14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 94–ANE–29]

Amendment of Offshore Airspace Area; East Coast Low

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the East Coast Low Control Area by expanding the area in the vicinity of Nantucket, MA, to allow aircraft executing the Localizer Back Course Runway 6 instrument approach procedure at Nantucket Memorial Airport, Nantucket, MA (ACK), to remain in controlled airspace at lower altitudes, and thereby promote the efficient use of that airspace.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901, u.t.c., February 2, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karl D. Anderson, Management System Specialist, System Management Branch, ANE–530, Federal Aviation Administration, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone, (617) 238–7530· facsimile, (617) 238–7560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On June 28, 1994, the FAA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) by amending the East Coast Low Control Area in the vicinity of Nantucket, MA. The proposal addressed a need to more efficiently use the airspace in the vicinity of Nantucket Island by allowing aircraft executing the Localizer Back Course Runway 6 instrument approach procedure at Nantucket Memorial Airport (ACK) to remain in controlled airspace at lower altitudes.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal of the FAA. No comments on the proposal were received.

Designations for Low Control Areas are published in Paragraph 6007 of FAA Order 7400.9B dated July 18, 1994, and effective September 16, 1994, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The amendment to the Offshore Airspace Area designated in this document will be published subsequently in the Order

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations amends the East Coast Low Control Area in the vicinity of Nantucket, MA. The effect of this action is to allow aircraft executing the Localizer Back Course Runway 6 Instrument Approach at the Nantucket Memorial Airport, Nantucket, MA (ACK) to remain in controlled airspace at lower altitudes. The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore (1) is not a "Significant Regulatory Action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. app. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389; 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 14 CFR 11.69.

§71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9B, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 18, 1994, and effective September 16, 1994, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6007 Offshore Airspace Areas

* * * * *

East Coast Low [Revised]

That airspace extending upward from 2,000 feet MSL bounded on the west and north by a line 12 miles from and parallel to the U.S. shoreline and on the south and east by a line beginning at lat. 39°25'46" N, long. 74°02'34" W, running to lat. 39°02'05" N, long. 73°39'30" W, then to lat. 40°04'20" N, long. 72°30'00" W, then to lat. 40°37'14" N, long. 72°30'00" W; and that airspace bounded on the north by a line 12 miles from and parallel to the U.S. shoreline and on the south and east by a line beginning at lat. 40°40'59" N, long. 72°17'22" W, running along the northern boundary of Warning Areas W–106B, W–105C–D, and W–105E to lat. 41°00'00" N, long. 70°51'00" W, then to lat. 41°00'00" N, long. 70°00'00" W, then to lat. 41°02'30" N, long. 70°00'00" W; and that airspace bounded on the south, west and north by a line 12 miles from and parallel to the U.S. shoreline and on the east by a line beginning at lat. 41°16'00" N, long. 69°41'15" W, running to lat. 41°43'00" N, long. 69°39'30" W; and that airspace bounded on the south, west, and northwest by a line 12 miles from and parallel to the U.S. shoreline and on the east and southeast by a line beginning at lat. 42°15'31" N, long. 70°00'00" W, running to lat. 43°17'00" N, long. 70°00'00" W, then to lat. 43°33'56" N, long. 69°29'12" W.

* * * * *

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on November 21, 1994.

Francis J. Johns,

Manager, Air Traffic Division, New England Region.

[FR Doc. 94–29796 Filed 12–2–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 30

Foreign Option Transactions

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Order.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission") is authorizing option contracts on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract traded on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") to be offered or sold to persons located in the United States. This Order is issued pursuant to: (1) Commission rule 30.3(a), 17 CFR 30.3(a) (1994), which makes it unlawful for any person to engage in the offer or sale of a foreign option product until the Commission, by order, authorizes such foreign option to be offered or sold in the United States; and (2) the Commission's Order issued on August 18, 1992, 57 FR 38437 (August 25, 1992), authorizing certain option products traded on the LME to be offered or sold in the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 4, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francey L. Youngberg, Esq., Division of Trading and Markets, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20581. Telephone: (202) 254–8955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has issued the following Order:

Order Under Commission Rule 30.3(a) Permitting Option Contracts on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract Traded on the London Metal Exchange To Be Offered or Sold in the United States Thirty Days After Publication of this Notice in the Federal Register Absent Further Notice

By Order issued on August 18, 1992 ("Initial Order"), the Commission authorized, pursuant to Commission rule 30.3(a),[1] certain option products traded on the London Metal Exchange to be offered or sold in the United States. 57 FR 38437 (August 25, 1992). Among other conditions, the Initial Order specified that:

Except as otherwise permitted under the Commodity Exchange Act and regulations thereunder, * * * no offer or sale of any London Metal Exchange option product in the United States shall be made until thirty days after publication in the **Federal Register** of notice specifying the particular option(s) to be offered or sold pursuant to this Order.

By letter dated October 31, 1994 the London Metal Exchange ("LME) represented that it would be introducing an option contract based on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract. The LME has requested that the Commission supplement its Initial Order authorizing Option Contracts on High Grade Primary Aluminum, Copper-Grade A, Special High Grade Zinc, Standard Lead, Primary Nickel and Tin futures contracts, 57 FR 38437 (Aug. 25, 1992), by also authorizing the Option Contract on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract to be offered or sold to persons in the United States. Upon due consideration, and for the reasons previously discussed in the initial Order, the Commission believes that the request for authorization to offer or sell an option contract on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract should be granted.

Accordingly, pursuant to Commission rule 30.3(a) and the Commission's Initial Order issued on August 18, 1992, and subject to the terms and conditions specified therein, the Commission hereby authorizes the Option Contract on the LME Aluminum Alloy Futures Contract to be offered or sold to persons located in the United States thirty days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, unless prior to that date the Commission receives any comments which may result in a determination to delay the effective date of the Order pending review of such comments. Under such circumstances, the Commission will provide notice.

LME Aluminum Alloy Options Contract

Unit of Trading—1 Option to buy (or sell) 1 LME Aluminum Alloy Futures contract with a price denominated in either US Dollars (USD) or Pounds Sterling (STG) or German Marks (DEM) or Japanese Yen (YEN).

Delivery/Expiry Month—Every month up to 15 months forward, except for DEM and YEN if Delivery day is non-business for that currency.

Exercise Day/Delivery Day/Expiry Day—Exercise by 11:10 a.m. of 1st Wednesday of the Delivery month. Assignment of Futures contract is by 11:40 a.m. on the Exercise day. Options not exercised automatically expire.

Quotations—In each of the currencies specified.

Minimum Price Movements for Premiums—

USD OPTIONS US 0.01
STG OPTIONS STG 0.01
DEM OPTIONS DEM 0.01
YEN OPTIONS YEN 10

Trading Hours—11:45–11:50, 13:05–13:10, 13:15–13:30, 15:50–15:55, 16:30–16–35 and 16:35–17:00 for Ring trading or any time on the telephone market.

Contract Standard—Assignment of 1 LME Aluminum Alloy Futures contract of 20 tonnes with a delivery on the 3rd Wednesdays of the Delivery month at the Exercise Price.

Exercise Price Intervals (Gradations)—

US Dollars
- —US$25 gradations for Strikes from US$25 to US$1725
- —US$50 gradations for Strikes from US$1725 to US$2950
- —US$100 gradations for all Strikes over US$3000

Pounds Sterling—STG25 gradations for all Strikes over STG25

Japanese Yen
- —JY10,000 gradations for Strikes from JY10,000 to JY390,000
- —JY20,000 gradations for all Strikes over JY400,000

Deutschmarks
- —DEM50 gradations for Strikes from DEM50 to DEM4950
- —DEM200 gradations for all Strikes over DEM5000.

Option Price (Premium)—The option price is payable by the buyer to the seller on the next Business Day following the day on which the Option is traded.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 30

Commodity futures, Commodity options, Foreign transactions.

