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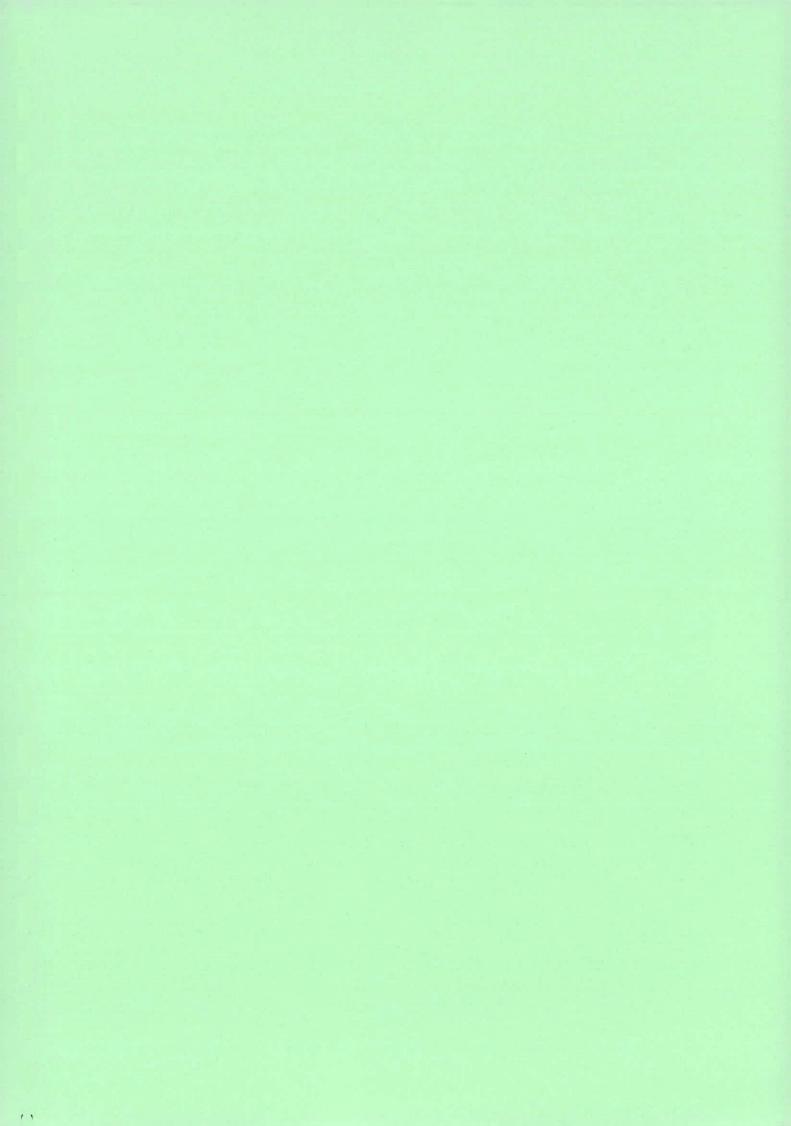
Annual Report to the Dep. of the Environment

OZONE AND  $NO_2$  MONITORING IN SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

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#### OZONE MONITORING

#### Introduction

Interest in photochemical oxidants has been increasing rapidly over the last decade with mounting evidence that they are involved in various processes which lead to adverse atmospheric and environmental effects.

UK records of ground level ozone and nitrogen oxides are available for between 2 and 12 years during the last 15 years but until a network of 17 rural monitoring sites was established in 1986 representative concentrations of these photochemical oxidants were spatially limited.

The Institute of Terrestrial Ecology has been running Bush and Eskdalemuir, two of the three Scottish sites in the network, for almost two years. Their locations are shown in Figure 1. Bush (165m asl) lies approximately 12kms to the south of Edinburgh and is surrounded by arable farmland.

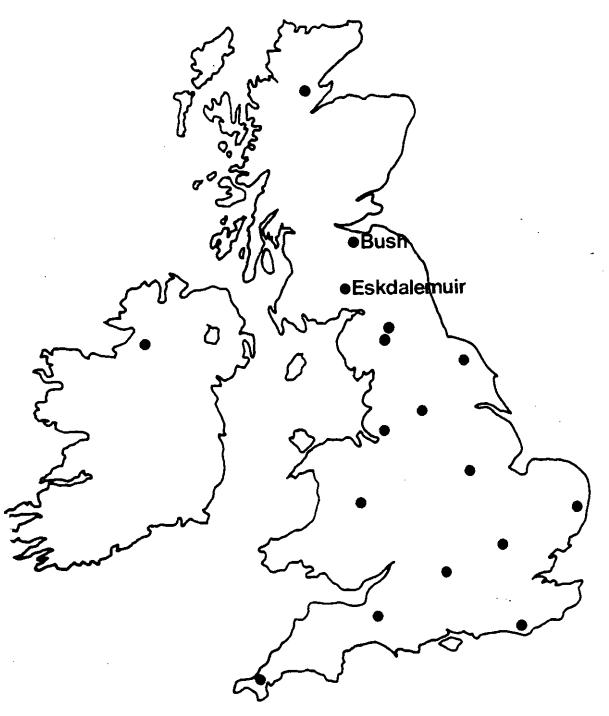
Eskdalemuir(259m asl) is a more remote site in Dumfriesshire and lies in an area of rough grazing land and forest.

#### MONITORING METHODS AND DATA STORAGE

Both sites monitor ozone at 2 to 3 metres above ground level using UV photometric analysers fitted with PTFE filters to eliminate particulate matter, and PTFE sample tubing to minimise ozone loss within the system. The ambient concentration is logged at 5 second intervals and later processed to hourly mean values. These are stored on Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheets (Tables 1-4) following any necessary quality control.

Further processing of these hourly values into daily, monthly, seasonal and yearly statistics occurs as the data accumulates.

The Campbell Scientific data loggers at both sites are permanently linked to an IBM computer at ITE allowing real time checks on the monitoring.



DOE OZONE MONITORING NETWORK

The Eskdalemuir site is linked to the computer by modem and although the transfer of large data sets is difficult due to line interference, checks on the latest arrays logged ensure that there are no major instrumental problems.

Hardcopy back-up of the logged data is provided by a printout at Bush and a chart recording at Eskdalemuir.

#### CALIBRATION

Since monitoring began at the two sites, the network's Monitor Labs analysers have been calibrated at approximately six monthly intervals by Warren Spring Laboratory's primary standard. At the same time WSL also calibrate ITE'S Monitor Labs generator and their Analysis Automation UV photometric ozone analyser which runs concurrently with the Bush network analyser. Weekly zero and span drift checks and a further fortnightly calibration of the two Bush analysers is carried out by ITE staff.

At present the Eskdalemuir analyser receives only the six monthly WSL calibration but ITE plan to carry out more frequent calibrations there from now on.

With these precautions it is reasonable to expect that the individual ozone measurements are accurate to  $\pm 10\%$ .

#### RESULTS

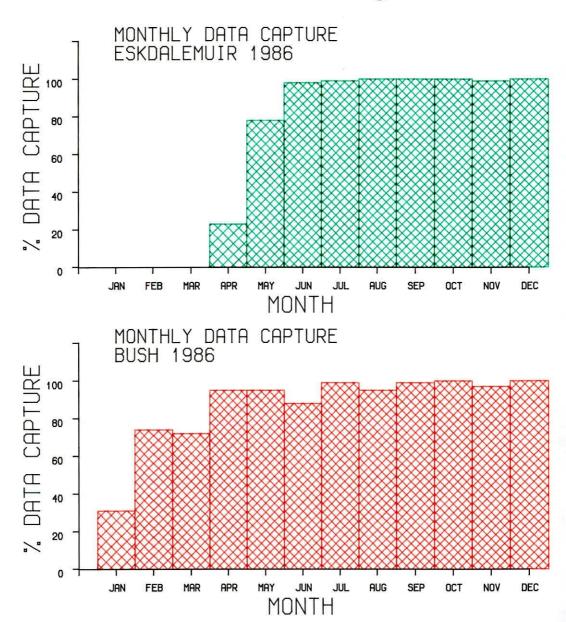
#### DATA CAPTURE

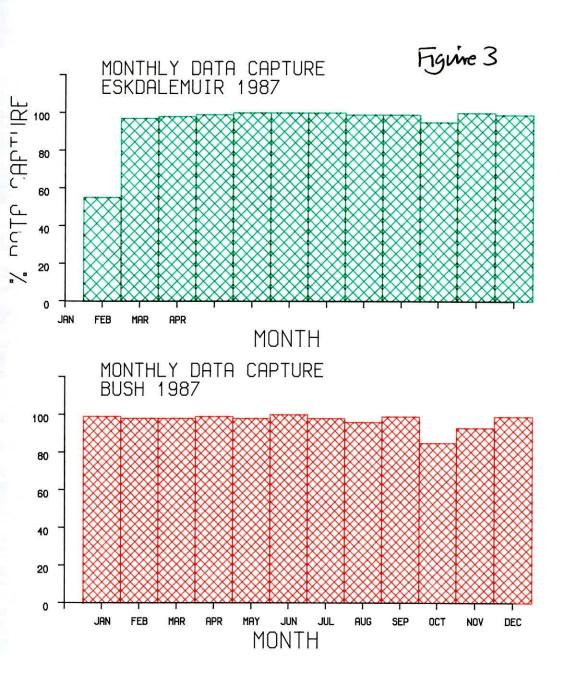
Bush began monitoring in January 1986 and Eskdalemuir in April 1986.

The monthly % data capture for both sites and for 1986 and 1987 is

illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. Summer and Calendar year % data capture is
tabulated below.

Figure 2





	SUMMER		CALENDAR YEAR	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
BUSH	95	99	87	97
ESKDALEMUIR	83	98	67	95

Loss in data capture is due to an accumulation of short term problems with the analysers or loggers.

