

June 13, 2017

Mr. David Taylor, Director County of Maui, Department of Water Supply 200 South High Street Wailuku, HI 96793

Dear Mr. Taylor,

RE: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Piilani Promenade, located in Kihei, Maui, Hawaii at TMK's: (2) 3-9-001:016,170-174.

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2014. The responses to your comments are as follows.

**DWS Comment 1.** According to DWS Guidelines, anticipated consumption for the project is projected to be 480,267 gpd: ([226 multi-family units] x [560 gpd])+ ([20 acres Light Industrial/Business/Commercial] x [140 ga1/1,000 square feet]) + ([38 acres Business/Commercial] x [140 ga1/1,000 square feet]).

Please include anticipated water consumption (i.e. potable and irrigation) in the section on Groundwater Resources Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures (page 40), as well as the Water section's Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures section (page 74).

Response 1. In response to comments regarding water, the FEIS Section III. A. 11 (Groundwater Resources) has been revised to include the following language.

The Pi'ilani Promenade will consume on average of 252,000 gpd of water at full build-out, including 171,000 gpd of drinking water for domestic uses and 81,000 gpd of nondrinking water for irrigation. (See: Appendix L, "Preliminary Engineering Report dated December 2013, revised February 2, 2017")

As mentioned, the CWRM estimates that 0.421 MGD of groundwater can be allocated within the Iao Aquifer System. The Piilani Promenade drinking water demand is expected to withdraw 171,000 gpd and can be accommodated within the remaining 0.421 MGD of available groundwater. This limited amount of water is not anticipated to significantly impact the Iao Aquifer from recharging.

Mr. David Taylor, Director Pillani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 2 of 11

As mentioned, three 3-inch domestic water meters have been approved by the County DWS and are available for the project. The issuance of water meters for the project by the DWS carries the implicit approval by the DWS of Piilani Promenade's use of the Iao Aquifer System for drinking water.

The CWRM estimates that 11 MGD of groundwater can be developed within the Kamaole Aquifer System on a sustainable basis. (Water Resource Protection Plan, 2008). The irrigation well for landscaping is expected withdraw 81,000 gpd and this limited amount of water is not anticipated to significantly impact the Kamaole Aquifer from recharging. In the future, when the County reclaimed water line is extended north towards the Project site, the Applicant will connect to the R-1 water source for irrigation water eliminating the need for the brackish irrigation well.

In response to comments regarding water, the FEIS Section III. D. 3 (Water) has been revised to include the following language:

The Pi'ilani Promenade will consume on average of 252,000 gpd of water at full build-out, including 171,000 gpd of drinking water for domestic uses and 81,000 gpd of nondrinking water for irrigation. (See: Appendix L, "Preliminary Engineering Report dated December 2013, revised February 2, 2017")

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Mr. David Taylor, Director Pillani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 3 of 11

connect to the R-1 water source for irrigation water eliminating the need for the brackish irrigation well.

DWS Comment 2. Page 2 10 of the DEIS states, "significant cumulative and/or secondary impacts are not anticipated to threaten the long-term sustainability of the County's water resources. This 1.0 MG water tank will provide substantially more drinking water source..."

Because the water tank is merely a storage device, not a source of water (e.g. a well), use of the term "source" for drinking water storage is misleading. The DEIS would benefit from language that more accurately reflects the situation.

Response 2. In response to comments regarding water, the FEIS Section V. C (Cumulative and secondary impacts) has been revised to include the following language:

Drinking Water Resources. The development of the Pi'ilani Promenade, together with other area projects, will increase the demand for drinking water. The Applicant is constructing a 1.0 million gallon water tank and supporting infrastructure to provide water for the project and future south Maui water customers. The development of the 1.0 MG water tank will help support the drinking water needs for the future planned growth of South Maui. With these measures in place, significant cumulative and/or secondary impacts are not anticipated to threaten the long-term sustainability of the County's water resources. This 1.0 MG water tank will provide substantially more drinking water source storage than would be required both for the Pi'ilani Promenade Project, and for the Honua'ula affordable housing project, if that project is developed.

DWS Comment 3. We were unable to locate the DEIS disclosure of: 1) the direct, indirect, and cumulative source water impacts of all known projects in the Kihei/Wailea area; and

**Response 3:** In response to comments regarding water, the FEIS Section III. A. 11 (Groundwater Resources) has been revised to include the following language.

