



# AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

1525 W. University Drive, Suite 106  
P.O. Box 1510  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
Phone: (480) 921-8044 • Fax: (480) 921-0049

Lic. No. AZ0003

18 January 2016

Ms. Debbie Tribioli  
The Oasis at Anozira  
c/o Kinney Management Services  
6303 South Rural Road  
Tempe, Arizona 85283

Ref: Oasis Lake, December 2015

Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 03 December 2015. Similar data have been reported each month and are used in this report to generate the graphs that are used for tracking changes in water quality. The report also includes field data sheets reflecting weekly lake and mechanical system conditions during the month.

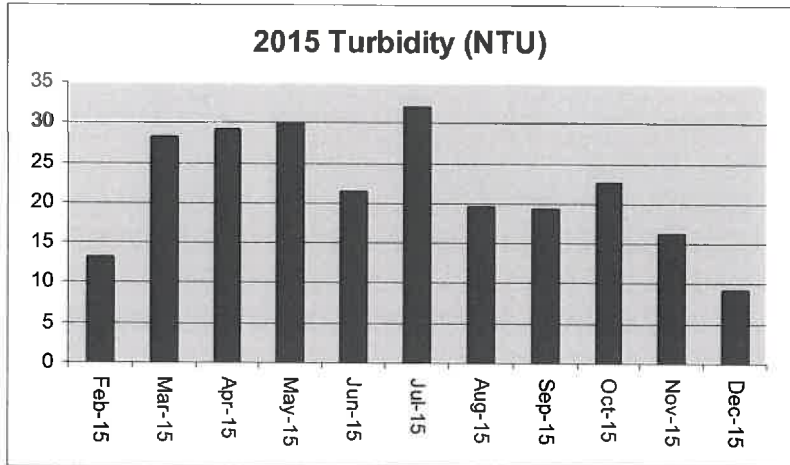
## Chemical and Physical Composition

**Temperature, Oxygen, and pH:** Water temperature decreased to 13.4 C (56 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration increased to 10.4 mg/L. The amount of oxygen that can dissolve in water is temperature dependent; colder water can hold more oxygen than warmer water. At the time of sampling, the oxygen saturation was 98 percent, indicating near maximum oxygenation and adequate operation of the aeration system. The dissolved oxygen content was also satisfactory for the fishery. The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

Criterion	Early life stages	Other life stages
Daily mean	>6.0	>4.0
Daily minimum	>5.0	>3.0

Water temperature tolerance varies among fish species. However, the maximum weekly temperature tolerance of most common urban lake fish species is 32 to 35 C.

**Turbidity:** The turbidity of the lake water decreased to 9.2 NTU. Water turbidity is impacted by dissolved and particulate matter in the water. As turbidity increases, clarity and aesthetic quality decreases. Therefore, water clarity improved in December.

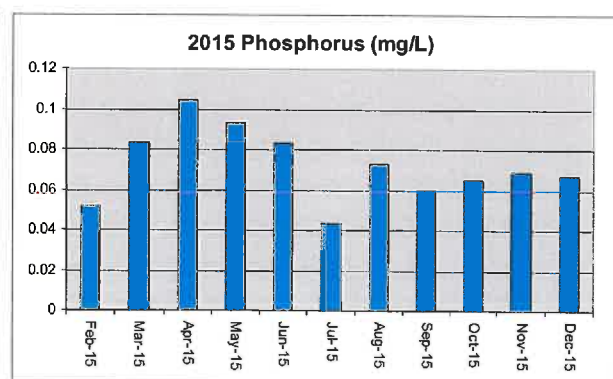
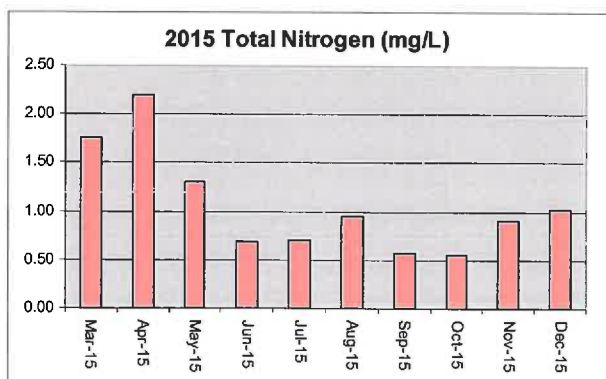


**pH:** The lake water pH decreased to a desirable value of 8.6 SU. Water pH is influenced by the chemical makeup of the water and the amount of algae in the lake. In a very simplified explanation for the role of algae, carbonic acid in the water is formed from dissolution of carbon dioxide. Carbonic acid tends to make the water more acidic and pH decreases. However, algae utilize carbon dioxide during photosynthesis during daylight, making less carbon dioxide available to form carbonic acid, and pH increases. The more algae present, the greater the increase in pH that usually occurs.

