Nicole Harrison • ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6500AM • (530) 305-0165

Arborists Report and Tree Inventory

For the Project

Rialto Place Project Site
Somersville Road
Parcel 076-010-032, -034, -036 & -037
Antioch, CA

Prepared on

April 18, 2024

Prepared For: SPPI-Sommersvilles, Inc./Somersville-Gentry, Inc.
Attn: Albert D. Seeno, Jr.
4021 Port Chicago Highway
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Requested by: David Fish
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VIA Email: DFish@seenohomes.com

Prepared by: Nicole Harrison, Consulting Arborist
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Findings Summary

David Fish of Legacy Builders, Inc., on behalf of the property owner, contacted Nicole Harrison to inventory the trees on the site and evaluate any impacts to the trees from the proposed plans to develop a subdivision and provide an arborists report for submittal with the plans and in response to the City requirements.

There are 45 trees which were included in the inventory of which 4 are dead.

There are 2 trees, #102 and #4893, which could be negatively impacted by the proposed street across the ravine. A more accurate location may be required to make a final determination and civil plans for how the street will cross Marley creek.

Table 1 - Findings Summary

Tree Species	Trees Inventoried	Trees located on the Parcel[1]	Protected 'Established' Trees	Trees Proposed for Removal	Impacted Trees
Black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	1	1	1	0	0
California buckeye, Aesculus californica	2	2	0	0	2 (?)
Cottonwood, Populus fremontii	9	8	7	0	0
Northern California black walnut, Juglans hindsii	4	0	3	0	0
Pacific willow, Salix lasiandra	23	20	9	0	0
Tree-of-Heaven, Ailanthus altissima	2	0	2	0	0
Dead	4	2	0	0	0
Total	**45**	**33**	**22**	**0**	2 (?)

See Table 2 beginning on Page 7 for information on each individual tree. See Appendix 1 - Tree Location Map for tree locations.

[1] Focal Point is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree ownership was not determined. Conclusions within this report are based on existing fences or other landmarks which may not represent the actual property boundary.

Assignment

Evaluate trees at the project location and provide submittal documentation according to the requirements of the City of Antioch for development of a subdivision.

Assignment Limitations

Trees in the area of the homeless camps were visually assessed from one side and from a distance. The multistem willows with significant growth along the outside of the canopy were also only assessed from the outer canopy due to access issues.

Methods

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Nicole Harrison or Julie McNamara to produce the tree location map. The map doesn't not always accurately depict the tree location on the aerial background, a surveyor's topographic map, or on the developers plans. The tree location map included with the arborist report is for reference and additional work may be required to match the actual tree locations as surveyed by a professional surveyor.

Tree Measurements: DSH (diameter standard height) is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted. A steel diameter tape or forestry calipers were used to measure the DSH of all trees. A Stanley laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements and distances may also have been estimated due to obstructions.

A Basic Visual Assessment (level 2 in Tree Risk Assessment) was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment and should be noted in the data. Although we do our best to evaluate trees visually, sounding of the trunk and excavation around the base of the tree to determine the presence of decay is not included in the visual assessment and could dramatically change the arborist rating of the tree. In the event that a visual clue indicates this further testing may be necessary, the recommendation of that tree will be to re-evaluate.

Terms

The following terms are used in the Tree Data table (Appendix 2).

ID Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree. Series 100 tags are virtual – no physical tag was placed on the tree.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize, but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.
DBH	'Diameter at Breast Height' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for urban forestry), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the

next column “measured at” . (1) For a tree that branches at or below 4.5 feet, DBH means the diameter at the narrowest point between the grade and the branching point; and (2) For a tree with a common root system that branches at the ground, DBH means the sum of the diameters of all the trunks.

Critical Root Zone

The radius of the critical root zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter inches converted to feet and factored by tree age, condition and health pursuant to the industry standard. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, the companion publication to the Approved American National Standard, provides guidance regarding minimum tree root protection zones for long term survival. In instances where a tree is multi-stemmed the protected root zone is equal to the extrapolated diameter (sum of the area of each stem converted to a single stem) factored by tree age, condition and health.

Arborist Rating

Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

			Sacramento County Ratings
No problem(s)	Excellent	**5**	Excellent
No apparent problem(s)	Good	**4**	Good
Minor problem(s)	Fair	**3**	Fair
Major problem(s)	Fair to Poor	**2**	Declining
Extreme problem(s)	Poor	1	Severe Decline
Dead	Dead	**0**	Dead

Rating #0: This indicates a tree that has no significant sign of life.

