

§ 1981.113 Judicial enforcement.

Whenever any person has failed to comply with a preliminary order of reinstatement or a final order or the terms of a settlement agreement, the Secretary or a person on whose behalf the order was issued may file a civil action seeking enforcement of the order in the United States district court for the district in which the violation was found to have occurred.

§ 1981.114 Special circumstances; waiver of rules.

In special circumstances not contemplated by the provisions of this part, or for good cause shown, the administrative law judge or the Board on review may, upon application, after three days notice to all parties, waive any rule or issue any orders that justice or the administration of the Act requires.

PART 1990—IDENTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND REGULATION OF POTENTIAL OCCUPATIONAL CARCINOGENS

GENERAL

Sec.

- 1990.101 Scope.
- 1990.102 Purpose.
- 1990.103 Definitions.
- 1990.104 Scientific review panel.
- 1990.105 Advisory committees.
- 1990.106 Amendments to this policy.

THE OSHA CANCER POLICY

- 1990.111 General statement of regulatory policy.
- 1990.112 Classification of potential carcinogens.

PRIORITY SETTING

- 1990.121 Candidate list of potential occupational carcinogens.
- 1990.122 Response to petitions.
- 1990.131 Priority lists for regulating potential occupational carcinogens.
- 1990.132 Factors to be considered.
- 1990.133 Publication.

REGULATION OF POTENTIAL OCCUPATIONAL CARCINOGENS

- 1990.141 Advance notice of proposed rule-making.
- 1990.142 Initiation of a rulemaking.
- 1990.143 General provisions for the use of human and animal data.

1990.144 Criteria for consideration of arguments on certain issues.

1990.145 Consideration of substantial new issues or substantial new evidence.

1990.146 Issues to be considered in the rule-making.

1990.147 Final action.

MODEL STANDARDS

1990.151 Model standard pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act.

1990.152 Model emergency temporary standard pursuant to section 6(c) of the Act.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 6, 8, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8-76 (41 FR 25059); and 29 CFR part 1911.

SOURCE: 45 FR 5282, Jan. 22, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL

§ 1990.101 Scope.

This part establishes criteria and procedures for the identification, classification, and regulation of potential occupational carcinogens found in each workplace in the United States regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the Act). The procedures contained in this part supplement the procedural regulations in other parts of this chapter. In the event of a conflict, the procedures contained in this part shall govern the identification, classification, and regulation of potential occupational carcinogens. This part may be referred to as "The OSHA Cancer Policy."

§ 1990.102 Purpose.

The Act provides, among other things, that

the Secretary, in promulgating standards dealing with toxic materials or harmful physical agents under this section, shall set the standard which most adequately assures, to the extent feasible, on the basis of the best available evidence, that no employee will suffer material impairment of health or functional capacity even if such employee has regular exposure to the hazard dealt with by such standard for the period of his or her working life. Development of standards under this section shall be based upon research, demonstrations, experiments, and such other information as may be appropriate. In addition to the attainment of the highest degree of health and safety protection for the employee, other considerations shall be the latest available scientific data in the field, the

§ 1990.103

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-04 Edition)

feasibility of the standards, and experience gained under this and other health and safety laws. Whenever practicable, the standard promulgated shall be expressed in terms of objective criteria and of the performance desired (section 6(b)(5)).

It is the purpose of the regulations of this part to carry out the intent of the Act with respect to the identification, classification, and regulation of potential occupational carcinogens.

§ 1990.103 Definitions.

Terms used in this part shall have the meanings set forth in the Act. In addition, as used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

Act means the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1590 *et seq.*, 29 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*).

Administrator of EPA means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or designee.

Chairperson of CPSC means the Chairman of the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, or designee.

Commissioner of FDA means the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Director of NCI means the Director of the National Cancer Institute, United States Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Director of NIEHS means the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, United States Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Director of NIOSH means the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Mutagenesis means the induction of heritable changes in the genetic material of either somatic or germinal cells.

Positive results in short-term tests means positive results in assays for two or more of the following types of effect:

- (1) The induction of DNA damage and/or repair;
- (2) Mutagenesis in bacteria, yeast, *Neurospora* or *Drosophila melanogaster*;

(3) Mutagenesis in mammalian somatic cells;

(4) Mutagenesis in mammalian germinal cells; or

(5) Neoplastic transformation of mammalian cells in culture.

Potential occupational carcinogen means any substance, or combination or mixture of substances, which causes an increased incidence of benign and/or malignant neoplasms, or a substantial decrease in the latency period between exposure and onset of neoplasms in humans or in one or more experimental mammalian species as the result of any oral, respiratory or dermal exposure, or any other exposure which results in the induction of tumors at a site other than the site of administration. This definition also includes any substance which is metabolized into one or more potential occupational carcinogens by mammals.

Secretary of HHS means the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

§ 1990.104 Scientific review panel.

(a) *General.* At any time, the Secretary may request the Director of NCI, the Director of NIEHS and/or the Director of NIOSH to convene a scientific review panel ("the panel") to provide recommendations to the Secretary in the identification, classification, or regulation of any potential occupational carcinogen.

(b) *Membership.* The panel will consist of individuals chosen by the respective Director(s). The panel will consist of individuals who are appropriately qualified in the disciplines relevant to the issues to be considered, and who are employed by the United States. The panel does not constitute an advisory committee within the meaning of section 6(b) or 7(b) of the Act, or the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770).

(c) *Report.* The Secretary shall request that the panel submit a report of its evaluation within ninety (90) days after the appointment of the members of the panel. The Secretary shall place a copy of the report in the record of any relevant rulemaking undertaken pursuant to this part and allow an appropriate time for public review and