High pH can be problematic in terms of toxicity if high concentrations of ammonia are present in the water. Ammonia is in equilibrium between two forms; ammonium ion and ammonia gas. At pH concentrations above 9.0 SU and a water temperature increases, ammonia converts to the gas which is toxic to many aquatic organisms. At the measured pH and water temperature, toxicity would not be expected and there were no signs of fish stress observed.

**Nutrients:** Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary nutrients that stimulate algae and submerged plant growth. Phosphorus is typically the nutrient that dictates how much plant growth can be sustained in a lake. Usually if the total phosphorus concentration is below 0.030 mg/L, low levels of suspended algae occur. A nitrogen concentration of about 10 times the phosphorus (0.30 mg/L) is typically needed to support algal growth.

The total nitrogen concentration increased to 1.03 mg/L as N. The phosphorus concentration was stable at 0.067 mg/L as P. These data indicate that the lake still has sufficient nutrients to support a high density algae population. The phytoplankton data, below, indicate a small decrease in algae cell density.



## Biological Composition

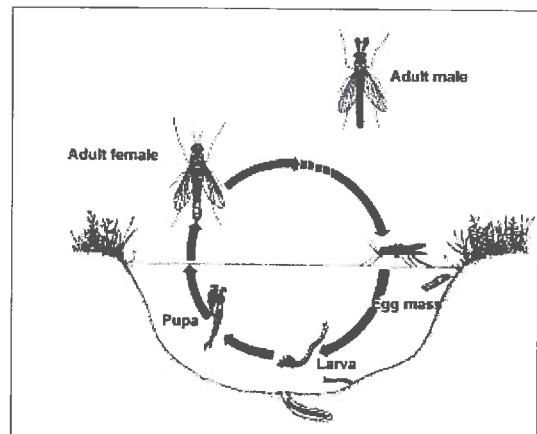
**Phytoplankton (algae):** The amount and types of algae in a lake dictate the aesthetic and operational quality of the water. Algae density affects the clarity and color of the water, two very important aesthetic criteria. The species composition dictates the form of growth observed; floating mats, suspended cells, stringy attached filaments, etc. It also impacts the choice, frequency, and dosage of herbicides used for water quality management.

The total algae density in the lake decreased slightly to  $1.75 \times 10^5$  cells per mL; considered in the elevated category for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. The dominant alga in Oasis Lake was *Oscillatoria*, a filamentous blue-green (Cyanophyta) form. When in sufficient numbers, this alga can cause several problems in the lake including hairs or stringers along the edges, lawns of algae on the lake bottom, and floating mats. However, these issues were essentially absent. The potentially toxic (to fish) alga, *Prymnesium parvum*, was not detected in the lake water.



Submerged weeds were not detected in the lake. No algaecide or herbicide applications were required during the month.

**Midge flies:** Midge flies are common inhabitants of most lakes. Adult females lay hundreds of eggs on the water surface. The eggs settle to the lake bottom and hatch in a few days. Larvae develop and grow in the superficial sediments over a three to four week period. In about 30 days the insect larvae become pupae, rise in the water column, and emerge as adult flies. The life cycle is shown diagrammatically below. The Adults tend to swarm at dusk and dawn and become a nuisance. They fly into residents' eyes and mouths, congregate under eaves of houses, and leave a sticky messy residue when they die. Management techniques may include stocking of bottom-feeding fishes to consume the larvae and/or application of bacterial or chemical larvicides.



With the cold weather, no midge fly adults were detected during the month. Cold temperatures prevent or cease metamorphosis from larva to adult.

**Fishery:** Fish activity appeared normal. No dead fish were observed or reported during the month.

**Waterfowl:** Ducks and geese can be a beautiful sight on a small urban pond or lake. They seem to make the lake look more like a natural lake than an artificial reservoir. They are fascinating creatures. However, when ducks and geese become too numerous, several lake management and aesthetic problems can develop. These problems are listed below.

