Appendix C Arborist Report

Appendix

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RIOS: LOS ANGELES
Corona City Park:
Tree Assessment Report

SUBMITTED TO:

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Studio Director
RIOS-LA

PREPARED BY:

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OCTOBER 30, 2025

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BACKGROUND AND ASSIGNMENT

West Coast Arborists, Inc. (WCA) was contacted by Robin Kim to provide arborist services for 73 trees located at City Park in the city of Corona. Following the approval of the proposal for arborist services, I visited the site on October 20, 2025, to gather relevant information in accordance with the scope of work. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the current health and condition of eight trees marked for protection and to verify if 65 others are good candidates for relocation. RIOS-Los Angeles contracted with WCA to provide these arborist services per proforma #96221:

- Provide tree protection zone recommendations for 12 trees (changed to 8 by the client) being retained on site, and to assess an additional 58 (updated to 65) trees for suitability to relocate.
- All work is to be performed per American National Standards Institute A300 and Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction (2023).
- Provide a construction Impact Report/Tree Protection Zone report requiring site plan review and providing recommendations for tree maintenance within the construction work period (dates to be determined and communicated to WCA).

This report provides as complete and unbiased an opinion as possible regarding the health, condition, and maintenance recommendations for the inspected trees. Its content is intended for use by RIOS-Los Angeles and its contractors who are involved in the current site development. My observations were limited to a visual assessment of the trees; no diagnosis of disease or pest presence is being provided.

SUMMARY: Six of the eight trees marked for potential retention in place were found to be in good to fair health, while one has been removed, and one displays poor health. Of the sixty-five trees assessed for relocation, two of the trees have died, two have been removed, and thirteen are not considered suitable candidates for relocation due to their overall condition or size, or a combination of both. Please refer to the tables on pages 4-6.

All tables provided reference both the RIOS-LA Site Plan Tree # and the ArborAcess Tree #.


Quarry St
City Park basketball court
City Park
City Park Skate Park
P-251
P-268
P-259
P-257
P-272
P-248
P-266
P-256
P-265
P-273
P-252
P-262
P-264
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P-311
P-310
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P-75
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P-82
P-80
P-67
P-105
P-54
P-138
P-125
P-130
P-128
P-126
P-123
P-32
P-33
Kross Ct

2

General Observations:

There are 31 broadleaf trees and 34 Canary Island Palms that are being considered for relocation. Of the trees assessed, two have been removed, two are dead, and thirteen are not considered suitable candidates due to several factors. To determine if a tree would be a suitable candidate for relocation, its overall health, structure, species sensitivity to construction-related impacts, and its size were each assessed. Canary Island Palms are considered to have a high success rate for transplant; therefore, all of these are considered good candidates.

During the site walk, Christine Chang (Project Designer) and I identified four Australian Flame Trees (Brachychiton acerifolius) that would also be suitable candidates for site retention or relocation. Each of these trees is a good size and displays good health and structural condition.

Table 1, on the next two pages, provides a summary of the trees requested by Rios-LA for assessment to relocate, as well as the addition of a couple of younger Southern Live Oaks identified during our walk through the park. The specialty moving company brought in to potentially move any selected trees will need to determine which trees can be moved, their relative box sizes, and any special conditions required to box, move, store, and transplant.

Pre and post-transplant care will be essential in assuring long-term transplant success. Generally, the larger the tree, the larger the box required for relocation. Generally, a smaller tree will be easier and more cost-efficient when it comes to this process. The mover will need to perform their own assessment of the trees ultimately chosen by RIOS-LA for relocation.

For the eight trees assessed as part of this stage for retention on site, one was removed (Park-69), and one is in poor health (Park-58), which might not make it a good candidate for retention. The tree identified as Park-58, a Cork Oak (Quercus suber), displays poor vigor with a high level of canopy dieback. All other trees are in good or fair health and condition, and, with proper care, retention efforts should be successful. Please refer to Table 2 on page 6 for the recommended TPZ and summary details regarding these trees.

Table 1: Trees Proposed by RIOS-LA for Relocation:

Site Plan Tree#	Arbor Access Tree#	Botanical Name	DBH	Construction Tolerance	Relative Age	Health Condition*	Structural Condition*	Overall Condition
31	32	*Brachychiton populneus*	7	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
37	38	*Vacant site*	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
53	54	*Stump*	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
66	67	*Fraxinus uhdei*	22	High	Mature	Poor	Poor	Poor
70	71	*Quercus virginiana*	8	High	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead
74	75	*Quercus agrifolia*	31	High	Mature	Fair	Fair	Fair
78	79	*Quercus virginiana*	21.5	High	Mature	Fair	Good	Fair
79	80	*Fraxinus uhdei*	23	High	Mature	Poor	Good	Poor
81	82	*Phoenix canariensis*	37	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
83	84	*Quercus agrifolia*	22	High	Mature	Poor	Poor	Poor
90	91	*Quercus virginiana*	19	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
104	105	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	21.5	High	Mature	Good	Fair	Fair
122	123	*Quercus virginiana*	13.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
137	138	*Quercus agrifolia*	23	High	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead
160	161	*Phoenix canariensis*	23.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
175	176	*Fraxinus uhdei*	37	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
178	179	*Quercus agrifolia*	23	High	Mature	Fair	Fair	Fair
182	183	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	10	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
184	185	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	17	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
190	191	*Ulmus americana*	6	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
197	198	*Quercus virginiana*	12	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
199	200	*Quercus agrifolia*	16	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
202	203	*Quercus virginiana*	10	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
203	204	*Quercus virginiana*	11	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
206	207	*Quercus virginiana*	10	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
247	248	*Phoenix canariensis*	29	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
250	251	*Phoenix canariensis*	27	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
251	252	*Phoenix canariensis*	25.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
255	256	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
256	257	*Phoenix canariensis*	27.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
257	258	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
258	259	*Phoenix canariensis*	22	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
261	262	*Phoenix canariensis*	26.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
262	263	*Phoenix canariensis*	27	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
263	264	*Phoenix canariensis*	25	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
264	265	*Phoenix canariensis*	26	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
265	266	*Phoenix canariensis*	26.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
267	268	*Phoenix canariensis*	21.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
271	272	*Phoenix canariensis*	23	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
272	273	*Phoenix canariensis*	26	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
273	274	*Quercus agrifolia*	27	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
287	288	*Quercus virginiana*	10	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
288	289	*Quercus virginiana*	8	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
290	291	*Phoenix canariensis*	25.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
293	294	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
294	295	*Phoenix canariensis*	25.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
295	296	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good

Trees Proposed by RIOS-LA for Relocation: Continued

Site Plan Tree#	Arbor Access Tree#	Botanica lName	DBH	Construction Tolerance	Relative Age	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Overall Condition
296	297	*Phoenix canariensis*	26	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
297	298	*Phoenix canariensis*	25	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
298	299	*Phoenix canariensis*	23	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
300	301	*Phoenix canariensis*	20	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
301	302	*Phoenix canariensis*	20	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
302	303	*Phoenix canariensis*	26	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
303	304	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
304	305	*Phoenix canariensis*	30	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
305	306	*Phoenix canariensis*	27	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
306	307	*Phoenix canariensis*	24	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
307	308	*Phoenix canariensis*	27	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
309	310	*Quercus virginiana*	6	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
310	311	*Quercus virginiana*	6	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
319	320	*Phoenix canariensis*	24.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
323	324	*Quercus agrifolia*	30	High	Mature	Fair	Good	Fair
325	326	*Phoenix canariensis*	26	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
327	328	*Phoenix canariensis*	24.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
329	330	*Phoenix canariensis*	31.5	High	Mature	Good	Good	Good
344	345	*Quercus ilex*	19.5	High	Mature	Fair	Good	Fair
363	364	*Ulmus parvifolia*	21	High	Mature	Fair	Poor	Fair
370	371	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	45	High	Mature	Fair	Poor	Fair

**Health & Structural condition determined using the "Health & Conditon Table in Appendix C."*

Additional trees to consider for retention or relocation:

Site Plan Tree#	Arbor Access Tree#	Botanica lName	DBH	Construction Tolerance	Relative Age	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	Overall Condition
125	126	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	6	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
127	128	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	7	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
129	130	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	10	High	Young	Good	Good	Good
346	346	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	10	High	Young	Good	Good	Good

The four additional trees listed for consideration for retention were identified during our site walk as being very healthy with good structures. Their sizes are such that transplant efforts could be very successful.

Table 2: Trees proposed by RIOS-LA to retain in place:

Site Plan Tree#	Arbor Access Tree#	Botanical Name	DBH	Construction Tolerance	Relative Age	Overall Condition	Multiplication factor	Recommeded minimum TPZ (*radius*)
57	58	*Quercus suber*	27	High	Mature	Poor	8	18.00
68	69	*Vacant*	0	N/A	N/A	vacant	0	0.00
124	125	*Quercus agrifolia*	40	High	Mature	Good	8	26.67
308	309	*Quercus virginiana*	5	High	Young	Good	6	2.50
324	325	*Grevillea robusta*	31	High	Mature	Good	8	20.67
326	327	*Quercus agrifolia*	34	High	Mature	Fair	8	22.67
335	336	*Quercus agrifolia*	28	High	Mature	Fair	8	18.67
354	355	*Quercus agrifolia*	33	High	Mature	Fair	8	22.00

Trees To Remain: Comments:

Site Plan Tree#	Arbor Access Tree#	Botanical Name	DBH	Comments
57	58	*Quercus suber*	27	High degree of decline in vigor, thinning canopy with dieback
68	69	*Vacant*	0	
124	125	*Quercus agrifolia*	40	Healthy with good vigor, some flagging (small dead branches) throughout
308	309	*Quercus virginiana*	5	Good health, slightly thin canopy
324	325	*Grevillea robusta*	31	Good health & condition
326	327	*Quercus agrifolia*	34	Fair health & structure; large trunk injury with probable decay
335	336	*Quercus agrifolia*	28	Fair health & structure
354	355	*Quercus agrifolia*	33	Good health & structure

DISCUSSION:

A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is intended to protect roots and soil within the **Critical Root Zone (CRZ)** of trees to be retained. The CRZ is that area immediately adjacent to the trunk where roots essential for tree health and stability are located. Various guidelines have been developed to determine the minimum distance from the trunk base at which roots may be safely cut. The most recommended minimum distance is 6-18 inches for every 1 inch of trunk diameter. However, this is only a guideline and usually needs to be adjusted on a per-tree basis depending on the species, overall tree health, structure, and site conditions.

The decision process for determining if a proper TPZ can be established for the subject trees was based on the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) *Standard Practices* (*Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction*) *2016.* This standard was used to determine the TPZ for each tree and utilized the following information when being calculated:

55 Practices

55.1 Tree protection zone

55.1.1 A tree protection zone (TPZ) shall be specified around all trees, shrubs, and other plants and soil areas designated for retention and protection.

55.1.2 The TPZ should be defined based on:

- Species tolerance; the expected impact of construction activities; Tree size (e.g., trunk diameter), age, and health; and Soil conditions (e.g., moisture, texture, density).

55.1.3 The TPZ radius should be between 6-18 times the trunk diameter (DBH). (*dependent on variable factors including plant species, age, size, health, and structural condition*).

55.1.4 When the minimum TPZ radius cannot be achieved, appropriate mitigation shall be recommended.

55.1.4.1 TPZ barriers shall be installed in the specified locations.

55.1.6 Activities prohibited within the TPZ should include, but are not limited to:

- Grade changes (e.g., soil cuts, fills), trenches, root cuts, pedestrian and equipment traffic that could compact the soil or physically damage roots, parking vehicles or equipment, burning of brush and woody debris, storing soil, construction materials, petroleum products, water, or building refuse, and no disposing of wash water, fuel, or other potentially damaging liquids.

55.1.7 A temporary irrigation system should be installed within the TPZ and operating schedule specified, if needed and included in the scope of work.

55.1.8 Mulch or other soil-compaction-protection materials appropriate for the proposed construction activities shall be installed within the TPZ if there will be entry into the TPZ. (Mulch depth shall be sufficient to achieve the objective and shall be specified and maintained during the construction process).

CONCLUSIONS:

1). Of the 65 trees being considered for relocation, all 34 palms are in good health and condition, making them potentially very suitable candidates for relocation. The palms should be tested for the presence of any disease prior to boxing and moving. This process aims to eliminate the possibility of fungal pathogens (such as *Fusarium,* a deadly fungal disease of Canary Island Palms that is easily spread between trees) that may be present and subsequently expressed due to the stress of the moving process.

Of the remaining 31 broadleaf trees, two have been removed, two are dead, 13 were assessed to have health and or structural conditions that potentially make them poor candidates for relocation, and the

remaining 15 broadleaf trees might be considered for relocation. The final decision on whether a tree can be successfully boxed and moved will need to be made by the contractor brought in for that action. The transplanting process has significant and long-lasting effects on a tree's root system, resulting in transplant shock. Over time, a tree may recover; however, the process does alter root structure and requires dedicated care for years to come. Based on the condition of the trees at the time of my assessment, it is believed that these trees might be successfully relocated and preserved on site, and have a good probability of long-term success following construction. Essential to this will be establishing site modifications to improve growing conditions, as well as implementing root preservation and canopy pruning techniques, both prior to boxing, during onsite holding, and then with proper care continued after transplant.

- For all trees being boxed: prior to the boxing process, irrigation should be applied within the desired root ball size to encourage finer root development nearer the trunk. This will give the trees a better opportunity of survival, having had a chance to develop a more restricted root system before removal.
- Root cutting/root loss will result in water stress because the remaining roots cannot absorb enough moisture and nutrients to keep the foliage and branches alive. Supplemental water and nutrient application may be necessary depending on the length of time the trees are boxed. This care will need to continue even after the trees are transplanted.
- Trees that will be held on site for a long period of time before being transplanted shall be monitored on a regular basis to check moisture levels in the root ball and to watch for signs of stress. This could include early leaf fall, lack of new leaf development, and smaller foliage than normal.

2). It is believed that the overall health and condition of at least five of the seven trees being considered for protection on the site can be improved.

