LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541) 736-1056

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT
STANDARD ACDP

Issued in accordance with provisions of title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:
Weyerhaeuser NR Company
77629 South Pacific Highway
Cottage Grove, OR 97424

Facility Location:
Cottage Grove Lumber
77629 South Pacific Highway
Cottage Grove, OR 97424

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70840
Date: August 27, 2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Date: June 23, 1998

Permit Number: 208853
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2421 - Sawmill and Planing Mills, General
Secondary SIC: --
Issuance Date: September 8, 2022
Expiration Date: September 8, 2027
Modification Date: October 18, 2024

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

10/18/2024
Effective Date

Source(s) Permitted to Discharge Air Contaminants (LRAPA 37-8010):

Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 62	Sawmills and/or planing mills 25,000 or more board feet/maximum 8 hour finished product

ADDENDUM NO. 1
Non-NSR/PSD Simple Technical Permit Modification

In accordance with subparagraph 37-0066(4)(b)(A) of LRAPA's Rules and Regulations, the following changes have been made to the Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) No. 208853: The facility is installing one (1) Caterpillar 60-kilowatt (kW) diesel-fired emergency generator. The new

emergency generator is subject to the requirements 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII. Only the amended conditions have been included in this addendum and any changes to tables are in **bold**.

Emission Unit Description

2. The emission units regulated by this permit are the following:

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	PCD ID	Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: Mill B/Planer Trimmer Edger Gang Saw Canter Planer Package Saws	C-1 C-2 C-25 C-27	Cyclone 1: High efficiency cyclone controlling Mill B/Planer Trimmer, Edger and Cyclone-27 Cyclone 2: High efficiency cyclone controlling Gang Saw and Canter Planer Cyclone 25: Medium efficiency controlling Planer Cyclone 27: Medium efficiency cyclone controlling Package Saws
EU-2	Truck Bins (8)	None	None
EU-3	One (1) spray booth	None	High efficiency internal scrubber
EU-4	Unpaved Roads	None	None
EU-CIA	Categorical Insignificant Activities: One (1) Diesel-fired Pond Engine Two (2) 50 kW Diesel-fired emergency generators ***One (1) 60 kW Diesel-fired emergency generator** Paved Roads	None	None

***New Emission Unit**

EU-CIA – Diesel-Fired Emergency Pump & Emergency Generators

15. **The permittee must operate the emergency generators and pond engine in accordance with the following conditions. [LRAPA 32-007]**

40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines: (CIA: Pond Engine and 50 kW emergency generators

15.a. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE in EU-CIA in accordance with following conditions: [40 CFR 63.6640(f) and Table 2d]

15.a.i. There is no time limit on the use of the emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

15.a.ii. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the federal, state, and local government, manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee my petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that

federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

15.b. The permittee must comply with the following work practice requirements as stated in 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ – Table 2d: [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d, Rows 4.a through 4.c]

15.b.i. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. The permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition 15.c in order to extend the specified oil change requirement;

15.b.ii. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and

15.b.iii. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

15.c. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Condition 15.b. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition 15.b. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three (3) parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

15.c.i. Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new;

15.c.ii. Viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or

15.c.iii. Percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5.

If all of the condemning limits in Conditions 15.c.i through 15.c.iii are not exceeded, the permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

15.d. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Conditions 15.b.i through 15.b.iii, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The permittee must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]

15.e. During periods of startup the permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

15.f. Monitoring and Recordkeeping

15.f.i. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

15.f.ii. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE according to their own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

15.f.iii. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

15.f.iv. The permittee must keep records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660]a

40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine

15.g. **The permittee of a 2007 model year and later emergency stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICEs) (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) with displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in Condition 15.g.i, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for the permittee's 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [40 CFR 60.4205(b) and LRAPA 46.535(3)(dddd)]**

15.g.i. **The permittee must have documentation stating that the manufacturer of the CI ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) certifies their 2007 model year or later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than ten (10) liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in Conditions 15.g.i.1. [40 CFR 60.4202(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.g.i.1. For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP), the Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as in 40 CFR 60.1039, appendix I, for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in Condition

15.g.i.2. [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2), 40 CFR 1039.101(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

