



AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

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Lic. No. AZ0003

18 June 2019

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

Ref: Oasis Lake, May 2019

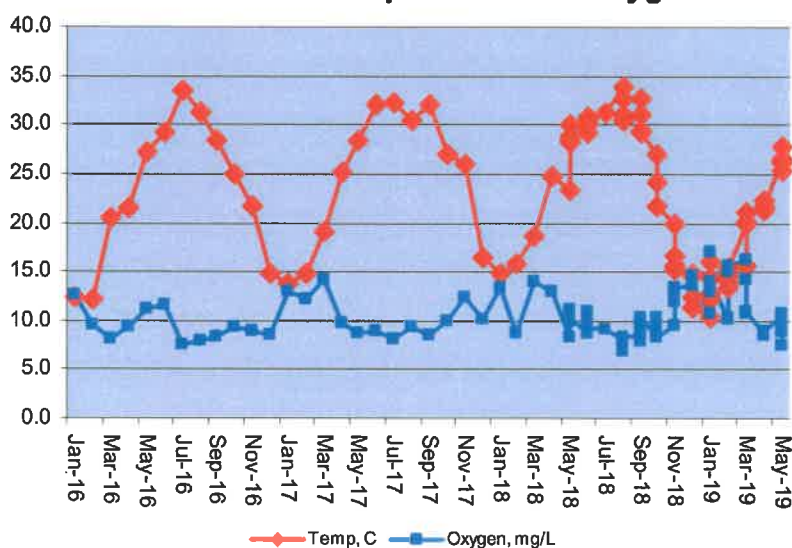
Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 08 May 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 25.3 C (78 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration was over 100 percent saturation (8.3 mg/L). 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

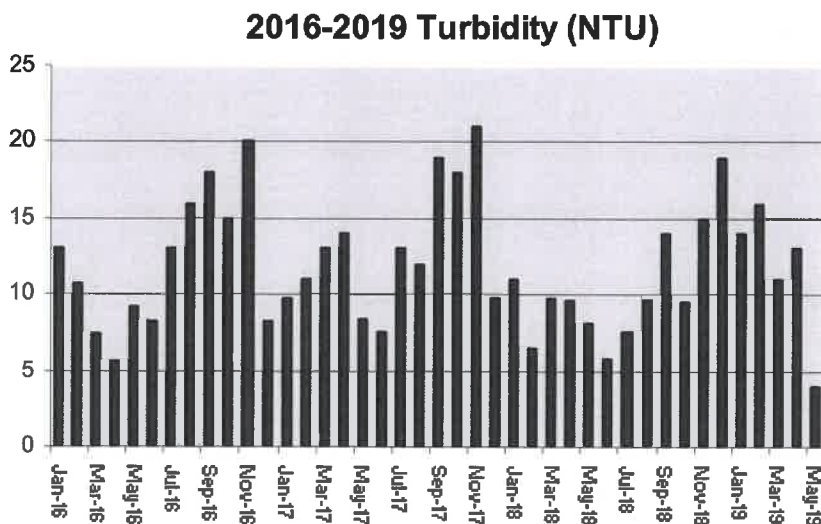


The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

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

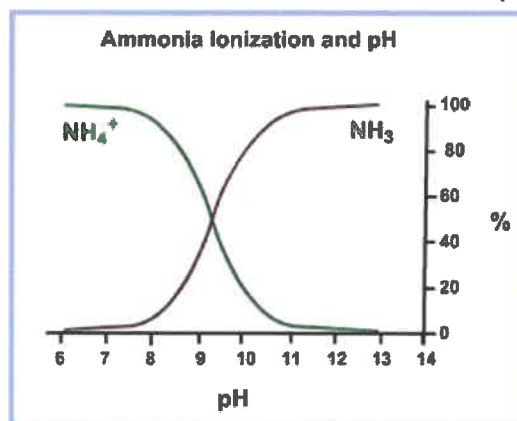
Water temperature tolerance varies among fish species. However, the maximum weekly temperature tolerance of most common urban lake fish species is 32 to 35 C.

