

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Issue XII Spring 2001

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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HOW CLEAN IS YOUR TANK?

How well have you cleaned your equipment at the end of an application or between applications of dissimilar pesticides? Do you routinely apply herbicides to both agricultural and non-agricultural sites? Is spray tank contamination really a problem? In many cases, the answer to the last question would be no. Although most labels give cleaning directions that are just as important as any other requirements and must be followed, small amounts of most insecticides and some herbicides would have little effect on following applications. However, some families of herbicides, particularly sulfonylureas, hold the potential for crop damage at extremely low concentrations.

When used correctly and safely, sulfonylurea (SU) herbicides are an effective and efficient tool for control of weeds in certain crops. Much of this efficiency stems from very low application rates, in the range of one-tenth to three-tenths ounce per acre, depending on site and formulation. These low rates mean that correspondingly small amounts of tank contamination may cause damage to sensitive crops, such as peas, canola, and onions.

In addition to being effective at very low concentrations, many SU's are formulated as dry flowable compounds or dispersible granules and tend to settle out of tank solutions without agitation. Small amounts of these compounds can become trapped in filters, screens, nozzles, or tanks, and then be dislodged during some later application.

For example, if you apply the SU type herbicide OUST to right-of-way or forestry sites, the label prohibits any further use of that spray equipment for agricultural applications because extremely small amounts of this pesticide will damage crops. If you apply SU herbicides and also apply other pesticides to SU sensitive crops during the same year, most SU product labels recommend dedicated spray equipment. Many applicators, especially those with aircraft, find this solution cost prohibitive.

When application of both SU's and other herbicides through the same equipment is permitted on the label, cleanout procedure becomes very important. All SU labels give explicit cleanup directions that must be followed to maintain any margin of safety. Following directions exactly may require a period of two to three hours and typically requires managing large quantities of rinsate. Failure to follow these directions may cause you to be in violation of state law. More importantly, failure to maintain very clean spray equipment may cause you to be liable for damages to a sensitive crop.



Thorough tank cleanout is essential for some pesticide products.

NEWLY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS: RE-CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Now that most year 2000 "Oregon Reciprocal" licensees have been granted Oregon certification, a reminder of the recertification requirements may be in order. First of all, members of this select group must now concern themselves with Oregon recertification credits in addition to credits required by other state(s). In many cases, this will simply require that the licensee sign the Oregon attendance sheets. If you attend a program and don't find Oregon sheets conspicuously available, ask the sponsor. In most cases, if the program was assigned Oregon credit, Oregon attendance sheets were supplied to them.

To recertify without testing, consultants, commercial and public applicators, must attend 40 hours of accredited training before certification ends. Only 15 hours can count per year.

If you plan on attending a program and you want to be sure Oregon credit will be available, ask the sponsor to obtain Oregon accreditation (try to allow 3-4 weeks before the program). Remember, you can check for Oregon-accredited programs on the Pesticide Web Page located at: <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us>; click "Recertification"/"Search Accredited Classes". Courses can be found here as soon as they are approved for accreditation.



Toxman says, "Well maintained personal protective equipment (PPE) can reduce your risk for pesticide poisoning. Now is the time to change respirator cartridges and throw out damaged gloves... unless you want to join my evil toxic club! {sinister laugh}"

PENDING SECTION 18 EXEMPTIONS

Also see Active Section 18's on page 4

CROP	PEST	TRADE NAME
Asparagus	yellow nutsedge	Sandea
Caneberries	graymold	Switch 62.5 WG
Cherries (sweet)	powdery mildew	Procure 50 WS
Christmas trees (true fir)	root aphids	Aphistar 50WSP
Corn, field	volunteer potatoes	Starane
Corn, sweet	volunteer potatoes	Starane
Corn, sweet	broadleaf weeds	Distinct
Hops	downy mildew	Folpan 50 W
Hops	powdery mildew	Aim 40 DF
Hops	powdery mildew	Folicur 3.6 F
Hops	powdery mildew	Rally 40 W
Pears	spidermites	Acramite 50 WS
Strawberries	broadleaf weeds	Spartan 4 F

