Spreckels Distribution Center Project

Arboricultural Inventory and Report

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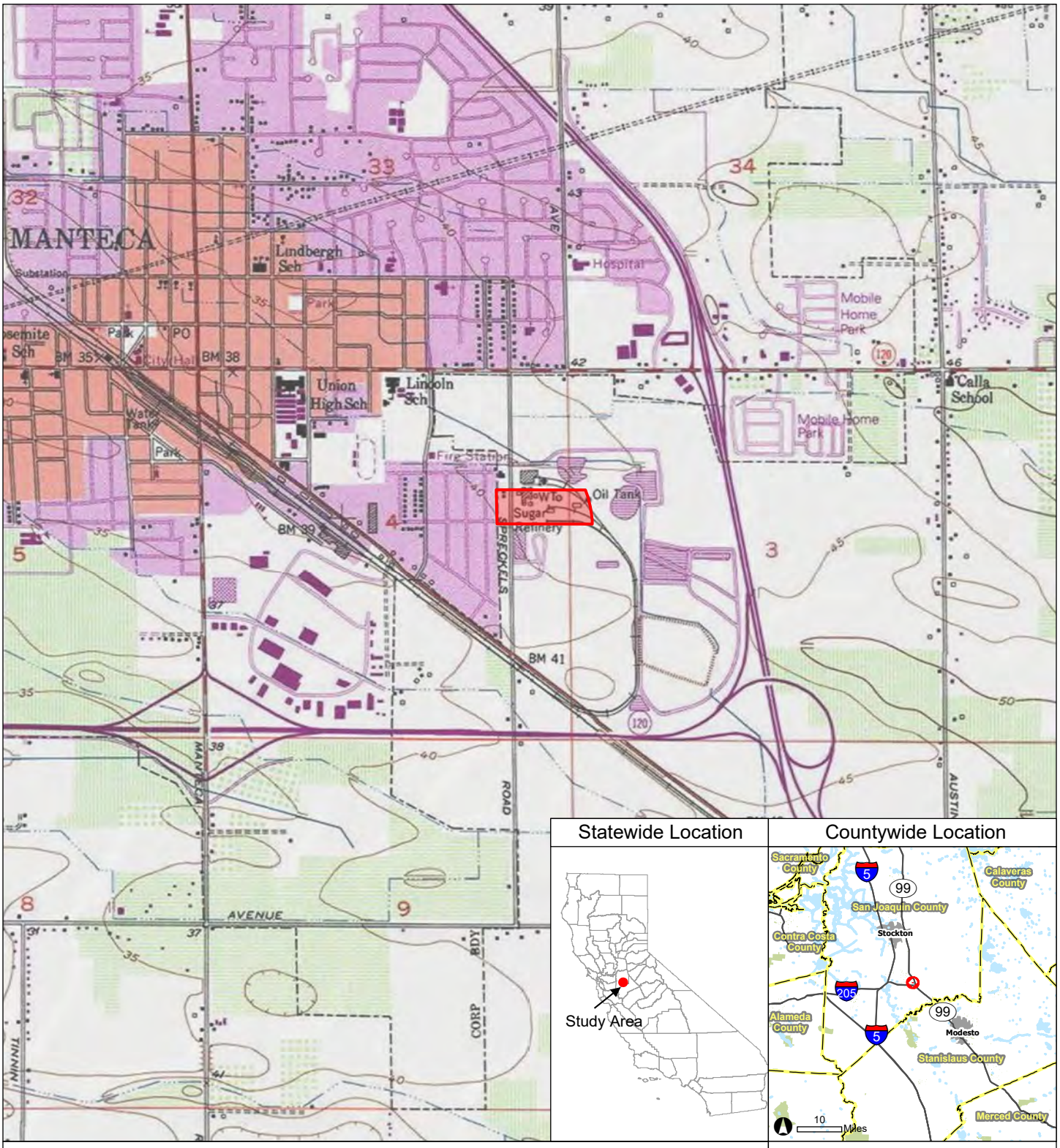
1. INTRODUCTION & LOCATION

NOREAS Inc. (NOREAS) is pleased to provide this arboricultural inventory; under the auspices of an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist, for the Spreckels Distribution Center Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project'). To that end, Certified Arborist No. 4190 Mr. Benjamin Zamora oversaw pedestrian-based field census and survey for the Project to document the location, species and overall health rating of individual trees. The Project Site is limited to ≤ 15-acres – located at 407 Spreckels Avenue, which is part of the existing Spreckels Business Park in the City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California. For the purposes of this document, the "study area" includes the Project's proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project Site, Figures 1 and 2).