#### YEARLY TRENDS

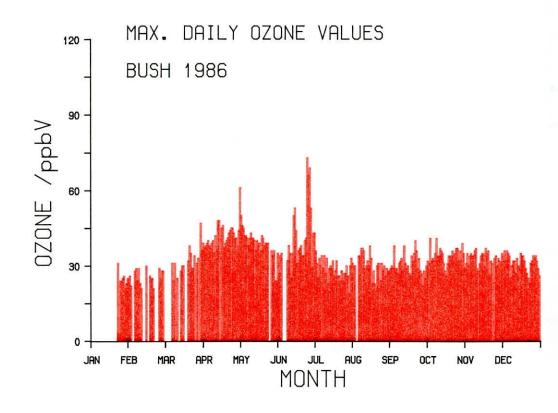
Figures 4 and 5 show the maximum hourly mean ozone values for each day of the year for both Bush and Eskdalemuir in 1986 and 1987. A similiar and expected trend is observed in all four plots with the lowest concentrations occurring in winter (30 September -1 April) and the more elevated concentrations and episodes occurring during the summer months (1 April - 30 September). Except during some episoidal periods, Eskdalemuir appears to record slightly lower hourly mean values than Bush.

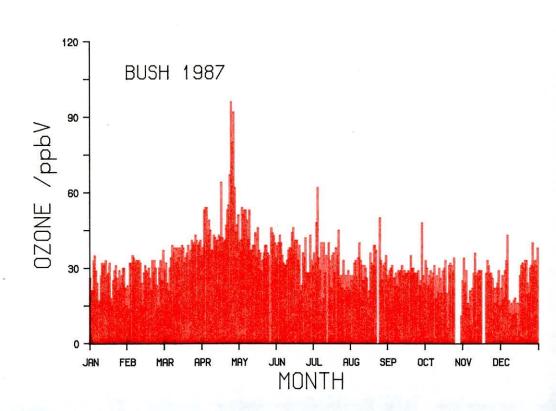
# MONTHLY MEANS AND MAXIMA

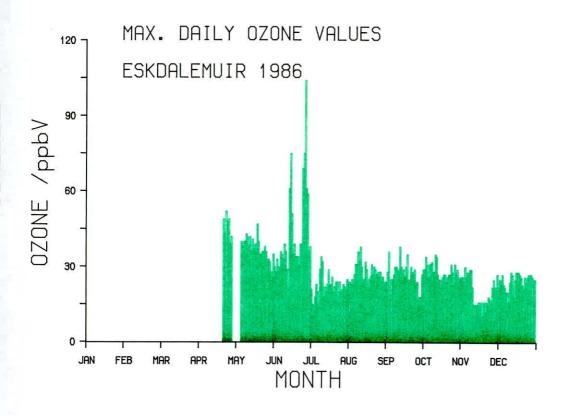
Figures 6 and 7 compare the maximum monthly and mean monthly values for both sites and years. On average Eskdalmuir records monthly mean values 3-5ppb lower than Bush although in November 1986 Eskdalemuir's mean value was llppb lower than that at Bush. Summer and calendar year monthly means are shown below.

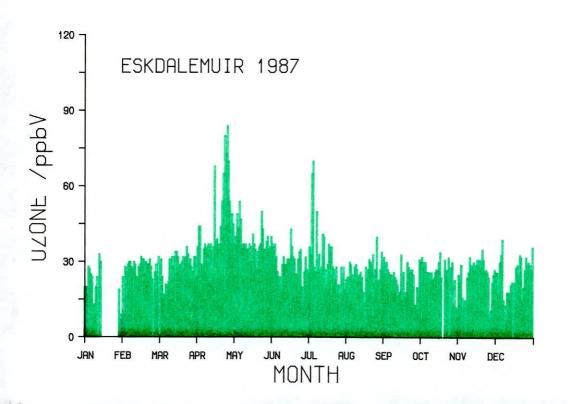
	SUMMER		CALENDAR	YEAR	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	
BUSH	26ppbV	26ppbV	25ppbV	23ppbV	
ESKDALEMUIR	24ppbV	23ppbV	22ppbV	21ppbV	

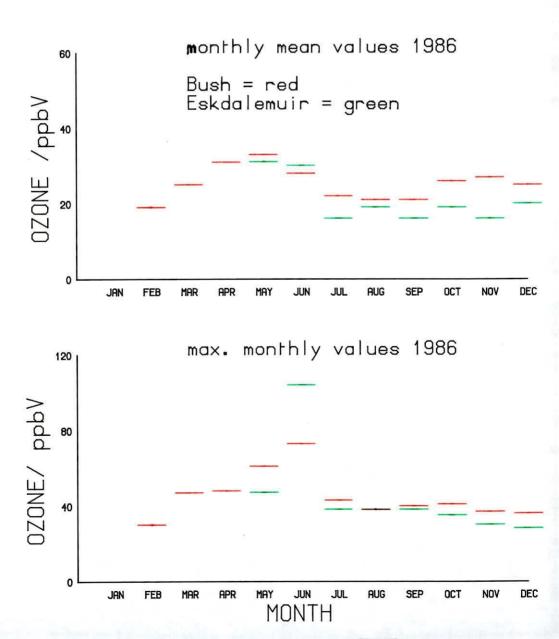
Monthly values peak in June 1986 and April 1987 at both sites. These are listed below.

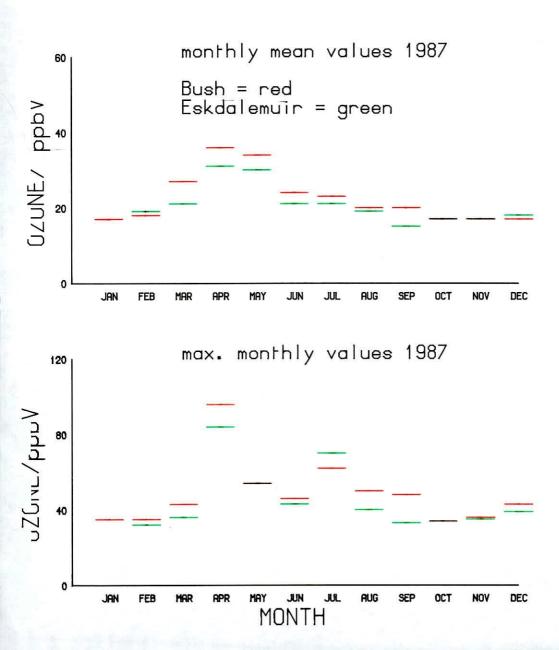












JUNE 1986

APRIL 1987

BUSH

73ppbV

96ppbV (ML),101ppbV(AA)

**ESKDALEMUIR** 

104ppbV

84ppbV

The maximum overall 1987 value for Bush recorded by the Monitor Labs analyser was 96ppb although the Analysis Automation analyser logged the slightly higher value of 101ppb on the same day and for the same hour.

In the abscence of episodes, the maximum monthly values at both sites averaged 40ppb.

It is interesting to note that the maximum monthly values recorded at both Bush and Eskdalemuir decreased uniformly during the last three months of 1986 whereas the opposite occurred in 1987. A comparison of nitrogen oxides and ozone data might have explained this trend but nitrogen oxides data is available for Bush only from September 1987 and no continuous NOx monitoring has taken place at Eskdalemuir yet.

## DIURNAL DATA

The average diurnal data for both sites for 1986 and 1987 summers, calendar years and for winter 1986/1987 is plotted in Figures 8,9 and 10.

The Bush diurnal cycle is slightly weaker than that for Eskdalemuir and the latter site's values are lower than those recorded at Bush particularly between 0000-0800hrs GMT and 2000-2400hrs. This suggests that ozone is being destroye faster by dry deposition at Eskdalemuir than at Bush.

