

Resin storage vessels, reservoirs, transfer systems, and collection systems are covered or shielded from the ambient air. Preform injection differs from direct die injection in that the injection chambers are not directly attached to the die.

Prepreg materials means reinforcing fabric received precoated with resin which is usually cured through the addition of heat.

Pultrusion means a continuous process for manufacturing composites that have a uniform cross-sectional shape. The process consists of pulling a fiber-reinforcing material through a resin impregnation chamber or bath and through a shaping die, where the resin is subsequently cured. There are several types of pultrusion equipment, such as open bath, resin injection, and direct die injection equipment.

Repair means application of resin or gel coat to a part to correct a defect, where the resin or gel coat application occurs after the part has gone through all the steps of its typical production process, or the application occurs outside the normal production area. For purposes of this subpart, rerouting a part back through the normal production line, or part of the normal production line, is not considered repair.

Resin transfer molding means a process for manufacturing composites whereby catalyzed resin is transferred or injected into a closed mold in which

fiberglass reinforcement has been placed.

Sheet molding compound (SMC) means a ready-to-mold putty-like molding compound that contains resin(s) processed into sheet form. The molding compound is sandwiched between a top and a bottom film. In addition to resin(s), it may also contain catalysts, fillers, chemical thickeners, mold release agents, reinforcements, and other ingredients. Sheet molding compound can be used in compression molding to manufacture reinforced plastic composites products.

Shrinkage controlled resin means a resin that when promoted, catalyzed, and filled according to the resin manufacturer's recommendations demonstrates less than 0.3 percent linear shrinkage when tested according to ASTM D2566.

SMC manufacturing means a process which involves the preparation of SMC.

Tooling gel coat means a gel coat that is used to form the surface layer of molds. Tooling gel coats generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Tooling resin means a resin that is used to produce molds. Tooling resins generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions means those organic HAP

emissions emitted from the oven through closed vent systems to the atmosphere and not to a control device. These organic HAP emissions do not include organic HAP emissions that may escape into the workplace through the opening of panels or doors on the ovens or other similar fugitive organic HAP emissions in the workplace.

Uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions means any or all of the following: Organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that do not have any capture and control, organic HAP emissions that escape from wet-out area enclosures, and organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that are captured by an enclosure but are vented to the atmosphere and not to an add-on control device.

Unfilled means that there has been no addition of fillers to a resin or that less than 10 percent of fillers by weight of the total resin plus filler mixture has been added.

Vapor suppressant means an additive, typically a wax, that migrates to the surface of the resin during curing and forms a barrier to seal in the styrene and reduce styrene emissions.

Vapor-suppressed resin means a resin containing a vapor suppressant added for the purpose of reducing styrene emissions during curing.

White and off-white gel coat means a gel coat that contains 10 percent or more titanium dioxide by weight.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART WWW OF PART 63—EQUATIONS TO CALCULATE ORGANIC HAP EMISSIONS FACTORS FOR SPECIFIC OPEN MOLDING AND CENTRIFUGAL CASTING PROCESS STREAMS

[As required in §§ 63.5796, 63.5799(a)(1) and (b), and 63.5810(a)(1), to calculate organic HAP emissions factors for specific open molding and centrifugal casting process streams you must use the equations in the following table:]

If your operation type is a new or existing . . .	And you use . . .	With . . .	Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent organic HAP for nonatomized gel coat) ^{1 2 3} . . .	Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ^{1 2 3} . . .
1. Open molding operation	a. Manual resin application	i. Nonvapor-suppressed resin. ii. Vapor-suppressed resin iii. Vacuum bagging/ closed-mold curing with roll out. iv. Vacuum bagging/ closed-mold curing with-out roll-out.	EF = 0.126 × % HAP × 2000. EF = 0.126 × % HAP × 2000 × (1 – (0.5 × VSE factor)). EF = 0.126 × % HAP × 2000 × 0.8. EF = (0.126 × % HAP × 2000 × 0.5.	EF = ((0.286 × %HAP) – 0.0529) × 2000 EF = ((0.286 × %HAP) – 0.0529) × 2000 × (1 – (0.5 × VSE factor)) EF = ((0.286 × %HAP) – 0.0529) × 2000 × 0.8 EF = ((0.286 × %HAP) – 0.0529) × 2000 × 0.5
	b. Atomized mechanical resin application.	i. Nonvapor-suppressed resin. ii. Vapor-suppressed resin	EF = 0.169 × %HAP × 2000. EF = 0.169 × %HAP × 2000 × (1 – (0.45 × VSE factor)).	EF = ((0.714 × %HAP) – 0.18) × 2000 EF = ((0.714 × %HAP) – 0.18) × 2000 × (1 – (0.45 × VSE factor))