In response to comments on the DEIS, the FEIS has been updated in the ground water section, the water section, and the cumulative impacts section to include a matrix of the readily identifiable future developments in South Maui and their direct potential effect on water source and availability. Table No. 3 below provides an estimate of water use by future proposed developments in South Maui.

Mr. David Taylor, Director Piilani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 4 of 11

Table No. 3 Estimated Water Use by Future Developments						
Name of	Average	Drinkin	Average	Non	Type of	Source
<b>Project</b>	<u>Daily</u>	g Source	Non-	Drinking	System	Document
	<b>Drinking</b>		drinking	<u>Source</u>		
	<u>Water</u>		Water Use			
	<u>Use</u>	the way we				
Maui Lu	<u>144,200</u>	CWS,	136,000 gpd	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Private</u>	Maui Lu
Resort	gpd	existing		<u>well water</u>	<u>irrigatio</u>	FEA 2004
	<u>(53,300</u>	<u>meter</u>	= 10	(Kamaole	<u>n</u>	
	g <u>pd</u>			<u>Aquifer)</u>	<u>brackish</u>	
	existing;				<u>water</u>	
	86,300 gpd					
77 . 7	proposed)	CTATO	/ > 7	CT 170	OTITO	
Noni Loa	21,840	<u>CWS</u> ,	None, will	<u>CWS</u>	<u>CWS</u>	Noni Loa
	gpd	Existing	<u>use</u>			FEA
		<u>meter</u>	drinking			<u>December</u>
		4	water until			8, 2015
			R-1 line is		=	
3.7.1	04.000	CTATO	available	<del></del>	7	
<u>Makena</u>	94,260	CWS,	129,075 gpd	Existing	<u>Private</u>	<u>Makena</u>
<u>Resort</u>	g <u>pd</u>	<u>existing</u>		Well water	<u>irrigatio</u>	Resort
		<u>meter</u>		(Kamaole	<u>n</u>	DEA
	*			<u>aquifer)</u>	<u>brackish</u>	January 8,
MOTO	700 0CE	CTATC	070 000 1	DINI	water	<u>2016</u>
MRTP	<u>789,065</u>	<u>CWS</u> ,	373,329 gpd	R-1 Water	<u>Maui</u>	MRTP
	gpd	existing		<u>line</u>	County	FEIS
		<u>meters</u>			<u>R-1</u>	March 23,
					<u>Water</u> line	<u>2013</u>
Kenolio	104,160	Propose	15 000 and	1		Variatio
Apartment		<u>Propose</u> d	15,000 gpd	1 proposed brackish	* will	Kenolio
S	gpd	<u>u</u> connecti		water well	connect to R-1	Apartment s FEA July
<u> </u>		on to		(Kamaole	line once	23, 2014
		CWS		Aquifer)	available	23, 2014
		2110		<u>riquicij</u>	40	
	-				<u>to</u> property	
Kaiwahine	67,200	Propose	None, will	CWS	CWS	Kaiwahine
Village	gpd	d d	use	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Village
	<del>51/4</del>	<u>connecti</u>	<u>drinking</u>			201H
		on to	water until	1 × ×		Applicatio
	$\prod_{i=1}^{n}$	<u>CWS</u>	R-1 line is			n February
			available		1	$\frac{111001441}{2011}$
Kihei High	37,450	Propose	185,000 gpd	2 proposed	Private	Kihei H.S.
School	gpd	<u> </u>		brackish	brackish	FEIS
	or -	<u>connecti</u>		water wells	well	September
						8, 2012
	1					

Mr. David Taylor, Director Pillani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 5 of 11