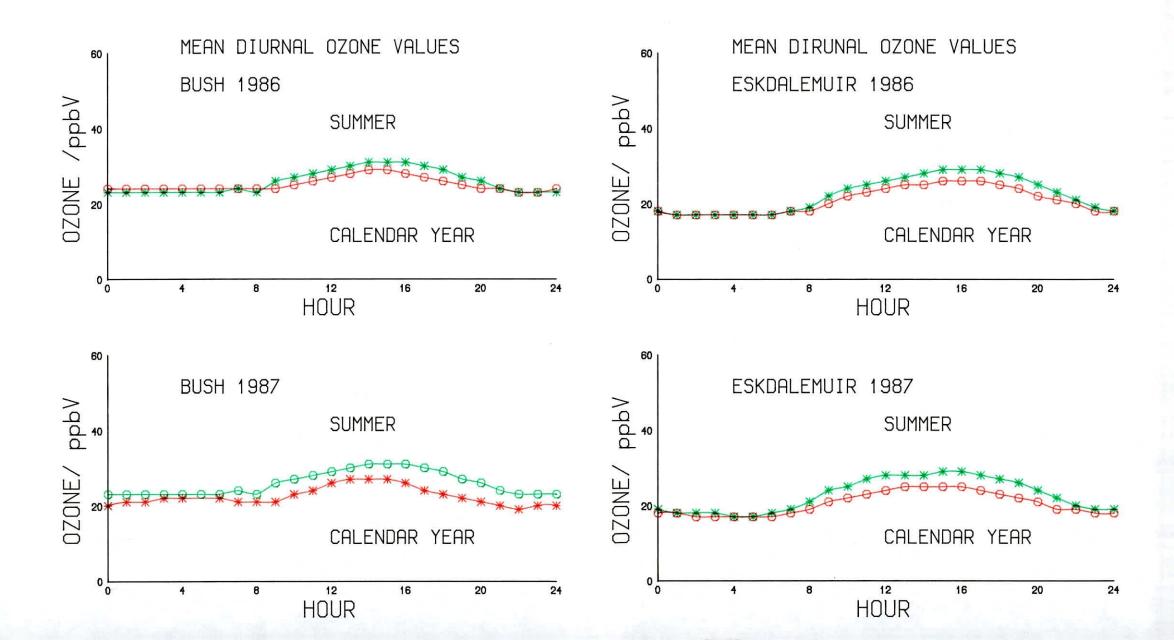
#### **EPISODES**

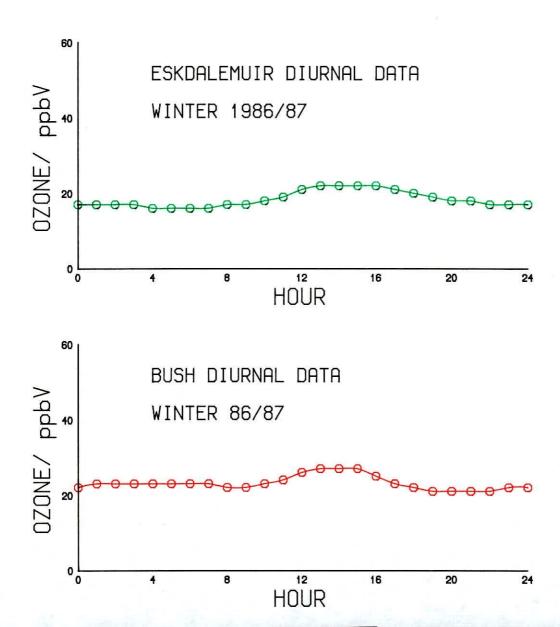
In the two year period, by far the most dramatic episode and that allowing greatest scope for analysis, occurred in April 1987.

Several minor episodes however were also recorded at both sites in 1986 and 1987. Time over limits and maximum values observed during the various episodes are described below.

Figure 8

# Figure 9





14-17 June 1986 (Figure 11)

Eskdalemuir recorded 8 hours>60ppbV and a peak hourly mean value of 75ppbV on 16 June at 2000GMT.

In contrast, Bush logged 0 hours>60ppb and a maximum hourly mean of only 53ppbV on the same day at 1600GMT.

24-30 June 1986 (Figure 12)

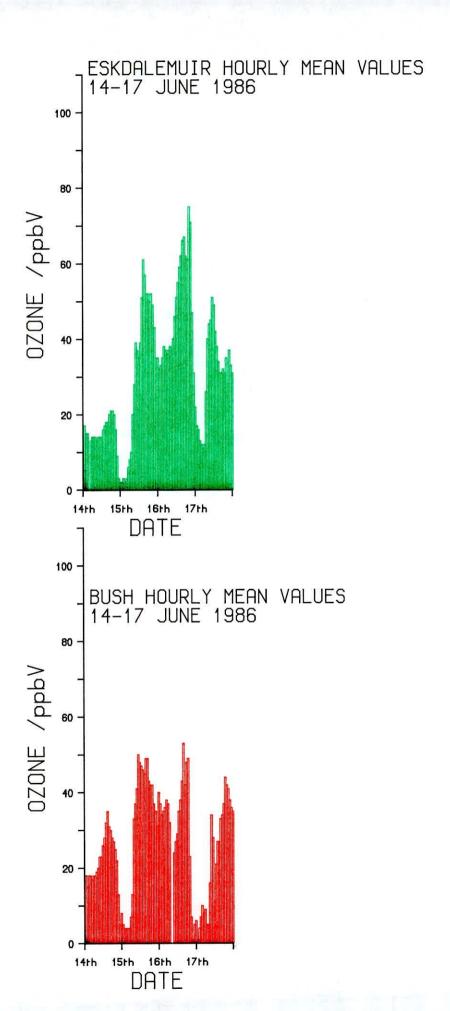
Both sites recorded values in excess of 60ppbV.Eskdalemuir observed 24 hours>60ppb,8 hours>80ppb and 2 hours>100ppb. and recorded a maximum hourly mean of 104ppbV on 28 June at 1500GMT. Bush however recorded an overall maximum hourly mean of only 73ppbV on 28 June at 1600 GMT. and only 11 hours>60ppbV in the entire period.

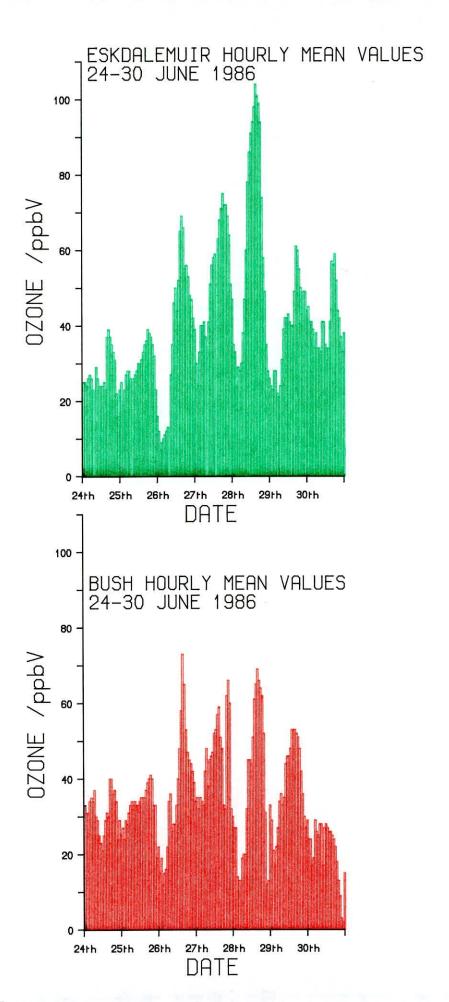
16-30 April 1987(Figure 13)

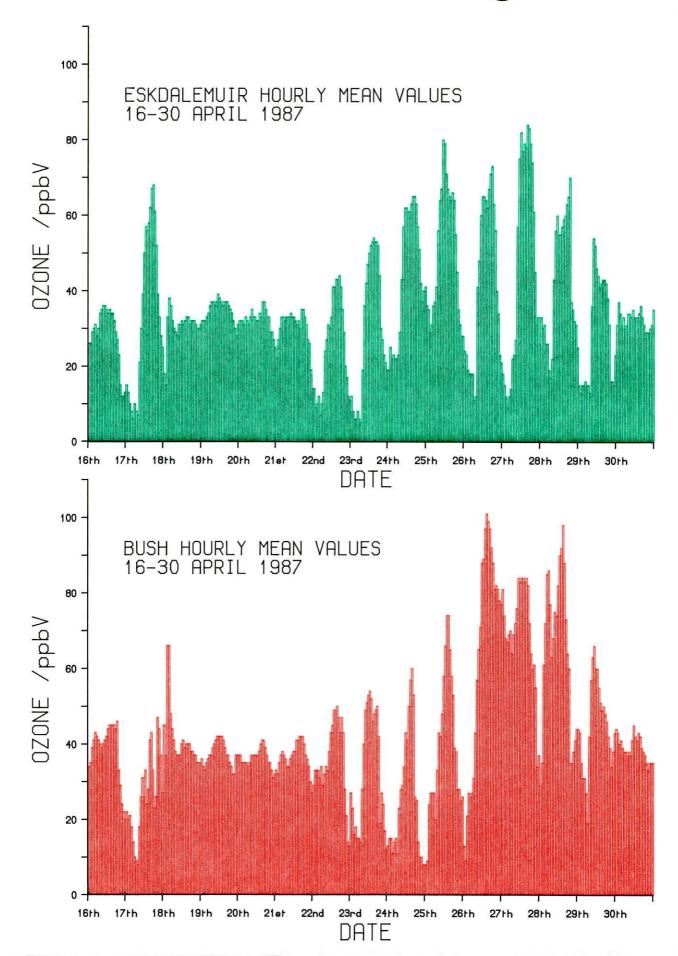
Ozone concentrations were elevated around 16-17 April 1987 at both sites but by far the major photochemical episode occurring since monitoring began at the sites was observed from 24-30 April.

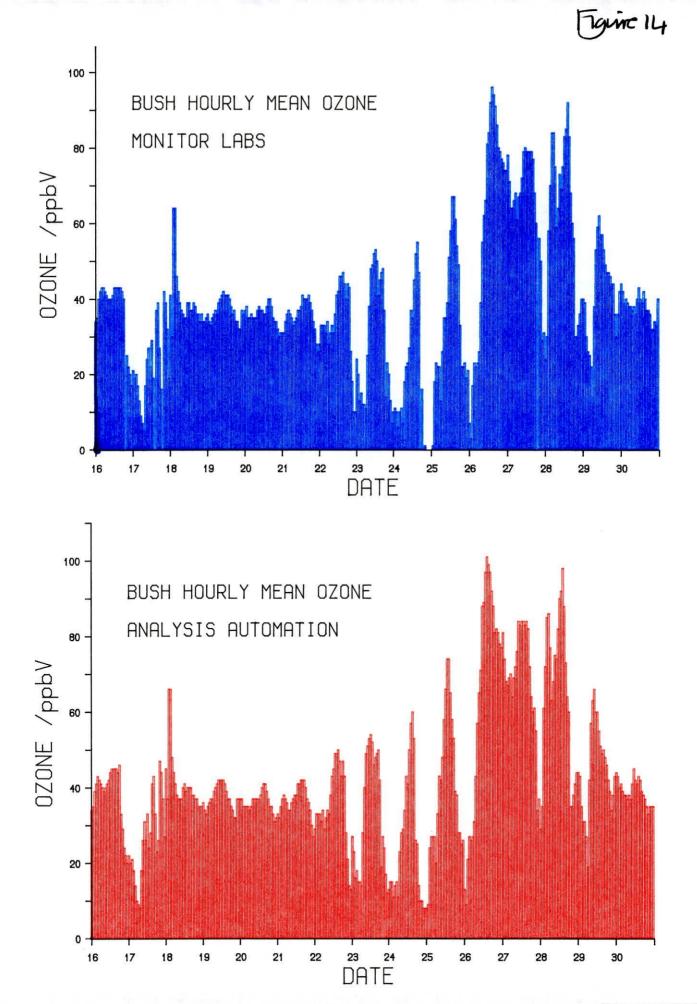
Both the Analysis Automation analyser and the Monitor Labs analyser, operational at Bush during the entire period, recorded very similiar values as Figure 14 shows. Overall however, slightly higher values were logged by the Analysis Automation instrument. Since it was known to be extremely well calibrated at the time, its hourly mean values are plotted out in Figure 13 and were used in the analysis of the episode (Weston etal, to be published).

