Arborist Report

Site/Address: Holy Family Church, 120 Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98033
Date: March 10, 2009 **REVISED 4/24/2009**

Arborist: E. John Deutsch ISA Certified Arborist # PN 3994A
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REVISION RECEIVED
MAY 1 2 2009
PERMIT # LSM09-00004
EXP____ FT____ REG____

Site: Multi-purpose use, church site.

This site is a multi-use site with a church parish, education building, and offices located on a property that is several acres in size and extends from NE 70 ST to NE 75 ST along 120 Ave NE.

An arborist assessment of the significant trees (minimum 6 inch DBH) located on the property is presented in this report. The trees have been evaluated in terms of viability: overall health and safety. **The City of Kirkland will determine which trees are to be retained and which trees may be removed**. Note: a COK permit is required to remove significant trees.

SUMMARY: I was asked to prepare a report for certain trees that will be remaining after major removal is undertaken in preparation for a major building project for this site. Again, this report does not include all significant trees on the property. The site map provided by the architects shows many of the trees which will be removed during construction. The "wavy" line indicates the proposed clearing/limits of disturbance. This report focuses only some on the trees located along the south property line area, and the south portion of the west property line.

Many of the trees in this area have been tagged previously. Because many of these trees have been tagged already, this report does not number the trees as that may cause confusion. The trees are instead lettered from "A" to "OO" inclusive. Where tag numbers exist, they are included with the appropriate tree in the chart below.

Protective fencing. Protective fencing must be installed for all significant trees that are going to be retained which are in close proximity of building construction. Protective fencing is also required for any significant trees that are close to construction related vehicle traffic (excavators, supply trucks etc) Protective fencing is not required for non-significant trees. **Protective fencing distances are indicated in Column G below (Limits of Disturbance). They indicate the minimum distance of the protective fencing from the trunk of each tree. Most of the protective fencing should be installed in a linear manner on one side of the trunk. It is expected that construction activity will not occur on the other 3 sides of the trunk.**

NOT INVENTORIED: # 4371 (?) 3025 3023 3015,
NO LOD PROVIDED (?!)

TREE INVENTORY

A) Tree #
B) Species
C) DBH: trunk diameter (in inches) at 4.5 ft from ground level
D) Height: in feet
E) Width of entire canopy
F) Dripline of tree in feet, radius, extending from trunk
G) Limits of Disturbance: Distance for TREE FENCE LOCATION
H) LCR% Estimated percentage of live crown
I) Crown Class: Dominant, Co-dominant, Intermediate, Suppressed
J) Structure Form: Sym. Symmetrical, Minor asymmetry, Major asymmetry
K) Trunk: Condition and/or Lean, Straight, Bowed, Serpentine
L) Root system
M) Health: overall health of the tree
N) Viability: Viability for retention, recommendation
na = not applicable
O) Tree Density Credits based on trunk DBH

(All measurements are in feet, except for Item C: DBH, which is in inches)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	
G	Cherry	9 - 11	40	30	15	7		Co-Dom.	Major Assym.	Poor	Good	Poor	No	4	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo A and B, extreme left, Photo G: close-up of four trunks. Tagged previously as #3007, #3009. Major cavity wounds, bark damage, stubs, major lean, little aesthetic value, removal an option, not a major risk.															
A	Cottonwood	30	60	35	20	18		Co-Dom.	Major Assym.	Poor	Good	Poor	No	11	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photos D and E, Tagged previously as #3010 Major decay on top, medium lean towards busy NE 70 ST (heavy traffic and pedestrian use), Loosely attached leaders approx. 25 ft from ground level, no practical measures to correct structural deformity, major risk and removal is recommended.															
B	Alder	10-12	30	25	15	8		Co-Dom.	Major Assym.	Poor	Good	Poor	No	3	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo C, 3 trunk , Two trunks have major lean towards busy NE 70 ST (heavy traffic and pedestrian use), These two trunks are growing into the street light and will interfere with illumination in future years, Little aesthetic value, Significant risk, Removal a viable option. Tagged previously as #4777															

