

KIELTY

ARBORISTS SERVICES LLC

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1505 Drake Avenue Burlingame, CA



M E M B E R



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Prepared For:

Tim Raduenz

Site: 1505 Drake Avenue
Burlingame, CA

Submitted by:

David Beckham
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Date: January 6th, 2026

Attn: Tim Raduenz
 Site: 1505 Drake Avenue, Burlingame, CA
 Subject: Tree protection plan

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Kiely Arborists Services LLC conducted a site visit at 1505 Drake Avenue, Burlingame, CA, on 9/30/25 to evaluate existing trees in relation to the proposed construction. The purpose of this assessment is to document tree conditions, identify protected trees as defined by applicable municipal ordinances, and evaluate potential construction-related impacts in order to inform permitting and tree protection requirements.

This report is based on field observations and a review of architectural drawing A1.0 dated 12/3/25. Tree identification, general health and structural condition, and proximity to proposed improvements were evaluated to determine preservation feasibility, required protection measures, and anticipated impacts. Unless otherwise stated, observations were limited to ground-based visual inspection, and no invasive testing, aerial inspection, or plant tissue analysis was performed.

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%
7	1	0	1	6	6	6	0	7	0

A total of 7 trees were surveyed. Of these, tree #1, a London plane street tree, meets the size and species thresholds to qualify as a protected tree under the applicable ordinance. This tree is to be retained. Non-protected trees #2-7 are proposed for removal due to documented decline or unavoidable conflicts with proposed project features. No neighboring trees were found overhanging the site. Woody plants observed on site that do not meet the minimum diameter or definition of a regulated tree, including shrubs, vines, or sub-threshold stems, may be noted for site context only and may not be subject to tree protection ordinance requirements. Protected trees should be retained and protected as detailed in the recommendations below. With proper protection and cultural practices, all retained trees are expected to survive during and after construction.

ASSIGNMENT

At the request of Tim Raduenz, Kielty Arborists Services LLC conducted a site visit on 9/30/25 to prepare a Tree Inventory Report and Tree Protection Plan for the proposed construction project at 1505 Drake Avenue, Burlingame, CA. This report has been prepared to support plan review and permitting requirements for the City of Burlingame and is intended to inform municipal decision-making related to tree preservation, protection, and tree removal.

The assignment consisted of identifying and evaluating trees within the project area that may be affected by the proposed development, determining the extent of anticipated construction-related impacts, and providing arboricultural recommendations to minimize adverse effects. Evaluations focused on tree size, species, general health, structural condition, and proximity to proposed improvements, with particular attention given to potential root disturbance, soil compaction, and crown impacts associated with grading, excavation, foundations, and access.

Based on these findings, this report establishes tree protection measures and preservation strategies intended to maintain tree viability during and after construction, while aligning the proposed improvements with applicable municipal tree protection regulations. Where impacts are unavoidable, the report identifies removal recommendations and associated considerations consistent with local ordinance requirements.

The sections that follow provide detailed documentation of tree conditions, anticipated impacts, and recommended protection measures to guide construction activities and support compliance throughout the duration of the project.

LIMITS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

This assessment is based on a ground-based visual inspection of trees conducted from accessible areas at the time of the site visit. The evaluation did not include aerial inspection of the upper crown, detailed root crown excavation, subsurface root investigation, resistograph testing, or plant tissue, soil, or laboratory analysis, unless explicitly stated otherwise in this report. As such, conditions that are not externally visible, including internal decay, root defects, or latent disorders, may not have been detected. No tree risk assessments, hazard ratings, or failure probability determinations were performed as part of this assignment unless specifically identified elsewhere in the report.

The scope of this work is limited to tree identification, general health and structural observations, and evaluation of potential impacts associated with the proposed construction activities, including grading, excavation, and proximity to improvements. Trees located on neighboring properties were observed visually from accessible vantage points only. No access was obtained to off-site properties, and no detailed inspection, testing, or monitoring of neighboring trees was performed unless expressly noted.

