



# Greenforest Incorporated



## Consulting Arborist

TO: William Altman

REFERENCE: Arborist Report

PARCEL NUMBER: 3024059151

PROJECT ADDRESS 6427 East Mercer Way, Mercer Island WA

DATE: December 18, 2020

PREPARED BY: Favero Greenforest, ISA Certified Arborist # PN -0143A  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified  
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist® #379

### Introduction

You contracted my services to prepare an inventory of the trees on the referenced parcel. I received a topographic survey from George Steirer of Plan to Permit, LLC. I visited the site 6/10/2019 and inspected the trees and authored a regulated tree inventory dated 6/19/20.

### Summary

*The subject parcel is vacant and undeveloped. The subject trees include both deciduous and evergreen native species.*

	Onsite	Offsite	
<i>Small</i>	18		
<i>Significant</i>	26		
<i>Hazard</i>	6		
<i>Exceptional Size</i>	5		
<i>Exceptional Grove</i>			
<i>Outside Disturbance Area</i>	0		
<i>ROW/Offsite</i>		5	
<b>TOTAL TREES THIS INVENTORY</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>

Totals for exceptional trees in the above summary have some overlap, as most exceptional size trees are also grove trees.

#### LIMITATIONS AND USE OF THIS REPORT

This tree report establishes, via the most practical means available, the existing conditions of the trees on the subject property. Ratings for health and structure, as well as any recommendations are valid only through the development and construction process. This report is based solely on what is readily visible and observable, without any invasive means.

There are several conditions that can affect a tree's condition that may be pre-existing and unable to be ascertained with a visual-only analysis. No attempt was made to determine the presence of hidden or concealed conditions which may contribute to the risk or failure potential of trees on the site. These conditions include root and stem (trunk) rot, internal cracks, structural defects or construction damage to roots, which may be hidden beneath the soil. Additionally, construction and post-construction circumstances can cause a relatively rapid deterioration of a tree's condition.

#### TREE INSPECTION

Each tree was marked with white surveyor's tape and identified by number. I visually inspected each tree from the ground. I performed a Level 1 risk assessment.<sup>1</sup> This is the standard assessment for populations of trees near specified targets, conducted in order to identify obvious defects or specified conditions such as a pre-development inventory. This is a limited visual assessment focuses on identifying trees with imminent and/or probable likelihood of failure, and/or other visible conditions that will affect tree retention.

I recorded tree species and size (DBH). I estimated the average dripline of each tree. I rated the condition of each tree, both health and structure/form. A tree's structure/form is distinct from its health. This inspection identifies what is visible with both.

High-risk trees can appear healthy in that they can have a dense, green canopy. This may occur when there is sufficient sapwood or adventitious roots present to maintain tree health, but inadequate strength for structural support.

---

<sup>1</sup> Companion publication to the ANSI A300 Part 9: Tree Shrub and Other woody Plant Management – Standard Practices, Tree Risk Assessment. 2011. ISA.

Conversely, trees in poor health may or may not be structurally stable. For example, tree decline due to root disease is likely to cause the tree to be structurally unstable, while decline due to drought or insect attack may not.

One way that tree health and structure/form are linked is that healthy trees are more capable of compensating for structural defects. A healthy tree can develop adaptive growth that adds strength to parts weakened by decay, cracks, and wounds.

This report identifies unhealthy trees based on existing health conditions and tree structure, and specifies which trees are most suitable for preservation.<sup>2</sup> No invasive procedures were performed on any trees. The results of this inspection are based on what was visible at the time of the inspection.

The attached inventory summarizes my inspection results and provides the following information for each tree:

**Outside of Disturbance Area** – identifies trees whose driplines are outside of the proposed disturbed area.

**ROW and Offsite Trees** – indicates if tree is off of the subject parcel and/or within the street right-of-way.

**Regulated Tree Category** – indicates if tree is small, large (significant) or exceptional as defined by Municipal code.

**Grove size tree** – grove trees include 8 or more trees, 10" DBH or larger that comprise a contiguous canopy.

**> 24"** – indicates trees with DBH equal to or greater than 24".

**Tree number** as shown on tape in the field, and on attached exhibit.

**DBH** Stem diameter in inches measured 4.5 feet from the ground. Multiple-stemmed trees are reported as a single integer, using quadratic mean.

