FACET

October 9, 2024

Nitin Goyal
17200 Mill Creek, LLC
Via email: nitin@prosrvc.com

Re: Arborist Report for Mill Creek Industrial

Facet Reference Number: 2305.0336.00

Dear Nitin:

We are pleased to present you with the findings of our tree inventory and assessment for your property at 17200 Bothell Everett Hwy (parcel #00602000000700) located in The City of Mill Creek, WA. Deb Powers and Evan W Earhart, ISA Certified Arborists® and Qualified Tree Risk Assessors with Facet (formerly DCG/Watershed), visited the subject property on January 11th and 16th, 2024 to inventory and assess trees within the study area.

The intent of this tree inventory was to screen for, identify, and assess any trees meeting the City of Mill Creek's significant tree definition that are within the study area. Tree attributes including species, size, and condition, were assessed and are summarized in the enclosed Tree Inventory Table. Tree locations are shown on the associated Mitigation Plan.

This arborist report has been prepared for the following purposes:

- Describe the tree inventory and assessment methods;
- Summarize tree inventory and assessment results;
- Document relevant municipal code and outline any necessary tree replacement or replanting requirements.
- Provide construction strategies for the protection of trees to be retained.

Introduction

Background

The project is located along Bothell-Everett Highway within the City of Mill Creek. It is situated within Section 07 of Township 27 North, Range 05 East of the Public Land Survey System. A vicinity and project area map are provided below in Figure 1. The project proponent, is proposing construction of a warehouse storage building and associated parking area on the parcel.

Study Area

The study area includes the subject property and vegetation on adjacent properties which may be impacted by the proposed project. Individual tree assessments and inventory were contained to the flat terraced area and steep slope. The subject property totals approximately 198,633 square feet in size (according to Snohomish County Online Property Information, January 24, 2024 / Snohomish County Assessor) and is currently vacant and undeveloped. The site is located near the North Creek Park complex and contains critical areas including wetlands, wetland buffer, and fish and wildlife areas. See Figure 1 for a map of the study area and site vicinity.

