant at 14 feet with included bark, girdling roots, sidewalk replaced in past	
3*	Yes	(P)	CAMPHOR TREE ***Camphora officinarum***	34.6	-	28.8	40/40	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Neighboring street tree, Burl at root crown with visible large surface roots, codominant at 4 feet, lifting sidewalk	
4	No	(R)	APPLE ***Malus domestica***	7.7	-	6.4	20/5	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	40%	Large leader previously prune at 3 feet, one-sided, decay on upper limbs with visible fungus	
5	No	(P)	EUROPEAN PLUM ***Prunus domestica***	7.9	-	6.6	20/10	Fair-Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	45%	Previously topped, codominant at 5 feet, on property line as screening Tree	
6	No	(P)	COMMON CAMELLIA ***Camellia japonica***	5	2, 2,1	4.2	12/8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	At property line	

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KIELTY ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

Tree Tag #	Protected Tree	Preserve or Remove	Common Name / Scientific Name	Trunk (in.)	If more than 1 Trunk, Total Diameter	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Health Rating	Structural Rating	Form Rating	Suitability for Preservation	Overall Condition (0-100%)	Summary	Tree Picture #1
7	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
8	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
9	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
10	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
11	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
12	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	

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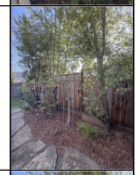
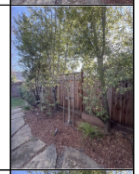
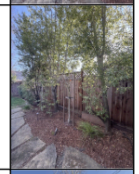
13	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
14	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
15	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
16	No	(P)	JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD ***Pittosporum tobira***	6	2, 2,2	5.0	12/5	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	50%	Screening tree at property line	
17	No	(R)	EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH ***Betula pendula***	12.7	-	10.6	30/25. 30/10	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	55%	Topped for utility line clearance, codominant at 12 feet, tree in between 17 and 18 has been removed in the past, in low spot, possible drainage issues, leans away from site	
18	No	(R)	EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH ***Betula pendula***	4.7	-	3.9	30/25. 30/10	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	55%	Topped for utility line clearance, in low spot, possible drainage issues, leans in towards sight	

TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

KIELTY ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

Tree Tag #	Protected Tree	Preserve or Remove	Common Name / Scientific Name	Trunk (in.)	If more than 1 Trunk, Total Diameter	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Health Rating	Structural Rating	Form Rating	Suitability for Preservation	Overall Condition (0-100%)	Summary	Tree Picture #1
19	No	(R)	LEMON ***Citrus limon***	10	4, 3,3	8.3	10/10	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Fruit tree, in raised planter adjacent to retaining wall, aesthetically pleasing	
20	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
21	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
22	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
23	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
24	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	

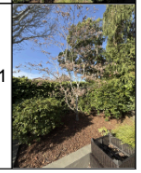
TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

KIELTY ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

Tree Tag #	Protected Tree	Preserve or Remove	Common Name / Scientific Name	Trunk (in.)	If more than 1 Trunk, Total Diameter	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Health Rating	Structural Rating	Form Rating	Suitability for Preservation	Overall Condition (0-100%)	Summary	Tree Picture #1
25	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
26	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
27	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
28	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
29	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	
30	No	(R)	OLEANDER ***Nerium oleander***	8	2, 2, 2, 2,	6.7	15/5	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Screening tree on property line	

TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

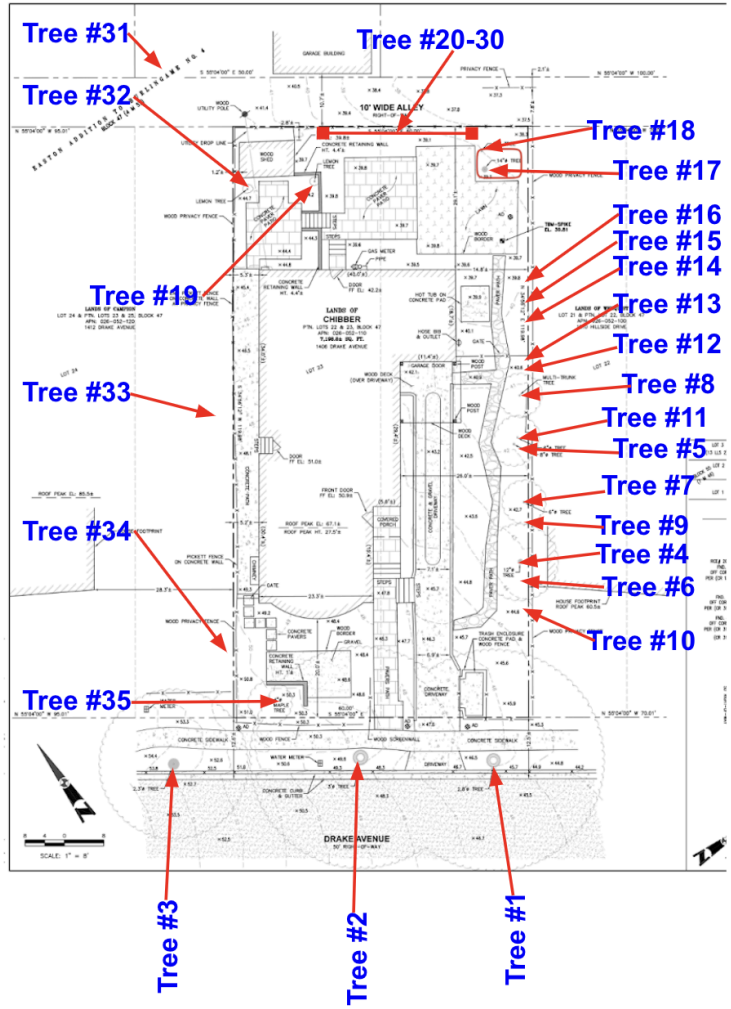
KIELTY ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

Tree Tag #	Protected Tree	Preserve or Remove	Common Name / Scientific Name	Trunk (in.)	If more than 1 Trunk, Total Diameter	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Health Rating	Structural Rating	Form Rating	Suitability for Preservation	Overall Condition (0-100%)	Summary	Tree Picture #1
31*	Yes	(P)	COAST LIVE OAK ***Quercus agrifolia***	12	-	10.0	30/20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	65%	Neighboring tree, limited visual inspection, under utility line and adjacent to utility pole, approximately 20 feet from property line	
32	No	(P)	CRAPE MYRTLE ***Lagerstroemia indica***	3	-	2.5	15/6	Good	Good	Good	Good	70%	Young Tree	
33*	No	(P)	EDIBLE FIG ***Ficus carica***	12	-	10.0	30/20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Neighboring tree, limited visual inspection, codominant at 4 feet, previously topped	
34*	Yes	(P)	INCENSE CEDAR ***Calocedrus decurrens***	15	-	12.5	40/15	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	45%	Neighboring tree, limited visual inspection, vines growing through canopy, on property line	
35	No	(P)	JAPANESE MAPLE ***Acer japonicum***	5	3,2	4.2	15/10	Fair-Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	50%	Minor deadwood, in raised planting area, codominant at 1 foot	

*** - Indicates a neighboring tree**

TREE MAP

Disclaimer: The tree inventory map provided by Kielty Arborist Services LLC is for illustrative purposes only. Tree locations, inventory numbers, trunk diameters, and species depicted on this map are approximate and should not be relied upon for definitive planning or actions. Field verification is required to confirm all tree data prior to any site activity. Kielty Arborist Services LLC is not responsible for the accuracy of the underlying topographic map and assumes no liability for any discrepancies or inaccuracies associated with it.



