Appendix J Arborist Survey

Project No. TS - 5820

Arborist Report

TO:	Deb C. Overbay, GeoEngineers, Inc.
SITE:	12410 NE 124th St., Kirkland, WA 98034
RE:	Site inspection and inventory
DATE:	March 31, 2017
PROJECT ARBORIST:	Katherine Taylor, ISA Certified Arborist #PN-8022A ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor Tim Coye, Arborist Technician
REVIEWED BY:	Holly Iosso, Registered Consulting Arborist #567 ISA Certified Arborist #PN-6298A ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
ATTACHED:	Table of Trees Marked Up Site Map

Summary
We assessed and tagged fifty-six (56) trees at the above addressed job site. Based on proposed site development plans**,** twenty-nine (29) can be retained, thirteen (13) trees can likely be retained but will be impacted, and fourteen (14) trees need to be removed due to the location of proposed site construction. Nine (9) snags will need to be removed to accommodate construction.

There are eight (8) trees included in the inventory which may be shared or on adjacent properties that have canopies overhanging the site. In our opinion, these trees will not be negatively impacted by site work or the removal of non-viable trees on site.

When plans are finalized or further construction details are provided we can comment further or tree retention and tree protection methods as needed.

Assignment & Scope of Report
This report outlines the site inspection by Katherine Taylor and Tim Coye, of Tree Solutions Inc., made on March 7, 2017.

We were asked to evaluate the significant trees on site, with reference to proposed development plans dated February 22, 2017. These plans were provided to me by Sung-Chul Yi of GeoEngineers, Inc. We were asked to document the species, size, health condition, and viability of each tree, as well as produce an Arborist Report addressing tree retention possibilities for the site throughout construction. Deb C.

Overbay, of GeoEngineers, Inc, requested these services to acquire information for project planning in accord with requirements set by the city of Kirkland.

Specifics for each tree can be found in the attached Table of Trees. A site map with trees can be found attached. Photographs are followed by a glossary and list of references. Limits of assignment can be found in Appendix A. Methods can be found in Appendix B. Additional assumptions and limiting conditions can be found in Appendix C. Tree protection specifications can be found in Appendix D.

Observations

The Site

The site we inspected is the southern area of the Totem Lake Wetlands, a triangular portion approximately 68,000 square foot site fronting NE 124th St and Totem Lake Blvd in the Totem Lake neighborhood of Kirkland. No structures currently exist on site. According to the Kirkland GIS maps the area is considered to be a flood plain, wetland, and restoration management unit.

The existing path and street to the southeast and southwest of the wetland are at a higher grade. The ground slopes steeply from the street and path into the wetland which is relatively flat. Some initial site work which included clearing and grading appears to have occurred in the south corner of the site (Photo 1).

The extent of the site can be seen on the attached marked up site plans. Proposed work includes installation of a pedestrian/bicycle bridge and ramp.

We observed invasive the invasive species Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) and knotweed (*Polygonum sp.*) on the site.

The Trees

We tagged and assessed 56 significant trees on site that are growing in three separate groves (Photos 2 and 3), numbered 1 through 3 on the attached site map. Four trees included on the survey were below 6 inches diameter at standard height (DSH). These were not inventoried, but are marked on the survey with an 'NS' for 'not significant'.

Tree species included black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*). Many of the trees, particularly the Pacific willows, were in fair to poor condition. Most of the black cottonwood and red alders were in good condition. Some of the trees in grove 1 had torn branches that appeared to be done using clearing and excavating machinery.

There were several dead standing trees (snags) onsite that we marked with an 'S' on the survey. Many of the snags are large dead black cotton wood trees with large parts remaining.

We also inventoried several trees that were included on the survey, but appeared to either be shared or on the neighboring property (trees 364-371). These included two Douglas-firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), two pines (*Pinus* spp.), black cottonwoods, Pacific willow, and red alder.

Discussion

Based on proposed plans it appears most of the construction will occur in grove 1 in the southwest portion of the site. Trees in grove 2 may be impacted depending on plans for path surface upgrades. The trees are growing in an unmanaged wetland and are in poor to good condition, which is normal for trees growing in this kind of environment. The trees, snags, and understory plants are currently providing valuable wildlife habitat. In cases where trees have to be removed to accommodate construction, consider the possibility of reducing the tree to a snag rather than full removal (if appropriate).