Any observations regarding neighboring trees are provided for context and impact evaluation purposes and should not be construed as a complete condition assessment. This report does not assign or imply an appraised monetary value for any tree. Where neighboring trees are discussed, any reference to condition or potential impact is preliminary in nature and not intended to support valuation, compensation, or damage claims. Tree appraisal, if requested, would require a separate assignment and a more comprehensive level of inspection consistent with industry standards. The findings and recommendations presented herein reflect

conditions observed at the time of inspection and are based on the information available. Tree condition and site circumstances may change over time due to construction activity, environmental conditions, or other factors beyond the control of the arborist.

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 with 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.

Individual Trunk Diameters (for Multi-Trunk Trees):

For trees with multiple trunks, individual stem diameters are measured at the required height where the trunks meet ordinance criteria. Total diameter is calculated by using the diameter of the largest trunk and adding one half of the diameter of each additional qualifying trunk, unless a different calculation method is specifically required by the applicable city or county ordinance. Measurement methodology is consistent with guidance outlined in current International Society of Arboriculture references and standard arboricultural practice.

6, 8, 10 Times the Diameter (ft.):

Represents calculated distances derived from the tree's trunk diameter to illustrate applicable tree protection and construction setback zones as defined by local ordinances and project requirements. Distances are calculated by converting the trunk diameter from inches to feet by dividing the DBH by twelve, then multiplying by the applicable factor of six, eight, or ten. These values are provided to assist with planning, fencing layout, and evaluation of proposed improvements in relation to protected root zones and are based on measured or estimated trunk diameters at the time of inspection.

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.

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.

Fair-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.

Appraised Value:

Where provided, appraised value represents an estimate of tree value prepared in general accordance with the current edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. Appraisals are limited to the scope and level of inspection performed as part of this assignment. Trees located on neighboring properties were not fully inspected and, where referenced, any value shown is preliminary in nature. Appraised values are provided for planning and informational purposes only and are not intended for use in legal proceedings, insurance claims, or damage valuation without additional assessment.

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.*

TREE INVENTORY SURVEY

Tree Tag Number	Protected Tree Status	Preservation or Removal Recommendation	Common Name / Botanical Name	Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH, inches)	Six Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Eight Times the Diameter in (ft.)	Ten Times the Diameter in (ft.)	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	Tree Picture #1
1	Yes	(P)	LONDON PLANE TREE <i>Platanus × hispanica</i>	15.7	7.9	10.5	13.1	30/30	Fair-Poor	Fair	Fair-Poor	Poor	55%	Street tree, in small planting pit, lifting sidewalk, codominant at 10 feet, under utility lines, pruned for utility line clearance, unbalanced canopy.	
2	No	(R)	ORANGE <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	6	3.0	4.0	5.0	10/8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Fruit tree	
3	No	(R)	ORANGE <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	6	3.0	4.0	5.0	10/8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Fruit tree	
4	No	(R)	ORANGE <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	3	1.5	2.0	2.5	8/8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Fruit tree	
5	No	(R)	AFRICAN FERN PINE <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	4	2.0	2.7	3.3	12/10	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	65%	Prune as a hedge, screening Tree	
6	No	(R)	AFRICAN FERN PINE <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	4	2.0	2.7	3.3	12/10	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	65%	Prune as a hedge, screening Tree	
7	No	(R)	ENGLISH LAUREL <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	4	2.0	2.7	3.3	10/10	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	60%	Prune as a hedge	

OBSERVATIONS

Site Conditions

The subject property is currently developed with a single-family residence, driveway, detached garage and landscaped areas. Existing hardscape, foundations, and utilities have resulted in varying degrees of soil disturbance and compaction across the site. These conditions are expected to influence root distribution, particularly adjacent to existing structures and paved areas.

Species Composition:

LONDON PLANE TREE (*Platanus × hispanica*) qty1 (PROTECTED)

ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*) qty3 (non-protected)

AFRICAN FERN PINE (*Afrocarpus falcatus*) qty3 (non-protected)

General Tree Condition

All of trees evaluated are in fair overall condition and are considered suitable for retention with appropriate protection measures during construction.

