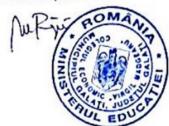
Colegiul Economic "Virgil Madgearu" Galați

Nr. 3995/30.06.2021

Avizat,

Director Prof. Râpă Marilena



## FINAL REPORT "URBAN CHALLENGES"

Title: "Study of the variation regarding the physicochemical parameters of the Danube water in the area of Galati Municipality - establishing water quality through quality indices"

School: "Virgil Madgearu" Economic High School, Galați

Teachers\*: 6

Team members \*: 11

Scientific reporters \*: 4

School team:

2



## Râpă Marilena

Supervisor, headmaster, tenured teacher of Chemistry, teaching degree I

Graduate of the Faculty of Chemical Technology, Chemistry department, Bucharest Polytechnic Institute Graduate of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, "Dunărea de Jos" University, Galați 37 years of experience in education



#### Dinică Daniela Liliana

Mentor of the scientific research team, tenured professor of Physics and Chemistry, teaching degree I Graduate of the Faculty of Sciences, specialization in Chemistry and Physics, "Dunărea de Jos" University, Faculty of Sciences, Galați

25 years of experience in education

3



#### Hărăbor Iulia

Mentor of the scientific research team, tenured teacher of Physics and Chemistry, teaching degree I Doctor in Chemistry, University of Bucharest Graduate of the Faculty of Sciences, specialization in Chemistry and Physics, "Dunărea de Jos" University, Galati

23 years of experience in education

4



## Ciupitu Cristina Elena

specialization Philosophy

Mentor of the team of reporters, tenured teacher of sociohuman disciplines, teaching degree I Doctor in Philosophy, University of Bucharest Graduate of the Faculty of History and Philosophy,

17 years of experience in education

5



# Negraia Nicoleta

Mentor of the team of reporters, tenured teacher of economic disciplines, teaching degree I Graduate of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, specialization in Public Administration, "Dunărea de Jos" University, Galați 20 years of experience in education

6



#### Căpătînă Mihaela

Mentor of the team of reporters, tenured teacher of English, teaching degree I Graduate of the Faculty of Letters, History and Theology Master of Translation and Interpreting

16 years of experience in education

/



#### Luiza Dobre

Leader of the scientific research team Captain of challenges in the research team

I got involved in this project because I want to live in a cleaner environment.

I am a persevering person, with a team spirit and I am very attentive to details. These are some of the qualities that recommended me for the role in this project.

I want to learn how to help humanity live in a clean and healthy environment.

04/06/2021 Andrei Nunu Member of the scientific research team Researcher in the research team I joined the project because I want to see a change for the better in my city. I am a very communicative person, I like to work in a team and I am very hardworking. I expect to see more changes for the better in my city starting from this project. 9 Maria Cosmina Dănilă Member of the scientific research team Researcher in the research team I want to help protect and improve the environment. I am a responsible and creative person, helping the team with many ideas. My expectations from this project are to find solutions in terms of Danube pollution, in particular and the environment, in general. Ruxandra Nacu 10 Member of the scientific research team Researcher in the research team The major environmental problem in my city is the pollution of the Danube, which is also the main source of drinking water. I am punctual, you can count on me to work in a team, understanding, attentive, responsible, I come up with ideas and solutions to any topic or problem. My expectations are to change something in my city about pollution or at least reduce it. Georgiana Scutaru 11 Member of the scientific research team



I want to help solve environmental problems and I also like Chemistry and the projects that involve it.

The qualities that recommend me for this project are originality, the ability to work in a team and organizational skills.

I have quite high expectations from this project because I really think we can change something about the environment and I am glad that I have the opportunity to learn new things.

12



### Ana Maria Toader

Member of the scientific research team

Expert in the research team

I want to contribute to saving the Romanian environment.

I am a hardworking and creative person.

I expect participants in this project to come up with a solution to change the quality of water in my city.

13



#### Mihai Bucur

Member of the scientific research team

Explorer in the research team

I wanted to join this project to change something in this community.