Accordingly, 17 CFR Part 30 is amended as set forth below:

[1] Commission rule 30.3(a), 17 CFR 30.3(a) (1994), makes it unlawful for any person to engage in the offer or sale of a foreign option product until the Commission, by order, authorizes such foreign option to be offered or sold in the United States.

PART 30—FOREIGN FUTURES AND FOREIGN OPTION TRANSACTIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2(a)(1)(A), 4, 4c, and 8a of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 2, 6, 6c and 12a.

2. Appendix B to Part 30 is amended by adding the following entry after the existing entries for the "London Metal Exchange" to read as follows:

Appendix B—Option Contracts Permitted To Be Offered or Sold in the U.S. Pursuant to § 30.3(a)

Exchange	Type of contract	FR date and citation
. .	.	. .
London Metal Exchange.	Options on the LME Aluminum Alloy Future Contract.	December 5, 1994; 59 FR ____
. .	.	. .

Issued in Washington, D.C. on November 29, 1994.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary to the Commission.

FR Doc. 94–29853 Filed 12–2–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 101

[Docket Nos. 90N–0134 and 91N–0162]

RIN 0905–AD08

Food Labeling: Mandatory Status of Nutrition Labeling and Nutrient Content Revision, Format for Nutrition Label; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is correcting the regulations that require nutrition labeling on most foods that are regulated by FDA. In the **Federal Register** of August 18, 1993 (58 FR 44063), the agency published a document entitled "Food Labeling: Mandatory Status of Nutrition Labeling and Nutrient Content Revision, Format for Nutrition Label; Technical Amendment." The document was published with an inadvertent error in the amendatory language. This document corrects that error.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 8, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Virginia L. Wilkening, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–165), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–205–5763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of August 18, 1993, FDA published a document that amended the regulations that require nutrition labeling on most foods regulated by FDA. The agency intended to revise the introductory text of § 101.9(c)(1)(i) (21 CFR 101.9(c)(1)(i)) to specify that when either specific or general food factors are used in calculating caloric content, the factors should be applied to actual amounts (i. e., before rounding) of food components. The agency inadvertently omitted the words "introductory text" from amendatory statement 2 (58 FR 44076). Consequently, the actual methods for calculating caloric content were removed from the Code of Federal Regulations. Accordingly, this document corrects § 101.9(c)(1)(i) to restore the methods.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 101

Food labeling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 101 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 101—FOOD LABELING

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 101 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 5, 6, of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1453, 1454, 1455); secs. 201, 301, 402, 403, 409, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 342, 343, 348, 371).

2. Section 101.9 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(1)(i) to read as follows:

§ 101.9 Nutrition labeling of food.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) Caloric content may be calculated by the following methods. Where either specific or general food factors are used, the factors shall be applied to the actual amount (i.e., before rounding) of food components (e.g., fat, carbohydrate, protein, or ingredients with specific food factors) present per serving.

(A) Using specific Atwater factors (i. e., the Atwater method) given in Table 13, "Energy Value of Foods—Basis and Derivation," by A. L. Merrill and B. K. Watt, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Handbook No. 74 (slightly revised, 1973), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 and is available from the Office of Food Labeling (HFS–150), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, or may be inspected at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.;

(B) Using the general factors of 4, 4, and 9 calories per gram for protein, total carbohydrate, and total fat, respectively, as described in USDA Handbook No. 74 (slightly revised 1973) pp. 9–11, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 (the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A) of this section);

(C) Using the general factors of 4, 4, and 9 calories per gram for protein, total carbohydrate less the amount of insoluble dietary fiber, and total fat, respectively, as described in USDA Handbook No. 74 (slightly revised 1973) pp. 9–11, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 (the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A) of this section;

(D) Using data for specific food factors for particular foods or ingredients approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and provided in parts 172 or 184 of this chapter, or by other means, as appropriate; or

(E) Using bomb calorimetry data subtracting 1.25 calories per gram protein to correct for incomplete digestibility, as described in USDA Handbook No. 74 (slightly revised 1973) p. 10, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 (the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A) of this section).

* * * * *

Dated: November 28, 1994.

