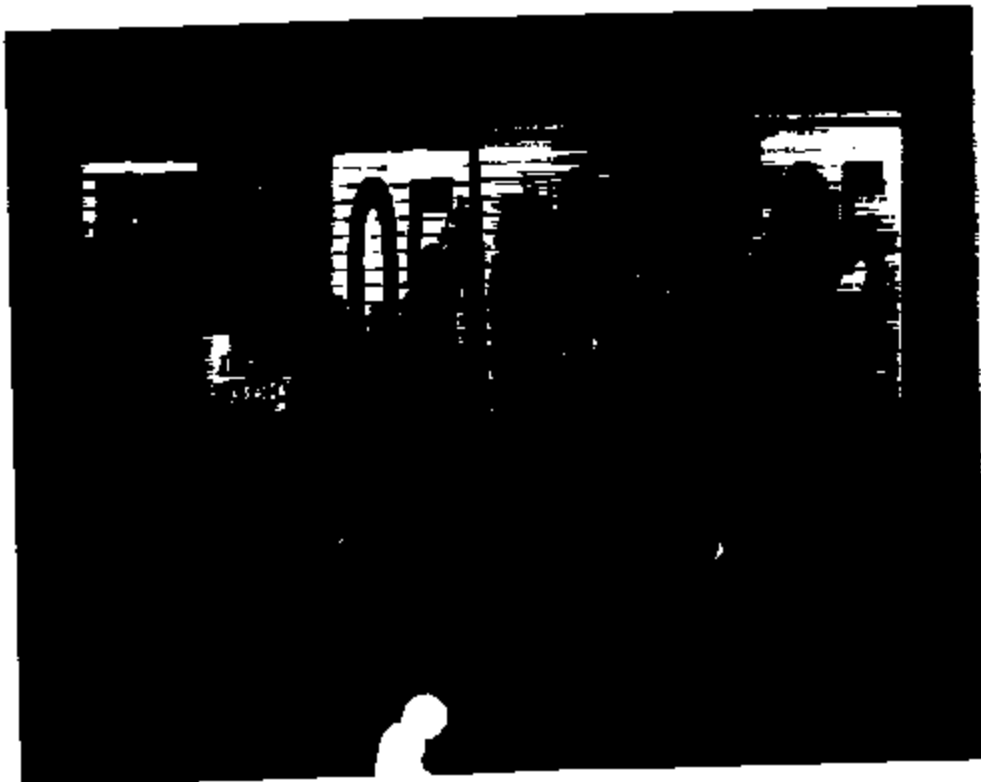


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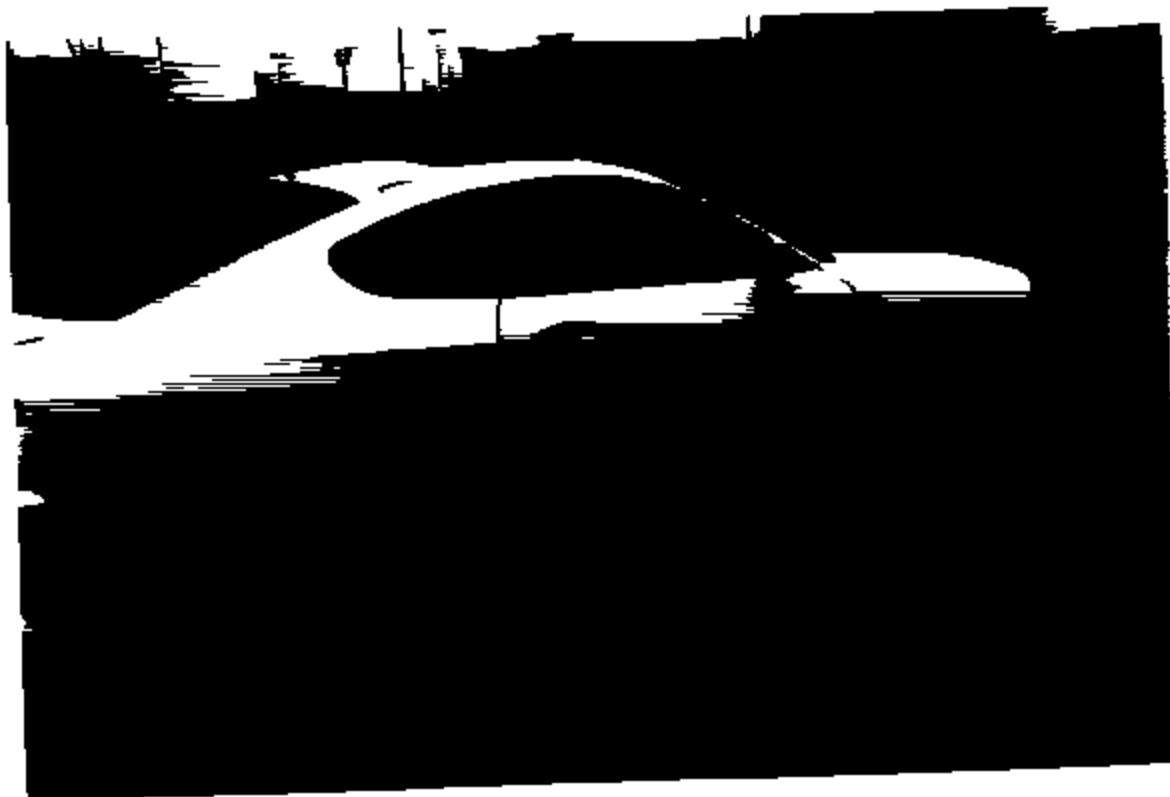
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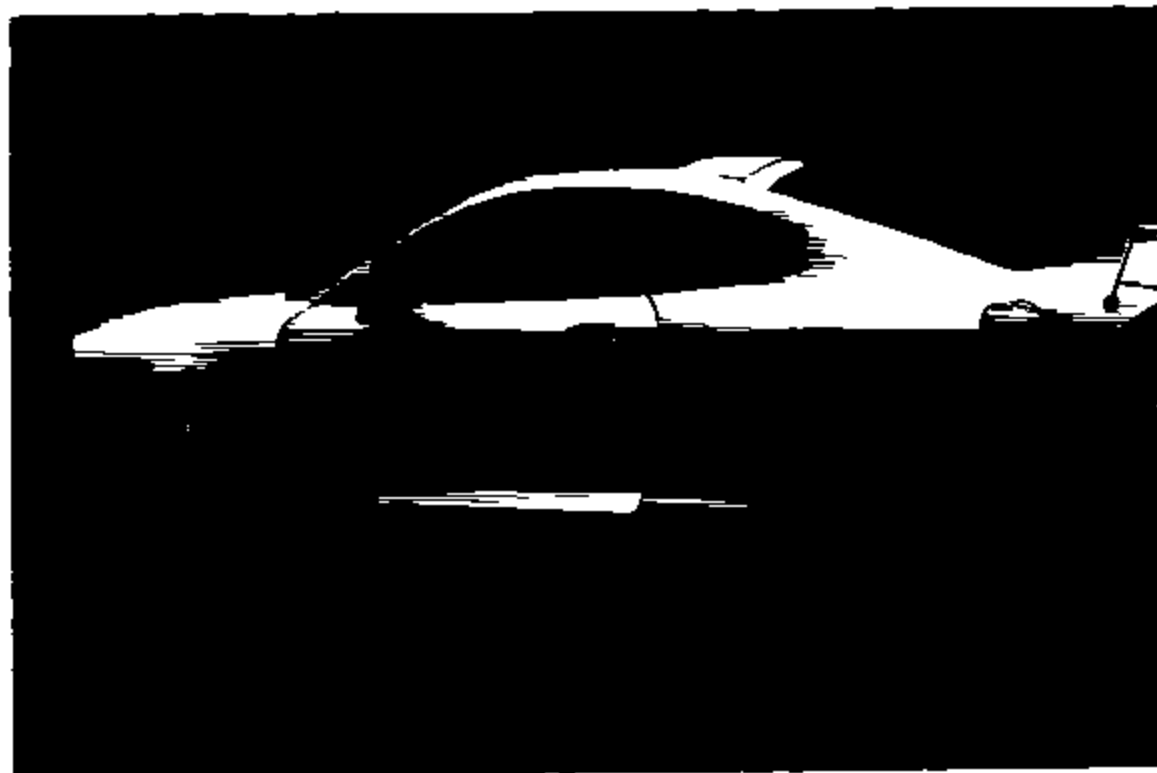


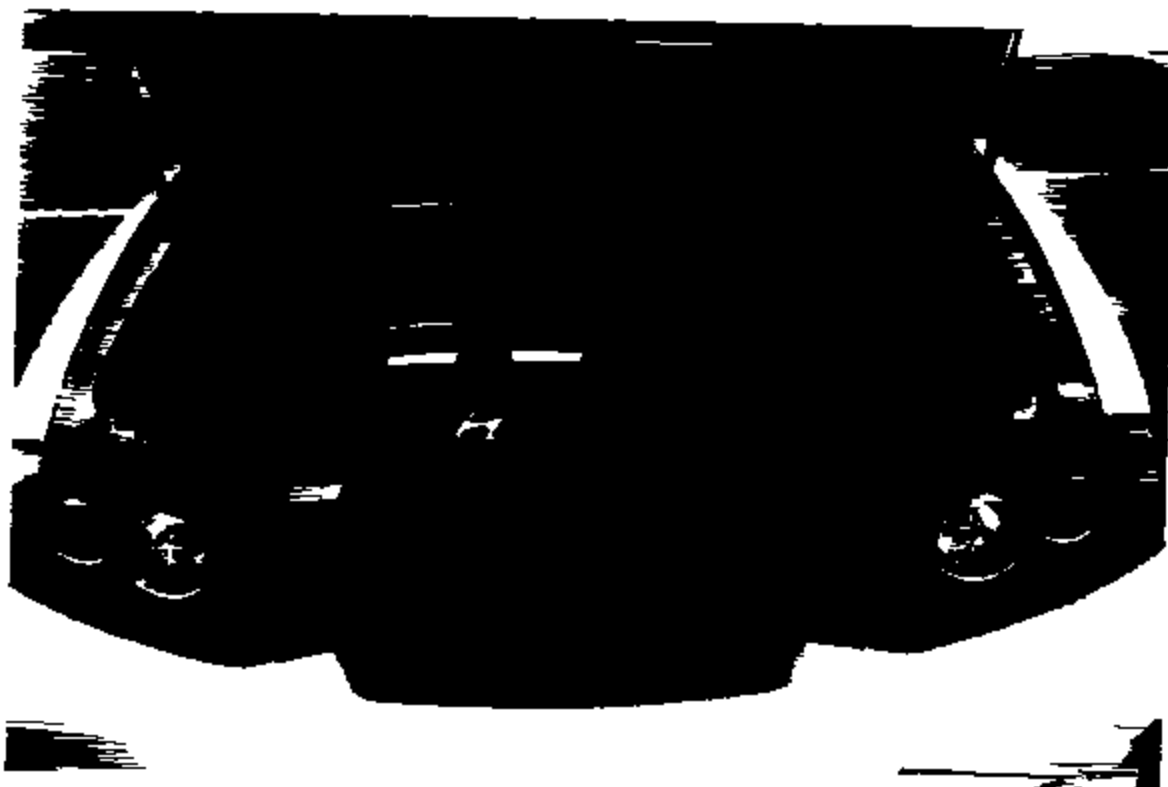
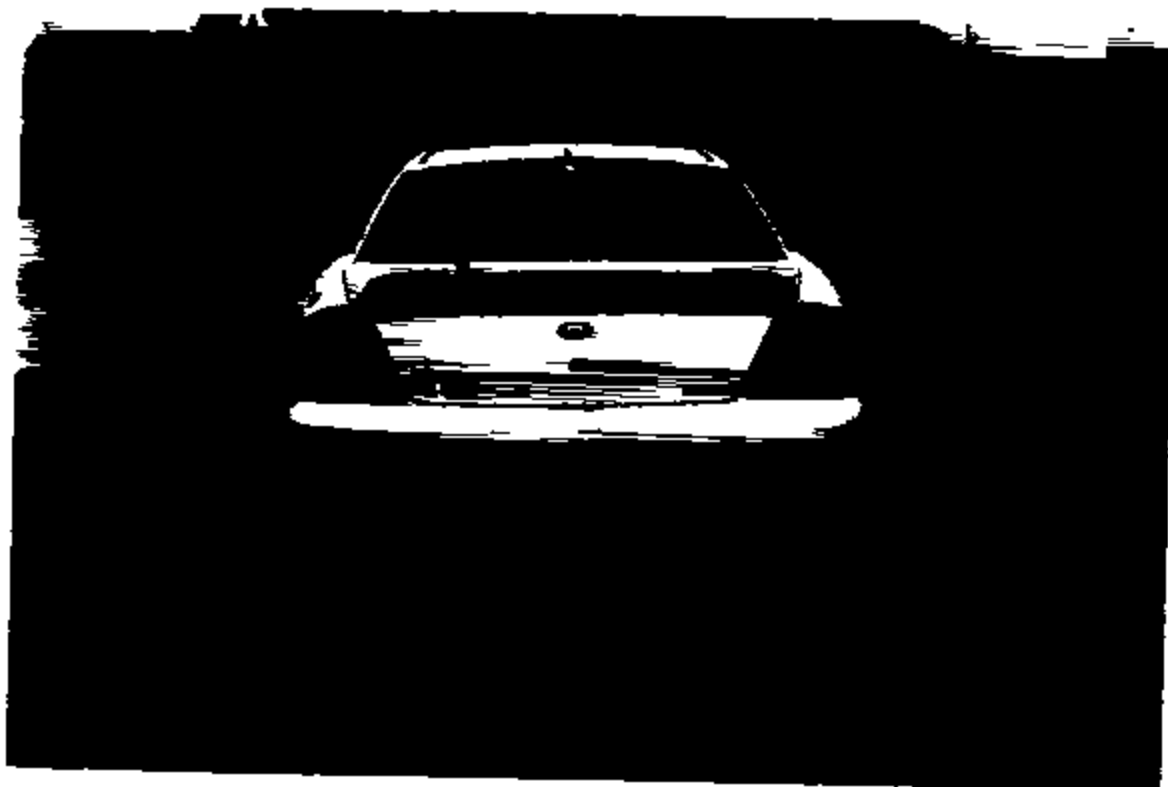
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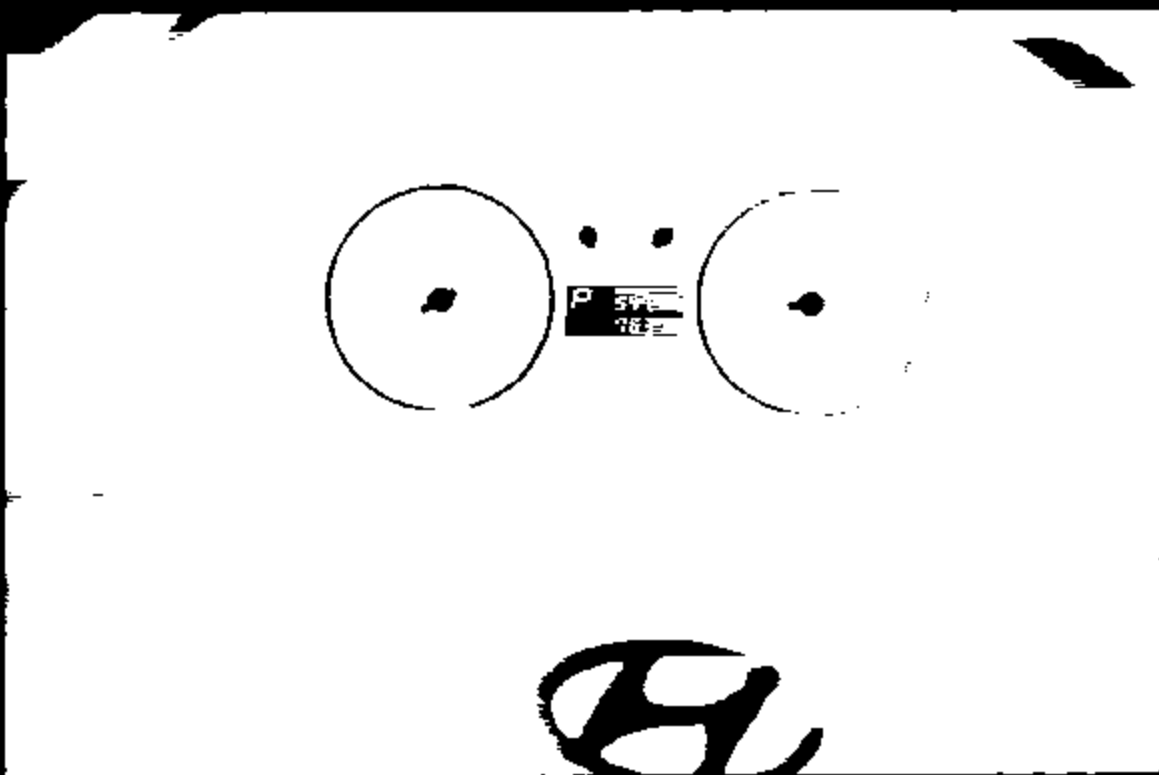
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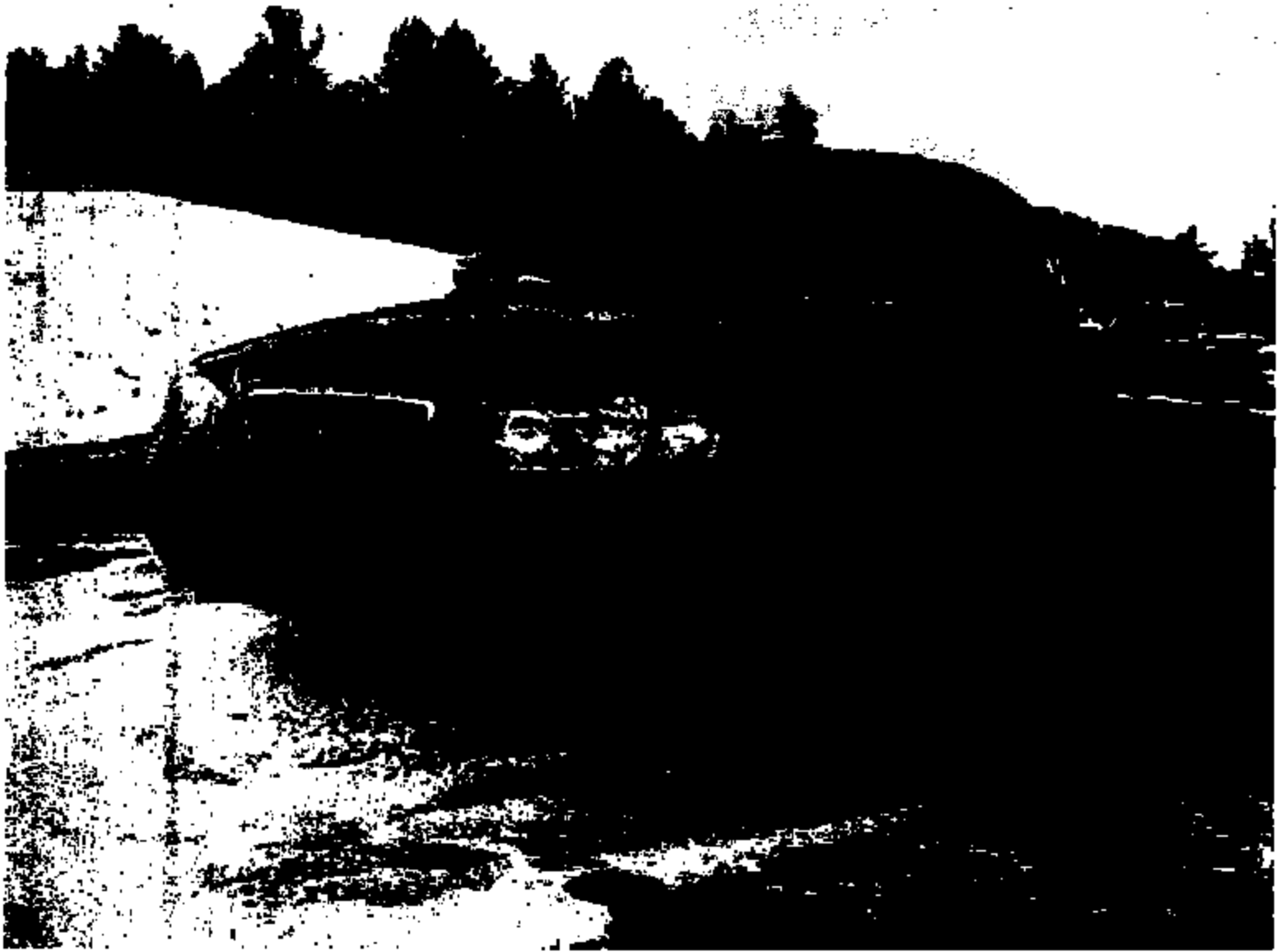




