



# AQUATIC CONSULTING & TESTING, INC.

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P.O. Box 1510  
Tempe, Arizona 85281  
Phone: (480) 921-8044 • Fax: (480) 921-0049

Lic. No. AZ0003

14 February 2020

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

Ref: **Oasis Lake, December 2019**

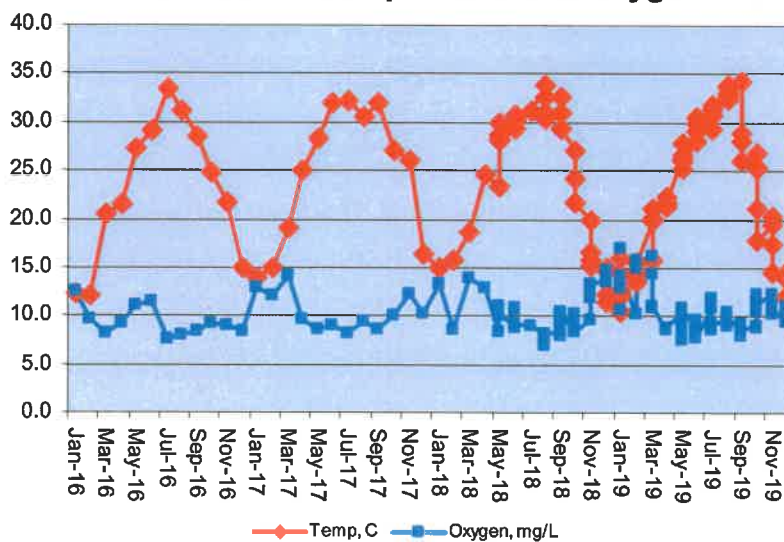
Dear Ms. Tribioli:

The following report summarizes water quality data collected for Oasis Lake on 04 December 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 13.9 C (57 F) and the dissolved oxygen concentration was at 92 percent saturation (9.5 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.

**2016-2019 Temperature and Oxygen**

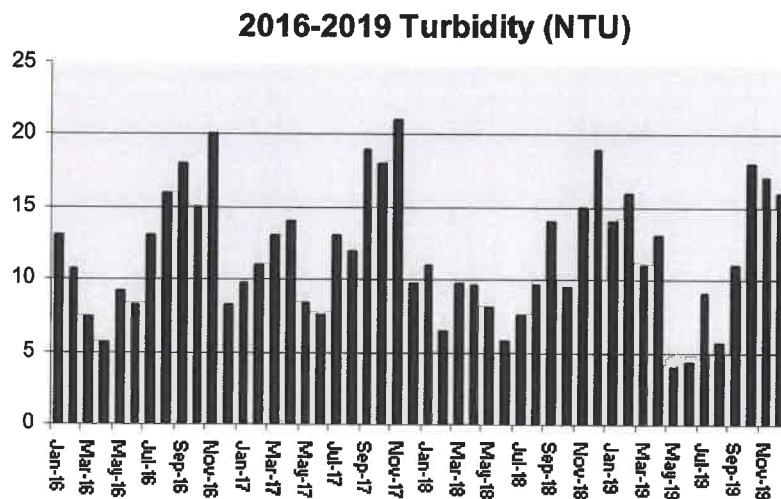


The table below shows the USEPA criteria for dissolved oxygen in warm water fisheries.

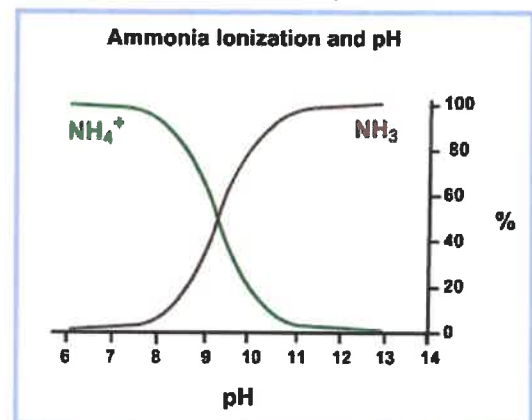
Criterion	Early life stages	Other life stages
Daily mean	>6.0	>4.0
Daily minimum	>5.0	>3.0

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 was essentially unchanged at 16 NTU, although a slow reduction is apparent. 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 8.5 to 8.7 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 decreased slightly as water temperatures and algae density decreased compared to measurements last month. pH changes may also result from differences in SRP canal feed water composition.

