



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

17 March 2020

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

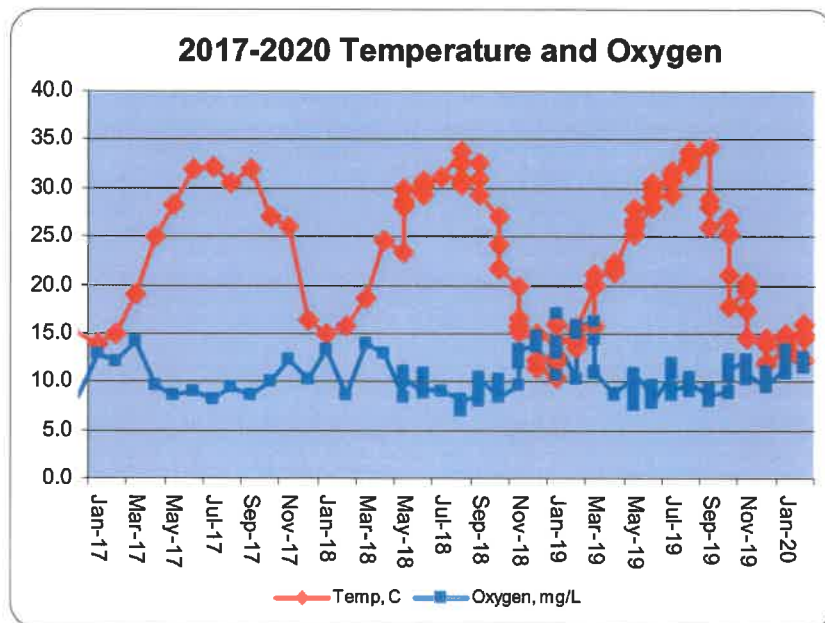
Ref: **Oasis Lake, February 2020**

Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 05 February 2020. 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 includes field data sheets summarizing weekly lake and mechanical system conditions during the month.

Chemical and Physical Composition

Temperature, Oxygen, and pH: Water temperature decreased to 12.3 C (54 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration was greater than 100 percent saturation (11.7 mg/L). Operation of the floating fountains, as well as the trial nanobubble oxygenation system, helped maintain dissolved oxygen at a level that was more than satisfactory for the fishery.

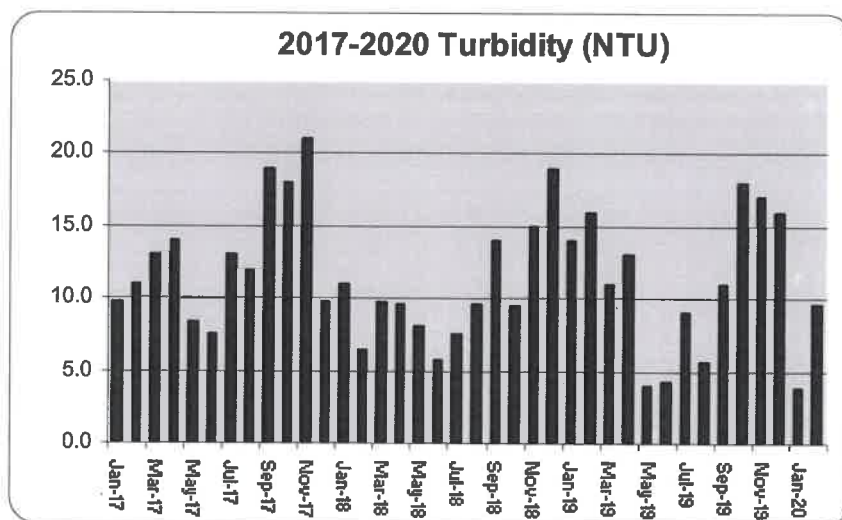


The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

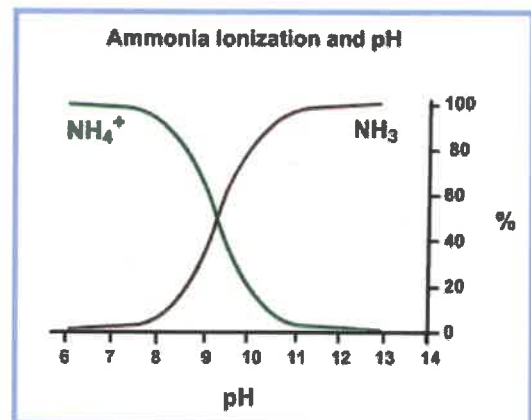
Criterion	Early life stages	Other life stages
Daily mean	>6.0	>4.0
Daily minimum	>5.0	>3.0

