

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE VALUE OF SHIPMENTS IN NAICS SUBSECTORS PERFORMING SOLVENT CLEANING ¹, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT BUSINESS

Number of employees at business	Average value of shipments per company (\$) by NAICS subsector code				
	332, Fabricated metal products	333, Machinery	334, Computer and electronic products	336, Transportation equipment	337, Furniture and related products
1–4	174,832	230,806	279,683	d ²	141,654
5–9	d ²	766,045	903,756	d ²	501,193
10–19	1,393,019	d ²	1,925,077	1,897,347	1,102,104
20–49	3,596,222	d ²	4,270,554	4,190,678	2,744,633
50–99	9,283,654	10,429,360	10,440,847	10,140,871	6,908,332
100–249	24,566,631	25,781,244	d ²	27,861,502	17,898,851
250–499	55,392,738	64,822,617	d ²	69,529,351	d ²
Average—All Small Businesses in Subsector	3.2 million	4.2 million	2.4 million	8.9 million	1.7 million
Average—All Businesses in Subsector	3.9 million	8.9 million	25.2 million	44.6 million	3.1 million

¹ Aerosol solvents are used in NAICS subsectors 334 and 336. Non-aerosol solvents are used in all five NAICS subsectors.

² “d” designates “Data withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.” The average value of shipments for small businesses does not include those values marked with “d,” and thus may be overestimated or underestimated.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE VALUE OF SHIPMENTS IN NAICS CATEGORIES USING NPB AS A CARRIER SOLVENT IN ADHESIVES, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT BUSINESS

Number of employees at business	Average Value of Shipments per Small Company (\$) by NAICS Code				
	337121, Upholstered household furniture	337110, Wood kitchen cabinet and counter tops	326150, Urethane and other foam products (except polystyrene)	336360, Motor vehicle seating and interior trim	337124, Metal household furniture
1–4	135,545	135,046	287,744	174,500	170,820
5–9	428,646	457,310	1,211,200	532,875	582,725
10–19	913,225	1,015,967	2,537,028	2,490,455	1,299,671
20–49	2,582,340	2,326,857	5,892,653	3,901,979	3,730,479
50–99	5,680,148	5,655,585	11,608,984	8,981,786	7,522,129
100–249	14,832,151	16,139,988	26,480,552	44,153,730	16,911,474
250–499	d	47,943,433	59,104,111	100,579,000	33,330,714
Average—All Small Businesses in NAICS Code	3.3 million	0.9 million	9.4 million	18.3 million	4.1 million
Average—All Businesses in NAICS Code	4.9 million	1.1 million	10.1 million	29.1 million	6.0 million

Today's proposed rule would require that users use nPB that contains no more than 0.05% iPB by weight. Most chemical manufacturers and solvent formulators already make products that meet this requirement. Some users of adhesives containing nPB use formulations that do not meet the proposed limit on iPB content. These users may need to purchase a more expensive grade of nPB-based adhesives that contains less iPB. Many users of adhesives containing nPB are small businesses that fabricate foam to be used in cushions for furniture.

If the requirements of today's proposed rule were to be finalized, we estimate that between 0 and 13 small businesses using nPB-based adhesives, or less than 5% of the 280 or so small businesses that use nPB-based adhesives, would experience a cost increase (*i.e.*, an impact) of greater than

1.0% of annual sales. Because solvent and aerosol solvent formulations of nPB already contain less than 0.05% iPB by weight, there were no impacts on end users in the non-aerosol solvent cleaning sector and aerosol solvents end use; only the 0 to 13 adhesive end users experienced a significant impact. An even smaller percentage of all 7330 or so small businesses choosing to use nPB would experience an impact of greater than 1.0% of annual sales. In addition, we estimate that no small businesses would experience an impact of greater than 3.0% of annual sales. We conclude that no small business subject to today's rule would go out of business as a result of the rule's requirements, if they were to become final. Because of the small total number and small percentage of affected businesses that would experience an impact of greater than either 1.0% or 3.0% of annual sales,

EPA does not consider this rule to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses.

The recommended acceptable exposure limit is only a recommendation and not an enforceable requirement of today's rule, and thus, EPA is not required to analyze the cost associated with implementing the recommended exposure limit. Nevertheless, the Agency did analyze the cost impacts of the combination of implementing the exposure limit and complying with the regulatory use condition in order to provide additional information about potential effects on small businesses. We found that, when the costs to comply with the regulatory use condition and to implement the recommended acceptable exposure limit are considered together, at most 47 small businesses choosing to use nPB would experience an impact of greater