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| For this operation— | And this application method— | You must not exceed this weighted-average organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement— |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Pigmented gel coat operations | Any method | 33 percent. |
| 4. Clear gel coat operations | Any method | 48 percent |
| 5. Tooling resin operations | Atomized (spray) | 30 percent. |
| 6. Tooling resin operations | Nonatomized (nonspray) | 39 percent. |
| 7. Tooling gel coat operations | Any method | 40 percent. |

## TABLE 3 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—MACT MODEL POINT VALUE FORMULAS FOR OPEN MOLDING OPERATIONS [1]

As specified in §§63.5710(d) and 63.5714(a), you must calculate point values using the formulas in the following table:

| For this operation— | And this application method— | Use this formula to calculate the MACT model plant value for each resin and gel coat— |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Production resin, tooling resin | a. Atomized | $0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.425}$ |
| | b. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out. | $0.01185 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.425}$ |
| | c. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out. | $0.00945 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.425}$ |
| | d. Nonatomized | $0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.275}$ |
| | e. Nonatomized, plus vaccum bagging with roll-out. | $0.0110 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.275}$ |
| | f. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out. | $0.0076 \times (\text{Resin HAP\%})^{2.275}$ |
| 2. Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat. | All methods | $0.445 \times (\text{Gel coat HAP\%})^{1.675}$ |

[1] Equations calculate MACT model point value in kilograms of organic HAP per megagrams of resin or gel coat applied. The equations for vacuum bagging with roll-out are applicable when a facility rolls out the applied resin and fabric prior to applying the vacuum bagging materials. The equations for vacuum bagging without roll-out are applicable when a facility applies the vacuum bagging materials immediately after resin application without rolling out the resin and fabric. HAP% = organic HAP content as supplied, expressed as a weight-percent value between 0 and 100 percent.

[66 FR 44232, Aug. 22, 2001; 66 FR 50504, Oct. 3, 2001]

## TABLE 4 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING AN ADD-ON CONTROL DEVICE FOR OPEN MOLDING OPERATIONS

As specified in §§63.5715(a) and 63.5725(f)(5), you must meet the operating limits in the following table:

| For the following device— | You must meet the following operating limit— | And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by— |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thermal oxidizer | The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.5725(d). | a. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.5725(d); b. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit. |
| 2. Other control devices | An operating limit approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f). | a. Collecting parameter monitoring as approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f); and b. maintaining the parameters within the operating limits approved according to §63.8(f). |
| 3. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to §63.5719(b). | a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and b. in any 3-hour period, either the average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or c. the pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch $H_2O$, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51. | i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to §63.5725(f)(3) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to §63.5725(f)(4); and ii. reducing the data for facial velocity or pressure drop to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times. |