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 increased significantly to 9.6 NTU. Water turbidity is impacted by algae density and dissolved and particulate matter in the water, including storm water runoff and dye that is periodically added for algae and weed management. As turbidity increases, clarity decreases. Rain storms have occurred intermittently throughout the winter.



pH: The lake water pH varied from 8.7 to 8.8 SU during the month. 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. Data indicate that pH increased compared to measurements last month. pH changes may also result from differences in SRP canal feed water composition.

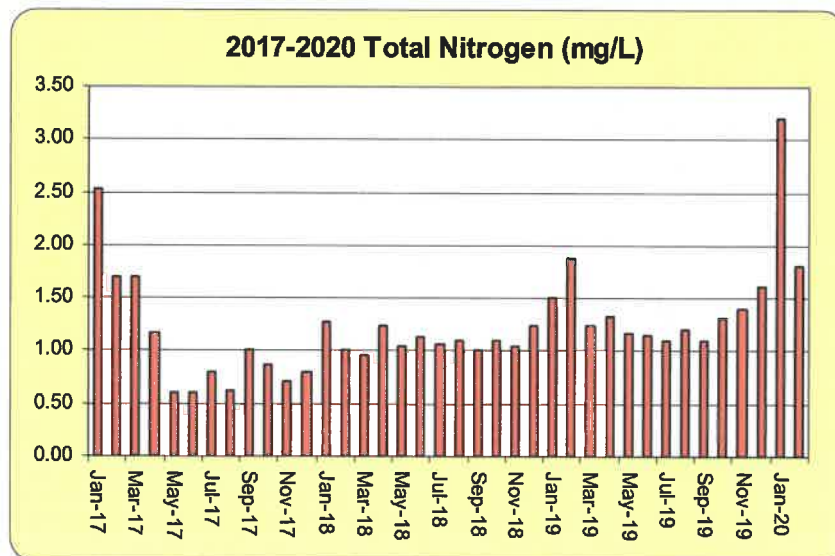
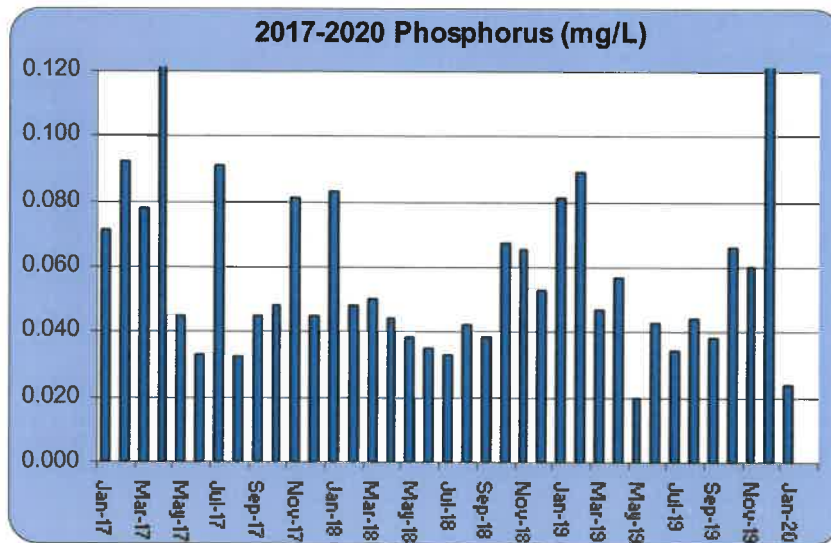


High pH can be problematic in terms of toxicity if high concentrations of ammonia are present in the water. Ammonia is in equilibrium between two forms; ammonium ion and ammonia gas. At pH concentrations above 9.0 SU and a water temperature increases, ammonia converts to the gas which is toxic to many aquatic

organisms. At the measured water temperatures, measured pH values would not result in toxicity. No signs of fish stress were observed.