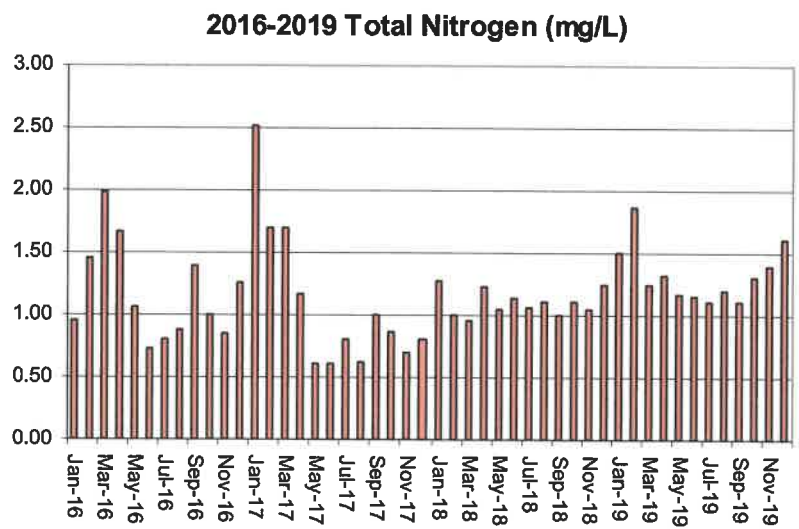
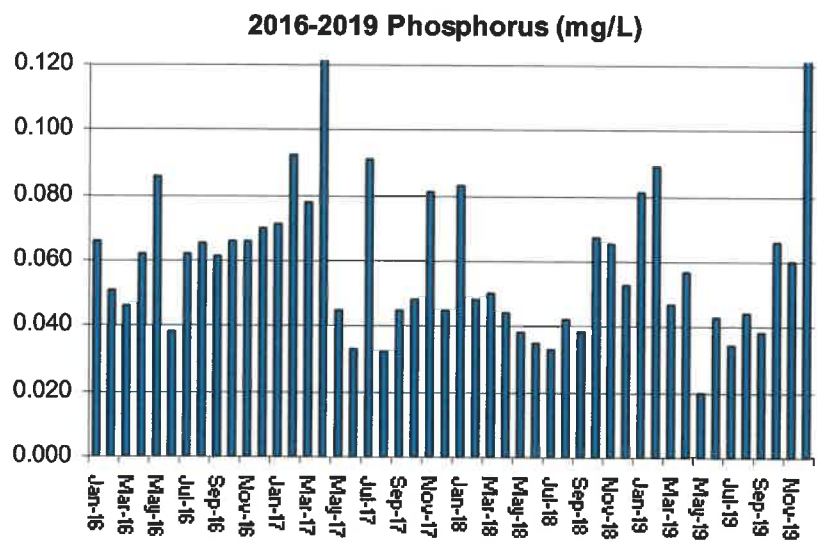


High pH can be problematic in terms of toxicity if high concentrations of ammonia are present in the water. Ammonia is in equilibrium between two forms; ammonium ion and ammonia gas. At pH concentrations above 9.0 SU and a water temperature increases, ammonia converts to the gas

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.