At Bush a total of 62 hours exceeding 60ppb,26 hours exceeding 80ppb and 1 hour >100ppb were noted for the period with the maximum hourly value of 101ppb occurring on 26 April at 1500GMT.









Eskdalemuir recorded lower overall values; only 42 hours>60ppb,
4hours>80ppb and a maximum of 84ppb occurring on 27 April at 1800GMT.
Nevertheless, this range of values at the two sites are amongst the highest recorded in rural Scotland since monitoring began there in 1978.

## 3-8 July 1987(Figure 15)

Bush observed only 1 hour>60ppbV,62ppbV on the 6 July at 0500GMT.Eskdalemuir logged at total of 6 hours >60ppbV in the period and recorded a maximum hourly mean of 70ppbV on 6 July at 1000GMT.

Only the episode from 24-30 April 1987 has been analysed in detail using data from all of the UK network sites in operation at the time.Data was also used in the analysis from CEGB Mid. sites which are not part of the network. A description of the analysis is outlined below.

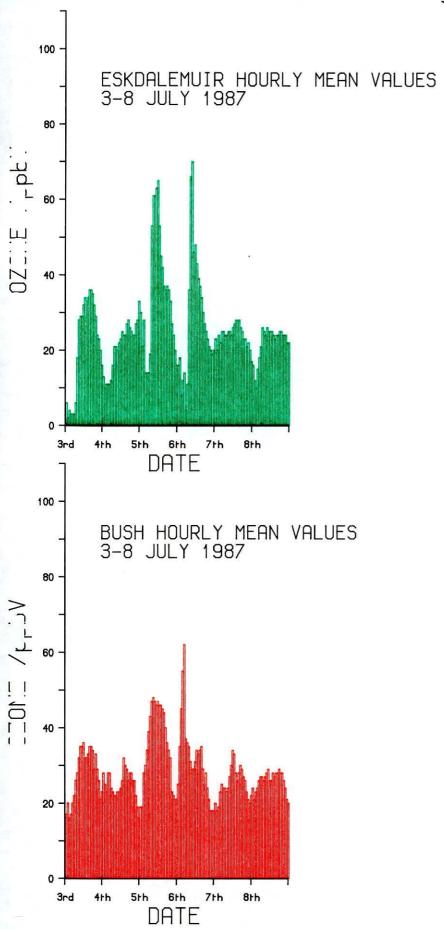
#### APRIL 1987 EPISODE ANALYSIS

#### UK DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS

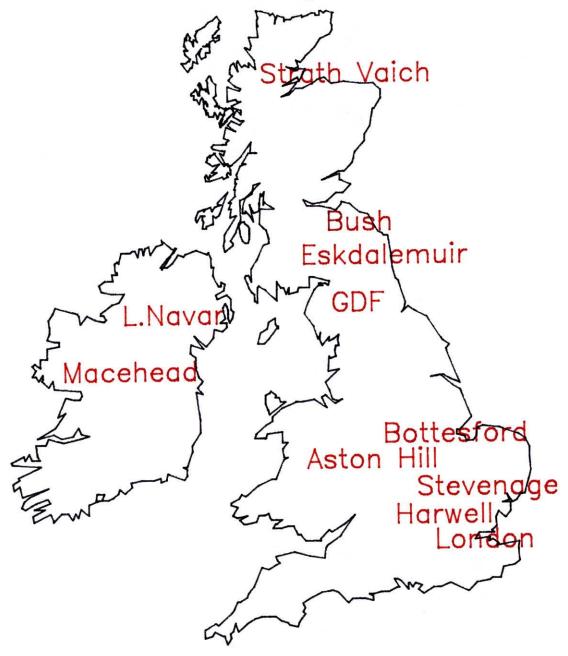
The various UK network sites which were operational from 24-30 April are plotted in Figure 16. Figures 17 and 18 illustrate the variability in peak daily ozone values and time over limits from site to site.

Although the overall peak hourly mean ozone value was recorded at Bush on the 26 April, maximum hourly concentrations were recorded at 7 sites on 27 April and at 4 sites on 28 April.

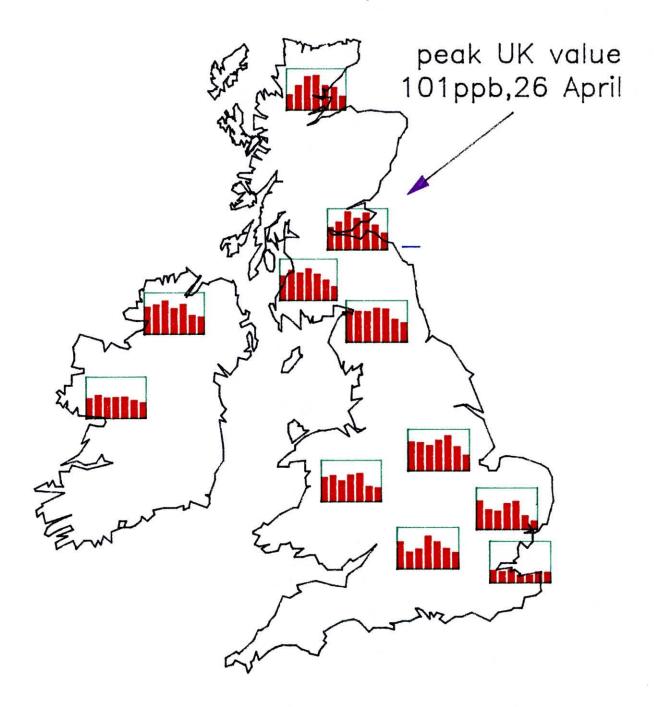
On each of the days of this ozone episode, the smallest maximum hourly values were monitored at central London. Its greatest overall value was 35ppbV on 26 April.



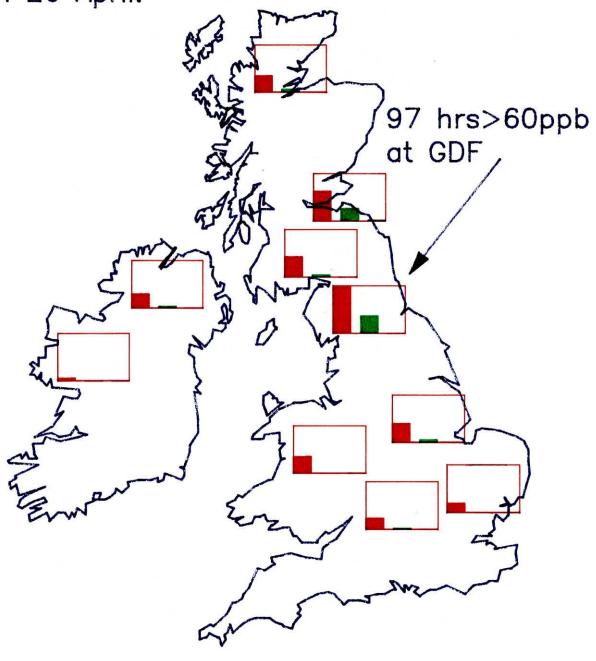
data recorded during the April 1987 episode at the sites plotted below is illustrated in the two figures to follow.



APRIL EPISODE 1987 variability in max. hourly ozone values (ppb) for UK sites from 24—30 April



variability in hours>60ppb and 80ppb at various sites during the April episode one hour >100ppb was recorded at Bush on 26 April.



COMPARISON OF GDF, BUSH AND ESKDALEMUIR DATA

Great Dun Fell (847m asl), the highest altitude site in the network, was the only site to record time over limits in excess of those logged at Bush.

It monitored a total of 97hours>60ppbV almost continuously and 36hours>80ppbV from 24-30 April.

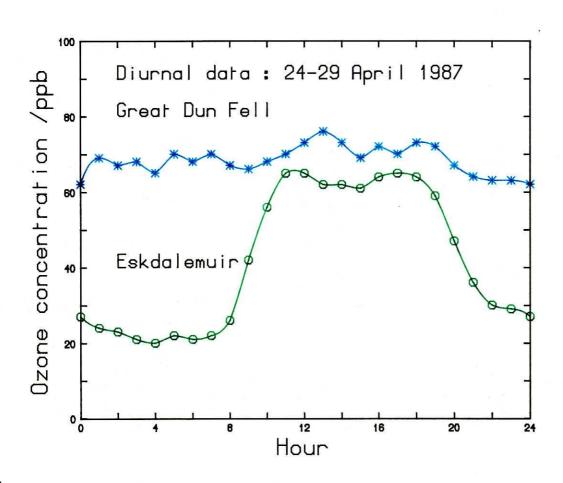
During photochemical episodes such high altitude stations would be expected to experience only small nocturnal decreases in ozone, relative to lower altitude sites, since they remain above the shallow, thermally stable layer which develops over lower ground in the meteorological conditions typical in photochemical episodes. Hence they observe very minor ozone loss via dry depostion. This is clearly observed in Figure 19 which shows the averaged diurnal data for Eskdalemuir and Great Dun Fell from 24-30 April. A rapid decrease in ozone concentration occurs at Eskdalemuir beginning mid-afternoon and reaching a minimum around dawn, but there is no marked diurnal cycle at GDF.