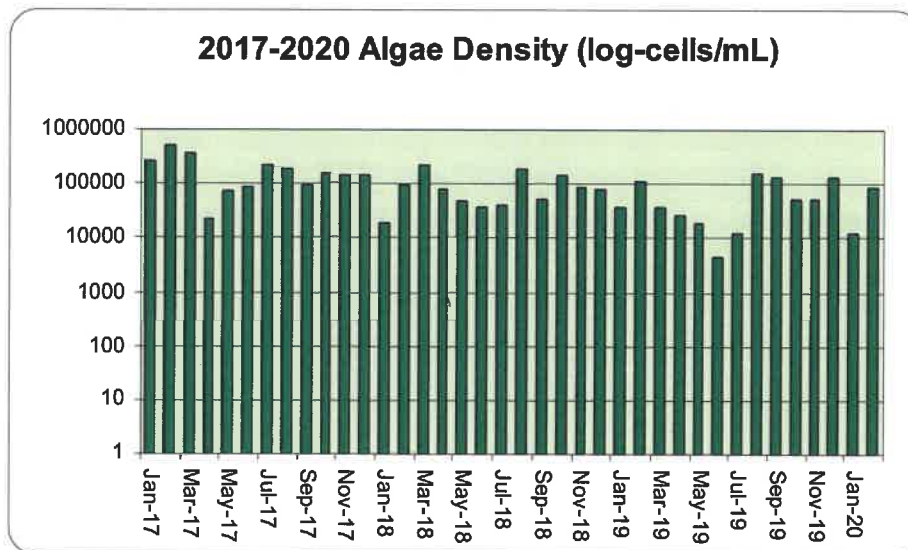
Nutrients: Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary nutrients that stimulate algae and submerged plant growth. Phosphorus is typically the nutrient that dictates how much plant growth can be sustained in a lake. Usually if the total phosphorus concentration is below 0.030 mg/L, low levels of suspended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

The phosphorus concentration increased significantly to only 0.065 mg/L as P. The total nitrogen concentration decreased to 1.80 mg/L as N. Nitrate, immediately available to algal cells, was at a concentration of 0.50 mg/L. Because there was a significant increase in phosphorus concentration, an increase in algae growth would be expected and occurred.



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.



As predicted, the total algae density in the lake increased to 8.31×10^4 cells per mL, a density still considered moderate for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. The blue-green (Cyanophyta) filamentous alga, *Oscillatoria*, was the dominant form. This alga can form stringers along the lake edge, bottom growths, or floating mats. However, no appreciable amount of these growths was observed.



Lake dye was added during the month to slow algae growth in the lake.

Tests conducted through the month indicated erratic, low-level presence of golden algae. No adverse affect on the fish population was observed. Golden algae have been identified in seventeen lake systems in metro-Phoenix so far this season. The golden alga (*P. parvum*), produces toxins that rupture unprotected cells. The toxin release is believed to benefit golden algae by killing other species of algae, thereby making resources (nutrients) more available to the golden algae population. Unfortunately, the cells of fish gills are also unprotected because that is where oxygen absorption occurs. Thus, the toxin also results in asphyxiation of fish. Susceptibility to the toxin varies amongst fish species.



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. 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. Because fish have not been stocked for three years or more, a maintenance stocking proposal will be delivered to the Board this month.



Few adult midge flies were detected during the month.

Fishery: No significant loss of fish occurred 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 criteria for waterfowl on small urban lakes (see table). Based on the Arizona Game & Fish Department scale, the lake condition in terms of waterfowl has been in the “good to excellent” category. With the migratory season in progress, additional waterfowl have been visiting the lake

Problematic cormorants were infrequently observed during the month. Cormorants are diving birds that feed on small fish. Some Canada geese were again observed. They can destroy turf and, along with other birds, contribute fecal matter to the common areas and water. See photos above.

