Advanced Tree Care

965 East San Carlos Ave, San Carlos, CA 94070 *650 839 9539*

Sujit Chakravarthy
1347 Montero Ave
Burlingame, CA 94010

Site: 1347 Montero Ave, Burlingame

Dear Sujit,

Re: Coastal redwood at front of property

At your request, I visited the site to inspect a coastal redwood at the front of the property. The tree has a thin canopy and residents in the neighborhood are concerned for its health and safety, prompting the need for this report.

A photo of the tree is attached; my observations and summary are documented below

Observations and Summary
Coastal redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*
Diameter at Standard Height: 66.8”
Height: 80 feet
Canopy Spread: 25 feet by 25 feet

The coastal redwood is in poor health and fair condition. The diameter of the trunk of the tree is quite large for the height of the tree and the tree appears to almost be stunted in growth. The canopy is very thin. The trunk is straight with no co-dominant stems, the root crown is large with no signs of disease or insect infestation.

Looking at photos from google street view dating back to 2008; the tree was in fairly good health up until 2019 when the canopy started to thin out. The decline has been gradual but is quite noticeable. There are very few changes in the surrounding area that may account for this decline. Maybe available irrigation in the surrounding landscapes have changed. Heavier rain in more recent years do not appear to have changed the appearance of the tree. The structural stability of the tree looks good with the root system intact.
The coastal redwood relies on coastal fog for its water supply. With the current climate, this has not been available and may be a reason for the tree’s decline.

The tree could be deep root fertilized to try to encourage a healthier canopy, however the available root zone in to which liquid fertilizer can be pumped is minimal, and this may not have any noticeable effect.

If you have any questions or I can be of further assistance, please don’t hesitate to call.

Sincerely

Robert Weatherill
Certified Arborist WE 1936a

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EXHIBIT B

Advanced Tree Care

965 East San Carlos Ave, San Carlos, CA 94070 *650 839 9539*

The coastal redwood at the front of the house

EXHIBIT B

KIELTY
ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC
Certified Arborist WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified
P.O. Box 6187 San Mateo, CA 94403
650- 532-4418

Date: January 23, 2026

Sujit Chakravarthy and Anita Tandon

Site: 1347 Montero Avenue, Burlingame, CA

Dear Sujit Chakravarthy and Anita Tandon,

This letter provides the justification for the proposed removal of two redwood trees located at 1347 Montero Avenue, Burlingame, California. The evaluation is based on visual ground-level inspection and assessment of tree health, structural integrity, form, suitability for preservation, and site constraints. The findings are presented in alignment with the City of Burlingame ordinance criteria for public nuisance determinations and permit review factors.

Showing redwood tree #1 in very poor condition

<u>Redwood Tree #1 (Diameter 68.5 inches, approximately 90 feet tall, 30-foot canopy spread)</u>

Redwood Tree #1 is in severe decline and exhibits poor overall health, poor structural integrity, fair form, poor suitability for preservation, and an overall poor condition rating of 20 percent. Observed defects include a previously failed top, codominant stem structure at the top of the canopy, and extremely sparse foliage, indicating significant loss of vigor and a trajectory of continued decline. The tree is not expected to improve with mitigation measures, given the extent of its structural and physiological degradation.

Pursuant to the ordinance, this tree meets the definition of a public nuisance as follows: “Any of the following are determined to be public nuisances, subject to the provisions of Chapter 1.12 and Chapter 1.16: (1) A dead, diseased, infested or dying tree or vegetation on private property or property not owned by the city.” Redwood Tree #1 is classified as a dying tree based on its advanced decline and poor vigor.

Showing the top of redwood tree #1, notice the dead wood and codominance

In reviewing the application, the ordinance requires the director to weigh "The condition of the tree(s) with respect to: Disease, decay, structure, form and vigor, likelihood and consequences of failure and impact proximity to existing or proposed structures, yards, driveways and other trees, infrastructure and growing space constraints, utilities and improvement conflict, species desirability and age of the tree relative to average urban life span typical of the species." Redwood Tree #1 exhibits poor structure and vigor, with a high likelihood of failure due to its codominant structure at the top of the canopy. The consequences of failure are significant, as potential targets include vehicles on the street and driveway, pedestrians on the sidewalk, and occupants within vehicles. Given the advanced decline and lack of feasible mitigation measures that would restore structural stability or vigor, removal is recommended.

