

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
HEALTH COMMISSION**

Minutes of Meeting

Monday, January 10, 2011 (County Board of Supervisors Chambers)

Members Present: Ed Guerena (Chair), Jesse Arnold, Lynn Enns, Gina Kirk, James Pope, Anne Quinn, Jean Raymond

Members Absent: David Odell, Mary Jean Sage, Susan Warren, Dawn Williams

Staff Present: Penny Borenstein, MD, Health Officer, Jean White

Speakers: Janice Campbell (SLO County Agricultural Department); Robert Stockel (SLO County Agricultural Department); Randy Segawa (California Department of Pesticide Regulation); Michael Thomas (Central Coast Water Board)

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action	Who/When
<b>1. Call to Order</b>	Meeting called to order by Chair Guerena at 6:00 p.m.	<i>Call to order</i>	<i>Chair Guerena</i>
<b>2. Approval of Minutes</b>	Minutes of the December 13, 2010 meeting were approved.	<i>December 2010 minutes approved</i>	<i>Arnold/Kirk/All</i>
<b>3. Public Comment</b>	<p><b>David Broadwater, Centers for Sludge Information</b>, provided two handouts: <i>Sewage Sludge Contents / Tip of Iceberg</i> (a four page list of toxics concentrated in sewage sludge) and a list of the 15 recommendations that the Board of Supervisors and the Sewage Sludge Land Application Task Force provided to the Environmental Health Division for incorporation into a permanent ordinance. He noted that only two of the recommendations are included in the current ordinance and asked Commissioners to review this prior to development of a permanent ordinance. Mr. Broadwater also wanted to clarify (from last month's meeting minutes) that the President's Cancer Panel Report considers radio frequencies a serious issue and suggests more research is necessary on the topic.</p> <p><b>Piper Riley, Los Osos</b>, expressed her concerns about the health and safety of persons due to the failure of gravity collection at conventional treatment plants. She noted that leaking gravity collection is well documented in both North and South County and that spills and failures have been under-reported. As an individual and executive member of the SLO Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation and the Los Osos Sustainability Group, she is advocating for the use of low pressure collection, which significantly decreases bio hazardous sludge. She referred to the key environmental impact statement adopted and created by a coalition of environmental groups that explains the need for low pressure systems. She asked the commission to make a recommendation to the Board for implementation of more sustainable and helpful solutions in regard to our sewage and water issues.</p> <p><b>Jennifer Jozwiak, Nipomo, Surfrider's SLO Chapter</b>, asked the Commission to encourage the Environmental Health (EH) Division to post the numeric results of ocean water testing on the high bacteria days so the public can make a decision whether to go into the ocean. She also asked the Commission to encourage EH to put up two additional flip signs in Shell Beach, indicating high bacteria days – one at Beachcomber Street and one at the Cliff's Hotel. Ms. Jozwiak questioned if an adequate job was being done in warning beachgoers of the health risks of getting into the water on high bacteria days.</p>	<p><i>Handouts: Sewage Sludge Contents/Tip of Iceberg</i></p> <p><i>Sewage Sludge Land Application Task Force list of recommendations</i></p>	
<b>4. SLO County Pesticide Program</b>	<b>Janice Campbell, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, SLO County Agricultural Department</b> , provided a Power Point overview of the Pesticide Use Enforcement Program. She explained that the County Agricultural Department is the local regulatory agency enforcing federal and state requirements and that the County's program has three basic components: pesticide permit issuance, compliance monitoring and enforcement. Customers working in agriculture and who use pesticides	<p><i>Handouts: Permit process for restricted pesticides</i></p> <p><i>About DPRs Decision to Register Methyl Iodide</i></p>	