The proposed plans impact most of the trees that are growing in grove 1. Based on the proposed plans, 29 trees can be retained, the majority of which are growing in the two groves to the northeast; 13 trees may be able to be retained but will be impacted; and 14 trees will need to be removed to accommodate construction of the bicycle ramp. Additionally, there are nine snags that will need to be removed to accommodate the bicycle ramp. See the attached site map for tree locations.

The trees that are proposed for removal are growing directly in the path of the proposed bicycle ramp (trees 318, 319, 330-334, 336, 337, 339-342, and 344). The 13 trees that will be impacted by the construction are within 20 feet of the proposed construction (trees 317, 323, 325, 327-329, 338, 343, 345, 349-352). Construction of the footings will potentially disturb the roots systems of these trees and the above ground ramp will likely impact the canopies. Depending on, construction methods, soil disturbances, and canopy impacts these trees may be able be retained.

Pruning may be required for clearance of the ramp structure. Pruning should follow ANSI-A300 standards and be conducted prior to construction. Pruning should not be accomplished with machinery that will leave torn branch stubs.

Both black cottonwood and red alder are native deciduous trees that tend to decay and shed parts as they age. We recommend re-assessing the impacted trees at the conclusion of construction to determine if any additional pruning will be required for safety purposes. Some of these trees may need to be reduced to snags depending on their condition and proximity of parts to the proposed ramp.

All trees being retained should have tree protection fencing installed at the extent of their driplines. Tree protection fencing should consist of high visibility mesh fencing or chain link fencing. Fencing should be installed prior to the commencement of site work. No traffic or materials should enter the tree protection zone. Fencing should not be moved to accommodate construction. Additional tree protection specifications can be found in Appendix D.

More trees could potentially be retained if the ramp structure was moved further to the northeast. Once plans are finalized, further detail on tree retention, tree protection, and construction methods for tree retention can be provided.

Recommendations

- Finalize plans and update arborist report as needed.
- Based on current plans, remove trees 318, 319, 330-334, 336, 337, 339-342, and 344.
- Assess pruning needs based on ramp height and interference for impacted trees 317, 323, 325, 327-329, 338, 343, 345, 349-352.

- Retain all trees outside of the proposed construction area.
- Reassess pruning needs once the ramp is installed.
- Obtain all necessary permits before commencement of site work, including tree removals and pruning.
- Install tree protection fencing prior to the commencement of site work.

Photographs

Photo 1: A view of the grading and clearing that has already occurred.

Photo 2: A view of the trees in grove 1

Photo 3: A view of the trees in grove 2 and 3 on either side of the existing path.

Glossary

crown/canopy: the aboveground portions of a tree (Lilly 2001)
DSH: diameter at standard height; the diameter of the trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade (Matheny *et al.* 1998)
ISA: International Society of Arboriculture
significant size: a tree measuring 6" DSH or greater

References

ANSI A300 (Part 1) – 2008 American National Standards Institute. American National Standard for Tree Care Operations: Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance: Standard Practices (Pruning). New York: Tree Care Industry Association, 2008.

Dunster & Associates Environmental Consultants Ltd. Assessing Trees in Urban Areas and the Urban-Rural Interface, US Release 1.0. Silverton: Pacific Northwest Chapter ISA, 2006.

Kirkland Zoning Code Chapter 95.

Lilly, Sharon. Arborists' Certification Study Guide. Champaign, IL: The International Society of Arboriculture, 2001.

Matheny, Nelda and James R. Clark. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 1998.

Mattheck, Claus and Helge Breloer, The Body Language of Trees.: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: HMSO, 1994.

Appendix A - Limits of Assignment

Unless stated otherwise: 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, climbing, or coring unless explicitly specified. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.

Tree Solutions did not review any reports or perform any tests related to the soil located on the subject property unless outlined in the scope of services. Tree Solutions staff are not and do not claim to be soils experts. An independent inventory and evaluation of the site's soil should be obtained by a qualified professional if an additional understanding of the site's characteristics is needed to make an informed decision.