C	Douglas Fir	28	40	25	15	15	>95%	Co-Dom.	Major Assym	Poor	Good	Satisf.	Yes	10	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo A (middle left), Photo B (to the right of 4 trunk deciduous), Photo H (to the right of scoreboard sign) Tagged previously as #3011, Previously topped. Not a significant risk.															
D	Hemlock	32	90	30	15	15	>95%	Co-Dom.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes	12	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo H (tallest conifer, middle right), Tagged previously as #3012 Good form															
E	Cedar Deodora	12	35	25	15	8	>95%	Co-Dom.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes	2	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo F (right side), Photo H (left side), Slight, self-corrected lean, Good form. Tagged previously as #3013															
F	Cedar Deodora	8, 12	40	25	15	8	>95%	Co-Dom.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes	2	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo F (left side), Photo H (right side), Two trunk, Satisfactory form. Tagged previously as #3014															
H	West Red Cedar	21	40	25	10	12	>95%	Inter.	Minor Assym	Fair	Good	Satisf.	Yes	6	
Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo K and L, Minor lean towards NE 70 ST, End-weight problem: 80% of canopy weight is on the south (NE 70 ST) side, Tagged previously as #4777 Not a major hazard and removal is not necessary.															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	

I	Hemlock	15	30	20	10	8	>95%	Inter.	Major Assym	Poor	Good	Poor	No	3	

Conclusion/Recommendation: Photos I and J, Extreme excessive lean towards NE 70 ST, 100% canopy weight on south (NE 70 ST) side, Tagged previously as #3173, Long term prognosis poor,

J	Douglas Fir	27	80	25	15	12	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		

Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo M and N, Tagged previously as #3042 Good aesthetic value. Healthy and in good structural form. Limits of disturbance of 12 ft on the east side of trunk allowed only if the north, south, and west sides of the trunk have no construction activity within 20 feet. Protective fence can run in a linear fashion from north to east.

K	Douglas Fir	27	90	30	15	12	>95%	Inter.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		

Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo O (right side), Good aesthetic value, p Tagged previously as # 3067. Healthy and in good structural form.

Limits of disturbance of 12 ft on the east side of trunk allowed only if the north, south, and west sides of the trunk have no construction activity within 20 feet. Protective fence can run in a linear fashion from north to east.

L	Douglas Fir	29	90	30	15	12	>95%	Inter.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		

Conclusion/Recommendation: Photo O (left side), Tagged previously as # 3063, Major sap flow at base of trunk, otherwise healthy and in good structural form.

Limits of disturbance of 12 ft on the east side of trunk allowed only if the north, south, and west sides of the trunk have no construction activity within 20 feet. Protective fence can run in a linear fashion from north to east.