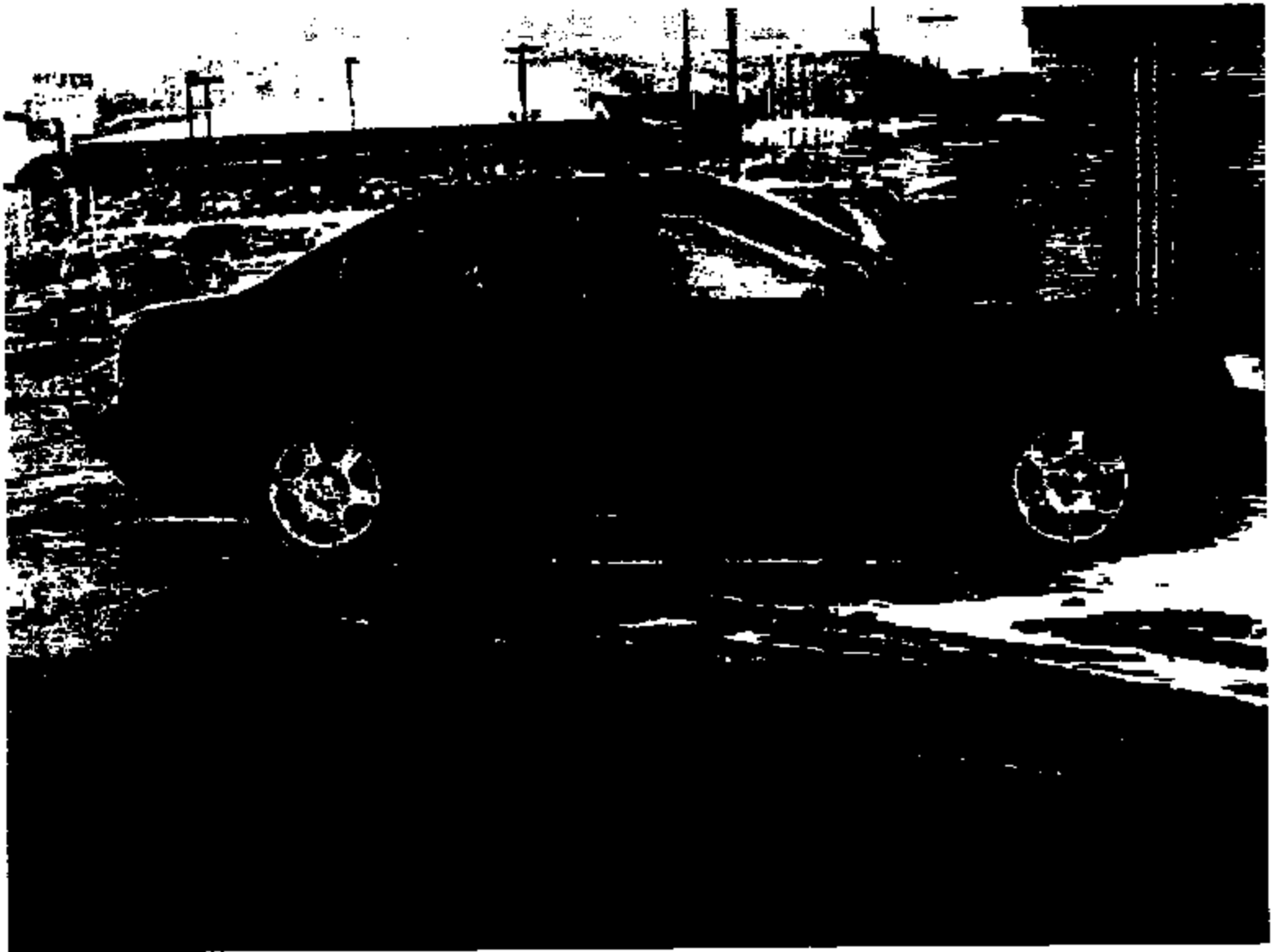


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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This paper sets out the Government's strategy for older people, and identifies the key areas for action.

The White Paper sets out a vision for the 21st century, and identifies the key areas for action. The vision is that older people should be able to live well, and that the Government should ensure that they have the resources and support they need to do so.

The White Paper sets out a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and care of older people; supporting older people to live independently; and promoting the social and economic participation of older people.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives, including: ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need; and ensuring that older people are able to live well and participate in society.

The White Paper sets out a number of key actions, including: improving the health and care of older people; supporting older people to live independently; and promoting the social and economic participation of older people.

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Table 1. Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )
7.0 (0.3)	121.5 (6.5)	23.5 (5.5)	16.1 (2.5)
8.0 (0.3)	130.5 (7.5)	30.5 (7.5)	18.8 (3.0)
9.0 (0.3)	139.5 (8.5)	38.5 (9.5)	21.5 (3.5)
10.0 (0.3)	148.5 (9.5)	46.5 (11.5)	24.2 (4.0)
11.0 (0.3)	157.5 (10.5)	54.5 (13.5)	26.9 (4.5)
12.0 (0.3)	166.5 (11.5)	62.5 (15.5)	29.6 (5.0)

#### 2.2.2. *Physical fitness and body composition*

Physical fitness was assessed using the 20-m shuttle run test (Spartaco et al. 2000) and the 6-min walk test (6MWT) (Baker et al. 2000). The 20-m shuttle run test is a measure of aerobic fitness and is performed by running 20 m back and forth between two lines, with the time between each line increasing by 10 s every 2 min. The 6MWT is a measure of aerobic fitness and is performed by walking as far as possible in 6 min. Body composition was assessed using the DEXA scan (Lunar Prodigy Advance, Madison, WI, USA).

Physical fitness and body composition were measured at baseline and after 12 weeks.

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#### 2.2.3. *Cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition*

Cardiorespiratory fitness was assessed using the 20-m shuttle run test (Spartaco et al. 2000) and the 6-min walk test (6MWT) (Baker et al. 2000).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is expected to increase. One of the main reasons is the high birth rate in developing countries. In many of these countries, the birth rate is still high, and the death rate is falling, which is leading to a rapid increase in the number of children.

Another reason is the increasing life expectancy in many countries. As people live longer, the number of children who survive to adulthood is increasing. This is also leading to a higher number of children in the world.

There are also a number of other factors that are contributing to the increase in the number of children in the world. These include the increasing number of women who are working outside the home, and the increasing number of women who are delaying marriage and childbearing.

It is important to note that the increase in the number of children in the world is not necessarily a bad thing. It is a reflection of the progress that has been made in many countries, particularly in the area of health care and education.

However, it is also important to note that the increase in the number of children in the world is putting a strain on many resources, particularly in the area of education and health care. It is therefore important to continue to invest in these areas, in order to ensure that all children have access to the resources they need to thrive.

In conclusion, the number of children in the world is expected to increase in the 1990s. This is due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate in developing countries, the increasing life expectancy in many countries, and the increasing number of women who are working outside the home and delaying marriage and childbearing.

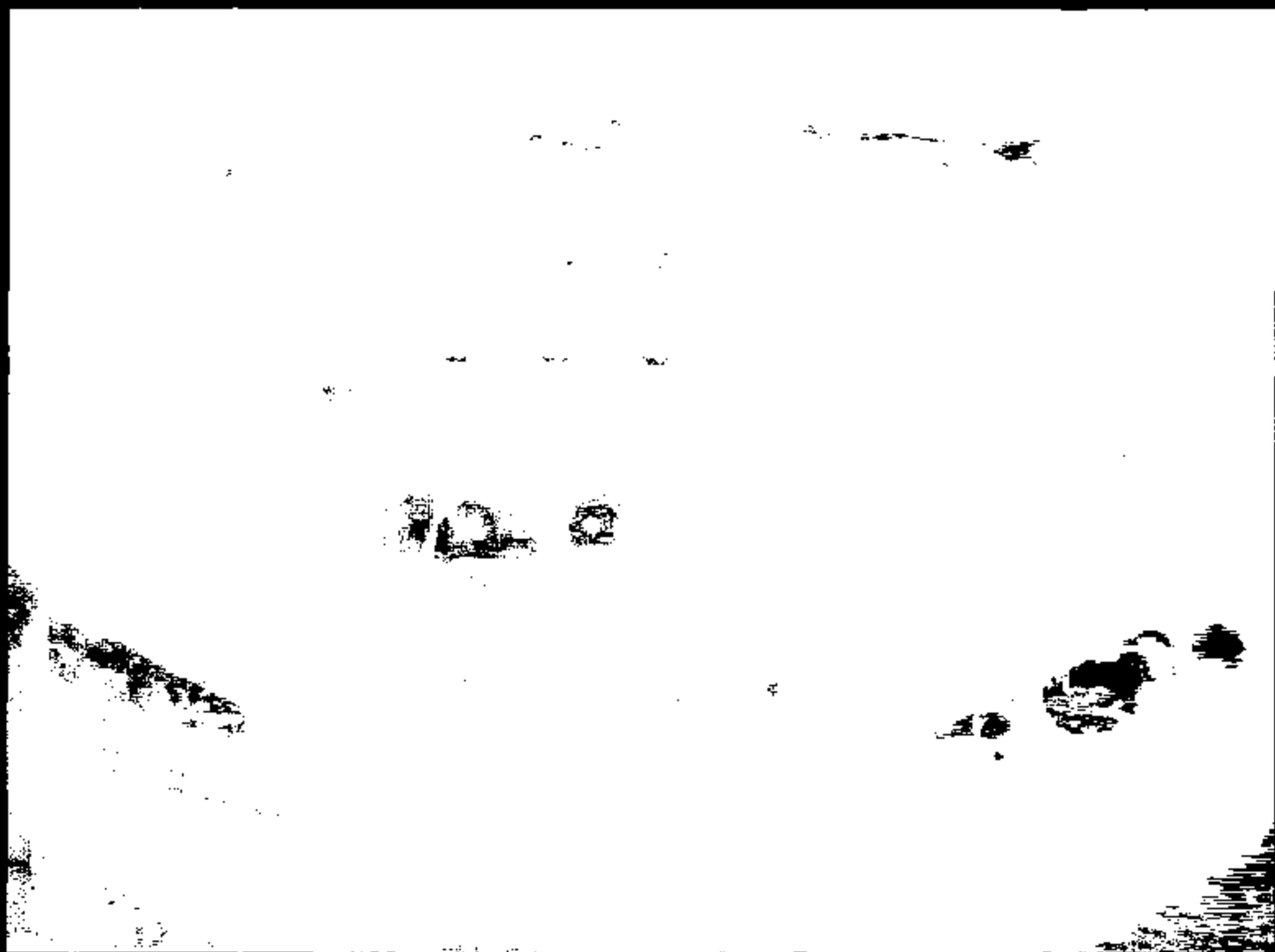
It is important to continue to invest in education and health care, in order to ensure that all children have access to the resources they need to thrive. This is particularly important in the context of the rapid increase in the number of children in the world.

The following table shows the projected number of children in the world from 1990 to 2000, by region. The numbers are in millions.

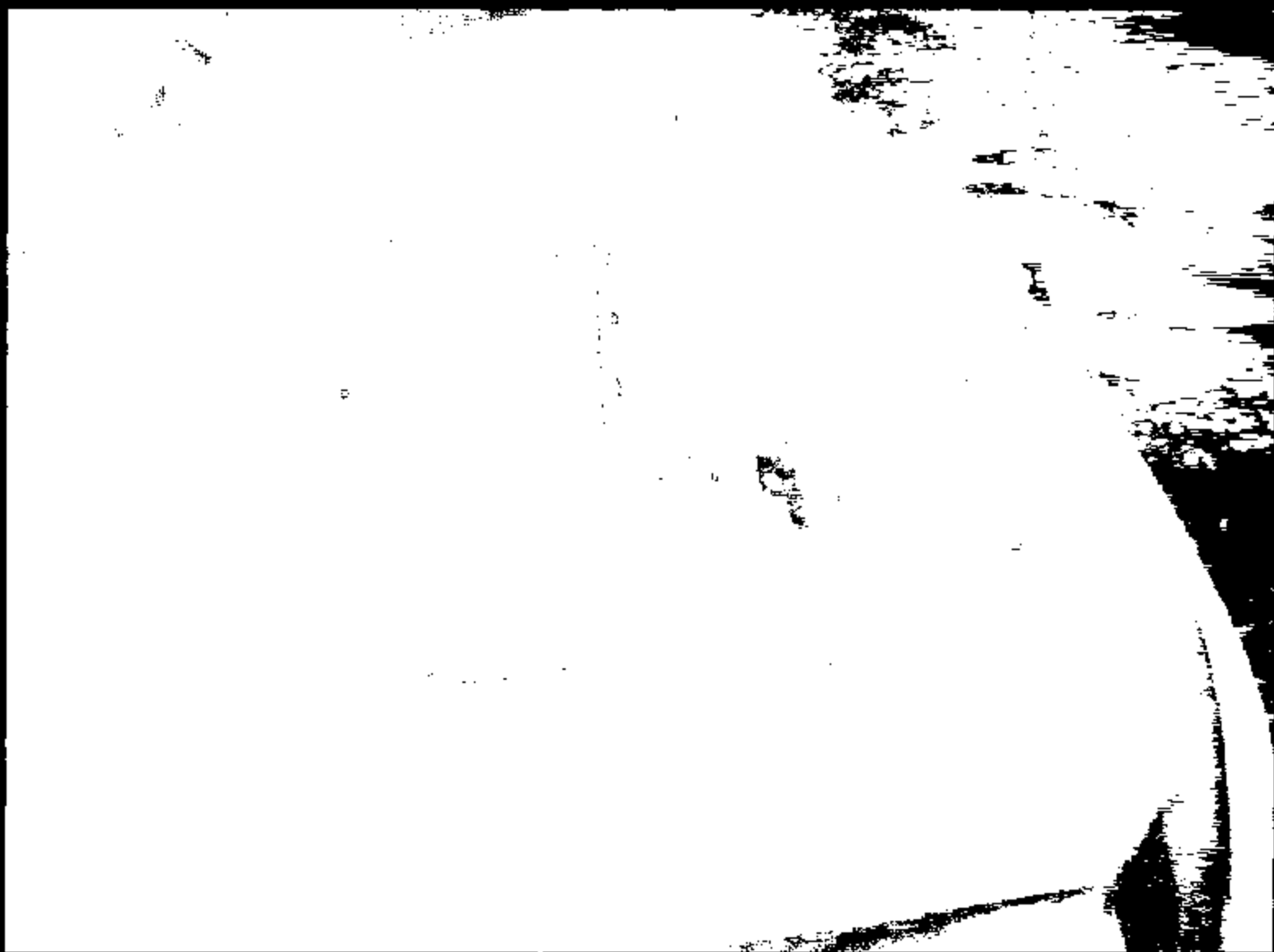
Region	1990	2000
Asia	1,100	1,200
Latin America and the Caribbean	400	450
Sub-Saharan Africa	300	350
North America	200	200
Europe	100	100
Oceania	50	50
Total	2,150	2,350

