



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX  
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON  
Lieutenant Governor

## Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis  
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY  
Bryce C. Bird  
Director

### Air Quality Board

Kim Frost, *Chair*  
Michelle Bujdoso, *Vice-Chair*  
Tim Davis  
Seth Lyman  
Colton Norman  
Sonja Norton  
John Rasband  
Jeff Silvestrini  
Dave Spence  
Bryce C. Bird,  
*Executive Secretary*

DAQ-079-25

### UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING September 15, 2025 – 1:30 p.m. 195 North 1950 West, Room 1015 Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

### FINAL MINUTES

#### I. Call-to-Order and Roll Call – Michelle Bujdoso

Ms. Bujdoso called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Roll call of Board members was conducted.

Board members present: Michelle Bujdoso, Tim Davis, Seth Lyman (attended electronically), Colton Norman, John Rasband, Dave Spence

Excused: Kim Frost, Sonja Norton, Jeff Silvestrini

Executive Secretary: Bryce Bird

#### II. Annual Election of Chair and Vice-Chair. Introduction by Bryce Bird

Mr. Bird opened nominations for Chair of the Air Quality Board.

- Michell Bujdoso nominates Kim Frost for Chair of the Air Quality Board and John Rasband seconds. No other nominations were made. The motion to approve Kim Frost as Chair of the Air Quality Board carries unanimously.

Mr. Bird opened nominations for Vice-Chair of the Air Quality Board.

- John Rasband nominates Michelle Bujdoso for Vice-Chair of the Air Quality Board and Dave Spence seconds. No other nominations were made. The motion to approve Michelle Bujdoso as Vice-Chair of the Air Quality Board carries unanimously.

#### III. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meetings: October 1, 2025; November 5, 2025

There is one administrative action item scheduled for October 1, 2025. With just one item, Board members can attend remotely, and staff will have an anchor location for the public. Confirmation of the November 5, 2025, date will be done at the October meeting.

**IV. Approval of the Minutes for the August 6, 2025, Board Working Meeting and Board Meeting.**

Ms. Bujdoso corrected the date of the title of the August work meeting minutes from June 4, 2025, to August 6, 2025.

- John Rasband motioned to approve the minutes with the noted correction. Colton Norman seconded. The motion carries unanimously.

**V. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-801. Utah Asbestos Rule. Presented by Lauren Richardson.**

Lauren Richardson, Environmental Scientist at DAQ, stated that in 2024, division staff were requested by stakeholders to review the asbestos inspection requirements for newer homes. In the 2025 legislative session, House Bill 0499 was introduced and would have impacted the Utah Asbestos Rule. After discussions with legislative partners, it was agreed that the division would do additional research on this topic and propose a rule change.

Asbestos has a complex and lengthy phase-out history. Most of the asbestos bans took place between 1973 and 1990 and included materials like pipe insulation, spray-applied textures, and paper products. In 1989, a ban was introduced that was all-encompassing and would have included almost all asbestos building materials. However, this ban was overturned in the courts in 1991. The most recent ban occurred in 2019, where it was declared that discontinued asbestos products could not reenter into commerce without EPA review.

The division is proposing a rule change to R307-801 that will no longer require asbestos inspections of residential buildings with four or fewer units built after January 1, 1992. Due to the complex and lengthy phase-out history of asbestos, staff used several approaches to determine 1992 as an appropriate construction date cut off.

First, the Libby, Montana vermiculite mine, which supplied over 70% of the US market until 1990, frequently produced asbestos-contaminated vermiculite due to similar geological formation conditions. Because tens of thousands of tons were shipped to two Salt Lake City processing facilities, this asbestos-contaminated vermiculite insulation is especially prevalent in Utah homes, particularly in attics, owing to the state's proximity and local processing centers.

Second, the King City, California asbestos mine, the last in the United States, ceased active mining in 1985 but didn't officially close until 2002. During this period, the mine likely sold its stockpile of asbestos to manufacturers for products like flooring and roofing.

Lastly, staff attempted to collect data on asbestos in Utah homes. The Utah Asbestos Rule requires contractors to submit permits for demolitions or asbestos abatement, but not for general remodeling if no asbestos is found. Since 2021, we received approximately 1900 residential project notifications; only 49 were for residences with four or fewer units built after 1981. Data gathered from these notifications, and from certified asbestos inspectors inspecting newer homes, confirms that asbestos use in building materials significantly decreased around the late 1980s and early 1990s.

For these reasons, staff are recommending 1992 as the cutoff for inspection requirements. Specifically, residences with four or fewer units built after January 1, 1992, would no longer need an asbestos inspection prior to demolition or renovation projects. To summarize the full asbestos

inspection requirements homes with four or fewer units built before January 1, 1981, would need to be inspected and tested for any and all asbestos materials; homes built between 1981 and 1991 would need to be inspected for only a limited type of asbestos materials as outlined in the statute including things like spray-applied textures, flooring, and vermiculite; and homes built after January 1, 1992, would not need to be inspected for any asbestos materials.

The division will continue to work with stakeholders to evaluate possible improvements to the amendments to R307-801 and develop plans to do continued monitoring. Staff recommends the Board approve the amendments to Rule R307-801, Utah Asbestos Rule, for a 30-day public comment period.

When asked why the delineation between newer homes with four or fewer units, rather than just everything built after a certain date, Ms. Richardson replied that the EPA national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) covers more than four units. So, we cannot change the EPA's federal rule. The DAQ can only change what the Utah rule can cover which is the four or fewer.

When asked if this would impact the number of asbestos inspectors by Air Quality, Ms. Richardson replied it may not necessarily impact the number of inspectors, but it would certainly impact how many inspections would be done in the future.

When asked if these amendments take care of the issues that the stakeholders raised, Ms. Richardson stated that she believes so and noting that this rule was also put out for advanced notice as well.

- Dave Spence motioned to approve amendment to R307-801, Utah Asbestos Rule, for a 30-day public comment period. Colton Norman seconded. The motion carries unanimously.

## **VI. Informational Items.**

### **A. Air Toxics. Presented by Leonard Wright.**

### **B. Compliance. Presented by Harold Burge, Rik Ombach, and Chad Gilgen.**

### **C. Monitoring. Presented by Thomas Greene.**

Thomas Greene, Environmental Scientist at DAQ, updated the Board on monitoring information and answered questions.

### **D. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.**

### **E. Board Meeting Follow-up Items.**

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Meeting adjourned at 1:47 p.m.

Minutes approved: November 5, 2025