Redwood Tree #3 (Diameter 66.7 inches, approximately 90 feet tall, 45-foot canopy spread)

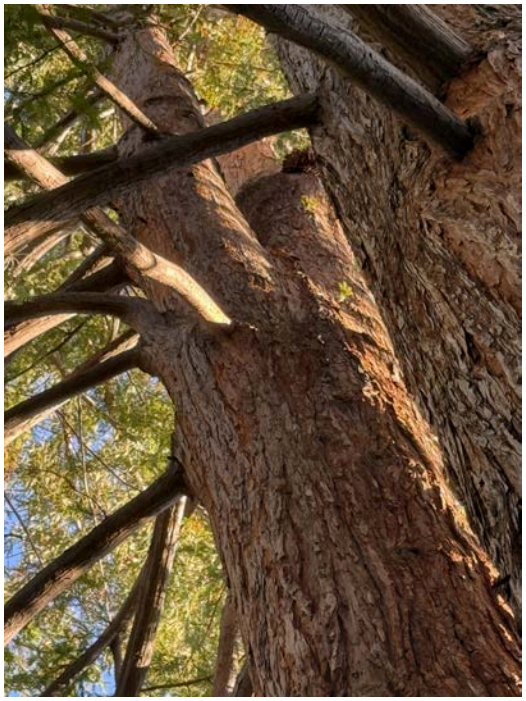
Redwood Tree #3 exhibits fair health but poor structural integrity, fair form, poor suitability for preservation, and an overall poor condition rating of 45 percent. The tree is codominant at approximately five feet above grade with a seam extending to the root crown, indicating weak attachment and elevated failure potential. A secondary codominant leader is present at approximately forty feet, with weak unions that further increase the likelihood of structural failure. The tree is located approximately four feet from the existing detached garage, and the root flare is directly abutting the garage foundation, where swelling roots are causing damage to the garage slab. The tree is also located approximately five and one-half feet from the brick retaining wall at the driveway and poses a risk of large leader failure or limb failure impacting the garage and adjacent overhead utility lines.

Showing redwood tree #3 in question

The ordinance requires consideration of "The condition of the tree(s) with respect to: Disease, decay, structure, form and vigor, likelihood and consequences of failure and impact proximity to existing or proposed structures, yards, driveways and other trees, infrastructure and growing space constraints, utilities and improvement conflict, species desirability and age of the tree relative to average urban life span typical of the species." Redwood Tree #3 has poor structure, weak codominant unions, and constrained growing space adjacent to permanent structures. The likelihood of limb or leader failure is elevated, and the consequences of failure are significant to severe due to the proximity of the garage, driveway, and overhead utilities.

Additionally, Redwood Tree #3 meets the ordinance criterion that "That the tree or its roots are causing, or threatening to cause, damage to any main structure on the property or on any adjacent property and there are no reasonable alternative means to mitigate the damage or threatened damage. Reasonable alternative means of mitigation include, but are not limited to, cutting tree roots, trimming the tree canopy, or installing a root barrier. Removing, relocating, or in any way altering any main structure on the property shall not be considered a reasonable alternative means of mitigation for the purposes of this section." The tree's roots are actively damaging the existing garage slab. Installation of a root barrier is not a reasonable mitigation measure, as root cutting within the critical root zone would require removal of portions of the root crown, thereby destabilizing the tree and increasing the risk of a failure at the root crown. Canopy pruning would not address the underlying structural root conflict or weak codominant attachments. Therefore, no reasonable alternative mitigation measures are available that would prevent ongoing structural damage while maintaining tree stability.

Showing the tree in relation to the garage



Showing the leader closest to the garage becoming codominant again at 40' (left), showing the interior of the garage and cracking along the garage floor (right)

EXHIBIT B

Conclusion

Based on the above findings, Redwood Tree #1 and Redwood Tree #3 meet multiple ordinance criteria for removal due to advanced decline, poor structural integrity, elevated risk of failure, proximity to high-value targets, and ongoing damage to existing structures. Removal of both trees is recommended to mitigate safety hazards, prevent further structural damage, and comply with City ordinance standards.

Sincerely,

David Beckham

David Beckham
Certified Arborist WE-10724A
TRAQ Qualified
Kielty Arborists Services LLC
Date: January 23rd, 2026

TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

Tree Tag Number	Protected Tree Status	Preservation or Removal Recommendation	Common Name / Botanical Name	Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH, inches)	Tree Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.)	Overall Health Assessment	Structural Integrity Assessment	Form and Aesthetic Quality Assessment	Preservation Suitability Rating	Overall Condition Score (0-100%)	Arborist Observations and Tree Notes
1	Yes	(R)	Redwood *Sequoia sempervirens*	68.5	90/30	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	20	In severe decline. Top failed in past, codominant. Very sparse foliage, not expected to improve with mitigation.
3	Yes	(R)	Redwood *Sequoia sempervirens*	66.7	90/45	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	45	Codominant at 5' with seam running down to grade. Smaller leader closest to garage becomes codominant again at 40 feet. Weak attachments at codominant unions, 4 feet from existing garage. Swelling root flare up against garage foundation, causing damage to garage slab, covered in artificial turf. 5.5 feet from the brick retaining wall at the driveway, at risk of large leader failure damaging the garage and adjacent overhead utility lines.