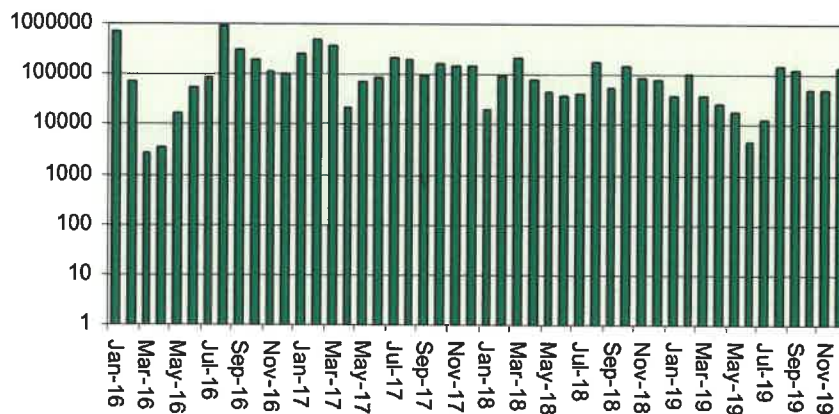
The phosphorus concentration doubled compared to last month (0.124 mg/L as P). Cause may be the source water, storm water runoff, or fertilizer runoff. The total nitrogen concentration increased slightly to 1.60 mg/L as N. Nitrate, immediately available to algal cells, was at a concentration of <0.05 mg/L. Usually a change in nutrient concentrations is reflected in changes in algae growth and density. Because there was a significant change in phosphorus concentration, a change in algae response would be expected and occurred.



## Biological Composition

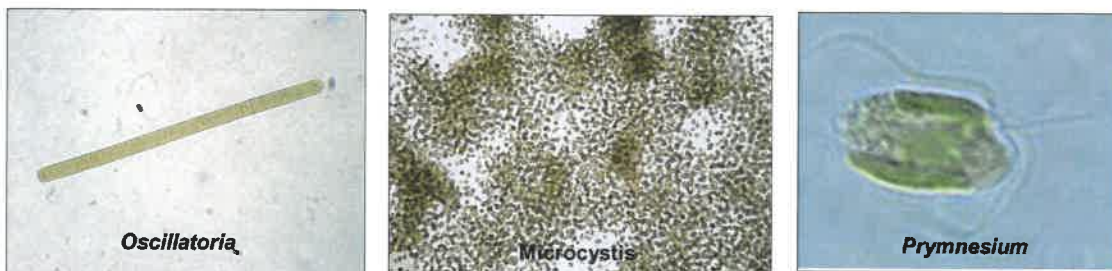
**Phytoplankton (algae):** The amount and types of algae in a lake dictate the aesthetic and operational quality of the water. Algae density affects the clarity and color of the water, two very important aesthetic criteria. The species composition dictates the form of growth observed; floating mats,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

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



As predicted, the total algae density in the lake increased to  $1.36 \times 10^5$  cells per mL, a density considered slightly elevated for an urban reservoir in metro-Phoenix. Blue-green (Cyanophyta) filamentous and colonial algae, *Oscillatoria* and *Microcystis*, respectively, were the dominant forms. *Oscillatoria* can form stringers along the lake edge, bottom growths, or floating mats. However, only minor edge growth was observed. *Microcystis* can form downwind floating masses, but this was not observed.

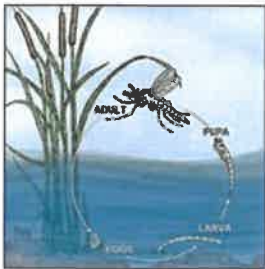
Lake dye was added during the month because a reduction in algae growth was not apparent despite cooler water temperatures and no sign of golden algae (*Prymnesium parvum* and related species) was identified.



Tests conducted through the month indicated no presence of golden algae. Golden algae have been identified in fifteen lake systems in metro-Phoenix so far this season. The golden algae (*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 rarely observed during the month. Cormorants are diving birds that feed on small fish. Some Canada geese were 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 (37 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**