#### SYNOPTIC SITUATION

The meteorological conditions leading to the production of the photochemical ozone monitored at the UK sites inititated by an anticyclone moving eastwards from Biscay on 20 April to eastern europe on 22 April. It became slow moving and was reinforced by an anticyclone moving southwards from Scandanavia on the 26th April giving predominately south easterly flow over the UK between the 24-28 April. The long continental trajectories combined with cloudless skies for much of the period led to high daytime temperatures. In Edinburgh the Blackford Hill observatory broke a daytime temperature record extending back to 1896.

#### METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The analysis involved calculating 300m and 900m trajectories over 24 hour periods for various sites which were monitoring from 23-30 April.



Using the method outlined below ozone hourly mean data logged by sites along the various trajectory paths was used to estimate the extent of local photochemical ozone generation at Bush in particular, assuming dry deposition to be the major ozone sink. The equation used to determine this quantity is:

#### 300m and 900m TRAJECTORIES

Figure 20 illustrates the basic idea of the analysis with the arrowed lines AC and BC portraying the 300m and 900m trajectories over a 24 hour period. Trajectories at these levels are representative, in simplified form, of the lower and upper portions of an air column during meteorologocal conditions prevalent in a photochemical episode.

The air column at site C, the endpoint of the two trajectories, represents the mixed layer when convection is at its maximum and corresponds with the hour of the day when ground level site C logs its peak ozone value (final conc. in equation ).

Similiarly 24 hours earlier, at the time of the previous well mixed period, the ozone concentration at a hypothetical ground level site at point A should correllate well with that at a higher altitude station at point B; there being very little variation in ozone concentration gradient throughout the boundary layer when mixing is at its maximum.

Averaging ozone values at A and B then gives 'initial conc.' in the above equation.

During this episode however, unusually high turbidity of the lower

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atmosphere and the relatively low sun angle in the month of April, ensured a relatively short period of deep convection; in general only from 1200-1600GMT. The analysis assumed then, that for the period between initial and final trajectory points, the upper portion of the air column was decoupled from that of the surface air by low level stability. Hence only the lower levels, following the 300m trajectory path would experience depletion due to surface deposition. Hourly mean ozone values at sites along the 300m trajectory are used for the most part for the calculation of 'decrease in conc. due to surface deposition.'

#### TRAJECTORY EXAMPLE : BUSH, 24 APRIL

Figure 21 shows the paths of the 300m and 900m trajectories arriving at Bush (Point C) on the 24 April at 1600GMT when the peak daily ozone value of 60ppb (final conc.) was recorded. Value of 'initial conc' was calculated by averaging the hourly mean values of five east midland sites (Bottesford, Syda, Lincoln, Thorney and Jenny Hurn) at 1500GMT giving an 'initial conc'. on 23 April of 75ppb. The hourly ozone values from 23 April at 1600GMT to 24 April at 1500GMT, also used to calculate ozone depletion by dry deposition were those monitored individually by Jenny Hurn Eskdalemuir and Bush or averages of various combinations of data from these sites depending on their distance from the 300m trajectory.

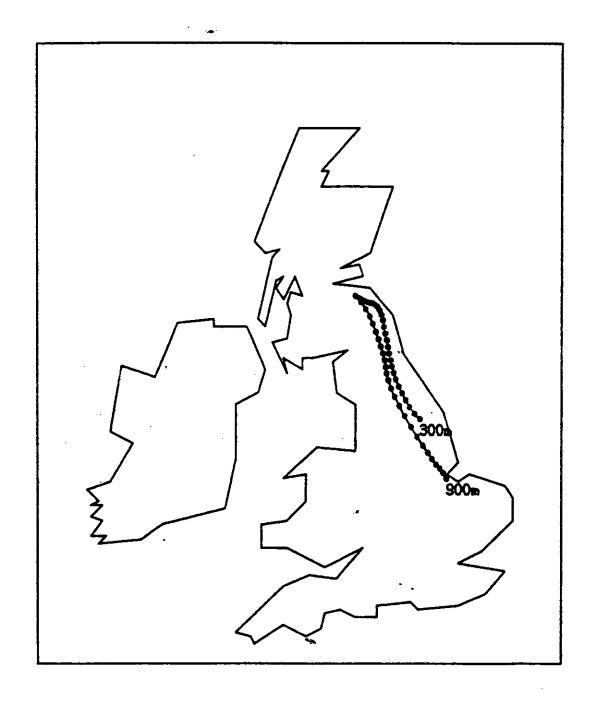
Figure 22 illustrates the variation of hourly ozone values with time

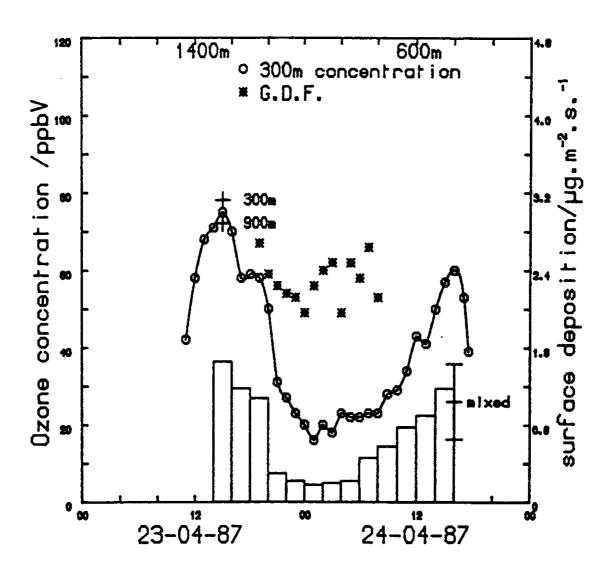
along the 300m trajectory. Also shown are GDF hourly mean ozone values for the period when the 300m trajectory was not to distant from Cumbria.

#### DEPOSITION VELOCITY VALUES

The various trajectories calculated for the analysis cross mainly lowland, agricultural districts of Britain with some areas of moorland at higher elevations. During late April, measurements have shown that grassland and cereal crops show large diurnal cycles in deposition rates; daytime maxima

# 24/ 4/ 87





and nocturnal minima being due to the opening and closing of the stomata.

Consistent with the appropriate experimental data, the daytime (0600-2000hrs) and nighttime (2000-0600) deposition velocity values over land were chosen to be lcm/sec and 0.5cm/sec respectively. A value of zero was asssumed over water.

Figure 22 also shows the calculated values of surface deposition (hourly mean ozone conc. multiplied by deposition velocity) at two hourly intervals. These were integrated over the 25 hour period and the total flux divided by the mixed layer depth at Bush on 24 April. This was relatively shallow at 600m compared to 1400m the previous day but a substantial decrease in ozone concentration in the boundary layer, as a result of dry deposition, would be expected, since the boundary layer had not extended far into the layer of the ozone rich air of the previous day's boundary layer above.

The decrease in ozone conc. due to surface depletion over this 25 hour period amounted to 26ppb, resulting in a net generation of 34ppb. Varying deposition velocity values by 20% resulted in 10ppb variation in the net generation value.

Errors in individual measurements used in equation were also taken into account. For the 24 April an uncertainty of llppb on the net generation value of 34ppb was estimated.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Table 5 shows the results obtained for the various sites and episoidal days. The production of photochemical ozone between the various monitoring stations over the 24 hour periods is shown to range from 10-50ppbV. These production estimates are superimposed on the natural background concentration and or any photochemical ozone advected across the region. The low level air reaching the east coast during most of the episode

Date End Point	Mixed Layer Depth of Column(m)		Average ozone concentration /ppbV				Sunshine		
	at 12 Z	at 12 Z prev day	Initial	Surface depletion		Observed value	Apparent Generation	hours	
24.04.87	Bush	600	1400	75	49	26	60	34 <sup>±</sup> 10	9
25.04.87	Lough Navar	1 1100	1650	74	27	47	78	31 = 6	7
25.04.87	ສີບຣກ	1325	1150	32	24	: ! 58	99	41 <sup>±</sup> 5	12.5
27.04.87	Busn 12GMT 16GMT	1150	1200	85 85	13	72 61	33 84	11 ± 3. 23 ± 5	4.5
27.04.87	Aston Hill	1 300	1150	56	20	36	71	35 ± 4	5.5
28.04.87	Lough Navar	1500	1500	76	19	57	79	22 ± 4	8
28.04.87	Strath Vaic	1350	1750	68	12	56	63	7 <b>±</b> 2	3
28.04.87	Bush	1825	1450	77	20	57	98	41 ± 4	9.5
29.04.87	Bush	Soo	1-3:	77	22	55	66	11 ± 4	3
30.04.87	Bush	1050	900	44	11	33	43	10 ± 2	1.5

had earlier been over continental europe where the anticyclonic conditions were also suitable for photochemical ozone formation. Hourly mean ozone data obtained from four Dutch coastal stations exhibited similiar elevated concentrations from 24-30 April, with peak hourly values in the 80-100ppb range occurring principally between 24-26 April.

It is possible therefore that some of the UK ozone concentrations were supplemented by long-range transport from the continent of both ozone and its precursors; in particular nitric oxide data for two of the Dutch stations showed a 100% increase in their value prior to 25 April.