Docusigned by:
Michael Wiedenbeck 1/23/2026
9173F85B87ED4D3...

TREE MAP

METHOD OF INSPECTION

The tree inspections were conducted from the ground without climbing the trees and were limited to visual observations from accessible areas at the time of the site visit. No tissue samples or root crown inspections were performed, and no subsurface or invasive testing was undertaken unless otherwise stated. The trees under consideration were identified based on the provided site plan and field verification where feasible.

To assess the trees, their diameters were measured using a D-Tape, where access allowed. Where site constraints limited direct measurement, trunk diameters were estimated based on visible conditions and professional judgment. 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 trees were evaluated for their health, structure, form, and suitability for preservation based on conditions observed at the time of inspection and in relation to the proposed construction. These evaluations are intended to support planning, impact assessment, and tree protection recommendations and should not be interpreted as detailed diagnostic evaluations or tree risk assessments. The following section provides definitions and explanations of the rating categories used in this report.

EVALUATION FIELDS

Tree Tag Number:
An identification number assigned to each tree inventoried and evaluated as part of this report. Tree tag numbers correspond to the numbering shown on the tree site map. Physical tagging of trees is performed where site access allows and where trees are located within the project site. Trees located in inaccessible areas or on neighboring properties are not physically tagged and, where referenced, are identified by number for documentation and impact evaluation purposes only.

Protected Tree Status:
Identifies whether a tree meets the size and species thresholds to qualify as a regulated or protected tree under the applicable city or county ordinance at the time of inspection. Trunk diameter measurements reflect conditions observed on the inspection date. Trees are living organisms and continue to grow over time, and depending on species, site conditions, and project duration, a tree that does not qualify as protected at the time of inspection may reach the protected size threshold during or after construction. We display Protected wit a (YES) in green on the tree inventory survey.

Preservation or Removal Recommendation:
Indicates the recommended disposition of each tree based on observed condition, regulatory status, and relationship to the proposed improvements. Trees recommended for preservation are designated with a (P) on the tree inventory and are subject to the protection measures outlined in the Tree Protection Plan. Trees recommended for removal are designated with an (R) on the tree inventory. Trees identified for removal are not included in the Tree Protection Plan and are assumed to be proposed for removal under a separate approval process.

Common Name / Botanical Name:
Identifies the tree species using commonly accepted common names and scientific nomenclature based on visual characteristics observed at the time of inspection. Species identification is made to the best of the arborist's professional judgment using available field indicators. In some cases, environmental conditions, seasonal characteristics, or limited access may affect definitive identification, and nomenclature should be considered an informed professional opinion rather than a guarantee.

Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH, inches):
Represents the trunk diameter, defined by the applicable ordinance. DBH measurements are obtained using a diameter tape where the trunk is accessible. Where direct measurement is not feasible due to site constraints, obstructions, or limited access, DBH values are estimated based on visible trunk dimensions and professional judgment. For trees located on neighboring properties, DBH values are derived from available topographic or tree survey data when provided. Estimates may vary by approximately one to two inches or more from actual measurements.

Tree Height (ft.) / Canopy Spread (ft.):
Represents estimated measurements of the tree's overall height and average canopy spread at the time of inspection. Heights are visually estimated based on field observation, and canopy spread is approximated by walking off the dripline extent on site to determine average horizontal canopy dimensions. These values are provided to characterize general tree size and form and are not intended to represent survey-grade measurements.

Overall Health Assessment:
The overall health rating reflects the tree's physiological condition and vigor based on visible indicators at the time of inspection. Trees rated Poor show minimal new growth, significant dieback, pest or disease pressure, and are not expected to reach a normal species-specific lifespan. Trees rated Fair exhibit moderate new growth, canopy density generally ranging from approximately sixty to ninety percent, and may show signs of stress or vulnerability, though they are not actively declining. Trees rated Good demonstrate vigorous growth, healthy foliage, canopy density typically exceeding eighty percent, and are expected to reach a normal lifespan under favorable conditions.

Structural Integrity Assessment:
The structural integrity rating reflects the presence and severity of structural defects observed at the time of inspection and the tree's ability to maintain stability over time. Trees rated Poor exhibit major, largely uncorrectable structural defects, which may include extensive dead wood, advanced decay, multiple competing trunks, or pronounced lean that presents an elevated risk. Trees rated Fair display identifiable structural deficiencies that are less severe but may include moderate lean, trunk crowding, or defects that are only partially correctable through pruning or mitigation. Trees rated Good exhibit minor structural flaws only, with an upright or generally stable trunk, well-spaced scaffold branches, and defects that are largely correctable through standard arboricultural practices, resulting in a balanced or mostly symmetrical canopy.