Name of	Average	Drinkin	Average	Non	Type of	Source
Project	Daily	g Source	Non-	Drinking	System	Document
<u> </u>	<u>Drinking</u>	<u> 5 Source</u>	drinking	Source	<u> </u>	<u> Document</u>
	Water		Water Use	33333		
200	Use					
		on to		(Kamaole		
		CWS		Aquifer)		
Honua'ula	<u>210,000</u>	Propose	<u>Unknown</u>	Existing	<u>Private</u>	Calculated
<u>Affordable</u>	gpd	<u>d</u>		well water	brackish	using
Housing		connecti		(Kamaole	<u>well</u>	<u>County</u>
<u>Project</u>		<u>on to</u>		Aquifer)		standards.
		<u>CWS</u>				
<b>Downtown</b>	<u>48,500 –</u>	Propose	<u> 15,900 – </u>	County R-1	<u>R-1</u>	<u>Downtow</u>
<u>Kihei</u>	<u>143,600</u>	<u>d</u>	29,500 gpd	<u>Water</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>n Kihei</u>
	<u>gpd</u>	<u>connecti</u>			<u>line from</u>	FEA April
		on to			KWWRF	<u>8, 2013</u>
		CWS				
<u>Honua'ula</u>	<u>340,000</u>	<u>Propose</u>	<u>810,000</u>	Well water	<u>Private</u>	<u>Honua'ula</u>
(Mauka of	gpd	<u>d Well</u>	gpd for	<u>(Kamaole</u>	<u>brackish</u>	<u>FEIS</u>
<u>Makena</u>		water	<u>irrigation,7</u>	<u>aquifer)</u>	<u>well</u>	August 8,
Resort)		(Kamaol	17,000 gpd	<u>* will</u>		<u>2012</u>
		<u>e</u>	<u>for golf</u>	<u>connect to</u>		
		<u>aquifer)</u>	<u>course</u>	<u>R-1 line</u>		
				<u>once</u>		
				<u>available to</u>		
				property		
<u>Kihei</u>	<u>530,000</u>	<u>Connect</u>	<u>None</u>	Connect to	<u>Private</u>	<u>Kihei</u>
Residential	gpd to CWS County brackish Residential					
		<u>or Well</u>		<u>Water</u>	well,	<u>FEIS</u>
		water (		<u>system or</u>	*Applica	<u>June 8,</u>
		<u>from</u>		Well water	nt would	<u>2008</u>
		<u>Kahului</u>		<u>( from</u>	<u>prefer to</u>	
		<u>or Paia</u>		Kahului or	<u>connect</u>	
		<u>aquifers)</u>		<u>Paia</u>	with the	
				<u>aquifers)</u>	<u>Maui</u>	
					County	
					<u>R-1</u>	
			발 남갓 하나취		<u>Water</u>	
					<u>line</u>	
<b>Estimated</b>			ted drinking w	,		
<u>Totals</u>	2,394,904 gpd of estimated non-drinking water usage					
					e established the	
	6.7		the second secon	Service of the servic	4 Table 10 T	

Table No. 3 above provides the direct impacts related to each project and in total the estimated cumulative impact for drinking water systems is a total of 2,481,775 gpd of estimated drinking water usage, and 2,394,904 gpd of estimated non-drinking water usage.

Mr. David Taylor, Director Pillani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 6 of 11

In regards to the drinking water, the Applicant will cooperate with the CWRM to determine available water use in the Iao Aquifer and underlying Kamaole Aquifer as the Water Resources Protection Plan is updated. It is the Applicant's understanding that the CWRM judges use of the aquifers relative to its sustainable yield by the 12-month moving average of pumpage, not by the cumulative capacity of pump installations permits; therefore the proposed use of the Iao and Kamaole a\Aquifers, will not exceed the sustainable yields.

In response to comments regarding water, the FEIS Section V. C (Cumulative and secondary impacts) has been revised to include the following language:

This section identifies secondary and cumulative impacts that may result from the phased development of the Pi'ilani Promenade and surrounding development projects.

Existing and future development projects that were considered likely to be constructed in the central Kihei region were the basis for analyzing potential cumulative and secondary impacts. It is noted that most projects are not yet constructed. The developments listed below are the same as those identified in the TIAR update and includes the Maui Research and Technology Park (MRTP). (See: Table No. 16)

**Table No. 16 Other Potential Projects** 

Development	Land Use	Number of Units/
		Development Area
Kaiwahine Village	Multi-Family Residential	120 affordable units
Maui Lu Resort	<u>Hotel</u>	788 hotel rooms
		& 154 affordable units
	Existing Hotel	<u>174 rooms</u>
	(Demolished)	
Kihei High School	<u>School</u>	215,000 Square Feet
Kenolio Apartments	Multi-Family Residential	<u>186 units</u>
Kihei Residential	Single Family Residential	<u>400 units</u>
	Multi-Family Residential	<u>200 units</u>
	Commercial	7,000 Square Feet
Downtown Kihei	<u>Commercial</u>	258,000 Square Feet
	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>150 rooms</u>

Mr. David Taylor, Director Piilani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 7 of 11

Maui Research and	Multi-Family Residential	500 units
Technology Park	Single Family Residential	<u>750 units</u>
	Knowledge Industry/	2 million Square Feet
	Commercial / Business	
	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>500 rooms</u>
Honua'ula Affordable	Multi-Family Residential	<u>250 units</u>
<b>Housing Development</b>		

Other proposed projects will be required to meet the requirements of the Department of Water Supply including but not limited to project specific improvements to the water transmission and storage systems.