M	Decid	7	30	20	10	6		Inter	Asym	G	G	Satis.	Yes		

Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4777

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	
N	Cherry	7/6	35	20	10	6		Inter	Asym	Fair	G	Satis	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Two-trunk, Tagged previously as # 4778.															
P	Alder	7/7	40	20	10	6		Inter	Sym	G	G	G	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Two trunk, Tagged previously as # 4759.															
Q	Douglas Fir	15	70	15	9	8		Inter	Asym	Fair	G	Satis	Y		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3047. End weight problem: 80% of canopy weight on west side.															
R	Douglas Fir	14	90	20	10	8	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3046.															
S	Douglas Fir	7	50	15	7	7	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4757.															
T	Douglas Fir	14	80	20	10	8	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3048.															
U	Douglas Fir	22	100	20	10	12	>95%	Co-Dom.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3126.															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	
V	Douglas Fir	8	40	12	6	4	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
NOTE: This tree is located on the neighbor's property to the west. Conclusion/Recommendation:														# ?	
W	West. Red Cedar	13	60	20	10	8	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3055. CAUTION: if adjacent tree labeled #3054 is removed then Tree "W" will likely sustain serious damage to its root system resulting in futuredecline of its health. No excavation should be allowed within 10 ft, however, this figure may need to be reconsidered in light of the removal of #3054.															
X	Douglas Fir	22	100	25	12	12	>95%	Co-dom	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3056.															
Y	Douglas Fir	36	110	35	18	8	>95%	Co-Dom	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		# ?
NOTE: This tree is located on the neighbor's property to the west. Conclusion/Recommendation: This tree is located approximately 10 ft west of the property line. Limits of disturbance is therefore 8 ft east of the property line.															
Z	Hemlock	9	40	15	10	6	80%	Supp.	ASym	Poor	Fair	Poor	NO	# ?	
Conclusion/Recommendation: This tree is of minimal aesthetic value.															
AA	Douglas Fir	14	80	20	10	10	>90%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3057.															
BB	Alder	10	40	20	10	6		Inter	ASym	Fair	Fair	Fair	NO		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4750.															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	
CC	Douglas Fir	20	100	30	15	12	>95%	Dom	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes	#-?	
NOTE: This tree is located on the neighbor's property to the west. Conclusion/Recommendation: This tree is located approximately 7 ft west of the property line. Limits of disturbance is therefore 5 ft east of the property line.															
DD	West Red Cedar	9	25	15	8	6	>95%	Supp	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4749.															
EE	Douglas Fir	22	100	25	12	12	>95%	Co-Dom.	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
NOTE: This tree is located on the neighbor's property immediately to the west. Conclusion/Recommendation: This tree is located approximately 1 ft west of the property line. Limits of disturbance is therefore 11 ft east of the property line.															
FF	Maple	17	40	20	10	8	50%	Inter	Sym	Poor	Far	Poor	**NO**		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3062. Major dieback throughout canopy.															
GG	Maple	18	60	35	18	10		Co-Dom	ASym	Fair	Fair	Fair	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3064.															
II	Cherry	7	35	20	10	6		Supp	ASym	Fair	Fair	Fair	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4743.															
JJ	Maple	7	40	20	10	6		Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 4742.															
KK	Maple	7	40	25	15	8		Inter	ASym	Fair	Fair	Fair	No		
Two-trunk. Conclusion/Recommendation: Major end-weight problem: 90% of canopy weight on east side.															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G									
LL	Douglas Fir	20,				6	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
NOTE: These trees are located on the neighbor's property to the west. GROUPING of four trees. Conclusion/Recommendation: Limits of disturbance should be 6 ft east of the property line. Trunk diameters: 20, 12, 18 and 13 inches															
MM	Douglas Fir	19	90	25	12	10	>95%	Inter	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Limits of disturbance may interfere with proposed construction. Tree should be considered for removal. Tagged previously as # 3076. SHOWN AS RETAINED ON PLAN C3, L-1.0, A0.2															
NN	Maple	9	40	20	10	6		Inter	ASym	Satis	Satis	Satis	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation:															
OO	Cottonwood	27	100	30	15	15		Co-Dom	Minor ASym	Satis	Satis	Satis	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3078. Too close to future construction activity and it should be considered for removal. An adjacent large 30" DBH cottonwood is located approximately 8 feet away and is being removed. The removal of the latter tree will negatively impact the root zone for Tree "OO" SHOWN AS RETAINED ON C3, L-1.0, A0.2															
PP	Hemlock	11	60	20	10	6	>80%	Inter	ASym	Fair	Fair	Fair	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Major end-weight problem: 90% of canopy weight on west side. Broken top. Tagged previously as # 3175.															
QQ	Douglas Fir	18	100	20	13	10	>90%	CoDom	Minor ASym	Fair	Good	Good	Yes		
Minor trunk deformity Tagged previously as # 3174. Major end-weight problem: 90% of canopy weight on west side.															
RR	West Red Cedar	21	90	30	15	10	>95%	CoDom	Sym	Good	Good	Good	Yes		
Conclusion/Recommendation: Tagged previously as # 3172. Major end-weight problem: 80% of canopy weight on SW side.															

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Tree #	Species	DBH	Height	Width	Dripline	Limits Disturb.	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure & Form	Trunk	Root system	Overall	Viable	Tree Credits	

Appendix: Recommendations for Protection of Trees on Construction Sites

Construction activities usually have an adverse or detrimental affects on trees. This can sometimes result in death, severe short and long term decline or physical failure of the tree. To preserve certain mature trees within a construction site some precautions must be taken to assure that neither the trunk, limbs nor root system of the tree are excessively damaged. The root system of a tree is the most vital and the most delicate part of the plant, and the most easily damaged. The root system extends far from the trunk, often beyond the drip-line of the tree. Most authorities emphasize that the root zones may well be the most important part of our trees on construction sites. The root zones of most trees extend well beyond the spread of the branches, and 80% to 90% of their absorbing root systems are in the top 6" to 12" of soil, (Harris, 1992, Shigo, 1986). The roots and the soil in this surface layer must be protected from injury. Any encroachment, disturbance, or compaction of the soil around the tree will damage or destroy the fine absorbing roots. Injury caused by cutting, crushing, suffocation, poisoning, or moisture stress by inundation or dehydration can result in the death of the tree. Injuries caused during construction projects may not be finally apparent for many years after the completion of the project, but can ultimately kill the tree.

The following guidelines are minimum standards recommended for the preservation of trees. These guidelines should be incorporated in construction contracts, and the details made available to all parties involved with work on the site, including equipment operators. Obtain proper **advice from an Arborist** during the planning stage of construction. The involvement of an Arborist is an essential component to successfully managing trees.

Protection Barrier: A protection barrier should be installed around the tree or trees to be preserved prior to the commencement of ANY work. The barrier shall be constructed of durable fencing material. The fencing shall be maintained in good repair throughout the duration of the project, and shall not be removed, relocated, or encroached upon.

Storage of Materials: There shall be NO storage of materials or supplies of any kind within the area of the protection barriers. Concrete and cement materials, block, stone, sand and soil shall not be placed within the protection zone.