Appendix B - Methods

I evaluated tree health and structure utilizing visual tree assessment (VTA) methods. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, which the tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. A tree reacts to mechanical and physiological stresses by growing more vigorously to reinforce weak areas, while depriving less stressed parts (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). An understanding of the uniform stress allows me to make informed judgments about the condition of a tree.

I measured the diameter at standard height (DSH) of each tree, typically at 54 inches above grade. If a tree has multiple stems, I measured each stem individually at standard height and determined a single-stem equivalent diameter by using the method outlined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition, published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

I used a steel soil probe to test soil depths.

I used binoculars to inspect the upper parts of the trees.

Tree health needs to be evaluated on an individual basis and may not always fall entirely into a single category, however, I assigned a single condition rating for ease of clarity.

Excellent
Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, well-balanced crown. Normal to exceeding shoot length on new growth. Leaf size and color normal. Trunk is sound and solid. Root zone undisturbed. No apparent pest problems. Long safe useful life expectancy for the species.

Good
Imperfect canopy density in few parts of the tree, up to 10% of the canopy. Normal to less than ¾ typical growth rate of shoots and minor deficiency in typical leaf development. Few pest issues or damage, and if they exist they are controllable or tree is reacting appropriately. Normal branch and stem development with healthy growth. Safe useful life expectancy typical for the species.

Fair
Crown decline and dieback up to 30 percent of the canopy. Leaf color is somewhat chlorotic/necrotic with smaller leaves and “off” coloration. Shoot extensions indicate some stunting and stressed growing conditions. Stress cone crop is clearly visible. Obvious signs of pest problems contributing to a lesser condition. Control might be possible. I found some decay areas in the main stem and branches. Below average safe useful life expectancy

Poor
Lacking full crown, more than 50 percent decline and dieback, especially affecting larger branches. Stunting of shoots is obvious with little evidence of growth on smaller stems. Leaf size and color reveals overall stress in the plant. Insect or disease infestation may be severe and uncontrollable. Extensive decay or hollows in branches and trunk. Short safe useful life expectancy.

Tree health condition ratings have been adapted from the Purdue University Extension bulletin FNR-473-W - Tree Appraisal.

Appendix C - Assumptions & Limiting Conditions

1. Consultant assumes that any legal description provided to Consultant is correct and that title to property is good and marketable. Consultant assumes no responsibility for legal matters. Consultant assumes all property appraised or evaluated is free and clear, and is under responsible ownership and competent management.

2. Consultant assumes that the property and its use do not violate applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or regulations.

3. Although Consultant has taken care to obtain all information from reliable sources and to verify the data insofar as possible, Consultant does not guarantee and is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

4. Client may not require Consultant to testify or attend court by reason of any report unless mutually satisfactory contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such Services as described in the Consulting Arborist Agreement.

5. Unless otherwise required by law, possession of this report does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any person other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior express written consent of the Consultant.

6. Unless otherwise required by law, no part of this report shall be conveyed by any person, including the Client, the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media without the Consultant's prior express written consent.

7. This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the Consultant, and the Consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event or upon any finding to be reported.

8. All photographs included in this report were taken by Tree Solutions Inc. during the documented site visit, unless otherwise noted.

9. Sketches, drawings and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by Consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.

10. Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in this report covers only the items examined and reflects the condition of the those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, climbing, or coring. Consultant makes no warranty or guarantee, express or implied, that the problems or deficiencies of the plans or property in question may not arise in the future.

11. Loss or alteration of any part of this Agreement invalidates the entire report.

Appendix D – Tree Protection Specifications

- **Tree Protection Fencing:** All trees planned for retention or on neighboring properties that overhang the site shall be protected for the entire duration of the construction project. Tree protection fencing shall consist of high visibility mesh or chain link fencing installed at the extent of the tree protection area. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing should encompass the entire area.
- **Soil Protection:** No parking, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the tree protection area. Any heavy machinery should remain outside of the protection area unless soils are protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include apply 18 inches of wood chip mulch, applying 1 inch plywood over 3 to 4 inches of wood chip mulch, or use of Alturna mats (or equivalent product).
- **Excavation:** Excavation done at or within the tree protection area should be carefully planned to minimize disturbance. Excavation done with machinery (backhoe) in proximity of trees should be performed slowly with flat front buckets, removing small amounts of soil at a time with one person on the ground spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, excavation should stop and roots should be cleanly pruned as needed so they are not ripped or torn.
- **Root Pruning:** Root pruning should be limited to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Avoid fracturing and breaking roots with excavation equipment. Root cuts shall be immediately covered with soil or mulch and kept moist.
- **Duff/Mulch:** Retain and protect as much of the existing duff and understory as possible. Retained trees in areas where there are exposed soils shall have 4 to 6 inches of wood chips applied to help prevent water evaporation and compaction. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of the tree.
- **Irrigation:** Retained trees may require supplemental water if construction occurs during summer drought periods.
- **Pruning:** Any pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI A300 Standard Practices for Pruning. Use of an arborist with an International Society of Arboriculture Certification to perform pruning is strongly advised.