Table No. 16b Other Potential Projects: Water

Development	Drinking water Demand
	(gallons per day)
Kaiwahine Village	<u>67,200</u>
<u>Maui Lu Resort</u>	<u>148,800</u>
Kihei High School	<u>185,000</u>
Kenolio Apartments	<u>104,160</u>
Kihei Residential	<u>790,000</u>
Downtown Kihei	<u>48,500</u>
Maui Research and	<u>798,065</u>
Technology Park	
Honua'ula Affordable	<u>210,000</u>
Housing Development	
<u>Total</u>	2,351,725 gallons per day

It is estimated that the total drinking water demand for the projects listed in Table No. 16b is 2,351,725 gallons per day. As noted in the FEIS, 0.421 MGD of groundwater can be allocated from the Iao Aquifer System, therefore all proposed projects in Table No. 16b will not be able to utilize drinking water from the Iao Aquifer System. It is noted that only the Kihei Residential project has begun construction of those listed in Table No. 16b and as development occurs each individual project will need to provide a viable water source. Alternatives considered by the projects in Table No. 16b include but are not limited to drilling wells within the Kamaole Aquifer as a new water source.

Mr. David Taylor, Director Pillani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 8 of 11

**DWS Comment 3.2.** The proposed project's brackish source water development impacts upon the salinity of surrounding areas. This information should have been disclosed in the DEIS because the consultant committed to do so in their June 23, 2014 EISPN response communication to the Kihei Community Association's October 23, 2014 letter.

**Response 3.2.** In response to comments regarding impacts on salinity, the FEIS Section III. A. 11 (Groundwater Resources) has been revised to include the following language.

Groundwater beneath the Project site occurs as a brackish basal lens overlying saline groundwater at depth and in hydraulic contact with seawater shore. This groundwater body has been named as the Kamaole Aquifer by the CWRM. The most reliable estimate of the Kamaole Aquifer's rate of recharge and resulting groundwater flow rate is in the CWRM Water Resource Protection Plan 2008. This plan has estimated the groundwater recharge from rainfall in the Kamaole Aquifer system to be 25 MGD. Of the estimated 25 MGD of groundwater recharge, the CWRM estimates that 11 MGD of groundwater can be developed within the Kamaole Aquifer System on a sustainable basis. (Water Resource Protection Plan, 2008). The Water Resource Protection Plan is currently being updated and a draft plan is expected in late 2017.

Existing water use within the Kamaole Aquifer System amounted to 1.859 MGD (Water Resource Protection Plan, 2008). This water use is primarily for golf course and landscape irrigation purposes from existing brackish wells.

A subsurface investigation conducted in 2011 by a reputable geotechnical engineering firm performed 27 soil borings across portions of the Project site to depths ranging from 10 to 40 feet below the ground surface. No groundwater was encountered at any of the boring locations. (See: Appendix Q "Soil Investigation Reports")

In regards to the non-drinking water, which will be drawn from the irrigation well, Waimea Water Services prepared an assessment of potential impacts from the pumping of the approved irrigation well. (See: Appendix R, "Waimea Water Services Report") (Note: Waimea Water Services applied for and supervised the well drilling for the approved irrigation well described above). The assessment found that no probable impact to the aquifer will occur from using the well for irrigation purposes.

Due to the proposed pumping rate of the newly constructed irrigation well, known as the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well, a 24-hour long term pump test was required by the State. The test results suggest that the water quality and quantity were stable at the 175gpm pumping rate and prolonged pumping at this rate would not be likely to adversely affect the aquifer at this

Mr. David Taylor, Director Piilani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 9 of 11

location. The present estimate is that the sustained pumping rate of the well should not exceed 175 gpm, but it must be noted that this is only a best estimate based on available data.

Waimea Water Services recently performed a pump test and monitoring program in the Kihei area, and the results are pertinent to this discussion due to the proximity to the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well and because of the similar hydro-geological setting. In summary, no recorded influences from the 96-hour pump test were observed in the surrounding monitoring wells. Tidal influences were expected and documented in all three surrounding monitoring wells in the form of water level changes related to the local tide. The data collected from the three monitoring wells also suggests that there are no subsurface geological barriers that would potentially impede water flow.