- Bird wastes are unattractive and cause slippery conditions.
- Cleaning waste from sidewalks and turf is an additional maintenance item.
- Geese and other waterfowl can become aggressive toward humans.
- Waterfowl can damage turf areas.
- Waterfowl add nitrogen and phosphorus to the water.
- Bird wastes contain bacteria that are a health risk to humans and pets.
- Diving birds consume fish that are stocked in the lack for management purposes.

Arizona Game and Fish Department has developed the following criteria for waterfowl on small urban lakes.

Excellent	<3/acre
Good	3-4/acre
Fair	5-6/acre
Poor	>6/acre

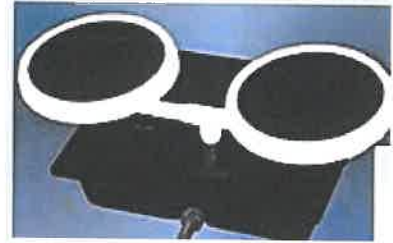


Based on the Arizona Game & Fish Department scale, the lake condition in terms of waterfowl was extremely poor during the month (12-15 per acre). Little change in variety of ducks was observed. A few geese (Canada geese, shown at right) were still occasionally observed during routine inspections. Canada geese consume grass and deposit fecal matter on land and water. American Wigeons became the most common bird. Cormorants were not observed. The increase in numbers is likely associated with migratory patterns.

In terms of public health protection, the *E. coli* bacteria concentration dropped to 101 per 100 mL. The State swimming standard (full body contact) for *E. coli* is a maximum of 235 and the incidental or partial body contact standard is a maximum of 575 per 100 mL. The lake water met both standards.

## Mechanical Systems and Field Observations

Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. The lake was cleaned of surface debris weekly. All diffuser heads were replaced in the aeration stations in the lake. The membranes had become clogged with scale and organic matter and some had torn membranes.



Aeration station

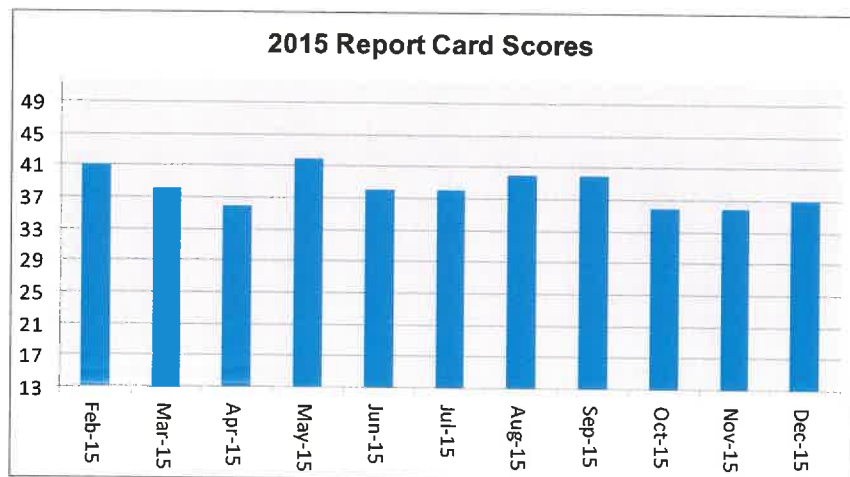
- A minor water leak was observed in the pump room.

## Chemical/Biological Product Applications

No chemical or biological applications were made during the month.

## Lake Report Card

The water quality data are summarized on the attached Oasis Lake Report Card. Each salient parameter has been qualitatively evaluated and then assigned a numeric value for quantitative comparison and tracking purposes. The overall rating, 37, was slightly better than last month. The value represents “good” conditions. The greatest positive changes were reduced bacteria and turbidity. Adverse changes included increased nitrogen and waterfowl. Report card scores for the year are summarized below.