**QMD** - Multiple-stemmed trees are reported as a single integer, using quadratic mean.

**Tree Species** common name is listed in the attached inventory. All of the surveyed trees are of a species that are regulated by the municipality. Trees listed as Maple or Fir are either native Bigleaf maples, or Douglas-firs. These trees were not assessed as they are smaller than 10" DBH, and are not regulated. Since they have not yet been removed from the survey, they remain in this inventory

---

<sup>2</sup> Companion publication to the *ANSI A300 Part 5: Tree Shrub and Other woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices, Managing Trees During Construction*. 2008. ISA.

and are identified as *small* trees to avoid confusion.  
Latin binomials are as follows:

Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menzeisii</i>
Mt. Ash	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>
Mugho pine	<i>Pinus mugho</i>
Pacific dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>
Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menzeisii</i>
Pacific yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Sweet cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Western red-cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>

**Dripline** average branch extension from the trunk as radius in feet.

**Health and Structure/Form ratings** '1' indicates good to excellent condition; no visible health-related problems or structural defects, '2' indicates fair condition; minor visible problems or defects that may require attention if the tree is retained, and '3' indicates poor condition; significant visible problems or defects and tree removal is recommended.

**Comments on Condition** obvious structural defects or diseases visible at time of inspection, which includes:

Asymmetric canopy - the tree has an asymmetric canopy from space and light competition from adjacent trees.

Branch dieback - mature branches in canopy are dying/dead.

Bow in trunk - a trunk lean characterized by the top of the tree leaning over.  
(Common with edge trees)

Canker - disease cankers are established on trunk/branches.

CBT - cherry bark tortrix insect infestation.

Chlorosis - yellowing or off-color foliage.

Crack - separation of wood fibers and predisposed to failure.

Dead - tree is dead.

Deadwood - large and/or multiple dead branches throughout canopy.

Decay - process of wood degradation by microorganisms resulting in weak and defective structure.

Diseased - foliage and trunk/stems are diseased.

Dogleg in trunk - trunk with a bow or defective bend (90°) in trunk often half way of further up the trunk.

Double leader - the tree has multiple stem attachments, which may require maintenance or monitoring over time.

Foliar disease - foliage is diseased with manageable fungus.

Gummosis - oozing resin from *Prunus sp.*, indicating stress/decline.

Heart rot - fungal infection with interior of tree decayed.

Included bark - an inclusion of bark at the attachment of multiple leaders that prevents a wood-to-wood attachment

Insect Injury - active insect injury affecting tree health.

Ivy - dense ivy prevents a thorough inspection, and other defects may be present.

Kretzschmaria –a wood-decaying fungi that causes the trunk to become brittle.

LCR - live crown ratio: the ratio of crown length to total tree height. Stand-alone trees with a LCR of 30 and lower are at increased risk of failure.

Lean - angle of the trunk from vertical.

Multiple leaders - the tree has multiple stem attachments, which may lead to tree failure and require maintenance or monitoring over time.

OHPL – overhead power lines.

Previous failure - tree trunk previously broken and defective.

Seam - visible anomaly vertically along the trunk that can indicate an internal self-propagating crack along the wood fibers.

Slender - tree lacks adequate trunk taper to stand lone.

Stem Canker - disease canker on trunk/branches.

Sweep in trunk - characterized by a leaning lower trunk and a more upright top.

Stilts - tree grew atop a stump or nurselog, and has an elevated rootcrown.

Thinning foliage - low foliage density may indicate stress, or early infection/declining health.

Self-corrected lean - self-corrected leans and sweeps are characterized by a leaning lower trunk and a top that is more upright.

Stumpsprout- tree previously cut at grade with multiple stems and potentially weak attachments.

Suppressed - tree crowded by larger adjacent trees, with defective structure and/or low vigor. Retain tree only as a grove tree, not stand-alone.

Sweep - tree leans away from adjacent trees. Characterized by a leaning lower trunk and a top that is more upright.

Taper - change in diameter over the length of trunks, branches and roots.