OBSERVATIONS

Species List:
"AMERICAN SWEETGUM, *Liquidambar styraciflua"*
"APPLE, *Malus domestica"*
"CAMPHOR TREE, *Camphora officinarum"*
"COAST LIVE OAK, *Quercus agrifolia"*
"COMMON CAMELLIA, *Camellia japonica"*
"CRAPE MYRTLE, *Lagerstroemia indica"*
"EDIBLE FIG, *Ficus carica"*
"EUROPEAN PLUM, *Prunus domestica"*
"EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH, *Betula pendula"*
"INCENSE CEDAR, *Calocedrus decurrens"*
"JAPANESE CHEESEWOOD, *Pittosporum tobira"*
"JAPANESE MAPLE, *Acer japonicum"*
"LEMON, *Citrus limon"*
"OLEANDER, *Nerium oleander"*

Overall Condition Ratings:

Overall Condition Rating		
Poor Condition	**Fair Condition**	**Good Condition**
5	29	1

Several trees on or adjacent to the site are in notably poor condition and contribute limited long-term value to the landscape. Tree #4, an apple (*Malus domestica)*, exhibits significant structural and health decline, including decay in upper limbs, visible fungal activity, and a severely imbalanced canopy due to past heavy pruning; its overall condition is rated at 40%. Tree #5, a European plum (*Prunus domestica*), has also suffered from past topping cuts and presents a codominant trunk structure with poor structural form and vitality, resulting in a similarly low condition rating. Tree #34, an incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) located on the property line and considered a neighboring tree, is likewise in poor form with limited crown visibility due to vine encroachment and apparent structural weakness. All three trees demonstrate declining vigor, poor structural integrity, and reduced suitability for long-term preservation.

Overall Condition Ratings:	
Very Poor	1-29
Poor	30-49
Fair	50-69
Good	70-89
Excellent	90-100

The trees were assigned a condition rating based on a combination of existing tree health, tree structure, and tree form using the following scale.

Trees Proposed For Removal:
Trees #4, and #17-30 are proposed for removal.

Total Removed Trees	Significant / Protected Trees	Non-Protected Trees
15	0	15

Non-Protected Trees to be Removed:
Fifteen non-protected trees are proposed for removal as part of this project. Of these, Tree #4, a declining Malus domestica (Apple), is recommended for removal due to its poor structural condition, visible fungal decay, and one-sided canopy development, which present a safety concern. The remaining trees, identified as Tree #17 through Tree #30, are located along the property line and within areas where space and access will be required for construction of the proposed Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU). These trees, while generally in fair condition, conflict directly with construction logistics and site development requirements. None of the trees in this group qualify as protected under the municipal code.

PROJECT PLAN REVIEW

The following report's recommendations are contingent upon the contractor adhering to the stated responsibilities. It is the contractor's responsibility to contact the project arborist to schedule all required inspections promptly. Failure to schedule these inspections as needed may result in fines or stop work orders from the city.

At the project site located at 1406 Drake Avenue in Burlingame, CA, the proposed demolition and construction activities, including the development of a new residence and ADU, do not fall within the critical root zones of any protected trees. The only protected trees remaining in the vicinity are located on neighboring properties and are positioned more than 50 feet away from any construction-related activity, placing them well outside the zone of influence. As such, no adverse impacts to protected trees are expected. However, there are several non-protected trees located within the subject property that require preservation measures. Specifically, Tree #35, a Japanese maple in the front yard, and Tree #32, a crape myrtle located near the rear property line, should be protected during construction. Though these trees are not within the direct excavation zones, they are situated within potential impact areas due to equipment access, pedestrian traffic, and general site activity. Type 1 tree protection fencing is recommended at the dripline of each tree to prevent physical damage to the trunk, crown, or soil surrounding the root zones. Trees #4 through #16, also non-protected and distributed along the property boundaries, are similarly outside the scope of construction but should be enclosed with Type 1 fencing as a precautionary measure.

While no trenching or grading is currently proposed within ten times the trunk diameter of these trees, in the event that any unforeseen excavation is required within these zones, all work shall be conducted using hand tools such as shovels, air knives, or rotary hammers with clay spade attachments, and only under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist. If roots measuring 1.5 inches in diameter or greater are encountered, they must remain intact until inspected by the Project Arborist. Upon inspection and approval, roots shall be cleanly cut using hand saws or loppers, with the cut surfaces painted with pruning seal or grafting compound and immediately covered with three layers of wetted burlap to prevent desiccation. This burlap should be kept moist by the contractor through daily irrigation while exposed. The soil within the tree protection zone should also be irrigated every other week during the dry season to maintain root zone moisture and support recovery.