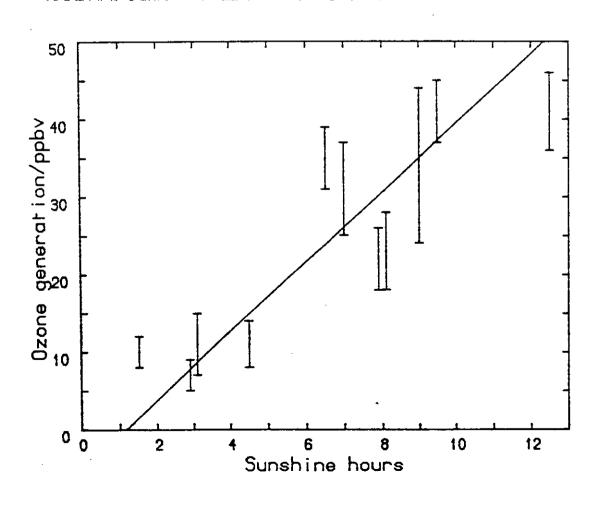
#### VARIATION WITH SUNSHINE HOURS

The estimates of ozone production show variability with observed insolation along the trajectories, the extent of production increasing with sunshine hours as shown in Figure 23. The slope of the line of best fit to the data implies an ozone production of 4ppbV per hour of sunshine. The regression line is not constrained to pass through zero, since net generation includes chemical as well as photochemical processes. These changes may be non-zero even in the abscence of sunshine. The maximum daily ozone production appears to be limited to about 45ppb in April and about 60ppbV in midsummer, consistent with other UK results to date.

The average length of trajectories in the boundary layer for a 24 hour period was about 500km and this would be typical of anticyclonic conditions during ozone episodes. The value of 45-60ppbV is then reasonable for ozone generation over the UK, under cloudless conditions in the summer half of the year and with adequate precursor concentrations.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR OZONE : 1986 AND 1987 .

The shape of the frequency distribution for ozone can be readily shown to



be poorly described by either normal or log-normal distributions (Figures 24-27a).

The large numbers of small concentrations exhibited in these figures are due mainly to surface ozone depletion beneath shallow, nocturnal inversion layers. If data for a high altitude site are examined, the small values are absent due to lack of nocturnal depletion. The data distributions for most low level sites then contain subsets of information appropriate for different atmospheric conditions.

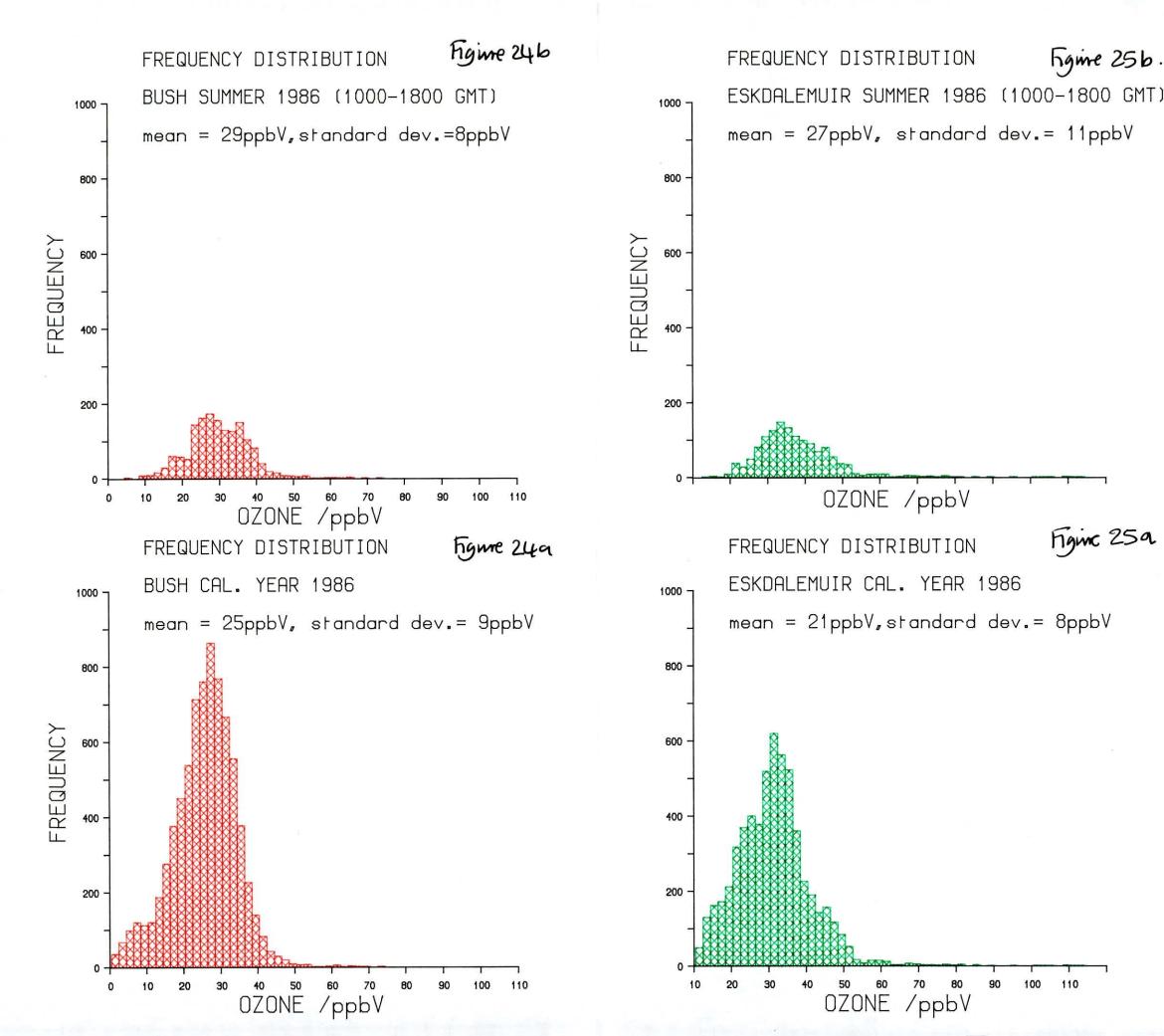
For the purpose of studying the effect of ozone concentration on plants, the distribution of 'night time' ozone concentration is of little significance. These concentrations tend to be small and occur at the time when the plants' stomata, the sites of ozone uptake are closed. During the day when the stomata are open, the surface air is well mixed and daily ozone maxima are observed. The distribution of Bush and Eskdalemuir 1986 and 1987 data for the summer period (April-September) between the hours 1000-1800GMT are plotted in Figures 24-27b and show that the sample data can be closely approximated by a symmetric distribution.

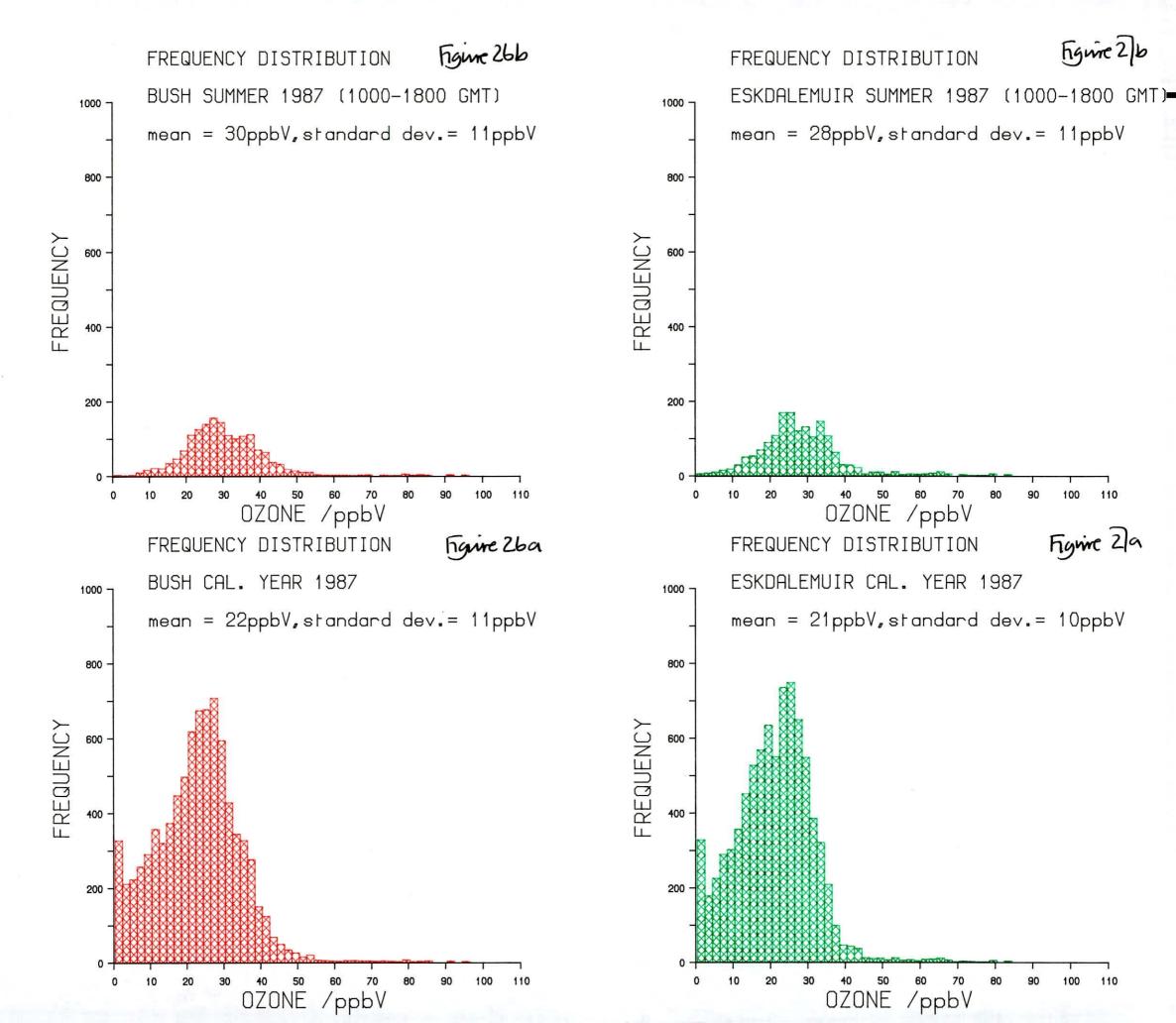
If this procedure can be applied to data for other monitoring sites, the local effects could be removed to allow examination of the data for regional patterns.

