



AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

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Lic. No. AZ0003

26 November 2019

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

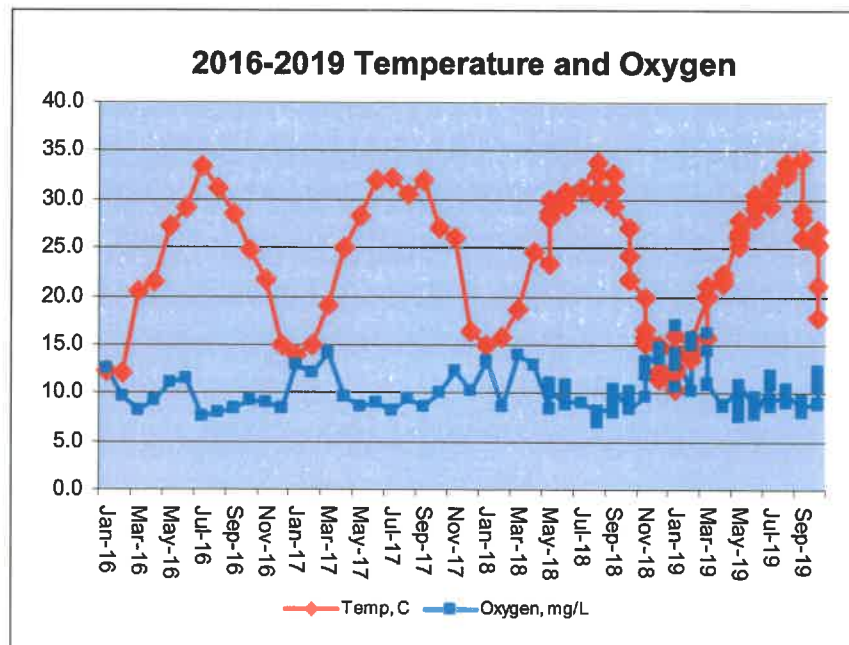
Ref: **Oasis Lake, October 2019**

Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 06 October 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 decreased to 19.4 C (67 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration remained over 100 percent saturation (12.4 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.

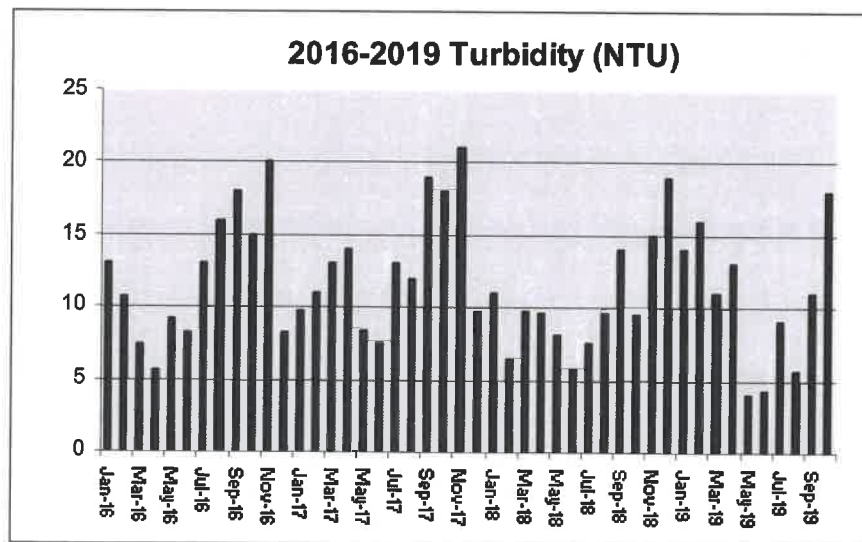


The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

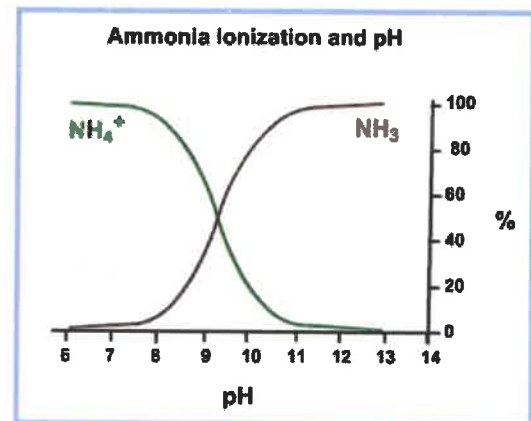
Criterion	Early life stages	Other life stages
Daily mean	>6.0	>4.0
Daily minimum	>5.0	>3.0

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 to 17 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.



pH: The lake water pH varied from 8.9 to 9.3 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 despite decreasing water temperatures and reduced algae growth during the month. Therefore, pH changes may have resulted from a difference in SRP canal feed water composition.