RECENT CIVIL PENALTIES ISSUED

Party Cited	Violations	Fine	Disposition
Bob G. Morrison, Jr.	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	\$330	Not contested. Fine Paid Final Order issued.
Wilbur-Ellis Co., Albany	ORS 634.372(2), sale of restricted-use pesticides to unlicensed applicator. 2 counts.	\$1036	Not contested. Fine Paid.
Harnisch Farms & David Harnisch	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	\$555	Issued.
Craig A. Christopherson	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	\$555	Issued.
Industrial Ventilation, Inc.	ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator.	\$300	Not contested. Fine Paid.
Alan M. Scott	ORS 634.372(8), no pesticide applicator license.	\$300	Issued.
Custom Chemical Company, Inc.	ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator.	\$300	Not contested. Fine Paid.
Howard L. Calcagno	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	\$407	Not contested. Fine Paid.
Steve Damonte	ORS 634.372(4), faulty, careless or negligent pesticide application.	\$300	Not contested. Fine Paid.

WELCOME TO THE FUTURE

Out with the old and in with the new! Viewing the ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY newsletter on-line is the way of the future. To see the newsletter in electronic format, visit the Pesticides Division webpage:
<http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us/>



OLD PESTICIDES - OK TO USE?

Many growers may hold the philosophy, "as long as the crop is stated on the pesticide label - that pesticide is legal to use on that crop." While using this philosophy in the past rarely posed problems, it may now put your crop at risk, especially when using older pesticides`.

The concern stems from the fact that a tolerance for that pesticide on that crop may no longer exist. A tolerance is the amount of pesticide residue allowed to remain in or on a treated food commodity at the time of harvest. In contrast to years past, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been revoking tolerances much faster once an active ingredient is no longer registered for use on certain crops. A revoked tolerance makes any remaining pesticide residue illegal. Thus, growers may be gambling with their crop if they apply outdated pesticides and are unsure of the status of the tolerance.

Amiben (a.i. chloramben) is an example of a pesticide in which all tolerances have been revoked. Although it may not be a violation of state law, ORS 634.372(2), "use a pesticide inconsistent with its labeling," to use a pesticide in which the tolerances have been revoked, it is a violation of the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act Sec 408 [6a] "requirement for tolerance or exemption". Crops treated with Amiben may be prohibited from entering into commerce, subject to embargo, and possibly destroyed.

BUYER BEWARE!

Some discount pesticide brokers, including internet retailers, may try to sell you older products that no longer have tolerances. These products should not be used on your crop!

How do growers, commercial applicators, food processors or others determine if a tolerance is still in effect? Our advice is to contact ODA if you have any questions, or attempt to find this information on one of the EPA web sites, for example, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/food/viewtols2.htm>, or <http://www.epa.gov/oppr001/tolerance/tisinfo/>.

For a list of revoked tolerances see, http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/pdf_files/revoked_tolerances.PDF

HAVE A QUESTION?

Can't hang around the phone for someone to get back to you? Send e-mail questions to: pestx@oda.state.or.us. Our goal is to respond to inquiries by the next business day, however in some cases, response time may be a bit longer.

OLD PESTICIDES - WHY DOES EPA REVOKE A TOLERANCE?

Under the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is mandated to reassess all the pesticide tolerances and exemptions that were in effect as of 1996. This effort is designed to ensure that existing tolerances and exemptions meet the safety standard set by FQPA. During the reassessment process EPA may choose to revoke the tolerances for one of several reasons.

In some instances, EPA can propose a tolerance revocation if the pesticide is no longer being used on commodities grown within the United States, and no person has provided comment identifying a need to retain tolerances for imported foods. In these situations, regulators have determined that tolerances are not necessary and project that retention of these unnecessary tolerances may lead to misuse of pesticides within the United States.

EPA will also propose revocations if the registration of a pesticide was canceled because the registrant failed to pay the required maintenance fee and/or the registrant voluntarily canceled all registered uses associated with the tolerance revocations for the pesticide.

Generally, EPA will only proceed with the revocation of the tolerances if (1) interested parties retract comments identifying a need for the tolerance to be retained, (2) EPA independently verifies that the tolerance is no longer needed, (3) the tolerance is not supported by data, or (4) the tolerance does not meet the requirements under FQPA. EPA's policy is to issue a final rule revoking tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals for which there are no active registrations under FIFRA.

For additional information on tolerances see, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/>.

WOODBURN DISPOSAL EVENT

Marion County Solid Waste in conjunction with ODA will hold a waste pesticide collection event on June 1, 2001 in the Walmart parking lot in Woodburn. The event is open to any business and offers disposal at a subsidized cost of \$1.00/lb. for most pesticides. Contact Philip Environmental to pre-register 1-800-547-2436.