# NITROGEN OXIDES MONITORING

# MONITORING METHODS AND DATA STORAGE

Nitrogen oxides monitoring began at Bush in September 1987 where continous NO,NOx and NO2 measurements are made at 2-3metres. To data no continous NOx data has been recorded at Eskdalemuir although diffusion tubes





for NO<sub>2</sub>, are operated there by other monitoring groups.

Over the past eight months, two analysers have been running almost continuously at Bush. NO and NOx data from a Monitor Labs analyser, with a response time of 10 seconds and a detection limit of lppbV, has been logged at 5 second intervals by a Campbell Scientific data logger and processed in the same way as the ozone data. Using the same data logging facilities, a Scintrex Luminox analyser has measured NO<sub>2</sub> directly. Its response time of 2 seconds is considerably shorter than the Monitor Labs instrument and it can also detect NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations down to approximately 0.1ppbV.

#### CALIBRATION

The above instruments are calibrated at fortnightly intervals using gas phase titration (GPT) with permeation tubes and  $NO/NO_2$  cylinders as back-up procedures.

Absolute calibration for NO  $\,$  is provided by weight loss of the NO $_{2}$ permeation tube.

## DIFFUSION TUBES

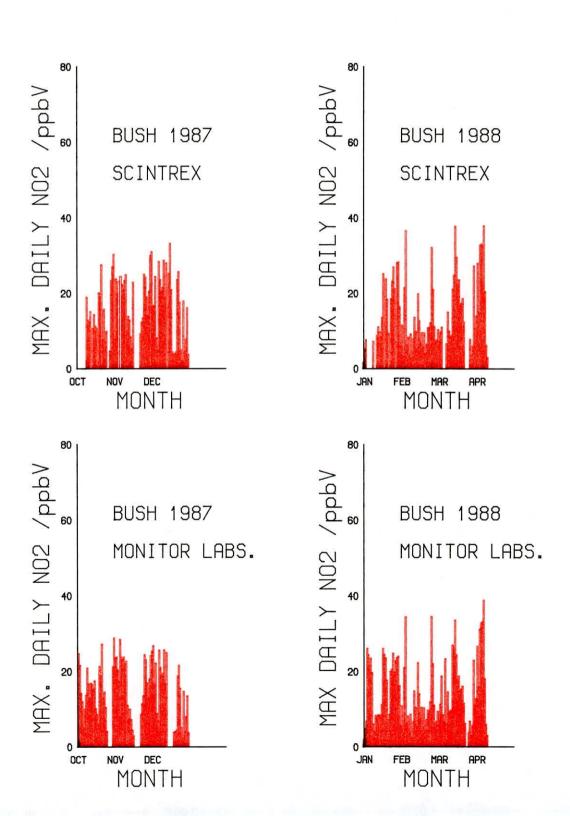
NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube analysis has also been carried out at Bush from September-December 1987 using the WSL procedure (Measurements of nitrogen dioxide at rural sites using passive diffusion samplers, A.Goldsmith).

Two weekly averaged data was produced.

## RESULTS

### COMPARISON OF MONITOR LABS AND SCINTREX ANALYSERS

Figure 28 shows the maximum hourly values for each day from October 1987 until April 1988 monitored by the Scintrex and Monitor Labs analysers when both were monitoring continuously. The two analysers are in good agreement.



In general NOx concentrations at Bush average 2-10ppbV and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations 5ppbV. Over the period graphed in Figure 28, the NO<sub>2</sub> concentration averaged 6.5ppbV.

### CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

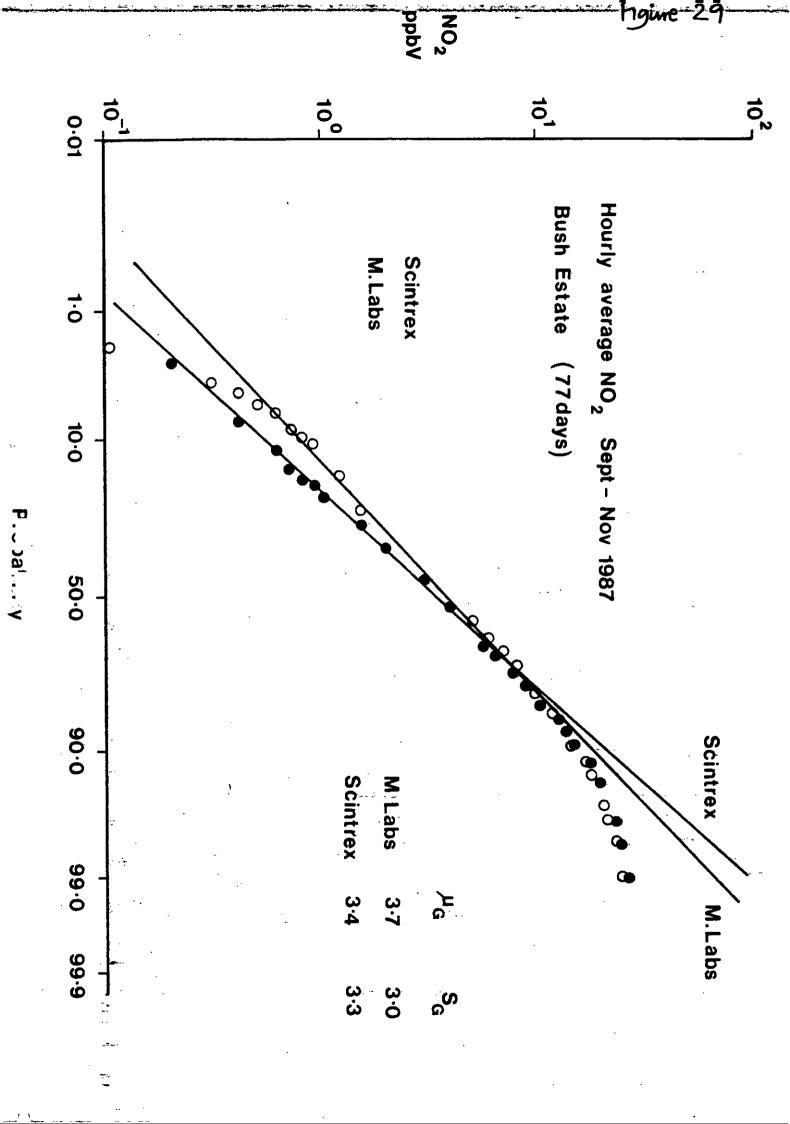
Figure 29 shows the cumulative frequency distributions of the hourly data for both analysers for a total of 77 days, from September-November 1987. Figure 30 shows the distribution for 102 days, from January-April 1988. The geometric means and standard deviations are very similiar for both periods. The standard deviations are large due to very small NO2 concentrations being monitored for the bulk of the periods.

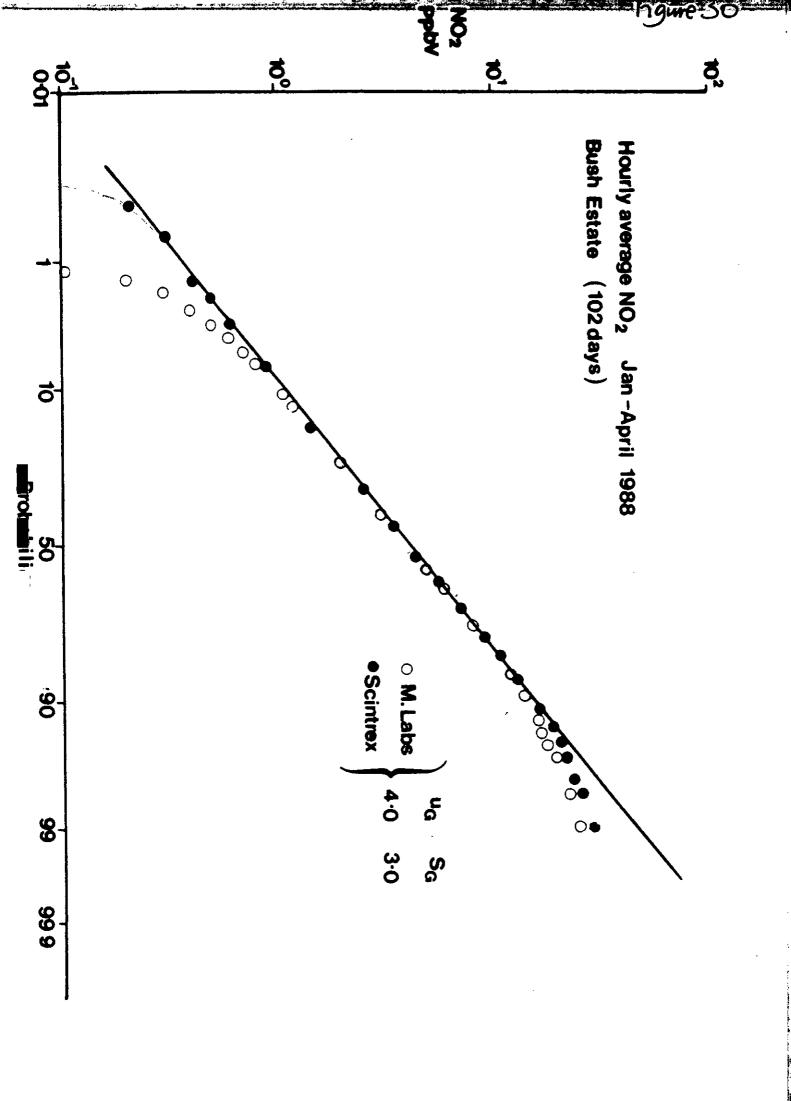
Also observable from the plots is the improved detection limit of the Scintrex analyser compared with that of the Monitor Labs analyser. The plot for the Scintrex in Figure 30 especially does not deviate from log-normality until the NO2 concentration falls below 0.2ppbV whilst the Monitor Labs imstrument deviates at IppbV.