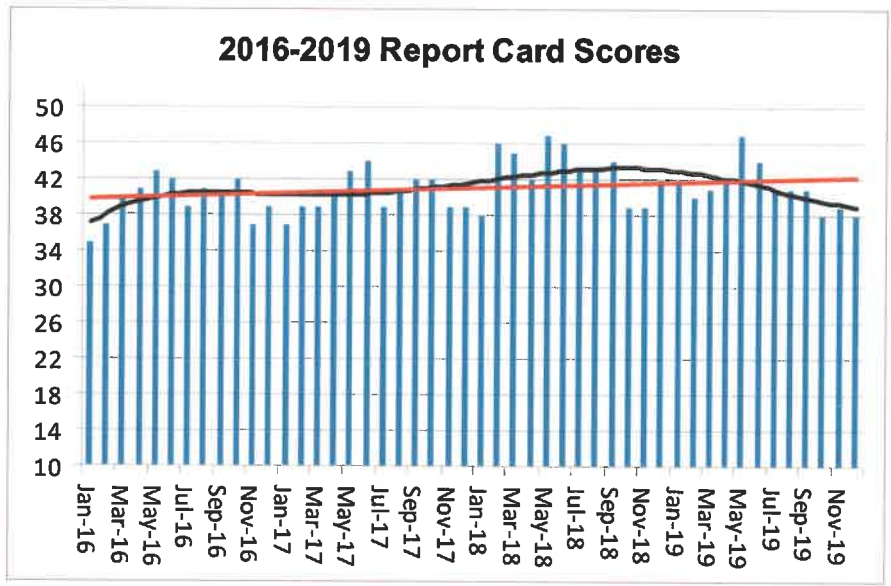
Weekly field inspection forms are attached to this report. The nanobubble aeration system operated during the month.

Endothall-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 November score 39 was in the good range. The December score 38 remained in the good range. A reduced score occurred because of increased phosphorus and algae density, despite improved bacteria count.

Report card scores for the past three years have been graphically summarized below. Polynomial regression analysis (black line) still indicates a somewhat cyclic pattern, with recent declines. 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:

Dec-19      CONDITION      **GOOD**      SCORE      **38**

PREVIOUS EVALUATION:

Nov-19      CONDITION      **GOOD**      SCORE      **39**

CONDITION	RESULT	RATIONALE	4 pts			3 pts			2 pts			1 pt		
			EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	SCORE
Turbidity (NTU)	16.0	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)	1.60	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.5	0.5-1.0	1.1-2.0	>2.0								
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	0.124	algae and macrophyte growth	<0.03	0.03-0.05	0.06-0.10	>0.10								
Algae density (no./mL)	1.36 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	aesthetics	<5 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	5x10 <sup>4</sup> - 9x10 <sup>4</sup>	1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> -5x 10 <sup>5</sup>	>5 x 10 <sup>5</sup>								
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								
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.	37	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:** 12/04/19  
**Date Reported:** 02/14/20

**Attn:** Debbie Tribioli

**Project:** Monthly Lake Monitoring

## RESULTS

**Client ID:** Lake  
**ACT Lab No.:** CB11035

**Sample Type:** Surface Water  
**Sample Time:** 12/04/19 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	02/12/20	02/12/20	SM 10200 F	See Attached	cells/mL
Algae Identification	02/12/20	02/12/20		See Attached	
Oxygen, Dissolved Field	12/04/19	12/04/19	SM4500 O G	9.5	mg/L as O2
pH, Field	12/04/19	12/04/19	SM4500H+ B	8.7	SU
Temperature, Field	12/04/19	12/04/19	SM2550 B	13.9	C
Nitrate + Nitrite - N	12/13/19	12/13/19	SM4500NO3 E	<0.05	mg/L as N
Phosphorus, Total	12/19/19	12/23/19	365.3	0.124	mg/L as P
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	12/11/19	12/11/19	SMNorg C,NH3 C/D	1.6	mg/L as N
E. coli, Colilert	12/04/19	12/05/19	SM 9223 B	37	MPN/100 mL
Turbidity	12/04/19	12/04/19	180.1	16.	NTU

Reviewed by:

Frederick A. Amalfi, Ph.D.  
Laboratory Director

## ALGAE IDENTIFICATION

AC&T Lab No.	CB11035	Date Collected	12/04/19
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				<i>Microcystis</i>	cyn-c	65	30579	22.41%
<i>Anabaena</i>	cyn-f				<i>Microspora</i>	chl-f			
<i>Ankistrodesmus</i>	chl-u				<i>Mougeotia</i>	chl-f			
<i>Aphanocapsa</i>	cyn-c				<i>Navicula</i>	bac-u	4	1882	1.38%
<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	130	61158	44.83%
<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				<i>Phacotus</i>	chl-ug			
<i>Chlorococcum</i>	chl-c				<i>Phacus</i>	chl-ug			
<b>Chroococcus</b>	cyn-c	64	30108	22.07%	<i>Pinnularia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Chroomonas</i>	crp-ug				<i>Pithophora</i>	chl-f			
<i>Closterium</i>	chl-u				<i>Prymnesium</i>	hap-ug			
<i>Cocconeis</i>	bac-u				<i>Rhizoclonium</i>	chl-f			
<i>Coelastrum</i>	chl-c				<i>Rhoicosphenia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Cosmarium</i>	chl-u				<i>Rhopalodia</i>	bac-u			
<i>Cosmocladium</i>	chl-c				<b>Scenedesmus</b>	chl-c	8	3764	2.76%
<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				<b>Spirulina</b>	cyn-f	13	6116	4.48%
<i>Dinobryon</i>	bac-c				<i>Stauroneis</i>	bac-u			
<i>Dunaliella</i>	chl-u				<i>Stephanodiscus</i>	bac-u			
<i>Epithemia</i>	bac-u				<i>Stigeoclonium</i>	chl-f			
<b>Euglena</b>	eug-ug	1	470	0.34%	<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			
<b>Glenodinium</b>	pyr-ug	1	470	0.34%	<b>Synedra</b>	bac-u	3	1411	1.03%
<i>Golenkinia</i>	chl-c				<i>Synura</i>	cry-cg			
<i>Gomphonema</i>	bac-u				<b>Tetraedron</b>	chl-u	1	470	0.34%
<i>Gonium</i>	chl-cg				<i>Tetrastrum</i>	chl-c			
<i>Gonyaulax</i>	pyr-ug				<i>Trachelomonas</i>	eug-ug			
<i>Gyrosigma</i>	bac-u				<i>Vaucheria</i>	chl-f			
<i>Hydrodictyon</i>	chl-c				<i>Volvox</i>	chl-cg			
<i>Lyngbya</i>	cyn-f				<i>Zygnema</i>	chl-f			
<i>Melosira</i>	bac-f								
<i>Meridion</i>	bac-u								
<i>Merismopedia</i>	cyn-c								

check 100.00%

Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc.  
1525 W. University Dr., Suite 106  
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Count (cells/mL) 1.36E+05

**Aquatic Consulting & Testing, Inc.**

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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 \_\_\_\_\_ Date: *12-4-19* Time: *1030* Matrix: *SW*

Sample Containers # / Preservation:		Page 1 of 1	
Non Preserved	1	1	<b>AC&amp;T Laboratory Sample Identification</b>
NA2S2O3 (Sterile)	2	1	
HNO3 (Nitric)	1	1	
H2SO4 (Sulfuric)	1	1	
Other:			

Field Measurements:	Algae Count & ID	Turbidity	Total E. Coll. - MPN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Total Phosphorus (P-1)	NO3+NO2
Golden Algae	X	X	X	X	X	X
pH, Temp, O2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Project Location:	A C & T Sample Receipt:
Oasis at Anozira	
PO#:	Total # Containers: <i>5</i>
Lake Contract	Custody Seals: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:	Samples Intact: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Samples On Ice: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Ice Type: WET BLUE
	Sample Receipt Temperature: <i>20°C</i>

3. RELINQUISHED BY:	1. RELINQUISHED BY:	2. RECEIVED BY:	4. RECEIVED BY:
Signature: _____	Signature: <i>Andrew Murrett</i>	Signature: <i>Andrew Murrett</i>	Signature: _____
Print Name: _____	Print Name: <i>Andrew Murrett</i>	Print Name: <i>Andrew Murrett</i>	Print Name: _____
Date: _____	Date: <i>12/4/19</i>	Date: <i>12/4/19</i>	Date: _____
Time: _____	Time: _____	Time: <i>1310</i>	Time: _____

*1 pres @ T.W.*

OASIS AT ANOZIRA  
FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/4/19  
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: not in use

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

**Entry Fountains**

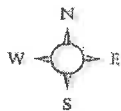
**Elliot North:**  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**Monthly Chemistry & Biology**

- Dissolved oxygen 9.5
- Temperature 13.9
- 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: 12/11/19  
By: AM