The Project Site is currently vacant and covered in routinely disked ruderal habitat which has been substantially disturbed by human activity, and was previously developed as a portion of the Spreckels Sugar Factory. The sugar factory was built and began operation in 1918. The factory operated for over 75 years. The factory ceased operations in 1996, and after its closure, the plant was eventually demolished in 1997. Currently, the surrounding land uses include single-family residential units to the west, Spreckels Avenue to the east, and commercial and industrial land uses to the north and south.

A total of 19 trees were assessed (Table 1, Figure 3). To that end, approximately 79% of the trees within the Project Site – or 15 specimens, are non-native or ornamental species. The only native specimens observed were Coast Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens*) and Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). The remaining trees that were assessed are Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), Round-Lobed Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), African Sumac (*Searsia lancea*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*).



The Study Area is located in San Joaquin County on the Manteca USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map; Mt Diablo Meridian, Township 2S, Range 7E, in Sections 3,4;

Center coordinates (WGS 1984): 121.2°W 37.789°N

Figure 1. Regional Location

Project Site (14.84 ac)

0 200 400 Feet

1 inch = 400 feet

Data Sources:
- ESRI World Imagery accessed Oct 2024, imagery date: 10/20/2023

Map Prepared: 10-8-24

Prepared by:

NOREAS
Environmental Engineering and Science

Figure 2. Site Vicinity

2. METHOD

Field surveys were conducted in October 2024 by NOREAS arboricultural and botanical staff; under the auspices of an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist – Mr. Benjamin Zamora (Certified Arborist No. 4190). Pedestrian-based field census consisted of surveying the entire study area with transects and recording the location of any appropriately sized species by means of a handheld global positioning system. Specimens were identified to the lowest taxonomic level sufficient to determine whether the tree observed was non-native, native, or special-status. Species were identified from taxonomic keys (Hickman & Jepson's The Jepson manual: Higher plants of California, and McMinn & Maino's Pacific Coast Trees). Survey methods were derived from generally accepted published regional procedures. The cumulative diameter of trees detected within the Project Site was measured at 4.5 feet above the ground level at the base of the tree. Diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured with a 3/8" x 50' Auto-Rewind Diameter Tape Measure w/ Nylon Coated Blade.

Specific to live trees, the following data was recorded: tree height, canopy width, trunk diameter at breast height, and asymmetrical lean information. Data collected also include a digital image of each of the aforementioned specimens. Evaluation characteristics included but were not limited to documentation of structural defects, health and vigor, and existing damage. The overall health rating assigned to all specimens evaluated was A, B, C, D or E, and is further detailed below.

- A – Excellent: Absence of insect wounding or mechanical damage to tissue. Specimen color is vibrant, and appears to be hydrated (i.e., does not show evidence of cracking from shrinkage or overexpansion of the trunk). Specimen is free of substantial insect or disease damage. Trunk is not buried with excess soil.

- B – Good: ≤25% of specimen is affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen color is generally vibrant and individual appears to be adequately hydrated. Minor insect or disease damage. Minor structural defects, cavities may exist, but do not constitute ≥25% of total trunk circumference.

- C – Fair: 25% to 50% of specimen affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation (e.g., dead branches and stems are present). Specimen includes structural defects, color is muted and individual shows signs of stress (i.e., poor hydration). Significant (>25%) tissue die-back, trunk damage, or cavities are present (e.g., 25% to 50% of total trunk circumference is damaged).

- D – Struggling: ≥50% of specimen is affected by structural defects, disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen is necrotic and individual shows obvious signs of drought stress. Significant tissue die-back, trunk damage, cavities or bark sloughing is apparent.

- E – Dead.

3. RESULTS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 19 trees were assessed (Table 1, Figure 3). To that end, approximately 79% of the trees within the Project Site – or 15 specimens are non-native or ornamental species. The only native specimens observed were Coast Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens*) and Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). The remaining trees assessed are Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), Round-Lobed Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), African Sumac (*Searsia lancea*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*).