All preservation activities, including fencing installation and any required root inspections or mitigations, shall be verified by the Project Arborist prior to the commencement of demolition and construction. A verification letter confirming compliance with these requirements will be provided to the City prior to the issuance of demolition and building permits.

Following the completion of construction, the Project Arborist will provide a follow-up letter confirming that all mitigation measures were implemented as specified. Continued post-construction maintenance of preserved trees should include seasonal irrigation, structural pruning where appropriate, and periodic monitoring to support tree health and long-term survival.

In addition to the above, the two American sweetgum street trees (Tree #1 and Tree #2) located within the public right-of-way require special protection. Both trees are to be enclosed with Type 1 tree protection fencing at the maximum extent feasible to prevent disturbance. If any utility work, trenching, or subsurface excavation is required within ten times the trunk diameter of either tree, excavation shall be performed strictly by hand under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist. Permitted hand excavation methods include the use of shovels, air knives, and rotary hammers equipped with clay spade attachments. Any roots encountered that are 1.5 inches in diameter or greater shall remain intact until inspected by the Project Arborist. Upon approval, roots shall be cleanly cut with sharp hand saws or bypass loppers, treated with pruning seal or grafting compound, and immediately wrapped in multiple layers of wetted burlap. Burlap shall be kept consistently moist with daily watering until the trench is backfilled with native soil. Supplemental irrigation is recommended following completion of the work to support root recovery.

The existing driveway is to be replaced in the same location. The existing driveway is recommended to be retained as long as possible as an additional tree protection measure. It is recommended to demolish and replace the driveway during the landscaping phase of the project. The driveway is recommended to be carefully removed by hand under the direct supervision of the project arborist when working within 10x the diameter of the tree. A jackhammer can be used to break the material into small hand manageable sized pieces. All roots encountered during this process are recommended to stay as damage free as possible. Acceptable hand tools include rotary hammer with clay spade attachment as well as an air knife. Encountered roots shall be exposed and wrapped/covered in layers of wetted down burlap to help avoid root desiccation. The contractor is recommended to wet down the burlap daily while exposed. The base rock section for the driveway is recommended to be no deeper than the existing base rock section. New baserock shall then be packed around tree roots with the driveway built on top of the tree’s root zone.

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

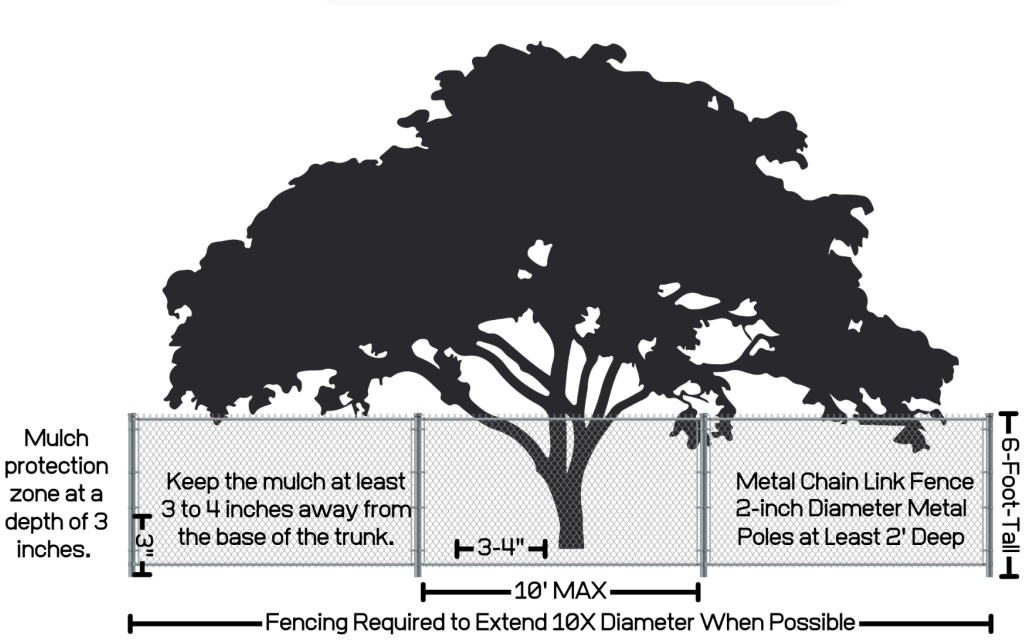
Detailed Tree Protection Plan
For the aforementioned tree protection plan, this detailed guide has been designed by Kielty Arborists Services LLC. The following section offers an in-depth perspective on the recommended tree preservation guidelines. The aim is to ensure the conservation, vitality, and beauty of trees during construction and developmental endeavors, mitigating any potential detrimental effects. Adherence to these guidelines is essential to uphold both the ecological significance and visual allure of trees within the designated project vicinity. Effective tree protection during construction or development projects requires the use of fencing to demarcate and protect sensitive areas around trees. Should you have any questions or require further clarification, please contact Kielty Arborists Services directly.