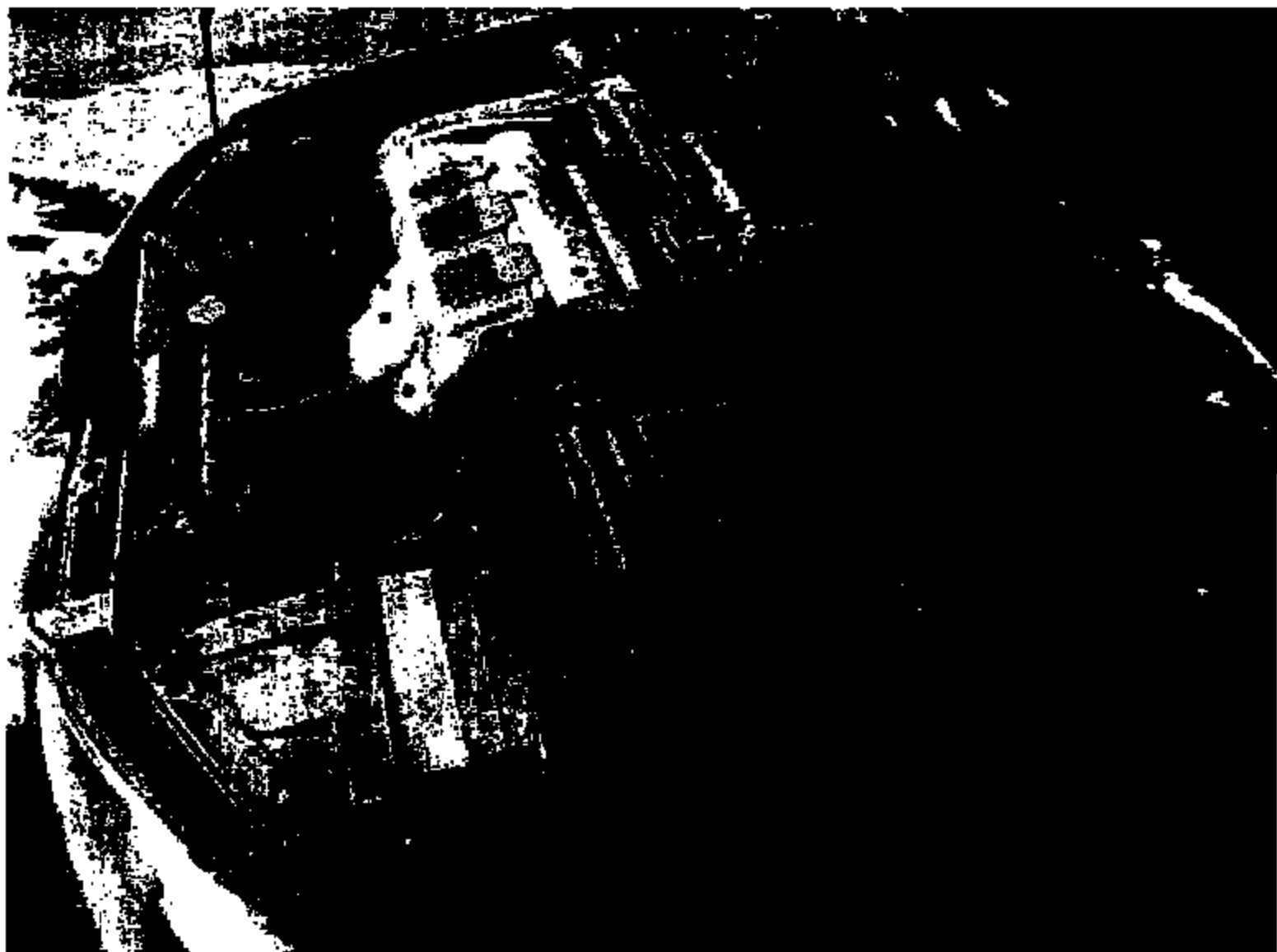
As you can see, the number of children in the world is expected to increase by 200 million over the next decade. This is a significant increase, and it highlights the need to continue to invest in education and health care for all children.

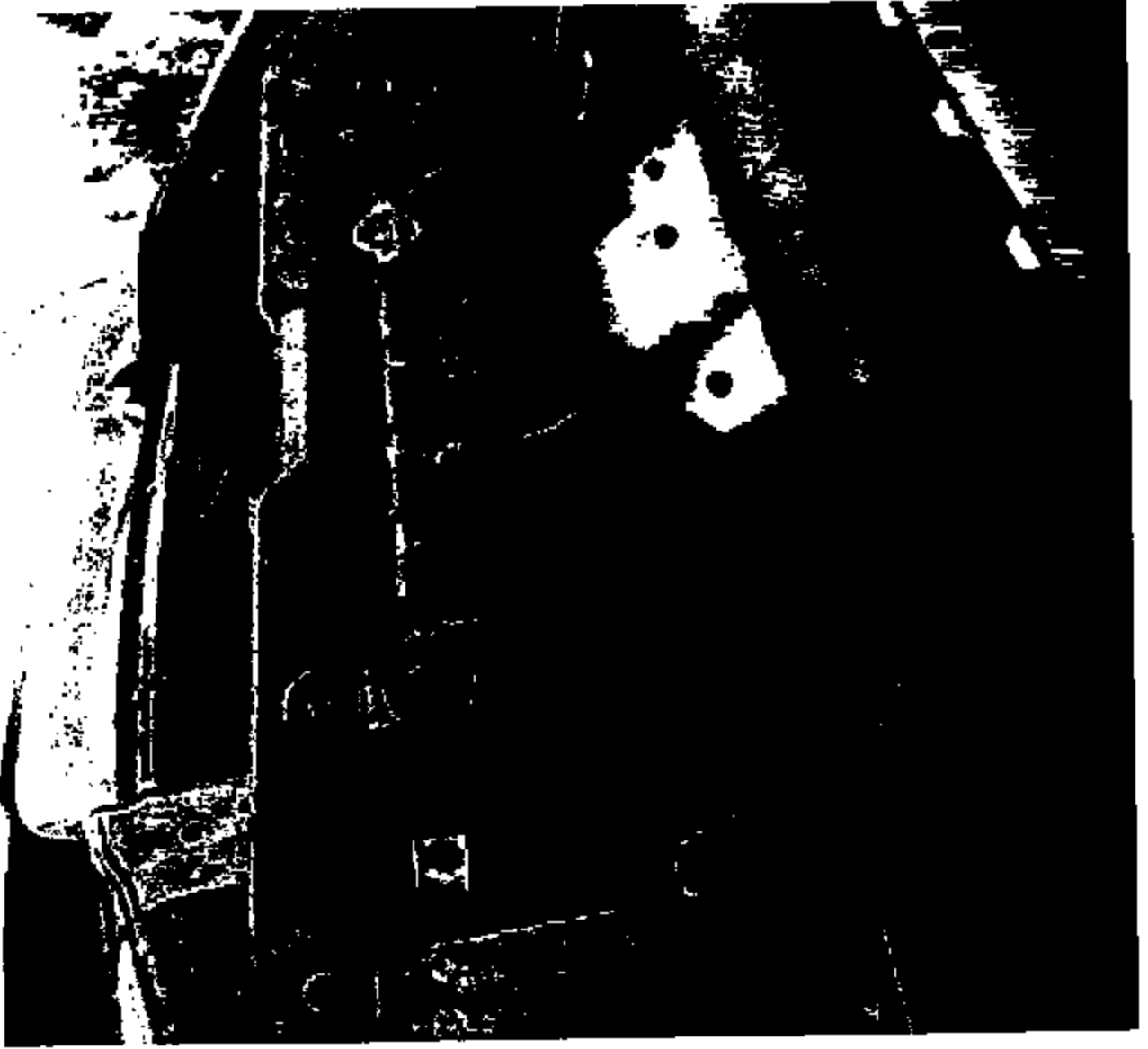
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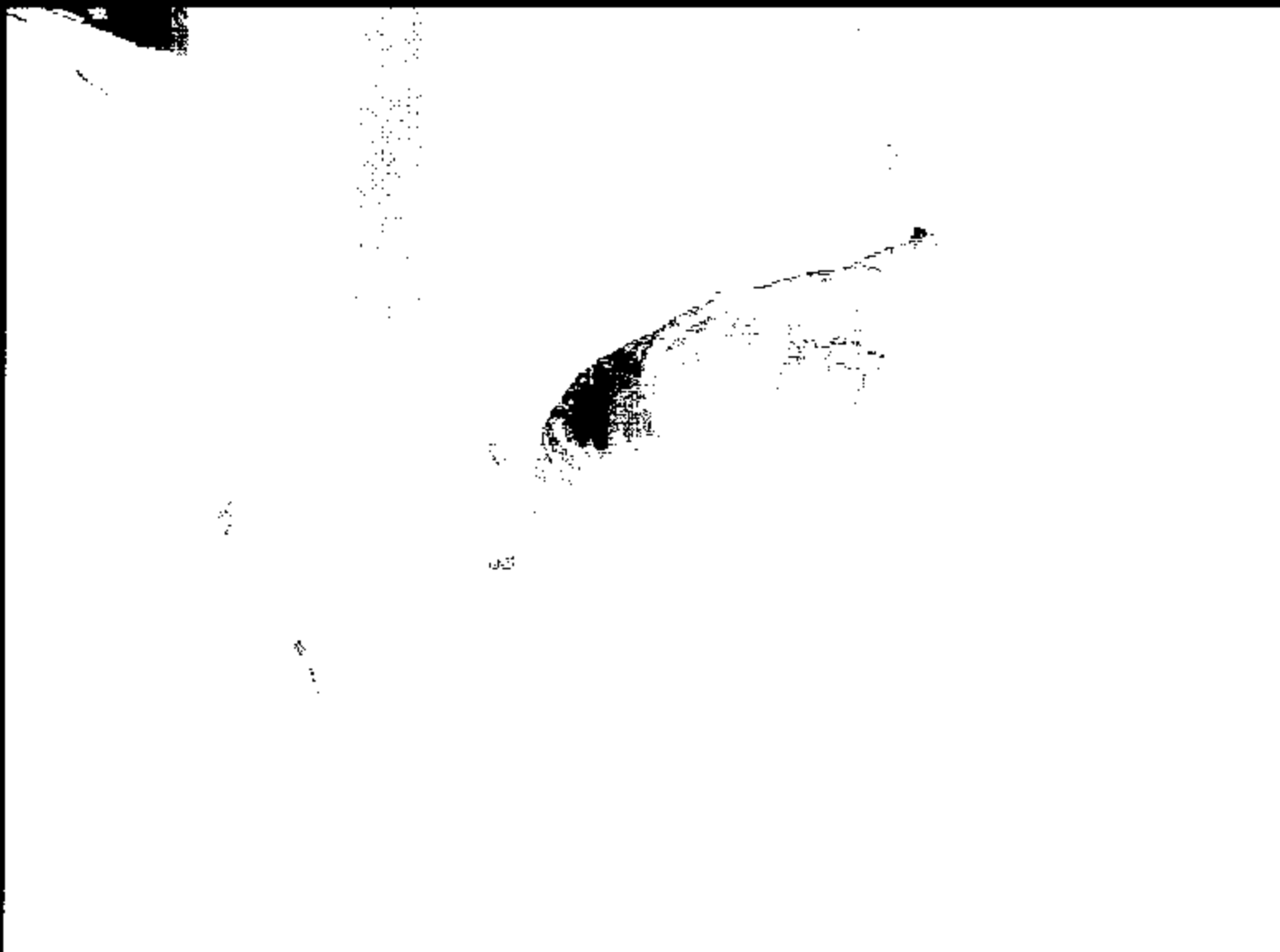
# ▲ WARNING

## SEE OWNER'S MANUAL

THIS CAR IS EQUIPPED WITH A SIDE AIRBAG IN EACH FRONT SEAT.

- \* DO NOT USE ANY ACCESSORY SEAT COVERS.
- \* USE OF OTHER SEAT COVERS COULD REDUCE THE EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM.
- \* DO NOT INSTALL ANY ACCESSORIES ON THE SIDE OR NEAR THE SIDE AIRBAG.
- \* DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE FORCE ON THE SIDE OF THE SEAT.
- \* FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE OWNER'S MANUAL.





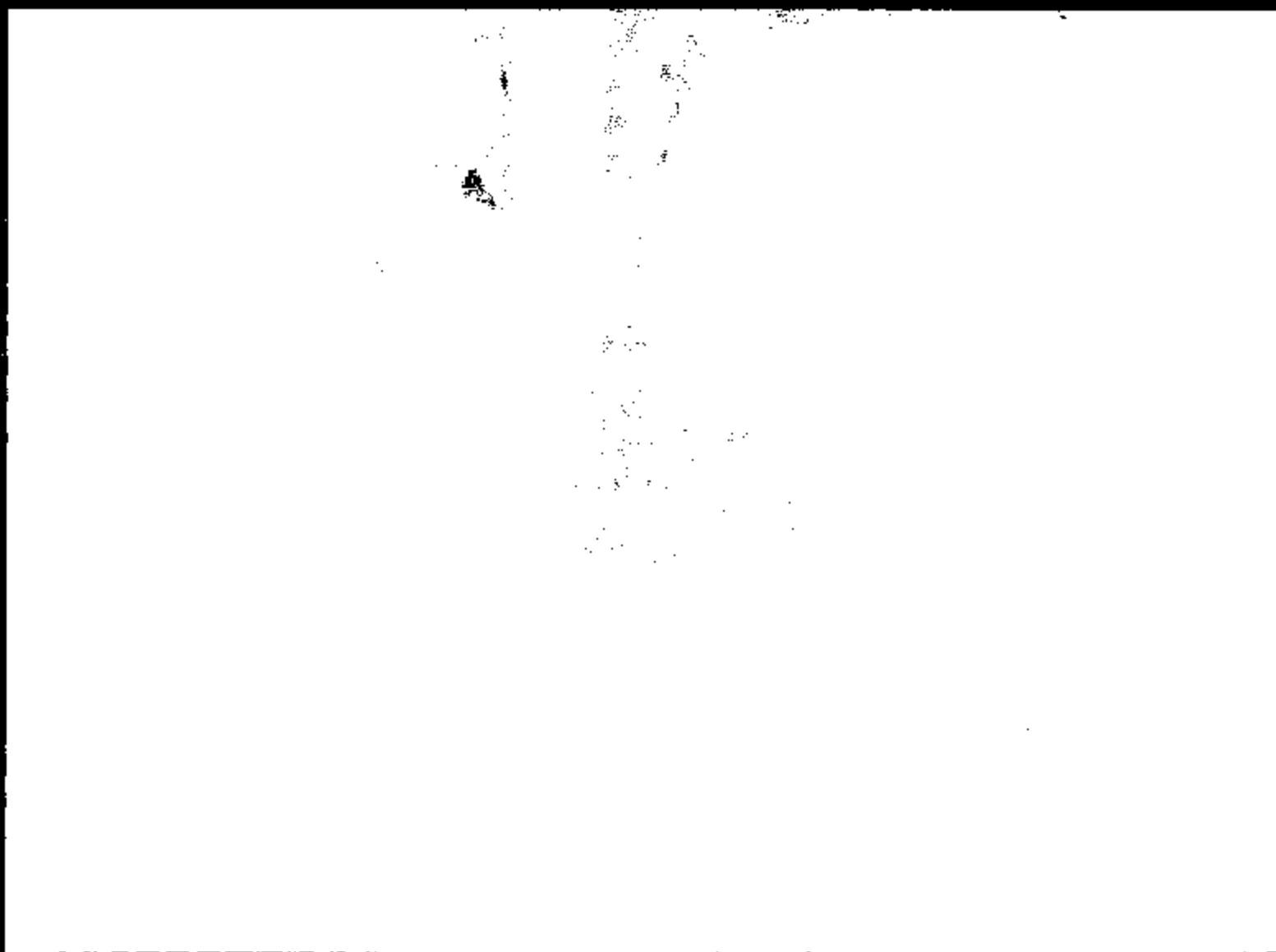












the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

These principles are reflected in the Mental Health Act 1983, which has been amended several times since its enactment.

