



# PUBLIC NOTICE

Date posted: July 30, 2026

## LRAPA Requests Comments on the Draft Air Quality Permit for Weyerhaeuser NR Company – Eugene EWP.

### HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT

**Facility name:** Weyerhaeuser NR Company – Eugene EWP

**Permit number:** 208256

**Permit type:** Title V Operating Permit

**Comments due by:** September 3, 2026 at 5 p.m.

**Submit written comments:**

**By mail:** Lane Regional Air Protection Agency  
1010 Main Street  
Springfield, OR 97477

**By email:** [permting@lrpa-or.gov](mailto:permting@lrpa-or.gov)

The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency invites the public to submit written comments on the conditions of the proposed air quality permit, known officially as a Title V Operating Permit, for Weyerhaeuser NR Company – Eugene EWP Facility (“Weyerhaeuser – Eugene” or “facility”).

### Summary

LRAPA received a Title V Operating Permit renewal application for Weyerhaeuser – Eugene located at 195 North Bertelsen Road Eugene, Oregon on December 18, 2024. Title V Operating Permits are issued to sources whose criteria and/or federal hazardous air pollutant emissions exceed major source thresholds. Title V Operating Permits are also reviewed by US EPA. A Title V Operating Permit is valid for five (5) years from the date of issuance.

### About the facility

The Weyerhaeuser – Eugene plant receives dry veneer from outside suppliers and operates a laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and wood I-joist manufacturing facility.

### What air pollutants would the permit regulate?

This permit regulates emissions of the pollutants listed in the tables at the end of this document.

### How does LRAPA determine permit requirements?

LRAPA evaluates types and amounts of pollutants and the facility's location and determines permit requirements according to state and federal regulations.

### How does LRAPA monitor compliance with the permit requirements?

This permit will require the facility to monitor pollutants using federally-, state, and locally-approved monitoring practices and standards. The facility will be required to compile this data into a semiannual reports for submission to LRAPA for compliance evaluation. LRAPA will also perform regular on-site

inspections of the facility to assure compliance with the permit requirements. LRAPA last inspected the facility on May 20, 2025.

## How do I request a public hearing?

If LRAPA receives written requests from ten (10) persons, or from an organization representing at least ten persons, LRAPA will schedule a public hearing on the draft permit. By default, this public hearing will be conducted virtually. LRAPA will provide a minimum of 30 days' notice of a public hearing, specifying the virtual platform to be used, to allow interested persons to submit oral or written comments.

If the requesting party wishes to add an in-person component to the virtual hearing, they must provide a justification for this request. This justification should explicitly outline the need for an in-person component, taking into consideration that virtual hearings are the default format due to the cost and resource limitations of the agency. If the justification is deemed sufficient by LRAPA, a hybrid hearing that includes both virtual and in-person components will be scheduled at a reasonable place and time to allow interested persons to submit oral or written comments.

## What happens after the public comment period ends?

After the public comment period ends, including any public hearing, LRAPA will consider and respond to all relevant comments received during the public comment period and may modify the proposed permit based on comments.

The proposed permit will then be sent to the EPA for a 45-day review period. If the EPA does not object in writing, any person may petition the EPA within 60 days after the expiration of EPA's 45-day review period to make such objection. Any such petition must be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided for in OAR 340-218-0210, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless the grounds for such objection arose after such period.

If a facility meets all legal requirements, LRAPA will issue the facility's final air quality Title V Operating Permit.

## Where can I get more information?

View the draft permit and review report at <https://www.lrapa-or.gov/air-quality-protection/public-calendar/> or contact LRAPA at:

**Phone:** 541-736-1056

**Email:** [permitting@lrapa-or.gov](mailto:permitting@lrapa-or.gov)

To view the application and related documents in person at the LRAPA office in Springfield, Oregon, please call LRAPA at the phone number listed above to schedule an appointment.

## Non-discrimination statement

LRAPA does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, or marital status in administration of its programs or activities. View LRAPA's [non-discrimination policy](#).

## Emissions limits

**Criteria Pollutants and Greenhouse Gases:** Table 1 below presents maximum **allowable** emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases for the facility. The current emission limit reflects maximum emissions that the facility can emit under the existing permit. The proposed emission limit reflects

maximum emissions that the facility would be able to emit under the proposed permit. Typically, a facility's actual emissions are less than maximum limits established in a permit; however, actual emissions can increase up to the permitted limit. A proposed emission limit of de minimis means that the facility does not emit this pollutant above the de minimis emission level as defined in LRAPA [title 12](#).

**Table 1**

| Criteria Pollutant                            | Current Limit (tons/yr) | Proposed Limit (tons/yr) | 2025 Actual Emissions (tons/yr) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Particulate matter                            | 24                      | 4.3                      | 1.8                             |
| Coarse particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) | 14                      | 2.3                      | 1.3                             |
| Fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )  | 9                       | 1.4                      | 1.1                             |
| Nitrogen oxides                               | 39                      | 7.8                      | 3.5                             |
| Carbon monoxide                               | 99                      | 6.6                      | 3.0                             |
| Volatile organic compounds                    | 67                      | 66                       | 22                              |
| Greenhouse gases (CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)        | 74,000                  | 9,356                    | 3,901                           |

**Hazardous air pollutants:** This facility does have the potential to be a major source of federal hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. A major source of federal HAPs has potential emissions for an individual federal HAP that exceed 10 tons per year or potential emissions for the aggregate of all federal HAPs that exceed 25 tons per year. Table 2 lists the highest emitted single federal HAP and the aggregate of all federal HAPs emitted by the source.

**Table 2**

| Hazardous Air Pollutants   | Potential Emissions (tons/yr) | 2023 Actual Emissions (tons/yr) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Methanol                   | 48.4                          | 28.7                            |
| Formaldehyde               | 5.25                          | 3.16                            |
| Phenol                     | 1.80                          | 0.13                            |
| <b>Total HAP Emissions</b> | <b>57.8</b>                   | <b>32.0</b>                     |

## Learning more about air pollutants

Understanding air pollutants and their potential health effects can help you make informed decisions about public participation in the permitting process. The resources below provide accessible information about specific chemicals, their common sources, exposure pathways, and health considerations. These resources are designed for public use and include both technical information and plain-language explanations:

- **CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) - ToxFAQs:** Plain language fact sheets on individual chemicals including health effects and exposure information. Search by chemical name to find specific information.  
<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx>
- **EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants:** Information on federally-regulated hazardous air pollutants  
<https://www.epa.gov/haps/health-effects-notebook-hazardous-air-pollutants>
- **EPA Criteria Air Pollutants:** Information on common air pollutants including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds  
<https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants>
- **Oregon Health Authority (OHA) - Environmental Health:** Information on environmental health topics and how pollutants may affect health  
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/pages/index.aspx>
- **Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) - Air Quality:** State-level air quality information and resources  
<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/pages/index.aspx>