Topped – the tree is previously topped and has poor structure and/or stem decay.

Tree leans - trunk has significant lean from vertical.

Trunk decay - wood decay is visible in the trunk.

Twist in trunk - trunk fibers are twisted and subject to cracking in high winds.

Undermined rootplate – soil under a portion of the rootplate has eroded and has put the tree at risk of failure.

Wound/decay base of trunk - open wound with visible decay in trunk.

**Tree type** – indicates if tree is coniferous (C), deciduous (D) or broadleaf evergreen (BE).

**Viability** - a determination by the arborist whether the tree is viable for retention.

## GROVE TREES

Municipal code defines Grove Trees (MIMC §19.16.010) as a group of 8 or more trees each 10 inches or more in diameter that form a continuous canopy. Trees that are part of a grove shall also be considered exceptional trees, unless they also meet the definition of a hazardous tree.

In a previous regulated inventory report, all trees 10" DBH or larger were identified with the potential of being grove trees. I reviewed a topographic survey with dripline indicated and determined that all identified in the previous report with stems 10" or greater are grove trees.

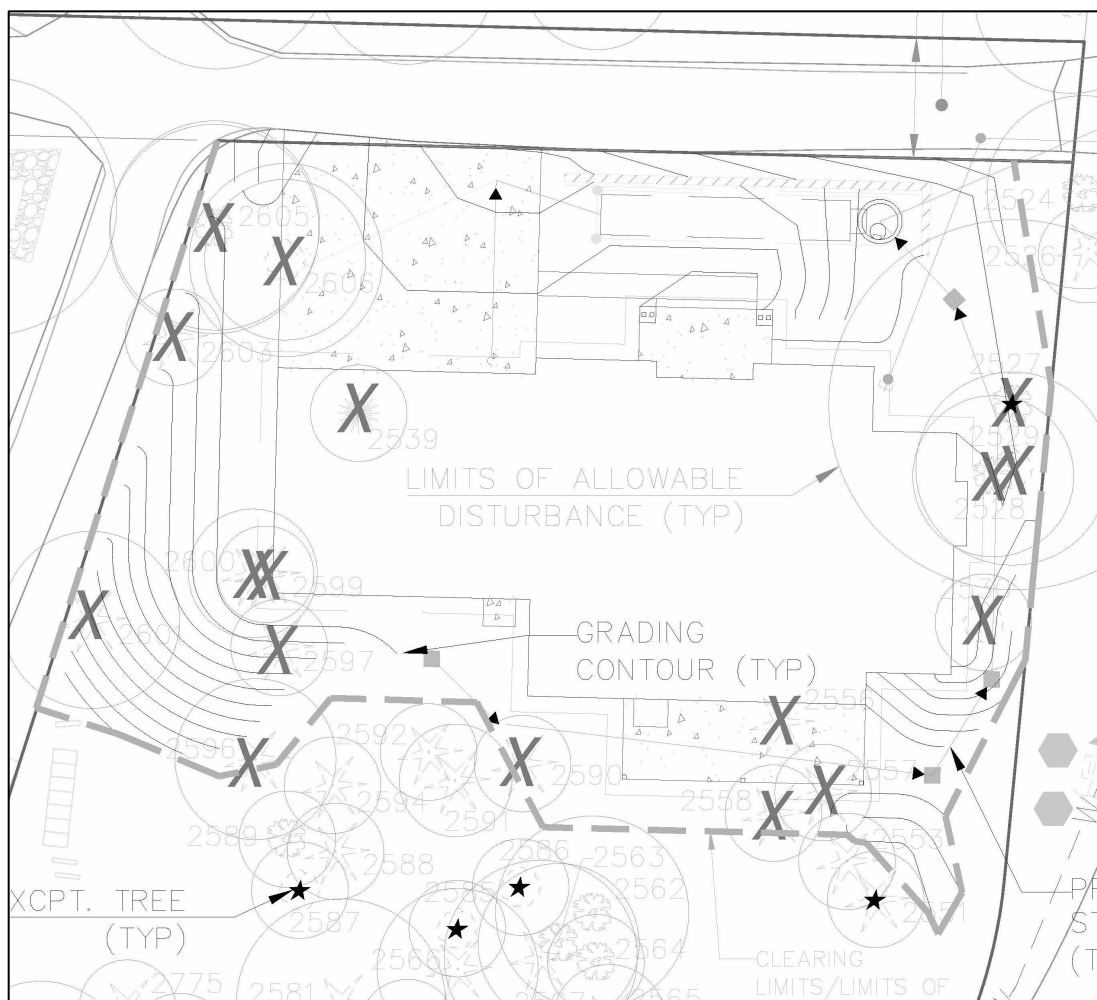
## LIMITS OF ALLOWABLE DISTURBANCE

Limits of Disturbance (LOAD) are calculated for all the significant trees (and for trees on adjoining parcels with overhanging driplines). They are provided in the attached inventory as radii in feet from the trunk for the side of the tree to be impacted by construction. They

are determined using rootplate<sup>3</sup> and trunk diameter,<sup>4,5</sup> and ISA Best Management Practices.<sup>6</sup> These are the minimum distances from the trees for any soil disturbance, and represent the area to be protected during construction.

#### EXCEPTIONAL TREE REMOVAL

The following trees are exceptional: 10 from grove designation, and 1 trunk size, and are proposed for removal. The following exhibit displays all trees proposed for removal, and their limits of allowable disturbance in relation to the proposed house.



<sup>3</sup> Coder, Kim D. 2005. *Tree Biomechanics Series*. University of Georgia School of Forest Resources.  
<sup>4</sup> Smiley, E. Thomas, Ph. D. *Assessing the Failure Potential of Tree Roots, Shade Tree Technical Report*. Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories.  
<sup>5</sup> Fite, Kelby and E. Thomas Smiley. 2009. *Managing Trees During construction; Part Two*. Arborist News. ISA.  
<sup>6</sup> Companion publication to the ANSI A300 Series, *Part 5: Managing Trees During Construction*. 2008. ISA.

Tree #	DBH	Species	Reason for Removal of Exceptional Tree
2527	47"	Western red-cedar	Excavation for foundation inside LOAD, excavation for stormwater connect at base of trunk
2528	19"	Western red-cedar	Excavation for foundation near base of tree
2529	23"	Bigleaf maple	Excavation for foundation near base of tree