Rating #1: The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a dangerous situation.

Rating #2: The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, its condition could be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. If the recommended actions are completed correctly, hazard can be reduced and the rating can be elevated to a 3. If no action is taken the tree is considered a liability and should be removed.

Rating #3: The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate danger. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated.

Rating #4: The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that a Certified Arborist can see from a visual ground inspection. If potential structural or health problems are tended to at this stage future hazard can be reduced and more serious health problems can be averted.

Rating #5: No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect characteristics for the species. Highly rated trees are not common in natural or developed landscapes. No tree is ever perfect especially with the unpredictability of nature, but with this highest rating, the condition should be considered excellent.

Notes	Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; © condition of limb and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why DSH may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54”). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.
Development Restrictions or Actions	Recommended actions to increase health and longevity.

Development Impacts

Projected development impacts are based on tree condition, species tolerance, distance relationships between the tree location and proposed grading, and the arborists previous experience and judgment. Field inspections and findings during the development project at the time of grading and trenching can change relative impacts. Closely followed guidelines and requirements can result in a higher chance of survival, while requirements that are overlooked can result in a dramatically lower chance of survival. Impacts are measured as follows:

Impact Term:	Long Term Result of Impact:
Negligible	Tree is unlikely to show any symptoms. Chance of survival post development is excellent. Impacts to the Critical Root Zone are less than 10% and no changes to the normal flow of water within the surrounding topography are proposed.
Minor	Tree is likely to show minor symptoms. Chance of survival post development is good. Impacts to the Critical Root Zone are less than 15% and species tolerance is good.

Moderate	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms. Chance of survival post development is fair. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 35% and species tolerance is good or moderate.
Severe	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long term survival post development is low. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 50% and species tolerance is moderate to poor.
Critical	Tree is likely to show moderate to severe symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long term survival post development is negligible. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 80%.

Observations

The site is farmland with a creek. The ravine itself is high and wide while the creek banks and actual area of water is small. The distance between the trees and the project development area is large enough to indicate none of the trees located in the ravine would be impacted by development of the site unless site drainage into the ravine is proposed.

The condition of the tree suggests that there is not quite enough annual water to support good growth and healthy trees. Currently, waist high grass covers the entire area from the actual water to the top of the ravine.

The ravine was vegetated but many of the planted trees are dead. Some of the trees (included within this report) still have wire around the trunk which is negatively affecting those trees.

The homeless camps are destructive to the trees. There is a large amount of debris (clothing, trash, furniture, bicycles, etc) covering the ground around them.

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Table 2 - Tree Information Data

TagNo	Species		Off site	Established Tree	DBH	At	Height	Canopy	Dripline Environment	Notes	Structure Rating	Health Rating	Arborist Rating
101	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			3 x 3 plus		7	7	natural	no upright trunk, vigorous sprouting from the ground			2 - Poor
102	California Buckeye	Aesculus californica			3, 2, 2, 5x1		9	5	Close to rocks		Fair	Good	4 - Good
103	Black locust	Robinia pseudoacacia			4, 2, 2		10	6	natural, steep slope		Fair	Good	4 - Good
104	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	3, 2, 10x1		7	8	natural		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
105	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			3x3, 3x2, 1,s		7	10	natural		Poor	Good	3 - Fair
106	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			2x2, 1,s		7	10	natural		Poor	Good	3 - Fair
107	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			2x2, 1,s		7	10	natural		Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
108	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			2x2, 1,s		7	10	natural		Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
109	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			3x3, 1xx		8	8	natural		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
110	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			Multi		8	8	natural		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
	Dead									Noted on Map			**0 - Dead**
111	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			Multi		8	8	natural		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
112	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			Multi		8	8	natural		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
113	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	5x3		9	12	natural		Poor	Good	2 - Poor
114	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			3x2, 2x2, xx1		8	6	natural		Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
115	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra	Yes	Yes	5x3		10	5	natural		Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
116	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra	Yes		3		7	5	natural		Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
117	Native Shrub, unidentified		Yes				5		natural				2 - Poor
4877	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	16	12	12	10	natural	multis at 1 foot, lots of die back, including largest 4 inch stem	Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
4878	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra	Yes	Yes	5, 5		9	14	natural	significant die back and upper canopy	Poor	Poor	2 - Poor
4879	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii	Yes	Yes	6, 6, 7		15	20	natural	Codominant at 6" and 2' into 3 main stems, significant sprouting	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
	Dead									Noted on Map			**0 - Dead**