40 CFR 60.1039, appendix I, Table 3 – Tier 3 Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)

Pollutant	Emission Limit (g/kW-hr)
PM	0.40
CO	5.0
NMHC + NO_X	4.7

15.g.i.2. The permittee must meet the smoke opacity standards listed in Conditions 15.g.i.2.A through 15.g.i.2.C. [40 CFR 60.4202(2), 40 CFR 1039.105(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

15.g.i.2.A. 20 percent during the acceleration mode. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(1)]

15.g.i.2.B. 15 percent during the lugging mode. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(2)]

15.g.i.2.C. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(3)]

15.g.ii. **The permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of Conditions 15.g.ii.1 and 15.g.ii.2 for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.g.ii.1. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [40 CFR 1090.305(b)]

15.g.ii.2. Cetane index or aromatic content. Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [40 CFR 1090.305(c)]

15.g.ii.2.A. Minimum cetane index of 40. [40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)]

15.g.ii.2.B. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent [40 CFR 1090.305(c)(2)]

15.h. **The permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) must operate and maintain stationary the CI ICE that achieve the emission standards in Condition 15.g over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)**

15.i. **The permittee that owns and operates stationary CI ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 15.g, must follow Conditions 15.i.i through 15.i.iii. [40 CFR 60.4211(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.i.i. **Operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related instructions; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.i.ii. **Change only those emission-related setting that are permitted by the manufacturer; and; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.i.iii. **Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply to the permittee. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.j. **The permittee that owns and operates a 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE and must comply with the emission standard specified in Condition 15.g, must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 15.g as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturers' emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 15.l. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.k. **The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) according to the Conditions 15.k.i and 15.k.ii. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 15.k.i and 15.k.ii, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 15.k.i and 15.k.ii, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR part 60 subpart III and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4211(f) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.k.i. **There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.k.ii. **The permittee may operate the stationary CI ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 15.k.ii.1 for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.k.ii.1. Emergency stationary ICE (EU: CIA 60-kW engine) may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition the LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

15.l. **If the permittee does not install, configure, operate and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows in Condition 15.l.i. [40 CFR 60.4211(g) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.l.i. **The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if the permittee does not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within one (1) year of such actions. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

15.m. **If the CI ICE is an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, Table 5, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]**

Recordkeeping Requirements

16. The permittee must keep and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-016(1) & (5) and 42-0080(3)]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
(a) Dates of inspection and maintenance of paint booth and cyclones	NA	As performed
(b) Sawmill Production Rate	MBF	Daily
(c) Planing Mill Production Rate	MBF	Daily
(d) Sawmill and Planing Mill hours of operation	Hours	Daily
(e) Coating and Solvent Use including stains, etc.,	Gallons	Daily and Monthly
(f) VOC and HAP content of coating and solvents, including stains, etc. (SDS or lab analyses)	%	NA
(g) Records required by RICE NESHAP specified in Condition 15.f	NA	Monthly
(h) Fugitive emissions survey	Log	Monthly
(i) Visible emissions survey	Log	Monthly
(j) Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emission as required by Condition G15	NA	Per occurrence
(k) Records required by RICE NESHAP specified in permit Condition 15.m	NA	Monthly

BE/aa
10/21/2024

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STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (STANDARD ACDP)

Issued in accordance with provisions of title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:
Weyerhaeuser NR Company
Cottage Grove Lumber
77629 South Pacific Highway
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424

Plant Site Location:
77629 South Pacific Highway
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424

Permit Number: 208853
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2421 – Sawmill
Date Issued: September 8, 2022
Expiration Date: September 8, 2027

Issued By: Steven A. Dietrich
Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective Date: 9-8-22

Information Relied Upon:
Application No.: 66824; 68389
Date Received: February 3, 2021; April 20, 2022

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Dated: June 23, 1998

Fee Basis (Title 37, Table 1):
Part B: 62 – Sawmill 25,000 or more bd. ft. per maximum 8 hour finished product

Part C: 3 – Source electing to maintain source's baseline emission rate, or netting basis

Permitted Sources:
Sawmill
4 Cyclones
8 Truck Bins
2 Automated Cut End Anti-Sap Stain Applicators
2 Duplicate Packaging Lines
Anti-Sap Stain Spray Booth
Log Yard
1 Fire Pond Engine (diesel)
2 Emergency Generators (diesel)

Permitted Activities

1. Until this permit expires or is revoked, the permittee is herewith allowed to discharge air contaminants only in accordance with the permit application and the requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in this permit. This specific listing of requirements, limitations, and conditions does not relieve the permittee from complying with all other rules of Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA).