Fencing Specifications:
The tree protection fencing should be established and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. It's essential that no equipment, materials, or debris are stored or cleaned inside these protection zones. The zones should remain free from human activity unless explicitly authorized. The choice of fencing type depends on the tree's location and the nature of the surrounding environment.

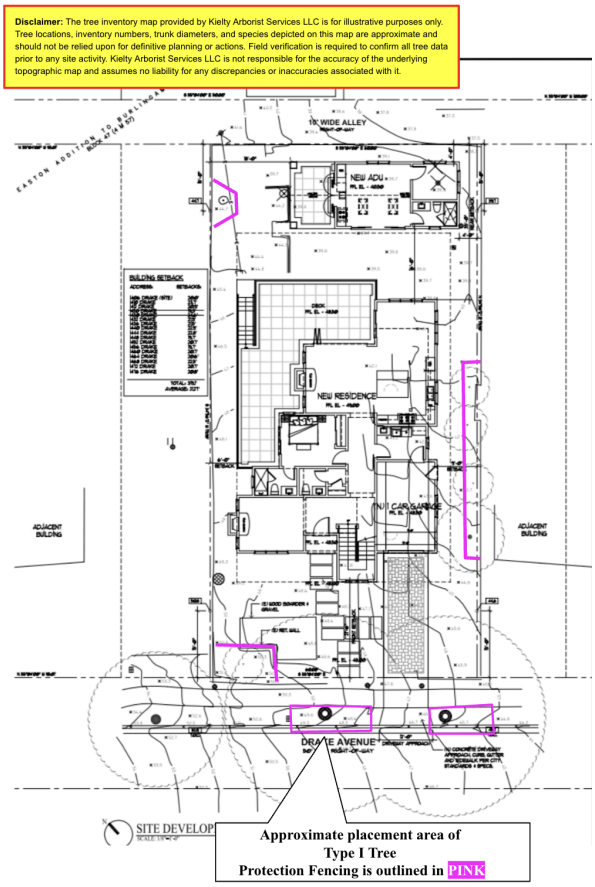
Type I Tree Protection:
Description: This is the most comprehensive form of tree protection fencing. It encompasses the full canopy dripline or Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of trees designated for preservation.

Application: Typically used in areas where trees are a significant distance away from construction activity or when trees have a large canopy spread.

Specifications:
The fencing shall remain intact throughout the duration of the project or until activities within the TPZ are finalized. Tree protection fencing should be a 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported by 2-inch thick diameter metal posts pounded into the ground to a depth of no less than 2 feet, ensuring stability even in challenging conditions. Poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart from center to center, providing a consistent and strong barrier. For trees near existing hardscapes or structures, tree protection fencing shall be placed as close as possible while still allowing access. Sensitive areas may require a landscape barrier if fencing needs to be reduced for access reasons. The location for tree protection fencing for the protected trees on site should be placed at 10x the tree diameters where possible (TPZ). All other non-protected trees are recommended to be protected by fencing placed at the drip line. No equipment or materials should be stored or cleaned inside protection zones. Apply mulch to the tree protection zones at a depth of 3 inches. Spread the mulch evenly throughout the designated area, ensuring it extends to, but does not touch, the tree trunk. Keep the mulch at least 3 to 4 inches away from the base of the trunk to prevent moisture buildup and potential rot. This will provide the necessary benefits of mulching, such as moisture retention and temperature regulation, while helping to maintain tree health. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying “Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out”. If fencing needs to be reduced for access or any other reasons, the non-protected areas must be protected by a landscape buffer. All tree protection and inspection schedule measures, design recommendations, watering, and construction schedules shall be implemented in full by the owner and contractor. Trees #1, #2, #32, #35, and #4 through #16 are to be protected by Type I tree protection fencing.