2557	10.5"	Western hemlock	Inside house footprint. Tree is visibly declining, canker on trunk, not viable for retention.
2596	13, 16"	Douglas-fir	Extensive grading inside LOAD
2597	11"	Douglas-fir	Extensive grading inside LOAD
2600	16.5"	Douglas-fir	Excavation for foundation near base of tree
2601	21"	Black pine	Extensive grading inside LOAD, tree is visibly declining, double leader with included bark, not viable for retention.
2603	8, 9"	Mugho pine	Extensive grading inside LOAD
2605	25"	Western red-cedar	Extensive grading inside LOAD
2606	19.5"	Sweet cherry	Driveway over base of tree

Attachments:

1. Assumptions and Limiting Conditions
2. Certification of Performance
3. Significant Tree Inventory
4. Tree Number Exhibit





Attachment No. 1 - Assumptions & Limiting Conditions

---

1. A field examination of the site was made 6/10/2019. My observations and conclusions are as of that date.
2. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant/arborist can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
3. I am not a qualified land surveyor. Reasonable care was used to match the trees indicated on the sheets with those growing in the field.
4. Construction activities can significantly affect the condition of retained trees. All retained trees should be inspected after construction is completed, and then inspected regularly as part of routine maintenance.
5. Unless stated other wise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those trees that were examined and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied that problems or deficiencies of the subject tree may not arise in the future.
6. The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.
7. The consultant does not assume any liability for the subject tree and does not represent the transfer of such for any risks associated with the tree from the landowner to the consultant. **Risk management is solely the responsibility of the landowner.**

Attachment No. 2 - Certification of Performance

---

I, Favero Greenforest, certify that:

- I have personally inspected the trees and the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately.
- I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- The analysis, opinion, and conclusions stated herein are my own and are based on current scientific procedures and facts.
- My analysis, opinion, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices.
- No one provided significant professional assistance to me, except as indicated within the report.
- My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client of any other party nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

I further certify that I am a member in good standing of International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), and the ISA PNW Chapter, I am an ISA Certified Arborist (#PN-0143A) and am Tree Risk Assessment Qualified, and am a Registered Consulting Arborist® (#379) with American Society of Consulting Arborists. I have worked as an independent consulting arborist since 1989.

