



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

05 April 2019

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

Ref: Oasis Lake, March 2019

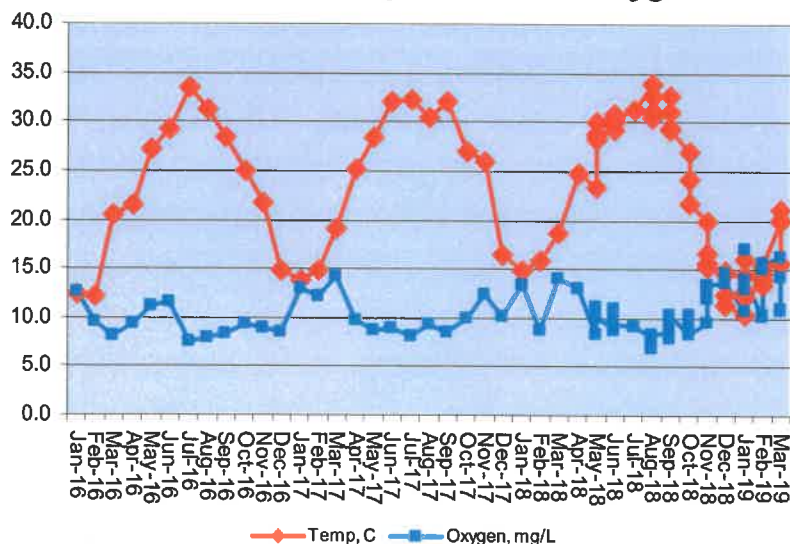
Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 06 March 2019. 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 increased to 19.9 C (68 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration remained high at 16.3 mg/L. At the time of sampling, the oxygen saturation was greater than 100 percent. Despite issues with the aeration system, the operation of the floating fountains helped maintain dissolved oxygen at a level that was more than satisfactory for the fishery.

2016-2019 Temperature and Oxygen

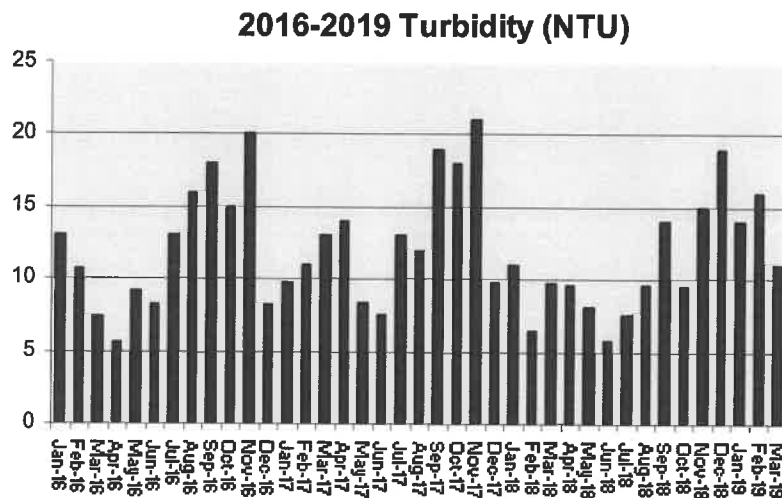


The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

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 11 NTU. The decrease is attributed to decreased algae density. Water turbidity is also impacted by 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.



pH: The lake water pH was variable during the month, ranging from 8.4 to 9.2 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.

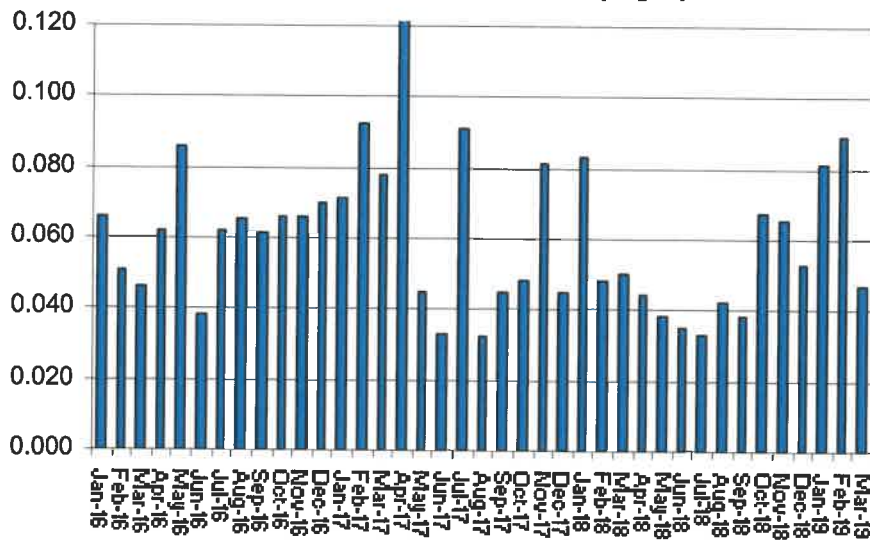
High pH can be problematic in terms of toxicity if high concentrations of ammonia are present in the water. Ammonia is in equilibrium between two forms; ammonium ion and ammonia gas. At pH concentrations above 9.0 SU and a water temperature increases, ammonia converts to the gas which is toxic to many aquatic organisms. At the measured water temperatures and most frequently measured pH values, toxicity would not be expected to occur. 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