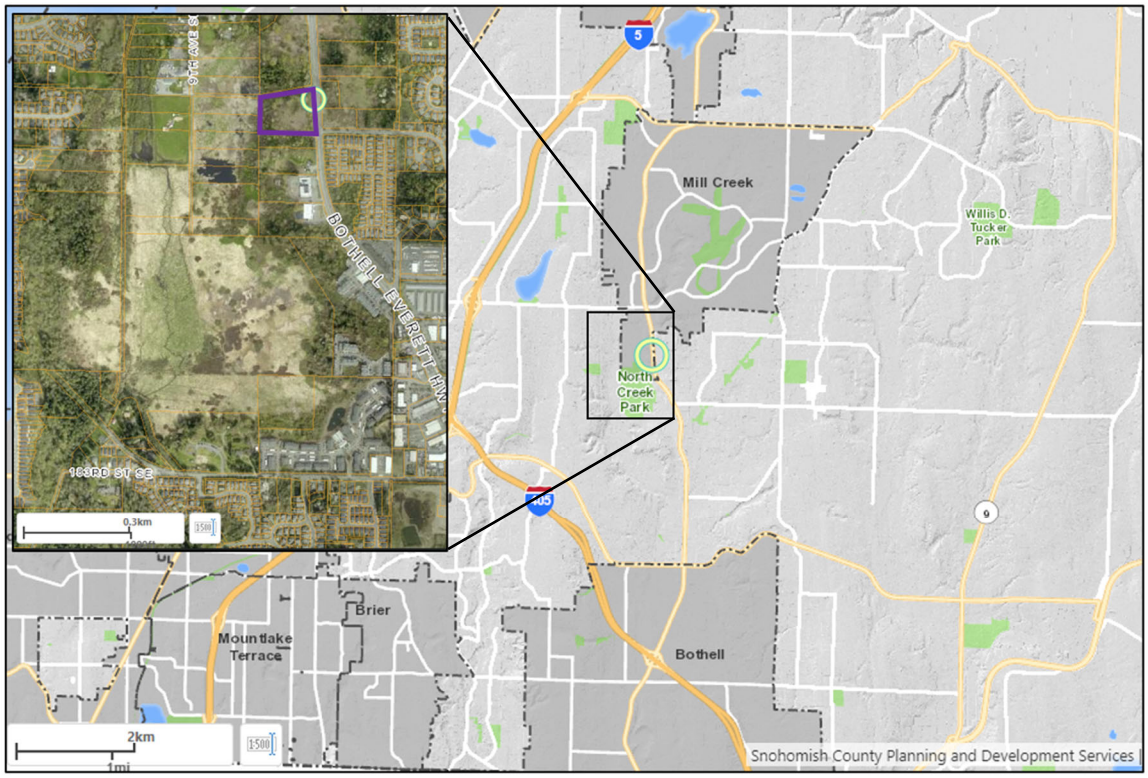

Figure 1. Vicinity and subject parcel map. Subject parcel outlined in purple.

Current Site Conditions

The large, undeveloped site is characterized by a large flat terrace that steeply slopes down to the north, south, and west. Tree canopy coverage is dominated by red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*). Himalayan blackberry and scotch broom are invasive species that have spread throughout the terraced area. No conifer species were observed in the terraced area. The southern slope adjacent to the stream is dominated by red alder and black cottonwood trees with an understory of osoberry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). Trees in the study area are discussed in detail below.

Methods

All significant trees in the study area were identified and assessed in the field using a Basic Assessment according to International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards to collect species name (scientific and common), number of stems, diameter, height, average crown radius, overall condition rating, and general assessment notes. Attributes were recorded for six off-site trees with root zones that may extend into the public right-of way.

According to Mill Creek Municipal Code (MCMC) 15.10.015, **significant trees** are defined as:

> *a tree that is a minimum of six inches at the height of four and one-half feet, diameter at breast height. The height shall be measured above the ground line on the upslope side of the tree.*

All inventoried trees were assigned a unique identification number. Each assessed on-site tree (trees located on the subject property) was tagged with a 1.25-inch aluminum tag that was affixed near the base of the trunk level. Some trees were not physically tagged, due to steep terrain preventing access. Off-site trees were assigned a digital ID number. See Tree Inventory Table for details.

D. R. Downing Land Surveying, Inc. located some of the subject trees and provided survey data (Boundary & Topographic Survey, April 18, 2024) to DCG/Watershed prior to the tree inventory. Survey data and proposed site plans, including proposed structure location, were provided to DCG/Watershed in AutoCAD and PDF formats. The geospatial locations of surveyed trees were pre-populated in ArcGIS Field Maps application using the provided survey data. Tree attributes were collected in the field using an iPad. Tree points were added for significant trees not captured during the land survey.

Diameter

The diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of all significant trees in the study area was measured at 4.5 feet above the average surface of the ground. Methodology for measuring and calculating the diameter of trees with multiple trunks, major leans, or on steep slopes followed those outlined in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition,* written by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) and published by ISA (CTLA 2020). To measure trees with multiple trunks, the total diameter of multi-stemmed trees was calculated by taking the square root of the sum of each diameter squared; this allows for comparison to other single-stemmed trees and for more accurate permitting and tree retention calculations.

Estimated Height

Baseline measurements for tree heights were established using a 200L TruPulse laser rangefinder by Laser Technology. The height of adjacent trees was visually estimated based upon these measurements.

Canopy Radius

Canopy radius, also known as dripline, was measured horizontally from the center of the trunk to the outermost branch tips. For trees with uneven crowns, the average of two perpendicular radii was recorded.

Condition

A basic visual assessment was used to evaluate the health and condition of trees within the study area in accordance with ISA and CTLA standards. The condition determination was based on current conditions and considered the health, structural integrity, and form of the tree, in addition to characteristics of each species. Each tree was given an overall condition rating from Excellent to Very Poor as summarized below in Table 1. For the purposes of this report, any tree found in Very Poor or Dead condition is not considered to be “healthy”, and therefore does not meet the criteria for a significant tree.

Table 1. Tree Condition Ratings (adapted from CTLA 2020).

