concerns regarding the adequacy of the standard MOE/safety factor.

The toxicology data base for methoxyfenozide included acceptable developmental toxicity studies in both rats and rabbits as well as a 2–generation reproductive toxicity study in rats. The data provided no indication of increased sensitivity of rats or rabbits to *in utero* and/or postnatal exposure to methoxyfenozide. There is a complete toxicity data base for methoxyfenozide and exposure data are complete or are estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures. Based on the completeness of the data base and the lack of prenatal and postnatal toxicity, EPA determined that an additional safety factor was not needed for the protection of infants and children.

Since no acute toxicological endpoints were established, acute aggregate risk is considered to be negligible. Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit, Rohm and Haas has concluded that aggregate exposure to methoxyfenozide from food will utilize 37.6% of the cPAD for infants and children. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for exposure to methoxyfenozide in drinking water, Rohm and Haas does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD. Short and intermediate term risks are judged to be negligible due to the lack of significant toxicological effects observed. Based on these risk assessments, Rohm and Haas concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to methoxyfenozide residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are no established or proposed Codex, Canadian or Mexican limits for residues of methoxyfenozide in/on plant or animal commodities. Therefore, no compatibility issues exist with regard to the proposed U.S. tolerances.

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BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–50885; FRL–6777–9]

Issuance of an Experimental Use Permit

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted an experimental use permit (EUP) to the following pesticide applicant. An EUP permits use of a pesticide for experimental or research purposes only in accordance with the limitations in the permit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Barbara Mandula, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Rm. 9016, Crystal Mall #2, Arlington, VA; (703) 308–7378; e-mail address: mandula.barbara@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. Although this action may be of particular interest to those persons who conduct or sponsor research on pesticides, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this action, consult the designated contact person listed for the individual EUP.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "**Federal Register**— Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

II. EUP

EPA has issued the following EUP: *73417–EUP–1*. Issuance. Greenville Farms, 1689 N. 1200 E. Logan, Utah

84341. This EUP allows the use of 83 pounds of the herbicide dyers woad rust on 12 acres of rangeland to evaluate the control of dyers woad. The program is authorized only in the State of Utah. The EUP is effective from March 1, 2001 to March 1, 2002.

Persons wishing to review this EUP are referred to the designated contact person. Inquiries concerning this permit should be directed to the person cited above. It is suggested that interested persons call before visiting the EPA office, so that the appropriate file may be made available for inspection purposes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Experimental use permits.

Dated: May 2, 2001.
Janet L. Andersen,
Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 01–12902 Filed 5–22–01; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6982–8]

Massachusetts Marine Sanitation Device Standard; Receipt of Petition

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been received from the State of Massachusetts requesting a determination of the Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, pursuant to section 312(f)(3) of Public Law 92–500 as amended by Public Law 95–217 and Public Law 100–4, that adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available for the Three Bay/Centerville Harbor Area in the Town of Barnstable, County of Barnstable, State of Massachusetts, to qualify as a "No Discharge Area" (NDA). The areas covered under this petition include Cotuit Bay, West Bay, East Bay, and Squaw Island Marsh, north of a line drawn 500 feet south of their mouths at Nantucket Sound. The area also includes the following sub-embayments: North Bay, Prince Cove, Marstons Mills River South of Route 28, Scudder Bay South of Bumps River Road, Bumps River East of Bumps River Road, Centerville River West of Craigville Beach Road, and Halls Creek South of