



May 2, 2023

Steven and Becky Wright  
60 West Summit Drive  
Emerald Hills, CA 94062

RE: Tree protection at 60 West Summit Dr.

Dear Steven and Becky,

On April 6<sup>th</sup> 2023, I performed a visual inspection of at least three trees at 60 West Summit Drive, Emerald Hills.

I understand that the property is in unincorporated San Mateo county and that you plan to build an addition on to the existing property.

This report will provide general, visual assessment information regarding twenty-two (22) trees that are on the property. A table of species info, photos and map are enclosed.

Tree #1 may not be on the property itself and is immediately adjacent to the street and sidewalk in front. This is a Coast Live Oak in good health. It measures 10 inches DBH (diameter at chest height), with a 14 foot canopy and height of 14 feet.

Tree #2 is a Red Leaf Japanese Maple measuring 7 inches DBH with a height of 15 feet and a canopy width of 10 feet. This tree is also in good health. This tree should be removed to create defensible space for fire safety due to its proximity (less than 5') to building and its canopy overhanging the roof, which cannot be mitigated through pruning

Tree #3 is a Sweet Orange tree with a DBH of 8 inches. It is roughly 16 feet tall with a 12 foot canopy. The tree seems to be in fair condition with leaves being somewhat yellow in color and there is some dieback visible in the top of the canopy. During the planned construction activity, excavation and regrading will occur within the dripline of this tree. An ISA Certified Arborist should be on site during excavation to monitor and direct the pruning of any roots greater than 2" in diameter. If large structural roots must be removed to accommodate construction the Arborist may at that time determine whether the tree should be removed or may remain. Root removal may result in dieback in the canopy, limb loss, or loss of structural integrity over time. If this tree suffers significant root loss and remains, it should be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on an annual basis to monitor impacts and direct corrective measures.



Tree #4 is a Birch tree measuring 5 inches DBH with a height of 15 feet and a canopy width of 9 feet. It is in fair health. This tree will be removed due to it being within the footprint of the planned construction.”

Tree #5 is a Coast Live oak tree in good health measuring 7 inches DBH with a height of 14 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet.

Tree #6 is a Modesto Ash tree measuring 10 inches DBH with a height of 28 feet and a canopy width of 18 feet. It is in good health. This tree is within the footprint of the planned construction and will be removed.

Tree #7 is a Pistachio measuring 5 inches DBH with a height of 16 feet and a canopy width of 14 feet. It is in good health. This tree is within the footprint of the planned construction and will be removed.

Tree #8 is a Camphor tree in poor health measuring 12 inches DBH with a height of 16 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet. This tree is within the footprint of the planned construction and will be removed.

Tree #9 is a Modesto Ash in good health measuring 16 inches DBH with a height of 42 feet and a canopy width of 23 feet. During the planned construction activity, excavation and regrading will occur within the dripline of this tree. An ISA Certified Arborist should be on site during excavation to monitor and direct the pruning of any roots greater than 2” in diameter. If large structural roots must be removed to accommodate construction the Arborist may at that time determine whether the tree should be removed or may remain. Root removal may result in dieback in the canopy, limb loss, or loss of structural integrity over time. If this tree suffers significant root loss and remains, it should be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on an annual basis to monitor impacts and direct corrective measures.

Tree #10 is a Coast Live Oak tree measuring 3 inches DBH with a height of 12 feet and a canopy width of 7 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #11 is a Coast Live Oak tree measuring 3 inches DBH with a height of 9 feet and a canopy width of 6 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #12 is a Monterey Pine tree measuring 7 inches DBH with a height of 24 feet and a canopy width of 13 feet. It is in good health. This tree’s canopy is comingled with those of tree’s #11 and #13. Calfire’s defensible space guidelines recommend 10’ of horizontal clearance between trees wherever possible. This tree should be removed to achieve this clearance.



Tree #13 is a *Scolopia Savea* tree with two trunks measuring 4 and 5 inches DBH with a height of 22 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #14 is a *Scolopia Savea* tree with two trunks measuring 3 and 5 inches DBH with a height of 22 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #15 is a Coast Live Oak tree measuring 7 inches DBH with a height of 18 feet and a canopy width of 10 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #16 is a Coast Live Oak tree measuring 7 inches DBH with a height of 21 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet. It is in good health.

Tree #17 is a Valley Oak tree measuring 24 inches DBH with a height of 48 feet and a canopy width of 28 feet. It is in good health. Minor regrading will occur within this tree's dripline during planned construction. An ISA Certified Arborist should be on site during excavation to monitor and direct the pruning of any roots greater than 2" in diameter. If large structural roots must be removed to accommodate construction the Arborist may at that time determine whether the tree should be removed or may remain. Root removal may result in dieback in the canopy, limb loss, or loss of structural integrity over time. If this tree suffers significant root loss and remains, it should be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on an annual basis to monitor impacts and direct corrective measures."