Rating Category	Condition Components			Percent Rating
	Health	Structure	Form	
Excellent - 1	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 - 2	Vigor is normal for 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/deviations from species norm. Mostly consistent with the intended use. Function and aesthetics are not compromised.	61% to 80%
Fair - 3	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 compromise 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/deviations from species norm and/or intended use. Function and/or aesthetics are compromised.	41% to 60%
Poor - 4	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/abnormal. Detracts from intended use and/or aesthetics to a significant degree.	21% to 40%
Very Poor - 5	Poor vigor. Appears 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 - 6				0% to 5%

Results

Tree Inventory and Assessment Findings

A total of 129 trees were assessed within the study area. Of those trees, 118 trees were located on-site and met the criteria for a significant tree. An additional 6 off-site trees were also inventoried and assessed. Inventoried on-site trees include 66 black cottonwoods (*Populus trichocarpa),* 50 red alders (*Alnus rubra*), one Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and one western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*).

Off-site trees in the study area included five red alders (*Alnus rubra),* and one black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa).*

A detailed table of all trees inventoried can be found in the enclosed Tree Inventory Table.

Diameter

Significant on-site trees range in DBH from 6.1 inches to 40.5 inches. The average diameter is 16.3 inches.

Height

The estimated height of on-site significant trees ranges from 24 feet to 100 feet. The average height is 61.5 feet.

Canopy radius

The average canopy radius of all on-site significant trees ranges from 6 feet to 30 feet, with an average radius of 14.3 feet.

Condition

Of the 118 significant on-site trees, the majority (89) were found to be in *Good* condition with normal vigor, well-developed structure and no significant damage, defects or disease. 24 trees were in *Fair* condition, showing signs of reduced vigor, twig dieback, defoliation, or with significant damage or defects. 5 trees were in *Poor* condition with poor vigor, extensive twig and branch dieback, or had some significant defects. The remaining trees were found to be in *Dead* or *Very Poor* condition, with poor vigor, little live foliage, or with multiple severe defects. These trees were not deemed significant in this study.

Of the 6 off-site trees, three trees were in *Good* condition, two in *Fair* condition, and one tree in *Poor* condition.

Applicable Regulations

Permit required. Per MCMC 15.10.20 a permit is required whenever cutting a significant tree or clearing land greater than 500 square feet, unless exempted under MCMC 15.10.030.

Prohibited cutting and clearing. Tree cutting and clearing of natural vegetation is prohibited in scenarios described in MCMC 15.10.040.

A. Within any roadway buffer/cutting preserve or designated property buffer without the prior written approval of the director of community development.

B. On slopes of 25 percent or steeper gradient or on unstable slopes less than 25 percent.

C. Within 100 feet of the top of the bank of any watercourse with a year-round flow, unless a setback reduction has been approved pursuant to Chapter 18.06 MCMC.

D. When any tree is identified on an approved tree preservation plan.

E. Within a regulated critical area or required critical area buffer in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 18.06 MCMC.

Protection standards. Protection fencing is required, per MCMC 15.10.045, to be installed two feet outside the drip line of protected trees and natural vegetation to be retained.

Storage of soil or operation of equipment is **prohibited** within the dripline of a retained tree.

If grade is altered near retained trees, retaining walls or rockeries, located outside of the drip line of subject trees, may be required to minimize impacts to tree health.

Discussion

The following section discusses the potential impacts of the proposed development and outlines best management practices to protect and preserve trees during construction that should be considered during this project.

Potential Impacts of Proposed Development

Trees Requiring Removal

The following trees listed in Table 2 are located directly within the proposed building footprint and will need to be removed to accommodate proposed improvements:

Table 2. Trees requiring removal due to the proposed building footprint.

TAG #	TREE NAME	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	REMOVAL	SIGNIFICANT
4615	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	18.5	85	15	Fair	Yes	Yes
4616	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	3	21.9	45	12	Fair	Yes	Yes
4617	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	11.4	80	12	Poor	Yes	Yes
4618	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	8.2	24	10	Fair	Yes	Yes
4619	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	8.7	24	12	Good	Yes	Yes
4620	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	40.5	95	18	Good	Yes	Yes
4653	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	17.5	90	14	Good	Yes	Yes
4654	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	30.8	85	22	Good	Yes	Yes
4655	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	17.8	90	20	Good	Yes	Yes

Additional Definitions

The ANSI A300 Tree Care standards define **critical zoot zone (CRZ**) has "the minimum volume of roots necessary for tree health and stability." It can be approximated by an area with a radius of one foot for every diameter inch of the trunk. However, topography and site conditions may greatly affect where critical roots are growing. Per MCMC 15.10.045, protecting fencing is required two feet beyond the dripline of trees to be retained. Given the varied nature of dripline in alders and cottonwoods, we recommend CRZ as a more formulaic approach to measure root extent and consistently apply tree protection across the site. The root zone radius noted on the Mitigation Plan is based upon the trunk diameter method listed above (Matheny 1998, p. 73).

