

# 132nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

# FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2025

**Legislative Document** 

No. 1073

H.P. 695

House of Representatives, March 18, 2025

An Act to Amend Provisions of the Maine Metallic Mineral Mining Act to Advance Health Equity and Improve the Well-being of Vulnerable Populations

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ROBERT B. HUNT

R(+ B. Hunt

Clerk

Presented by Representative RANA of Bangor.
Cosponsored by Senator BEEBE-CENTER of Knox and
Representatives: ANKELES of Brunswick, BELL of Yarmouth, MILLIKEN of Blue Hill,
OSHER of Orono, PLUECKER of Warren, WARREN of Scarborough, Senators: GROHOSKI of Hancock, TEPLER of Sagadahoc.

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

Sec. 1. 38 MRSA §490-MM, sub-§6-A is enacted to read:

- 6-A. Fugitive emission. "Fugitive emission" means an unintentional emission, leakage or discharge of liquids, solids or gases into the air, water or soil from pressure-containing equipment or facilities and components, including, but not limited to, valves, piping flanges, pumps, pipelines, transportation machinery, storage tanks, compressors, retention ponds and drainage systems.
- **Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §490-MM, sub-§10-B,** as enacted by PL 2017, c. 142, §2, is amended to read:
- **10-B. Mine waste.** "Mine waste" means all material, including, but not limited to, overburden, rock, lean ore, leached ore or tailings, that in the process of mining and, beneficiation, smelting or refining has been exposed or removed from the earth during advanced exploration and mining activities.
- Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §490-MM, sub-§11, as amended by PL 2023, c. 398, §3, is further amended to read:
- 11. Mining, mining operation or mining activity. "Mining," "mining operation" or "mining activity" means activities, facilities or processes necessary for the extraction or removal of metallic minerals or overburden or for the preparation, washing, cleaning or other treatment of metallic minerals and includes the bulk sampling, advanced exploration, extraction or beneficiation of metallic minerals as well as activities and facilities for the smelting or refining of metallic minerals and waste storage and other stockpiles and reclamation activities, but does not include exploration or any of the following activities:
  - A. The physical extraction, crushing, grinding, sorting, storage or heating of calcium carbonate or limestone to produce cement when such activity is subject to article 6, article 8-A or Title 12, chapter 206-A or when such activity covers one acre or less of surface area in total;
  - B. The exploration for or physical extraction, crushing, grinding, sorting or storage of borrow, topsoil, clay or silt when such activity is subject to article 7 or Title 12, chapter 206-A or when such activity covers 5 acres or less of surface area in total;
  - C. The exploration for or physical extraction, crushing, grinding, sorting or storage of gemstones, aggregate, dimension stone or other construction materials from a quarry that is subject to article 8-A or Title 12, chapter 206-A or when such activity covers one acre or less of surface area in total; and
  - D. The exploration for or physical extraction, crushing, grinding, sorting or storage of any other metallic minerals when such activity has been excluded from the requirements of this article pursuant to a determination made by the department under section 490-NN, subsection 4.
- Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §490-MM, sub-§12, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 653, §23 and affected by §33, is amended to read:
- 12. Mining area. "Mining area" means an area of land described in a permit application and approved by the department, including but not limited to land from which earth material is removed in connection with mining, the lands on which material from that

mining is stored or deposited, the lands on which beneficiating or treatment facilities, including groundwater and surface water management treatment systems, are located, the lands on which smelting or refining facilities are located or the lands on which water reservoirs used in a mining operation are located.

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- Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §490-MM, sub-§17, as repealed and replaced by PL 2017, c. 142, §3, is amended to read:
- 17. Tailings impoundment. "Tailings impoundment" means a surface area, contained by dikes or dams, on which is deposited the slurry of material that is separated from a metallic product in the beneficiation or, treatment, smelting or refining of minerals, including any surrounding dikes constructed to contain such material. "Tailings impoundment" does not include a lined surface area on which dewatered tailings are stacked.
- **Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§2, ¶B,** as enacted by PL 2011, c. 653, §23 and affected by §33, is amended to read:
  - B. An environmental impact assessment for the proposed mining operation that describes the natural and artificial features, including, but not limited to, groundwater and surface water quality, flora, fauna, hydrology, geology and geochemistry and baseline conditions for those features in the proposed mining area and affected area that may be affected by the mining operation and the potential impacts on those features from the proposed mining operation. The environmental impact assessment must define the mining area and the affected area and address, identify practicable alternatives to address impacts to the mining area and potential impacts to the affected area and identify the risk to flora and fauna in the mining area and affected area of biomagnification of toxic chemicals and heavy metals associated with the proposed mining operation. The department shall review the environmental impact assessment and may approve, reject or require modifications to the assessment;