Type I Fencing



TREE PROTECTION MAP - TYPE ONE FENCING IN PINK

Staging

All tree protection measures must be in place before the start of construction. An inspection prior to the start of construction is often required by the town. All vehicles must remain on paved surfaces if possible. Existing pavement should remain and should be used for staging. If vehicles are to stray from paved surfaces, 6 inches of chips shall be spread, and plywood laid over the mulch layer. This type of landscape buffer will help reduce the compaction of desired trees. Parking will not be allowed off the paved surfaces

Root Cutting

If for any reason roots are to be cut, the work shall be monitored and documented. Large roots (over 2 inches in 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.

Trenching/excavation

Trenching or excavation for irrigation, drainage, electrical, foundation, 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 their original level, as soon as possible. Trenches to be left open for a period of time (24 hours), 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.

Grading
All existing grades underneath the dripline of a protected tree shall remain as is where possible. Grading within the dripline of a protected tree is required to be done under the supervision of the project arborist.

Irrigation
Non native trees- Irrigating the retained mature trees in the landscape is important to ensure their health and vitality. Proper watering can help the trees continue to thrive. Deep irrigation is recommended to take place every other week during the dry season. During the dry season, trees typically need deep, infrequent watering. Watering every 2 weeks is sufficient for the retained trees on this site. Applying water slowly and consistently until it penetrates at least 12-18 inches into the soil is recommended. Avoid spraying water directly on the trunks, as this can lead to disease and decay. Mulch is recommended to be maintained with mulch added overtime as needed. Mulch helps retain soil moisture, regulates temperature, and prevents weeds, which can compete with the tree for water. The use of soaker hoses or an inline drip emitter system set up in a grid like manner to provide deep irrigation during the dry season is recommended. The irrigation system should be placed on top of grade and require no excavation. This will help to keep the trees healthy.

Native oak trees- Native oak trees are recommended to only be irrigated during the months of May and September or if their root zones are traumatized. Frequent irrigation during dry summer months can significantly raise the risk of oak trees developing oak root fungus disease and is the leading cause of oak tree death and failure in the urban landscape.

Tree Pruning
Tree pruning during construction is not just about aesthetics and safety; it's also about adhering to best practices and standards set by professional bodies like the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI A300 Pruning Standards) . The ISA sets rigorous standards to ensure trees are cared for sustainably and scientifically. Under these guidelines, and for the well-being of trees during construction, it's imperative to have an expert arborist oversee any pruning. Their knowledge guarantees that only the necessary branches are removed, ensuring both safety and tree health. The guideline to prune no more than 25% of the tree's total foliage is grounded in sound arboricultural practices. This safeguards the tree's photosynthetic capability, reduces undue stress, and preserves the balance between its roots and canopy. Homeowners should be aware of these standards and ensure they are being met, trusting in the expertise of their arborist and keeping open communication about their tree care decisions. This approach not only ensures the tree's compatibility with new construction aesthetics but also its long-term health and vitality.

Traffic Within TPZs
Strictly prohibit driving vehicles or heavy foot traffic on bare soil within the TPZs of protected trees. Such activities can crush roots directly and compact the soil, impeding oxygen and water infiltration. In areas without existing pavement, use temporary anti-compaction materials, such as wood chips covered with plywood, to prevent damage to tree roots (landscape barrier). Temporary pathways or boardwalks can be constructed to facilitate access while minimizing soil compaction within the TPZ.

Chemical and Material Handling
Store chemicals and construction materials away from TPZs to prevent accidental spills or exposure that may harm tree health. Follow proper handling and disposal procedures for chemicals to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. Minimize the use of toxic materials near trees and opt for environmentally friendly alternatives whenever possible.