The **tree protection zone (TPZ)** is the area within the critical root zone in which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development. The TPZ should encompass as much of the CRZ as possible. However, the TPZ may be adjusted in size or shape to accommodate the existing infrastructure, planned construction, and specific site conditions, as well as the tree canopy conformation and visible root orientation, species response to construction impacts, size,

condition, and maturity. All construction activities, including staging and driving machinery, should be located outside of the TPZ. For the purpose of this project, the edge of the TPZ is at the tree protection fence.

Warehouse Building

The construction of a large warehouse on the property will have impacts on those trees with CRZs that extend into the construction area. The TPZs of the three trees listed below are established to accommodate work areas (See Sheet 8 of the Mitigation Plan). Prior to clearing and grading at the site, the root zone of impacted trees to be preserved should be visually established by spreading four to six inches of arborist woodchips (free of invasive species) within the TPZ, prior to any clearing and grading work. The purpose of this mulch is to provide a soil amendment that will allow the trees to be more resilient to impacts. Areas outside the TPZ can be excluded from the woodchip area, but temporary compaction protection measures, such as plywood sheets, must be placed in the CRZ radius until it is no longer practical. The area where woodchips are required is labeled in Sheet 8 of the Mitigation Plan as the Additional Root Protection Area.

Trees Requiring Protection

Tree no. 4621 is a red alder (*Alnus rubra)* with a DBH of 13.5 inches. It was observed in *fair* condition with a noted trunk scar. This species is known to have poor to moderate tolerance of construction impacts and are "intolerant of root injury" (Matheny 1998, p. 168). With minimal impacts occurring within only 3.5% of the CRZ, the tree should remain viable for long-term retention if protection measures are enacted throughout the project.

Tree no. 4686 and **Tree no. 4687** are two black cottonwoods (*Populus trichocarpa)* with DBHs of 15.8, and 24.2, respectively. They were both observed in *good* condition. Per the Mitigation Plan, the grade will be raised by approximately six feet within the CRZ of these trees. Per MCMC 15.10.045.B,

> *Retaining walls or rockeries to preserve terrain elevation may be required where the grade level adjoining the trees or natural vegetation to be preserved is to be raised or lowered. Retaining walls and rockeries shall be located at or outside the drip line of the subject trees.*

This species is known to have poor tolerance of construction impacts where mature trees are "prone to windthrow and trunk failure" (Matheny et al. 1998). Although permanent impacts will occur within 12.4% and 16.4% of their respective CRZs, these trees also exist within a group

of trees with sufficient root area to the north, west and east, and should remain viable for long-term retention if protection measures are enacted throughout the project.

Additional Root Protection Area

Trees nos. 4621, 4686, and 4687 have a known poor tolerance to construction impacts and will need additional measures of protection. Spreading four to six inches of arborist woodchips in this area will reduce evaporative moisture loss and help to ensure these trees will remain viable for long-term retention. To reduce the potential for increased moisture and disease, an area **free** of woodchips will be maintained 2 inches from tree trunks. These trees will also require supplemental watering during the summer months . As listed above, Tree nos. 4686 and 4687 will require additional steps, per MCMC, to protect from grade changes caused by construction. For reference, further best practices regarding grade changes near trees are also included in the following section of this report.

Tree Protection Recommendations

All retained trees near construction area, including those on-site, in the ROW, and on adjacent properties will require protection measures during all phases of the project. Trees can be damaged quickly and irreversibly by construction activities, especially by heavy machinery and exposure to chemicals. The following best management practices follow the industry standards for tree protection (ANSI A300 Part 5, 2019), and should be adhered to whenever work is being performed.

The TPZ and other tree protection measures for preserved trees should be shown on the site development plans, including grading and drainage plans and temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plans.

Tree Protection Fencing Requirements

- Fencing should be placed at the outer edges of the tree protection zone.
- Fencing should be four to six feet high, and constructed of chain link, wire-mesh, or high-visibility plastic fencing.
- Fencing should include visible warning signs, such as “Tree Protection Area – Keep Out”, spaced no further than 15 feet apart.
- Fencing and signage should be installed prior to the start of construction and remain in place for the duration of the project.