Grade Changes: Grade changes can be particularly damaging to trees. Even a few inches of fill can cause the death of a tree. Lowering the grade can destroy major portions of a root system as 90% of the roots are often in the top 30cm of soil. Any grade changes proposed should be approved by an ISA Certified Arborist.

Fuel Storage: **Fuel storage** shall NOT be permitted within 50 feet of any tree to be preserved. **Refueling, servicing and maintenance of equipment** and machinery shall NOT be permitted within 50 feet of protected trees. No storage, pouring, or leaking of any fuel, oil, or chemical may be allowed beneath a tree's canopy

Debris and Waste Materials: Debris and waste from construction or other activities shall NOT be permitted within protected areas.

Power Equipment: Equipment operators should be informed that machinery can cause great injury to standing trees. They must take care to operate with as much distance as possible between machines and trees—branches, trunks, and roots.

Maintenance activities: These include but are not limited to irrigation, soil amelioration, mulching, weed control, soil aeration and crown cleaning. Maintenance activities may be performed at any time during the construction process by qualified Arborists.

Soil moisture during construction shall be maintained at not less than 50% of field capacity. Irrigation may be applied by hand, automatic or manual irrigation system. Water is to be applied at a volume and frequency required to maintain turgor and leaf retention and encourage healthy root development.

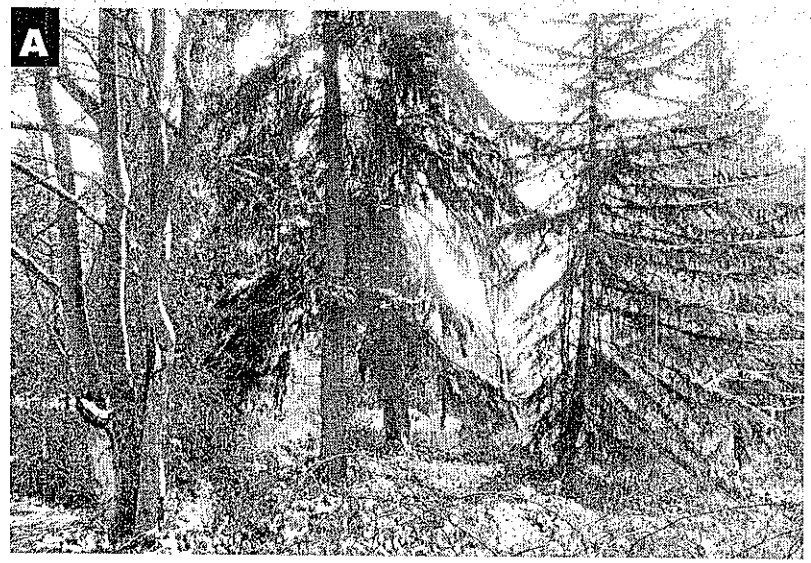
Mulch, when applied, will be free of weeds and shall be applied at no greater thickness than 10 cm

Pruning shall be performed in accordance with the standard by an arborist and in compliance

with the appropriate occupational health and safety regulations. Pruning of the tree canopies and branches should be done at the direction of the project arborist to remove any dead or broken branches, and to provide the necessary clearances for the construction equipment. Severed roots shall be pruned cleanly to healthy tissue, using proper pruning tools. All **roots** greater than 25mm in diameter that are required to be removed shall be cleanly cut and kept moist at all times and shall not be left exposed to the air. Where it is necessary to cut into a root zone, newly severed or exposed roots shall be protected. Broken branches or limbs shall be pruned according to standards of the International Society of Arboriculture.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:

1. entry of machinery or people.
2. storage of building materials.
3. parking of any kind.
4. erection or placement of site facilities.
5. removal or stockpiling of soil or site debris.
6. disposal of liquid waste including paint and concrete wash.
7. excavation or trenching of any kind (including irrigation or electrical connections).
8. placement of waste disposal
9. pruning and removal of branches, unless supervised by an Arborist.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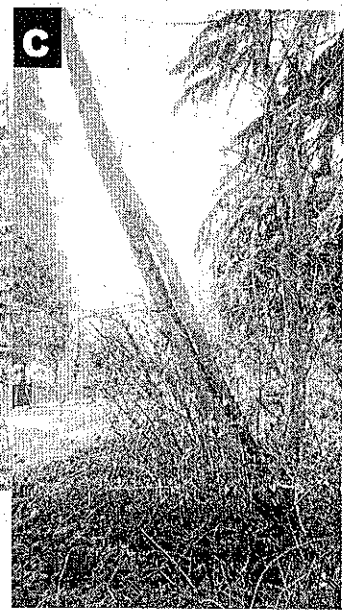
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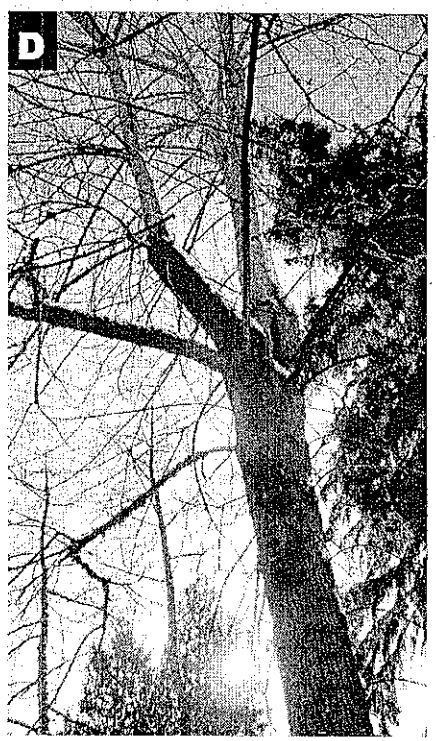
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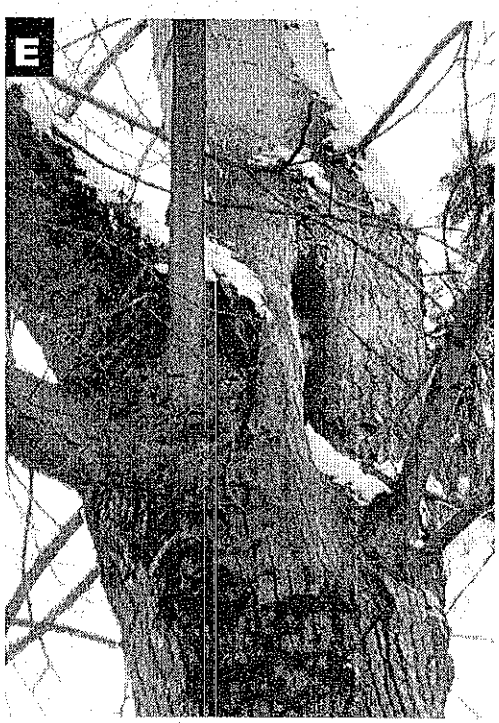