The Mental Health Act 1983 (MHA) is the primary legislation governing the care and treatment of people with mental health problems in the UK. It sets out the powers of the courts and the responsibilities of the health and social services.

The MHA 1983 has been amended several times since its enactment. The most recent amendments were made by the Mental Health Act 2003.

The MHA 2003 has introduced a number of changes to the MHA 1983, including:

- The introduction of a new section 17A, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17B, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17C, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.

The MHA 2003 has also introduced a number of changes to the MHA 1983, including:

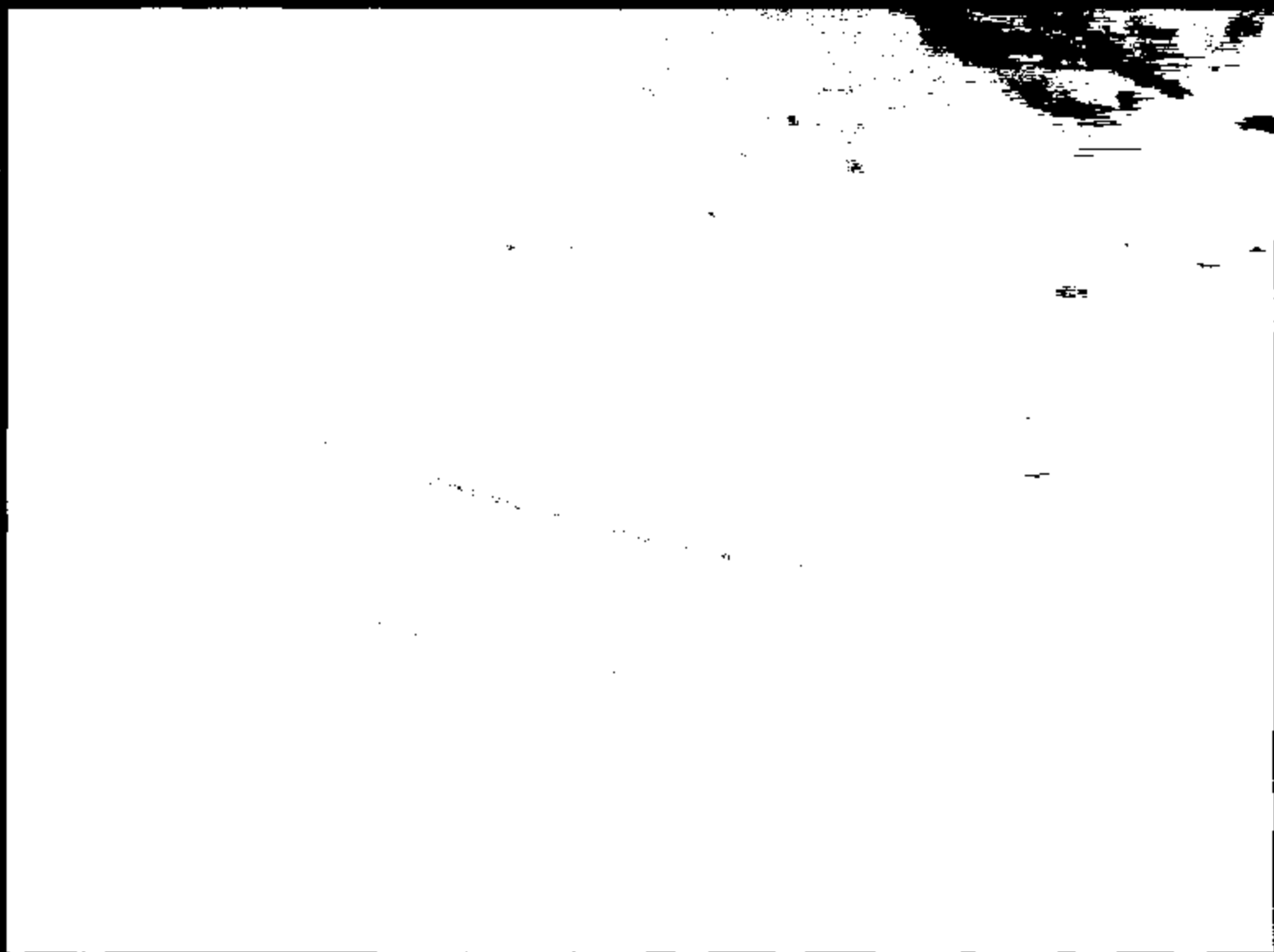
- The introduction of a new section 17D, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17E, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17F, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.

The MHA 2003 has also introduced a number of changes to the MHA 1983, including:

- The introduction of a new section 17G, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17H, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17I, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.

The MHA 2003 has also introduced a number of changes to the MHA 1983, including:

- The introduction of a new section 17J, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17K, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.
- The introduction of a new section 17L, which allows for the admission of people with mental health problems to hospital for treatment.



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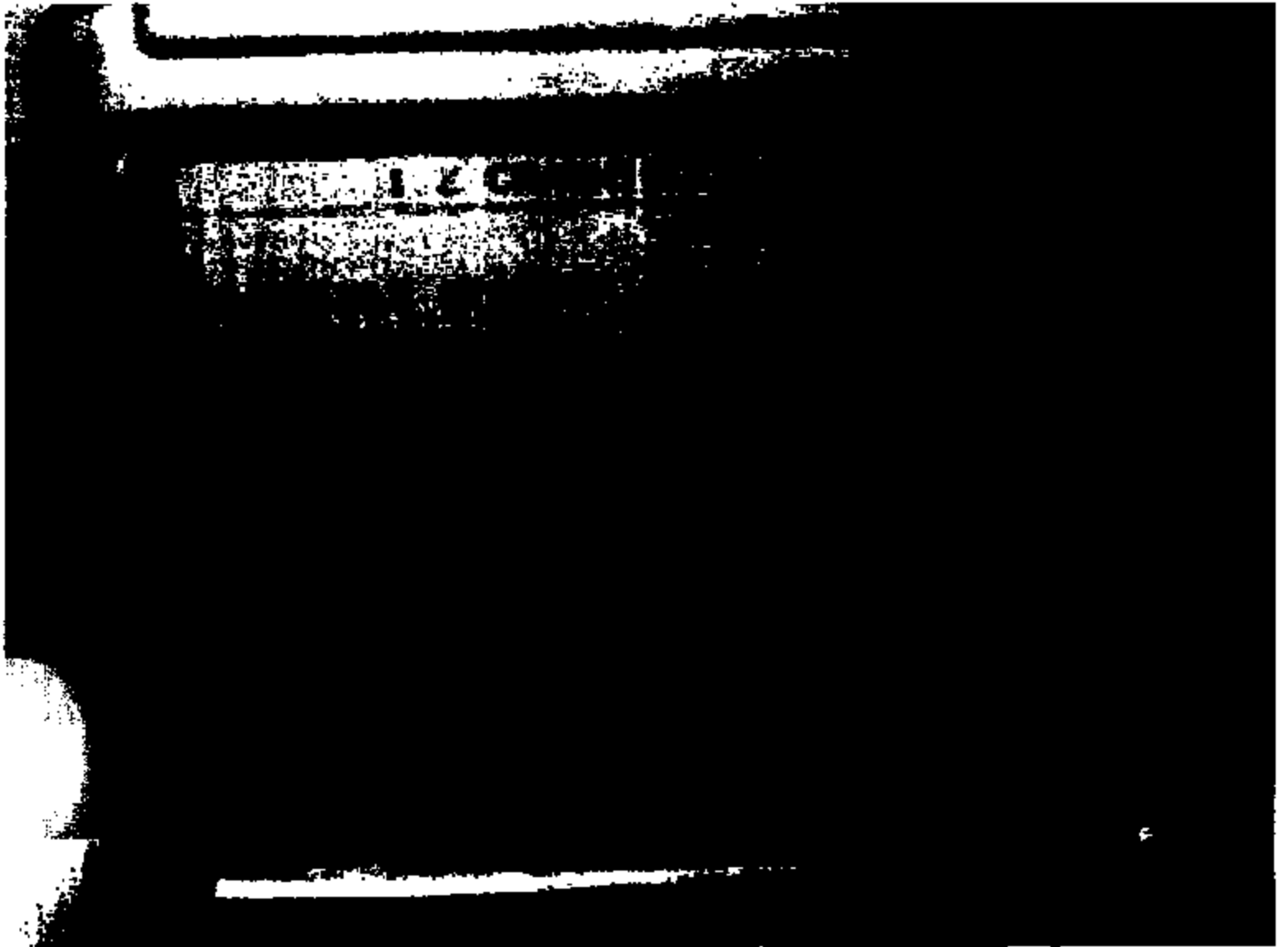
21. DIRECTOR

22. CASHIER

23. SYSTEM









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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1990).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is the high birth rate in developing countries. In many of these countries, the average number of children born to a woman is still above the replacement level of 2.1. This is due to a number of factors, including a lack of access to family planning services, a high infant mortality rate, and a cultural preference for large families.

Another reason for the increase in the number of children is the decline in the death rate. In many developing countries, the death rate has fallen significantly over the past few decades. This is due to improvements in healthcare, including the widespread use of antibiotics and vaccines, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases. As a result, more children are surviving into adulthood.

The increase in the number of children in the world has a number of implications. One of the most significant is the impact on the environment. As the number of people in the world increases, the demand for resources such as food, water, and energy also increases. This can lead to environmental degradation, including deforestation, soil erosion, and air and water pollution.

Another implication of the increase in the number of children is the impact on the economy. In many developing countries, children are often employed in hazardous and exploitative conditions. This can lead to a cycle of poverty, as children are unable to attend school and are unable to support themselves in adulthood. This can also lead to a loss of human capital, as children are unable to acquire the skills and knowledge needed to participate in the economy.

There are a number of ways to address the issue of the increasing number of children in the world. One of the most important is to improve access to family planning services. This can help women to control the size of their families and to ensure that their children are healthy and well-educated. Another important way to address the issue is to improve healthcare and reduce the death rate. This can help to ensure that more children survive into adulthood and are able to contribute to the economy.

Finally, it is important to address the issue of child labor. This can be done by improving the legal framework and by providing education and training opportunities for children. This can help to break the cycle of poverty and ensure that children are able to participate in the economy and to support themselves in adulthood.

The issue of the increasing number of children in the world is a complex one. It requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses the underlying causes of the problem. By improving access to family planning services, healthcare, and education, we can help to ensure that the world's children are healthy, well-educated, and able to support themselves in adulthood.

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DARK STICKY RESIDUE



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. The world population is expected to reach 8 billion by the year 2025, with the majority of the increase occurring in the developing countries.

Another reason is the increasing demand for food. As the population grows, the demand for food increases. This is particularly true for the developing countries, where the population is growing rapidly and the food supply is not keeping pace with the demand.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in undernourishment. These include the increasing cost of food, the loss of arable land, and the increasing incidence of drought and other natural disasters.

It is clear that the problem of undernourishment is a serious one and that it is likely to become even more serious in the future. It is therefore essential that we take steps to address this problem and to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient food to meet their basic needs.

One of the most important steps that we can take is to increase the production of food. This can be done in a number of ways, including increasing the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and improving the efficiency of our agricultural systems.

Another important step is to reduce the loss of food. A significant amount of food is lost at every stage of the food chain, from production to consumption. By reducing these losses, we can increase the amount of food that is available to people.

It is also important to ensure that food is distributed fairly. In many developing countries, the food supply is concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy individuals or companies. This means that many people do not have access to sufficient food.

Finally, it is important to address the underlying causes of undernourishment. These include poverty, lack of access to land and other resources, and the increasing incidence of drought and other natural disasters.

By taking these steps, we can help to reduce the number of people who are undernourished and to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient food to meet their basic needs.

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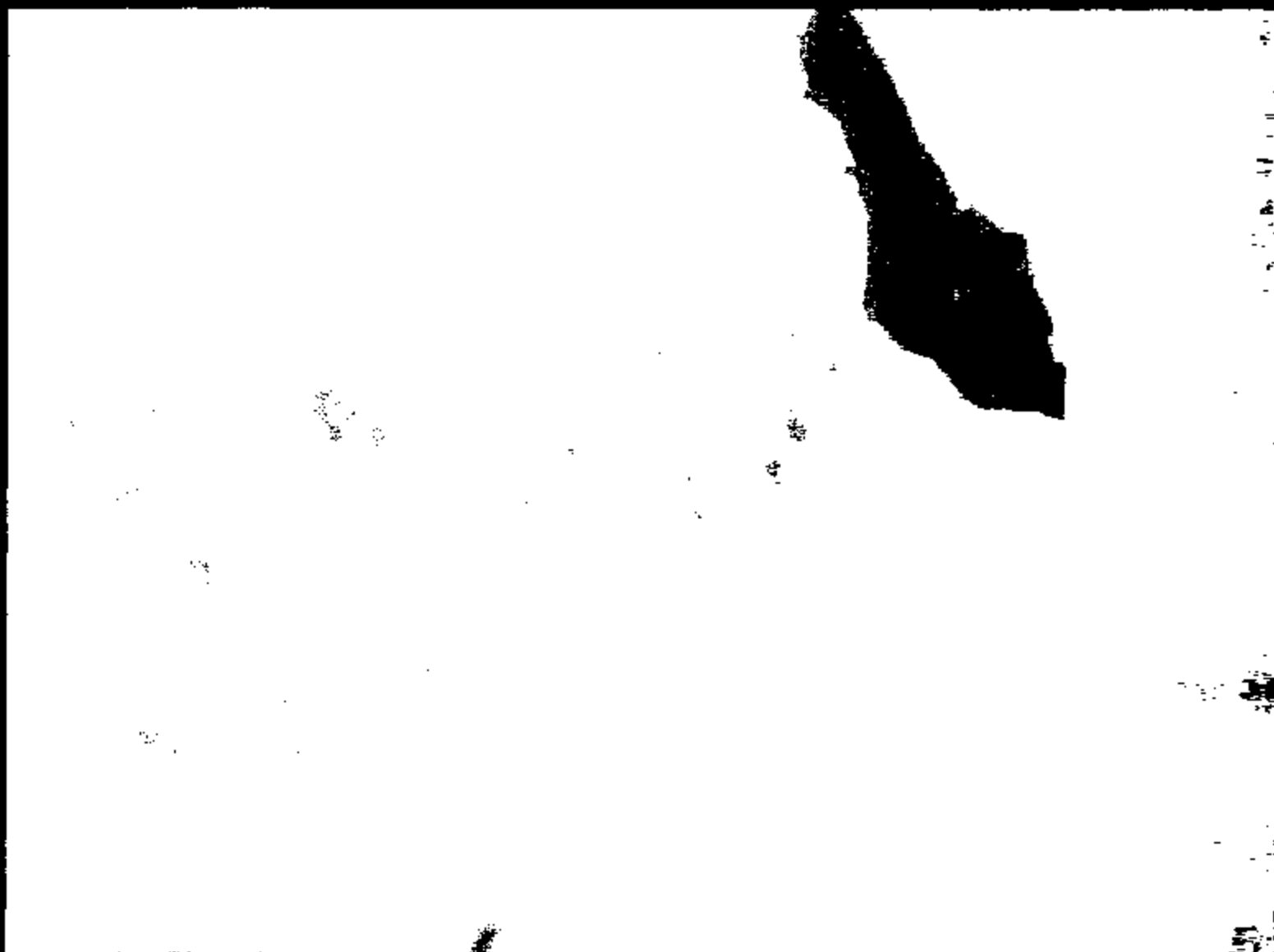
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

It is clear that the world's population is growing rapidly, and this is likely to continue for some time. This has implications for the environment, as more people will need more resources, and this will lead to increased pollution and depletion of natural resources.

One of the main causes of population growth is the high birth rate in developing countries. This is due to a number of factors, including lack of access to family planning, high infant mortality rates, and a cultural emphasis on large families.

Another factor is the high life expectancy in many countries, which has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over. This is also contributing to population growth, as older people tend to have more children.

Population growth is a global issue, and it is important that we all work together to find solutions. This includes promoting family planning, improving access to education, and reducing infant mortality rates.

By taking these steps, we can help to ensure a sustainable future for all. This means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Population growth is a complex issue, and it is important that we continue to research and discuss it. This will help us to better understand the challenges we face and find effective solutions.

One of the main challenges is the need for more resources, such as food, water, and energy. This is especially true in developing countries, where resources are often scarce.

Another challenge is the need for better infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and public transport. This is important for economic development and for improving the quality of life.

Population growth is also a challenge for the environment, as more people will need more land, water, and other natural resources. This can lead to deforestation, desertification, and other environmental problems.

It is clear that population growth is a major challenge for the world. We need to find ways to manage our resources more sustainably and to improve the lives of all people.

One way to do this is by promoting family planning. This can help to reduce the number of children born, which in turn can help to reduce the pressure on resources.

Another way is by improving access to education. This can help to reduce infant mortality rates and to increase the life expectancy of people, which can help to reduce the number of children born.

Population growth is a global issue, and it is important that we all work together to find solutions. This includes promoting family planning, improving access to education, and reducing infant mortality rates.

By taking these steps, we can help to ensure a sustainable future for all. This means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Population growth is a complex issue, and it is important that we continue to research and discuss it. This will help us to better understand the challenges we face and find effective solutions.

One of the main challenges is the need for more resources, such as food, water, and energy. This is especially true in developing countries, where resources are often scarce.