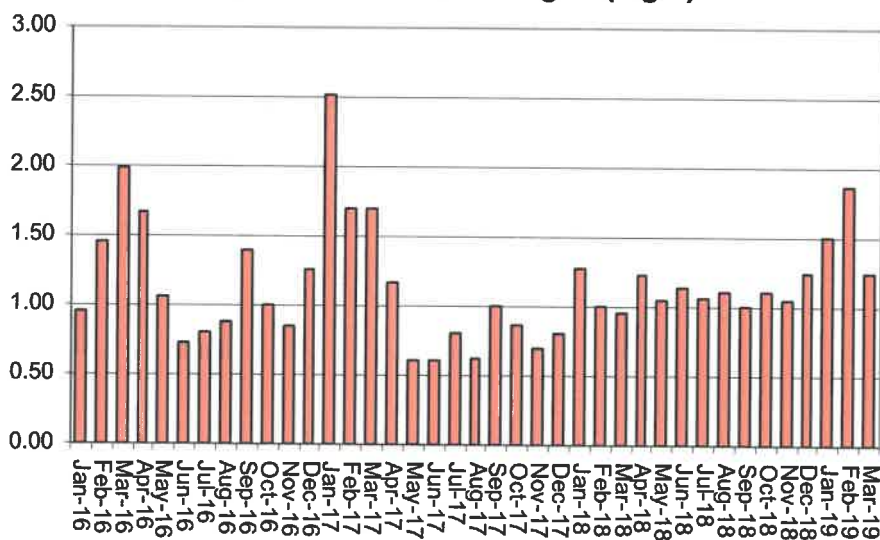
growth can be sustained in a lake. Usually if the total phosphorus concentration is below 0.030 mg/L, low levels of suspended algae occur. A nitrogen concentration of about 10 times the phosphorus (0.30 mg/L) is typically needed to support algal growth.

The phosphorus concentration decreased to 0.047 mg/L as P. The nitrogen concentration also decreased to 1.24 mg/L as N. Usually a change in nutrient concentrations is reflected in changes in algae growth and density. In this case, a decrease in algae density did occur in response to decreased nutrient availability.

2016-2019 Phosphorus (mg/L)



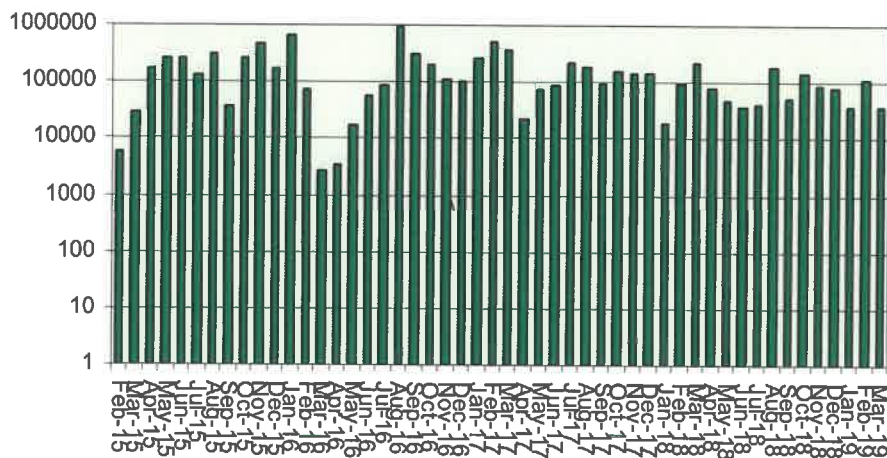
2016-2019 Total Nitrogen (mg/L)



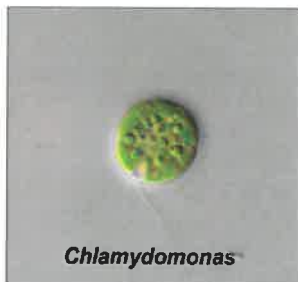
Biological Composition

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.