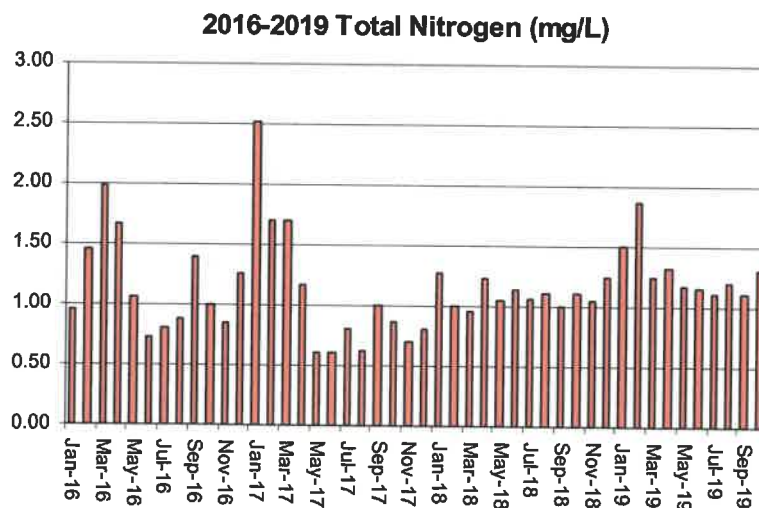
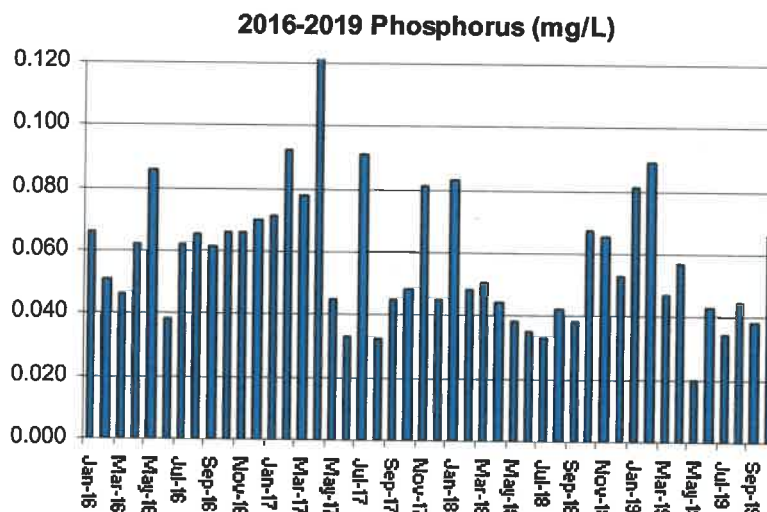
High pH can be problematic in terms of toxicity if high concentrations of ammonia are present in the water.

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.

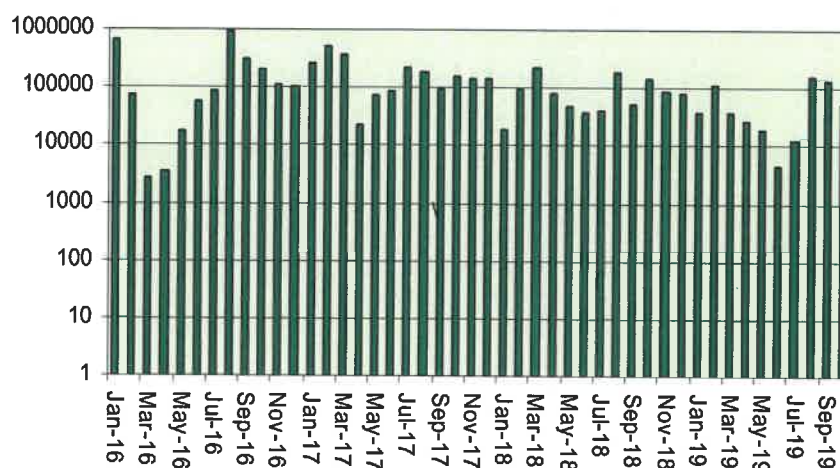
The phosphorus concentration increased to 0.068 mg/L as P. The total nitrogen concentration also increased slightly to 1.30 mg/L as N. Nitrate, immediately available to algal cells, was at a concentration of <0.05 mg/L. Usually a change in nutrient concentrations is reflected in changes in algae growth and density. However, a decrease in algae density occurred. Decreased sunlight intensity and water temperature likely had a greater impact on algae response than nutrient concentrations.



