

Table VI-5 shows the economic impacts of these costs. For each industry, OSHA constructed the average compliance cost per affected establishment and compared it to average revenues and average profits.⁶ These costs are quite small, *i.e.*, less than 0.005 percent of revenues; the one major exception is SIC 44 (Water

⁶ OSHA defines "affected establishment" as any facility that uses respirators, as represented in the NIOSH-BLS survey data.

transportation), for which OSHA estimated the costs impacts to be 0.16 percent of revenues. When the Agency compared average compliance costs with profits, the costs also are small, *i.e.*, less than 0.17 percent; again, the major exception was SIC 44, which had an estimated impact of 2.12 percent of profits.⁷ Based on the data for

⁷ For some industries, such as SIC 44, data from the NIOSH-BLS survey were suppressed due to low response rates. In these cases, the Agency, for the

establishments in all industries shown in Table VI-5, OSHA concludes that the APF proposal is economically feasible for the affected establishments.

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purposes of assessing economic feasibility, imputed broader sector-level data from the survey to form an estimate of respirator use. This procedure may result in overestimating the impact of the proposal in some industries. See the full PEA (Ex. 6-1) for further details.