Minimize Root Zone Disturbance

All construction activities, including staging and driving machinery, should be located outside of the CRZ. For temporary impacts in the CRZ but outside the TPZ that are unavoidable, the

arborist recommends using one of the following temporary measures to minimize soil compaction and root damage:

- Install six to twelve inches of wood chip mulch over the CRZ.
- Lay down a ¾-inch thick plywood sheet over at least four inches of wood chip mulch.
- Apply four to six inches of gravel over staked geotextile fabric.
- Place commercial logging mats on top of a 4-inch mulch layer.

The gravel, geotextile fabric, mats, and all mulch over four-inches thick **must** be removed after the temporary disturbance is finished.

Minimize Grade Changes

As discussed above, the grade will be raised by approximately six feet within the CRZ of Tree nos. 4686 and 4687. However, the grade should not be altered inside the tree protection fencing. Most tree roots grow in the top six to 18 inches of soil and are highly susceptible to damage from grade changes. If the grade is lowered, roots critical to health and stability will be removed. If the grade is raised, roots can suffocate from lack of oxygen.

If an increase in grade within the TPZ is recommended and approved, these best management practices should be followed:

- Do not place fill or other organic matter against the trunk.
- Do not compact soils.
- If the fill to be applied is no more than two to four inches, it should be a coarser texture than the existing soil.

If a decrease in grade within the TPZ is recommended and approved, these best management practices should be followed:

- No more than six inches of soil should be removed from the existing grade.
- Consider retaining walls or terraces to avoid excessive soil loss. Support for retaining walls should not impact major structural roots. Soil excavation by hand or hydro-vac prior to mechanical augering is recommended to avoid root impacts.
- Spread two to four inches of mulch over the exposed area to buffer the root's environment change.
- Apply supplemental water during dry months to encourage new root growth Root pruning

Canopy pruning

All construction activities should stay out of the canopy zone. However, if the canopy of a tree will conflict with construction, the canopy could be raised to avoid aerial conflicts after consulting with the project arborist or designee. Any pruning of trees should be overseen by a certified professional through the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) or Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA). No other pruning should be necessary and could negatively impact the health of the trees.

Maintenance

The signs of stress from the impacts of construction may not show up for five to ten years after being impacted. Applying additional woodchip mulch and providing supplemental irrigation may be necessary to reduce tree stress during construction, and in the years following construction.

Limitations of This Study

The findings of this report are based on the best available science and arboriculture industry standards and are limited to the scope, budget, and site conditions at the time of the assessment. Although the information in this report is based on sound methodology, internal physical flaws (such as cracking or root rot) or other conditions that are not visible cannot be detected with this limited basic visual screening. Trees are inherently unpredictable. Even vigorous and healthy trees can fail due to high winds, heavy snow, ice storms, rain, age, or other causes.

This report is based on the current observable conditions and may not represent future conditions of the trees. Changes in site conditions, including clearing and grading, will alter the condition of the existing retained trees in a way that is not predictable.

The conclusions contained within this report have been made for permitting purposes only and are not intended for tree risk assessment purposes.

Please call if you have any questions or if we can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

Evan W. Earhart
ISA Certified Arborist® PN-9234A
Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Attachments:
Tree Table

References

American National Standard (ANSI) A300 (Part 5). 2023. Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction). Londonderry, NH: Tree Care Industry Association.

Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). 2020. Guide for Plant Appraisal: 10th Edition, Revised. Atlanta, GA: International Society of Arboriculture.

Dunster, J. 2017. Tree Risk Assessment Manual, Second Edition. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture.

Facet. 2024. 17200 Mill Creek LLC Mitigation Plan.

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

Mill Creek Municipal Code. Ch. 15.10 Land Clearing and Tree Cutting. Accessed 16 January 2024.