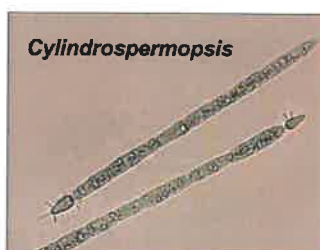
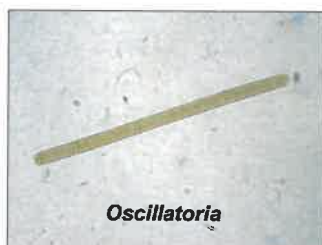
Biological Composition

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 5.02×10^4 cells per mL, a density considered moderate for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. Blue-green (Cyanophyta) filamentous and colonial algae, *Cylindrospermopsis*, *Oscillatoria*, and *Microcystis*, were the dominant forms. Although *Cylindrospermopsis* can be a toxin former and has been linked to fish kills in some states, it has not been associated with loss of fish in Arizona lakes. *Oscillatoria* can form stringers along the lake edge, bottom growths, or floating mats. However, only minor edge growth was observed. *Microcystis* can form downwind scum or cause turbidity in the water (as occurred during the month). Lake dye was added during the month to help manage algae growth.



Tests conducted through 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.

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 for spring 2020.



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 lake 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 “excellent” category. Cormorants and Canada geese were rarely observed during the month. 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.

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 high (166 per 100 mL), but met incidental (partial body contact) and full body contact recreational standards (maximum of 235 and 575 per 100 mL, respectively).

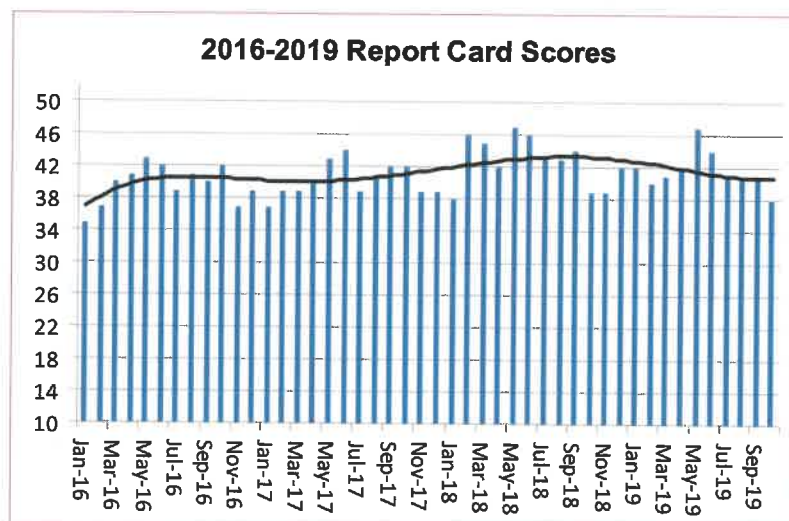
Mechanical Systems and Field Observations

Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. The nanobubble aeration system had an electrical fault alarm during the month and was taken out of service. A replacement unit was being installed. An endothall-based algaecide was applied weekly to the three entry fountains. A peroxide-based algaecide was also used.

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 September score was 41, identical to that off July and August.

Report card scores for the past three years have been graphically summarized below. Polynomial regression analysis still indicates 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





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: 10/02/19
Date Reported: 11/27/19

Project: Monthly Lake Monitoring

RESULTS

Client ID: Lake
ACT Lab No.: CB08836

Sample Type: Surface Water
Sample Time: 10/02/19 10:30

<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	10/30/19	10/30/19	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	10/30/19	10/30/19		See Attached	
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	10/02/19	10/02/19	SM4500 O G	9.1	mg/L as O ₂
pH, Field	10/02/19	10/02/19	SM4500H+ B	9.0	SU
Temperature, Field	10/02/19	10/02/19	SM2550 B	26.9	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	10/28/19	10/28/19	SM4500NO ₃ E	<0.05	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	10/28/19	10/29/19	365.3	0.068	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	10/07/19	10/07/19	SMNorg C,NH ₃ C/D	1.3	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	10/02/19	10/03/19	SM 9223 B	43	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	10/02/19	10/02/19	180.1	18.	NTU