**Aeration System Operation**

operational  Problem

**Lake Surface**

Lake surface cleaning

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

Aquashade 2.5 gal

**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: Phycomycin

**Elliot South:**  operational  Screens cleared  Problem

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

**Los Feliz:**  operational  Screens cleared  Problem

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



**Monthly Chemistry & Biology**

Dissolved oxygen 10.0

Temperature 14.5

pH 8.5

Algae ID and count

Ammonia-N

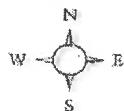
Organic N (TKN)

Phosphorus

Turbidity

E. coli

Golden algae (seasonal)



# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM (

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/18/19  
By: [Signature]

### Aeration System Operation

operational  Problem

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

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

### Floating Fountains West East South

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

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

Compressors  operational  Problem Details: Not in use

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

### Entry Fountains

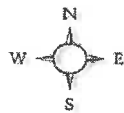
**Elliot North:**  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 11.0
- Temperature 12.2
- pH 8.6
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli*
- Golden algae (seasonal)





# OASIS AT ANOZIRA FIELD INSPECTION FORM

wpdoc/lists&forms)

Date: 12/27/19

By: JAA

### Aeration System Operation

operational  Problem

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

### Lake Surface

Lake surface cleaning

Floating Fountains  West  East  South

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

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

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

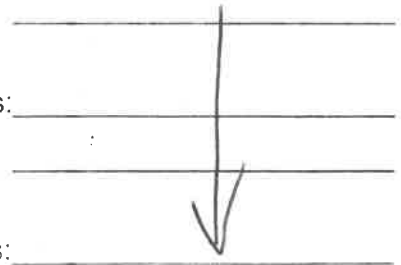
Pumps  operational  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entry Fountains

Elliot North:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: brushed + 1 lb Algaecide

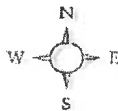
Elliot South:  operational  Screens cleared  Problem Details: \_\_\_\_\_

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



### Monthly Chemistry & Biology

- Dissolved oxygen 9.6
- Temperature 11.9
- pH 8.5
- Algae ID and count
- Ammonia-N
- Organic N (TKN)
- Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- E. coli
- Golden algae (seasonal) Neg.





**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

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

<b>Location:</b> Lake on Anozira Parkway
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<b>Date:</b> 12-11-19	<b>Time:</b> 7:30	<b>Conditions:</b> <u>X clear</u> pt cloudy overcast <u>cold</u> mild hot
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Material:	Reg. No. (*restricted)	Tot. Qty:	Acres/Volume:
Aquashade	33068-1	2.5 gal	33 Aft
Phycomycin	68660-9-8959	3 lb	0.03 Aft

<b>Target Pest:</b> algae	<b>Degree of infestation:</b> low-mod
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<b>Application method/calculations:</b> Maintenance dose dye 100 lb/Aft x 0.03 Aft = 3 lb Phyco
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<b>Dosage/rate</b> 100 lb/Aft	<b>Percent active ingredient:</b> 26 % dye, 85% sodium peroxy carbonate
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<b>Applicator:</b> A. Murrett	<b>Cert. No.</b> 061093
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<b>Remarks/follow-up:</b>
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**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**

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<b>Location:</b> Lake on Anozira Parkway
--

<b>Date:</b> 12-27-19	<b>Time:</b> 7:30	<b>Conditions:</b> <u>X clear</u> pt cloudy overcast <u>cold</u> mild hot
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<b>Material:</b>	<b>Reg. No. (*restricted)</b>	<b>Tot. Qty:</b>	<b>Acres/Volume:</b>
Phycomycin	68660-9-8959	3 lb	0.03 Aft
<b>Target Pest:</b> algae		<b>Degree of infestation:</b> low-mod	

<b>Application method/calculations:</b> 100 lb/Aft x 0.03 Aft = 3 lb Phyco	
<b>Dosage/rate</b> 100 lb/Aft	<b>Percent active ingredient:</b> 85% sodium peroxy carbonate

<b>Applicator:</b> Amalfi	<b>Cert. No.</b> 900496
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<b>Remarks/follow-up:</b>
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**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**