*Got Fertilizer Questions?
The e-mail address is the same
pestx@oda.state.or.us*

PESTICIDES AND THE OREGON FOREST PRACTICES ACT

Brad Knotts, Oregon Department of Forestry

When used properly, pesticides are useful tools for forest landowners. Herbicides control plants that can compete with tree seedlings and are the most commonly used forest pesticides, followed by big-game repellants, insecticides, and other pesticides.

Competing plants were not controlled and have overtopped this conifer.



Most forest management activities are subject to the Oregon Forest Practices Act (FPA), but why do we have this law?

- Establish that chemicals can be effective forest management tools when used properly.
- Encourage the use of integrated pest management principles.
- Ensure that chemicals do not occur in soil, air, or waters in concentrations harmful to fish, wildlife, or water quality.
- Ensure protection of vegetation required to be left along streams or near other resources.



Competing plants were controlled, allowing the trees to grow freely.

The Oregon Department of Forestry administers the chemical rules on forestland in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The two departments educate and work with landowners and applicators to prevent problems but also take enforcement action when necessary.



The helicopter is applying herbicides parallel to a domestic use stream and is leaving an unsprayed strip along the stream.

Landowners and applicators should be aware of the forest practice rule requirements, which are summarized on the following page.

Information Sources:

- Oregon Department of Forestry offices.
- Oregon Administrative Rules 629-620-000 through 0800.
- Monitoring reports, the chemical rules, and office contact information are available at <http://www.odf.state.or.us/FP/DEFAULT.HTM> or by calling 503-945-7470.
- The publication titled *Forest Practices Note #3, Chemicals and Other Petroleum Products*, available by calling 503-945-7470.

ACTIVE SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS

CROP	PEST	TRADE NAME	EPA REG. #	EFFECT. DATES
Apples	fire blight	Mycoshield	100-900	03/15/01-08/01/01
Blueberries	mummy berry disease	Indar 75 WSP	707-239	03/01/01-05/31/01
Cranberries	lotus, clovers, Douglas aster	Stinger	62719-73	01/01/01-12/31/01
Hazelnuts	eastern filbert blight	Elite 45 DF	3125-388	02/15/01-05/30/01
Honeybees	Varroa mite and small hive beetle	CheckMite+ bee hive strips	not registered	02/01/01-02/01/02
Hops (baby & idle)	garden symphlans	Mocap EC	264-458	02/15/01-05/31/01
Hops (All)	downy mildew	Curzate 60 DF	352-592	03/21/01-09/15/01
Mint (east of Cascades)	redroot pigweed, kochia	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	02/01/01-12/31/01
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Anthium 200	9150-3	09/08/00-08/31/01
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Purogene	9804-5	08/11/00-08/31/01
Wheat	resistant annual ryegrass	Axiom DF	3125-488	10/05/00-06/30/01

SUMMARY OF FOREST PRACTICES ACT PESTICIDE RULES

Notification. At least 15 days before starting chemical application work or other forest management activities, operators must file a Notification of Operations with the local Forestry Department office. The notification allows the local forester to review the operation and work with the operator, providing rule information and helping to plan practical ways to meet the requirements.

Mixing and Loading. Operators must use appropriate procedures to keep chemicals from entering water sources when mixing. Mixing, loading, and staging must take place only where spills will not move into waters of the state.

Leaks and Spills. Operators must make sure their equipment does not leak. If spills occur, operators must take appropriate action to contain the spills and must immediately report the spills to the Oregon Department of Forestry (there are other reporting requirements as well). "Appropriate action" means spill containment work that does not expose the operator to harmful chemicals or other hazards.

Daily Application Records. When applying pesticides by air or by pressurized ground systems, applicators must record and keep the following records (in addition to those required by ODA or USDA):

- Date, time, and location of the application, and acres treated.
- Pesticide brand name or EPA registration number.
- Weather information (this varies with the method of application).
- Applicator name.

Community Water Systems. For systems with drainages over 100 square miles, operators must notify the system manager at least 15 days before upstream chemical applications that are near (within 100 feet for aerial application or 50 feet for ground methods) streams with domestic use. Information on domestic use streams and community water systems is available from Forestry Department offices.

Monitoring of aerial chemical applications has shown that the chemical rules of the FPA protect fish, wildlife, water quality, and vegetation required to be left along streams and other resources.

Protection of Streams, Wetlands, and other Resources.