Signed:



GREENFOREST, Inc.

By Favero Greenforest, M. S.



Date: December 18, 2020



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 11 of 18

Attachment No. 3 – Significant Tree Inventory

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree > 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (in.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (in.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
	Sig			X		2517	21	Douglas-fir	30"	16	1	1		C	Y	11
	Sig			X		2519	22	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	2	Double leader, sweep	C	Y	11
	Sig			X	X	2521	28.5	Western red-cedar	30"	22	1	1		C	Y	14
	Sig			X		2523	11,11 (16)	Mt. Ash		10	1	2	Double leader	D	Y	8
			Sig	X		2524	17	Western red-cedar	30"	14	2	2	Decline, double leader	C	Y	9
			Sml			2526		Maple or Fir								6
			<b>Exec</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Western red-cedar</b>	<b>30"</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>23</b>
			Sig	X		2528	19	Western red-cedar	30"	16	1	2	Asymmetric, double leader	C	Y	10
			Sig	X		2529	23	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	1	2	Asymmetric, sweep	D	Y	12
			Sml			2530	7	Bigleaf maple	30"	16	1	2	Sweep	D	Y	6
			Sml			2539		Maple or Fir								6
			Haz	X	X	2546	11, 15, 18 (26)	Bigleaf maple	30"	30	2	3	Decline, asymmetric, stump sprout, undermined rootplate	D	N	13
			Haz	X	X	2547	26.5	Douglas-fir	30"	20	1	3	Asymmetric, undermined rootplate	C	N	13
			Haz	X	X	2548	29	Douglas-fir	30"	22	1	3	Undermined rootplate	C	N	14
			Haz	X		2549	17.5	Pacific madrone	6"	18	1	3	Sweep, lean, undermined rootplate	BE	N	17
			Sml			2550	5, 7 (8)	Bigleaf maple	30"	14	2	2	Decline, stump sprout	D	Y	6
			<b>Exec</b>			<b>2551</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>Pacific yew</b>	<b>6"</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Decline</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>6</b>



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 12 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree $\geq$ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
			Sml			2553		Maple or Fir								6
						2556				0	3	3	Dead; excluded from totals			
			Sig	X		2557	10.5	Western hemlock	24"	14	2	3	Decline, stem canker	C	N	6
			Sml			2558	8	Western hemlock	24"	13	2	3	Decline, stem canker, sweep	C	N	6
			Sig	X	X	2562	24.5	Western red-cedar	30"	18	1	1		C	Y	12
			Sig	X		2563	19.5	Western red-cedar	30"	16	1	2	Asymmetric	C	Y	10
			Sml			2564		Maple or Fir								6
			Sig	X		2565	14	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	1	2	Asymmetric	D	Y	7
			Sig	X		2566	20.5	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	1		C	Y	10
			Sig	X		2567	23	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	2	Asymmetric	C	Y	12
			Sml			2569	7	Western red-cedar	30"	8	2	1	Suppressed	C	Y	6
			Sml			2570	7.5	Western red-cedar	30"	12	2	2	Suppressed, sweep	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2571	11	Western red-cedar	30"	12	1	1		C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2572	11	Western red-cedar	30"	14	1	2	Asymmetric	C	Y	6
			Haz	X		2574	22	Douglas-fir	30"	16	1	3	LCR, suppressed, undermined rootplate	C	N	11
			Haz	X		2575	18	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	1	3	Asymmetric, sweep, undermined rootplate	D	N	17
			Sml			2576	8	Douglas-fir	30"	10	3	3	Suppressed, sweep	C	N	6
			Sig	X		2577	11	Western red-cedar	30"	12	1	2	Sweep	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2578	20	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	2	Sweep	C	Y	10



