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Legislative Document

No. 500

H.P. 329

House of Representatives, February 11, 2025

An Act to Ensure Access to Safe Drinking Water from Household Wells in Rural Areas by Expanding Testing

Received by the Clerk of the House on February 6, 2025. Referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services pursuant to Joint Rule 308.2 and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 401.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative PLUECKER of Warren.

Cosponsored by Representatives: ANKELES of Brunswick, FLYNN of Albion, GRAMLICH of Old Orchard Beach, RANA of Bangor, SHAGOURY of Hallowell, STOVER of Boothbay, Senators: INGWERSEN of York, MOORE of Washington.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

- **Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §2602-A, sub-§3,** as enacted by PL 2021, c. 483, Pt. BB, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 3. Private residential water testing for low-income residents. The department shall establish and maintain programs to provide free testing for contaminants of the private residential water supplies of low-income residents. As used in this subsection, "low-income resident" means a person who receives assistance under the MaineCare program or the food supplement program under section 3104.

A. The programs must include:

- (1) A program through the Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory established in section 565 to provide testing for arsenic and other contaminants specified in section 2660-T; and
- (2) A program to provide testing for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, as defined in Title 38, section 1614, subsection 1, paragraph F, through contracts with qualified laboratories. The testing must be based on the most recently available analytical method approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency that quantifies the maximum levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
- B. The department may not charge any fee or recover any cost as otherwise permitted by this chapter for a test of a private residential water supply performed for a low-income resident under the programs established pursuant to this subsection. The department shall use funds from the Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory dedicated account to pay program costs under paragraph A.
- C. The department shall conduct educational outreach to increase awareness among low-income residents with private residential water supplies of:
 - (1) The availability of free well water testing under this subsection; and
 - (2) The availability of grants under Title 30-A, section 4722, paragraph FF to pay for drinking water treatment systems to reduce exposure to contaminants. Outreach under this subparagraph must be conducted in consultation with the Maine State Housing Authority.
- **Sec. 2. 30-A MRSA §4722, sub-§1,** ¶**FF,** as amended by PL 2021, c. 322, §1, is further amended to read:
 - FF. Provide grants to eligible homeowners who are served by private well water that shows evidence of high levels of arsenic contamination a contaminant described in Title 22, section 2660-T in an amount that exceeds state standards. For purposes of this paragraph, "homeowner" includes an individual who occupies a single-family dwelling that is located on land that is owned by a member of that individual's immediate family and "immediate family" means a spouse, parent, child, sibling, stepchild, stepparent and grandparent;

SUMMARY

This bill adds contaminants to the Department of Health and Human Services' uniform
testing recommendation for private wells. The bill requires a program to provide free
testing for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in household well water of low-
income residents through contracts with qualified laboratories to be paid for by funds from
the department's Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory dedicated account. The
department is required to conduct educational outreach to make low-income residents
aware of the availability of free testing of well water and eligibility for grants from the
Maine State Housing Authority to pay for water treatment systems. The bill clarifies that
homeowners served by well water that exceeds state standards for perfluoroalkyl and
polyfluoroalkyl substances and other contaminants are eligible for the grants.