Emission Unit Description

2. Emission units regulated by this permit include the following:

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	PCD ID	Pollution Control Device (PCD) Description
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: Mill B/Planer Trimmer, Planer, Gang, Canter, Edger, Package Saws	C-1 C-2 C-25 C-27	Cyclone-1: Mill B/Planer Trimmer, Edger, C-27 Cyclone-2: Gang Saw, Canter Cyclone-25: Planer Cyclone-27: Package Saw
EU-2	Truck Bins (8)	None	None
EU-3	One (1) spray booth	None	High efficiency internal scrubber
EU-4	Unpaved Roads	None	None
EU-CIA	Categorically Insignificant Activities: Three (3) Diesel-fired emergency pumps/generators: One (1) Fire Pond Engine #1 (208 Hp), Two (2) 50 eKW Emergency Generators (67 Hp each)	None	None

Emission Limits and Standards

3. Total emissions from all sources located at the plant site must not exceed the PSELs below. The PSELs apply to any consecutive 12 calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-040, 42-0041]

Pollutant	PSEL (TPY)
PM	28
PM_{10}	18
$PM_{2.5}$	10
VOC	39

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

4. ***By the 15th working day of each month***, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month PSELs. Compliance with the PSELs are determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for each pollutant: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

$E = \Sigma (EF \times F)/2000$

where,

E = pollutant emissions (tons/year);
Σ = symbol representing "summation of"
EF = pollutant emission factor (see Condition 5)
F = material throughput (see Condition 16);

5. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

EU ID	Emissions Unit Description and Device	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-1 and C-2	PM	0.2	lb/BDT
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-25 and C-27	PM	0.5	lb/BDT
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-1 and C-2	PM_{10}	0.19	lb/BDT
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-25 and C-27	PM_{10}	0.425	lb/BDT
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-1 and C-2	$PM_{2.5}$	0.16	lb/BDT
EU-1	Sawmill Operations: C-25 and C-27	$PM_{2.5}$	0.25	lb/BDT
EU-2	Truck Bins	PM	0.0012	lb/BDT
EU-2	Truck Bins	PM_{10}	0.00057	lb/BDT
EU-2	Truck Bins	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0000086	lb/BDT
EU-3	Sap Stain Inhibitor: P50/Emulse XT	VOC	2.66	lb/gal
EU-3	Sap Stain Inhibitor: IC20	VOC	6.56	lb/gal
EU-3	Sap Stain Inhibitor: End Treatment	VOC	0.65	lb/gal
EU-3	Grade Stamp Ink	VOC	2.97	lb/MMBF
EU-3	Misc. Chemicals, Paints, etc.	VOC	5.75	lb/MMBF
EU-4	Unpaved Roads	PM	28.2	lb/MMBF

EU ID	Emissions Unit Description and Device	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
EU-4	Unpaved Roads	PM_{10}	8.8	lb/MMBF
EU-4	Unpaved Roads	$PM_{2.5}$	0.9	lb/MMBF

General Emission Limitations

6. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. The emission standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1) and (3)]

7. For sources other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 for which there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

8. For sources other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

9. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]

10. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 6 through 9 by conducting a visible emissions survey. At least once each month, while each device in the emission unit is operational, the permittee must visually inspect emission unit EU-1 for visible emissions in accordance with EPA Method 22. The person conducting the survey does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. If any visible emissions during the survey are identified from EU-1, the permittee must perform one (1) of the following: [LRAPA 32- 007(1)]

    10.a. Take corrective action to minimize the emissions; or
    10.b. Use EPA Method 9 and the data reduction procedures in EPA Method 203B within 24 hours. The use of these two EPA methods is known as Modified EPA Method 9 for the purposes of this permit. Each Modified EPA Method 9 test must be a minimum of six (6) minutes long unless any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity, then the observation period must be 60 minutes or until a violation of the applicable standard in Condition 6 is documented, whichever period is shorter.