Monitoring and Inspection
Regularly monitor and inspect the tree protection measures throughout the construction process to ensure their effectiveness and compliance with the Tree Preservation Plan. Assign a qualified individual, such as a project arborist or

certified arborist, to conduct periodic inspections and provide recommendations for any necessary adjustments or improvements. Maintain detailed records of inspections, including dates, findings, and any actions taken.

Post-Construction Maintenance
After construction is completed, continue monitoring the health and condition of preserved trees to address any potential issues promptly. Implement post-construction maintenance practices such as watering, mulching, pruning, and fertilization as needed to support the recovery and long-term health of the trees. Regularly assess the trees for signs of stress, disease, or structural instability and take appropriate measures, including consulting with a certified arborist if necessary.

Compliance with Environmental Laws
Ensure full compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements pertaining to tree protection during construction. Familiarize yourself with specific regulations regarding tree preservation in your jurisdiction and consult with local authorities or arborists for guidance if needed.

Responsibility
Designate a responsible person or team within the project organization to oversee the implementation and enforcement of the Tree Preservation Plan. Clearly communicate the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in the construction project regarding tree protection.

Emergency Procedures
Develop clear procedures to follow in the event of emergencies that may impact tree preservation, such as severe storms, accidents, or unexpected tree health issues. Ensure that emergency response plans address prompt actions to mitigate potential risks to trees and contact qualified professionals, such as arborists or tree care companies when needed.

Communication and Training
Facilitate effective communication among all project stakeholders, including contractors, subcontractors, architects, engineers, and landscape professionals, regarding the importance of tree preservation and the specific guidelines to follow. Conduct training sessions or workshops to educate personnel.

PURPOSE & USE OF THE REPORT

This report informs tree management decisions for the construction project and provides recommendations to maximize tree survival. It serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders, facilitating informed discussions and sustainable tree management practices.

TESTING & ANALYSIS

In order to assess the trees, a thorough examination was conducted using a variety of methods. For trees with accessible trunks, precise measurements of the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) were taken using a specialized diameter tape measure. In cases where the trunks were not readily accessible, visual estimations were employed to determine the DBH. As part of the inventory process, all trees exceeding a specific DBH threshold stated in city code were included.

To evaluate the health of the trees, multiple factors were considered, including their overall appearance and our team's extensive experiential knowledge of each species. This holistic approach ensured a comprehensive understanding of the tree’s well-being.

To accurately document the location of each tree, a GPS smartphone application was utilized during the data collection process. This enabled us to create detailed maps that are included in this report. However, it is important to note that

despite our efforts to minimize errors, inherent limitations of GPS data collection, coupled with slight discrepancies between GPS data and CAD drawings, may result in approximate tree locations depicted on the map.

TREE WORK STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS

To ensure high-quality tree work, including removal, pruning, and planting, the following standards and qualifications will be adhered to:

- **Industry Standards**: All tree work will be performed in accordance with industry standards established by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). These standards encompass best practices and guidelines for tree care and maintenance.
- **Contractor Licensing and Insurance:** The contractor undertaking the tree work must possess a valid State of California Contractors License for Tree Service (C61-D49) or Landscaping (C-27). Additionally, they must have comprehensive general liability, worker's compensation, and commercial auto/equipment insurance coverage.
- **Workmanship Standards:** Contractors must adhere to the current Best Management Practices of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). These standards, including ANSI A300 and Z133.1, outline guidelines for tree pruning, fertilization, and safety. Compliance with these standards ensures the use of proper techniques and practices throughout the tree work process.

By adhering to these established standards and qualifications, we can ensure the provision of professional and safe tree services that meet the industry's best practices and promote the health and longevity of the trees.