I am very sociable and I like working in a team.

The main expectation after participating in this project is to change something for the better in relation to the pollution in my city.

14



#### Mădălin Maxinoiu

Leader of the team of journalists for the field of science Communicator in the team of reporters

The reasons that determined me to get involved in this project were the environmental problems in our city and the desire to motivate people to contribute to creating a healthy environment.

The qualities that recommended me for this role are: special language skills, the ability to synthesize information, empathy and attention to detail.

15



Member of the science reporter team

Editor / Translator within the team of reporters

The reasons that determined me to get involved in this project were the environmental problems in our city and the desire to change something for the better, because this city has a great potential.

The qualities that recommended me for this role are: my English knowledge, correctness and calmness.

The expectations I have from this project are first and foremost,

to succeed in convincing as many people as possible to be more careful and to protect the environment in which they live and secondly to make them aware of the importance of a healthy environment.

16



## Miruna Nistor

Member of the science reporter team

Creator in the team of reporters

The reason that led me to get involved in this project is the desire for knowledge and integration into a group.

The qualities that recommended me for the role of creator are: my ability to be creative and to be always open to the new.

My expectations from this project focus on people's ability to reduce environmental problems and draw the attention of Galati citizens to the health consequences of pollution. 17



#### **Alexia Ditcov**

Member of the science reporter team

Reviewer and spokesperson for the reporters' team

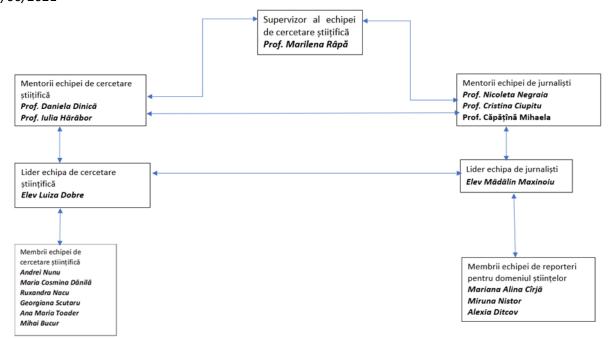
The environmental problems in my city were the main factors that determined me to be part of this project.

The qualities that recommended me for the role in the team are seriousness, dedication and curiosity.

The expectations I have from this project focus on the improvement of the urban space to connect people in a healthy environment.



Organization chart of the PULCHRA team of the "Virgil Madgearu" Economic High School, Galați



Support members (experts, tutors, mentors, volunteers):



2

## Iticescu Cătălina - university professor, Dr. habil

"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Faculty of Science and Environment, Department of Chemistry, Physics and Environment Graduate of the Faculty of Chemistry, "Al. I Cuza "Iasi, Master in Environmental Monitoring and Management, Faculty of Sciences, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati

Doctor in Science, Faculty of Metallurgy and Materials Science, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați



## Mioare Enache - Galati County Council - member

The county council is an autonomous authority of the county public administration elected by the inhabitants of a county, which has the task of administering through the acts it adopts, the local issues, respectively the carrying out of the public services of county interest. The quality of county councilor offers the possibility to participate in the specific activity of the county public authority, respectively County Council, activity that has a public and legitimate character, being in agreement with the interests of the community from Galati county. Through the attributions provided by law, the county councilors have the obligation to inform the citizens of all the facts and administrative acts that interest the county community.





# Dorian Dumitrescu - head of Communications at Liberty Galati

Graduate of the Faculty of Mechanics within the "Dunărea de Jos" University

He worked in the press for the "Orientări"magazine, he was then, among the founders of Radio Galaţi, he worked for the daily newspaper called "Viaţa liberă", he worked in the Media Pro Trust and in 2006 he joined the communication team Liberty Galaţi Romania.





### PhD student Călmuc Mădălina

"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Faculty of Sciences and Environment





## PhD student Călmuc Valetina - Andreea

"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Faculty of Sciences and Environment





## Dragu Ionica - Methodist teacher

Graduate of the Academy of Economic Sciences -Bucharest, specialization in Tourism, Hotel and Commercial Management.