TagNo	Species		Off site	Established Tree	DBH	At	Height	Canopy	Dripline Environment	Notes	Structure Rating	Health Rating	Arborist Rating
4880	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	5, 6, 7	24	12	12	surrounded by rocks	all stems lean away from each other	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
4881	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	13	12	12	8	natural	Codominant into three at 2 feet, stems bend away from each other	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
4882	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			7	36	10	10	natural		Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
4883	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii			7		15	12	natural				4 - Good
4884	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii			7	36	12	8	natural	severe decline in canopy	Fair	Poor	1 - Very Poor
4885	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	7, 5, 2,	36	18	12	natural	homeless	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
4886	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	11	12	20	12	natural	homeless	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
	Dead		**Yes**							Noted on Map			**0 - Dead**
4888	No. Calif Black Walnut	Juglans hindsii	Yes		7		10	10	natural	Lost top at 8 feet, bows over. two smaller trees within 5 feet both approximately 4 inches	Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
4889	Tree-of-Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	Yes	Yes	11		20	12	natural	upright form	Good	Good	4 - Good
4890	No. Calif Black Walnut	Juglans hindsii	Yes	Yes	7, 8, 7		15	18	natural	homeless, base buried in debris, codominant junction poor	Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
4890	Tree-of-Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	Yes	Yes	8, 7		20	12	natural	homeless, upright form	Good	Good	4 - Good
	Dead		**Yes**							Noted on Map			**0 - Dead**
4891	No. Calif Black Walnut	Juglans hindsii	Yes	Yes	2x2, 5x1, 5, 4, 7		15	18	natural	homeless, 7" largest stem laying across the ground	Poor	Good	2 - Poor
4892	No. Calif Black Walnut	Juglans hindsii	Yes	Yes	11	12	15	15	natural	homeless	Fair	Good	4 - Good
4893	California Buckeye	Aesculus californica		Yes	10	12	8	8	natural	Previously multi stem from ground all grown together	Fair	Good	4 - Good
4894	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	26	12	35	30	Natural, close to ravine and rocks	abnormal flare, codominant hot, 3 feet with vigorous sprouting	Fair	Good	3 - Fair
4896	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	22	12	25	24	Natural, close to Ravine	Codominant at 1 foot into four stems, vigorous sprouting	Poor	Good	3 - Fair
4896	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	14	12	15	15	natural	cam near ground into six stems , one-sided canopy	Poor	Good	2 - Poor

TagNo	Species		Off site	Established Tree	DBH	At	Height	Canopy	Dripline Environment	Notes	Structure Rating	Health Rating	Arborist Rating
										from suppression poor structure below 3 feet			
4897	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra			9		25	15	natural	one-sided canopy from suppression poor structure below 3 feet	Poor	Good	2 - Poor
4898	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	26	12	25	24	natural, close to rocks	Codominant at 1 foot into more than three but three main stems, vigorous sprouting	Fair	Good	3 - Fair
4899	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra		Yes	12		20	18	natural	One sided canopy from suppression main stem leans codominant with damage and crotch at 2 feet	Poor	Good	2 - Poor
4900	Cottonwood	Populus fremontii		Yes	25	24	25	19	natural	Dead branches close to ground codominant at 3 feet, vigorous	Fair	Good	3 - Fair
	Pacific Willow	**Salix lasiandra**								**mostly dead**		**Very Poor**	**0 - Dead**

Conclusion and Arborists Recommendations for Site Planning

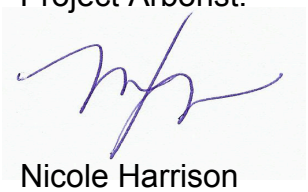
The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed. There are no tree specific protection measures at this time. Planning should follow all of the General Development Guidelines, Appendix 2. If trees are impacted, the following is recommended:

Prior to Onsite Activity

- A tree protection zone should be discussed at a precon meeting with the project arborist. The project arborist may require, at their discretion, the following protections:
- Exclusionary fencing for tree root protection;
- Board and batten tree trunk protection;
- ⅝" OSB placed on the ground in areas where foot traffic will be heavy during the construction of the pool;
- A minor adjustment to the locations of development activities and/or trenches to avoid tree roots;
- Chemical treatments (for root vigor, insect protection and/or fungicide treatments) for one or more trees;
- Any clearance pruning supervised by the project arborist.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide arborist services. Please contact me directly if there are any questions or comments about this report or the trees on this site. I can be reached at (530) 305-0165.