SCHEDULE OF INSPECTIONS

Kielty Arborists Services LLC:

We will conduct the following inspections as needed for the project:

- **Pre-Equipment Mobilization, Delivery of Materials, Tree Removal, and Site Work:** Our project arborist will meet with the general contractor and owners to review tree protection measures. We will identify and mark tree-protection zone fencing, specify equipment access routes and storage areas, and assess the existing conditions of trees to determine any additional necessary protection measures.
- **Inspection after Installation of Tree-Protection Fencing:** Upon completion of tree-protection fencing installation, our project arborist will inspect the site to ensure that all protection measures are correctly implemented. We will also review any contractor requests for access within the tree protection zones and assess any changes in tree health since the previous inspection.
- **Inspection during Soil Excavation or Work Potentially Affecting Protected Trees:** During any work within non-intrusion zones of protected trees, our project arborist will inspect the site and document the implemented recommendations. We will assess any changes in tree health since the previous inspection to monitor the well-being of the trees.
- **Final Site Inspection:** Prior to project completion, our project arborist will conduct a final site inspection to evaluate tree health and provide necessary recommendations to promote their longevity. A comprehensive letter report summarizing our findings and conclusions will be provided to the City of Burlingame.

Our inspections aim to ensure proper tree protection, health, and adherence to project requirements.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

- **Legal Descriptions and Titles:** The consultant/arborist assumes the accuracy of any legal description and titles provided. No responsibility is assumed for any legal due diligence. The consultant/arborist shall not be held liable for any discrepancies or issues arising from incorrect legal descriptions or faulty titles.
- **Compliance with Laws and Regulations:** The property is assumed to be in compliance with all applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other government regulations. The consultant/arborist is not responsible for identifying or rectifying any non-compliance.
- **Reliability of Information:** Though diligent efforts have been made to obtain and verify information, the consultant/arborist is not responsible for inaccuracies or incomplete data provided by external sources. The client accepts full responsibility for any decisions or actions taken based on this data.
- **Testimony or Court Attendance:** The consultant/arborist has no obligation to provide testimony or attend court regarding this report unless mutually agreed upon through separate written agreements, which may incur additional fees.
- **Report Integrity:** Unauthorized alteration, loss, or reproduction of this report renders it invalid. The consultant/arborist shall not be liable for any interpretations or conclusions made from altered reports.
- **Restricted Publication and Use:** This report is exclusively for the use of the original client. Any other use or dissemination, without prior written consent from the consultant/arborist, is strictly prohibited.
- **Non-disclosure to Public Media:** The client is prohibited from using any content of this report, including the consultant/arborist's identity, in any public communication without prior written consent.
- **Opinion-based Report:** The report represents the independent, professional judgment of the consultant/arborist. The fee is not contingent upon any predetermined outcomes, values, or events.
- **Visual Aids Limitation:** Visual aids are for illustrative purposes and should not be considered precise representations. They are not substitutes for formal engineering, architectural, or survey reports.
- **Inspection Limitations:** The consultant/arborist's inspection is limited to visible and accessible components. Non-invasive methods are used. There is no warranty or guarantee that problems will not develop in the future.

ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists specialize in the assessment and care of trees using their education, knowledge, training, and experience.

- **Limitations of Tree Assessment:** Arborists cannot guarantee the detection of all conditions that could compromise a tree’s structure or health. The consultant/arborist makes no warranties regarding the future condition of trees and shall not be liable for any incidents or damages resulting from tree failures.
- **Remedial Treatments Uncertainty:** Remedial treatments for trees have variable outcomes and cannot be guaranteed.
- **Considerations Beyond Scope:** The consultant/arborist's services are confined to tree assessment and care. The client assumes responsibility for matters involving property boundaries, ownership, disputes, and other non-arboricultural considerations.
- **Inherent Risks:** Living near trees inherently involves risks. The consultant/arborist is not responsible for any incidents or damages arising from such risks.
- **Client’s Responsibility:** The client is responsible for considering the information and recommendations provided by the consultant/arborist and for any decisions made or actions taken.

The client acknowledges and accepts these Assumptions and Limiting Conditions and Arborist Disclosure Statement, recognizing that reliance upon this report is at their own risk. The consultant/arborist disclaims all warranties, express or implied.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that all the statements of fact in this report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

David Beckham

Signature of Consultant
David Beckham
Certified Arborist
WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified
Date: October 2, 2025