2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

The University of California, Davis tests the campus drinking water supply for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report summarizes the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2010. This information is provided to inform the campus community about the monitoring and quality of the domestic water supply.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The UC Davis Utilities Division operates, maintains and monitors the campus domestic water. Six on-campus wells are used as the University’s water supply. These wells draw water from aquifers 800 to 1400 feet below the ground. The water is not treated, except for disinfection using chlorine (sodium hypochlorite). Chlorine levels are typically maintained at 0.5 ppm (parts per million).

Substances That Might Be in Drinking Water (State-wide)

State-wide, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH or Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected contain at least small amounts of some substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What Does Our Water Contain?

Tables 1 through 5 list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires water suppliers to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

In addition to the constituents listed in the tables below, our water was analyzed for numerous other substances that were below regulatory levels or not detectable. This information is available at the UC Davis Utilities website below: http://facilities.ucdavis.edu/waterquality/

For more information, contact

David Phillips  Director - Utilities   (530) 754-8214  dxphillips@ucdavis.edu
Lew Pollock  Superintendent - Water & Gas   (530) 752-4474  lpollock@ucdavis.edu
### TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological Contaminants</th>
<th>Highest No. of detections</th>
<th>No. of months in violation</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source of Bacteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>(In a mo.) 4</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>If more than 5% of the routine samples collected a month are total coliform positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform or E. coli</td>
<td>(In the year) 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*AAdditional information regarding the violation is provided on page 5.

### TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>No. of samples collected</th>
<th>90th percentile level detected</th>
<th>No. Sites exceeding Action Levels</th>
<th>Action Levels</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65 – 76</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None (None)</td>
<td>Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (units)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4 – 8.4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None (None)</td>
<td>Naturally occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100 – 140</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None (None)</td>
<td>Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.6 – 5.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>ND – 0.075</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0 – 24</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11 – 0.15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4 (Continued) - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate as NO₃ (ppm)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0 – 6.4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 &amp; 228 Combined pCi/L</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>ND – 1.77</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0 – 4.7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium pCi/L</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>ND – 0.94</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 5 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

**FEDERAL RULE, CURRENTLY BEING IMPLEMENTED IN CALIFORNIA PER USEPA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>ND – 0.6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.32 – 1.71</td>
<td>[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl₂)]</td>
<td>[MRDLG] = 4 (as Cl₂)</td>
<td>Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) (a)</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color (Units)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring organic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Municipal and industrial waste discharges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ND – 50</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (ppb)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor–Threshold (Units)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring organic materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 6 (Continued) - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (^{(a)}) (MCLG) (^{(a)})</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (Units)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>ND – .23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>310 – 360</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (micromhos)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>510 – 610</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14 – 36</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>12/2/2008</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28 – 50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 7 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Avg. Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Notification Level</th>
<th>Health Effects Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) (ppb)</td>
<td>5/12/2005</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ND - 14</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

A drinking water source assessment was completed in June 2003. The assessment identifies the vulnerability of the drinking water supply to contamination from typical human activities. The assessments are intended to facilitate and provide the basic information necessary for a local community to develop a program to protect the drinking water supply.

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities and not associated with any detected contaminants: Animal activities, Sewer/septic collection & treatment systems, Pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum/chemical storage & transfer areas, Research laboratories. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply attributable to these activities, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources.

For more information, contact the University of California, Davis Facilities Management – Utilities Division. Contact information is provided on page one. Additional information can be found on the Department website at: [http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx](http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx)

You may also contact the local California Department of Public Health Water Field Operations Branch district office at: [http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Documents/DDWEM/OriginalDistrictMapCDPH.pdf](http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Documents/DDWEM/OriginalDistrictMapCDPH.pdf)

Important Information about Your Drinking Water

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. State Water System ID No: 5710009.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. UC Davis Utilities Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the website below. http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

The MCL for Total Coliform Bacteria was exceeded for the month of January, 2010. During the month, 46 samples were tested for the presence of coliform bacteria. Four of these samples, or 8.7%, tested positive for coliform bacteria. The regulatory standard is that no more than 5% of the samples in any month may test positive. Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

More than 70 samples were collected the following day from 30 representative areas of the Campus water system, including wells and storage tanks. All of these samples tested negative for coliform bacteria. After extensive review and inspection by UC Davis & California Department of Public Health staff, a definite cause for the January 2010 positive coliform results was not determined.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDGL): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

USEPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variance and Exemption: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (ppm)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
List of Translations for Water Quality Report

Pursuant to Section 64481(l), Chapter 15, Title 22, a utility’s CCR is required to include the following sentence translated into Spanish and any language that is spoken by a non-English speaking group that exceeds 1,000 residents or 10% of the residents in a community.

“This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.”

Spanish:
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Hmong:
Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Tagalog:
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Farsi:
لاعبيه شامل اطلاعات مهمي راجع به آب آشاميديني است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را به زبان انگلیسی این طرف ترجمه کنید.

French:
Ce rapport contient des informations importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu’un qui peut le comprendre.

Arabic:
"هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشرب (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير."

Polish:
Ta broszura zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące jakości wody do picia. Przetłumacz zawartość tej broszury lub skontaktuj się z osobą która pomoże ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji.

Russian:
Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

Hebrew:
"זהו תקרير יש פעמים מידע חשוב относиים למים (או השקה)." 
ترجم את התכשיט, או שורטט עם אדם ש➮▶ comprise, or ask someone who understands. "This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it."
Chinese (Traditional):

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chinese (Simplified)

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Punjabi

ਦਿਗ ਮੁਖਰਾ ਭਰਵੇਸੁੱਚਤ ਹੈ।
ਵਿੱਧ ਤਾਰਾ ਬੀਮੀ ਦੇ ਟਿਮ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕ ਵਧਾਣੀ।

Vietnamese

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Hindi

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है।
कृपा करके किसी से सका अनुवाद कराएं।

Japanese

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。
Korean

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역문을 사용하십시오.

Greek

Η κατοδεν αναφορά παρουσιάζει
σπουδαίες πληροφορίες για το
ποσίμο νερό σας. Πρακτικά να
το μεταφράσετε η να το
σύνθετε με κάποιον που το
catalabainη απολήτως.

Laotion

nThe bouquet is beautiful and smells delicious.

Khamer

ពាក្យប្រៃនិះយ៉ាងអស្រាលប្រឹកា
មួក្រែងកំបើក ១ ក្រែងក្រែង
ប្រឹកមួក្រែងអំពីអំពីប្រឹក
ពាក្យប្រៃនិះយ៉ាង ១