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 13 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree ≥ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
			Sig	X	X	2581	25	Douglas-fir	30"	20	1	1		C	Y	13
			Sml			2582	9	Douglas-fir	30"	14	1	2	Asymmetric	C	Y	6
			<b>Exec</b>			<b>2585</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Pacific madrone</b>	<b>6"</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>LCR</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>Exec</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>2586</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>Pacific madrone</b>	<b>6"</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Decline, lean</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>Exec</b>			<b>2587</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Pacific madrone</b>	<b>6"</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Suppressed, LCR</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>6</b>
			Sml			2588		Maple or Fir								6
			Sml			2589		Maple or Fir								6
			Sml			2590	7.5	Douglas-fir	30"	12	2	2	Decline, asymmetric	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2591	14.5	Douglas-fir	30"	16	2	2	Decline, asymmetric	C	Y	7
			Sml			2592		Maple or Fir								6
			Sig	X		2594	10.5	Douglas-fir	30"	14	1	1		C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2596	13, 16 (21)	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	2	Double leader	C	Y	10
			Sig	X		2597	11	Douglas-fir	30"	14	1	1		C	Y	6
			Sml			2599	9	Douglas-fir	30"	12	1	2	Asymmetric	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		2600	16.5	Douglas-fir	30"	18	1	1		C	Y	8
				X		2601	21	Black pine	24"	16	2	3	Decline, double leader	C	N	11
			Sig	X		2603	8, 9 (12)	Mugho pine		14	1	2	Decline, double leader	C	Y	6
			Sig	X	X	2605	25	Western red-cedar	30"	18	1	1		C	Y	13
			Sig	X		2606	19.5	Sweet cherry	30"	20	2	2	Double leader, CBT	D	Y	10
			Sig	X		2771	16.5	Douglas-fir	30"	16	1	2	Asymmetric, dogleg	C	Y	8
			Sig	X		2772	21.5	Douglas-fir	30"	8	2	1	Sweep	C	Y	11



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 14 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree $\geq$ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
			Sig	X		2773	20	Douglas-fir	30"	20	1	2	Asymmetric, burl	C	Y	10
			Sml			2774		Maple or Fir								6
			Sml			2775		Maple or Fir								6
	Sig			X		3704	11	Douglas-fir	30"	12	1	1		C	Y	6
	Sig			X		3468	17.3	Western red-cedar	30"	16	1	1		C	Y	17
	Sig			X		3470	11	Western red-cedar	30"	10	3	3	Decline, double leader	C	N	6
	Sig			X		3471	22	Red alder	30"	16	2	3	Ivy, slender, pruned for OHPL	D	N	11
	Sig			X		3472	10	Western red-cedar	30"	0	3	3	Dead	C	N	6
	Sig			X		3473	13	Red alder	30"	14	3	3	Ivy, lean, topped for OHPL	D	N	7
	Sig			X		3552	10	Red alder	30"	16	2	3	Decline, lean, ivy	D	N	6
	Sig			X		3553	12, 13 (17)	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	2	3	Suppressed, topped, ivy, double leader	D	N	8
	Exec			X	X	3557	40	Black cottonwood	30"	25	1	2	Asymmetric	D	Y	20
	Exec			X	X	3557.5	34.4	Black cottonwood	30"	35	1	2	Asymmetric	D	Y	17
			Exec	X	X	3559	21, 43 (48)	Bigleaf maple	30"	35	1	3	Decay, Kretzschmaria, previous failure	D	N	25
			Sig			3560	9	Red alder	30"	14	2	3	Decline, asymmetric	D	N	6
			Sml			3562		Maple or Fir								6
			Sig	X		3563	10	Red alder	30"	12	2	3	Decline, slender, asymmetric	D	N	6
	Sig			X		3564	13	Bigleaf maple	30"	14	3	3	Ivy, topped for OHPL	D	N	7
	Sig			X		3570	11	Red alder	30"	16	1	3	Slender, lean, ivy	D	N	6