Table of Trees

12410 NE 124th St.
Kirkland, WA 98034

Date of Inventory: 03.07.2017
Table Prepared: 03.08.2017

Tree ID	Surveyor ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Multi-stem	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet) North	East	South	West	Proposed Action	Notes
317	10571	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	34.0		Good	Good	30	30	30	30	Retain/ Impacted	Broken leader, codominant stem at 6 inches, partially failed
318	10572	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	9.7		Good	Good	12	12	10	5	Remove	
319	10573	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	13.4		Good	Good	14	14	10	14	Remove	Surface roots
320	10578	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	7.2		Good	Good	4	16	16	10	Retain	
321	10579	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	8.6		Good	Good	8	16	12	6	Retain	Some breaks in canopy, likely construction damage
322	10580	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	11.0		Good	Good	18	18	10	12	Retain	Some breaks in canopy, likely construction damage
323	10576	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	12.2		Good	Good	5	14	14	14	Retain/ Impacted	
324	10577	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	10.5		Good	Good	12	12	12	12	Retain	
325	10582	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	6.9		Good	Good	9	9	9	9	Retain/ Impacted	
326	10581	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	10.5		Fair	Good	10	15	8	8	Retain	Wounds on stem
327	10587	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	6.9		Good	Good	9	9	9	9	Retain/ Impacted	
328		*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	13.1	11, 7.1	Good	Fair	20	14	12	12	Retain/ Impacted	Narrow attachment at base, broken branches
329	10586	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	9.0		Fair	Fair	3	3	15	12	Retain/ Impacted	Cankers, wounds, phototropic to south
330	10583	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	9.7		Good	Good	14	14	14	14	Remove	Blackberry at base
331	10584	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	8.2		Good	Good	18	3	8	20	Remove	Swept base, phototropic to west
332	10585	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	7.8		Good	Good	18	3	8	20	Remove	Swept base, phototropic to west
333	10591	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	12.8		Good	Good	15	9	15	15	Remove	Broken branches
334	10590	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	9.3		Poor	Poor	4	12	4	4	Remove	One living stem, large column of decay, wounds, lost top, dead codominant leader
335	10589	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	7.2		Good	Good	9	9	9	9	Retain	Contorted stem
336	10592	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	38.5	27.8, 26.6	Good	Fair	20	24	26	22	Remove	Narrow attachment
337		*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	29.0	14, 25.4	Good	Fair	30	30	30	30	Remove	Codominant at base, small stem has breaks in canopy, sprouts
338	10596	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	7.2		Good	Good	14	14	14	14	Retain/ Impacted	
339	10601	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	12.2		Fair	Poor	20	20	0	9	Remove	Lots of sprouts, conks
340	10603	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	8.3		Poor	Poor	25	3	0	5	Remove	Conks, decay
341	10605	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	11.2		Fair	Fair	16	10	10	10	Remove	Conks, sprouts, contorted, breaks in canopy