DARK STICKY RESIDUE

The image consists of a solid black rectangle. In the lower-middle portion of this rectangle, the words "DARK STICKY RESIDUE" are written in a white, sans-serif, all-caps font. Above the text, there are five thin white lines of varying lengths and orientations, some pointing upwards and to the left, and others pointing upwards and to the right, as if they were pointing to specific locations or features on a surface.



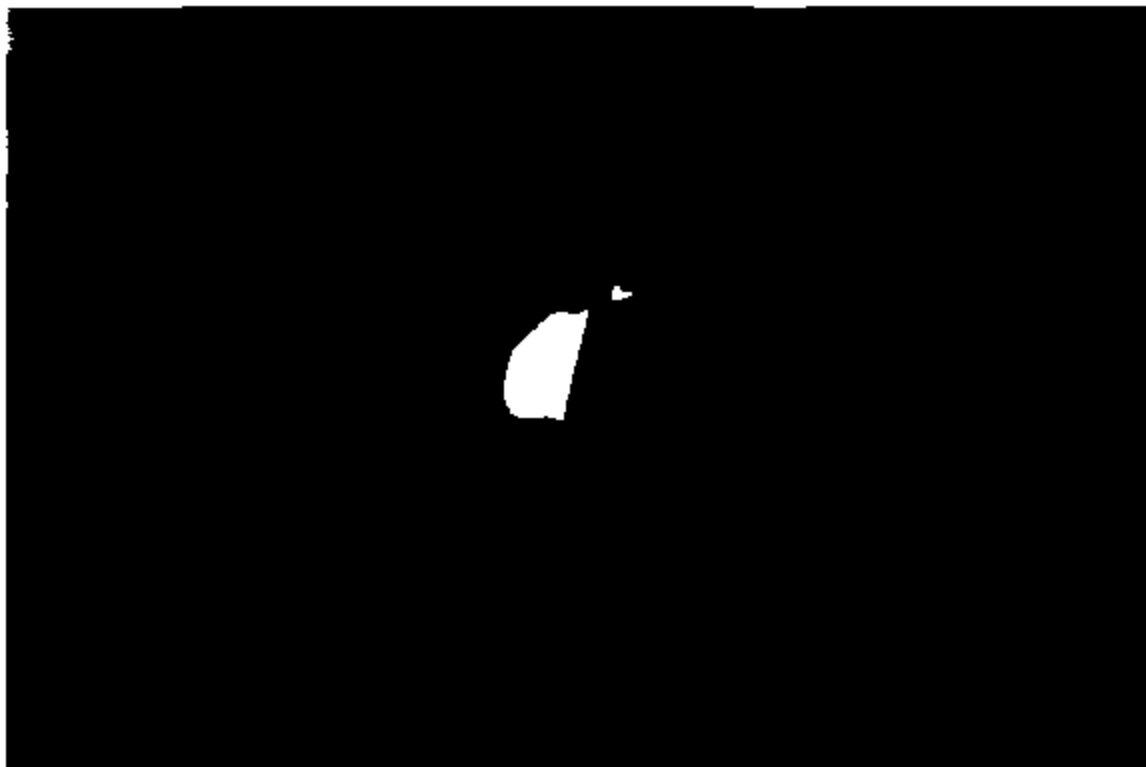








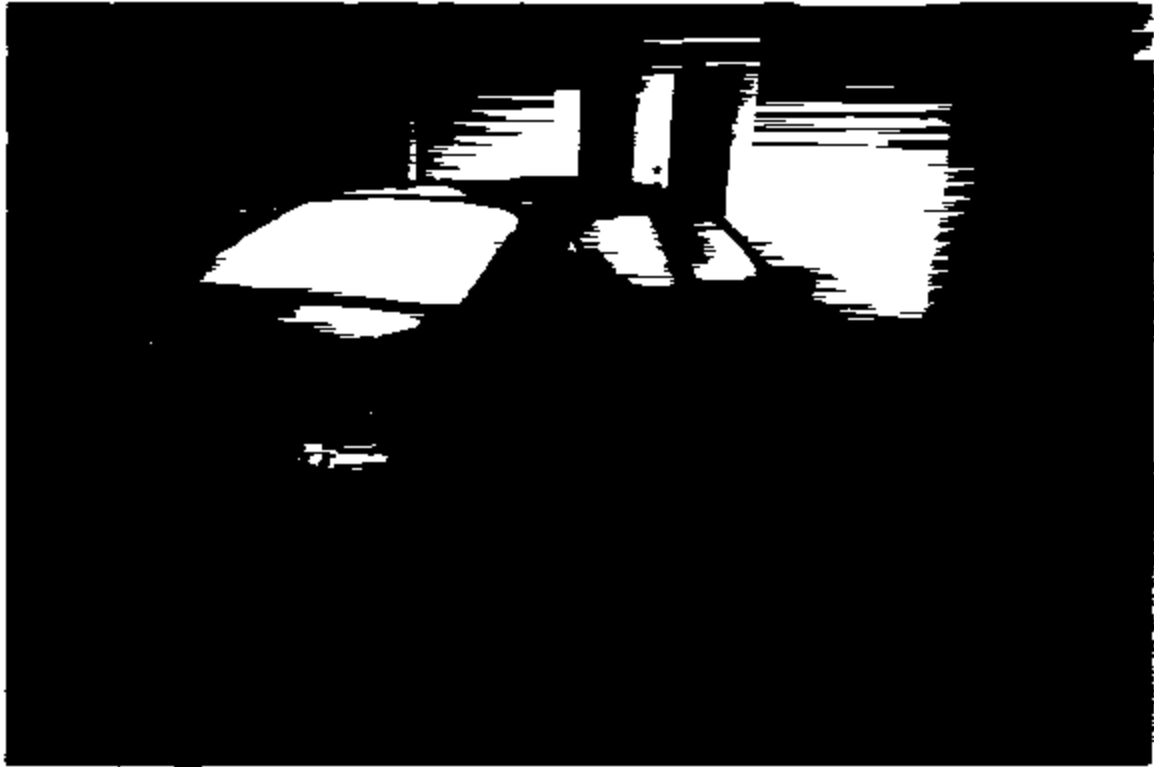












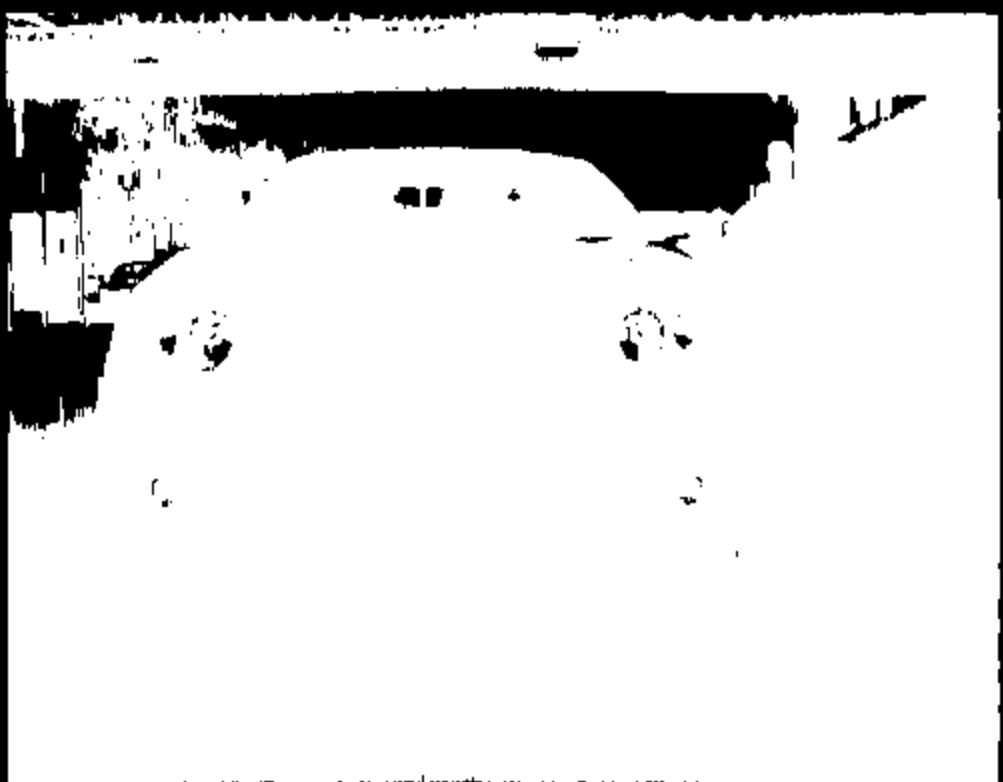
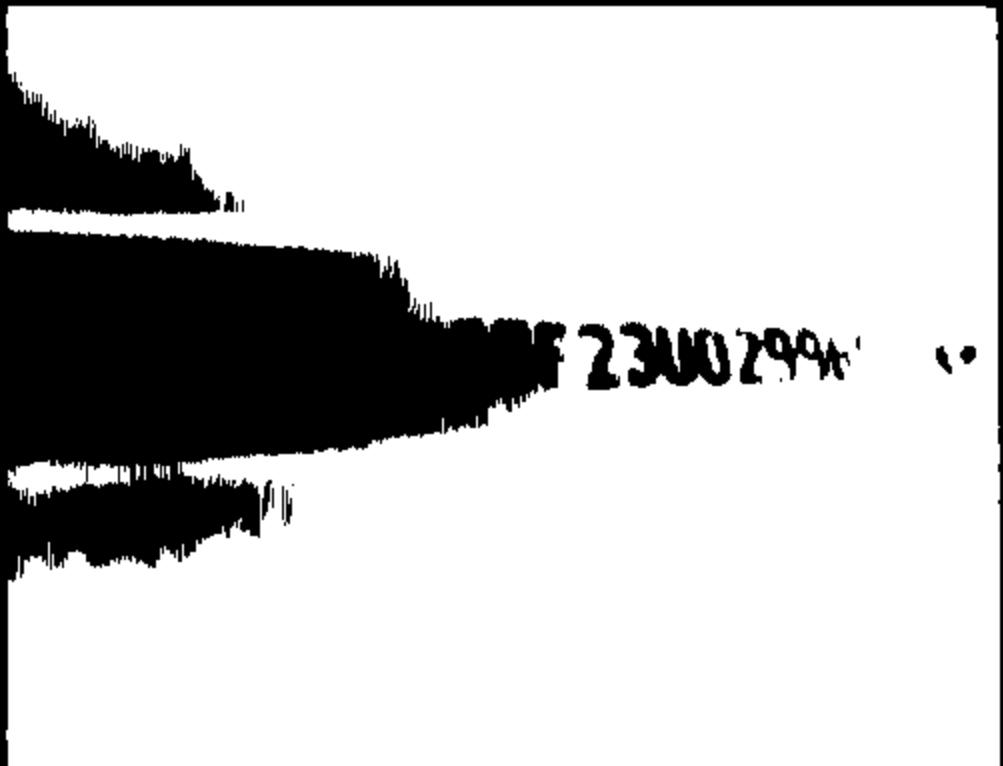
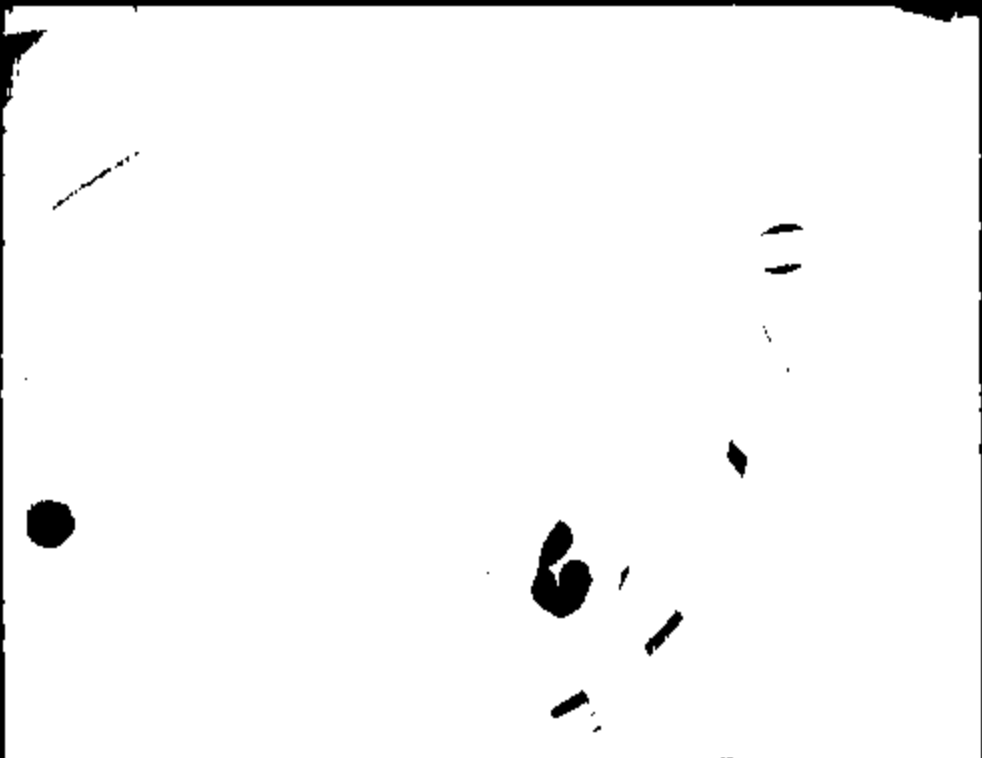


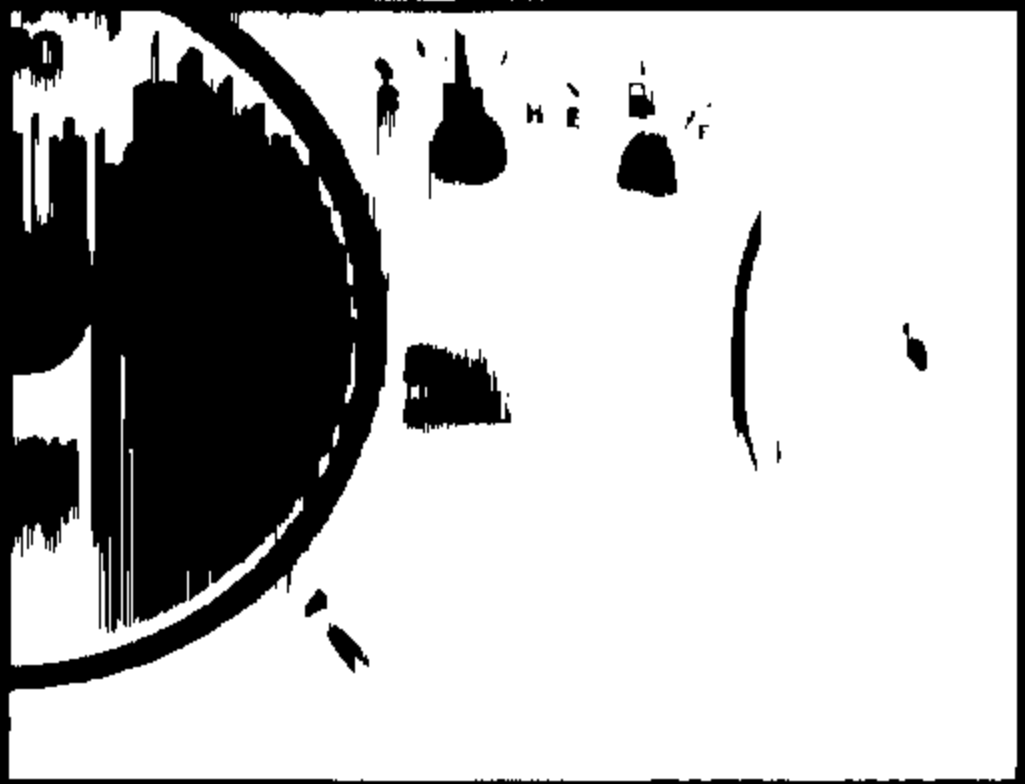
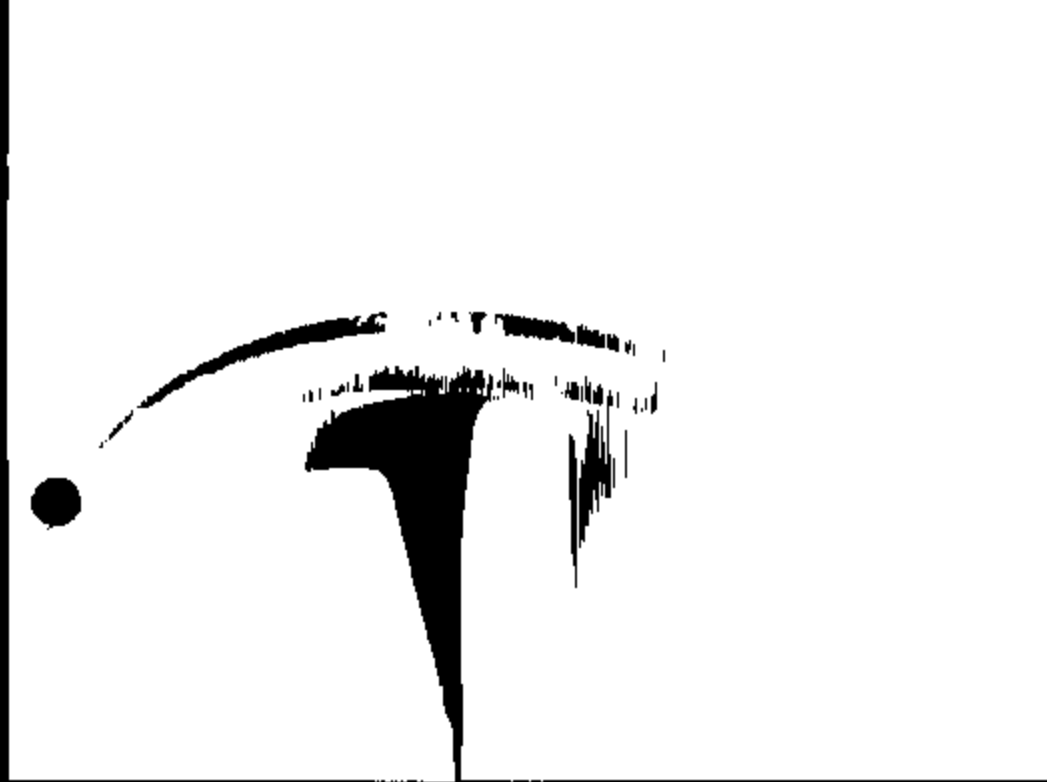