2016-2019 Algae Density (log-cells/mL)



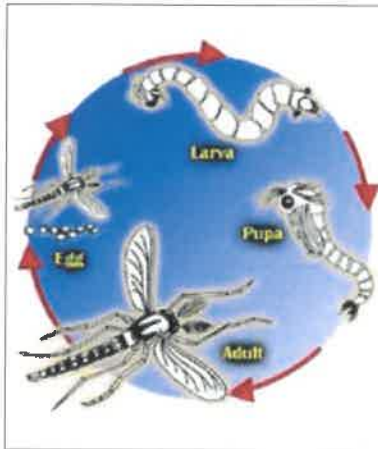
The total algae density in the lake decreased to 4.53×10^4 cells per mL, a density considered moderate for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. Diatoms that became abundant during cold weather were replaced by green unicells (*Chlamydomonas*) and blue-green filamentous algae (*Oscillatoria*). Many blue-green algae can become problematic in terms of producing floating mats and attached stringers, and increased turbidity; however, no such problems were encountered to date.



Tests conducted during the month indicated no presence of golden algae. The golden alga (*Prymnesium 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. The situation continues to be monitored closely.

Algaecide was added to the entry water features to improve appearance. No chemical applications were made to the lake.

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 at right. 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. Because these fish have not been stocked for three years or more, a maintenance stocking of goldfish or sunfish is recommended.



Although water temperatures increased, 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 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 has been in the “good to excellent” category from late summer through mid-winter. Cormorants were rarely observed during the month and Canada geese numbers appear to be decreasing. Cormorants are diving birds that feed on small fish. Canada geese destroy turf and, along with other birds, contribute fecal matter to the common areas and water.



In terms of public health protection, the *E. coli* bacteria concentration was low and met the State full body contact (swimming) standard (maximum of 235 per 100 mL) and the incidental or partial body contact standard (maximum of 575 per 100 mL).

Mechanical Systems and Field Observations

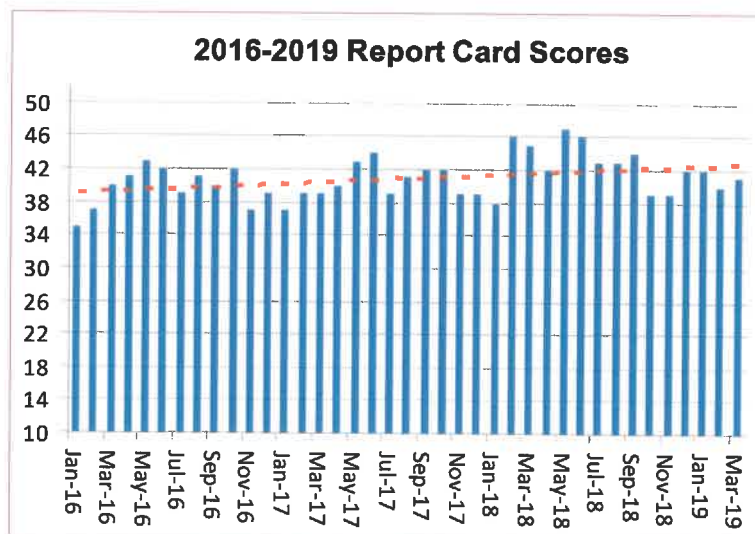
Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. Compressors were inspected and options for replacement/repair were identified. Rebuild kits for wearable components will be ordered and installed.

Chemical/Biological Product Applications

Herbicide applications were made to the entry features to reduce biological growths. A one-half surface acre application of algaecide was made to the lake to reduce the growth of the planktonic (suspended) filamentous algae. Pesticide application forms are attached to the report.

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 March score was 41, a small increase from the score of 40 for February 2019. Decreased algae density was the primary reason for the higher score.



Report card scores for the past three years have been graphically summarized above. Data still indicate a somewhat cyclic pattern and a long-term overall increasing trend in score, despite some recent declines.

Respectfully,

AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.