	<p>must either get a permit to use restrictive materials or get an operator ID number. Ms. Campbell described all of the extra steps and requirements that are involved when using restricted materials. The Ag Department does between 400-700 inspections each year and investigates every complaint they receive, with an average of 50 complaints per year. Complaints about specific illnesses are referred to healthcare professionals, California Poison Control and the National Pesticide Information Center. Fines are issued for violations that have a reasonable possibility of creating a health or environmental effect, with 32 fines issued in 09/10. She noted that Commissioners Pope and Arnold have reviewed the pesticide complaint logs. Ms. Campbell also talked about their maintenance gardener program, a program that allows maintenance gardeners to be licensed.</p> <p>Ms. Campbell provided an overview of the fumigants used in San Luis Obispo County, explaining that these are pre-plant fumigants. Materials used are 1,3-Dichloropropene, Methyl Bromide, Metam Sodium and Chloropicrin, which are all gases and applied either by soil injection by a tractor application or in an irrigation drip system. Both methods of injection and chemigation application require the field to be tarped. Most of the fumigant use is in Southern San Luis Obispo County in the Oso Flaco Valley and the Nipomo Mesa.</p> <p><b>Robert Stockel, Inspector Biologist, SLO County Agricultural Department</b>, talked about the requirements for use of Methyl Bromide, one of the most regulated pesticides in California. He explained that one extra requirement for use of this chemical is that there are two buffer zones (inner buffer zone &amp; outer buffer zone). Neither buffer zone can contain an occupied structure. Buffer zone is determined by number of acres that will be fumigated, the specific Methyl Bromide product that will be used, the rate of application and the method of application. Their goal is 100% pre-application inspection for all fumigants. Once they approve a Notice of Intent and have done a pre-application inspection, they will do as many application inspections as they can; ensuring the product is being used in accordance with all state laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>Randy Segawa, Environmental Scientist, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Environmental Monitoring Branch</b>, talked about Methyl Iodide, the fumigant recently approved to replace Methyl Bromide (which is being phased out). He explained that prior to allowing a pesticide sale and its use, it must be evaluated, licensed and registered. Methyl Iodide was evaluated for toxicity, expected exposure, use practice and environmental data. Based on the evaluation done, Methyl Iodide was approved for register in December 2010. Mr. Segawa detailed the long list of requirements for use of this restricted material, noting that California label requirements are more stringent than national label. Requirements include a 20-30 acre/day limit, respirator requirements, more stringent re-enter requirements, and additional groundwater protection requirements. Agricultural commissioners may issue, condition, or deny a restricted materials permit based on the evaluation of local factors.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Questions/Comments:</b>  <b>Chair Guarena</b> asked if the restrictive materials require a permit to purchase. <i>(Ms. Campbell explained that the permit issued allows the grower/professional applicator to purchase the materials. The grower is issued the permit and the applicator can purchase the material with the grower's permit.)</i>  <b>Chair Guarena</b> asked about personal protective equipment for employees. <i>(Ms. Campbell noted that there are many regulations for upper respiratory protection and very specific requirements.)</i></p>	<p><i>A Community Guide to recognizing &amp; reporting pesticide problems</i></p> <p><i>2009 Annual Report "Weeding Out Our Pests"</i></p>	
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	<p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked about the buffer zones when they include a public street. <i>(Ms. Campbell explained that cars can pass through the outer buffer zone area, although Methyl Iodide has very specific requirements.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked about Methyl Bromide toxic effects as compared to Methyl Iodide. <i>(Ms Campbell explained that one of the primary concerns about Methyl Bromide is it can affect the nervous system; with Methyl Iodide there are concerns with thyroid cancer and discharges.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked how it is determined that one is better than the other. <i>(Mr. Segawa explained that toxicity is one component when evaluating whether to register a pesticide, exposure is another. In the case of Methyl Iodide, it was determined that they could get the exposure down to an acceptable level.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked if there was a date that Methyl Bromide will be phased out. <i>(Mr. Segawa explained there is no final date, but they are decreasing the amounts that can be used.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Kirk</b> asked about requirements for licensure of farm labor contractors. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained that farm labor contractors are not users of pesticides, but through employment, they have the potential to be exposed to pesticides. They are licensed with the State Department of Industrial Relations. This is a peripheral issue for the Ag Department, to know who is working and ensuring all requirements are met in treated areas.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Enns</b> asked if DPR regulations were in coordination with OSHA regulations. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained that the DPR requirements are far more restrictive related to training of handling pesticides vs. OSHA requirements for the handling of hazardous materials.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Enns</b> asked if any of the restrictive pesticides are used by home gardeners. <i>(Ms. Campbell explained that maintenance gardeners do not use restrictive material, but there are a few restrictive materials in home use products. The reason they want maintenance gardeners to be licensed is to be aware and follow safety precautions, and to do what is smart for the environment.