Table 1. Tree Inventory

Unique Identification Number	Species	California Native	DBH (inches)	Health Rating
1	Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)	No	35	B - Good
2	Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)	No	35	B - Good
3	Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)	No	24	A - Excellent
4	Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)	No	14	C - Fair
5	Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)	No	20	C - Fair
6	Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)	No	1	B - Good
7	Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)	No	1	C - Fair
8	Round-Lobed Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)	No	5	D - Struggling
9	Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)	Yes	22	A - Excellent
10	Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)	Yes	14	A - Excellent
11	Round-Lobed Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)	No	4	D - Struggling
12	Round-Lobed Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)	No	12	C - Fair
13	African Sumac (*Searsia lancea*)	No	33	B - Good
14	African Sumac (*Searsia lancea*)	No	12	B - Good
15	African Sumac (*Searsia lancea*)	No	14	B - Good
16	Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)	No	5	C - Fair
17	Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*)	No	9	D - Struggling
18	Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)	Yes	38	B - Good
19	Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)	Yes	14	A - Excellent

Specific observation details regarding the trees identified and evaluated within the study area are included below. Representative photos of trees observed within Project Site are provided in Appendix A.

- **Specimen No. 1** is a roughly 45-foot-tall non-native Italian Cypress with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 1). The tree measured 35 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen color is generally vibrant and the individual appears to be adequately hydrated.

- **Specimen No. 2** is a roughly 45-foot-tall non-native Italian Cypress with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 2). The tree measured 35 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and color is generally vibrant but there is some minor "flagging" in branch tips. That is to say on the tree's branches or foliage there are small amounts of visibly discolored, wilted, or dying, leaves – so the affected parts of the tree look like they're drying out, turning brown, yellow, or showing signs of distress. But the rest of the tree

still appears healthy. Flagging is often an early warning sign of issues like pests, diseases, drought stress, or other environmental problems affecting a tree's health. It indicates that something is disrupting the flow of water or nutrients to those specific branches, but this is limited to well under 15% of the trees live crown.

- **Specimen No. 3** is a roughly 60-foot-tall non-native Canary Island Pine with a crown spread of approximately 25 feet (Photograph 3). The tree measured 24 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in excellent health, no insect wounding or mechanical damage to tissue was detected. Specimen color is vibrant, and appears to be hydrated. The tree is free of substantial insect or disease damage.

- **Specimen No. 4** is a roughly 60-foot-tall non-native Canary Island Pine with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 4). The tree measured 14 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in fair health. As the tree has a "codominant" at 40 feet, which means that the specimen has two main stems (trunks) growing from the same point, 40 feet above the ground. Codominant stems compete with each other for dominance, which can create a structural weakness at the point where they join, known as a "fork." A fork at this height means that if the tree experiences stress (like high winds or heavy weight), there's a higher risk of the branches - or one of the stems, breaking off at this junction. Additionally, the tree's branches are "thinner" and "not strongly developed," suggesting that the branches are relatively weak or spindly compared to what would be expected for a healthy tree of this size. This could be due to factors like poor growing conditions, lack of nutrients, or the inherent growth pattern of the specimen. In simple terms, a tree with these characteristics might be more vulnerable to damage or breakage, especially in extreme weather conditions, because its structure is not as strong as a tree with a single dominant trunk and well-developed branches.

- **Specimen No. 5** is a roughly 50-foot-tall non-native Canary Island Pine with a crown spread of approximately 30 feet (Photograph 5). The tree measured 20 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in fair health. As there are "competing vertical stems" in the tree at a "forking height of 30 feet." So, two or more main branches (stems) are growing upwards from the same point on the tree at 30 feet above the ground. These stems are growing in a way that competes with each other for resources and sunlight, instead of one being clearly dominant. This condition can be problematic because competing vertical stems often have a weaker attachment to the tree trunk. If a strong wind - or other stress hits the tree, these weak points where the stems meet are more prone to splitting or breaking, which can lead to significant damage to the tree. Essentially, the tree's structural integrity is compromised at the forking height. This scenario can increase the risk of limb failure, especially if the stems continue to grow at similar rates, creating a V-shaped connection.

- **Specimen No. 6** is a roughly 7-foot-tall non-native Chinese Pistache with a crown spread of approximately 5 feet (Photograph 6). The tree measured 1 inch in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen color is generally vibrant. This specimen is a "volunteer," which means that the tree sprouted and grew on its own, without being intentionally planted. Volunteers often come from seeds that naturally fall from nearby trees - or are carried by birds, animals, or the wind. In this case, the tree likely germinated from a seed that ended up in a spot with favorable conditions, leading it to grow without human intervention. While volunteer trees can sometimes be beneficial, they may also grow in undesirable locations or develop structural issues.