Respectfully,

AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D., C.L.M.  
Laboratory Director





**LABORATORY REPORTS**



**FIELD INSPECTION FORMS**



**PESTICIDE APPLICATION DOCUMENTS**



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## LABORATORY REPORT

**Client:** Oasis at Anozira  
c/o Kinney Management Services  
6303 S. Rural Road  
Tempe, Arizona 85283  
**Attn:** Debbie Tribioli

**Date Submitted:** 12/03/15  
**Date Reported:** 01/06/16

**Project:** Monthly Lake Monitoring

## RESULTS

**Client ID:** Lake  
**ACT Lab No.:** BX11583

**Sample Type:** Surface Water  
**Sample Time:** 12/03/15 11:45

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Analysis Date</u>		<u>Method No.</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Unit</u>
	<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>			
Algae Count	01/04/16	01/04/16	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	01/04/16	01/04/16		See Attached	
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	12/03/15	12/03/15	SM4500 O G	10.4	mg/L as O2
pH, Field	12/03/15	12/03/15	SM4500H+ B	8.6	SU
Temperature, Field	12/03/15	12/03/15	SM2550 B	13.4	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	12/30/15	12/30/15	SM4500NO3 E	0.33	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	12/07/15	12/07/15	365.3	0.067	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	12/08/15	12/08/15	SMNorg C,NH3 C/D	0.7	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	12/03/15	12/04/15	SM 9223 B	101	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	12/03/15	12/03/15	180.1	9.2	NTU

Reviewed by:

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.

Laboratory Director

**ALGAE IDENTIFICATION**

AC&T Lab No.	BX11583	Date Collected	12/03/15
Client I.D.	Oasis	Collected By	AC&T

Divisions: bac=Bacillariophyta; chl=Chlorophyta; cry=Chrysophyta; cyn=Cyanophyta; eug=Euglenophyta; hap=Haptophyta; pyr=Pyrrhophyta  
Forms: u=unicell; c=colony; f=filament; g= flagellate

Genus	Div.-Form	Rel. Count	Total per mL	Comp.	Genus	Div.-Form	Rel. Count	Total per mL	Comp.
<i>Achnanthes</i>	bac-u				<i>Microcystis</i>	cyn-c			
<i>Anabaena</i>	cyn-f				<i>Microspora</i>	chl-f			
<i>Ankistrodesmus</i>	chl-u				<i>Mougeotia</i>	chl-f			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i>	cyn-c				<i>Navicula</i>	bac-u			
<i>Asterionella</i>	bac-c				<i>Nitzschia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Botryococcus</i>	chl-c				<i>Oocystis</i>	chl-c			
<i>Carteria</i>	chl-ug				<b><i>Oscillatoria</i></b>	cyn-f	105	98793	56.45%
<i>Cephalomonas</i>	chl-ug				<i>Pandorina</i>	chl-cg			
<i>Ceratium</i>	pyr-ug				<i>Pediastrum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Chlamydomonas</i>	chl-ug				<i>Peridinium</i>	pyr-ug			
<b><i>Chlorella</i></b>	chl-u	16	15054	8.60%	<i>Phacotus</i>	chl-ug			
<i>Chlorococcum</i>	chl-c				<i>Phacus</i>	chl-ug			
<b><i>Chroococcus</i></b>	cyn-c	18	16936	9.68%	<i>Pinnularia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Chroomonas</i>	crp-ug				<i>Pithophora</i>	chl-f			
<i>Closterium</i>	chl-u				<i>Prymnesium</i>	hap-ug			
<i>Cocconeis</i>	bac-u				<i>Rhizoclonium</i>	chl-f			
<i>Coelastrum</i>	chl-c				<i>Rhoicosphenia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Cosmarium</i>	chl-u				<i>Rhopalodia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Cosmocladium</i>	chl-c				<b><i>Scenedesmus</i></b>	chl-c	4	3764	2.15%
<i>Crucigenia</i>	chl-c				<i>Scytonema</i>	chl-f			
<b><i>Cryptomonas</i></b>	crp-ug	1	941	0.54%	<i>Selanastrum</i>	chl-u			
<i>Cyclotella</i>	bac-u				<i>Sphaerocystis</i>	chl-c			
<i>Cymbella</i>	bac-u				<i>Spondylorum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Diatoma</i>	bac-u				<b><i>Spirulina</i></b>	cyn-f	40	37635	21.51%
<i>Dinobryon</i>	bac-c				<i>Stauroneis</i>	bac-u			
<i>Dunaliella</i>	chl-u				<i>Stephanodiscus</i>	bac-u			
<i>Epithemia</i>	bac-u				<i>Stigeoclonium</i>	chl-f			
<b><i>Elakathorix</i></b>	chl-c	2	1882	1.08%	<i>Surirella</i>	bac-u			
<i>Fragilaria</i>	bac-u				<i>Synechococcus</i>	cyn-u			
<i>Frustulia</i>	bac-u				<i>Synechocystis</i>	cyn-c			
<i>Glenodinium</i>	pyr-ug				<i>Synedra</i>	bac-u			
<i>Golenkinia</i>	chl-c				<i>Synura</i>	cry-cg			
<i>Gomphonema</i>	bac-u				<i>Tetraedron</i>	chl-u			
<i>Gonium</i>	chl-cg				<i>Tetrastrum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Gonyaulax</i>	pyr-ug				<i>Trachelomonas</i>	eug-ug			
<i>Gyrosigma</i>	bac-u				<i>Vaucheria</i>	chl-f			
<i>Hydrodictyon</i>	chl-c				<i>Volvox</i>	chl-cg			
<i>Lyngbya</i>	cyn-f				<i>Zygnema</i>	chl-f			
<i>Melosira</i>	bac-f								
<i>Meridion</i>	bac-u								
<i>Merismopedia</i>	cyn-c								