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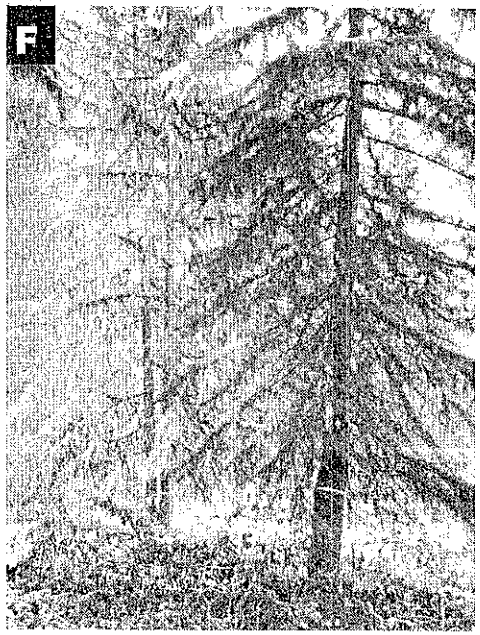
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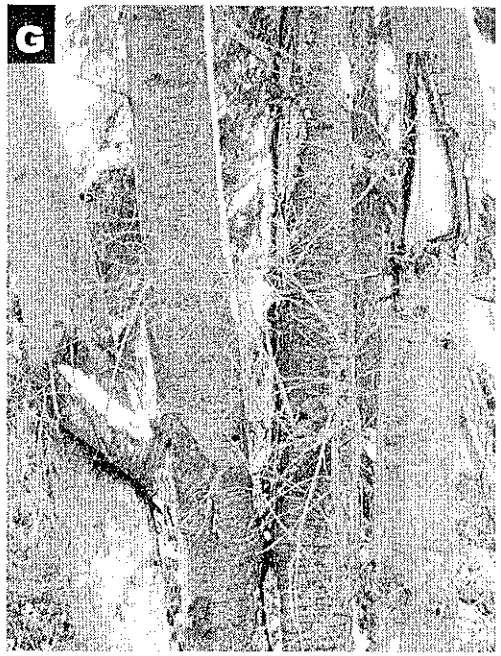
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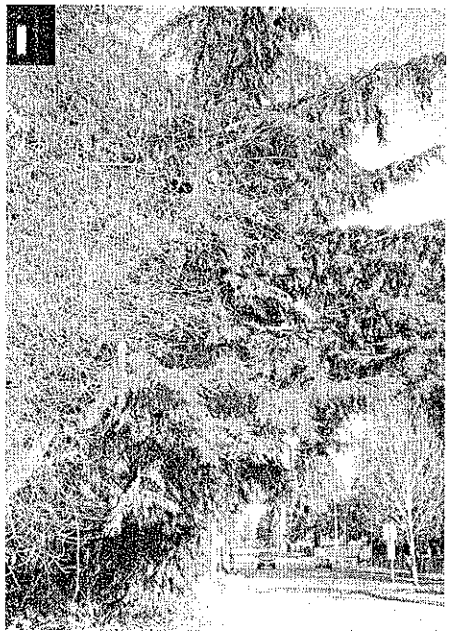
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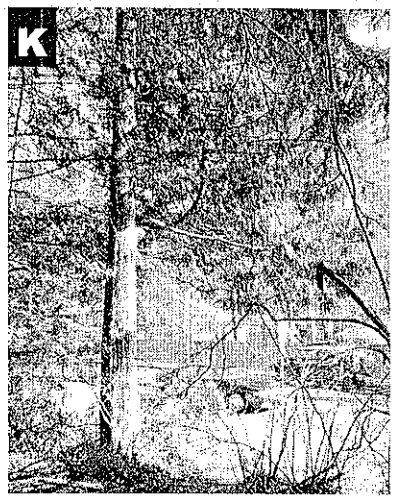
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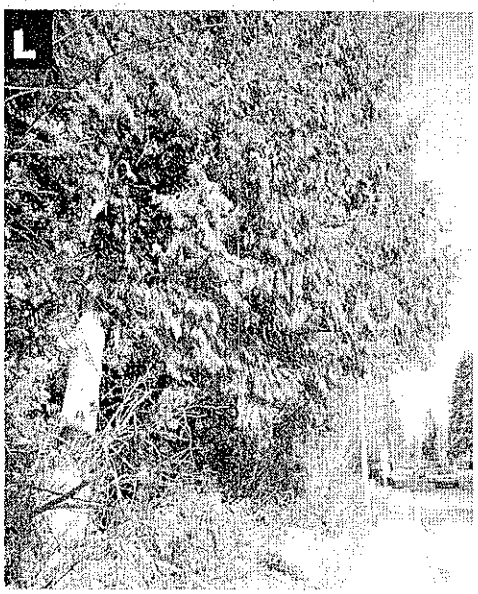
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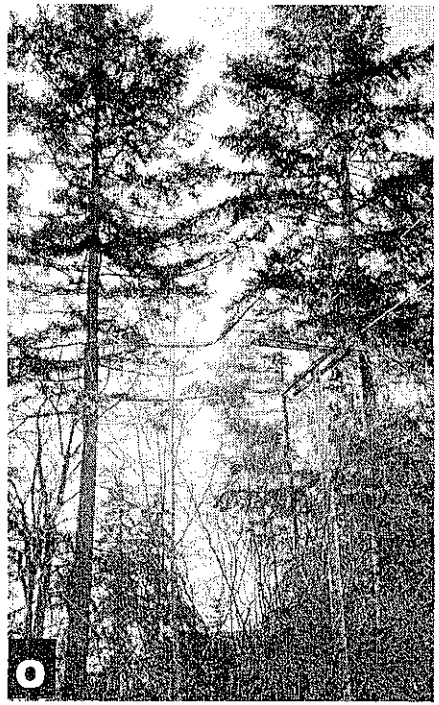
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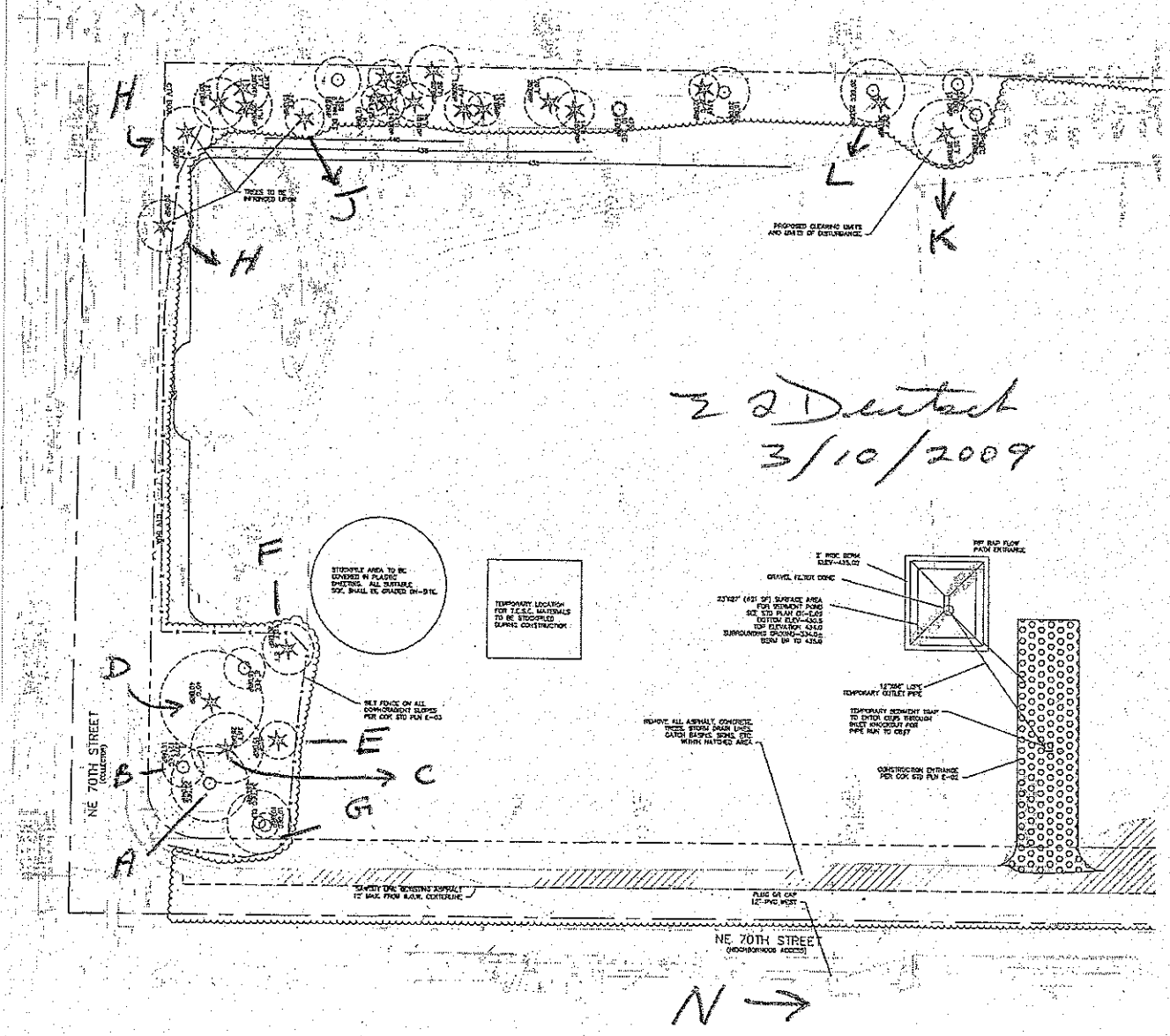