- **Specimen No. 7** is a roughly 10-foot-tall non-native Chinese Pistache with a crown spread of approximately 15 feet (Photograph 7). The tree measured 1 inch in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in fair health. As this tree is "associated with a cluster of Chinese Pistache volunteers," which means that the main tree is surrounded by several smaller Chinese Pistache trees that have sprouted and grown naturally from seeds. These volunteer trees have likely germinated from seeds that fell from the parent tree - or were spread by birds, animals, or other natural means. The presence of a cluster suggests that the conditions around the original tree are favorable for seed germination and growth, leading to multiple seedlings growing close to the parent tree. These volunteers might develop into full-sized trees if left unchecked, which could lead to crowding or competition for resources like sunlight, water, and nutrients among the trees in that area.

- **Specimen No. 8** is a roughly 16-foot-tall non-native Round-Lobed Sweetgum with a crown spread of approximately 12 feet (Photograph 8). The tree measured 5 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is struggling from a health perspective, and is affected by disease, stress, or insect infestation. Specimen shows obvious signs of several health and structural issues. The specimen has "poor trunk taper" which means that the tree's trunk does not gradually get thinner as it moves up from the base to the top. A good trunk taper is important for tree stability, as it allows the tree to better withstand forces like wind and gravity. Poor taper could make the tree more prone to bending or breaking. It also has "brown spots" in 80% of its leaves. Brown spots on the leaves can be a sign of disease, insect infestation, or environmental stress (such as drought, poor soil conditions, or pollution). Since 80% of the leaves are affected, this is a significant problem indicating that most of the tree is stressed or unhealthy. Additionally, there is "possible dieback in the crown". The crown refers to the upper part of the tree where the branches and leaves are located. Dieback means that parts of the branches or twigs in the crown are dying. This condition starts at the tips of the branches and works its way inward. It is a response to disease, pests, or stress factors, and can be a sign that the tree is struggling to survive. When taken together, these symptoms suggest that the tree is in poor health, possibly due to a combination of structural issues and environmental or biological factors.

- **Specimen No. 9** is a roughly 40-foot-tall native Coast Redwood with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 9). The tree measured 22 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in excellent health, no insect wounding or mechanical damage to tissue was detected. Specimen color is vibrant, and appears to be hydrated. The tree is free of substantial insect or disease damage. It should be noted that despite being native to California, these are nursery grown landscape trees.

- **Specimen No. 10** is a roughly 30-foot-tall native Coast Redwood with a crown spread of approximately 15 feet (Photograph 10). The tree measured 14 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in excellent health, no insect wounding or mechanical damage to tissue was detected. Specimen color is vibrant, and appears to be hydrated. The tree is free of substantial insect or disease damage. It should be noted that despite being native to California, these are nursery grown landscape trees.

- **Specimen No. 11** is a roughly 15-foot-tall non-native Round-Lobed Sweetgum with a crown spread of approximately 12 feet (Photograph 11). The tree measured 4 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is struggling from a health perspective, and is affected by disease, stress, or insect infestation. Specimen shows obvious signs of several health and

structural issues. The specimen has "brown spots" on 90% of the leaves, which suggests that the majority of the tree's foliage is unhealthy, likely due to a disease, pest infestation, or environmental stress (like drought or poor soil conditions). The widespread nature of the brown spots indicates that the problem is severe and affecting nearly the entire tree. Also, the "essential leader has been cut, or damaged." The leader is the main upward-growing branch that determines the tree's shape and height. Since it has been cut or damaged, the tree is struggling to grow properly and develop a strong structure. This type of damage can cause the tree to grow unevenly or with multiple weak stems instead of a single dominant trunk. Additionally, there is "root crown damage." That is to say, the root crown - or the area where the trunk meets the roots is damaged. Damage here severely impacts the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the tree. This damage, combined with the brown spots on the leaves, suggests that the tree's overall health and stability are compromised. When taken together, these issues indicate that the tree is likely under significant stress, struggling to survive, and will continue to decline.