- One of these trees, a declining Cork Oak (P-58) is not considered a good candidate for retention due to its degree of dieback. This tree has poor canopy density and a high degree of dieback, and its removal is recommended. Park-69, a young Southern Live Oak, appears to have died and been removed, as we were unable to locate this tree in the field.
- Park-327 has a large injury on the west-facing side of the trunk. At this time, there appears to be good reaction wood along the margins; however, over time, this decay may jeopardize the plant's structure to the point that failure could occur. Plant vigor is good, with a healthy appearing crown. If retained, this tree will need to be monitored annually for any change in its overall health or structural condition.
- For the remaining trees, creation of and maintaining the recommended TPZ will be critical to successful retention. Refer to both Table 2 for the calculated TPZ and the guidelines for installation in Appendix C.

- All of the retained trees should be pruned prior to the start of any construction, removing all dead branches and foliage. In addition, tree canopies should be raised where they might be impacted by construction equipment.
- Utilizing the specifications as detailed above in the discussion section, implement the following:
    - Install proper fencing around the TPZ of each tree being retained.
    - Install mulch and provide supplemental irrigation within the TPZ. This shall be maintained for the entirety of the project. Wood chips generated from the removal of onsite trees can be used for this purpose and will also aid in the recycling process.
    - No storage or construction-related activities shall be allowed within the TPZ.

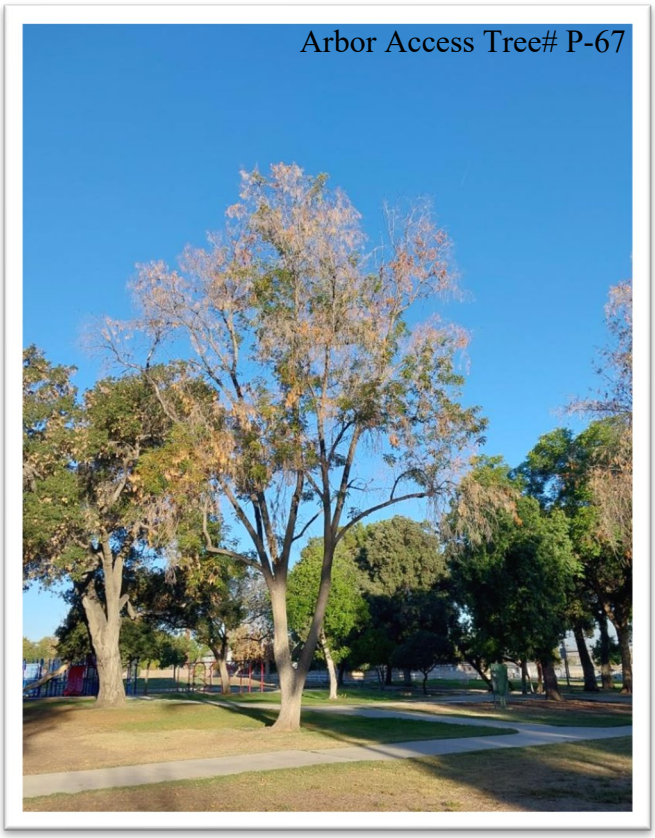
Any dead trees should be removed as soon as possible to prevent them from falling onto walkways, driveways, picnic structures, or other areas where people might congregate.

Refer to Appendix C for general guidelines on root protection, establishing root protection zones, and safe root-cutting practices. These guidelines are provided for reference by those responsible for design planning and implementation. Retention of the designated trees will require the establishment of a proper TPZ similar in size to that provided in Tables 1 and 2.

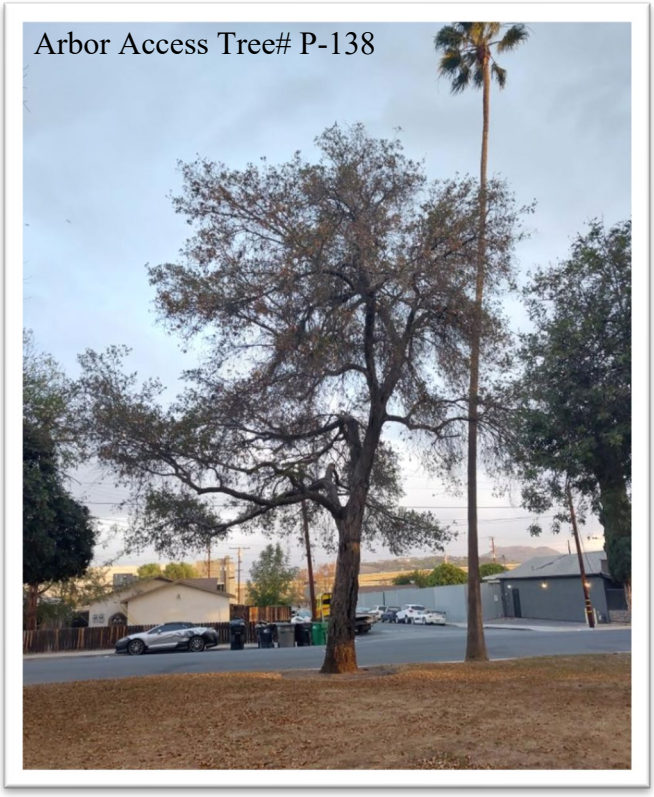
This report intends to provide as complete and unbiased an opinion as possible regarding the requested information on the current health and condition of the trees discussed. It is hoped that the information provided will enable staff to make necessary decisions regarding the retention and protection of the designated trees. However, if you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE PHOTOS

(Only a sampling of images is included here; additional images of the inspected trees were uploaded to the site detail in ArborAccess. If necessary, a separate file can be provided that includes all the images taken during this assessment process.)