She followed the professional conversion program at Univ. Lower Danube Galaţi (FEAA).

Economist teacher at "Virgil Madgearu" Economic High School, Galați

Since April 2012, she has been a Methodist expert at the Galati Teaching Staff House.

National trainer in the projects of the Ministry of Education (ICOS, MATEDIDACTICA and CRED), program manager and regional and county trainer in projects with European funding POSDRU, POCU

## **Identifying the challenge:**

PULCHRA project - "The development of community centers for urban and participatory learning through research and activation" with the research theme "Study of the variation regarding the physicochemical parameters of Danube water in the area of Galati - establishing water quality through quality indices."

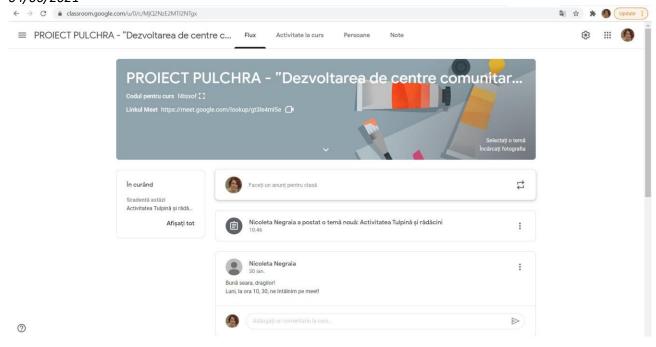
### **Proposed objectives**

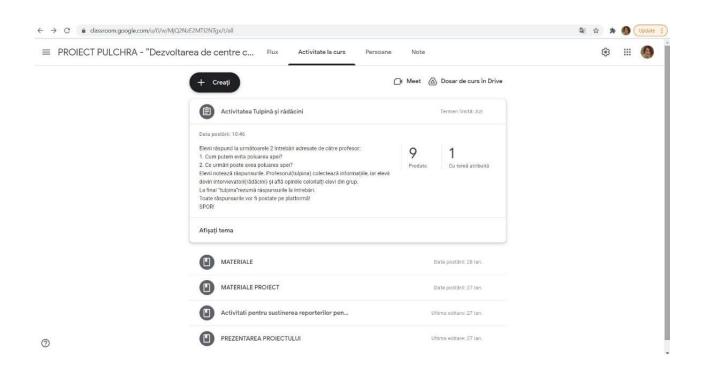
- Anthropic influences on the water quality of the Danube in important areas for Galati:
- Danube Dam (DD) monitoring the water quality in the water catchment area intended for drinking;
- Danube-Siret Confluence (DS) evaluation of the influence of Siret on Danube water quality;
- Danube Libertatea restaurant (DL) monitoring the impact of commercial activities (restaurants) carried out on the shore on water quality;
- Cat's Elbow (CE) establishing the quality of the Danube water before the Danube-Prut confluence area;
- Danube-Prut Confluence (DP) assessment of the influence of the Prut River on Danube water quality
- Monitoring of the main pollutants: N-NH4 + (ammonium), N-NO3- (nitrates), SO42-(sulphates), Cl- (chlorides), N-total (total nitrogen), P-PO43- (orthophosphates), Fe-total (Total iron)
- Calculation of water quality indices
- Determining the quality of the water body

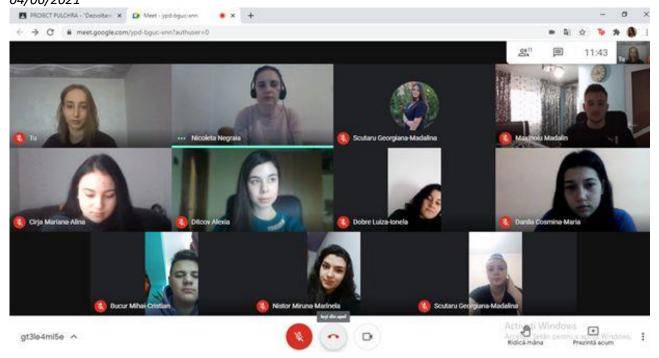
#### **Research questions:**

- 1. What are the main factors that determine the pollution of the Danube water in the area of Galati Municipality?
- 2. Which of the studied parameters have a greater impact on water quality?
- 3. What is the quality of the Danube water in the area of Galati Municipality?