Project Arborist:



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ISA Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist #WE-6500AM
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

Report Prepared by:

Caroline Nicholas
Arborist Assistant

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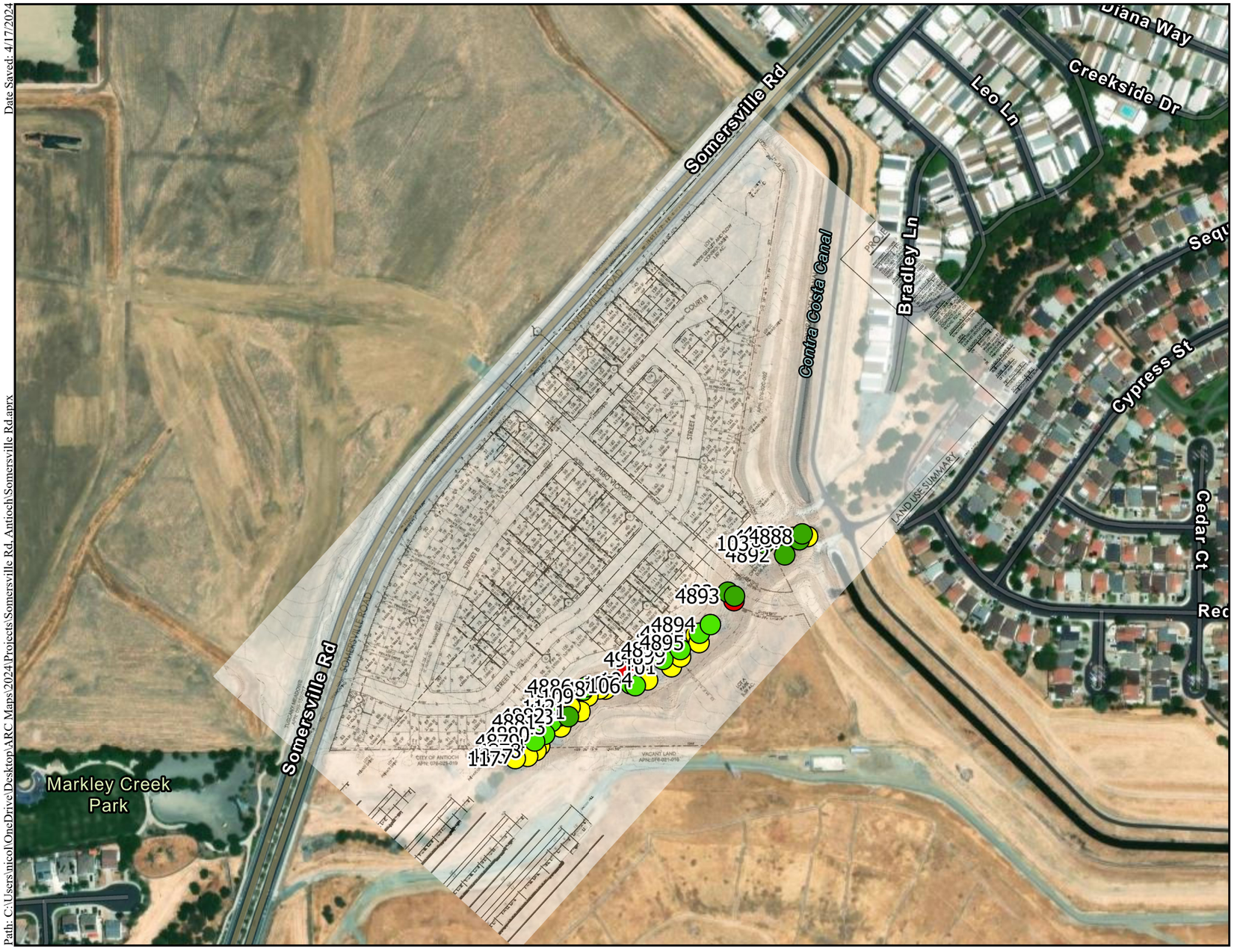


Project Arborist

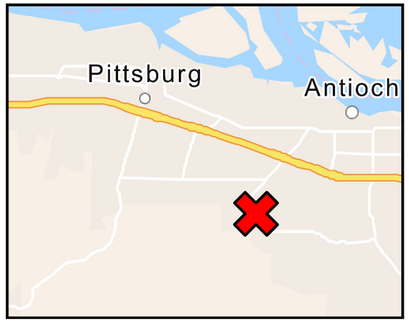
The project arborist for your development project is a consulting arborist with experience in interpretation of the County ordinances and requirements, preparation of Tree Protection Plans, onsite supervision of mechanical equipment during grading near trees, and communications with the County regarding tree preservation issues. The project arborist is responsible for notification to the County of the anticipated impacts to the individual trees and woodlands, as well as, verification of the actual impacts at the end of the project. The project arborist will provide an unbiased professional opinion as to the likelihood of survival of the trees retained during development.