- **Specimen No. 12** is a roughly 30-foot-tall non-native Round-Lobed Sweetgum with a crown spread of approximately 25 feet (Photograph 12). The tree measured 12 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in fair health. As the specimen has "heavy ends." This refers to branches that have become dense or overloaded with foliage, making them heavier than usual. This puts extra stress on the branches, especially during windy conditions or storms, increasing the risk of breakage. Also, the tree has "browning on 25% of the leaves." This indicates that about a quarter of the tree's leaves are turning brown, which is often a sign of stress. Causes could include drought, disease, pest infestation, nutrient deficiencies, or root problems. Browning leaves can also result from environmental factors like poor soil conditions or inconsistent watering as well. Additionally, "dieback" is present. Dieback refers to the gradual death of branches or twigs, starting at the tips and progressing inward. This occurs when a tree cannot properly transport water and nutrients to its extremities due to root damage, disease, or other stress factors. These symptoms suggest that the tree is experiencing some level of stress, which is affecting its overall health and vitality.

- **Specimen No. 13** is a roughly 25-foot-tall non-native African Sumac with a crown spread of approximately 25 feet (Photograph 13). The tree measured 33 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen color is generally vibrant. But this specimen has a "poor main crotch." This is referring to the point where the main branches (often called leaders) meet the trunk, known as the tree's crotch or junction. A poor crotch means that the angle between the branches is too narrow or weak, creating a V-shaped union. This narrow angle can be a structural issue overtime because it forms a weak connection that is more prone to splitting under stress, such as heavy winds, or the weight of the branches themselves. Trees with poor crotch structure are more likely to experience breakage or failure at this junction, which can lead to significant damage to the tree.

- **Specimen No. 14** is a roughly 20-foot-tall non-native African Sumac with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 14). The tree measured 12 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. Specimen color is generally vibrant. But this specimen has been "hard pruned." This term refers to the process of removing a large amount of the tree's branches or foliage, cutting back to the main trunk or large limbs. Hard pruning can be done to manage size, remove damaged sections, or reshape the tree. However, if done improperly, it can

stress the tree, making it more vulnerable to disease, pests, and structural instability. This tree also has an "asymmetrical lean of 3° east." So, the tree is leaning slightly to the east by 3 degrees. An asymmetrical lean means the tree is not growing upright but is instead tilting in one direction. This lean could be due to several factors, such as uneven weight distribution caused by the pruning, root issues, or environmental conditions like prevailing winds or soil movement. When taken together, these issues suggest that the tree might be unbalanced and potentially unstable due to the way it was pruned and its current growth pattern.

- **Specimen No. 15** is a roughly 20-foot-tall non-native African Sumac with a crown spread of approximately 20 feet (Photograph 15). The tree measured 14 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. But this specimen has been "wounded." This indicates that the tree has sustained physical damage, to its trunk or main branches, possibly due to human activity, equipment, or environmental factors. This damage could compromise the tree's health by exposing it to pests, diseases, or decay. Additionally, the tree has an "asymmetrical lean of 2° to the east." So, the specimen is leaning slightly to the east by 2 degrees. An asymmetrical lean suggests that the tree's growth is not evenly distributed, which might be due to the damage it sustained, uneven soil conditions, root issues, or external forces like prevailing winds. The lean is not severe, but indicates that the tree is not perfectly upright. These conditions could mean that the tree's stability and overall health might be affected. The wound makes the tree more susceptible to decay or disease as well, and the lean could suggest an imbalance in its root system or structural support.

- **Specimen No. 16** is a roughly 20-foot-tall non-native Hackberry with a crown spread of approximately 7 feet (Photograph 16). The tree measured 5 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in fair health. As it has an "asymmetrical lean of 2° to the east." So, the specimen is leaning slightly to the east by 2 degrees. An asymmetrical lean suggests that the tree's growth is not evenly distributed, uneven soil conditions, root issues, or external forces like prevailing winds. The lean is not severe, but indicates that the tree is not perfectly upright. Also, the specimen has "poor trunk taper." This means the tree's trunk does not gradually decrease in diameter from the base to the top. A properly tapered trunk is thicker at the base and gets thinner as it goes up, which provides better support and stability to the tree. Poor trunk taper indicates a weakness in the tree's structure, making it more prone to bending or breaking under stress. The tree has a "bad main crotch" as well. The "main crotch" is the point where the main branches join the trunk. A "bad" crotch refers to one with a narrow, V-shaped angle. V-shaped crotches are weaker and more likely to split apart, especially during high winds or under the weight of heavy branches. Additionally, the specimen has "included bark." Included bark occurs when the bark grows between two branches or between a branch and the trunk, instead of forming a solid wood connection. This happens when branches grow at a narrow angle to the trunk. The presence of included bark weakens the union between the branches and the trunk, increasing the risk of branch failure or splitting. Taken together, these issues suggest the tree has structural weaknesses that could lead to instability or branch failure. A tree with these characteristics is more vulnerable to damage from storms, heavy winds, or its own weight.

