

Kiely Arborist Services LLC

Certified Arborist WE#0476A

P.O. Box 6187

San Mateo, CA 94403

650- 515-9783

March 15th, 2021, Revised July 19th, 2021

355 1st St LLC

Attn: Albert Wang

Site: 355 1st St, 365 1st St, 371 1st St, and 373 1st St, Los Altos

Dear 355 1st St LLC,

As requested on Wednesday, March 10th, 2021, I visited the above site for the purpose of inspecting and commenting on the trees. Development is proposed for this site consisting of condos and underground parking, and as required by the City of Los Altos, a survey of the trees and a tree protection plan will be provided within this report. The entire 41 page building permit plan set (second submittal) dated 7/16/21 was reviewed for writing this report. This report will go over the existing health of the protected trees and will give recommendations for construction as needed followed by a tree protection plan.

Method:

The significant trees on this site were located on a map provided by you. Each tree was given an identification number. This number was inscribed on a metal foil tag and nailed to the trees at eye level. The trees were then measured for diameter at 48 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). Each tree was put into a health class using the following rating system:

- F- Very Poor
- D- Poor
- C- Fair
- B- Good
- A- Excellent

The height of each tree was estimated and the spread was paced off. Lastly, a comments section is provided.

Survey Key:

DBH-Diameter at breast height (54" above grade)

CON- Condition rating (1-100)

HT/SP- Tree height/ canopy spread

*indicates neighbor's trees

P-Indicates protected tree by city ordinance

R-Indicates tree proposed for removal

1st Street

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Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
1P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	17.0	B	25/20	Fair vigor, fair form, street tree , minor dead wood.
2P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	12.4	B	15/12	Fair vigor, fair form, street tree , minor dead wood.
3P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	8.0	D	12/10	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, topped, suppressed, street tree .
4P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	16.9	C	20/15	Fair to poor vigor, fair form, street tree , dead wood.
5P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	15.7	C	20/20	Fair to poor vigor, fair form, street tree , dead wood.
6P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	15.5	B	20/20	Fair vigor, fair form, minor dead wood, street tree .
7R	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.2	C	20/12	Fair vigor, fair form, decay on trunk, in small planting area.
8R	Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	7.4-4.7-6.8	C	20/25	Good vigor, poor form, multi leader at 1 foot, surrounded by hardscapes.
9R	Bay (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>)	6.7-5-7	F	20/20	Poor vigor, poor form, in decline, multi leader at grade.
10R	Glossy privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	2"x3	D	10/6	Poor vigor, fair form.
11R	Glossy privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	3-3-2-2-2	D	8/7	Fair to poor vigor, fair form.
12R	Glossy privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	2"x6	B	8.7	Good vigor, fair form.
13R	Mayten (<i>Maytenus boaria</i>)	4.4	F	10/6	Poor vigor, poor form, in decline.
14R	Mayten (<i>Maytenus boaria</i>)	5.7	F	12/6	NEARLY DEAD.

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Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
15P/R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	26.1	C	30/30	Fair vigor, poor form, codominant at 4 feet with included bark, surrounded by hardscapes.
16R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	9.3-12.0	D	15/15	Poor vigor, poor form, codominant at grade, surrounded by hardscapes, large curb at tree.
17R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	10.8	C	20/15	Poor vigor, fair form, surrounded by hardscapes, large curb at tree.
18P/R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	18-8.7	C	30/25	Good vigor, fair to poor form, suppressed by #19, leans away from #19, surrounded by hardscapes, large curb at tree.
19P/R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	29.7	B	45/35	Good vigor, fair form, codominant at 5 feet with fair union, large curb at tree.
20R	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	6.5-5.5	D	15/12	Fair vigor, poor form, codominant at grade, invasive species.
21R	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)	4.9	D	10/10	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, suppressed, no room for tree.
22R	Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia sp.</i>)	6.0	B	12/10	Good vigor, good form.
23*	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	3.5"x7	D	25/15	Fair vigor, poor form, codominant at grade, invasive.
24*	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	6-4	D	25/15	Fair vigor, poor form, codominant at grade, invasive.
25*	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	4-3	D	25/15	Fair vigor, poor form, codominant at grade, invasive.
26	Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia sp.</i>)	3.0	B	12/10	Fair vigor, fair form, suppressed.
27R	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)	9.5	B	15/15	Fair vigor, fair form.
28R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	5.2	C	12/6	Fair vigor, fair form, surrounded by buildings and hardscapes.

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Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
29P/R	Coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	34.4	B	40/35	Fair vigor, fair form, thin canopy.
30P/R	Canary Island Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>)	27.0	B	40/20	Fair vigor, good form.
31*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.0	D	15/12	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
32*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.0	D	12/12	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
33*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.0	D	15/10	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
34*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.0	D	15/10	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
35*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	10.0	D	20/15	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
36*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	10.0	D	20/15	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
37*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	8.0	D	15/12	Fair to poor vigor, drought stress, abundance of dead wood, surrounded by hardscape.
38*	Ornamental pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>)	8est	D	12/12	Poor vigor, poor form, in decline.
39*	Ornamental pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>)	8est	C	15/12	Fair vigor, fair form.
40*	Brisbane box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>)	8est	B	20/10	Good vigor, good form.



Showing tree locations



Site observations:

The existing landscape is in fair condition. Many trees surround the site. All of the trees are surrounded by hardscapes or building foundations. Damages to the hardscapes were observed near all of the trees on site. Ailanthus (tree of heaven) trees were found on site. This species is highly invasive and recommended for removal.