Arborist Rating

Arborist condition ratings are subjective to condition and are based on both the health and the structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead). The ratings are calculated based on a level 2 visual assessment from the ground. No exploratory excavation, sounding, or other investigative actions were taken to determine if unseen defects may be present. The color coding in the legend indicates the overall condition of the tree.

ArboristRating

- 0 - Dead
- 1 - Very Poor
- 2 - Poor
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Good
- 5 - Excellent
- Unprotected



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SURVEY AREA MAP

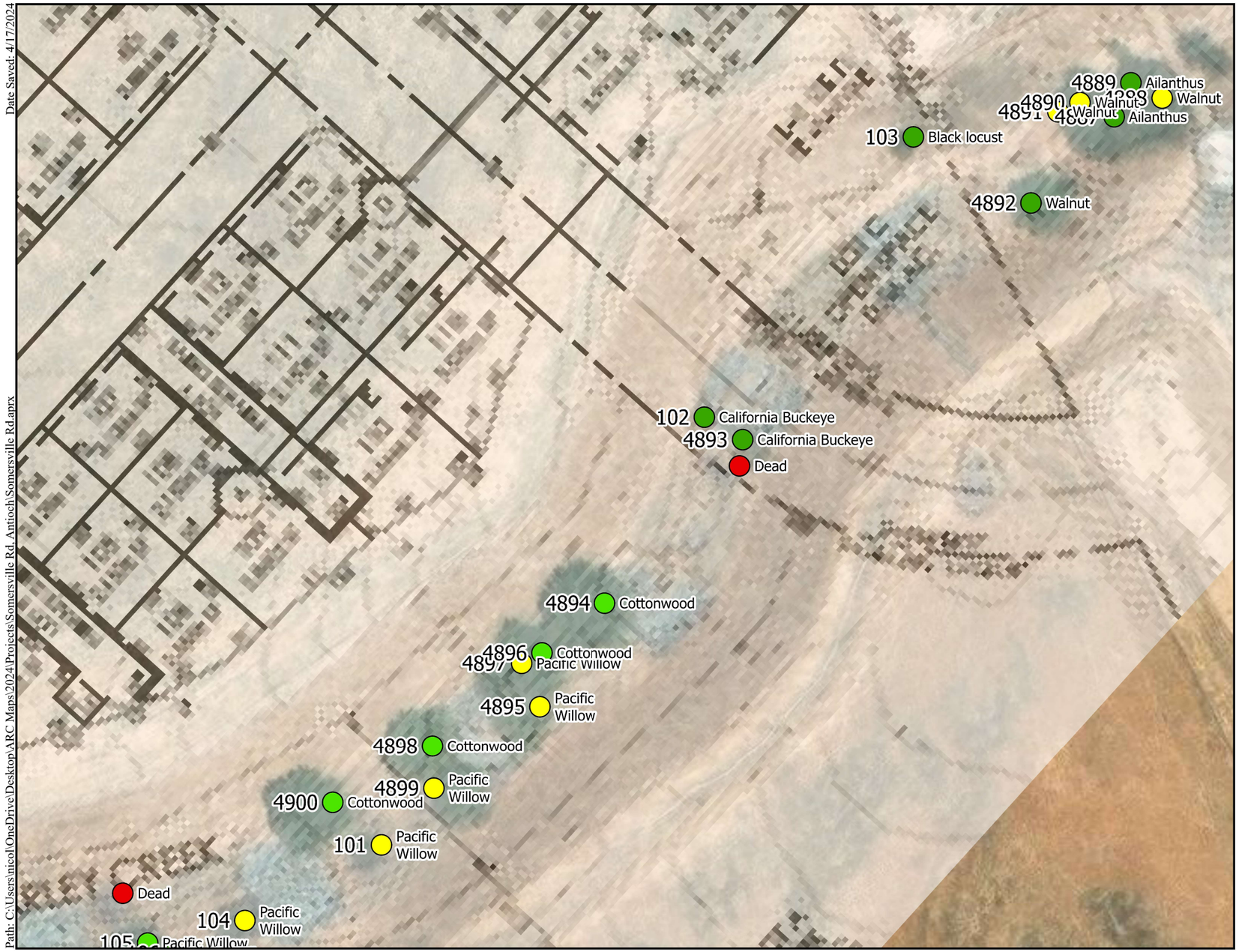
Rialto Place
Antioch, CA
APN #076-010-032, 034,
036 & 037
Prepared for: Legacy Builders