Activity	Description	Resources needed	Location
Online research	Searching for online information on platforms indicated by the teacher	Keywords (water, drinking water, purification, biodiversity, pollutants, Danube)	Online, in google classroom courses
Lectures	<ol> <li>Introduction to research</li> <li>Documentation,</li> <li>establishing the theoretical and thematic foundation.</li> <li>Scientific research.</li> <li>LEAP project - learning, exploring and activity path.</li> <li>Drinking and purifying water.</li> </ol>	Teachers: Râpă Marilena, Dinică Daniela, Hărăbor Iulia	Online, in google classroom courses
Lectures	1. Stem and root activity. Students answer the following 2 questions asked by the teacher: 1. How can we avoid water pollution? 2. What are the consequences of water pollution? Students write down the answers. The teacher collects the information and the students become interviewers (roots) and find out the opinions of the other students in the group. At the end, the "stem" summarizes the answers to the questions. All answers will be posted on the platform! 2. Building a mental map by generating associations in connection with environmental issues in Galati. 3. Belbin test for weakening the place in the team	Teachers: Negraia Nicoleta, Căpăţînă Mihaela, Ciupitu Cristina	Online, in google classroom courses







#### **Exploring the challenge**

# 1. GALATI HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE INVOLVED IN THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY FOR A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT / CEVM IN THE PULCHRA INTERNATIONAL PROJECT.

The Danube river is the main source of drinking water supply for the city of Galati, so the research topic chosen by the project team is "Study of the variation regarding physico chemical parameters of the Danube water in the area of Galati. Establishing water quality through quality indices". Thus, 11 students involved, together with the coordinating teachers, participated in a research course conducted by the Faculty of Sciences and Environment of "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați. A series of activities were carried out here that captivated the students, who were actively involved in the research stages.

After being presented with the CREDENTIAL laboratory of the European Center of Excellence for the Environment (ECEE), the research team determined the physico-chemical parameters of the water, namely temperature, pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen (OD), using multiparameter HANNA HI9829. This was followed by the experimental determination of the concentration of nitrites and nitrates in a water sample taken from the Danube (Siret-Danube confluence monitoring station). These two parameters were determined using the Spectroquant NOVA 60A spectrophotometer in the laboratory. The spectrophotometric determination of free chlorine from a water sample collected from the local drinking water network was another experiment that aroused the interest of high school students.

Continuing the activity, the academics considered it necessary to present the XRF (X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer) ElvaX Mobile equipment, which can be used to analyze the concentration of metals in the Danube water sediment.

Finally, there was a debate on the legislation in force on the quality of drinking water, surface water, industrial and domestic water, respectively, Law 458/2002 on drinking water quality, Order 161/2006 for the approval of the Regulation on quality classification surface water in order to establish the ecological status of water bodies, NTPA-001/2002 on the establishment of pollutant loading limits for industrial and urban wastewater for discharge into natural receptors, NTPA-002/2002 on the

conditions for the discharge of wastewater into the sewerage networks of the localities and directly in the treatment plants.

Brief description of the actions for the involvement of stakeholders and experts (direct contact, public workshop for the presentation of the project), meetings with experts for the preparation of field research activities, description of experiments performed or questionnaires. Also consider photos, videos, charts and infographics, and a summary sheet to list your activities.











2. THE STUDENTS OF "VIRGIL MADGEARU" ECONOMIC HIGH SCHOOL ARE **INVOLVED** THE **ENVIRONMENTAL** IN **PROBLEMS** IN **THEIR CITY** BY ADMINISTRATING A QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING THE DANUBE WATER QUALITY. Within the PULCHRA Project - "The development of community centers for urban and participatory learning through research and activation" with the research theme "Study of the variation of physicochemical parameters of Danube water in the area of Galati - establishing water quality through quality indices", students of "Virgil Madgearu" Economic High School administered an online questionnaire on Danube water quality.