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Arnold</b> commented that the Ag Department does not do medical monitoring of workers, but inspections of field workers who are in treated fields. <i>(Mr. Stockel noted they don't have the expertise to evaluate someone's health condition, but are required to do an investigation when someone has complained about an illness that might be associated to a pesticide application. Investigative reports are sent to DPR Worker Health and Safety Branch.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Arnold</b> asked if they have received any complaints from farmworkers in the past year. <i>(Mr. Stockel answered that they have received a few calls from field workers and have also investigated issues reported by employees who work for agricultural businesses.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked if physicians were mandated to report. <i>(Mr. Stockel answered that State law requires physicians to submit a report to the State Department of Health if they become aware that an illness may be related to a pesticide.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Enns</b> asked about conclusions from investigations of illness. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained that they make the determination about whether there has been a violation of state law in regulations related to the use of the pesticide, but the DPR Worker Health and Safety Branch makes the determination whether any incident resulted in a health effect. Ms. Campbell referred to the DPR website that includes information on illness incidence in SLO County.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Arnold</b> referred to two complaints in the logs regarding golf courses. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained that regulations cover all public areas that are treated and that one of the codes is related to "Notice of Application," where the user is required to provide information to people who enter a treated area during the time precautions are in place.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Arnold</b> expressed his concern about the risks of Methyl Iodide and his contention that it should not be approved.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Quinn</b> asked how the water is impacted when these chemicals are injected into the soil.</p>		
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	<p><i>(Mr. Stockel explained two of their departmental programs, the surface protection program and the groundwater protection program and that they monitor both the surface and groundwater, particularly in areas of high use that is vulnerable to water contamination.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked if Methyl Iodide and Methyl Bromide were both a gas. <i>(Mr. Stockel answered yes, and that Methyl Bromide takes longer to break down; where in contrast Methyl Iodide breaks down rapidly. However, there are some concerns with Methyl Iodide breakdown and the reason they have additional groundwater restrictions.)</i></p> <p><b>Chair Guereña</b> asked about alternative methods for strawberry growers, other than Methyl Iodide and Methyl Bromide. <i>(Chloropicrin or 1,3-Dichloropropene, but for some pests, these are not as effective.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Pope</b> asked how they determine the proper dosage level of the fumigant. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained buffer zones are based on field monitoring data; once buffer zones are put in place, additional monitoring is done to ensure the established buffer zones are doing what they are supposed to.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Kirk</b> asked about the higher use of Methyl Bromide in Oso Flaco Valley. <i>(Mr. Stockel explained the higher concentration of use in that area is because there are no structures; other areas would like to use Methyl Bromide but have a hard time complying with buffer zone restrictions.)</i></p> <p><b>Public Comment:</b></p> <p><b>Karl Kempton, Oceano</b>, lives next to the Ruiz farm, which prior had been a commercial strawberry field. He talked about the illnesses that occurred after pesticide applications over the 17 year period it was a commercial strawberry field. Within three months after spraying was stopped, all symptoms were gone. He expressed his concerns with Methyl Iodide and the health impacts that can occur in people that don't even know they are being exposed.</p> <p><b>Olivia Gonzales, Grower Shipper Association</b>, provided some statistics from groundwater monitoring programs and local wells. Most organic and inorganic conditions that were detected in groundwater samples were detected at concentrations less than drinking water thresholds. She also noted that of the 3,691 wells in the state that were sampled, only 4 in SLO County had a detection. She also noted that in 2008, there were 1,275 illness reports filed in the state; of those 357 were Ag related, with 3 possible and 1 probable in SLO County. She informed the commission that growers are not interested in using Methyl Iodide primarily because it is cost prohibitive and the regulations that are imposed make it hard to use. Also, the product is borderline effective because the application rates are so low. She asked that everyone remember that farmers care about the health of the people that they are growing produce for and that their families and our families are one in the same in the community.</p> <p><b>David Broadwater</b> asked for more information about the toxicity studies that were done and what organisms were studied that led to the conclusion that there was an acceptable level of risk. <i>(Mr. Segawa referred to the DPR website for the risk assessment and toxicity information.)</i></p> <p><b>Jennifer Joswick, San Luis Obispo, Surfrider</b>, noted her concerns about water shed (what goes into the creeks and rivers ends up in the ocean) and pesticides in the air. She asked if the trainings for farmworkers were conducted in languages other than English. <i>(Ms. Campbell stated that the trainings for maintenance gardeners are in English and Spanish.)</i></p>		
<p><b>5. Water Quality Priorities for a new Agricultural Order</b></p>	<p><b>Michael Thomas, Assistant Executive Officer, Central Coast Water Board</b>, provided a Power Point overview of the new Draft Agricultural Order. The existing Order expired in 2009 after a 5 year term and their Board has provided an extension while they work on a new Order. He noted that water quality issues associated with irrigated agriculture are highly controversial and that although irrigated agriculture is on the low end on the scale of regulation compared to all of the other activities and programs that they regulate, it is off the charts as far as impacts to water quality. This is based on the amount of pollution that is being discharged and the result of the impacts from that.</p>		