FACET

Mill Creek Industrial
17200 Bothell Everett Hwy
Mil Creek, WA (parcel 00602000000700)

Tree Inventory Table
Table Issued: 10/9/2024
Site Visit: 01/11/2024, 01/16/2024

TAG #	TREE NAME	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	REMOVAL	SIGNIFICANT	NOTES
1	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	5	**30.6**	78	22	Fair	No	Yes	Estimated. Offsite.
2	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**15.0**	75	18	Good	No	Yes	Estimated. Offsite.
3	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.0**	45	1	Very Poor	No	Yes	Estimated. Offsite. One live branch.
4	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.0**	65	8	Good	No	Yes	Estimated. Offsite.
5	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	4	**16.2**	55	14	Good	No	Yes	Estimated. Offsite.
6	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**6.0**	30	2	Dead	No	No	Estimated. Offsite.
4615	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**18.5**	85	15	Fair	Yes	Yes	Seven sprouts coming from the base. Bark wound near base.
4616	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	3	**21.9**	45	12	Fair	Yes	Yes	Sapsuckers.
4617	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**11.4**	80	12	Poor	Yes	Yes	1.5 foot trunk wound
4618	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.2**	24	10	Fair	Yes	Yes	
4619	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.7**	24	12	Good	Yes	Yes	
4620	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**40.5**	95	18	Good	Yes	Yes	
4621	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**13.5**	55	10	Fair	No	Yes	Trunk wound
4622	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**12.8**	50	15	Good	No	Yes	
4623	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	3	**17.6**	50	12	Fair	No	Yes	
4624	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**13.9**	68	25	Good	No	Yes	
4625	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**12.1**	60	20	Good	No	Yes	
4626	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**20.8**	70	20	Good	No	Yes	
4627	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**7.1**	40	8	Poor	No	Yes	Trunk wound, cavity,
4628	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**7.5**	30	8	Fair	No	Yes	
4629	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	3	**39.8**	65	15	Good	No	Yes	Root damage.
4630	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**21.9**	75	12	Good	No	Yes	
4631	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.0**	35	6	Good	No	Yes	
4632	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.0**	35	6	Good	No	Yes	
4633	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.3**	40	10	Good	No	Yes	
4634	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**8.6**	35	10	Fair	No	Yes	
4635	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**21.7**	90	10	Good	No	Yes	
4636	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.3**	60	6	Good	No	Yes	
4637	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.8**	45	10	Poor	No	Yes	
4638	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**20.6**	50	10	Good	No	Yes	
4639	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**14.1**	50	20	Poor	No	Yes	
4640	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**13.2**	45	15	Good	No	Yes	
4641	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.1**	35	10	Good	No	Yes	
4642	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**33.5**	95	25	Good	No	Yes	
4643	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**13.2**	65	14	Good	No	Yes	
4644	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	5	**18.0**	45	20	Good	No	Yes	
4645	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**11.3**	45	14	Good	No	Yes	
4646	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.1**	32	6	Good	No	Yes	
4647	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.1**	32	6	Fair	No	Yes	
4648	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**17.9**	55	20	Good	No	Yes	

TAG #	TREE NAME	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	REMOVAL	SIGNIFICANT	NOTES
4649	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**11.8**	45	12	Good	No	Yes	
4650	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.3**	60	12	Good	No	Yes	
4651	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**10.9**	55	8	Good	No	Yes	
4652	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**12.1**	75	14	Fair	No	Yes	Trunk wound.
4653	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**17.5**	90	14	Good	Yes	Yes	
4654	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.8**	85	22	Good	Yes	Yes	
4655	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**17.8**	90	20	Good	Yes	Yes	
4656	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**23.8**	90	23	Good	No	Yes	
4657	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**23.1**	80	19	Good	No	Yes	
4658	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**18.1**	60	10	Good	No	Yes	
4659	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**14.0**	55	8	Good	No	Yes	
4660	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	5	**16.9**	55	20	Good	No	Yes	
4661	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**11.9**	60	10	Good	No	Yes	
4662	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**6.5**	50	6	Good	No	Yes	
4663	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	3	**15.3**	60	15	Good	No	Yes	
4664	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.6**	60	10	Good	No	Yes	
4665	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.2**	50	6	Fair	No	Yes	
4666	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.8**	40	10	Fair	No	Yes	
4667	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.0**	45	8	Fair	No	Yes	
4668	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.6**	55	10	Good	No	Yes	
4669	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	3	**16.0**	65	20	Poor	No	Yes	One stem in Fair condition. Two stems in Poor condition.
4670	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.2**	65	15	Good	No	Yes	
4671	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**6.2**	35	6	Good	No	Yes	
4672	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.5**	55	12	Good	No	Yes	
4673	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**6.1**	55	12	Good	No	Yes	
4674	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	2	**15.4**	60	14	Good	No	Yes	
4675	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.2**	60	12	Good	No	Yes	
4676	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.8**	60	12	Good	No	Yes	
4677	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.2**	50	8	Good	No	Yes	
4678	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**6.5**	60	12	Good	No	Yes	
4679	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.5**	65	14	Good	No	Yes	
4680	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.2**	60	14	Good	No	Yes	
4681	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.8**	55	10	Fair	No	Yes	
4682	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**7.1**	45	6	Fair	No	Yes	Northern most tree along stream adjacent to property line
4683	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**28.3**	68	15	Good	No	Yes	
4684	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	75	26	Excellent	No	Yes	
4685	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**28.0**	65	22	Fair	No	Yes	Not tagged due to terrain, prior broken top at 35’ but vigorous leader
4686	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**17.0**	65	12	Fair	No	Yes	stem 1 is snagged at 20’
4687	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**20.9**	65	20	Good	No	Yes	Stem 2 trunk cavity