Turbidity: The turbidity of the lake water continued to decrease (4.0 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 steadily increased during the month, ranging from 8.3 to 9.0 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. Data indicate that increasing water temperatures supported additional algae growth through the end of the month.

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

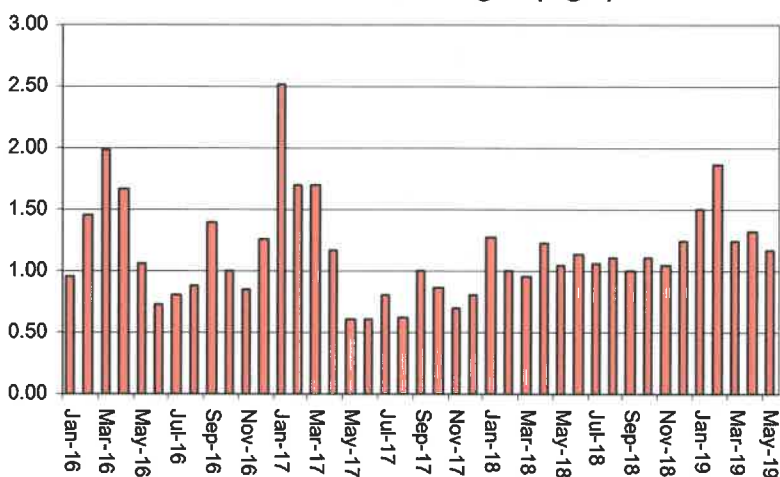


concentrations above 9.0 SU and a water temperature increases, ammonia converts to the gas which is toxic to many aquatic organisms. At the measured water temperatures and most frequently measured pH values, toxicity would not be expected to occur. No signs of fish stress were observed.

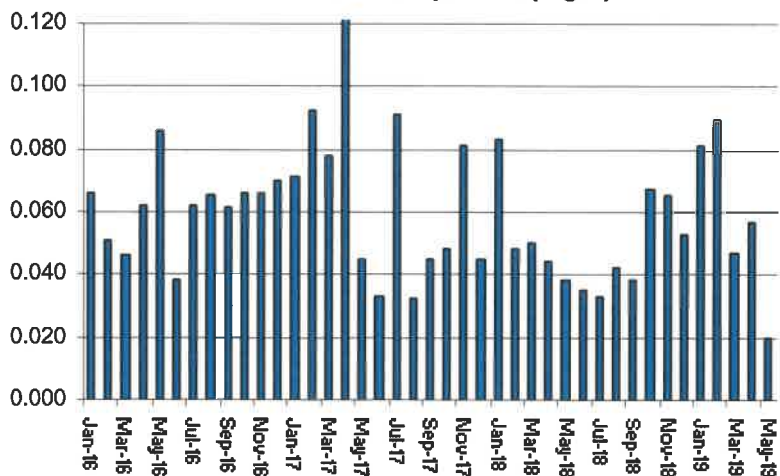
Nutrients: Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary nutrients that stimulate algae and submerged plant growth. Phosphorus is typically the nutrient that dictates how much plant growth can be sustained in a lake. Usually if the total phosphorus concentration is below 0.030 mg/L, low levels of suspended 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 0.020 mg/L as P. The total nitrogen concentration also decreased slightly to 1.16 mg/L as N. Nitrate, immediately available to algal cells, was at a concentration of 0.06 mg/L. 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 at the time of sampling in response to decreased nutrient availability.