Mr. Thomas explained that irrigated agriculture on the Central Coast includes 430,000 acres of land (most in the Salinas Valley and the Santa Maria Valley), resulting in approximately 75,000 tons of nitrate going to groundwater per year. Over 80% of the population relies on groundwater for their drinking water supply.

Mr. Thomas talked about some of the concerns they have with monitoring and impacts to domestic & municipal wells in SLO County and in determining how many people in rural areas have individual wells. He talked about toxic surface runoff problems and their concerns about the lower part of water sheds, especially the Salinas Valley and Santa Maria estuary, where people are fishing. He talked about other areas in SLO County where nitrates are an issue, noting the high costs of nitrate pollution. He explained that toxicity sampling is done throughout the region and that agricultural pesticide use in the Central Coast Region and associated toxicity are among the highest in the state.

Mr. Thomas explained one of the differences in this Order is that that it establishes three tiers, with Tier 3 being the largest operations with more extensive requirements, monitoring and reporting. The existing Order has no onsite monitoring. They are currently in the process of responding to public comments and revising the Order, with a recommendation going to their Board on March 17. He referred to their website at [www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/) for more information, including references, analysis and background information.

**Commissioner Questions/Comments:**

**Chair Gueren**a asked about surface water testing and if they test at various points to see where pollution is coming from. *(Mr. Thomas explained they have fixed stations throughout the water shed that are sampled on a regular basis. They can tell where the pollution is coming from generally, which provides them enough information to require additional monitoring.)*

**Chair Gueren**a asked if they recommend ground water testing for private wells and if there are tests they recommend. *(Mr. Thomas noted that they recently sent a letter to all health departments in their region recommending they inform the public of the problem and ask them to test their wells. They are also working with other groups to find best ways to do this.)*

**Commissioner Enns** referred to the 75,000 tons of nitrate in our region and asked how much was in SLO County. *(Mr. Thomas explained SLO County was a small fraction; the largest amount is in the Salinas Valley and Santa Maria Valley.)*

**Commissioner Enns** asked if there were any Tier 3 farms in San Luis Obispo County. *(Mr. Thomas was not certain of the numbers.)*

**Commissioner Arnold** commented that if all farmers were farming organically, they would not be putting nitrate in the groundwater. He asked if there were any wells that were no longer useful because of pesticide contamination. *(Mr. Thomas noted that pesticides in groundwater is rare; but could be a reflection of not enough testing.)*

