



**PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE UMUARAMA
ESTADO DO PARANÁ**



P O R T A R I A N º 150/2008

Homologa o julgamento proferido pelo Pregoeiro e Equipe de Apoio sobre propostas apresentadas ao Pregão 030/2008 PMU

O PREFEITO MUNICIPAL DE UMUARAMA, ESTADO DO PARANÁ, no uso de suas atribuições legais,

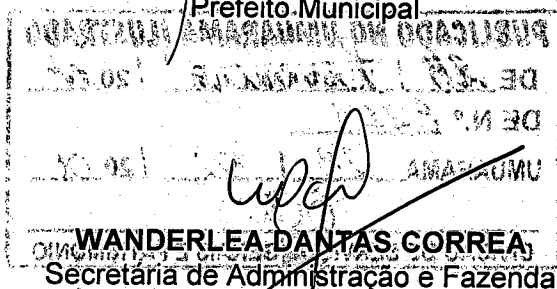
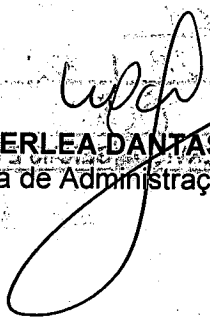
R E S O L V E:

Art. 1º. Fica homologado o julgamento proferido pelo Pregoeiro e Equipe de Apoio sobre propostas apresentadas no Pregão nº030/2008 PMU, objetivando contratação de empresa para fornecimento parcelado de cimento a serem utilizados em serviços de pavimentação asfáltica em vários locais deste município, tendo sido declarada vencedora a empresa: F MORIGGI NUNES & CIA LTDA no item: 01.

Art. 2º. Esta Portaria entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

PAÇO MUNICIPAL, aos 26 de fevereiro de 2008.


LUIZ RENATO RIBEIRO DE AZEVEDO
Prefeito Municipal



WANDERLEA DANTAS CORREA
Secretária de Administração e Fazenda

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves a thorough understanding of the situation and the factors that may be contributing to the problem. Once the nature of the problem is understood, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves a detailed analysis of the situation and the factors that may be contributing to the problem. Once the causes of the problem are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves determining the steps that need to be taken to address the problem and the resources that will be required to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the implementation to ensure that the problem is being effectively addressed.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness of 10-year-old children. The study was conducted in a primary school in the city of Ankara, Turkey. The study group consisted of 20 children (10 boys and 10 girls) who were randomly selected from the school. The children were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group did not participate in any physical activity during the study period, while the experimental group participated in a 12-week training program. The training program consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 30 minutes. The sessions included aerobic exercises, strength training, and flexibility exercises. The physical fitness of the children was measured at the beginning and at the end of the 12-week period. The measurements included heart rate, blood pressure, and body mass index (BMI). The results of the study showed that the experimental group had significantly higher heart rates and blood pressures than the control group at the end of the 12-week period. Additionally, the experimental group had a significantly lower BMI than the control group. These findings suggest that a 12-week training program can improve the physical fitness of 10-year-old children.

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