check 100.00%

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1525 W. University Dr., Suite 106  
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Count (cells/mL) 1.75E+05



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**Chain of Custody**

**Client Project Info:**

**Monthly Lake Monitoring**  
 Oasis at Anozira

**AC&T Client Reporting Information:**

Oasis at Anozira  
 c/o Kinney Management Services  
 Attn: Debbie Triboli  
 6303 South Rural Road  
 Tempe, AZ 85283  
 P: 480-820-3451  
 E: debbie@kinneymanagement.com

**AC&T Sampler:**

Sample Location ID: **Lake** Date: **12-3-15** Time: **1145** Matrix: **SW**

*Andrew Murvet*

Sample Contributions # / Preservation:		Field Measurements:		Algae Count & ID		Turbidity		Total E.Coli -MPN		Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		Total Phosphorous (P-T)		NO3+NO2	
Non Preserved	1	2	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
N+2S2O3 (Sterile)															
HNO3 (Nitric)															
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)															
Lugole															
Other:															

*Br-11583*

**AC&T Laboratory Sample Identification**

Project Location:	A C & T Sample Receipt	1. RELINQUISHED BY:	2. RECEIVED BY:
Oasis at Anozira	Total # Containers: <b>5</b>	Signature: <i>Andrew Murvet</i>	Signature: <i>Dawn B</i>
PO#: <b>10</b>	Custody Seals: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Print Name: <i>Andrew Murvet</i>	Print Name: <i>Dawn Beleri</i>
Lake Contract	Samples Intact: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: <b>12-3-15</b>	Date: <b>12/3/15</b>
Notes:	Samples On Ice: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Time: <b>1354</b>
<b>1 pres @ PMW</b>	Ice Type: <b>WEE</b> <del>BBE</del>		<b>4. RECEIVED BY:</b>
Sample Receipt Temperature: <b>20°C</b>			Signature:
			Print Name:
			Date:

*-046 DP*

## OASIS LAKE REPORT CARD

DATE OF EVALUATION:

Dec-15	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	37
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PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Nov-15	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	36
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CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts			3 pts			2 pts			1 pt									
			EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	SCORE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	SCORE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	SCORE				
Turbidity (NTU)	9.2	aesthetics	<5	5-10	11-20	>20															
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	10.4	aquatic life, sediment nutrient release, odors	>7.0	5.6-6.9	4.0-5.5	<4.0															
Nitrogen, total (mg/L)	1.03	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0															
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.067	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10															
Algae density (no./mL)	1.7 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	aesthetics	<5 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	5x10 <sup>4</sup> - 9x10 <sup>4</sup>	1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> - 5x 10 <sup>6</sup>	>5 x 10 <sup>5</sup>															
Algae form (dominant)	blue-green filaments	aesthetics, treatability	greens; no floating mats	diatoms; no floating mats	blue-greens; no floating mats	blue-greens; floating mats common															
Macrophytes (% cover)	<1	aesthetics, boating	none	<10%	11-20%	>20%															
pH (SU) avg.	8.6	swimming, fishery, ammonia toxicity	6.5-8.0	8.0-8.5	8.5-9.0	>9.0															
E. coli bacteria (#/100 mL) avg.	101	public health protection	<20	21-80	81-125	>125															
Midge flies	no nuisances	quality of life	no nuisances	minor nuisances	moderate nuisances	significant nuisances															
Waterfowl (no. per acre)	12	nutrient and bacteria loading	<2	2-5	6-10	>10															
Fishery	normal	recreation, aesthetics	no fish piping; no fish kills	some fish piping, gulping; no fish kills	fish piping before dawn; occasional fish kills	fish piping common; fish kills common															
Shoreline/banks	no edge growths	aesthetics	no evidence of salt crusts or algal scums	some white deposits and scums	numerous patches of salt deposits and algae scums	most of lake shore covered with crusts or scums															