N

0 75 150 300 Feet — 1 inch equals 5 miles

General Protection Guidelines
Unless specifically stated in a Tree Protection Plan, all of the following guidelines shall be followed for every tree to be preserved (on and off the site).

1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 10o.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.



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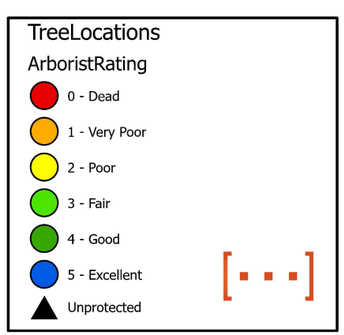

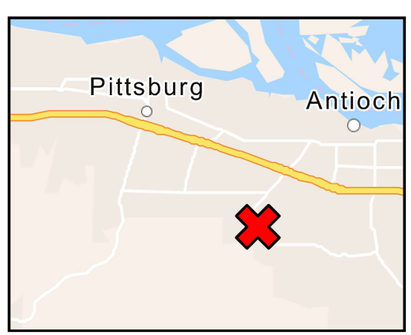

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TREE LOCATION MAP
PAGE 1 OF 2

Rialto Place
Antioch, CA
APN #076-010-032, 034,
036 & 037
Prepared for: Legacy Builders

N

0 5 10 20 30 Feet

1 inch equals 5 miles

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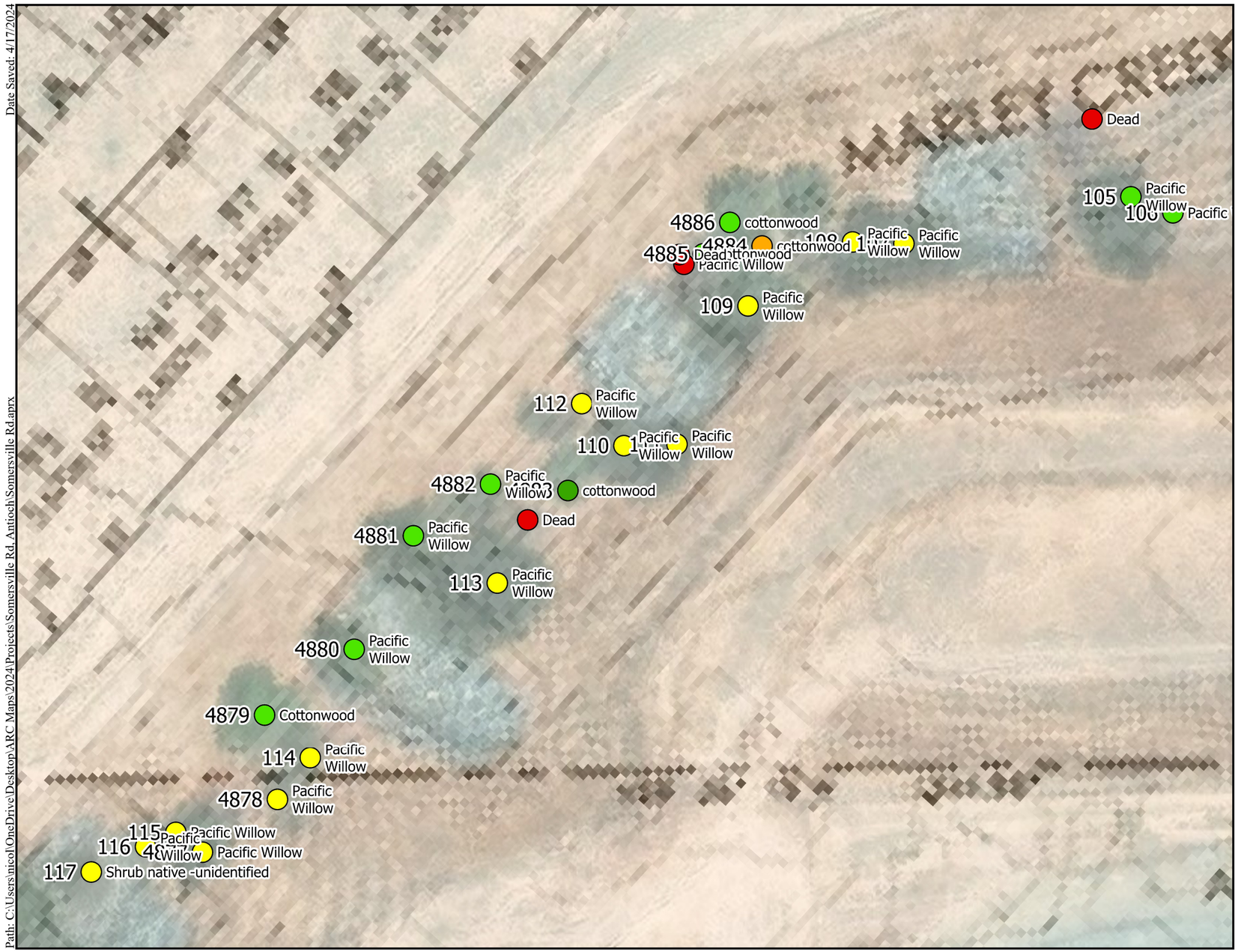
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.