Construction Sensitivities

Trees located near existing and proposed improvements may be subject to root disturbance, soil compaction, or canopy conflicts if construction activities are not properly managed. These sensitivities are addressed through the recommended tree protection measures and construction methodologies outlined in this report.

TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL

Trees Proposed For Removal:

Trees #2-7 are proposed for removal. These trees are all small non-protected trees and do not require a tree removal permit.

Total Removed Trees	Significant / Protected Trees	Non-Protected Trees
6	0	6



Showing orange trees #2-4



Showing African fern pine trees #5 and #6 (left and middle) and English laurel #7 (right)

Replacement Tree Plan:

Five 24" box trident maple trees are proposed on site to improve site screening and to conform with city standards.

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.

Street Tree #1

London plane street tree #1 is within the planting strip at the front of the property boundary and is in fair condition. A new curb, gutter, driveway, and sidewalk is proposed. This work will take place within the tree's tree protection zones. The primary potential risk is root damage, soil compaction and mechanical injury from vehicular traffic or construction equipment. The removal of the curb, gutter, driveway, and sidewalk will need to be done by hand under the direction of the project arborist when working within 13.1' from the tree. All concrete material must be removed by breaking the material with a jackhammer and then being removed by hand. Any excavation needed for new base rock material must be done by hand in combination with an air knife. If possible existing baserock shall be reused. All encountered roots during this process including demolition must be kept moist by wrapping/covering roots in layers of wetted down burlap. It is the contractor's responsibility to wet down the burlap daily while exposed. Roots observed within the new baserock layer must be retained within the new baserock layer. Base rock shall be hand tampered around tree roots with the new concrete poured on top of the root zones without the need to cut tree roots. If roots are to be cut for any reason they shall first be showed to the project arborist for documentation and direction. Impacts are expected to be minor to moderate. The landscape strip where the tree is located shall be irrigated every other week during the dry season with enough clean water to penetrate the top 18" of soil. By providing supplemental irrigation to the trees, impacts will be mitigated.

Showing street tree #1



Pre And Post-Construction Care:

If the project is approved, a comprehensive soil test is recommended to assess and address any nutrient deficiencies for trees where construction is to be located within the tree protection zones. The soil test shall take place before the start of construction.

Pre-Construction Care:

In the pre-construction phase, it is critical to prepare the trees for the upcoming stress and disturbances. Implementing a deep watering schedule is foundational, ensuring trees receive adequate moisture deep within their root zones. Depending on the recommended soil test analysis, fertilizing may be needed. Within the tree protection zones, it is recommended that an inline drip emitter system be installed in a grid-like manner to provide deep irrigation during the dry season. The irrigation system should be placed on top of the existing grade and require no excavation. The irrigation system shall be turned on by the project arborist as seen fit during the required monthly inspections. Regardless of the soil test results, the use of NutriRoot is still strongly advisable for trees that will be impacted by construction activities. The stresses caused by construction, such as root disturbance, soil compaction, and changes in water availability, can severely affect a tree's health. NutriRoot provides essential nutrients, promotes root growth, and enhances water management, helping trees withstand and recover from these stresses. Importantly, NutriRoot is low in macronutrients, which means it should not cause issues associated with over-fertilization, such as nutrient runoff or root burn. This makes it a safe and effective option for supporting the resilience and vitality of trees during and after construction, ensuring their long-term health and stability.

Post-Construction Care:

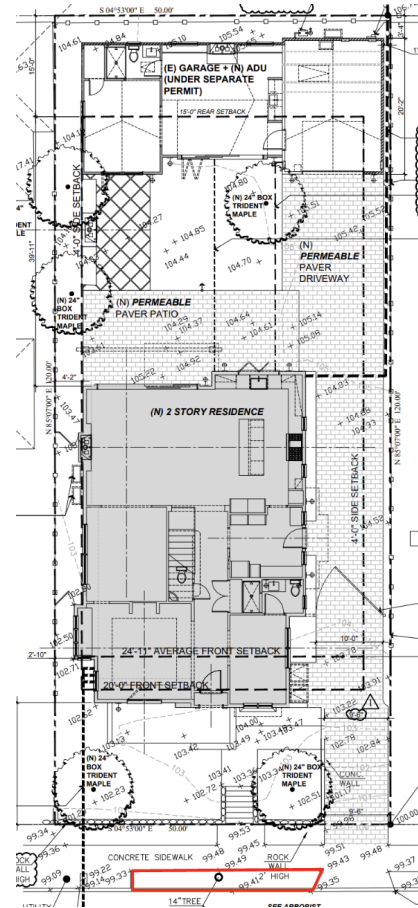
Following the completion of construction activities, it's vital to continue supporting the trees' recovery and growth. Annual inspections by a Certified Arborist are recommended to ensure the tree remains in good health. Maintaining the deep watering schedule will ensure that trees remain adequately hydrated. A post-construction application of NutriRoot is advised to sustain soil moisture control and support ongoing root health. It is also pertinent to reintroduce microbial inoculants to restore beneficial microbial communities that may have been disrupted during construction. Additional applications of soil amendments like Biochar and HydraHume will continue to enhance soil structure, fertility, and water-holding capacity, supporting the trees' long-term health and resilience. Employing air spading techniques can also be advantageous to aerate the soil and gently introduce these amendments without causing root damage.

By adopting this dual-phase approach (pre- and post-construction), leveraging a combination of deep watering, nutritional support, and soil health enhancement, the strategy aims to not only protect the trees during construction but also promote their recovery and thriving in the post-construction landscape. This holistic care plan underscores a commitment to sustainable tree management, ensuring that the trees remain a valuable and vibrant part of the ecosystem for years to come.

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.



The red line indicates type 2 tree protection fencing for street tree #1

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 II Tree Protection:

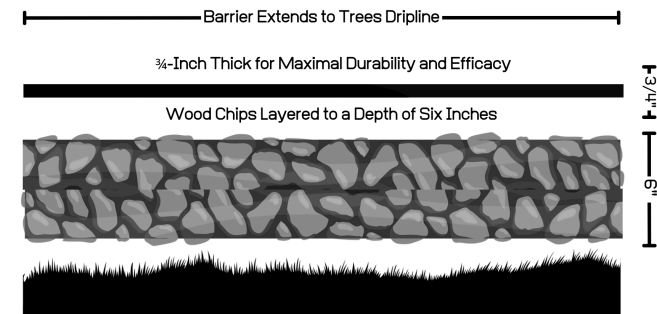
Description: This fencing type is specifically designed for trees located within narrow planting strips generally between a sidewalk and street.

Application: It is best suited for urban areas where trees are sandwiched between sidewalks and roads, allowing pedestrian and vehicular movement while protecting the tree.

Specifications: The fencing specifications shall be identical to those of Type I in terms of the material used and installation method. The 6-foot-tall metal chain link fence should be installed in a way that completely encloses the planting strip between the sidewalk and street when within the TPZ. This will keep the sidewalk and street open for public use. Tree #1 is to be protected by Type II tree protection fencing.

Landscape Barrier Zone

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer should be used, composed of wood chips layered to a depth of six inches, complemented by plywood atop the wood chips where tree protection fencing would typically be situated. The plywood should be $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick for maximal durability and efficacy. This landscape buffer plays a crucial role in mitigating soil compaction within the tree's vulnerable root zone. For optimum stability, it is advisable to securely join the plywood boards, thus preventing any unwanted shifts in the plywood or underlying wood chips.



Landscape Barrier Zone

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 city. 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 shall be 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 has been prepared to inform tree management decisions associated with the proposed construction project and to provide professional recommendations intended to maximize the survival and long-term viability of retained trees. The report is based on conditions observed at the time of inspection and on the construction plans provided and reviewed as part of this assignment. It is intended to serve as a technical resource for the project owner, design professionals, contractors, and reviewing agencies to facilitate informed discussion, coordination, and implementation of tree protection measures consistent with applicable municipal requirements.

The findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this report are specific to the subject property, the proposed project as described, and the scope of work defined herein. This report is not intended to be relied upon for purposes other than tree protection planning, construction coordination, and permit review. It does not constitute a tree risk assessment, guarantee of tree performance, or prediction of future tree condition, nor does it establish legal responsibility for tree outcomes beyond the scope of the recommended measures.

This report may be submitted to the applicable jurisdiction as part of a development or permit application; however, use of this report by third parties without written authorization from Kielty Arborists Services LLC is not permitted. Any modifications to the project design, construction methods, or site conditions occurring after the date of inspection may invalidate the conclusions and recommendations contained herein and may require supplemental evaluation.

Tree conditions are dynamic and may change due to construction activity, environmental factors, maintenance practices, or other influences beyond the control of the arborist. Implementation of the recommendations in this report does not ensure tree survival, but reflects accepted arboricultural practices intended to reduce potential impacts within a construction environment.

TESTING & ANALYSIS

Tree evaluation was conducted using a ground-based visual assessment and standard arboricultural field methods appropriate for inventory and tree protection planning. Where trunks were accessible, trunk diameters were measured at the required height using a diameter tape. Where access was limited due to site constraints, existing structures, or vegetation, trunk diameters were visually estimated based on observable conditions and professional judgment. Trees meeting or exceeding the diameter thresholds defined by applicable city or county ordinance were included in the inventory.

Tree health evaluations were based on visible indicators observed at the time of inspection, including canopy density, vigor, presence of dieback, and signs of stress or decline. These observations were interpreted using accepted arboricultural principles and professional experience with the species present. Evaluations were qualitative in nature and intended to support planning, preservation feasibility, and construction impact analysis rather than detailed diagnostic or laboratory-based assessment.

Tree locations were documented using the site map provided for the project and were used to generate the tree inventory exhibits included in this report. Where trees were not shown on the provided site map, their locations were added based on field observations and estimated placement relative to visible site features. Tree locations shown on these exhibits are approximate and are intended for general reference and planning purposes only and may not represent survey grade precision.

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 provides construction-related tree inspections when requested and scheduled in accordance with project needs and applicable city or county requirements. Inspections described below represent typical phases of construction where arborist involvement is commonly required; however, the responsibility to request, schedule, and coordinate required inspections rests with the property owner and/or the contractor. Kielty Arborists Services LLC may or may not have direct contractual relationship or prior communication with the contractor at the time this report is prepared. Failure by the owner or contractor to schedule required inspections may result in non-compliance with municipal conditions and is outside the control and responsibility of the arborist.

Pre-Equipment Mobilization, Delivery of Materials, Tree Removal, and Site Work:

When scheduled, the project arborist will meet with the general contractor and owner to review approved tree protection measures. This inspection may include identification and verification of tree protection zone fencing locations, review of equipment access routes and material staging areas, and evaluation of existing tree conditions to determine whether additional protective measures are warranted prior to commencement of site work.

Inspection Following Installation of Tree Protection Fencing:

Upon notification that tree protection fencing has been installed, the project arborist will inspect the site to verify that fencing and signage are consistent with the approved Tree Protection Plan. Contractor requests for access within tree protection zones, if any, will be reviewed at that time, and visible changes in tree condition since the previous inspection will be documented.

Inspection During Excavation or Work Affecting Protected Trees:

Where construction activities occur within or adjacent to designated tree protection zones, inspections may be performed when scheduled to observe work methods, document compliance with recommended protection measures, and evaluate observable changes in tree condition relative to prior inspections.

Final Site Inspection:

When requested prior to project completion, a final inspection may be conducted to evaluate the condition of retained trees and verify compliance with approved tree protection measures. Where required by the City of Burlingame a summary letter documenting observations at the time of final inspection may be provided.

All inspections are limited to conditions observed at the time of each site visit. Kielty Arborists Services LLC is not responsible for construction activities occurring outside of scheduled inspections, nor for failure by the owner or contractor to request or comply with required inspections mandated by the approving jurisdiction.

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: January 6th, 2026