Tree Solutions Inc
Consulting Arborists

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Tree ID	Surveyor ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	Multi-stem	Health Condition	Structural Condition	North	East	South	West	Proposed Action	Notes
342	10606	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	7.0	2, 2, 3, 4, 4	Fair	Poor	6	6	6	6	Remove	Decayed stems
343	10618	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	7.8	5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 2	Fair	Poor	8	8	8	8	Retain/ Impacted	One dead stem with conks
344	10652	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	11.4		Poor	Poor	0	8	0	20	Remove	Conks all over, lots of sprouts
345		*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	8.0		Fair	Fair	5	5	8	10	Retain/ Impacted	Broken top, surrounded by blackberry
346	10664	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	16.4	16, 2, 2, 2	Fair	Poor	6	6	6	20	Retain	Failed at base, still living
347	10662	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	9.5	7.9, 3.6, 4	Fair	Fair	18	14	10	10	Retain	
348	10663	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	9.4	8, 4, 3	Poor	Poor	10	10	10	10	Retain	Broken stems
349	10607	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	9.5		Fair	Fair	12	12	12	12	Retain/ Impacted	
350	10619	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	20.7		Fair	Poor	20	20	20	20	Retain/ Impacted	Beaver activity at base, 4 wounds with response growth, possibly reduce to snag
351	10616	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	7.0		Poor	Poor	12	8	8	8	Retain/ Impacted	Poor structure
352	10609	*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	6.2		Good	Good	12	12	12	12	Retain/ Impacted	
353	10613	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	7.5	5, 4, 4	Good	Fair	11	11	11	11	Retain	
354	10610	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	6.0		Good	Fair	9	9	9	9	Retain	
355		*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	14.8	8.5, 12.1	Good	Fair	5	8	12	8	Retain	Swept base to south
356	10636	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	21.9	16.2, 13.4, 6.3	Fair	Poor	6	10	14	11	Retain	Internal decay with response growth, breaks in canopy
357	10635	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	25.0		Fair	Fair	17	9	17	17	Retain	Broken codominant leader at 25 feet, lots of sprouts
358	10639	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	28.7		Good	Good	25	20	10	20	Retain	Photropic to south
359	10649	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	29.4		Good	Fair	26	26	26	26	Retain	Odd basal form, lost codominant leader, subdominant leader
360		*Salix sp. (native)*	*Native Willow*	10.6	5.2, 9.2	Good	Good	15	8	8	8	Retain	
361	10640, 10641	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	17.6	16, 7.4	Good	Fair	20	6	20	25	Retain	
362	10642	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	*Douglas-fir*	8.2		Good	Fair	10	10	10	4	Retain	Movement in soil, leaning
363	10643	*Crataegus monogyna*	*Common hawthorne*	6.6		Good	Good	8	0	8	12	Retain	Longitudinal wound with response growth
364		*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	*Douglas-fir*	19.1		Good	Good	16	16	16	16	Retain	