In an effort to further understand the hydrogeology of the area surrounding the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well, Waimea Water Services performed an investigation into the available CWRM well data of the Kihei area. Twelve irrigation wells are located within 6,300 feet of the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well, three of which are located downstream of the subject well. All three of these wells are located greater than 3,000 feet away from the subject well and it is the opinion of Waimea Water Services, based upon its field experience in this location, that adverse impacts would be highly unlikely to be detected in these wells as long as the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well does not exceed the proposed 175 gpm or 100,000 gpd.

The data gathered thus far occurs over a very limited time span. Data over the long term operation of the wells in the Kihei area is needed for a true determination of the long term performance or impacts of the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well. It is absolutely essential that the water levels and the total chlorides in these wells be monitored on a regular basis to provide a real indication of what this aquifer can reliably produce on a sustainable basis. (See: Appendix R, "Waimea Water Services Report")

A condition imposed during the County re-zoning process for the Project site was the requirement that the landowner provide a future connection to the County reclaimed water system. In the future, connecting the Project to the reclaimed water system will eliminate the need for the brackish irrigation well.

DWS Comment 4: How might the implementation of the proposed project impact the potential for brackish water desalinization in the area, for: 1) present users; 2) future users; 3) public uses; and 4) private uses?

Mr. David Taylor, Director Piilani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 10 of 11

**Response 4:** In response to comments regarding impacts on salinity, the FEIS Section III. A. 11 (Groundwater Resources) has been revised to include the following language.

Existing water use within the Kamaole Aquifer System amounted to 1.859 MGD (Water Resource Protection Plan, 2008). This water use is primarily for golf course and landscape irrigation purposes from existing brackish wells.

A subsurface investigation conducted in 2011 by a reputable geotechnical engineering firm performed 27 soil borings across portions of the Project site to depths ranging from 10 to 40 feet below the ground surface. No groundwater was encountered at any of the boring locations. (See: Appendix Q "Soil Investigation Reports")

In regards to the non-drinking water, which will be drawn from the irrigation well, Waimea Water Services prepared an assessment of potential impacts from the pumping of the approved irrigation well. (See: Appendix R, "Waimea Water Services Report") (Note: Waimea Water Services applied for and supervised the well drilling for the approved irrigation well described above). The assessment found that no probable impact to the aquifer will occur from using the well for irrigation purposes.

Due to the proposed pumping rate of the newly constructed irrigation well, known as the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well, a 24-hour long term pump test was required by the State. The test results suggest that the water quality and quantity were stable at the 175gpm pumping rate and prolonged pumping at this rate would not be likely to adversely affect the aquifer at this location. The present estimate is that the sustained pumping rate of the well should not exceed 175 gpm, but it must be noted that this is only a best estimate based on available data.

Waimea Water Services recently performed a pump test and monitoring program in the Kihei area, and the results are pertinent to this discussion due to the proximity to the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well and because of the similar hydro-geological setting. In summary, no recorded influences from the 96-hour pump test were observed in the surrounding monitoring wells. Tidal influences were expected and documented in all three surrounding monitoring wells in the form of water level changes related to the local tide. The data collected from the three monitoring wells also suggests that there are no subsurface geological barriers that would potentially impede water flow.

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Mr. David Taylor, Director Pitlani Promenade DEIS Comment Response Letter – CoM DWS June 13, 2017 Page 11 of 11

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The data gathered thus far occurs over a very limited time span. Data over the long term operation of the wells in the Kihei area is needed for a true determination of the long term performance or impacts of the Kaonoulu Irrigation Well. It is absolutely essential that the water levels and the total chlorides in these wells be monitored on a regular basis to provide a real indication of what this aquifer can reliably produce on a sustainable basis. (See: Appendix R, "Waimea Water Services Report")

A condition imposed during the County re-zoning process for the Project site was the requirement that the landowner provide a future connection to the County reclaimed water system. In the future, connecting the Project to the reclaimed water system will eliminate the need for the brackish irrigation well.

Based on the information provided the proposed mixed use project is not anticipated to impact the potential for brackish water desalinization in the area for present and future users nor public and private uses.

Thank you for participating in the environmental review process. Please feel free to call me or Mr. Brett Davis at (808) 242-1955 or email Brett at <u>bdavis@chpmaui.com</u> should you have any questions.