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

Bacteria

In terms of public health protection, the *E. coli* bacteria concentration was relatively low (16 per 100 mL) and met incidental or partial body contact (PBC) and full body contact (FBC) recreational standards. The table below displays the numeric standards from the State Water Quality Standards (R18-11-109 A; 2016).

Designated use	<i>E. coli</i> single sample max. no/100 mL
Full body contact (swimming)	235
Partial body contact (boating, fishing)	575

Mechanical Systems and Field Observations

Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. In-lake and entry fountains and nanobubble aeration system operated during the month.

Endothall and peroxide-based algaecide applications were made to the three entry fountains to reduce algae growth on the wetted rock surfaces.

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 February score decreased to 42, but remained in the excellent category range. The reduced score occurred primarily as a result of increased phosphorus and algae density.

Report card scores for the past three years have been graphically summarized below. Polynomial regression analysis (black line) still indicates a somewhat cyclic pattern. Linear regression analysis (red line) indicates an overall increasing trend in score.



Respectfully,

AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

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





LABORATORY REPORTS



FIELD INSPECTION FORMS



PESTICIDE APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

OASIS LAKE REPORT CARD

DATE OF EVALUATION:

Feb-20 CONDITION **EXCELLENT** SCORE **42**

PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Jan-20 CONDITION **EXCELLENT** SCORE **46**

CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts				3 pts				2 pts				1 pt			
			EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Turbidity (NTU)	9.6	aesthetics	<5	5-10	11-20	>20												
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	>7	aquatic life, sediment nutrient release, odors	>7.0	5.6-6.9	4.0-5.5	<4.0												
Nitrogen, total (mg/L)	1.80	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0												
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.065	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10												
Algae density (no./mL)	8.31 x 10 ⁴	aesthetics	<5 x 10 ⁴	5x10 ⁴ - 9x10 ⁴	1 x 10 ⁵ -5x 10 ⁶	>5 x 10 ⁶												
Algae form (dominant)	bluegreen 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.	8.7	swimming, fishery, ammonia toxicity	6.5-8.0	8.0-8.5	8.6-9.0	>9.0												
E. coli bacteria (#/100 mL) avg.	16	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)	1	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	limited 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.



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Lic. No. AZ0003

LABORATORY REPORT

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

Date Submitted: 02/05/20

Date Reported: 03/10/20

Attn: Debbie Tribioli

Project: Monthly Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CC01034

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 02/05/20 12:20

<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	03/09/20	03/09/20	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	03/09/20	03/09/20		See Attached	
Golden Algae	02/05/20	02/05/20	P/C Microscopy	Absent	Pres/Abs
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	02/05/20	02/05/20	SM4500 O G	11.7	mg/L as O ₂
pH, Field	02/05/20	02/05/20	SM4500H+ B	8.7	SU
Temperature, Field	02/05/20	02/05/20	SM2550 B	12.3	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	02/22/20	02/22/20	SM4500NO ₃ E	0.50	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	03/03/20	03/03/20	365.3	0.065	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	02/18/20	02/18/20	SMNorg C,NH ₃ C/D	1.3	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	02/05/20	02/06/20	SM 9223 B	16	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	02/05/20	02/05/20	180.1	9.6	NTU

Reviewed by: 

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

ALGAE IDENTIFICATION

AC&T Lab No.	CC01034	Date Collected	02/05/20
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	6	1882	2.26%	<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				<i>Oscillatoria</i>	cyn-f	165	51749	62.26%
<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	17	5332	6.42%	<i>Peridinium</i>	pyr-ug			
<i>Chlorella</i>	chl-u				<i>Phacotus</i>	chl-ug			
<i>Chlorococcum</i>	chl-c				<i>Phacus</i>	chl-ug			
<i>Chroococcus</i>	cyn-c	38	11918	14.34%	<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				<i>Scenedesmus</i>	chl-c	20	6273	7.55%
<i>Crucigenia</i>	chl-c				<i>Scytonema</i>	chl-f			
<i>Cryptomonas</i>	crp-ug				<i>Selanastrum</i>	chl-u			
<i>Cyclotella</i>	bac-u				<i>Sphaerocystis</i>	chl-c			
<i>Cymbella</i>	bac-u				<i>Spondylumorum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Diatoma</i>	bac-u				<i>Spirulina</i>	cyn-f			
<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			
<i>Euglena</i>	eug-ug				<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	19	5959	7.17%
<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>Lynngbya</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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Tempe, Arizona 85281