- **Specimen No. 17** is a roughly 16-foot-tall non-native Raywood Ash with a crown spread of approximately 10 feet (Photograph 17). The tree measured 9 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is struggling from a health perspective and is in a severe state of decline, with very little active or healthy growth left. The specimen has limited ability to produce new leaves, branches, and roots as a result of its vascular system - that transports water,

nutrients, and energy throughout the tree, not functioning properly. As there is "minimal systemic growth," as the specimen is struggling to produce new, healthy growth. This is a sign that the tree's internal systems are severely compromised, and it lacks the resources or energy to sustain itself. In simple terms, the tree is barely clinging to life, and is likely to continue declining.

- **Specimen No. 18** is a roughly 50-foot-tall native Fremont Cottonwood with a crown spread of approximately 35 feet (Photograph 18). The tree measured 38 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in good health, and not noticeably affected by disease, stress, cavities, or insect infestation. But this specimen has a "bad main crotch." The "main crotch" is the point where the main branches split from the trunk. A bad crotch means that the branches form a narrow, V-shaped angle. This narrow angle creates a weak connection between the branches and the trunk, making the tree more susceptible to splitting or breaking under stress, such as heavy winds or the weight of the branches. Additionally, the tree has a "5° eastern asymmetrical lean." So, the tree is leaning 5 degrees to the east, instead of growing straight up. An asymmetrical lean indicates that the tree's growth is unbalanced, which could be due to factors like uneven root growth, soil conditions, past damage, or even the direction of prevailing winds. While a 5-degree lean is relatively slight, combined with a bad main crotch, it could indicate a higher risk of instability. Taken together, these issues suggest that the tree may be structurally compromised and at increased risk of damage or failure.

- **Specimen No. 19** is a roughly 35-foot-tall native Coast Redwood with a crown spread of approximately 15 feet (Photograph 19). The tree measured 14 inches in cumulative diameter, 4.5 feet above the ground level. This tree is in excellent health, no insect wounding or mechanical damage to tissue was detected. Specimen color is vibrant, and appears to be hydrated. The tree is free of substantial insect or disease damage.

Project Site

Study Area

Tree Species

- African Sumac *(Searsia lancea)*
- Canary Island Pine *(Pinus canariensis)*
- Chinese Pistache *(Pistacia chinensis)*
- Coast Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens)*
- Fremont Cottonwood *(Populus fremontii)*
- Hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)*
- Italian Cypress *(Cupressus sempervirens)*
- Raywood Ash *(Fraxinus angustifolia)*
- Round-Lobed Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*

0 125 250 Feet

1 inch = 250 feet

Data Sources:
- ESRI World Imagery accessed Oct 2024, imagery date: 10/20/2023

Map Prepared: 10-8-24

Prepared by:
NOREAS
Environmental Engineering and Science

Figure 3. Tree Inventory

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Manteca and San Joaquin County, have tree protection ordinances and guidelines in place for removing trees. So, pending the Project's ultimate impact footprint, the City of Manteca's municipal code - which includes specific regulations associated with the removal of trees - especially for protected or significant trees within City limits, may be applicable. These regulations often focus on preserving large, mature, or historically significant trees. A permit to remove or significantly prune large, mature, or historically significant trees may be required. Additionally, San Joaquin County also has detailed ordinances regarding the protection and removal of trees, focusing on heritage and significant trees as well.

The services performed and documented in this report have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations are either expressed or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this report, despite due professional care.

APPENDIX A

Representative Photographs

	**Photograph 1:** Unique Identifier 1.
	**Photograph 2:** Unique Identifier 2.

	**Photograph 3:** Unique Identifier 3.
	**Photograph 4:** Unique Identifier 4.

	**Photograph 5:** Unique Identifier 5.
	**Photograph 6:** Unique Identifier 6.

	**Photograph 7:** Unique Identifier 7.
	**Photograph 8:** Unique Identifier 8.

	**Photograph 9:** Unique Identifier 9.
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	**Photograph 17:** Unique Identifier 17.
	**Photograph 18:** Unique Identifier 18.

	**Photograph 19:** Unique Identifier 19.