11. The permittee must record the following information in a monitoring log pertaining to Condition 10 for all visible emission surveys: date, time, type of observation (ie: EPA Method 22 or Modified EPA Method 9), person conducting the survey, operational status of each emission unit observed, any visible emissions exceedances observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016]

12. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

12.a. Using, where possible, water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;
12.b. Applying water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
12.c. Enclosing (full or partial) materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals are not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
12.d. Installing and using hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
12.e. Installing adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
12.f. Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
12.g. Promptly removing earth or other material that does or may become airborne from paved streets; and
12.h. Developing a LRAPA approved fugitive emission control plan and implementing the plan whenever fugitive emissions leave the property for more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period.

13. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 12 by conducting a fugitive emissions survey. At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of fugitive emissions. For purposes of this condition, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. The person conducting the observation must follow EPA Method 22. If sources of fugitive emissions are identified, the permittee must: [LRAPA 34-016, LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3)]

13.a. Take corrective action to minimize the emissions; or
13.b. Develop an LRAPA-approved Fugitive Emission Control Plan upon request by LRAPA and implement the plan whenever fugitive emissions leave the property for more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period.

14. The permittee must record the following information in a monitoring log pertaining to Condition 13 for all fugitive emission surveys: date, time, person conducting the survey, any excess fugitive emissions observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016]

EU-CIA – Diesel-Fired Emergency Pump & Emergency Generators

40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

15. Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICEs) [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]

15.a. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE in EU-CIA in accordance with the following conditions: [40 CFR 63.6640(f) and Table 2d]

15.a.i There is no time limit on the use of the emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]
15.a.ii Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the federal, state or local government, manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and

readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

15.b. The permittee must comply with the following work practice requirements as stated in 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ – Table 2d: [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d, Rows 4.a through 4.c]

15.b.i Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. The permittee has the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition 15.c in order to extend the specified oil change requirement;
15.b.ii Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
15.b.iii Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

15.c. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Condition 15.b. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition 15.b. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three (3) parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

15.c.i Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new;
15.c.ii Viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or
15.c.iii Percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5.

If all of the condemning limits in Conditions 15.c.i through 15.c.iii are not exceeded, the permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

15.d. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Conditions 15.b.i through 15.b.iii, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The permittee must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]

15.e. During periods of startup the permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

15.f. Monitoring and Recordkeeping

15.f.i The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

15.f.ii The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE according to their own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

15.f.iii The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

15.f.iv The permittee must keep records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

16. A record of the following data must be maintained at the plant site for a period of at least five (5) years following date of entry and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
(a) Dates of inspection and maintenance of paint booth and cyclones	NA	As performed
(b) Sawmill Production Rate	MBF	Daily
(c) Planing Mill Production Rate	MBF	Daily
(d) Sawmill and Planing Mill hours of operation	Hours	Daily
(e) Coating and Solvent Use including stains, etc., on a daily and monthly basis	Gallons	Daily and Monthly
(f) VOC and HAP content of coatings and solvents, including stains, etc. (SDS or lab analyses)	%	NA
(g) Records required by RICE NESHAP specified in Condition 15.f	NA	Monthly

Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
(h) Fugitive emissions survey	Log	Monthly
(i) Visible emission survey	Log	Monthly
(j) Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions as required by Condition G15	NA	Per occurrence

Reporting Requirements

17. ***By February 15th each year***, the permittee must submit the following reports: [LRAPA 35-016, 36-025(4)(a), 42-0080]

    17.a. The excess emission log information required by Condition G13, if required by Condition G13.
    17.b Annual emissions as calculated according to Condition 4, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information.