The questionnaire had a wide addressability, targeting several age categories and including a series of questions that aroused the interest of a number of 120 respondents.

The purpose of this questionnaire was to identify the degree of information of Galaţi citizens regarding the quality of drinking water in their municipality. Thus, a less polluted environment and implicitly cleaner waters can become a reality only by increasing the degree of involvement and awareness of all citizens.

3. THE "RESEARCHERS" OF "VIRGIL MADGEARU" ECONOMIC HIGH SCHOOL FROM GALATI ANALYZED THE QUALITY OF THE DANUBE WATER. The research team of "Virgil Madgearu" Economic High School from Galați carried out a new activity within the PULCHRA Project - "Development of community centers of urban and participatory learning through research and activation" with the research topic "Study of the variation of physico-chemical parameters of water Danube in the area of Galati Municipality. The activity aimed to take water samples from several points of interest located along the Danube River, respectively, the Galati Shipyard, the area near the Libertatea restaurant vessel, as well as the area known as "The ferry transit area".

The experiments performed with the help of the portable determination kit and under the close supervision of the coordinating teachers were very interesting and materialized in a series of determinations.

The determined physico-chemical parameters were: temperature, nitrates, nitrites, oxygen, phosphate, carbonate, residual hardness, pH, carbonate hardness, ammonium.







4. Research activity: Construction of the Danube water treatment plant



# Communicate the solution and the results of the project

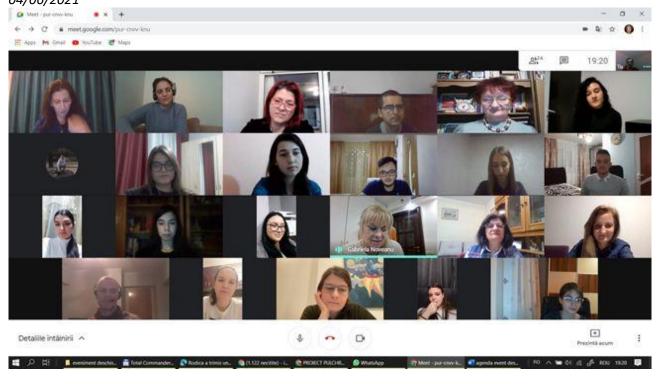
#### **Research conclusions**

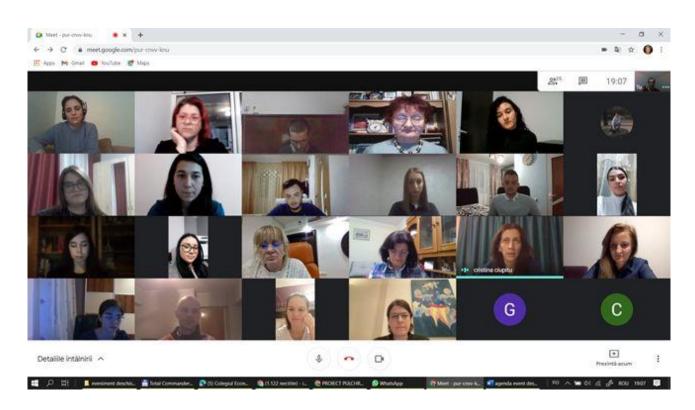
□ According to the results of the WQI index obtained, in March - May 2021 (spring season), the quality of Danube water in the riparian sector of Galati was mostly classified in class II quality ("Good" quality), except for the DS monitoring station (the confluence of the Danube - Siret), where the water was classified in class III.