**Commissioner Pope** asked about treatments to reduce nitrate. *(Mr. Thomas answered that nitrates are hard to treat, dilution is the most commonly used, but treatment is very costly.)*

**Commissioner Raymond** asked about the relationship of water boards throughout California. *(Mr. Thomas explained that all boards operate similarly and independently as regulatory enforcement agencies. Each board has 9 seats and community members are appointed by the governor for two year terms.)*

**Commissioner Raymond** asked if gentlemen farmers would have to comply with the Order. *(Mr.*

	<p><i>Thomas explained that farmers would have to comply with the Ag Order is they are a commercial operation that irrigates. Non-commercial operations fall under different requirements.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Raymond</b> asked about education for gentlemen farmers and if other water boards are regulating this. <i>(Mr. Thomas explained that other water boards are regulating irrigated agriculture, but some areas in the State have very little irrigated agriculture, therefore not as a high a priority as here. They work with and provide funding to the Resource Conservation District, the National Resource Conservation Service and other organizations to do outreach to all growers.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Kirk</b> asked about approval of the Order. <i>(Mr. Thomas explained that the Regional Water Board will make the initial decision whether to approve or not approve the Order or change the Order. If the Order is appealed, it will go to the State Board in Sacramento. If they uphold it, the next level of opposition would be to take it to court.)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner Enns</b> asked if there was any duplication of effort between the Central Coast Water Board and the County Agricultural Department. <i>(Mr. Thomas explained that there is some overlap due to the way regulations are set up, but they don't do exactly the same thing, and both must use their processes.)</i></p> <p><b>Public Comment:</b></p> <p><b>David Broadwater</b> asked if any of the other counties in our region were still permitting sewage sludge land application and how that was being regulated. He also asked if any of the other constituents (other than nitrate) were being tested for that might be indicative of runoff from sewage sludge. <i>(Mr. Thomas will have to research further.)</i></p> <p><b>Piper Riley</b>, Los Osos, Surfrider, asked how small horse farms would be regulated and talked about the need for transparency so persons know where water is safe and where it's not. <i>(Mr. Thomas explained the tiered structure for commercial operations and that smaller operations would be covered under more general requirements. The proposed Ag Order is in draft form, but all information will be public and posted for the public to review.)</i></p> <p><b>David Broadwater</b> asked about parameters being used to test (beyond nitrates) for water pollution that might be indicative of other things like pesticides. <i>(Mr. Thomas noted that nitrate is a serious pollutant with serious health effects and a serious problem. They do not test groundwater, but do extensive testing of surface water. Other agencies test groundwater, but to test for a suite of chemicals is much more expensive than testing for indicators, so it is unlikely they will be testing for a suite of chemicals.)</i></p> <p><b>Olivia Gonzales, Grower Shipper Association</b>, wanted Commissioners to be aware that there is an "Ag Alternative." These alternative recommendations were developed by the agricultural community and are available on the Regional Water Quality Control Board's website. She encouraged Commissioners to review the 24 page document, noting the Ag Alternative is a viable solution; a coalition approach that would allow farmers to form a coalition, industry funded, so State resources would not have to be used for testing and monitoring.</p> <p><b>Karl Kempton, Surfrider</b>, noted his concern about the interaction between pesticides and chemical fertilizers. He asked if the Regional Water Board was testing Pismo Creek and San Luis Creek and if information was available on what toxins are going into the ocean. <i>(Mr. Thomas referred to their website, under Monitoring Program, where results of all the sampling that has been done is posted. He agreed with the concern about not knowing what chemicals are in pesticides, and emphasized the need to stop discharging it.)</i></p>		
<p><b>6. Health Agency / Public Health Report</b></p>	<p><b>Dr. Borenstein</b> reported on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The next management oversight committee meeting for the Oceano Dunes issue will be held January 19th at 10:00am at the City/County library.</li> <li>▪ A public meeting will take place on Tuesday, February 1<sup>st</sup> from 6:00-8:00pm at the Cooperative</li> </ul>		