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





LABORATORY REPORTS



FIELD INSPECTION FORMS



PESTICIDE APPLICATION DOCUMENTS (none)

OASIS LAKE REPORT CARD

DATE OF EVALUATION:

Mar-19
 CONDITION
 GOOD
 SCORE
 41

PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Feb-19
 CONDITION
 GOOD
 SCORE
 40

CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts			3 pts			2 pts			1 pt		
			EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	POOR	SCORE
Turbidity (NTU)	11.0	aesthetics	<5	5-10	11-20	>20								2
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	>10	aquatic life, sediment nutrient release, odors	>7.0	5.6-6.9	4.0-5.5	<4.0								4
Nitrogen, total (mg/L)	1.24	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0								2
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.047	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10								3
Algae density (no./mL)	3.78 x 10 ⁴	aesthetics	<5 x 10 ⁴	5x10 ⁴ - 9x10 ⁴	1 x 10 ⁵ - 5x 10 ⁶	>5 x 10 ⁵								4
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								2
Macrophytes (% cover)	<1	aesthetics, boating	none	<10%	11-20%	>20%								4
pH (SU) avg.	8.4-9.2	swimming, fishery, ammonia toxicity	6.5-8.0	8.0-8.5	8.6-9.0	>9.0								2
E. coli bacteria (#/100 mL) avg.	31	public health protection	<20	21-80	81-125	>125								3
Midge flies	no nuisances	quality of life	no nuisances	minor nuisances	moderate nuisances	significant nuisances								4
Waterfowl (no. per acre)	2	nutrient and bacteria loading	<2	2-5	6-10	>10								3
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								4
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								4

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: 03/06/19
Date Reported: 04/04/19

Attn: Debbie Tribioli

Project: Monthly Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CB02145

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 03/06/19 12:45

<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	03/08/19	03/08/19	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	03/08/19	03/08/19		See Attached	
Golden Algae	03/06/19	03/06/19	P/C Microscopy	Absent	Pres/Abs
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	03/06/19	03/06/19	SM4500 O G	16.3	mg/L as O ₂
pH, Field	03/06/19	03/06/19	SM4500H+ B	9.2	SU
Temperature, Field	03/06/19	03/06/19	SM2550 B	19.9	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	03/22/19	03/22/19	SM4500NO ₃ E	0.24	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	03/26/19	03/27/19	365.3	0.047	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	03/20/19	03/20/19	SMNorg C, NH ₃ C/D	1.0	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	03/06/19	03/07/19	SM 9223 B	31	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	03/06/19	03/06/19	180.1	11.	NTU

Reviewed by:

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

ALGAE IDENTIFICATION

AC&T Lab No.	CB02145	Date Collected	03/06/19
Client I.D.	Oasis at Anozira	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	2	555	1.23%	<i>Mougeotia</i>	chl-f			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i>	cyn-c				<i>Navicula</i>	bac-u	2	555	1.23%
<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	50	13885	30.67%
<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	38	10552	23.31%	<i>Peridinium</i>	pyr-ug	4	1111	2.45%
<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				<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	24	6665	14.72%
<i>Crucigenia</i>	chl-c				<i>Schroederia</i>	chl-u			
<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>Denticula</i>	bac-u				<i>Spirulina</i>	cyn-f	29	8053	17.79%
<i>Dictyosphaerium</i>	chl-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	14	3888	8.59%
<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								

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Count (cells/mL) 4.53E+04

check 100.00%



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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: 03/20/19
Date Reported: 03/27/19

Project: Golden Algae Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CB02579

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 03/20/19 12:30

<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	03/20/19	03/20/19	P/C Microscopy	1	Absent	Pres/Abs	MEW

Explanation of Terms:

Absent = No golden algae* were detected in the submitted sample.

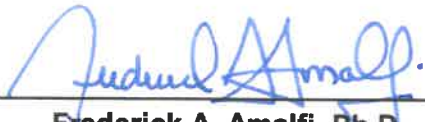
Present 1 = Golden algae* were detected, but rarely observed in the submitted sample.

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.

me

Reviewed by: 
Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc.

1525 W. University Dr. Ste. #106
 Tempe, Arizona 85281
 (480) 921-8044 Fax (480) 921-0049

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@kinneymanagement.com

AC&T Sampler: *Andrew Barrett*

Sample Location ID: *3/20/19 1230 SW*

Matrix: *SW*

Sample Containers # / Preservation:		Page 1 of 1	
Non Preserved	1	AC&T Laboratory Sample Identification	
M2S203 (Sterile)			
HM03 (Nitric)			
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)			
Other:			

NO3+NO2		Total Phosphorus (P-T)		Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		Total E.Coli-MPN		Turbidity		Algae Count & ID		Golden Algae	X	Field Measurements: pH, Temp, O2
---------	--	------------------------	--	-------------------------------	--	------------------	--	-----------	--	------------------	--	--------------	----------	-------------------------------------