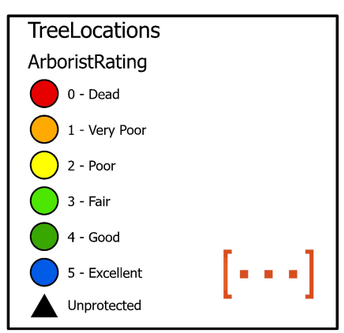


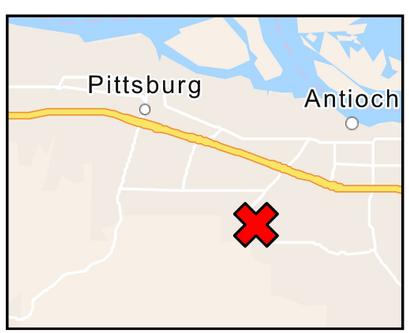
Project Arborist

The project arborist for your development project is a consulting arborist with experience in interpretation of the County ordinances and requirements, preparation of Tree Protection Plans, onsite supervision of mechanical equipment during grading near trees, and communications with the County regarding tree preservation issues. The project arborist is responsible for notification to the County of the anticipated impacts to the individual trees and woodlands, as well as, verification of the actual impacts at the end of the project. The project arborist will provide an unbiased professional opinion as to the likelihood of survival of the trees retained during development.

Arborist Rating

Arborist condition ratings are subjective to condition and are based on both the health and the structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead). The ratings are calculated based on a level 2 visual assessment from the ground. No exploratory excavation, sounding, or other investigative actions were taken to determine if unseen defects may be present. The color coding in the legend indicates the overall condition of the tree.





Nicole Harrison, Consulting Arborist
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6500AM, TRAQ
Nicole@FocalPointTrees.net
530.305.0165

TREE LOCATION MAP
PAGE 2 OF 2

Rialto Place
Antioch, CA
APN #076-010-032, 034,
036 & 037
Prepared for: Legacy Builders

N

0 5 10 20 30 Feet

1 inch equals 5 miles

General Protection Guidelines
Unless specifically stated in a Tree Protection Plan, all of the following guidelines shall be followed for every tree to be preserved (on and off the site).

1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 10o.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.

Appendix 2 - Arborists General Recommendations for All Trees

1) Evaluate your large trees every 3 years. A qualified ISA Certified and Consulting arborist can help identify defects which might lead to failure and/or diseases and other health considerations that can be treated to promote a healthy urban forest. In addition, climate change trends may affect trees and your arborist can help identify actions, such as irrigation, that can improve the lifespan of the your trees.

2) Mulch the area under the oaks' branched canopy with arborist type hard wood woodchips (4 – 6" deep), not redwood or cedar bark.

3) All trees to be saved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4') foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees' root zone. The fence shall be staked 10'o.c. maximum spacing, with 5' steel "T" posts, 2" x 2" square or 2"+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the tree's branched canopy and extend out to the tree's longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. Where new construction will be within the Protected Root Zone, the fencing shall be 4' away from the footings, and extend around the rest of the canopy of the tree from that point. The fencing shall be maintained and not removed until the completion of construction. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be "U" shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be saved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone. The fencing plan will be completed once the developer decides on driveway, utility, and structure placement.