Vance  
# 883106



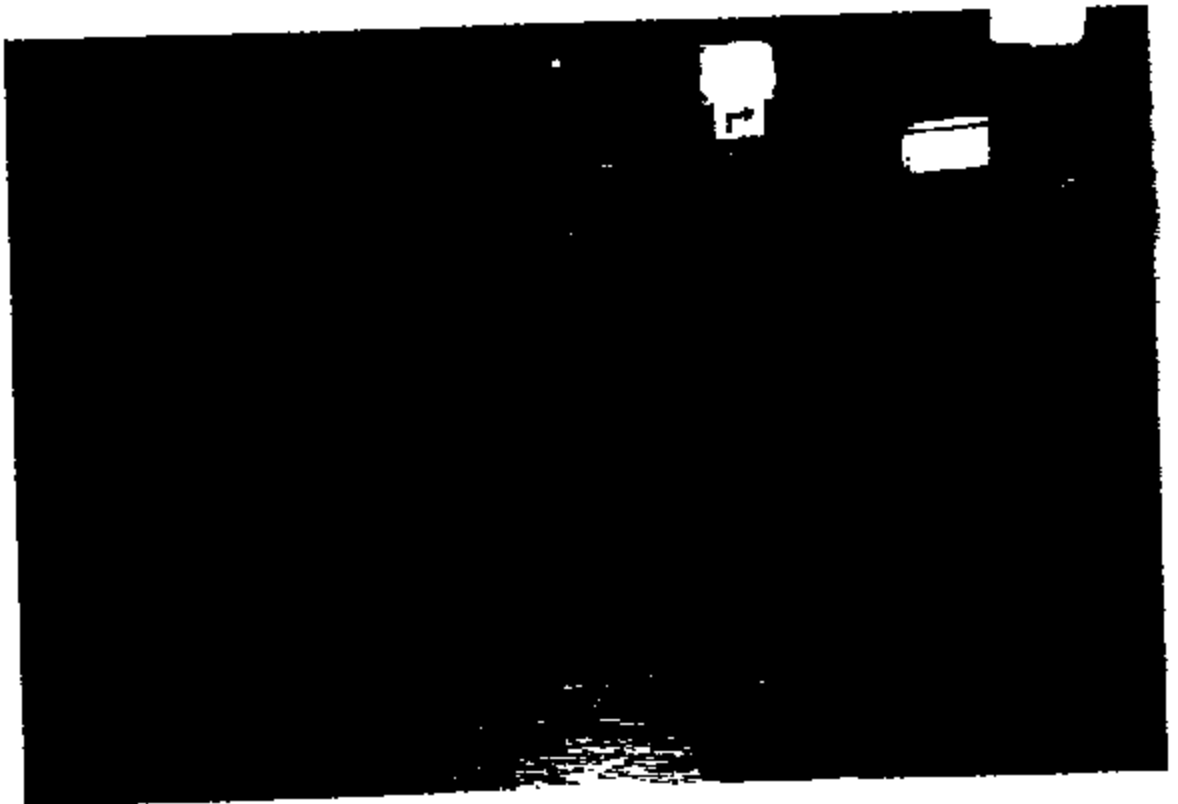
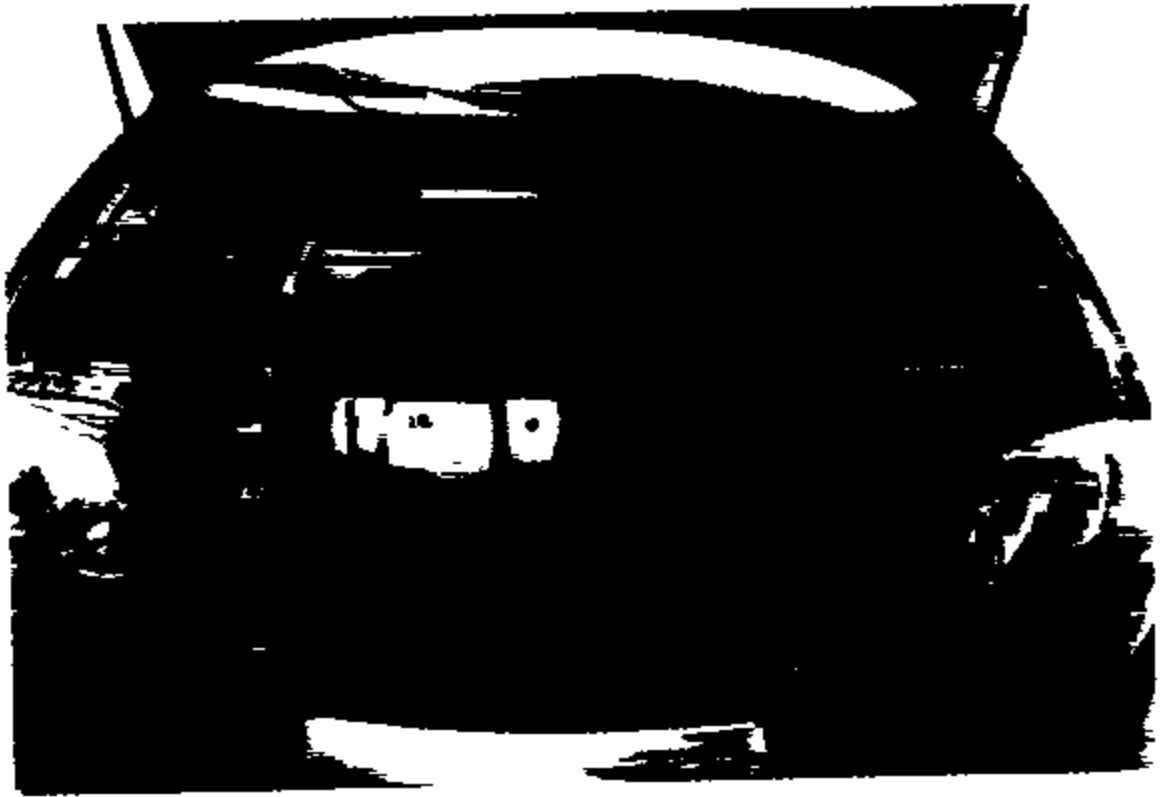
KMHHN65F23U [REDACTED]



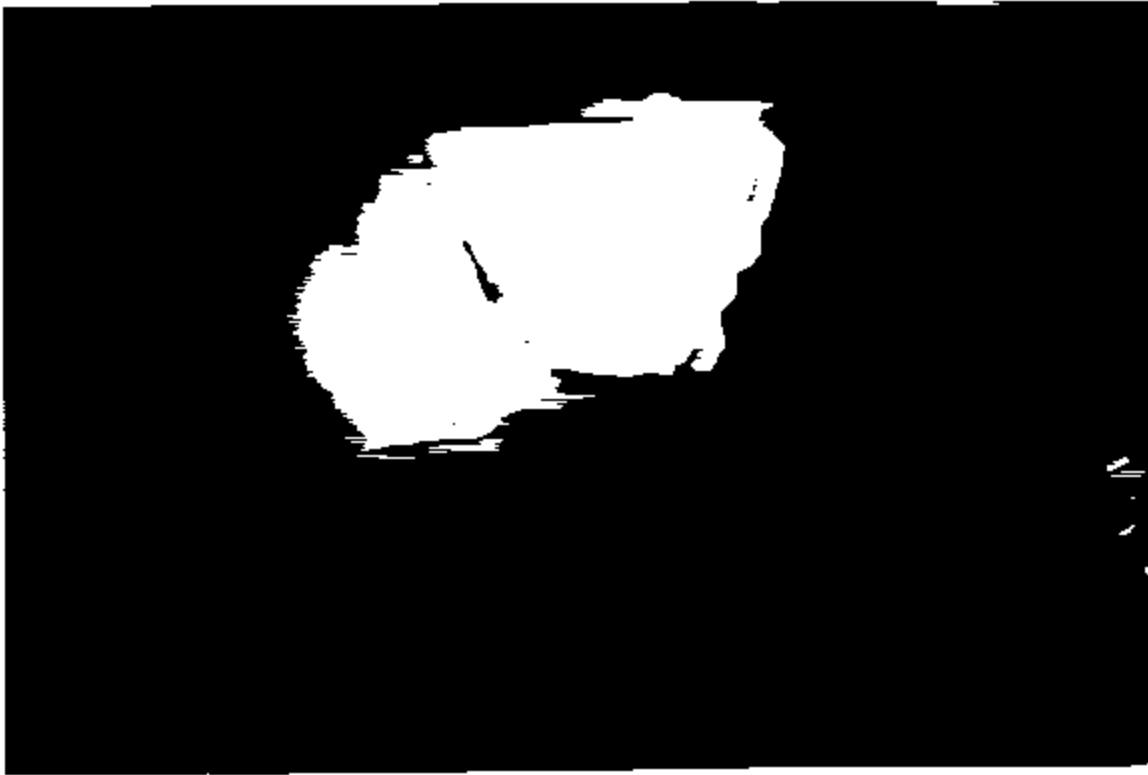


KMHM65D03U

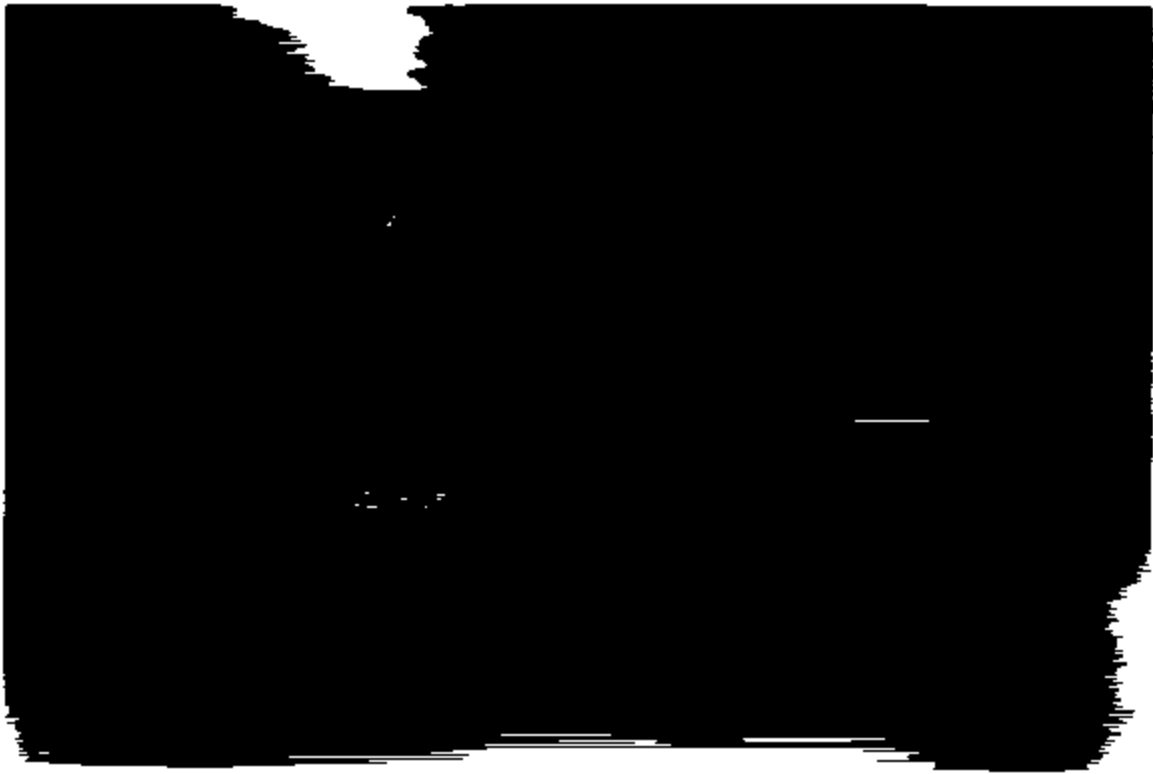


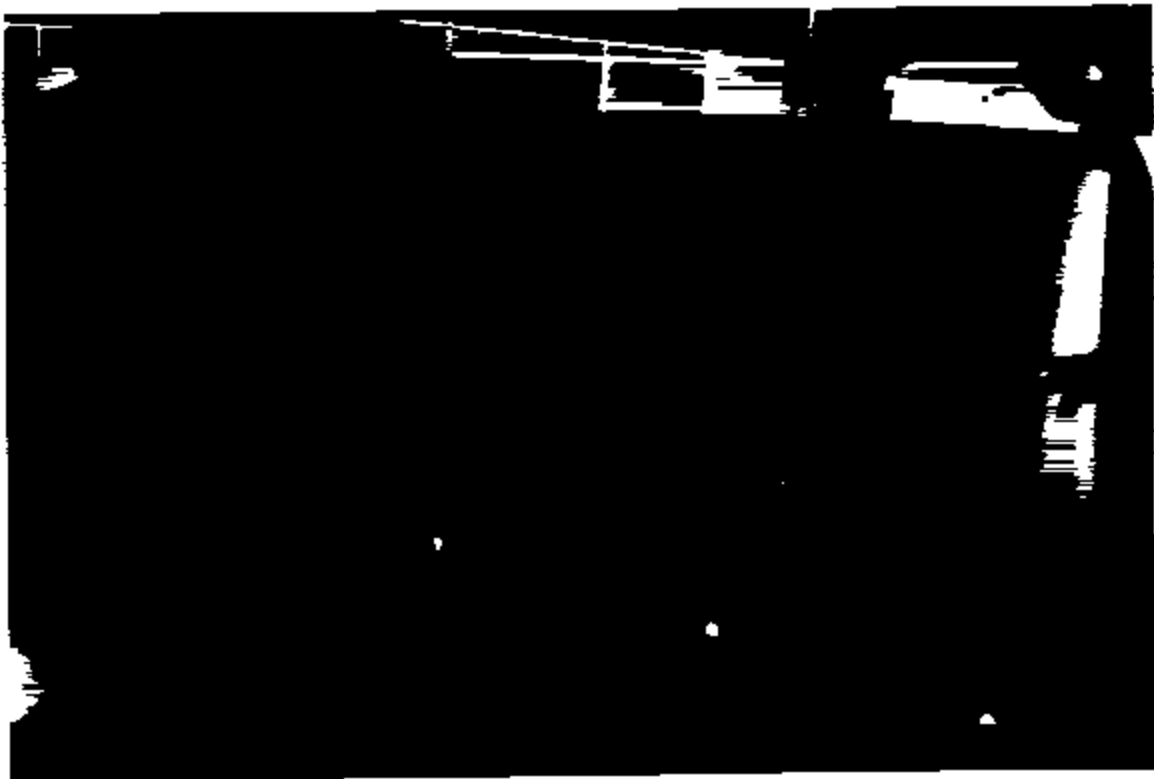
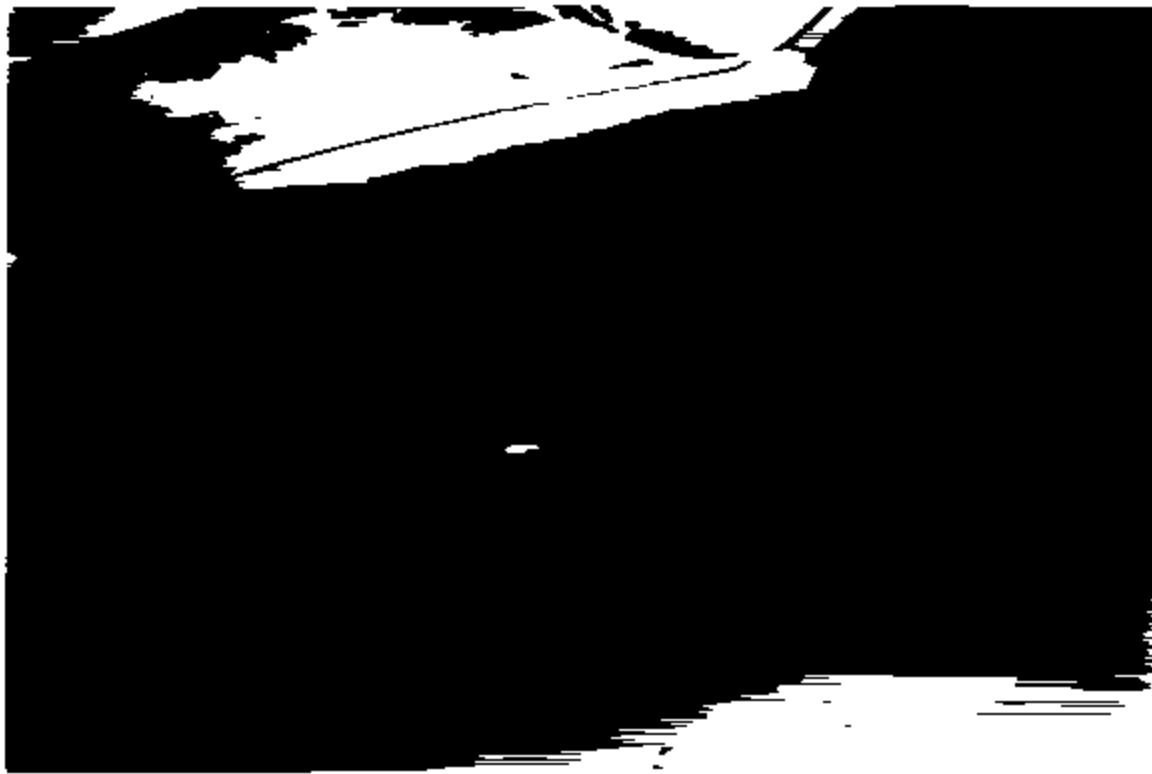