Arbor Access Tree# P-67


Arbor Access Tree# P-71


Arbor Access Tree# P-138

Images 1-4 show examples of trees that are dead or have poor health and overall condition, making them unsuitable for site retention or relocation.


Arbor Access Tree# P-54 (removed 2 days after our site walk)

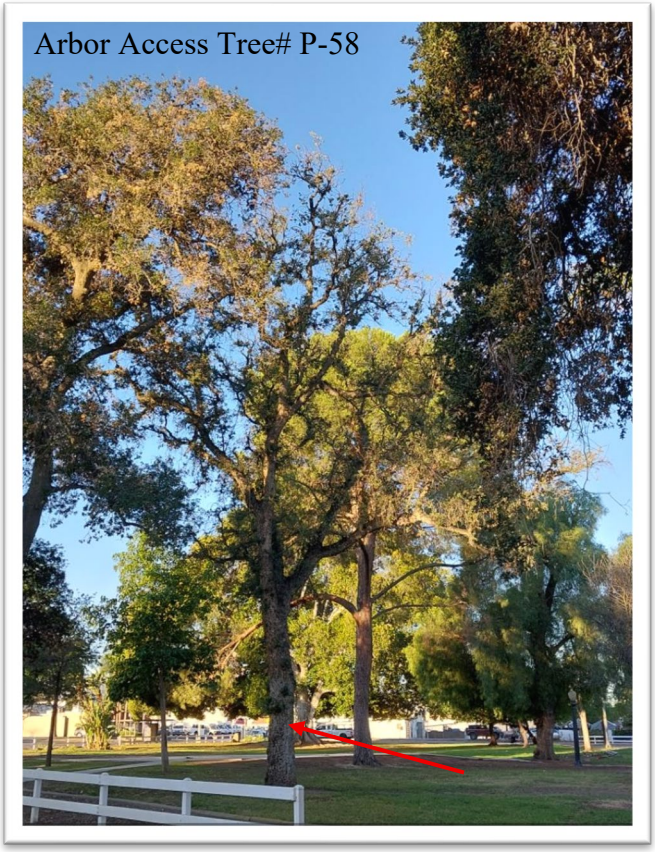
Images 5-7 show examples of trees that are in fair or declining health and/or have poor structural condition, and are therefore not considered suitable for relocation.

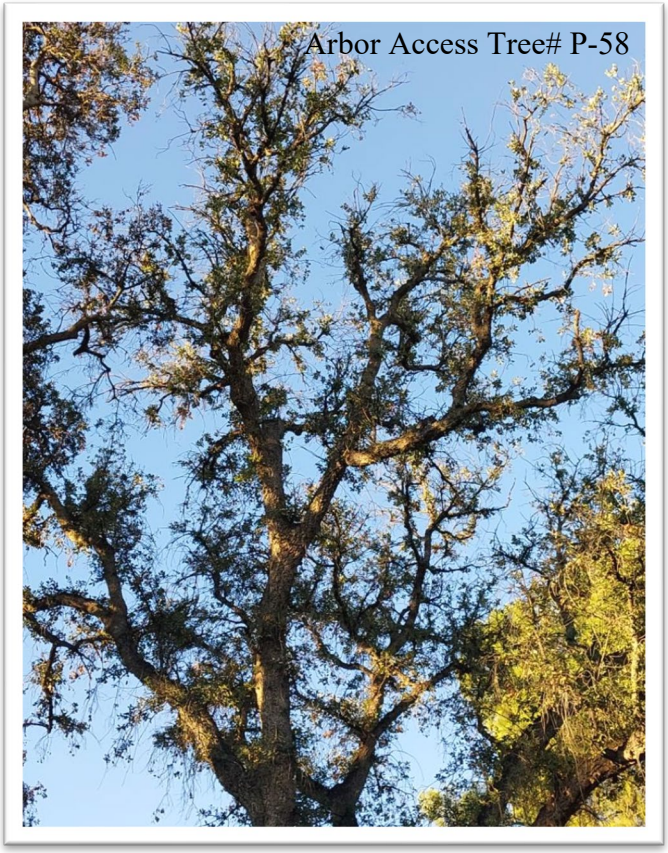
Park-75, a declining Coast Live Oak, has numerous cavities on two of its main lateral branches and an active beehive in one of them.