Although Figures 29 and 30 show that the bulk of the data may be approximated by a log-normal distribution, there are problems with this fit particularly at large concentrations where the log-normal distribution overestimates peak concentrations. If this were generally true then such a fit would provide safe estimates of peak concentrations from a known geometric standard deviation and mean; valuable for effects studies.

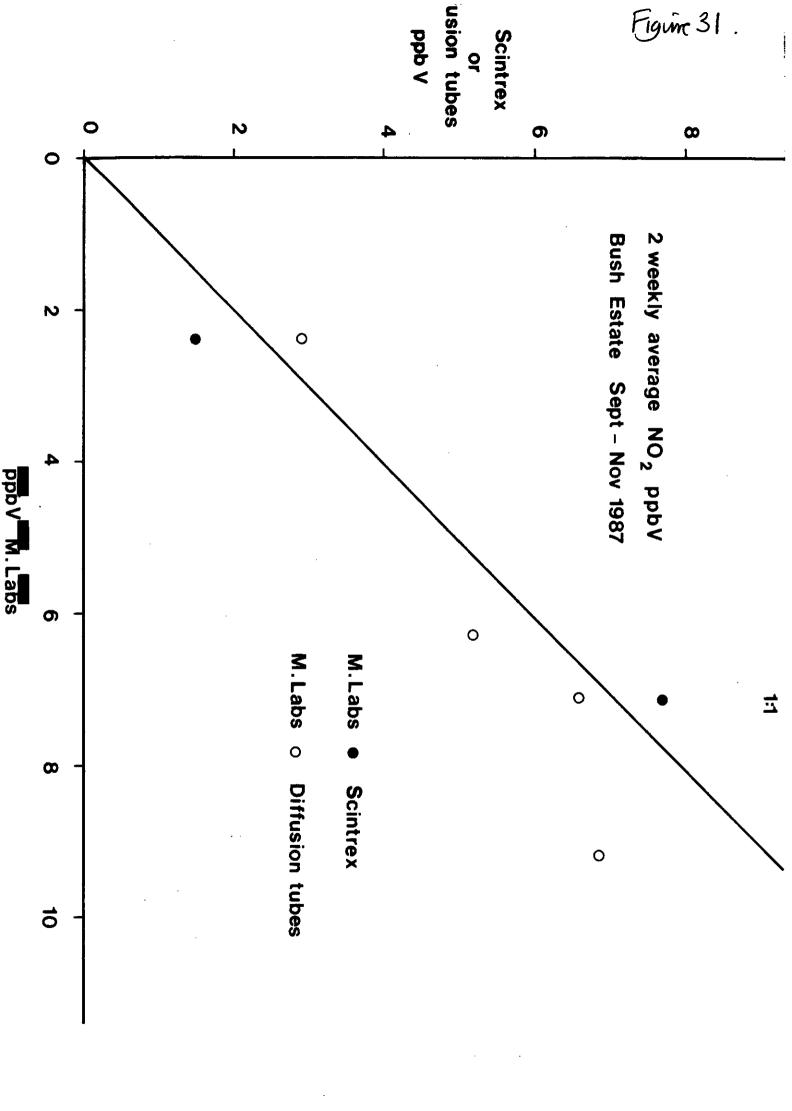
If it were known that the geometric standard deviation was fairly constant at rural sites then diffusion tube measurements could be used to obtain the most important properties of  $NO_2$  concentrations.

In order to use the diffusion tube data to provide the concentration fields and estimates of peak values, it would be necessary to show that the two





weekly averaged diffusion tube data correlated well with that obtained from the continuous monitors. Figure 31 shows this comparison from September-November 1987. A larger diffusion tube data set is required for a definite answer. This should be available later in 1988.



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22222 · 我是是我的的的话, 我是我们就是我们是 25:5 888888 25.25.25 5888888888 **3**222288888 2222222222 3448444633 388 **\*** 1227 **\*** 138 24 24 20 20 18 15 882228B24415 8825285544 27 75 25 ÷ 22 ⊕ 23 t 23 t t 388 これないないない おいにんかいぶんない 252277777728888 **维维权法的联盟 对影性的记忆的记记 说我是我就是我就能是我们** 22222222 2222222 2235555 2235555 2235555 2235555 2235555 223555 22355 22355 2235 22 **经保证股份股份股份股份** 228222822 # 25 25 25 25 25 25 20 15 1 23 3282828 Z 22222 15 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 33333333333 5 物物的复数形式作用 化转换管路器单位 50 32 4 22 19 17 17 18 18 25 23 21 22 21 21 19 **西**萧: ಷ್ಷ≂ಾ 23 11 118 118 118 118 115 21 26 118 21 21 21 13 13 14 14 16 16 17 18 18 33.52 N I 55 7 7 P\*\*\* 4 4 5 5 23 12 23 2 ១៩៦ # 25 B 2 # ~ = 22.22.23 0,7 22 13 4 二二四元 8 23 3333 82 -9 \_ 32 28 ټ-23 £ 53 58 22 32 32 33 - 松川には明日は日本 24 22 23 29 21 27 20 20 8 21 18 28 23 2€ 83.53 38 53 53 53 53 53 53 23 23 20 27 19 18 18 18 18 23 23 23 23 23 23 38 25 23 28 28 25 25 28 48年28年28年28年 15 28 21 28 22 22 13 7.7 5 5 20 20 16 27 26 25 55.5 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 22 2222222 7 17 19 19 17 17 17 17 € 5 9 13 13 25 25 28 5.5 Ξ 22 23 25 31 28 27 27 医内内氏征性外外部的 医阴道 2 = 58 ₹. <u>\$</u> 32 12 12 등 점 2.2 Ξ 35 23 24 25 253 \$ 8 2 2 2 8 24 EE 72 F 47 Z 23  $\simeq$ 23 22 23 

图形系列克莱氏石榴玻璃花香经常点络经验系统经常需要以近少年的设数式免费 级数数数 8882228388 双键路电电 计特殊交换操作 医神经神经 医电阻性 医眼性神经神经神经神经神经神经 医动物性 医电线线线 2223 **的现在分词 化聚氯苯酚 经报告经帐的 经保证证明的法证据的证据的证据的证据证据的证据的证据的证明, 计联升限** 第17年,我们会是不明日的公司的,我们的对对任何性的特征的特殊的的特别的的证据的证明的 计对键 有效 计数据数据 计数据数据 人名英格兰 医克里氏征 计图记记录 28 21 23 48 22223 # 22 <del>P</del> 32 25 28 25 13 25 25 **25** 25 经股份股份 医克里氏氏试验检尿管 医克里氏氏征 医克里氏氏征 医克里氏氏征 计多数记录器 医克里氏征 22223 # 52 22 E 3353222333 35532333 38333 22823 5.222223333 5.222223333 2233 22222 **表现的过程数据表** 2 M 4 M M 3 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 E 22 22 23 25 おはなけ では 発はな 职方式外的 化跟踪链径 经基金的过去式和过去式和过去分词 医自然性的 化甲酰胺医二甲基甲酰 5 2 2 2 2 2 33 33 # **≥** ₹ 2 23.53 我过去,我们都没有我们的现在我们的现在分词的自己的知识的对象的,我们也就会对这个人 28 mm **人名约特朗尼尼 法国民职业员员协会主动会员的现在分词方式的现在分词的现在分词的现在分词** 12823 25 22 2 333333555 15 28 27 17 £ 22 E 22 € 23 € 23 € 24 € 25 E 12 33 73 525 经维拉转经拉拉拉 5 % E 对联员政师的任职利告公司职处体的职权和选择的联系的联系员对对对反视的的证法。 再成议的 鬼 23 23 19 法法院 超氧氧化 机对效系统 医抗动脉炎 神经化性 电弧流线 医免疫 计自动 化基达克氏性 3 22 25 PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH 

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我就是我们也是是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们就是我们就会是我们的,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们

434442343 中国对话是我说说了来说这法说。 图尔克尔用卡西尔尼约特克特尼尔尼尔尼约特尼尔西尔尼尔尼尔尼尔尼尔克尔克尔 35588858588755° 36633882133312832363555125 3533555653555222222333262222333325533 日本代明でなる自ははないは "我们我们的时间的时期的现在分词,我们还是我们的时间就被被够够完全的,我们就是我们就是我们们的人们的一样的。" ,中国民民,中国的联系的政策的企业,但是不是国际企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业。 第十分 他们是是一个人的时间,这位的时候们们们们们们的比较级是这个时间的对象。但是我们们是这位自己的是是我们们的,我们们是 

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**はいましょうないがあるないないないないにいいいしょくのないのにはいいにはいいにはいいないないないないないないにはいいにはなっているにはないないにはないないにはないにはないにはないにはなっています。** 据现实体别的现在时间,现在时间的现在时间的现在分词,因此是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人的,我们是我们的人们的自己的,我们们们们们们的一个人,我们们们们们们 牝国 佐田 はんりゅう 発売の取けなん ギーヤスじじ 卵石 引い 年 光平式 には 代表 ヤス 日本 フォン のいまに はん スペス・ジョー な性ににおけれるないないではないないないはいまいましょうにはもなったない。これもないないないにはいいないないないないないない。 如此,我们是我们的时间,我们会是我们的知识的,我们会会是一个人,我们会会们们的对象的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们 

我们是我们就是我们就会对我们就是我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们的是我们的,我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们 公司 电 化比拉氏现代现代现代现代过程的现代过程的现代现代的现代证明 なのおののおおんにおおはBBBであっておればはBBBのである。 格式 E おお屋にないにないに対対なななにはおははははははははははははないにはなるになってある。 

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