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 15 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree $\geq$ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
			Sml			3585		Maple or Fir								6
			Sig	X		3587	18	Red alder	30"	16	1	2	Slender, ivy	D	Y	17
			Sig	X		3588	14	Red alder	30"	14	1	2	Asymmetric, ivy	D	Y	7
			Sig	X		3590	10	Red alder	30"	10	2	3	Bow, ivy	D	N	6
			Sig	X		3592	9, 12 (15)	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	2	Double leader, ivy	D	Y	7
			Sig	X		3594	12	Bigleaf maple	30"	14	3	3	LCR, ivy, previous failure	D	N	6
			Sml			3595	9	Western hemlock	24"	12	1	2	Ivy, on stilts	C	Y	6
			Sml			3596	8	Western hemlock	24"	14	1	2	On stilts	C	Y	6
			Sml			3597	8	Western hemlock	24"	14	1	2	On stilts	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		3599	14	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	1	3	Previous failure, dogleg	D	N	7
			Sig	X		3600	20	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	3	Previous failure, ivy	D	N	10
			Sig	X		3601	22.3	Western hemlock	24"	16	1	2	Ivy	C	Y	11
	Sig			X		3602	11, 15 (18)	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	2	Stumpsprout	D	Y	9
	Sml					3605		Maple or Fir								6
	Sig			X		3607	14	Red alder	30"	16	1	1		D	Y	7
X						3608										
	Sig			X		3609	19.1	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	1		D	Y	10
	Exec			X	X	3610	36.5	Western red-cedar	30"	18	1	1		C	Y	18
	Sig			X		3613	10.8	Western hemlock	24"	13	1	2	Sweep	C	Y	6
			Sig	X		3614	14	Bigleaf maple	30"	16	1	2	Asymmetric, sweep, ivy	D	Y	7
			Sml			3615		Maple or Fir								6



William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 16 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree ≥ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
			Sig	X	X	3617	25.5	Bigleaf maple	30"	35	1	3	Asymmetric, sweep, previous root plate failure	D	N	13
			Sig	X		3618	16.5	Bigleaf maple	30"	18	1	3	Slender, ivy	D	N	8
			Sig	X	X	3620	26.5	Bigleaf maple	30"	30	1	3	Multiple leader, ivy, hollow	D	N	13
			Sig	X		3621	13.6	Bigleaf maple	30"	16	1	3	Slender, topped, ivy	D	N	7
			Sml			3622	6.8	Bigleaf maple	30"	12	1	3	Slender, topped, ivy	D	N	6
			Sml			3623		Maple or Fir								6
			<b>Exec</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>3624</b>	<b>(6) 10-15 (31)</b>	<b>Bigleaf maple</b>	<b>30"</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Stumpsprout, ivy</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>15</b>
	Sig			X		3625	19	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	3	Lean, previous root plate failure	D	N	10
X						3678										
	Sig			X		3679	12,19 (22)	Bigleaf maple	30"	25	1	2	Asymmetric, double leader	D	Y	11
			<b>Exec</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>3680</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>Western red-cedar</b>	<b>30"</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>19</b>
			<b>Exec</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>3681</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>Bigleaf maple</b>	<b>30"</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Asymmetric, ivy</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>17</b>
			Sig			3682	9.5	Red alder	30"	14	1	2	Slender, ivy	D	Y	6
			Sml			3684		Maple or Fir								6
			Sml			3685		Maple or Fir								6
			Sig	X		3686	13.5	Red alder	30"	16	1	2	Slender, ivy	D	Y	7
			Sig	X		3687	10.7	Red alder	30"	16	1	2	Slender, ivy	D	Y	6
			Sig	X		3688	18.2	Bigleaf maple	30"	20	1	2	Ivy	D	Y	17
X						3692										





William Altman

RE: Arborist Report, TPN 3024059151

December 18, 2020

Page 17 of 18

Tree Outside Of Disturbed Area	Offsite/Row	Proposed Action	Regulated Category	Grove Tree	Tree $\geq$ 24" DBH	Tree #	DBH (QMD) (In.)	Tree Species (Common Name)	Exceptional Threshold (In.)	Dripline Radius (Ft.)	Health	Structure	Comments on Condition	Tree Type	Viable Tree?	LOAD Radius (Ft.)
X						3693										
X						3694										
X						3695										
X						3696										
X						3697										
X						3698										
X						3699										
X						3700										



6 15' W NATURAL  
 GAS EASEMENT  
 AFN 9606101228

