Kielty Arborist Services LLC
Certified Arborist WE#0476A
P.O. Box 6187
San Mateo, CA 94403
650-515-9783

March 20, 2020

Windy Hill Property Ventures
Attn: Jamie D'Alessandro
530 Emerson Street #150
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Site: Harbor x Elmer (608 Harbor), Belmont, CA

Dear Mr. D'Alessandro,

As requested on Thursday, February 6, 2020, I visited the above site to inspect and comment on the trees. A new development is planned for this site and I understand the proposed project includes removal of all the trees on the project site.

Method:
All inspections were made from the ground; the trees were not climbed for this inspection. The trees in question were located on a map provided by you. The trees were then measured for diameter at 54 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). Each tree was given a condition rating for form and vitality. The trees' condition rating is based on 50 percent vitality and 50 percent form, using the following scale.

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

The height of each tree was measured using a Nikon Forestry 550 Hypsometer. The spread was paced off. Comments and recommendations for future maintenance are provided, if required.

Survey of Trees:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
1	Evergreen pear *(Pyrus kawakamii)*	9.1	50	15/20	Good vigor, poor form, leans east at near 45 degrees.
2	Evergreen pear *(Pyrus kawakamii)*	10.9	55	25/25	Fair vigor, poor-fair form, fire blight.
3	Flowering pear *(Pyrus calleryana)*	12.1	60	20/35	Good vigor, fair form, fire blight.
4	Evergreen pear *(Pyrus kawakamii)*	12.7	60	15/20	Good vigor, fair form, topped.
5	Evergreen pear *(Pyrus kawakamii)*	13.3	55	15/20	Good vigor, fair form, topped.
6	Evergreen pear *(Pyrus kawakamii)*	9.8	55	15/20	Good vigor, fair form, topped.
7	Valley oak *(Quercus lobata)*	9.4	55	30/25	Good vigor, poor-fair form, heavily trimmed for light pole.
8	Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens)*	25.8, 7.6, 11.3	45	40/45	Good vigor, poor form, multi leader at base,
9	Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens)*	23.7	50	4535	Good vigor, poor-fair form, scar on trunk.

Summary:

The trees on site are a mix of pear trees, two redwoods and one native oak. The trees are in poor-fair condition with no good or excellent trees. All of the trees have had a history of poor maintenance including topping of several of the trees. The pears have a fungal disease (fire blight) and are in decline. The pathogen is common in the species and is treated by removal of the infected areas.

The redwoods are in poor to poor-fair condition. Redwood #8 has multi leaders at the base and a restricted root zone. Redwood #9 has a large scar on the trunk.

The oak #7 is poorly located and has been heavily trimmed to clear the light pole. The oak also has a restricted root zone. Removal and replacement of all of the trees on site is recommended as the form of the trees will never improve and all of the trees are quite replaceable. The following tree protection plan will help to reduce impacts to any retained trees, if required.

Tree Protection Plan:

Tree protection fencing

Tree protection zones should be established and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6 foot tall metal chain link type supported my 2 inch metal poles pounded into the ground by no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. The location for the protection fencing should be as close to the dripline as possible still allowing room for construction to safely continue. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones. Areas outside the fencing but still beneath the dripline of protected trees, where foot traffic is expected to be heavy, should be mulched with 4 to 6 inches of chipper chips.

Demolition and Staging

Prior to the start of the demolition process, all tree protection measures must be in place. An inspection prior to the start of the demolition is required. The removal of foundation materials, when inside the driplines of protected trees, should be carried out with care. Hand excavation may be required in areas of heavy rooting. Exposed or damaged roots should be repaired and covered with native soil.

Root Cutting

Any roots to be cut shall be monitored and documented. Large roots (over 2" diameter) or large masses of roots to be cut must be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist, at this time, may recommend irrigation or fertilization of the root zone. All roots needing to be cut should be cut clean with a saw or lopper. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist. The site arborist will be on site for all excavation when within the dripline of the trees listed above.

Trenching and excavation

Trenching for irrigation, electrical, drainage or any other reason should be hand dug when beneath the driplines of protected trees. Hand digging and carefully laying pipes below or beside protected roots will dramatically reduce root loss of desired trees thus reducing trauma to the entire tree. Trenches should be backfilled as soon as possible with native material and compacted to near its original level. Trenches that must be left exposed for a period of time should also be covered with layers of burlap or straw wattle and kept moist.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation should be maintained throughout the entire length of the project. The imported trees on this site will require irrigation during the warm season months. Some irrigation may be required during the winter months depending on the seasonal rainfall. During the summer months the trees on this site should receive heavy flood type irrigation 2 times a month. During the fall and winter 1 time a month should suffice.

Tree trimming:
Any tree trimming on site will be carried out by a licensed tree care provider. The site arborist will monitor any tree care. The redwood #1 may require minor trimming. The trimming required will be within ANSI, Best Magement Practices and the City of Menlo Park Standards.

Inspections
This site will require an inspection prior to the start of construction (no demolition inspection will be needed). Other inspections will be on an as needed basis.

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

Sincerely,

Kevin R. Kielty
Certified Arborist WE#0476A

David Beckham
Certified Arborist WE#10724A

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ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like a medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

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

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

Arborist: ______________________________
Kevin R. Kielty

Date: March 20, 2020

Project Site-Tree Locations