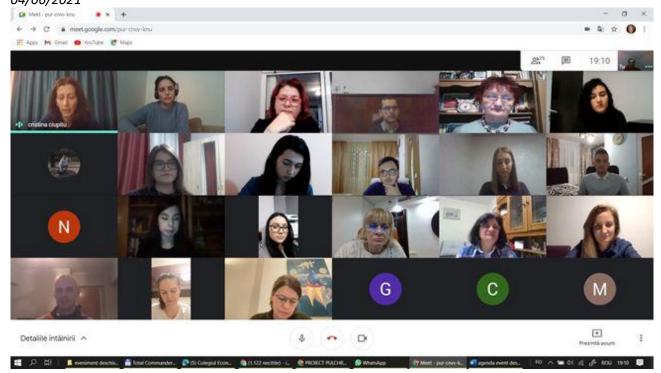
WP 10 - UNIUD 04/06/2021 ☐ Water quality according to the WQI index was influenced to a significant extent by the following quality indicators N-NH<sub>4</sub> +, N-NO<sub>3</sub> and P-PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3</sup> ☐ Regarding the spatial distribution of water quality, the results of the three indices highlighted the contribution of the Prut and Siret tributary rivers on the Danube water quality. In the monitoring stations placed at the confluence areas, values corresponding to lower qualities were recorded than in the other areas. ☐ At the same time, the spatial variation of the WQI results highlighted the self-purification capacity of the Danube, the values being different from one station to another. ☐ The main sources of pollution are agricultural activities (use of chemical fertilizers) carried out in adjacent areas and at the same time, the Wastewater Treatment Plant of Galati. ☐ To reduce nutrient pollution caused by agricultural activities, it is recommended to replace chemical fertilizers with natural fertilizers. A feasible alternative is the controlled / rational application of sewage sludge on agricultural land. Thus, the problem of large quantities of sewage sludge is solved, which are currently not recovered, but are stored in the landfill. ☐ For a global assessment of the quality of the Danube River, it is recommended to monitor other classes of pollutants such as heavy metals, pharmaceutical compounds, micro plastics and pesticides from both water and sediment and aquatic biota. **Proposals and recommendations** ☐ Preparation of the so-called river basin management plans based on natural geographical river basins, as well as specific programs of measures to achieve the objectives. ☐ Increasing the quality of drinking water and water supplied, thus contributing to reducing the number of plastic bottles due to increased confidence in tap water. ☐ Informing the public through "bathing water profiles" which contain, for example, information on the type of pollution and the sources that affect the quality of bathing water ☐ Protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, by permanent monitoring of water quality

PULCHRA PROJECT

Activity	Description	Resources needed	Location
Public event	Two public events hosted	Invitation posters. Oral presentation	Online
	by 'Virgil Madgearu'	of the project results.	
	Economic High School	https://scientistsromanian.weebly.co	
	together with the project	<u>m/</u>	
	partners, on 24.02.2021		
	and 07.07.2021.		







# Lessons from the project approach

# Proposals and recommendations

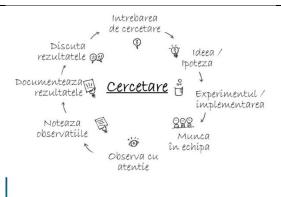
- Preparation of the so-called river basin management plans based on natural geographical river basins, as well as specific programs of measures to achieve the objectives.
- Increasing the quality of drinking water and water supplied, thus helping to reduce the number of plastic bottles due to increased confidence in tap water.

## **Drinking water from the Danube**









The PULCHRA Handbook of Educational Materials

## Întrebarea de cercetare: Cum se obține apa potabilă din Dunăre?

Vizita la Uzina de apă nr. 2







Apa înseamnă viață. Apa acopera 71% din suprafață Pamantului iar corpul uman conține 60% apa.



# Obținerea apei potabile Operația de sitare

- Apa captată dintro sursă naturală trebuie să treacă printr-un sistem de grătare fine sau printr-o sită cu ochiuri mari, pentru a se reține particulele mari plutitoare sau aflate în suspensie. Reținerea acestor particule, înca de la intrarea în stația de epurare este importantă pentru că pot apărea diferite probleme ca: blocarea conductelor și a garniturilor, blocarea instalațiilor de aerare și pompare.
- Operația de reținere a nisipului și a particulelor de mici dimensiuni (peste 0,2 mm) care plutesc în apă în suspensie se numește **deznisipare**.