Project Location:		A C & T Sample Receipt:		1. RELINQUISHED BY:		3. RELINQUISHED BY:		
Oasis at Anozira	Total # Containers: 1	Custody Seals: YES NO	Signature: <i>Andrew Barrett</i>	Signature: _____		Signature: _____		
PO#:	Samples Intact: YES NO	Samples On Ice: YES NO	Print Name: <i>Andrew Barrett</i>	Print Name: _____		Print Name: _____		
Lake Contract	Ice Type: WET BLUE	Sample Receipt Temperature: <i>50</i>	Date: <i>3/20/19</i>	Date: _____		Date: _____		
Notes:			Time: <i>4:39</i>	Time: _____		Time: _____		
Golden Algae Seasonal Monitoring (Oct - May)				2. RECEIVED BY:		4. RECEIVED BY:		
				Signature: <i>Andrew Barrett</i>	Signature: _____		Signature: _____	
				Print Name: <i>Andrew Barrett</i>	Print Name: _____		Print Name: _____	
				Date: <i>3/20/19</i>	Date: _____		Date: _____	
				Time: <i>4:39</i>	Time: _____		Time: _____	

AS



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GOLDEN ALGAE REPORT

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

Date Submitted: 03/13/19
Date Reported: 03/22/19

Project: Golden Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CB02359


Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 03/13/19 11:00

<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	03/13/19	03/13/19	P/C Microscopy	1	Absent	Pres/Abs	MEW

Explanation of Terms:

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**Prymnesium parvum* or toxin producing related species.

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Laboratory Director

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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@kinneymanagement.com

AC&T Sampler: *Andrew Alvarado*

Sample Location ID: **Lake** Date: *3-13-19* Time: *1100* Matrix: **SW**

Sample Containers # / Preservation:	Page 1 of 1
Non Preserved	1
M42S203 (Sterile)	
HNO3 (Nitric)	
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)	
Lugols	
Other:	

AC&T Laboratory Sample Identification

CB-02359

Field Measurements: pH, Temp, O2	
Golden Algae	X
Algae Count & ID	
Turbidity	
Total E. Coli - MPN	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	
Total Phosphorus (P-T)	
NO3+NO2	

3. RELINQUISHED BY:	
Signature: <i>Andrew Alvarado</i>	Signature:
Print Name: <i>Andrew Alvarado</i>	Print Name:
Date: <i>3/13/19</i>	Date:
Time: <i>1430</i>	Time:
4. RECEIVED BY:	
Signature: <i>M. Johnson</i>	Signature:
Print Name: <i>M. Johnson</i>	Print Name:
Date: <i>3/13/19</i>	Date:
Time: <i>1430</i>	Time:

Project Location: Oasis at Anozira	A C & T Sample Receipt:
PO#: _____	Total # Containers: 1
Lake Contract	Custody Seals: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Notes:	Samples Intact: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Golden Algae Seasonal Monitoring (Oct - May)	Samples On Ice: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Ice Type: WET <input type="checkbox"/> BLUE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sample Receipt Temperature: <i>19°C</i>

OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 3/6/19
By: AM

Aeration System Operation

Operational Problem

Details: off compressors need repair

Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains West East South

operational Problem Details: _____

Pump house housekeeping leaks ventilation lighting Notes _____

Compressors operational Problem Details: off

Pumps operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

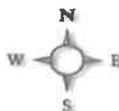
Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 16.3
- Temperature 19.9
- pH 9.2
- 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: 3/20/19
By: Ar

Aeration System Operation

operational Problem

Details: off waiting for repair

Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains West East South

operational Problem Details: _____

Pump house housekeeping leaks ventilation lighting Notes _____

Compressors operational Problem Details: OFF

Pumps operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Not running

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 14.3
- Temperature 20.1
- 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: 3/27/19
By: Am

Aeration System Operation

operational Problem

Details: OFF for Repair

Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains West East South

operational Problem Details: _____

Pump house

housekeeping leaks ventilation lighting Notes _____

Compressors

operational Problem Details: OFF

Pumps

operational Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Elliot South: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: Hydrothol

Los Feliz: operational Screens cleared Problem Details: OFF

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 11.0
- Temperature 21.7
- pH 8.8
- 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: 03-07-19	Time: 08:30	Conditions: <u>X clear</u> pt cloudy overcast cold <u>X mild</u> hot
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Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Citrine Plus	8959-10	10 gal	16 Aft

Target Pest: algae

Degree of infestation: moderate

Application method/calculations: 0.6 gal/Aft x 16 Aft= 10 gal	
Dosage/rate 0.2 ppm Cu	Percent active ingredient: 9% copper

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



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: Entry features (3/6,3/13, 3/20, 3/27)

Date: 03-29-19	Time: 09:00	Conditions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear <input type="checkbox"/> cold <input type="checkbox"/> pt cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> overcast <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mild <input type="checkbox"/> mild
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Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Hydrothol	4581-174	1 quart	0.03 Aft

Target Pest: algae	Degree of infestation: low
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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