William K. Hubbard,

Interim Deputy Commisioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 94–29733 Filed 12–2–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

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21 CFR Part 177

[Docket No. 91F–0198]

Indirect Food Additives: Polymers

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer in blends with polyethylene terephthalate polymers in contact with food. This action is in response to a petition filed by Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd.

DATES: Effective December 5, 1994; written objections and requests for a hearing by January 4, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard H. White, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–216), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–254–9511.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of July 23, 1991 (56 FR 33761), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 1B4236) had been filed by Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Kasumigaseki Bldg., P.O. Box 90, 2–5 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan. The petition proposed that the food additive regulations in § 177.1345 *Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer* (21 CFR 177.1345) be amended to provide for the safe use of ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer in blends with polyethylene terephthalate polymers in contact with food.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. The agency concludes that the proposed use of the food additive is safe and that the regulations in § 177.1345 should be amended as set forth below.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in 21 CFR 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an

environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before January 4, 1995, file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 177

Food additives, Food packaging.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 21 CFR part 177 is amended as follows:

PART 177—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: POLYMERS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 177 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409, 721 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 379e).

2. Section 177.1345 is amended by revising the introductory text and by adding new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 177.1345 Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer.

Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 87365–98–8) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used, subject to the provisions of this section, as the non-food-contact layer of laminate structures subject to the provisions of § 177.1395, and in blends with polyethylene terephthalate polymers complying with § 177.1630.

* * * * *

(d) *Limitations.* Copolymer blends described above shall not exceed 30 percent by weight of ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer. The finished blend may be used in contact with food only under conditions of use C through G, as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, except that with food identified as Type III, IV–A, V, VIII–A, and IX in § 176.170(c), Table 1, the copolymer may be used under condition of use C at temperatures not to exceed 160 °F (71 °C).

* * * * *

Dated: November 18, 1994.

Raymond E. Newberry,

Acting Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 94–29854 Filed 12–2–94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

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21 CFR Part 178

[Docket No. 91F–0430]

Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of 2-methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol as a stabilizer in can-end and side seam cements and in various polymers intended for use in contact with food. This action is in response to a petition filed by Ciba-Geigy Corp.

DATES: Effective December 5, 1994; written objections and requests for a hearing by January 4, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard H. White, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–216), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of December 2, 1991 (56 FR 61253), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 1B4283) had been filed by Ciba-Geigy Corp., Seven Skyline Dr., Hawthorne, NY 10532–2188. The petition proposed that § 178.2010 *Antioxidants and/or stabilizers for polymers* (21 CFR 178.2010) be amended to provide for the safe use of 2-methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol as a stabilizer in can-end and side seam cements and in various polymers intended for use in contact with food.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. The agency concludes that the proposed food additive use is safe, and that this use should be listed in § 178.2010, as set forth below. In addition, FDA is correcting the entry for this additive in § 178.2010(b), in the table under the heading "Substances" to capitalize the letter "m" in "methyl." Thus, it will read "2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol."

A review of the petition indicates that the additive may contain trace amounts of formaldehyde as an impurity. The potential carcinogenicity of formaldehyde was reviewed by the Cancer Assessment Committee (the committee) that has been formed by FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. The committee noted that for many years formaldehyde has been known to be a carcinogen by the inhalation route, but it concluded that these inhalation studies are not appropriate for assessing the potential carcinogenicity of formaldehyde in food. The committee reached its conclusion because the route of administration was not relevant to food safety, and the fact that tumors were observed only locally at the portal of entry (nasal turbinates). The agency has received literature reports of two drinking water studies on formaldehyde: (1) A preliminary report of a carcinogenicity study purported to be positive by Soffritti et al. (1989), conducted in Bologna, Italy (Ref. 1) and (2) a negative study by Til, et al. (1989), conducted in The Netherlands (Ref. 2). The committee reviewed both studies and concluded in a "Memorandum of Conference," dated April 24, 1991, and March 4, 1993, "* * * that data concerning the Soffritti study reported were unreliable and could not be used in the assessment of the oral