Tree #18 is a Coast Live Oak in good health measuring 18 inches DBH with a height of 25 feet and a canopy width of 20 feet. NOTE: adjacent to this tree is a small Pear tree less than 3" DBH. At the time of my visit it seems like a newly planted tree or possible volunteer. Minor regrading will occur within this tree's dripline during planned construction. An ISA Certified Arborist should be on site during excavation to monitor and direct the pruning of any roots greater than 2" in diameter. If large structural roots must be removed to accommodate construction the Arborist may at that time determine whether the tree should be removed or may remain. Root removal may result in dieback in the canopy, limb loss, or loss of structural integrity over time. If this tree suffers significant root loss and remains, it should be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on an annual basis to monitor impacts and direct corrective measures."

Tree #19 is a Coast Live Oak in good health measuring 18 inches DBH with a height of 32 feet and a canopy width of 16 feet.

Tree #20 is a Coast Live Oak in good health measuring 21 inches DBH with a height of 32 feet and a canopy width of 26 feet. During the planned construction activity, excavation and regrading will occur within the dripline of this tree. An ISA Certified Arborist should be on site during excavation to monitor and direct the pruning of any roots greater than 2" in diameter. If large structural roots



must be removed to accommodate construction the Arborist may at that time determine whether the tree should be removed or may remain. Root removal may result in dieback in the canopy, limb loss, or loss of structural integrity over time. If this tree suffers significant root loss and remains, it should be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on an annual basis to monitor impacts and direct corrective measures.

Tree #21 is a Red Leaf Plum in good health measuring 4 inches DBH with a height of 14 feet and a canopy width of 12 feet.

Tree #22 is a Cherry tree measuring 5 inches DBH with a height of 12 feet and a canopy width of 8 feet. This tree is in poor condition. This tree is within the footprint of the planned construction and will be removed.

It is my understanding that we want to employ all best practices possible to maintain the health of the remaining trees during the construction process. Therefore, I am recommending the following steps for the remaining 18 trees mentioned in this report.

NOTE: the term 'drip line' refers to the ground located directly below the outer edge of the canopy of the tree. In many cases the root system of a tree will go far beyond the 'drip line' suggesting that care should be taken when working in proximity, as well as underneath the 'drip line' of a tree.

- Tree protection fencing must be installed before any construction activity begins. This should be done at the edge of the drip line, creating a protective zone for the canopy, structural roots, tree trunks and feeder roots.
- Tree protection fencing should be installed, removed and repaired under the supervision of a certified arborist.
- Injury to the trunks of the trees must be documented and repaired immediately by a certified arborist.
- When tree roots are cut by necessity, roots 1 inches in diameter and greater must be sawcut and treated under the supervision of a certified arborist.
- Heavy equipment may not be operated within the 'drip line' of any tree.
- Fill soil must be kept from under the 'drip line' of all trees.





- No storage or dumping of tools and building materials may exist within the 'drip line' of any tree.
- No material of any kind may be stored within 'drip line' of any tree.
- Original grade must be left undisturbed within the 'drip line' of any tree.
- Only minor, unauthorized, pruning (pruning cuts under 1 inches in diameter) may be performed by contractors.
- Nothing may be tied around trees to act as an anchor, fulcrum, or any other function except demarcation of space with appropriate string.
- Any exposed roots must be covered with a mulch material.
- Any work to be done within the dripline of a tree, must be reviewed by a certified arborist before work starts. Photos of the trees should be taken at the time of when work starts to provide long term visual documentation of the health of the tree.
- A certified arborist should be contracted to make site evaluations during the course of the construction work; especially if the timeline extends longer than 6 months.
- At 6 months post construction, it is recommended that a certified arborist make another visual inspection regarding the health of the trees with photos being taken for visual documentation.
- Soil amendments such as fertilizer, Mycorrhiza (a beneficial fungus), etc. may be recommended during or post construction to assist in preventing stress on the trees.

The trees at your residence are mostly in good shape and healthy. A long term plan of hiring a certified arborist to review your site, at least annually, to ascertain health of the trees and recommend any tree work for maintenance and safety, is a good practice for maintaining the trees on site.

If you have any questions, please let me know. I can be reached at 510-908-5783.

Best regards,

Abraham Gutierrez, Certified Arborist, WE-7456A



TABLE

Tree #	Common Name	Species	Family	DBH
1	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	10
2	JAPANESE MAPLE	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Plantae	4
3	ORANGE	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	9
4	BIRCH	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	5
5	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	7
6	MODESTO ASH	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Oleaceae	10
7	PISTACHIO		Anacardiaceae	5
8	CAMPHOR	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	12
9	MODESTO ASH	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Oleaceae	16
10	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	3
11	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	3
12	MONTEREY PINE	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Pinaceae	7
13	SCOLOPIA SAEVA	<i>Scolopia Saeva</i>	Salicaceae	4+5
14	SCOLOPIA SAEVA	<i>Scolopia Saeva</i>	Salicaceae	3+6
15	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	7
16	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	7
17	VALLEY OAK	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Fagaceae	24
18	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	18
19	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	18
20	COAST LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	21
21	Purple LEAF PLUM	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Rosaceae	4
22	CHERRY		Prunus	5























































