Operators must protect waters and vegetation required to be retained along streams and near other resources by:

- Complying with product label requirements.
- Applying chemicals only under proper weather conditions.
- Making aerial applications parallel to fish streams and certain other waters for applications within 100 feet of the waters.
- Leaving unsprayed strips along certain streams, wetlands, and other waters. For example, direct aerial application of herbicides is prohibited within 60 feet (horizontal distance) of fish or domestic use streams.

24(C) OR SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

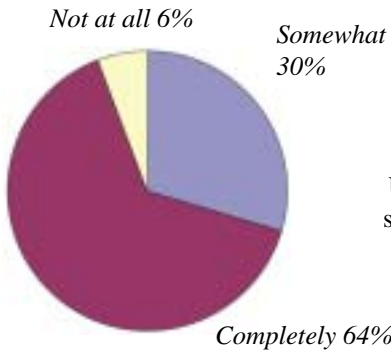
Activities from January 2001 - March 2001

GRANTED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	SLN No.
FMC Corporation/Capture 2EC	meadowfoam	279-3069	OR-010001
IAP/Treflan TR10	alfalfa grown for seed	62719-131-71058	OR-900019
AMVAC Chem. Corp/K-Salt Fruit Fix 200	D'Anjou Pears	5481-414	OR-010002
AMVAC Chem. Corp/K-Salt Fruit Fix 800	D'Anjou Pears	5481-413	OR-010003
BASF Corporation/Prowl 3.3EC	nonbearing strawberry	241-337	OR-010004
BASF/Raptor Herbicide	alfalfa grown for seed	241-379	OR-000031
PENDING			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Pest
American Cyanamid/Prowl 3.3 EC	clover grown for seed	241-337	dodder
Bayer/Aztec 2.1G Insecticide	sweet corn: east of coastal mtns	3125-539	corn rootworm
Aventis/Syllit 65W Fruit Fungicide	ornamentals (sycamore, flowering crabapples & flowering cherries)	264-508	anthracnose, scab and leaf spot
Syngenta Crop Protection/Discover	wheat - spring	100-907	postemergent grass weeds
Valent USA Coporation/Cobra	nonbearing strawberry	59639-34	broadleaf weeds
BASF/Prowl 3.3 EC	alfalfa grown for seed	241-337	weeds
BASF/Prowl 3.3 EC	onions - dry bulb onion	241-337	weeds
BASF/Prowl 3.3 EC	layby use in carrots grown for seed	241-337	dodder and other weeds
United Phosphorus (Zeneca)/Devrinol 50 DF	specific ornamental flower bulbs	10182-258-70506	weeds
Syngenta Crop Protection/Gramoxone Max	salvage treatment in wheat	10182-372	volunteer rye and downy brome
Syngenta Crop Protection/Gramoxone Max	hops	10182-372	stripping and sucker control
Syngenta Crop Protection/Gramoxone Max	alfalfa grown for seed	10182-372	dessicant
Syngenta Crop Protection/Tough 5 EC	mint	100-880	weeds
Syngenta Crop Protect./BravoWeather Stik	nonbearing strawberry (transplant/nursery)	50534-188	ramularia leafspot
WITHDRAWN BY REGISTRANT			
Registrant/Product	Site	Reason	
Sipcam Agro USA/Eminent 125SL	sugar beets grown for seed	a.i. not registered	
Rohm and Haas/Visor 2E Herbicide	pears (non-bearing only)	insufficient data	
Sipcam Agro/Atrazine90 DF	conifers grown for lumber	SLN not required	
CANCELLED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Cancelled SLN #
G.B. Biosciences/Bravo 500	sugar beets for seed	50534-8	OR-990017
G.B. Biosciences/Bravo 500	mint	50534-8	OR-990018
Zeneca/Dyfonate 4EC	ornamentals -field grown	10182-212	OR-930004
ISK Zeneca/Bravo C/M	ornamentals -bulbing	50534-191	OR-930016
ISK Zeneca/Daconil 2787	bulbs	50534-9	OR-870014
Bayer/Tempo 2 Lawn and Orn Insecticide	woody ornamentals	3125-352	OR-910020
Zeneca/Dyfonate II 15G	ornamentals	10182-187	OR-940004
Zeneca/Dyfonate II 15G	potatoes -irrigated Irish	10182-187	OR-940003
Drexel/Dimethoate 2.67	cottonwood trees for pulp.	19713-232	OR-960023
Sostram Corporation/Echo 720	filberts	60063-7	OR-980022
G.B. Biosciences/Daconil Ultrex	bulbing perennial ornamentals (crocus, daffodil, lily, narcissus, tulip and iris)	50534-202	OR-000022
American Cyanamid/Raptor	wheat (imidazolinone tolerant)	241-379	OR-990015
Novartis/Supracide 25 WP	alfalfa grown for seed	100-754	OR-960030
DENIED			
Registrant/Product	Site	EPA Reg. No.	Reason
Griffin L.L.C./Direx 4L	triticale	1812-257	no data
Griffin L.L.C./Karmex DF	triticale	1812-362	no data