	<p>Extension Auditorium to provide information on a treatment program for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter which has recently been found in The Arbors neighborhood of San Luis Obispo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In response to the concerns expressed earlier tonight that the County does not post numeric results of ocean water sampling on their website, Dr. Borenstein explained how specimens are run and because of this, the reason why numeric results would be 1-2 days old before they could be posted. Public Health determined that it would be better information for the public to advise them and post information when there is indication of an exceedance. Email subscriptions are offered to persons who want to receive the actual numeric result as soon as it becomes available. <i>(Chair Guereña referred to the public comment requesting additional signage in two popular beach access areas. Dr. Borenstein believes this is a resource issue, but will follow up with Environmental Health about those specific areas.) (Commissioner Pope asked about exceedances during the winter months caused by volumes of water going through the sewage treatment plan when design capacity is exceeded. Dr. Borenstein explained that they do tend to see exceedances happening off-season, but not necessarily related to the capacity of the sewage and the sanitation district's ability to handle the volume. General information is posted in extreme conditions when ocean waters are unsafe.)</i></li> </ul>		
<b>7. Health Commissioner Updates</b>	<p><b>Chair Guereña:</b> Reported that Commissioners Odell and Williams will be unable to attend the upcoming Preventive Health Grant meetings in February and March and are looking for another commissioner to serve as the primary representative at these meetings. Interested commissioners were asked to contact Jean White for dates and times.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Pope:</b> No report.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Quinn:</b> No report.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Arnold:</b> Reported that the Aids Support Network (ASN) is doing approx. 5 HIV tests per week. The State Director of the Office of AIDS will be visiting the ASN in April.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Enns:</b> Attended the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee meeting last week where Ann McDowell, Epidemiologist, presented on Valley Fever (Cocci) and talked about the possibility of seeing an increased # of cases in May due to the wet weather. For more information on Cocci, “google” SLO County Valley Fever and it will take you to the County’s website. There was also a presentation from the Sheriff’s Department on the “reverse 911” alerting system and the fact that you can now have your cell phone number listed to receive notification. Landlines are automatically listed.</p> <p><b>Commissioner Raymond:</b> Attended the Adult Services Policy Council where Supervisor Gibson reported on the budget and the fact that most programs are looking at cuts. Commissioner Raymond also represents the Commission on the Coverage Initiative Planning Project (CIPP) Advisory Committee and reported that things are moving along quickly with applications due to the State on February 3<sup>rd</sup>. The next CIPP meeting is on January 18<sup>th</sup>.</p>		
<b>8. Committee Reports</b>	No committee reports.		
<b>9. Prospective Future Items</b>	<p><u>March 2011:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart Meters – Invite representative from PG&amp;E</li> </ul> <p>Commissioner Arnold referred to Dr. Joanne Perron’s resume that was forwarded to commissioners for review as a possible speaker at the March meeting on the topic of Methyl Iodide. He explained that Dr. Perron, OB/GYN, from the University of California/San Francisco, was recommended by the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation and that one of the problems with Methyl Iodide is</p>		

	<p>that it causes late term abortions. Commissioner Raymond expressed a concern that Dr. Perron’s CV addressed her OB background, but not her expertise on the bigger topic of Methyl Iodide. Commissioner Kirk asked if the speaker would be speaking anecdotally or be representative of scientific analysis by physicians recommending against this. There was further discussion amongst commissioners with Commissioners Guerena, Enns, &amp; Pope expressing some concern about a “one-sided” presentation and noting the value added when more information is provided to the community to base decisions on. It was determined that more time was needed to put a more comprehensive program together. Commissioner Arnold will contact Dr. Perron to check her availability for a later date.</p> <p><u>Suggested Future Agenda Items:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immunizations / safety of vaccines</li> <li>▪ Well water testing recommendations</li> <li>▪ Review list of agenda topics discussed at the planning retreat.</li> </ul>		
<b>10. Adjournment</b>	Motion to adjourn at 9:25 pm.	<i>Meeting adjourned</i>	