Count (cells/mL) 8.31E+04

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 Tempe, Arizona 85281
 (480) 921-8044 Fax (480) 921-0049

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 Tribioli
 6303 South Rural Road
 Tempe, AZ 85283
 P: 480-820-3451
 E: debbie@kinneymanagement.com

AC&T Sampler: *Andrew Murrett*

Sample Location ID: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ Matrix: _____

Lake 2-520 1220 SW

Page 1 of 1

Sample Containers # / Preservation:		Other:	
Non Preserved	1		
NA2S2O3 (Sterile)	2		
HNO3 (Ntrc)	1		
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)	1		
Lugole			

Field Measurements:
 pH, Temp, O2

Golden Algae

Turbidity

Total E.Coli - MPN

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)

Total Phosphorus (P-T)

NO3+NO2

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

CC-0634

1. RELINQUISHED BY:

Signature: *Andrew Murrett*
 Print Name: Andrew Murrett
 Date: 2/5/20 Time: 1415

2. RECEIVED BY:

Signature: *Debbie Tribioli*
 Print Name: A. Tribioli
 Date: 2/5/20 Time: 1415

3. RELINQUISHED BY:

Signature: _____
 Print Name: _____
 Date: _____ Time: _____

4. RECEIVED BY:

Signature: _____
 Print Name: _____
 Date: _____ Time: _____

A C & T Sample Receipt:

Total # Containers: 4

Custody Seals: YES (NO)

Samples Intact: YES (NO)

Samples On Ice: YES (NO)

Ice Type: WET BLUE

Sample Receipt Temperature: 17C

Notes: *pres (V) D.W.*



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Lic. No. AZ0003

GOLDEN ALGAE REPORT

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

Date Submitted: 02/26/20
Date Reported: 03/04/20

Project: Monthly Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CC01678

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 02/26/20 13:40

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Analysis Date</u>		<u>Method No.</u>	<u>MDL</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Analyst</u>
	<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>					
Golden Algae	02/26/20	02/26/20	P/C Microscopy	1	Absent	Pres/Abs	MEW

Explanation of Terms:

- Absent = No golden algae* were detected in the submitted sample.
- Present 1 = Golden algae* were detected, but rarely observed in the submitted sample.
- Present 2 = Golden algae* were detected and commonly observed in the submitted sample.
- Present 3 = Golden algae* were detected and were the dominant algae in the submitted sample.

**Prymnesium parvum* or toxin producing related species.

Reviewed by:

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc.

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Chain of Custody

Client Project Info:

Golden Algae Screen
 Oasis at Anozira

AC&T Client Reporting Information:

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

AC&T Sampler:

Andrew Murvet

Sample Location ID: **Lake** Date: **2-26-20** Time: **1310** Matrix: **SW**

Sample Containers # / Preservation:	Field Measurements:	Algae Count & ID	Turbidity	Total E.Coli-MPN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Total Phosphorus (P-T)	NO3+NO2
Non Preserved							
MAS203 (Sterile)							
HNO3 (Nitric)							
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)							
Lugole							
Other:							
1		X					

AC&T Laboratory Sample Identification

CC-01678

Project Location:	A C & T Sample Receipt:	1. RELINQUISHED BY:	3. RELINQUISHED BY:
Oasis at Anozira	Total # Containers: 1	Signature: <i>Andrew Murvet</i>	Signature:
PO#:	Custody Seals: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Print Name: <i>Andrew Murvet</i>	Print Name:
Lake Contract	Samples Intact: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: <i>2/26/20</i>	Date:
Notes:	Samples On Ice: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Time: <i>1445</i>	Time:
Golden Algae Seasonal Monitoring (Oct - May)	Ice Type: WET BLUE	2. RECEIVED BY:	
	Sample Receipt Temperature: <i>12.0</i>	Signature: <i>my</i>	Signature:
		Print Name:	Print Name:
		Date: <i>2/26/20</i>	Date:
		Time: <i>1445</i>	Time:

OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 2/5/20
By: Am

Aeration System Operation

operational Problem

Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Details: 2.5 gallons Aquashade

Floating Fountains West East South

operational Problem Details: _____

Pump house housekeeping leaks ventilation lighting Notes _____

Compressors operational Problem Details: Not in use

Pumps operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains NOT

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: OFF

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 11.7
- Temperature 12.3
- pH 8.7
- 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: 2/12/20
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: Not in use

Pumps operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothal

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 12.2
- Temperature 74.5
- pH 8.8
- 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: 02-19-20

By: JAA

Aeration System Operation

operational Problem

Details: _____

Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning edge

Floating Fountains West East South

operational Problem Details: _____

Pump house housekeeping leaks ventilation lighting Notes _____

Compressors operational Problem Details: N/A

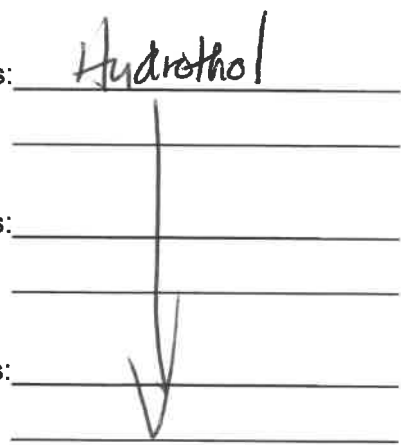
Pumps operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____



Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 12.5
- Temperature 14.9
- pH 8.8
- 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: 2/26/20
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: Not in Use

Pumps

operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: _____

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 11.5
- Temperature 16.1
- pH 8.19
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli*
- Golden algae (seasonal)





AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.
1525 West University Drive, Suite 106
Tempe, Arizona 85281
Phone: 480-921-8044 Fax 480-921-0049

PESTICIDE TREATMENT NOTICE & RECORD

Client: The Oasis at Anozira
Attn: Debbie Tribioli The Oasis at Anozira C/O Kinney Management Services 6303 South Rural Road Tempe, Az 85283

Location: Lake on Anozira Parkway

Date: 02-05-20	Time: 7:30	Conditions: <u>X clear</u> pt cloudy overcast cold mild <u>hot</u>
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Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Aquashade	33068-1	2.5 gal	33 Aft

Target Pest: algae

Degree of infestation:

Application method/calculations: Maintenance dose
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Dosage/rate	Percent active ingredient: 26 % dye
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Applicator: A. Murrett	Cert. No. 061093
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Remarks/follow-up:

Precautionary Statement:

Warning-Pesticides can be harmful. Keep children and pets away from pesticide applications until dry, dissipated, or aerated. For more information contact Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc. at 480-921-8044 and ask for Dr. Rick Amalfi. AC&T License No. 4418 F. A. Amalfi QP#1360 Cert. No. 900496



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PESTICIDE TREATMENT NOTICE & RECORD

Client: The Oasis at Anozira
Attn: Debbie Tribioli The Oasis at Anozira C/O Kinney Management Services 6303 South Rural Road Tempe, Az 85283

Location: Entry features (January 2020)

Date: 02-05-20	Time: 09:00	Conditions: <u>X clear</u> pt cloudy overcast cold <u>X mild</u> mild
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Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Hydrothol	4581-174	2 quart	0.03 Aft

Target Pest: algae

Degree of infestation: low

Application method/calculations:

2.25 G/Aft x 0.03 Aft = 0.0675 Gal (0.5 pt)

Dosage/rate 1.5 ppm

Percent active ingredient: 53% endothol

Applicator: Murrett	Cert. No. 061093
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Remarks/follow-up: algae

Precautionary Statement:

Warning-Pesticides can be harmful. Keep children and pets away from pesticide applications until dry, dissipated, or aerated. For more information contact Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc. at 480-921-8044 and ask for Dr. Rick Amalfi. AC&T License No. 4418 F. A. Amalfi QP#1360 Cert. No. 900496