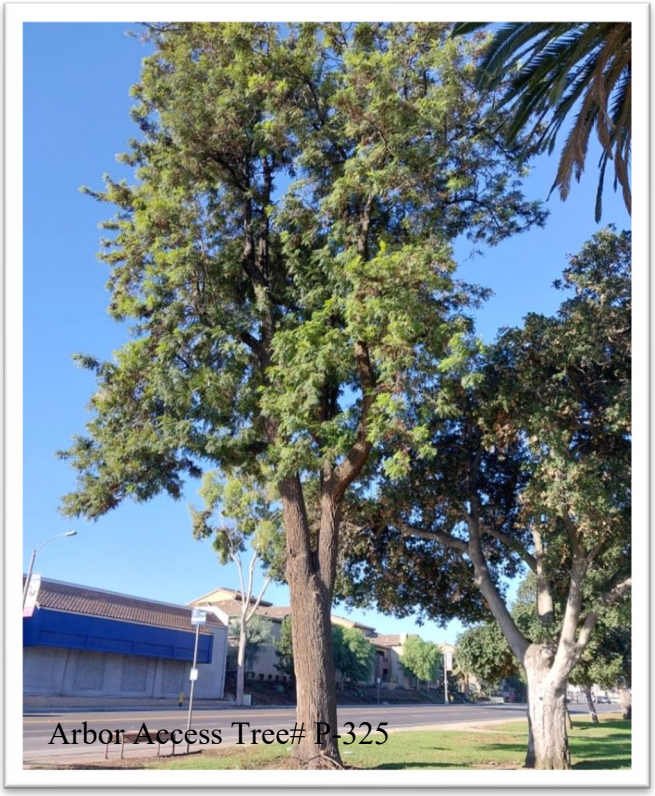
Park-371 is a very large, multi-stemmed Jacaranda. This structure is not consistent with normal species characteristics; therefore, boxing and moving this tree is not recommended. The combined trunk diameter is greater than 40 inches, which would require a minimum of a 30-foot TPZ and an equal or larger box (this is not highly feasible).

Images 8-10 show examples of trees in good or fair health and suitable for relocation.

Park-324 is a semi-mature Coast Live Oak that has some dieback within its canopy and a very small cavity at its base. However, with proper pre- and post-transplant care, the tree may reestablish well.

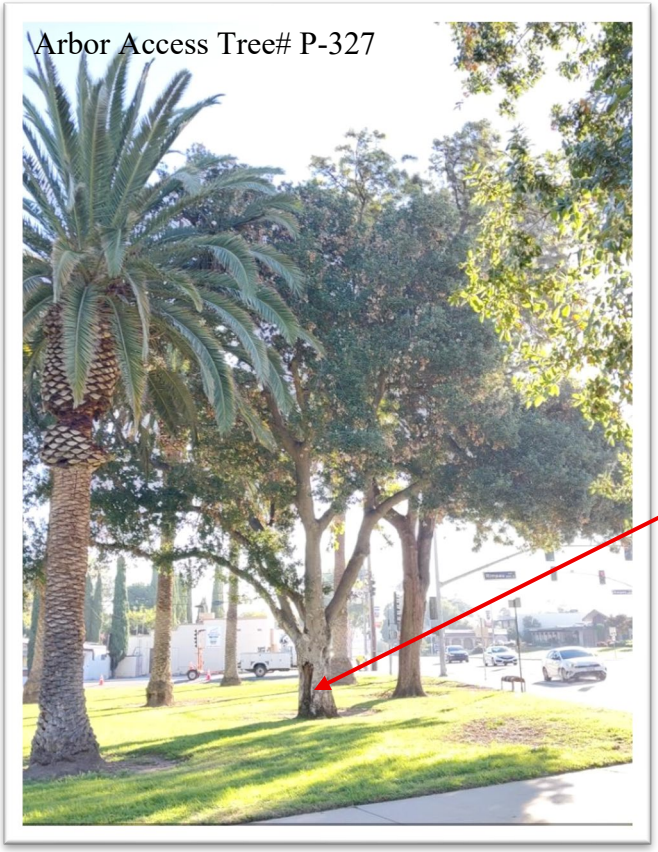






Images 11 & 12 (top) show P-58, a Cork Oak with poor health that is proposed for site retention. Based on its poor and declining health, this tree is not considered a good candidate to retain on its site.

Image 13 (at left), on the contrary, shows P-325, a healthy Silk Oak that should do well both before and after construction.



Images 14-16 show P-327. This tree has good healthy, with a full vigorous crown. However, the trunk injury will need to be monitored over the years for decay development and spread.

APPENDIX B

Health & Condition Components

(This table was used when assessing the health, structure, and form of the trees examined for this report.)