Z 2 Deutsch
3/10/2009

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

1. HORIZONTAL DATUM: KCAS (NAD 1927).

2. BASIS OF POSITIONS HELD NORTH ONE QUARTER CORNER OF SECTION 9-25-5.

3. BASIS OF BEARING: HELD NORTH LINE OF NORTHWEST QUARTER 9-25-5 TO BE N 87°10'42" W.

4. SUBDIVISION INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON KING COUNTY AERIAL SURVEY BREAKDOWN OF SECTION 9-25-5 ON FILE WITH KING COUNTY.

5. MONUMENTATION NOTE AS FOUND WAS FIELD VISITED ON 12-9-92 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

6. WORK PERFORMED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS SURVEY UTILIZED ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES:
A. FIELD TRAVERSE AND/OR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM SURVEY.
B. ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATIONS, INCLUDING TOPCON SPT 3005, TOPCON GTS-3C, TOPCON GTS 8EMA, NIKON DTM-430 OR NIKON DTM-530.
C. LEICA SYSTEM 300 GPS EQUIPMENT.
D. TOPCON HIPER LITE PLUS GPS EQUIPMENT.
E. TOPCON GB-1 GPS EQUIPMENT.
F. ALL FIELD TRAVERSE WORK COMPLIES WITH CURRENT STANDARDS AS OUTLINED IN WAC 332-130-070, 080 AND 090. ALL INSTRUMENTS MAINTAINED TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AS REQUIRED BY WAC 332-130-100.

7. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE PER A COMBINATION OF FIELD LOCATED SURFACE OBSERVABLE FEATURES AND RECORDS OF THE APPLICABLE UTILITY AND/OR DESIGN DRAWINGS. ALL UTILITIES SHOULD BE FIELD VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

8. PLANIMETRIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS A COMBINATION OF AERIAL DERIVED CONTOURS AND FEATURES PROVIDED BY DEGROSS AERIAL MAPPING FROM PHOTOGRAPHY DATED SEPTEMBER 1999. THIS INFORMATION IS FOR PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY PLANNING AND DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN PURPOSES. OFF SITE AERIAL INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN EXAMINED FOR COMPLETENESS AND REFLECTS CONDITIONS AS OF THE DATE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHY.

9. FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY INFORMATION PLEASE REFERENCE RECORD OF SURVEY BY GOLDSMITH AND ASSOCIATES RECORDED IN VOLUME 76 OF SURVEYS, PAGE 196, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY WASHINGTON (RECORDING 8910219022).

10. UNDERGROUND POWER, TELEPHONE AND CABLE AS-BUILT RECORDS WERE NOT AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY.

11. BUILDINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE PER THEIR ROOFLINE LOCATIONS AND HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED AT THEIR FOUNDATION LEVEL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

12. THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION SHOWN HEREON IS PER LAST DEED RECORDED UNDER RECORDING NUMBER 4648499 AND STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED RECORDED UNDER RECORDING NUMBER 9112251107 AS PROVIDED BY CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY ON NOVEMBER 12, 1992. EASEMENTS, IF ANY, ARE NOT SHOWN PENDING RECEIPT OF A CURRENT TITLE REPORT.

13. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 1929. TO CONVERT FROM NGVD 1929 TO NAVD 1988 ADD 3.58 FEET.

MASTER BENCHMARK: CUT SE BASE BOLT ON TRAFFIC SIGNAL AT NW QUADRANT OF INTERSECTION NE 70TH STREET AND 116TH AVENUE NE, ELEVATION = 373.25 FEET PER FB 69, PAGE 20 (C & T SURVEYING FOR CITY OF KIRKLAND SEWER LEVELS).

SITE BM #1: GOLDSMITH SURVEY CONTROL POINT HFC-5 – PK NAIL WITH FLASHER IN ASPHALT AT NW CORNER LANDSCAPE ISLAND, ELEVATION = 434.29 FEET.

SITE BM#2: GOLDSMITH SURVEY CONTROL POINT HFC-60 – PK NAIL IN CRACK AT TOP VERTICAL CURB ON EAST SIDE 120TH AVE NE BETWEEN HOUSES 7316 AND 7324. (SEE MAP FOR PLOTTED LOCATION) ELEVATION = 434.16 FEET.

14. TREE DIAMETERS WERE TAKEN AT BREAST HEIGHT AND REFLECT CONDITIONS AS OF APRIL 2005. ALL TREES HAVE BEEN TAGGED WITH AN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER WHICH IS SHOWN HEREON FOR REFERENCE.

SPECIAL NOTE:

THE CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUBCONTRACTOR(S) SHALL FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DWP/SWPP DOCUMENTS AS REQUIRED BY METRO AND STATE WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CONTAINED IN THE MOST CURRENT DOE REQUIREMENTS/MANUALS. PRE-PERMIT AND PRE-CON MEETINGS FOR THESE REQUIREMENTS, SHALL BE APPLIED FOR, HELD AND MAINTAINED PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. THE OWNER SHALL PROVIDE SWPPP DOCUMENTS.

UTILITY CONFLICT CAUTION:

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, AND DEPTH/HEIGHT OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WHETHER SHOWN ON THESE PLANS OR NOT BY POTHOLING THESE UTILITIES AND SURVEYING IT THEIR EXACT DEPTH AND VERTICAL LOCATION PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. THIS INCLUDES CALLING UTILITY LOCATE AT 1-800-424-5555 OR THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY CONTACT AND BOTH POTHOLING ALL OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES AT THE POINTS OF NEW UTILITY CROSSINGS TO DETERMINE IF CONFLICTS EXIST. LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ON THESE PLANS ARE PER THE SURVEY DRAWING PROVIDED BY HUGH G. GOLDSMITH & ASSOCIATES, AND DATED APRIL 18, 2005. IF CONFLICTS OCCUR, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY EASTSIDE CONSULTANTS, INC. OR THE CITY OF KIRKLAND TO RESOLVE ALL PROBLEMS PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE:
THE EXISTING UTILITIES AS SHOWN ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE AND ARE NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION USE.

HUGH G. GOLDSMITH
STATE OF WASHINGTON

REVISIONS

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DATE 1/09