TAG #	TREE NAME	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	REMOVAL	SIGNIFICANT	NOTES
4688	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**16.4**	65	12	Fair	No	Yes	
4689	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**10.8**	65	12	Fair	No	Yes	
4690	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**23.0**	60	15	Excellent	No	Yes	
4691	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**9.8**	35	8	Good	No	Yes	
4692	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**12.0**	35	10	Fair	No	Yes	
4693	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**33.3**	60	18	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4695	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**10.0**	45	15	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4696	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	95	18	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4697	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**23.0**	90	16	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4698	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	90	20	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4699	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.0**	45	10	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4700	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.0**	45	10	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4840	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	1	**8.0**	45	10	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4841	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**31.0**	95	20	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4842	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**22.0**	95	14	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4844	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**31.0**	95	20	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4845	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**1.0**	31	20	Good	No	No	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4846	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**38.2**	85	20	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4847	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**14.9**	75	14	Good	No	Yes	
4848	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**18.0**	80	20	Good	No	Yes	Trunk split at 30’
4849	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**14.0**	65	10	Dead	No	Yes	
4850	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**10.0**	45	10	Dead	No	Yes	
4851	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**12.0**	45	10	Very Poor	No	Yes	
4852	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**12.5**			Dead	No	Yes	Recently downed via backhoe.
4853	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**18.0**	50	15	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4854	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	70	22	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4855	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	92	30	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4856	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**28.0**	95	20	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4857	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**19.0**	85	15	Good	No	Yes	
4858	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**15.7**	80	12	Fair	No	Yes	Broken top.
4859	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**10.7**	60	15	Good	No	Yes	
4860	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**10.0**	60	15	Fair	No	Yes	
4861	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**13.7**	50	15	Fair	No	Yes	
4862	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**13.7**	50	10	Good	No	Yes	
4863	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**9.5**	45	6	Fair	No	Yes	
4864	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**12.5**	55	15	Good	No	Yes	
4865	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**10.4**	45	15	Fair	No	Yes	
4866	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**7.5**	45	17	Good	No	Yes	Severe lean
4867	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**6.7**	33	7	Good	No	Yes	
4868	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**18.2**	65	18	Good	No	Yes	
4869	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**33.9**	90	25	Good	No	Yes	

FACET

17200 Mill Creek, LLC
17200 Bothell Everett Hwy
Mil Creek, WA (parcel 00602000000700)

Tree Inventory Table
Table Issued: 10/9/2024
Site Visit: 01/11/2024, 01/16/2024

TAG #	TREE NAME	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	REMOVAL	SIGNIFICANT	NOTES
4870	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**17.5**	80	20	Good	No	Yes	
4871	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**8.0**	35	10	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4872	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	3	**22.0**	80	12	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4873	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	90	23	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4874	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	2	**31.6**	95	23	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4875	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**30.0**	80	25	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4876	Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)	1	**18.0**	65	15	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4877	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	1	**36.0**	100	28	Good	No	Yes	Not physically tagged, due to terrain.
4878	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	1	**28.0**	95	20	Fair	No	Yes	Dieback. Thin upper canopy.