Sincerely

Jordan E. Hart, President

CC: Mr. Charlie Jencks, Owners Representative Mr. Daniel E. Orodenker, Executive Officer, LUĆ Project File 13-029

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그들은 그 그는 어떤 학문 사람들이 되고 가는 취임 가는 항상 하는 전화가는 하는 그들이 모든 사람이 되는 것이다.	
그 않는 것 같아요. 그렇게 그로 그림을 하는 것 만 한 점을 하는 것 같아요. 전문 학생들은 그는 것 같아.	
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사람이 가장 가는 어떻게 되었다. 얼마 가는 말을 하고 있었다. 그는 그를 만들어 되었다. 그를 다 되었다.	
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사이트 중에 가는 하는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	
。""我是我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的。""我们的"。	
"我说,我是我们的,我们就是一个一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是什么,我们就是不知道,我们就是一个人,我们	
그는 사람들은 사람들이 가지 않는 사람들이 하는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이다.	
그는 그 수 있는 하는 하는 말을 나는 어린 말에서 그는 한 분들이 하는 것 같아. 나는 어디가 되었다. 그 경험 그	who are the first the first
人名英萨克 医髓膜 化聚基酚 医电影 医多种 医二种 医二乙酰胺 化二苯基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲	
공급하는 다른 유민이 하는 이 사람들은 다른 아내는 사람들은 중심하는 것은 그렇게 하는 다른 사람들이 되었다.	
하는 말이 있는 일이 하면 되는 이 사람들이 하는 것 같아. 그 사람들은 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 그 사람들이 되었다.	
"我们看到我们,我们就是一定在一种大学,我们也不是有一个特别的,但是这个一样,我们就是一个人,这些不是的事情。"	
그는 눈물 한다. 사는 하게 하는데 가지가 많아 난다. 이 나는 하는데 가는 나는 데 남은 말까요? 나는	
그들은 오시 그 그는 한 어때는 그 동일 그가 있는 그 모든 하고 이 생산 생활이 그 하고 하는 속이 없는 그래요? 그는 사람들	
그리고 가게 되고 있는 그리다는 어린 사람들이 되었다. 그는 전에 가게 되는 수 없는 모든 사람들이 되었다.	
가는 사람은 물론에 되는 가격 수 있는데 가장 가장 하지만 하는데 되었다. 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다.	
그 없지 않게 하나 사람은 그는 그는 말 하는 것을 하는 것이 되는 것 같아 하는 것을 하는 것 같아.	
たかし はっこうしょう こうじょう はいしょ ないりょう しょくか じょうじゅうしん ひょうだい はっかてい	
그는 일본 그리 가는 지수는 기준 하는 일본에는 그 사람들은 그는 기를 가득하는 것 같아. 지수는 지수를 가는 것이다.	
그는 어느 그는 물이 하지만 하는 사람들은 그리고 있는 것들은 그들은 그를 하는 것이 그렇게 그렇게 되었다.	
그리고 말한 그 이 전 바다 되고도 한 어린 사람들이 한 생활을 하는 것이 나는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들이 되는 것은	
그리는 그들은 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 유리는 사람들은 그 생각이 하는 것은 것이 되었다.	
"大","我是我的一起,我没有人,我们就看到了一个一起,她在"我看你"的一样,一点,我不是不是一样的。	
선생님들은 사용하는 사람들이 살아가 있다면 가는 사람들이 가는 가는 가장 그 가장 그 사람들이 되었다면 되어 가장 하다.	
그는 어떤 것이 되는 것은 가는 것이다. 그들은 사람들은 가는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그는 것이다.	
大学的 医甲基基氏 美国人名 的复数电流蒸汽 医二氯酚 医皮肤皮肤 医二氯甲基甲基 机油桶 化电流管 医二	
がずた プロログ こうだい とうかい おしゅう (経済) かんさんきゅう しょうかいき ちらんにんしょ コ	
表的是1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年	美国人名英格兰 医电影 医电影 医二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十
プレスター かいんしょうけい 自動 はましょう ちょうかいけん しょうじん こうかんけんきゅう しゃわ	
"我看到我们的我们,我们就没有一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就没有一个人的,我们就没有一个人的。""我们的,我们就是这个人,我们就是一个人, "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的我们就是我们的我们的我们就是我们的我们的我们的我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就	