WPS SURVEY RESULTS

First of all, we would like to thank all who returned their Worker Protection Standard (WPS) survey questionnaires with their 2001 license renewals. The survey provided our office with valuable information on how many of you obtain WPS training, how successful the training is, and what type of training would be most valuable in the future.

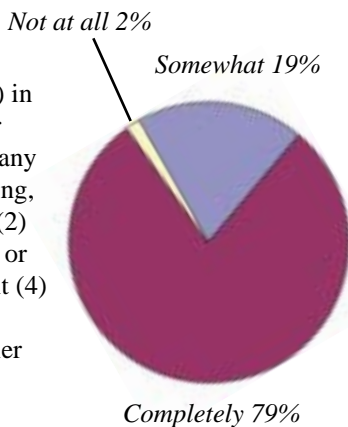
Worker training



Workers are those who are hired to perform tasks related to agricultural production such as harvesting, weeding or watering. Workers do not directly handle pesticides. Under WPS, they must have specific training. The graph summarizes how you rated the completion of training in these subject areas.

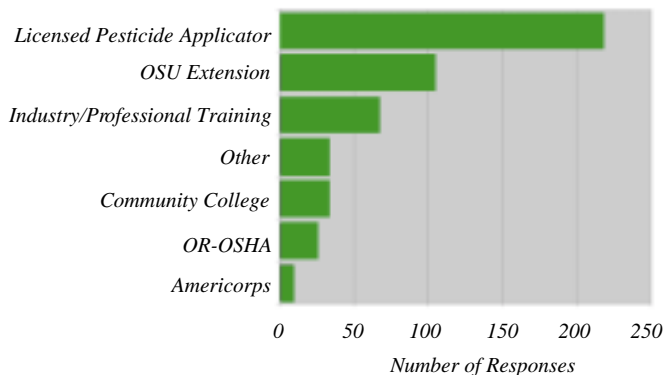
Handler training

A handler is anyone who is employed (even self employed) in agriculture, nursery, forestry or greenhouse industry who does any of the following tasks: (1) mixing, loading or applying pesticides (2) acting as a flagger (3) cleaning or repairing application equipment (4) assisting in the pesticide application. On average, handler training was rated higher than worker training.



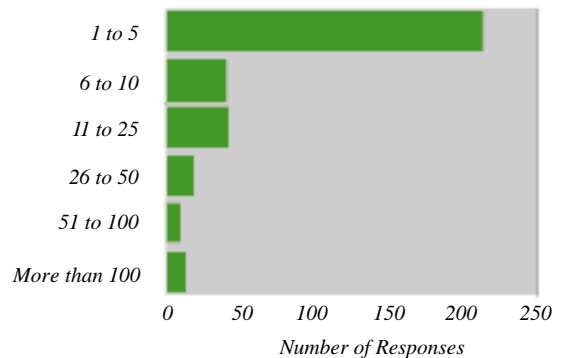
Who does the training?

Although WPS contains specific training requirements, it does not state who must do the training. For most of you, a licensed pesticide applicator conducts the training. Other popular training providers include the Oregon State University Extension Service, industry-sponsored training and professional training services.



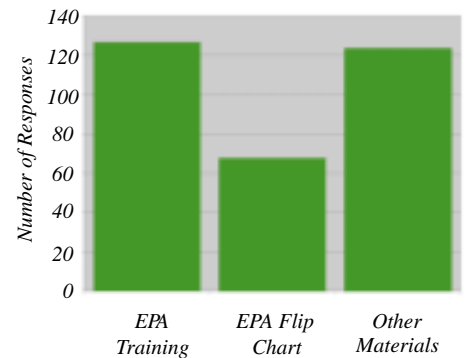
How many employees do you have to train?