Showing tree of heaven trees #23-25



Discussion of protected trees:

Camphor street trees #1-6 are in fair condition except for camphor tree #3. The trees are within a planting strip between the sidewalk and street. The sidewalk and curb have been damaged by the tree roots in the past. Camphor trees are one of the species widely known for causing damage to hardscapes as they tend to develop large surface roots. Areas of dead wood were observed in the canopies. Camphor tree #3 is in poor condition due to being topped in the past.

Showing camphor street trees with dead wood observed.



Oak tree #15 is in fair condition. The tree has poor form with codominant stems at 4 feet. The codominant leaders have formed included bark within the union. Included bark can significantly raise the risk of a leader failure. The tree is completely covered by hardscapes.

Showing included bark at 4 feet

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Oak trees #16-19 are located between 2 parking areas at 371 and 373 first street. Oaks #18, and #19 are of a protected size. The trees are in fair to good condition except oak tree #16 in poor condition. The property at 371 and 373 are at different grades. The lot at 371 where the trunks of the oaks are located is lower than the property at 373 first street. Demolition would likely have a high impact on these trees, also the trees would take up a large area of available space if retained. Oak trees #18 and #19 are within a few feet from the existing foundation.

Showing oak trees #18 and #19



Oak tree #29 is located in front of the property and is in good condition. This is the largest oak tree on the property.

Showing oak tree #29

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Canary Island palm tree #30 is in good condition.

Showing palm tree #30

Trees proposed to be removed:

Trees #7-22, and 26-30 are proposed for removal in order to develop the property. A new landscape has been developed for the lot and has many replacement trees shown. The surveyor is double checking tree #26 as they are not sure if the tree is located on the lot or neighboring lot. If it is located on the lot, the tree will be removed.

Impacts/recommendations:**Showing neighboring magnolias**

Neighboring magnolia trees #31-37, pear trees #38 and #39, and Brisbane box tree #40 are to be retained. These trees will be protected by tree protection fencing located at the property line. Camphor street trees #1-6 are to be retained. These trees will require tree protection fencing. It is recommended to fence off the entire street tree planting strips. Basement excavation is recommended to be inspected by the Project Arborist when near these trees. Exposed roots due to the excavation of the basement will need to be cleanly cut back to the basement wall. While cut root ends are exposed, the exposed roots are recommended to be covered by 3 layers of wetted down burlap. Burlap moisture will need to be retained by spraying down the burlap multiple times a day. The camphor trees are recommended to be deep water fertilized anytime between fall and early spring time. The retained camphor street trees will need to be irrigated every 2 weeks during the dry season. Soaker hoses on a timer are recommended to be installed within the street tree planting strips. Irrigation is recommended to saturate

the top foot of soil every other week. Impacts are expected to be minor to moderate for the camphor trees. The recommended fertilizing and irrigation will help to keep impacts at a minor level. Neighboring trees #23-26 are to be retained. These trees will need to be protected by tree protection fencing located at the tree driplines where possible. The basement ramp excavation will have minor impacts on the health of the trees. The Project Arborist is recommended to be on site during the excavation of the basement ramp (parking garage) near these trees. These trees are young and able to handle such impacts. Irrigation is recommended to be provided for these trees on a weekly basis as a mitigation measure for the expected minor impacts. The following tree protection measures will protect the trees during the proposed construction.

Tree Protection Plan:*Tree Protection Zones*

Tree protection zones should be installed and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Prior to the commencement of any Development Project, a chain link fence shall be installed at the drip line (canopy spread) of any protected tree which will or will not be affected by the construction. Non-protected trees are recommended to also be protected in the same way. The drip line shall not be altered in any way so as to increase the encroachment of the construction. When work is to take place underneath a trees dripline, fencing must be placed as close as possible to the tree proposed work. If an area of access is needed underneath a trees canopy, the area shall be protected by a landscape barrier. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported by 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. 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. Excavation, grading, soil deposits, drainage and leveling is prohibited within the tree protection zones without the project arborist consent. No wires, signs or ropes shall be attached to the protected trees on site. Utility services and irrigation lines shall all be placed outside of the tree protection zones when possible. When access is needed and tree protection fencing restricts access a landscape barrier shall be installed to protect the non-protected root zone.

Landscape Barrier zone

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where tree protection fencing is required. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

Inspections

The site arborist will need to verify that tree protection fencing has been installed before the start of construction. The site arborist must inspect the site anytime excavation work is to take place underneath a protected tree's dripline. It is the contractor's responsibility to contact the site arborist if excavation work is to take place underneath the protected trees on site. Kielty Arborist Services can be reached at kkarbor0476@yahoo.com or by phone at (650) 515-9783 (Kevin), or (650) 532-4418 (David).

Root Cutting and Grading

If for any reason roots are to be cut, they 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 must first give consent if roots over 2 inches in diameter are to be cut.

Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for foundation, irrigation, drainage, electrical 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 its original level, as soon as possible and if possible. Trenches to be left open for a period of time, 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.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation shall be maintained on this site at all times. The imported trees will require normal irrigation. On a construction site, I recommend irrigation during winter months, 1 time per month. Seasonal rainfall may reduce the need for additional irrigation. During the warm season, April – November, my recommendation is to use heavy irrigation, 2 times per month. This type of irrigation should be started prior to any excavation. The irrigation will improve the vigor and water content of the trees. The on-site arborist may make adjustments to the irrigation recommendations as needed. The foliage of the trees may need cleaning if dust levels are extreme. Removing dust from the foliage will help to reduce mite and insect infestation.

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



Kielty Arborist Services

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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 Kielty Kevin R. Kielty Date: July 19th, 2021