2016-2019 Total Nitrogen (mg/L)



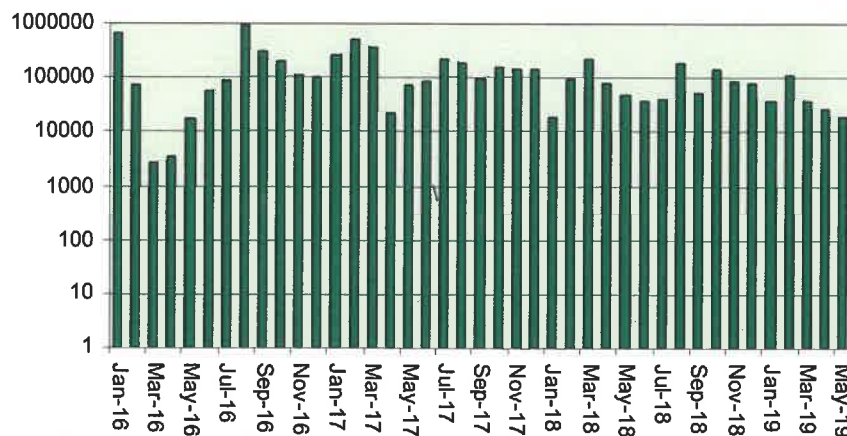
2016-2019 Phosphorus (mg/L)



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 slightly to 1.83×10^4 cells per mL, a density considered moderate for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. Green colonial algae (*Scenedesmus*) became the dominant form. Problematic blue-green filamentous algae were absent. Lake dye was added during the month to reduce algae growth.

Tests conducted through the month indicated no further 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.



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 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 spring. Cormorants were rarely observed during the month and Canada geese numbers appear to be approaching zero. 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 (17 per 100 mL) 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).

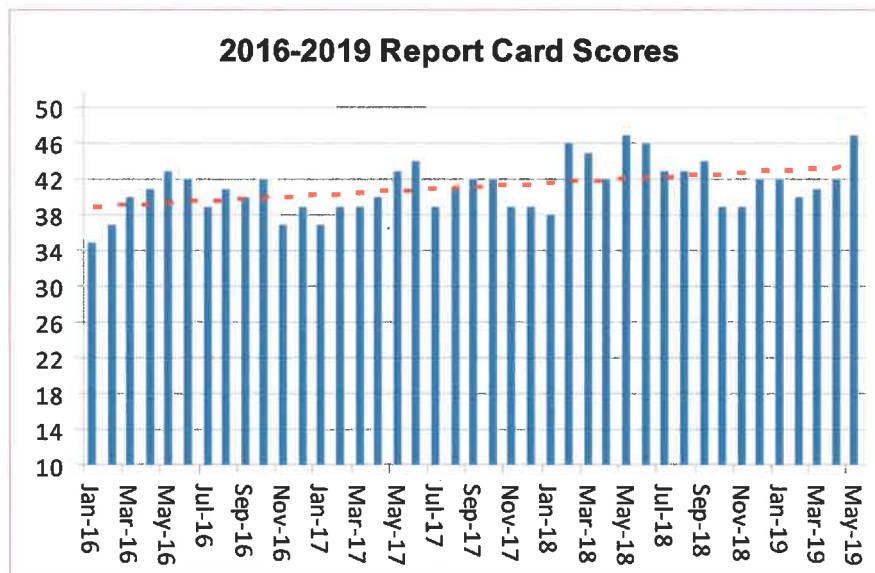
Mechanical Systems and Field Observations

Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. Wearable components had been replaced in both air compressors for the aeration system. Although the compressors operated normally with the new components and generated air flow, the diffusers did not operate (no observable rising of air bubbles in the lake). All lines in the pump room and around the lake were inspected for leaks. No major air loss was detected. Closing several airlines did not generate sufficient air volume to produce an up-flow in the remaining lines. All diffuser membranes were then manually cleaned with no change in operation. The compressors were taken out of service to prevent over-heating. Replacement of the diffusers or the entire system, or installation of an alternate system is being considered.

An endothall-based algaecide was applied weekly to the three entry fountains.