1. Apa brută de de la Priza de Apă și este transportată la Uzina de apă 2





Apa brută este pompată printre spațiile grătarului, iar tamburul porneste automat.
Separarea optimă a materialelor plutitoare,

sedimentabile și in suspensie este asigurată cu ajutorul grătarului mecanic rotativ









Operația de coagulare este necesară atunci când în apa brută sunt suspensii foarte fine, coloidale, ce nu pot fi reținute de catre deznisipatoare. Procesul de coagulare consta practic în aglomerarea substantelor coloidale şi formarea de particule mai mari ce pot fi mai usor separate.

Prin dispersarea în apa a unor particule numite substanțe coagulante, care au sarcini pozitive (ioni pozitivi), se produce această neutralizare a particulelor aflate în suspensie în apă și astfel particulele se pot aglomera.

În urma introducerii de substanțe coagulante se formeaza un fel de precipitat, numit "precipitat floconar", și care de regule este un hidratat metalic, care se agiomereaza în cadere sau în timpul agitări liente în camerele de reacte. În acest mod se elimina si o parad din substanțele organice si în multe cazuri si o serie de coloranți din apă. Se cazuri si o serie de coloranți din apă. Se culturile un dinuitat su suffatul de luminiu; clorura ferica; sufatul feros; suffatul feric.

- Coagulanti sunt săruri metalice ale unor acizi puternici (sulfuric sau clorhidric) si ca urmare există pericolul ca în (adildino sad usimino) și da unifare exista periodul a in cazul lunor dozări greșite apa să își schimbe pH-ul și să devină acidă. Neutralizarea se face prin introducerea în apă de hidroxid de calciu, carbonat de sodiu sau hidroxid de sodiu.
- Concentrația maxim admisă în România, este de 0,05mg/L.
- o, osmyc.

  Aluminiul influențează negativ metabolismul osos prin faptul că inhibă procesul de fosforilare și sinteză a ATP (adenozintrifosfat), reducând rezerva energetică celulară. Când cantitatea de aluminiu este destul de mare în tesutul osos, se alterează mineralizarea producându-se fracturi patologice. Depozitele de aluminiu în oase pot blesa încençarea de alejiu, proveză de atecembacie. bloca încorporarea de calciu, provocând osteomalacie.
- bloca incorporarea de calciu, provocando isteomalacie.

  Apa potabilă care conține concentrații mari de aluminiu pătrunde în celulele umane foarte uşor. Cantitățile scăzute de Ca şi Mg, precum şi un nivel redus de acid silicic devine o cauză posibilă a maladiei Alzheimer, deoarece celulele creierului pacienților suferinzi pot conține de 10 până la 30 de ori mai mult aluminiu decât







#### Decantarea

Această operație are drept scop reducerea turbidității apei, lucru ce se realizează prin sedimentarea suspensiilor din apă. Operația depinde în mare măsură de destinația apei, funcție de care se urmarește procentul de depuneri din totalul suspensiilor. În cazul apei potabile se urmărește reținerea pe cât posibil

a tuturor suspensiilor.

Decantoarele radiale sunt construcții circulare cu diametre mari de pâna la 60 m. Intrarea apei brute se face prin centrul bazinului, iar evacuarea apei radial pe la marginea bazinului. În aceste decantoare apa circulă radial dinspre axa decantorului spre exterior.









## **Filtrarea**

olmatate, este



Filtrarea apei este operația finală procesului de limpezire a apei însemnând trecerea apei printr-un corp poros: nisip, roci măcinate, antracit granulat, granule de cărbune activ etc., în scopul reținerii particulelor aflate în suspensie naturală. Cel mai utilizat material pentru stratul filtrant este nisipul cuartos, ce conține peste 98% cristale de nisip cuartos si maximum 0,5% substante organice.

Pe masură ce suspensiile sunt reținute de către filtru, acestula îi scade permeabilitatea, respectiv se colmateaza,



#### Dezinfectarea



Butelii de clor gazos folosite la dezinfectarea apei



Pentru a aduce apa la un grad de puritate cerut de normele igienico-sanitare, este necesară dezinfectarea acesteia.