Form and Aesthetic Quality Assessment:
The form and aesthetic quality rating evaluates the tree's overall structure and visual contribution to the landscape relative to species norms. Trees rated Poor exhibit highly asymmetric, distorted, or abnormal form that significantly limits aesthetic or functional value. Trees rated Fair show noticeable asymmetries or deviations from typical species form that compromise appearance or function to a moderate degree. Trees rated Good display near-ideal form with only minor deviations, maintaining consistent aesthetic value and functional contribution to the landscape.

Preservation Suitability Rating:
The preservation suitability rating evaluates the tree's overall ability to be successfully retained within the proposed development context. Trees rated Poor contribute limited functional or aesthetic value to the landscape, exhibit compromised health or structure, and are unlikely to tolerate construction-related impacts even with protective measures. Trees rated Fair provide moderate landscape value and may be retained where impacts are minor and appropriate protection measures are implemented. Trees rated Good are considered valuable landscape assets with a high likelihood of successful retention during minor to moderate construction impacts when protected in accordance with recommended measures.

Overall Condition Score (0-100%):
The overall condition rating is derived from a weighted evaluation of three core attributes: structural integrity, physiological health, and form. Each attribute is assigned a qualitative rating of Poor, Fair-Poor, Fair, or Good based on observed conditions at the time of inspection. These qualitative ratings are internally converted to an ordinal

numeric scale to allow consistent comparison across trees, with Poor representing the lowest condition and Good representing the highest.

Structural integrity is weighted at fifty percent of the overall score due to its direct relationship to risk and long-term retention potential. Physiological health contributes thirty-five percent, reflecting the tree's current vigor and ability to respond to stressors. Form and aesthetic quality contribute fifteen percent and are considered secondary to safety and biological function. The combined weighted score is normalized to a percentage scale and conservatively capped so that even trees rated Good across all categories do not reach a full 100 percent rating. This cap is intentional and reflects professional judgment that no tree is without limitations or future risk, particularly within managed urban environments and active construction contexts. As a result, the overall condition rating spans from zero to eighty percent, with higher values indicating stronger preservation suitability within the defined range from Poor to Good.

Very Poor (approximately 0–24%)
Trees plotting at the bottom of the scale fall near zero percent and reflect Poor condition across structure, health, and form. These trees exhibit significant limitations to retention, reduced functional capacity, or elevated long-term risk.

Poor (approximately 25–49%)
As the score rises into the lower-middle portion of the scale, trees fall within the Fair-Poor range. These trees retain some functional value but display notable defects, stress indicators, or structural concerns that limit preservation suitability.

Fair (approximately 50–69%)
Trees in the middle-to-upper portion of the scale represent Fair condition. These trees are generally serviceable, structurally stable, and physiologically functional, with issues that are considered manageable through standard arboricultural practices.

Good (approximately 70–100%)
The upper end of the scale represents Good condition. These trees exhibit strong structural integrity, acceptable health, and functional form. Scores are intentionally capped at eighty percent to reflect professional judgment that no urban tree is without limitations or future risk, particularly within managed landscapes and construction environments.

Tree Picture:
Photographs were taken in the field at the time of inspection using an iPhone or equivalent mobile device and are intended to document general tree condition and site context. Images were captured from the best available vantage point where access allowed. In some cases, photographs may include multiple trees within a single image or may be partially obstructed due to surrounding vegetation, structures, or limited access. Trees located on neighboring properties may not be fully visible from accessible viewpoints.

Arborist Observations and Tree Notes:
Summarizes field observations recorded at the time of inspection based on a ground-based visual assessment. Notes reflect observed tree condition, structural characteristics, site context, and construction-related considerations visible at the time of the site visit. Observations are limited to conditions apparent from accessible areas and do not include aerial inspection or invasive evaluation unless otherwise stated. Field notes are documented contemporaneously and

may contain minor spelling or grammatical inconsistencies, which do not affect the intent or substance of the observations.

**Note: Not all data fields are applicable to every tree. Certain fields may be left blank where measurements were not accessible, where site conditions limited observation, where sufficient information was not available, or where the parameter is not relevant to the evaluation or regulatory status of a particular tree. All information presented is based on conditions observed at the time of inspection and reflects the defined scope of work for this assignment. Tree conditions and site circumstances may change over time. Condition ratings and scores are intended as comparative planning tools to support preservation and impact evaluation and should not be interpreted as tree risk assessments or predictions of future performance.*

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.

EXHIBIT B

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: January 23rd, 2026

EXHIBIT B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1 Page
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