Lake Report Card

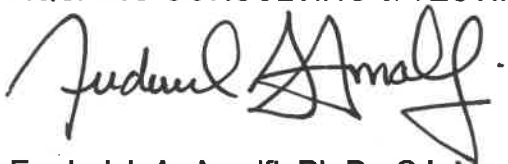
The water quality data are summarized on the attached Oasis Lake Report Card. Each salient parameter has been qualitatively evaluated and then assigned a numeric value for quantitative comparison and tracking purposes. The May score was 47, a significant increase compared to the score of 42 for April 2019. Decreased phosphorus concentration and turbidity, along with the change in algae composition were the primary reasons for the higher report card 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.

Respectfully,

AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.



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



OASIS LAKE REPORT CARD

DATE OF EVALUATION:

May-19	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	47
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PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Apr-19	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	42
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CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts EXCELLENT	3 pts GOOD	2 pts FAIR	1 pt POOR	SCORE
Turbidity (NTU)	4.0	aesthetics	<5	5-10	11-20	>20	4
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	>7	aquatic life, sediment nutrient release, odors	>7.0	5.6-6.9	4.0-5.5	<4.0	4
Nitrogen, total (mg/L)	1.16	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0	2
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.020	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10	4
Algae density (no./mL)	1.83 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)	green colony	aesthetics, treatability	greens; no floating mats	diatoms; no floating mats	blue-greens; no floating mats	blue-greens; floating mats common	4
Macrophytes (% cover)	<1	aesthetics, boating	none	<10%	11-20%	>20%	4
pH (SU) avg.	8.3-9.0	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.	17	public health protection	<20	21-80	81-125	>125	4
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.



LABORATORY REPORTS



FIELD INSPECTION FORMS



PESTICIDE APPLICATION DOCUMENTS (none)



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LABORATORY REPORT

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

Date Submitted: 05/08/19
Date Reported: 06/17/19

Attn: Debbie Tribioli

Project: Monthly Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CB04173

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 05/08/19 12:10

<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	05/15/19	05/15/19	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	05/15/19	05/15/19		See Attached	
Golden Algae	05/08/19	05/08/19	P/C Microscopy	Absent	Pres/Abs
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	05/08/19	05/08/19	SM4500 O G	8.3	mg/L as O ₂
pH, Field	05/08/19	05/08/19	SM4500H+ B	7.6	SU
Temperature, Field	05/08/19	05/08/19	SM2550 B	25.3	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	05/24/19	05/24/19	SM4500NO ₃ E	0.06	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	06/10/19	06/11/19	365.3	0.020	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	05/14/19	05/14/19	SMNorg C, NH ₃ C/D	1.1	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	05/08/19	05/09/19	SM 9223 B	17	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	05/08/19	05/08/19	180.1	4.0	NTU

Reviewed by:


Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

ALGAE IDENTIFICATION

AC&T Lab No.	CB04173	Date Collected	05/06/19
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	31	2917	15.98%	<i>Mougeotia</i>	chl-f			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i>	cyn-c				<i>Navicula</i>	bac-u	7	659	3.61%
<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			
<i>Cephalomonas</i>	chl-ug				<i>Pandorina</i>	chl-cg			
<i>Ceratium</i>	pyr-ug				<i>Pediastrum</i>	chl-c	32	3011	16.49%
<i>Chlamydomonas</i>	chl-ug				<i>Peridinium</i>	pyr-ug			
<i>Chlorella</i>	chl-u	10	941	5.15%	<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	4	376	2.06%	<i>Rhopalodia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Cosmocladium</i>	chl-c				<i>Scenedesmus</i>	chl-c	84	7903	43.30%
<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			
<i>Dinobryon</i>	bac-c				<i>Stauroneis</i>	bac-u			
<i>Dunaliella</i>	chl-u				<i>Stephanodiscus</i>	bac-u			
<i>Elakatothrix</i>	chl-c				<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	17	1599	8.76%
<i>Golenkinia</i>	chl-c	1	94	0.52%	<i>Synura</i>	cry-cg			
<i>Gomphonema</i>	bac-u				<i>Tetraedron</i>	chl-u	8	753	4.12%
<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								

OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 5/11/19
By: AM

Aeration System Operation

☐ operational ☒ Problem

Details: out

Lake Surface

☐ Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains ☒ West ☒ East ☒ South

☒ operational ☐ Problem Details: _____

Pump house

☒ housekeeping ☐ leaks ☐ ventilation ☐ lighting Notes _____

Compressors

☐ operational ☒ Problem Details: See Aerator problem

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 10.5
- ☒ Temperature 26.9
- ☒ 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: 5/8/19
By: [Signature]

Aeration System Operation

☐ operational ☒ Problem

Details: NOT WORKING

Lake Surface

☐ Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains ☐ West ☒ East ☐ South

☒ operational ☐ Problem

Details: East being repaired

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

7.6

☒ Temperature

25.3

☒ pH

8.3

☒ 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: 5/5/19

By: Am

Aeration System Operation

☐ operational ☒ Problem

Details: 3.0 gallon Aquashade

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 8.9

☐ Temperature 26.3

☐ pH 8.8

☐ Algae ID and count

☐ Ammonia-N

☐ Organic N (TKN)

☐ Phosphorus

☐ Turbidity

☒ E. coli

☒ Golden algae (seasonal)



wpdoc/lists&forms)

Aeration System Operation

- operational ☒ Problem

Details: Aerobics out

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

9.9

- ☐ ~~Temperature~~

27.9

☒ pH

8.8

- Algae ID and count

- Ammonia-N

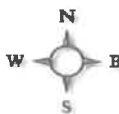
- Organic N (TKN)

❑ Phosphorus

☐ **Turbidity**

☐ ~~E. coli~~

- ☒ Golden algae (seasonal)



wpdoc/lists&forms)

By: AM

Lake Surface

- Lake surface cleaning

Details: Being Repaired

☒ Operational ☐ Problem Details:

☒ housekeeping ☐ leaks ☐ ventilation ☐ lighting Notes

☒ Operational ☐ Problem Details:☒ operational ☐ Problem Details:

Elliot North: ☒ Operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details:

Elliot South: ☐ ~~operational~~ ☒ ~~Screens cleared~~ ☐ Problem Details:

Los Feliz: ☒ operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details:

☒ Golden algae (seasonal)





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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 (May)

Date: 05-01-19
05-29-19

Time: 09:00

Conditions: X clear pt cloudy overcast
cold X mild mild

Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Hydrothol	4581-174	1 quart	0.03 Aft

Target Pest: algae

Degree of infestation: low

Application method/calculations:

$2.25 \text{ G/Aft} \times 0.03 \text{ Aft} = 0.0675 \text{ Gal (0.5 pt)}$

Dosage/rate 1.5 ppm

Percent active ingredient: 53% endothol

Applicator: Murrett

Cert. No. 061093

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 Triboli The Oasis at Anozira C/O Kinney Management Services 6303 South Rural Road Tempe, Az 85283

Location: Lake on Anozira Parkway
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Date: 05-15-19	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	5.0 gal	33 Aft

Target Pest: algae	Degree of infestation:
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Application method/calculations: Maintenance dose

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:

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PESTICIDE TREATMENT NOTICE & RECORD

Client: The Oasis at Anozira

Attn: Debbie Triboli

The Oasis at Anozira

C/O Kinney Management Services

6303 South Rural Road

Tempe, Az 85283

Location: Lake on Anozira Parkway

Date: 05-22-19

Time: 7:30

Conditions: X clear pt cloudy overcast
 cold mild hot

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

Dosage/rate

Percent active ingredient: 26 % dye

Applicator: A. Murrett

Cert. No. 061093

Remarks/follow-up:

Precautionary Statement:

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