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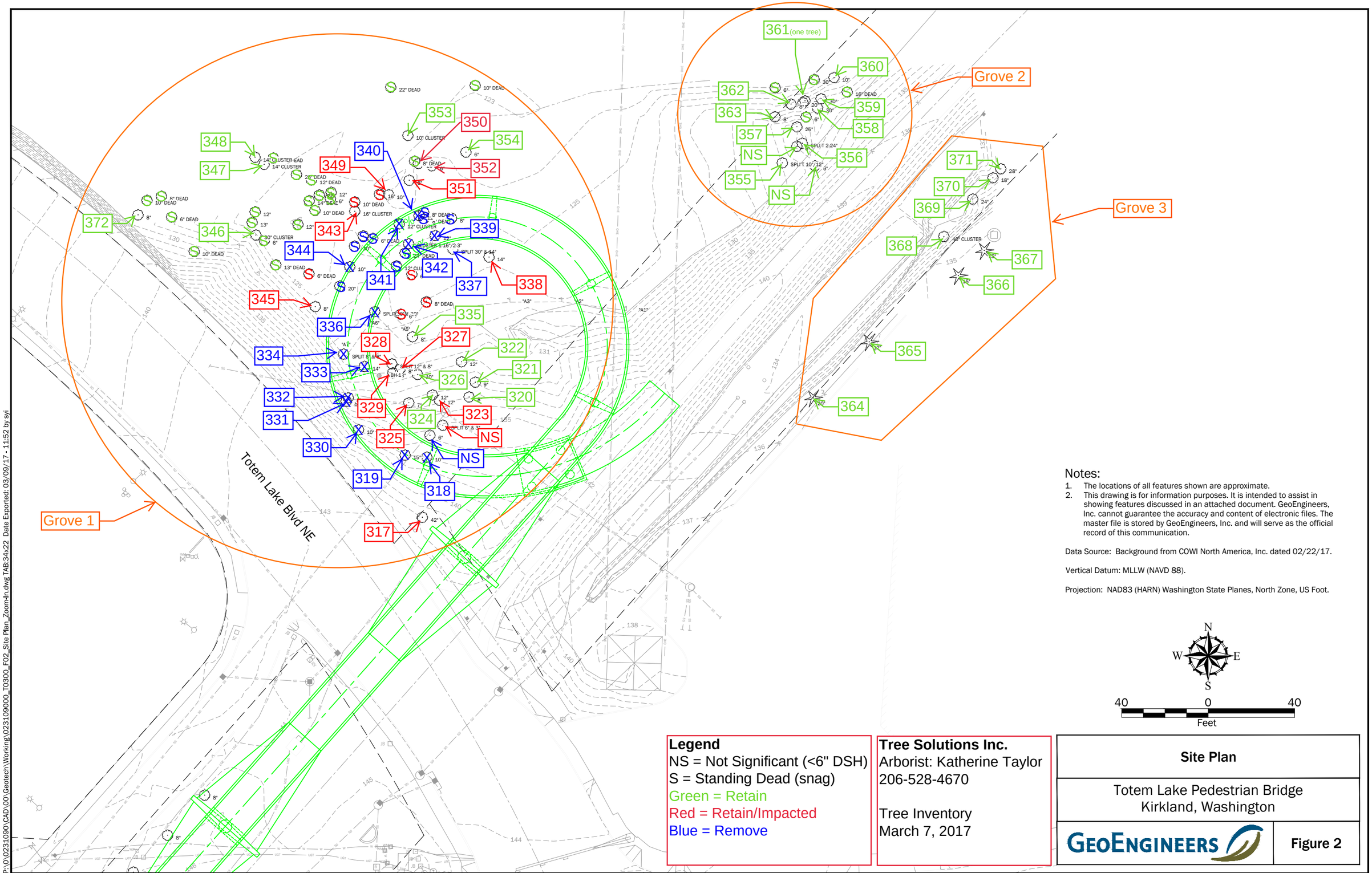
365		*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	*Douglas-fir*	13.2		Good	Good	13	13	13	13	Retain	Codominant at 8 feet
366		*Pinus thunbergii*	*Japanese black pine*	16.5		Good	Good	15	15	15	15	Retain	Contorted, pruning wounds
367		*Pinus nigra*	*Austrian black pine*	15.3		Good	Good	16	16	16	16	Retain	
368	11751, 331	*Salix lucida*	*Pacific willow*	18.5	8.2, 9, 7.5, 9, 6, 4, 2	Fair	Fair	10	10	10	10	Retain	Pruning cuts, decay, fungal bodies, in drainage ditch
369	11750	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	22.0		Good	Good	22	22	22	22	Retain	In drainage ditch, subdominant leader at 6 feet
370	11748	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	17.7		Good	Good	16	16	16	16	Retain	In drainage ditch
371	11765	*Populus trichocarpa*	*Black cottonwood*	17.8	7.9, 16	Fair	Poor	25	0	0	0	Retain	Failed with corrected leader, pruning cuts
372		*Alnus rubra*	*Red alder*	8.0		Fair	Fair	12	12	12	12	Retain	Not tagged due to access, living snag

Additional notes:

DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured 4.5 feet above grade.
Multi-stem trees are noted, and a single stem equivalent is calculated using the method defined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal 9th Ed.
Drip line is measured from the center of the tree to the outermost extent of the canopy



Notes:

1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Background from COWI North America, Inc. dated 02/22/17.

Vertical Datum: MLLW (NAVD 88).

Projection: NAD83 (HARN) Washington State Planes, North Zone, US Foot.

N
W E
S

40 0 40
Feet

Legend
NS = Not Significant (<6" DSH)
S = Standing Dead (snag)
Green = Retain
Red = Retain/Impacted
Blue = Remove

Tree Solutions Inc.
Arborist: Katherine Taylor
206-528-4670

Tree Inventory
March 7, 2017

Site Plan

Totem Lake Pedestrian Bridge
Kirkland, Washington

GEOENGINEERS

Figure 2

P:\0\0231090\CAD\00\Geotech\Working\023109000_T0300_F02_Site Plan_Zoom-In.dwg TAB:34x22 Date Exported: 03/09/17 - 11:52 by syi