Cea mai utilizată metodă pentru dezinfectarea apei este aceea care utilizează clorul, procedeul numindu-se clorinarea sau clorurarea apei.

Procesul de clorurarea la apei se poate realizeaza cu clor gazos la presiune atmosferica şi la o temperatura de 33°C, folosindu-se butelii cu clor lichefiat.

Clorul dezinfectează apa prin oxidarea substanțelor organice și a bacteriilor de către oxigenul aflat în stare atomica care rezultă în urma reacției dintre clor și apa: Cl₂ + H₂O→ HOCl + HCl HOCl →HCl + [O]

Necesarului de clor se stabileste pe baza cantitatii totale de substante organice

microorganisme şi alte substanţe anorganice oxidabile. In laberator s-a obţinut clor prin reacţia dintre KMnO<sub>4</sub> şi HCl:

2KMnO<sub>4</sub> + 16HCl → 2KCl + 2MnCl<sub>2</sub> + 5Cl<sub>2</sub> + 8H<sub>2</sub>O

# Experimentul

astfel că în timp caracteristicile de filtrare

Spalarea filtrelor este necesara pentru refacerea capacitații de filtrare. Cea mai utilizata metoda pentru spalarea filtrelor

cea care utilizeaza ea filtrului în contracurent cu apa si







- Identificana publimi con tribuit resolvato.
  - Biolizario uni maditi il desegvirea eleptor de purificare a qui
- Testigale: con a oud eu.

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- All as rel starlie grabitato, cher an ediante dels patremen relate cu discontinei men mis ment mumbe is describago particus particulate gravitati, augusto describago particus particulate gravitati, augusto describago particus particulate que se describago particulate que se describago a mentra destre de consente describago que se describago a mentra describago que se describago de se de se describago de se describago de se describago de se describago

- 4. Gratarel of sitele ration corporale of murdarile plutitoore affects in sugarnie, in suventul apri, spore exemplu: carpe, sticle, Partii.
- 2 Suparatoarele de grasimi care rețin graimile gruliurile care plutac la suprafața apre 3. Desnisipatoarde care retin 31 elimina partico. lele minerale
- 4. Decantoscule care retin restel gi esa mai mare parte a impuritatilar insolubila a carar ogrentate specifica este moi more decot a apei
- \* Dupa ce apa este trecuta prin toale mitodele enumerate antorior, de filtrare, in accosts inca mai società corpuri care nu sunt revisibile encuragravioum etimum seeled luidos us

- 3. Es îmi propun si fac (strategile adaptate pentru vinificares ficcirei ijolise)

\* Observe \*

Ali-cam proper ca îm haberatur re altim dintr e ope poluste, que platite.
Pentra and lucrii vei radina e maulite. Pentra raditario castii modul, mi vort popur re loc e visite la Visina de opé din orar, ortale acu me co oxida ca modele ma re fu raviete.

me sa fi marth.

Due varia ficulto la Univa es suo, am inagud se mi proplare als recorres

purtou modito. I bideven soto, selfat es abirmania, ides mires, petros.

In pieno fose en turned que den Dunaza eser soc hellius, que o enteros

sollicias in moro melicia, pientre e site noto un tender en eser es exploris densi

puroles en en posole o que introdes nella el aveneria el 19 fost, pientre o escoglio

impuritable traute pien este

Dan pueval de florencia, florencia el aquen y fundad bidenalia coment

In cor en la curentiza Dura decendas, que ale trauta penho en fettra de

mois y se puron. La traute pen este el sego delinati en vivero reclus dintre

adi delinicio (en el su promorque de petros (es mois).

In eremo acchai caproment en observat in que obtinuta este moi tempas,

mu mai est menos replacat y a en aquet card.

Resultable are a constat

vim condulat la in cruno tratara qui la commite relistante in truind-o pin elep de quirar, accesta pode ia devina plabella.