Health & Condition components				
Rating category	**Health**	**Structure**	**Form**	**Percent rating**
Excellent	High vigor and nearly perfect health with little or no twig dieback, discoloration, or defoliation.	Nearly ideal and free of defects.	Nearly ideal for the species. Generally symmetric. Consistent with the intended use.	81% to 100%
Good	Vigor is normal for the species. No significant damage due to diseases or pests. Any twig dieback, defoliation, or discoloration is minor.	Well-developed structure. Defects are minor and can be corrected.	Minor asymmetries and/or deviations from species norm. Mostly consistent with the intended use. Function and aesthetics are not compromised.	61% to 80%
Fair	Reduced vigor. Damage due to insects or diseases may be significant and associated with defoliation but is not likely to be fatal. Twig dieback, defoliation, discoloration, and/or dead branches may comprise up to 50% of the crown.	**A single defect of a significant nature** or multiple moderate defects. Defects are not practical to correct or would require multiple treatments over several years.	**Major asymmetries and/or deviations from species norm or intended use.** Function or aesthetics are compromised.	41% to 60%
Poor	Unhealthy and declining in appearance. Poor vigor. Low foliage density and poor foliage color are present. Potentially fatal pest infestation. Extensive twig and/or branch dieback.	A single serious defect or multiple significant defects. Recent change in tree orientation. Observed structural problems cannot be corrected. Failure may occur at any time.	Largely asymmetric and/or abnormal. Detracts from intended use and/or aesthetics to a significant degree.	21% to 40%
Very Poor	Poor vigor. Appears to be dying and in the last stages of life. Little live foliage.	Single or multiple severe defects. Failure is probable or imminent.	Visually unappealing. Provides little or no function in the landscape.	6% to 20%
Dead				0% to 5%

This table is taken from the Guide For Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition.

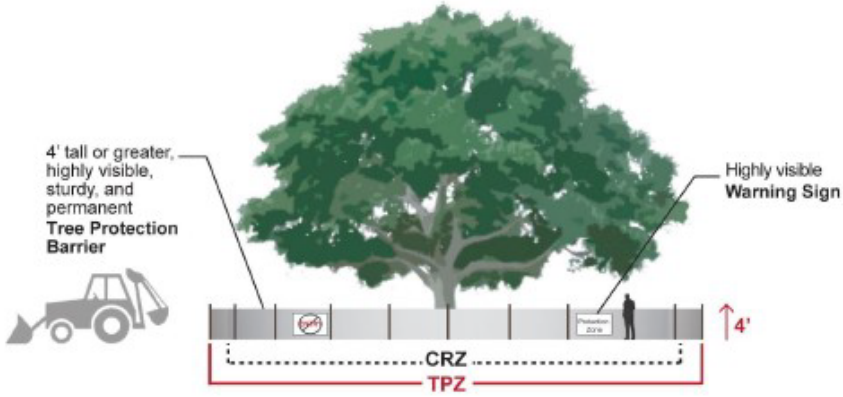
APPENDIX C

General Construction Protection Guidelines & Recommended Tree Protection Zones

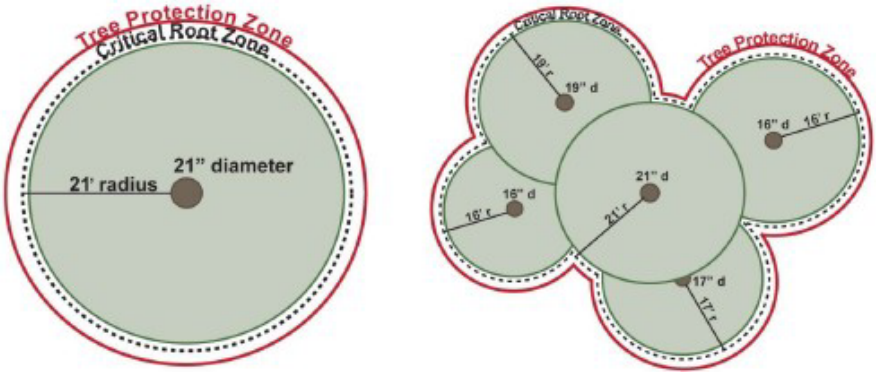
To ensure the best survival rate of any tree(s) being retained, it is recommended that the following guidelines be implemented:

- Identify a tree protection zone (TPZ) for each tree to be retained; provide adequate space around protected trees from the beginning of the project. This generally involves outlining the dripline of a given tree and installing fencing around that tree. No construction activity should be permitted within this area, including storage and dumping of excess materials. See the example below:

Tree protection barrier encloses the Tree Protection Zone and is at least 4' tall, highly visible, sturdy, permanent and has warning signs on or near it for the duration of any construction activities.



Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is an area where construction activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent injury to preserved trees, especially during pre- construction and construction, and includes the Critical Root Zone and/or beyond.