The majority of respondents said they employ 1 to 5 workers who require WPS training. Presenting training material to small groups can be difficult and expensive, but it also allows the trainer to give more individual attention to the workers and handlers.



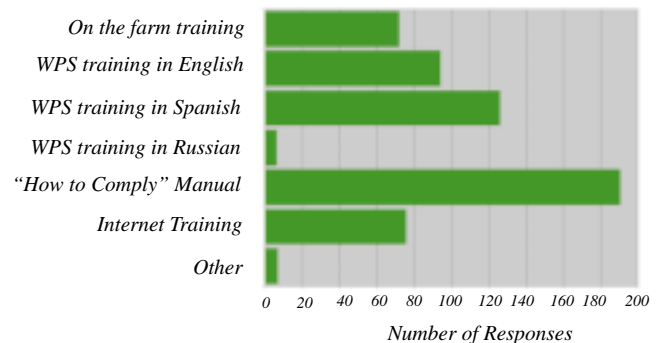
Training materials

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes several materials to help WPS trainers convey consistent and effective information. It appears that much of the WPS training in Oregon is conducted with the help of the EPA videos and flip chart. However, a significant number of trainers are either developing their own materials or using materials developed outside of the EPA.



What does the future hold?

So, here is where you had the chance to voice your suggestions for future training. According to the survey, a comprehensive "How to Comply" manual would be most useful to you, followed by better availability of WPS training programs in Spanish and English. This information helps the Pesticides Division and OR-OSHA focus their training efforts to bring everyone into compliance with this important law.





ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

Oregon

Department
of Agriculture

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PH: (503) 986-4635

FAX: (503) 986-4735

TTY: (503) 986-4762

UPCOMING RECERTIFICATION CLASSES

Search our website for the most up-to-date recertification class information- <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us>

LOCATION	CLASS TITLE	CR	DATE	CONTACT	PHONE
Corvallis	ES Vert. Pest Damage Conf.	7	4/9/01	Linda Parks	(541) 737-6273
Klamath Falls	OROSHA PPE Trng. 203	3	4/10/01	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Portland	OROSHA PPE Trng. 203	3	4/11/01	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Salem	CCC Sprayer Calibration Core Trng I	2	4/12/01	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
White City	RCC Aquatic Trng.	8	4/13/01	Jeanne Howell	(541) 245-7900
Salem	CCC Sprayer Calibration Core Trng II	2	4/14/01	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Danville, IL	Lauhoff GMP' s/Food Ind. Smnr.	12	4/16/01	Wanda Maxfield	(217) 443-9767
Ontario	TVCC L&S Trng	4	4/18/01	Mike Woodhead	(541) 881-8822 x283
Hayward, CA	PAPA Seminar	5	4/19/01	Cara Brents	(831) 899-7548
Roseburg	UCC Aquatics Course	8	4/20/01	Sherry Buchko	(541) 677-3211
McMinnville	OVS Spray Day	3	4/21/01	Kevin Chambers	(503) 435-2700
Charlottesville, VA	Degesch Fumigation Seminar	8	4/26/01	George Luzaich	(540) 234-9281
Coos Bay	Soc/Am Foresters Inv. Sp. Smnr	6	4/26/01	Ralph Duddles	(541) 396-3121
Portland	WSU Soil Fungi Conference	10	4/26-4/27	Richard Smiley	(541) 278-4397
Salem	CCC Structural Pest (four class dates)	12	5/2-5/12	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem	CCC Laws & Safety (two class dates)	9	5/7&5/9	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Eugene	OPCA Sub. Termite Trng.	6	5/10/01	Sue Fisher	(503) 287-1796
Eugene	OPCA Sub. Termite Trng.	5	5/11/01	Sue Fisher	(503) 287-1796
Omaha, NE	IFC Food Pl. Pest Mgmt. Smnr.	7	6/5/01	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Salem	CCC Label Comprehension Core Trng	2	6/5/01	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem	CCC Label Comprehension Core Trng	2	6/7/01	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Cincinnati, OH	IFC Food Pl. Pest Mgmt. Smnr.	7	9/25/01	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Atlanta, GA	IFC Food Pl. Pest Mgmt. Smnr.	7	11/13/01	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Internet	FWAA Online IVM Training	1	12/31/01	Pete Fretwell	(509) 464-4887
Internet	OROSHA Online PPE Trng. 203	3	12/31/01	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
McMinnville	Computer training in McMinnville	2	Call	Susan Aldrich-Markham	(503) 434-8917