4) As soon as the concrete is poured and the forms are stripped, backfill the footings and stem walls. The protected trees nearby that are to remain should be watered to the point of soil saturation.

5) Care must also be continued after the construction is over to select the right plants to live under and near the native oaks. Watered lawns and any frequent summer watering near California oaks will not mix well over a long period. This will cause the oaks to perish due to Armillaria mellea (oak root fungus). The demise of the native oaks due to Armillaria mellea may take 5 – 20 years. Oaks should live 200 - 300 years.

6) To help control root damage, utility-trenching paths are to be established away from the roots and branches of the oaks that are to remain.

7) Soil compaction shall be avoided by maintaining the exclusionary Protected Root Zone fencing, keeping material storage, people, portable outhouses, vehicles, and dogs out of this area.

8) Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.

9) Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.

10) The cut and fill material excavated from or added to the lot can kill an oak by removing too many roots, drying or wetting the soil or by suffocating the roots with too much soil. Care must be taken with the added soil as well as with the actual excavation. Roots need air as much as they need water to survive and for the whole

tree to live and to flourish. If fill material is needed, properly designed aeration/ventilation systems made to protect the trees and allow for the fill material can be installed.

11) When deciding on a pruning arborist, inquire about a chipper and require them to utilize the chipped branches of the trees to be removed or pruned. The chips are to be used under the oaks that are to remain, as mulch in the Protected Root Zone. Other mulch may be used of arborist type woodchips (4 – 6” deep), but not redwood or cedar bark.

12) When the recommended pruning is completed, it is only advisable if a qualified ISA Certified Arborist is on site. No cutting of live wood over 2” shall be made. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, bracing, and lightning protection systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The BMPs are “Best Management Practices”, as companion publications to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the International Society of Arboriculture (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly. Pruning of branches under 3” in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.

These important details will greatly increase the likelihood of survival for your protected trees.

Appendix 3 - Disclosure, Assumptions and Disclaimer

1) I, Nicole Harrison, ISA Certified Arborist WE-6500AM, with “Focal Point Arboriculture Consulting”, did personally inspect the site and investigate the tree(s) as mentioned in this and I performed all aspects of this report unless noted otherwise in the report.

2) I have neither financial interest in the tree work that may or may not be done, nor financial interest in the property where the tree(s) is (are) located unless noted within the report.

3) All opinions and recommendations expressed herein this report are solely mine. I have used my specialized education, knowledge, training and experience to examine the tree(s) and to make my opinions and recommendations to enhance the beauty, health and longevity, with an attempt to reduce the risk of who and/or what is near these trees. I cannot guarantee or warranty that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, nor for a specific period of time or that problems may not arise in the future.

4) My report with its opinions and recommendations are limited to the tree(s) inspected.

5) I attempt to be cognizant of the whole scope of a project, but many matters are beyond the scope of my professional consulting arborist services such as: exact property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, easements, codes, covenants & restrictions (CC&Rs), disputed between neighbors, and other issues.

6) I rely on the information disclosed to me and assume the information to be complete, true, and accurate.

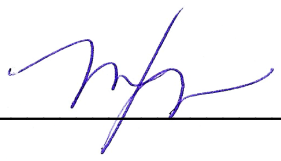
7) The inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items of the tree(s), from the ground unless otherwise noted, without excavation, probing, boring, or dissection, unless noted otherwise. Only information covered in this report was examined, and reflects the condition of those inspected items at that specific time.

8) Clients may choose to accept or disregard these opinions and recommendations of the arborist or to seek additional advice.

9) This report is copyrighted. Any modification or partial use shall nullify the whole report. Do not copy without written permission. This report is for the client and the client’s assignees.

10) Sketches, diagrams, graphs, drawings, and photographs within this report are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural detail, reports or surveys.

11) I shall not attend or give a deposition and/or attend court by reason of this report unless fees are contracted for in advance, according to my standard fee schedule, adjusted yearly, for such services as described.

Signed: 

Appendix 4 - Site Photographs

Photo #1, Shows Trees #4894 (left) and trees between #4900 (far right).

Photo #2, Shows Tree #104. All trees with a virtual number did not have a stem large enough for a physical tag.

Photo #3, The site appears to have been revegetated. There are many planting locations with no live trees. These locations are not shown on The map or included in the data.

Photo #4, Looking approximately northeast. Tree #103 on the left appears to be on the site. The other trees on the right are offsite.

Photo #5, Looking approximately west down the property line. The offsite tree has adequate space and was not included in the inventory.