- Before any grading, appropriately root prune tree(s) at the edge of any excavation.
- Always maintain the natural grade around the tree(s).
- Avoid open trenching in the root area. If necessary, this activity should be restricted to only one side of the tree and at an appropriate distance, as discussed in the root pruning guidelines provided below.

- Consider the minimum height requirements of construction equipment and prune any branches accordingly.
- Provide supplemental irrigation in similar volumes and seasonal distribution as would normally occur.
- Wood chips generated during the clearing of onsite vegetation should be used as mulch under retained trees. This will reduce soil moisture loss, protect against compaction, and moderate soil temperatures.
- Trees should be monitored regularly during and after construction. Watch for signs of stress, such as small twig and branch dieback, leaf discoloration and loss, and a general decline in tree health and/or vigor.

The following sections of ***ANSI A300 (Part 8)-2020 Root Management*** have been taken into consideration for this project with regard to the level of acceptable root loss:

86.2 Root pruning and root cutting:

- 86.2.1 When mitigating or avoiding infrastructure damage, only roots causing or likely to cause damage should be pruned.
- 86.2.2 When root removal is unavoidable, selective pruning shall be the preferred method.

86.3 Root pruning (selective):

- 86.3.1 Roots should be exposed using minimally damaging excavation method prior to pruning.
- 86.3.2 A pruning cut that removes a root at its point of origin should not cut into the trunk or parent root.
- 86.3.3 The pruning cut should be the smallest diameter that meets the objective.
- 86.3.4 The final cut should result in a flat surface with adjacent bark firmly attached.

86.4 Root cutting (non-selective):

- 86.4.1 When non-selective root cutting is necessary, roots shall be cut as far from the trunk as practical.
- 86.4.2 Minimum distance from the trunk for root cutting should be adjusted according to trunk diameter, species tolerance to root loss, tree age, health, and site condition (see ANSI A300 Part 5, Management).
- 86.4.3 Root cutting distances from the trunk shall be adjusted for disease management, root location, tree species and condition, and site and soil conditions.
- 86.4.4 Roots should be cut with equipment that minimizes cracking the wood and tearing the bark.

Determining the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) radius using trunk diameter

Species Tolerance to Construction Damage	Relative Tree Age	Multiplication Factor (distance from trunk per inch trunk diameter)
High	**Young**	6
	(<20% life expectancy)	
	Mature	8
	(20-80% life expectancy)	
	Overmature	12
	(>80% life expectancy)	
Medium	**Young**	8
	Mature	12
	Overmature	15
Low	**Young**	12
	Mature	15
	Overmature	18

Using the above chart, the recommended TPZ was calculated by utilizing the following equation:

- dbh x Multiplication factor = TPZ radius
  - dbh=Diameter of the tree at breast height (4.5 feet above ground level)
  - Multiplication factor: based on species tolerance and relative tree age
- Example 1: a TPZ for a medium tolerance, mature tree with a diameter of 20 inches:
  - dbh x 12 = 20 in x 12 = 240 in = 20 ft radius
- Example 2: a TPZ for a highly tolerant mature tree with a diameter of 20 inches:
  - dbh x 8 = 20 in x 8 = 160 in = 13.3 ft radius

The information above was used to provide the necessary TPZ information, as shown in Table 2, on page 6, for the tree proposed by RIOS-LA for site retention.

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ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the Consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Standard of Care has been met regarding this project within reasonable and normal conditions.

2. The Consultant will not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.

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

4. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed without the prior written consent of the Consultant.

5. 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 stipulated result, a specified value, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.

6. Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, or coring unless otherwise stated. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the tree(s) or property in question may not arise in the future.

7. Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. It is highly recommended that you follow the arborist's recommendations; however, you may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations and/or seek additional advice.

8. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances or for a specific period of time.

9. Any recommendations and/or performed treatments (including, but not limited to, pruning or removal) of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services, such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and any other related issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist can then be expected to consider and reasonably rely on the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

10. The author has no personal interest or bias with respect to the subject matter of this report or the parties involved. He/she has inspected the subject tree(s) and to the best of their knowledge and belief, all statements and information presented in the report are true and correct.

Certificate of Performance

Premises: Corona City Park (report 2), Corona, CA.

I, Rebecca Mejia, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct.
2. I have personally inspected the trees and property referenced in this report and accurately stated my findings.
3. I have no current or prospective interest in the trees or the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
4. The analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices and standards.
5. My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of conclusions that favor the cause of my client or any other party nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

I certify that I am a member of good standing with the International Society of Arboriculture, an ISA Board Certified Master Arborist, and an ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor. I have been a Certified Arborist since 1996 and have been practicing municipal arboriculture for over 29 years.

Signed:

Rebecca Mejia

Rebecca Mejia
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-2355B
Consulting Arborist, West Coast Arborists, Inc.

Date: October 30, 2025