18. Unless otherwise specified, notifications required by this permit shall be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 35-160]

    Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
    1010 Main Street
    Springfield, Oregon 97477
    (541) 736-1056

Outdoor Burning

19. The permittee is prohibited from conducting outdoor burning, except as may be allowed by LRAPA title 47. [LRAPA 47-001]

Fee Schedule

20. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced for the annual permit fees on October 1st, with fees due December 1st of each year. [LRAPA 37-8020 Table 2]

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07/25/2022

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ACS	Applied coating solids
Act	Federal Clean Air Act
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
BDT	Bone Dry Ton
Btu	British thermal unit
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CD ID	Control device identifier
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet
EF	Emission factor
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emissions Unit
EU ID	Emission unit identifier
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FHAP	Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA Title 12
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMAW	Gas metal arc welding
GT	Green ton
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons
Hr	Hour
ID	Identification number or label
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
Lb	Pound
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values
MM	Million
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OPR	Operation
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
Pb	Lead
PCD	Pollution Control Device
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Parts per million
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
psia	pounds per square inch, actual
PTE	Potential to Emit
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
Scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety data sheet
SER	Significant emission rate
SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
SI	Spark Ignition
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
ST	Source test
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
TPY	Tons per year
VE	Visible emissions
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VHAP	Volatile hazardous air pollutant
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

G1. A copy of the permit application and this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request. [LRAPA 37-0020(3)]

G2. The permittee must allow the Director or his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]

G3. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

G4. The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]

G5. The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]

G6. The permittee must not cause or permit emission of water vapor if the water vapor causes or tends to cause detriment to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes, or tends to cause damage to property or business. [LRAPA 32-090(2)]

G7. The permittee must not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals emissions of air contaminants which would otherwise violate LRAPA rules. [LRAPA 32-050(1)]

G8. The permittee must not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emissions of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [LRAPA 32-050(2)]

G9. The permittee must not allow any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or road(s) to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from being airborne. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

G10. The permittee may not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030. These rules apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in violation of any applicable air quality rule or permit condition, including but not limited to excess emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution control devices or operating equipment, process upset, startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance. Sources that do not emit air contaminants in excess of any applicable rule or permit condition are not subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in LRAPA Title 36. Emissions in excess of applicable standards are not excess emissions if the standard is in an NSPS or NESHAP and the NSPS or NESHAP exempts startups, shutdowns and malfunctions as defined in the applicable NSPS or NESHAP. [LRAPA 36-001(1)]

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

G12. For all other excess emissions not addressed in LRAPA Sections 36-010, 36-015, or 36-040, the following requirements apply: [LRAPA 36-020(1)]

a. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by LRAPA 36-005(7), need not notify LRAPA of excess emissions events immediately unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health.

b. Notification must be made to the LRAPA office. The current LRAPA telephone number during regular business hours (8 a.m. - 5 p.m., M-F) is (541) 736-1056. During nonbusiness hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.

c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G15.

G13. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the upset log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]

G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.

G15. The permittee must keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The upset log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-030(1)]

a. date and time each event was reported to LRAPA;

b. whether the process handling equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

c. whether repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the permittee knew or should have known that emission limits were being or were likely to be exceeded;

d. whether the event was one in a recurring pattern of incidents which indicate inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

e. final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

Upset logs must be kept by the permittee for five (5) calendar years. [LRAPA 36-025(3)]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G16. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;

b. identification of the specific production or emission control device or system to be maintained;

c. identification of the nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the maintenance period; and

d. identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions at all times during the scheduled maintenance.

G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

G18. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to LRAPA 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

G19. The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA Title 51. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon

declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038 before:

a. constructing, installing or establishing a new stationary source that will cause an increase in regulated pollutant emissions

b. making any physical change or change in the operation of an existing stationary source that will cause an increase, on an hourly basis at full production, in any regulated pollutant emissions; or

c. constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

G21. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

Applicable administrative fees must be submitted with an application for the name change.

Permit Renewal

G22. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDP. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G23. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]

a. A timely and complete application for renewal or for an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit has been submitted; or
b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been issued authorizing operation of the source.

G24. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated according to the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)

G25. Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly

submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

G26. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]

a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;

b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;

c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;

d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G27. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under LRAPA Title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(a)]

G28. A permit automatically terminated under LRAPA 37-0082(2)(b) through (2)(d) may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit. The permittee must also pay the applicable new source permit application fees in this title unless the owner or operator submits the renewal application within three months of the permit expiration date. [LRAPA 37-0082(3)]

G29. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under LRAPA Title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(b)]

G30. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA Title 14]

Asbestos

G31. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in LRAPA Title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limit to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA Title 43]

[Revised 1/19/18]