Reviewed by:

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

ALGAE IDENTIFICATION

AC&T Lab No.	CB08836	Date Collected	10/02/19
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	1	222	0.44%	<i>Microcystis</i>	cyn-c	66	14660	29.20%
<i>Anabaena</i>	cyn-f	10	2221	4.42%	<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	2	444	0.88%
<i>Asterionella</i>	bac-c				<i>Nitzschia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Botryococcus</i>	chl-c				<i>Oocystis</i>	chl-c	17	3776	7.52%
<i>Carteria</i>	chl-ug				<i>Oscillatoria</i>	cyn-f	85	18881	37.61%
<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			
<i>Chlorella</i>	chl-u	15	3332	6.64%	<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	1	222	0.44%	<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	4	888	1.77%
<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>Cylindrospermopsis</i>	cyn-f	25	5553	11.06%	<i>Spondylumorum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Diatoma</i>	bac-u				<i>Spirulina</i>	cyn-f			
<i>Dinobryon</i>	bac-c				<i>Staurastrum</i>	chl-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			
<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								

OASIS LAKE REPORT CARD

DATE OF EVALUATION:

Oct-19	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	38
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PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Sep-19	CONDITION	GOOD	SCORE	41
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CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts EXCELLENT	3 pts GOOD	2 pts FAIR	1 pt POOR	SCORE
Turbidity (NTU)	18.0	aesthetics	<5	5-10	11-20	>20	2
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)	1.30	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0	2
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.066	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10	2
Algae density (no./mL)	5.02 x 10 ⁴	aesthetics	<5 x 10 ⁴	5x10 ⁴ - 9x10 ⁴	1 x 10 ⁵ -5x 10 ⁶	>5 x 10 ⁵	3
Algae form (dominant)	bluegreen filament	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.	8.9	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.	166	public health protection	<20	21-80	81-125	>125	1
Midge flies	no nuisances	quality of life	no nuisances	minor nuisances	moderate nuisances	significant nuisances	4
Waterfowl (no. per acre)	1	nutrient and bacteria loading	<2	2-5	6-10	>10	4
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.

OASIS AT ANOZIRA
FIELD INSPECTION FORM (
wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 10/2/19
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: _____

Pumps

☒ operational ☐ Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: ☒ operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details: Hydrothol / Phycomycin

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

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

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- ☒ Dissolved oxygen 9.1
- ☒ Temperature 26.9
- ☒ pH 9.0
- ☒ 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: 10-9-19
By: AN

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: Hydrotho 1

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

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

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- ☒ Dissolved oxygen 8.8
- ☒ Temperature 25.4
- ☒ pH 7.3
- ☐ 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: 10/16/19
By: [Signature]

Aeration System Operation

☐ operational ☒ Problem

Details: Aeration being repaired

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: Hydrother

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

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

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

☒ Dissolved oxygen 10.6

☒ Temperature 25.3

☒ pH 8.9

☐ 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: 10/23/19
By: ASW

Aeration System Operation

☐ operational ☒ Problem

Details: Aeration system under 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: Not being used

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

12.3

☒ Temperature

71.2

☒ pH

9.1

☐ Algae ID and count

☐ Ammonia-N

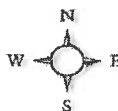
☐ Organic N (TKN)

☐ Phosphorus

☐ Turbidity

☐ E. coli

☐ Golden algae (seasonal)



OASIS AT ANOZIRA
FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 10/30/19
By: _____

Aeration System Operation

☒ Operational ☐ Problem

Details: Aeration system 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: Not in Use

Pumps ☒ operational ☐ Problem Details: _____

Entry Fountains

Elliot North: ☒ Operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details: Hydrohol/Phyco

Elliot South: ☒ Operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details: _____

Los Feliz: ☒ Operational ☒ Screens cleared ☐ Problem Details: _____

Monthly Chemistry & Biology

☒ Dissolved oxygen 11.2

☒ Temperature 17.9

☒ pH 8.9

☐ Algae ID and count

☐ Ammonia-N

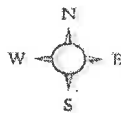
☐ Organic N (TKN)

☐ Phosphorus

☐ Turbidity

☐ E. coli

☐ Golden algae (seasonal)





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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
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Date: 10-10-19	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:
Pond Dye		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:

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.
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