KMHWF25S72





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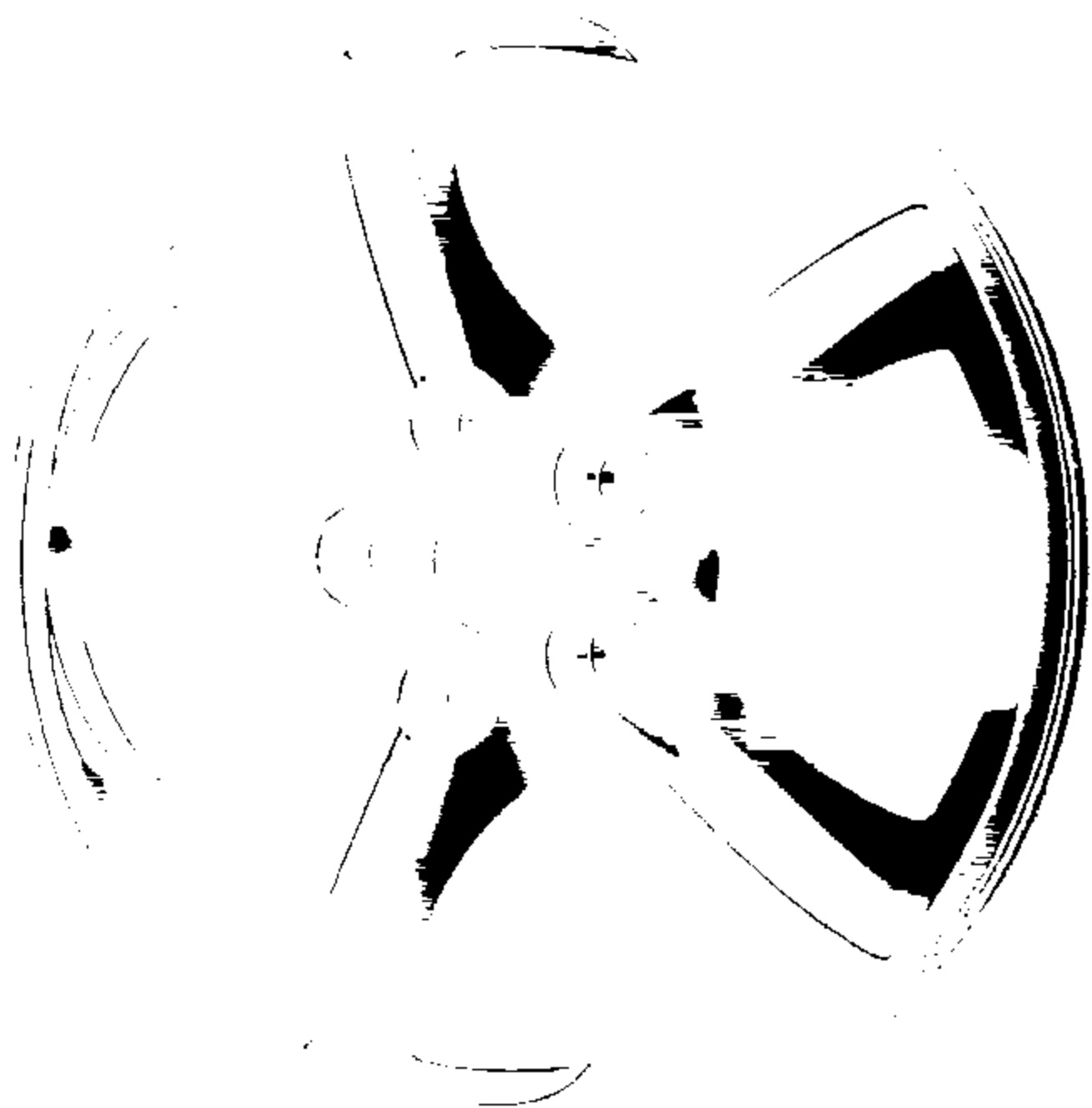














10. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

11. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

12. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

13. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

14. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

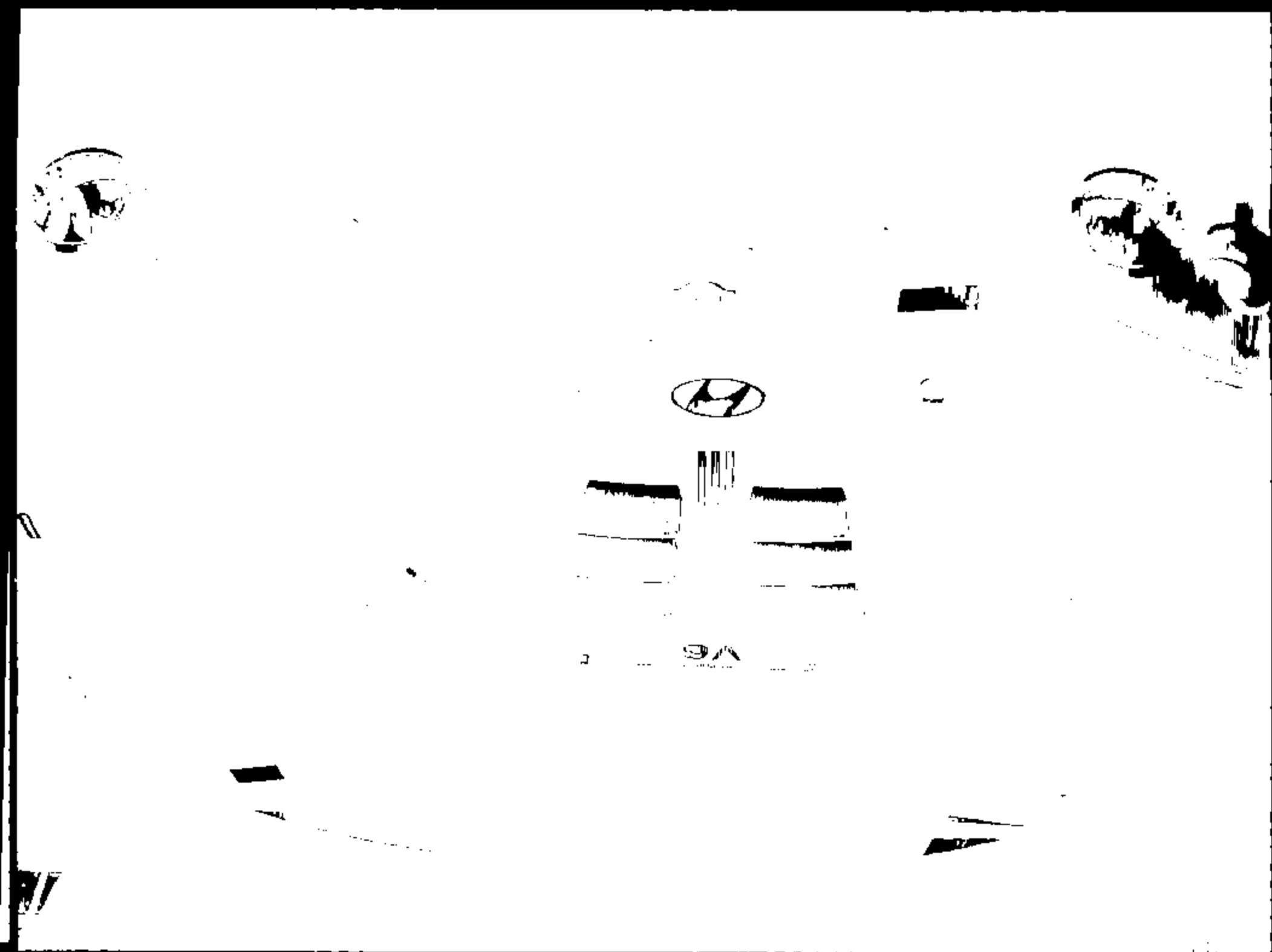
15. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

16. A young boy with a wide smile, showing his teeth.

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8.2

9:28



9:28

11:11



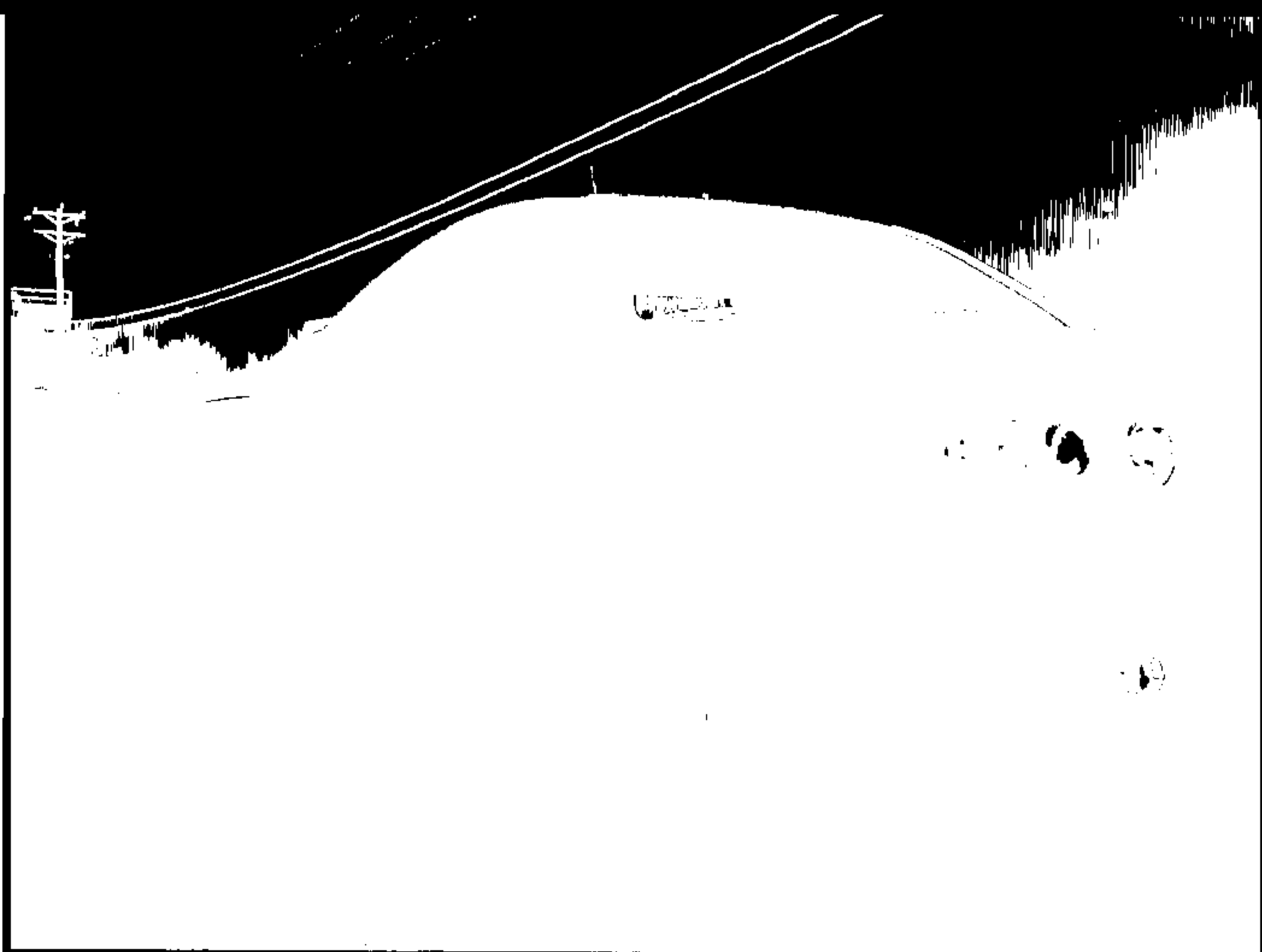
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013-475