### SCORING KEY:

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
42-48	36-41	30-35	<30

**Definitions: Ratings**

Excellent: Lake aesthetic and operational conditions above level of expectation.

Good: Lake aesthetic and operational conditions at level of expectation.

Fair: Lake aesthetic and operational conditions slightly below level of expectation.

Poor: Lake aesthetic and operational conditions considerably below level of expectation.

**Definitions: Terms**

Macrophyte: Large plant, observable without the aid of a microscope, that may be floating, submerged or emergent.

Midge: Small, flying, non-biting "gnat-like" insect whose larval stage exists in the lake sediments (bloodworm).

N/A: not applicable; insufficient data or too early in development of lake (an arbitrary 3 rating is provided for these items).

pH: -log hydrogen ion conc.; amount of acid in the water identified on scale 1-14; 1 being most acid, 7 neutral, and 14 being most caustic.

Phytoplankton (algae): Microscopic plant fraction of the plankton community.

Piping: Act of fish coming to surface of water and capturing a bubble of air in their mouth; a sign of low oxygen concentrations.

Plankton: Organisms of relatively small size that have relatively small powers of locomotion or that drift in the water.

Turbidity: Degree to which particles and color in the water scatter light; the "cloudiness" of the water.

# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/3/15  
By: AW

### Aeration System Operation

operational  Problem

Details: 2 poorly

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

### Floating Fountains West East South

operational  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Pump house

housekeeping  leaks  ventilation  lighting Notes \_\_\_\_\_

### Compressors

operational  Problem Details: Good

### Pumps

operational  Problem Details: Small paddle float pump

### Entry Fountains

Elliot North:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Elliot South:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Los Feliz:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 10.4
- Temperature 13.4
- pH 8.6
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli
- Golden algae (seasonal)



# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/10/15  
By: AR

### Aeration System Operation

operational    Problem

Details: changed all heads

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

### Floating Fountains West East South

operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Pump house

housekeeping    leaks    ventilation    lighting   Notes \_\_\_\_\_

### Compressors

operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Pumps

operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entry Fountains

Elliot North:  operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Elliot South:  operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Los Feliz:  operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 11.7
- Temperature 14.1
- pH 8.6
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli
- Golden algae (seasonal)



# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/17/19  
By: [Signature]

### Aeration System Operation

operational    Problem

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Floating Fountains West East South

operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pump house**       housekeeping    leaks    ventilation    lighting   Notes \_\_\_\_\_

Compressors       operational    Problem   Details: Good

Pumps               operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entry Fountains

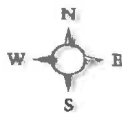
**Elliot North:**    operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Elliot South:**    operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Los Feliz:**       operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen      11.6
- Temperature              16.2
- pH                              8.6
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli
- Golden algae (seasonal)



# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/24/15  
By: JAA

## Aeration System Operation

operational  Problem

Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains  West  East  South

operational  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Pump house  housekeeping  leaks  ventilation  lighting Notes \_\_\_\_\_

Compressors  operational  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Pumps  operational  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

## Entry Fountains

Elliot North:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Elliot South:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Los Feliz:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 12.7
- Temperature 9.5
- pH 8.5
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli*
- Golden algae (seasonal)



# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/30/15  
By: Am

### Aeration System Operation

operational    Problem

Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

### Floating Fountains West East South

operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pump house**    housekeeping    leaks    ventilation    lighting   Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

**Compressors**    operational    Problem   Details: Good

**Pumps**    operational    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entry Fountains

**Elliot North:**    operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Elliot South:**    operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

**Los Feliz:**    operational    Screens cleared    Problem   Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen   13.1
- Temperature   9.2
- pH   8.6
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli*
- Golden algae (seasonal)