8. 0000000000

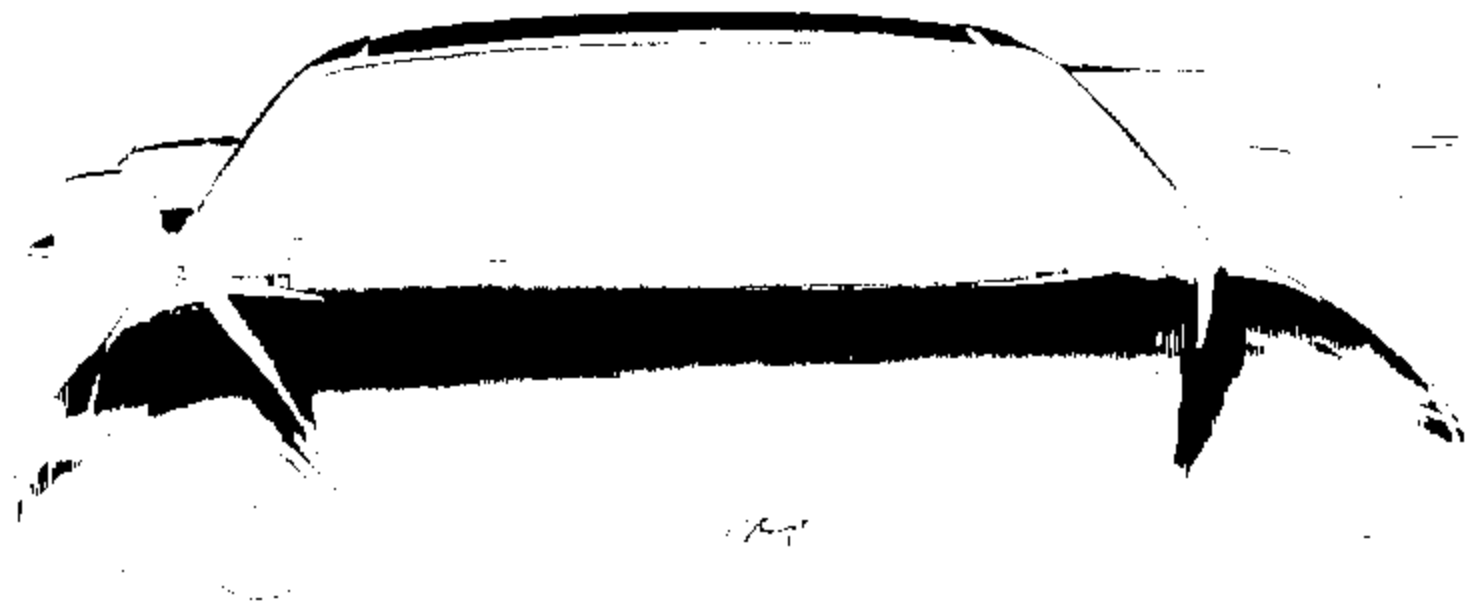
1. 0000000000

0

0





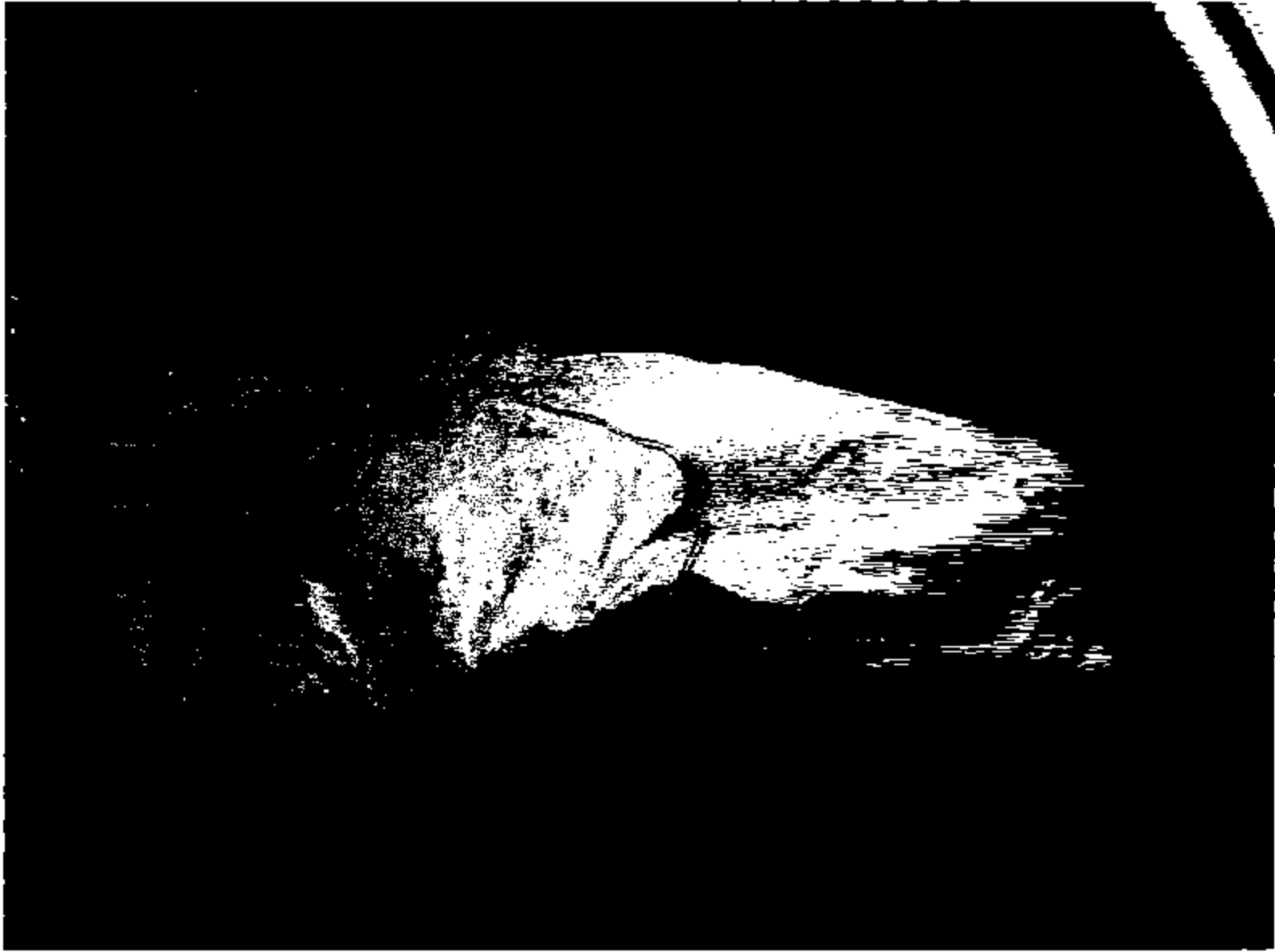






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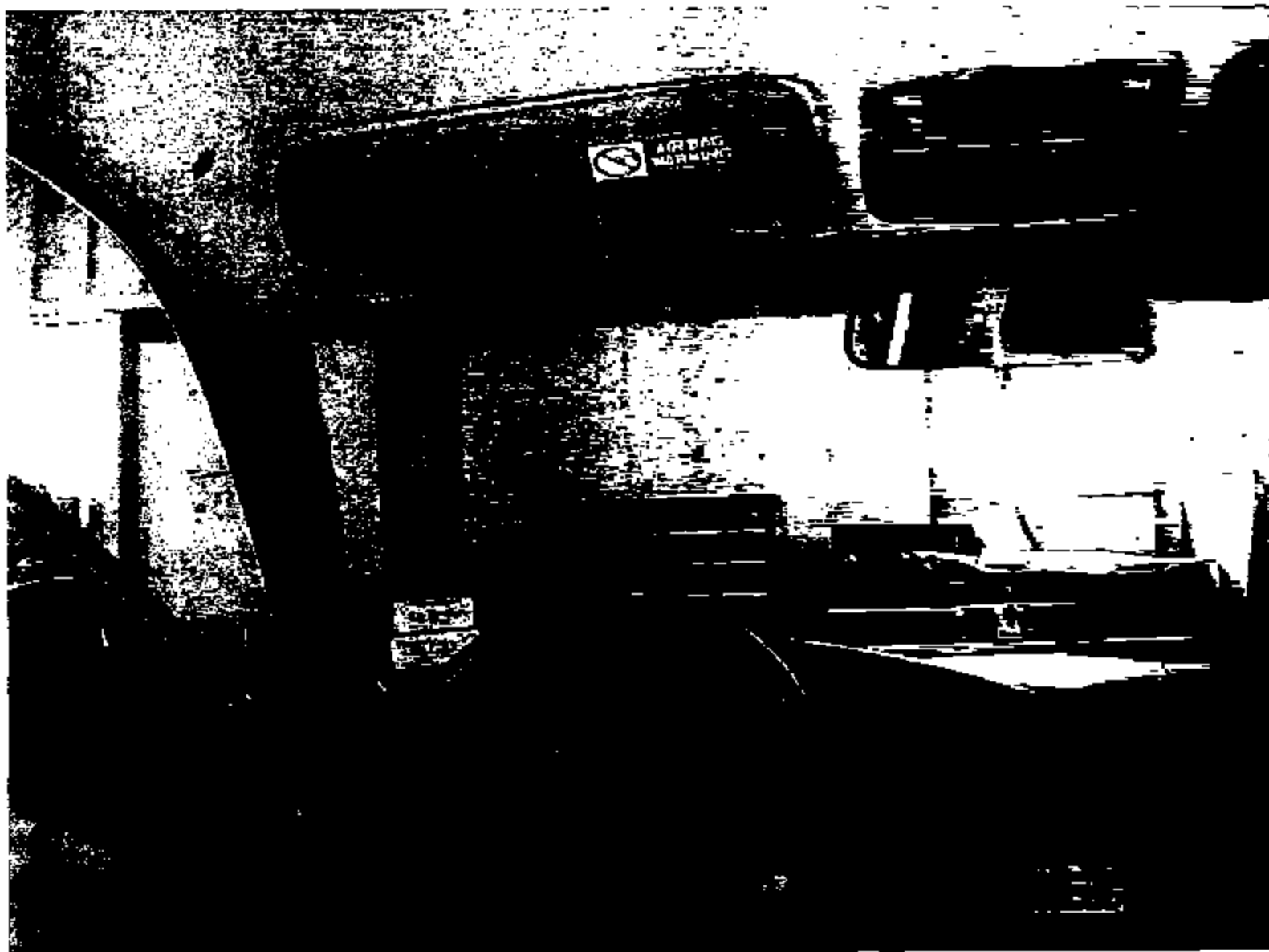
















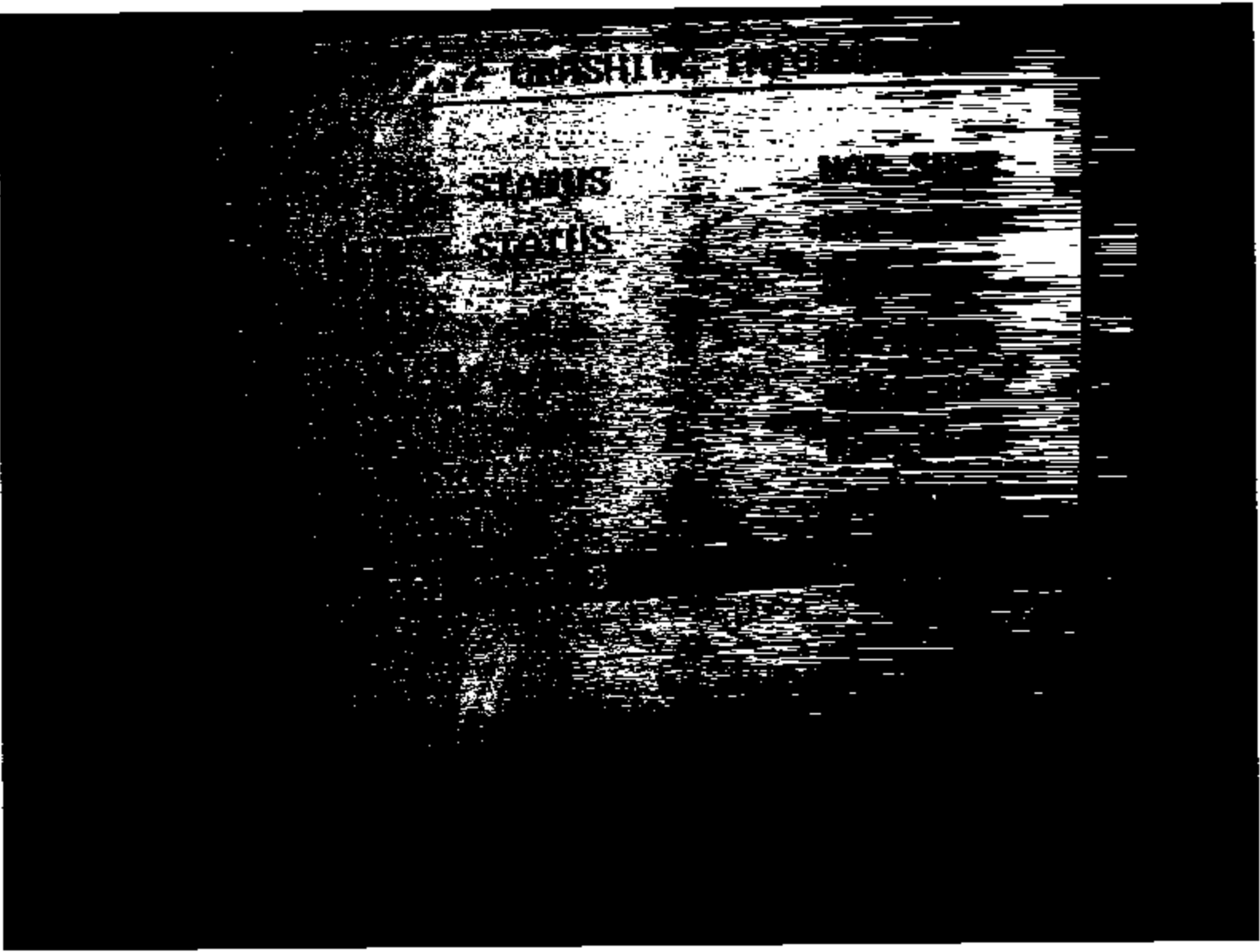




# CRASHING ENGINES

STATUS  
STATUS

NAV. SENSE



3 AIRBAG SYSTEM INFORMATION

MODEL ELANTRA

ALL

SYSTEM SRS-AIRBAG

P/N: 95910-2D500

REVISION: 03.01

## 1.2 CRASHING INFORMATION

COYAL DPT FIRE	0
COYAL PPT FIRE	0
VEHICLE STATUS	NOT SUPP.
ENGINE STATUS	NOT SUPP.
FIRE	NO FIRE
FIRE	NO FIRE
FIRE	NO FIRE
FIRE	NO FIRE

## 1.2 CIPHERING INFORMATION

NO FIRE

NO FIRE

NO FIRE

NO FIRE

NO FIRE

NOT SUPP.

OFF

0

0

NO FIRE  
NO FIRE  
NO FIRE

# 1-1 DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODES

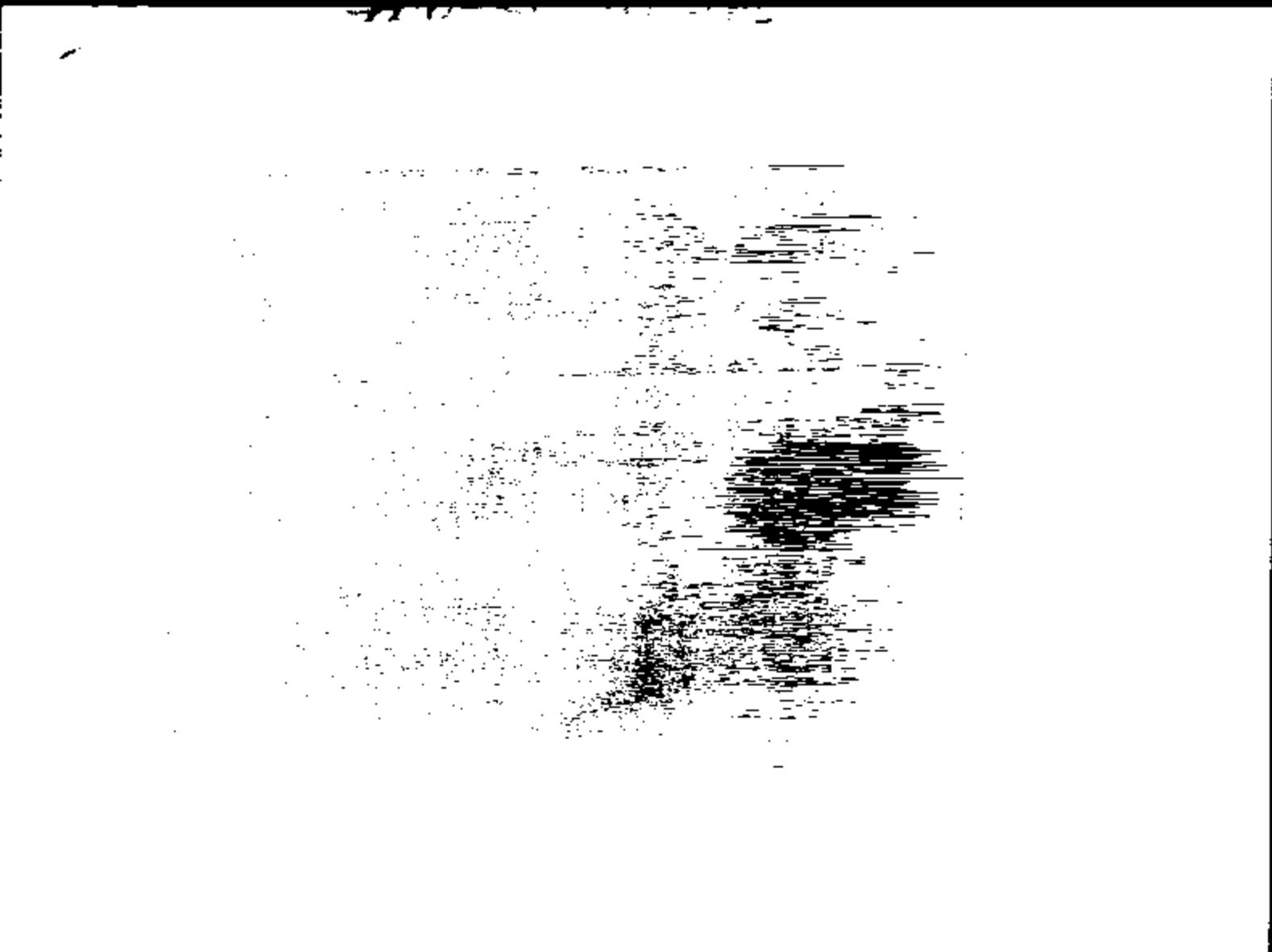
4200 BRSCH INTERNAL FAILURE

4201 BSAH CIRCUIT-OPEN

4202 BSAH CIRCUIT-OPEN

END OF DTC 3 1111



















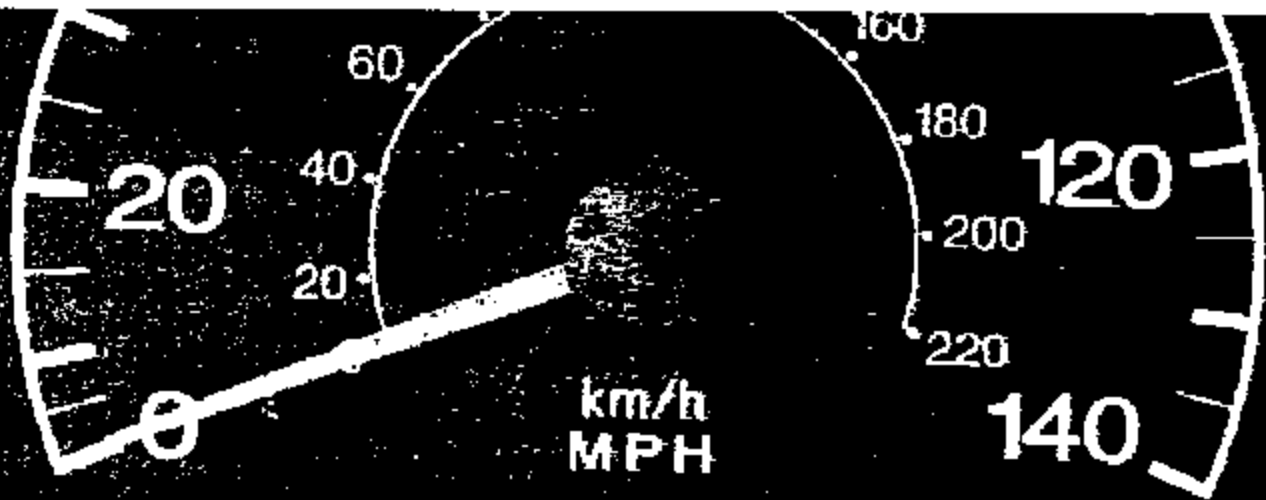












ODO 44225

VEHICLE CAPACITY 4500 LBS  
LUGGAGE CAPACITY 350 LBS  
3500 LBS

TIRE SIZE P185/65R15 86T  
P195/65R16 87H

FRONT	REAR
-------	------

210KPa (30psi)	210KPa (30psi)
-------------------	-------------------

TIRE SIZE T15/70D15

TEMPORARY TIRE ONLY

420KPa (60psi)

HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY

GVWR

PAINT

GAWR  
FRONT

GAWR  
REAR

TRIM

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE USA FEDERAL  
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS  
IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE

V.I.N