#### Sec. 7. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§2, ¶B-1 is enacted to read:

B-1. A human health impact assessment for the proposed mining operation that identifies all potential emissions and effects from the mining operation in a proposed mining area and affected area that can reasonably be expected to cause or threaten harm to human health, including, but not limited to, harm caused by air emissions, contamination of groundwater or surface water, noise pollution, light pollution and the effects of blasting and vibrations from the mining operation. The human health impact assessment must define the mining area and affected area and identify practicable alternatives to address identified potential human health risks, accounting for specific risks to vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, individuals who are pregnant, developing fetuses, children, individuals who are elderly and individuals whose subsistence or cultural practices are dependent upon the water, soil or environment that may be affected by the mining operation.

The human health impact assessment must include a baseline health data evaluation that provides, for the population surrounding the proposed mining operation, the following public health data for the 2-year period prior to the submission of the application:

(1) The number of premature births and instances of low birth weight;

2 spectrum disorder or intellectual disabilities; 3 (3) The number of children receiving school-based special education services; 4 (4) The number of individuals receiving benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program under Title 22, section 3104; 5 6 (5) The number of children attending public schools and eligible for free or reduced-price meals pursuant to Title 20-A, section 6601-A; 7 8 (6) The number of individuals diagnosed with or receiving treatment for asthma; 9 (7) The number of individuals or households with incomes below the federal 10 poverty level; and 11 (8) The number of members of a federally recognized Indian tribe, nation or band 12 in the State located within 30 miles of the proposed mining operation, or, if the 13 proposed mining operation will involve on-site smelting or refining activities and 14 facilities, within 125 miles of the proposed mining operation. 15 The human health impact assessment must include a human health risk exposure plan 16 that will ensure that, every 2 years following the commencement of mining, the permittee will perform risk assessment modeling for human exposure to air emissions 17 18 from the mining operation, consistent with the human exposure model established by 19 the United States Environmental Protection Agency, with the results of such modeling 20 to be provided to the department. 21 The department shall review the human health impact assessment and may approve, 22 reject or require modifications to the assessment; 23 **Sec. 8. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§2,** ¶E, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 653, §23 and 24 affected by §33, is amended to read: 25 E. Financial assurance and insurance as described in section 490-RR; and Sec. 9. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4, ¶E-1 is enacted to read: 26 27 E-1. The mining operation will not involve or result in the release of perfluoroalkyl 28 and polyfluoroalkyl substances into the air, soil, groundwater or surface water within any mining area or affected area. As used in this paragraph, "perfluoroalkyl and 29 30 polyfluoroalkyl substances" has the same meaning as in Title 32, section 1732, 31 subsection 5-A. 32 Sec. 10. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4, ¶J-1 is enacted to read: 33 J-1. The mining operation will not involve the use of explosives or other blasting 34 materials that contain perchlorate. Sec. 11. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4, ¶K-1 is enacted to read: 35 36 K-1. The mining operation meets all applicable setback requirements specified by the 37 department by rule. The department shall by rule establish minimum setback 38 requirements for mining operations, which must include, but are not limited to, 39 setbacks from schools, day care facilities, residences, hospitals, national and state 40 parks, elder care facilities, community gardens, churches, locations considered sacred

(2) The number of children diagnosed with or receiving services for autism

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by federally recognized Indian tribes, nations or bands in the State, water bodies and wildlife refuges.

### Sec. 12. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4, ¶N-1 is enacted to read:

N-1. The applicant has made adequate provision for and demonstrated specific plans to provide for and, in accordance with section 490-RR, subsection 2, paragraph A, fund the perpetual treatment and monitoring of mine waste and tailings in the event that the applicant fails to satisfy applicable mine waste or tailings management requirements, applicable closure and post-closure monitoring requirements or other applicable requirements resulting in the need for perpetual treatment of mine waste or tailings following closure.

# **Sec. 13. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4,** ¶**P** is enacted to read:

P. The applicant has made adequate provision for and demonstrated specific plans to address natural events that may affect mining operations, including, but not limited to, wildfires and other fires, earthquakes, droughts, tidal waves, floods, explosions, subsidence and other earthwork failure, and for the implementation of climate adaptation measures in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

### **Sec. 14. 38 MRSA §490-OO, sub-§4, ¶Q** is enacted to read:

Q. The applicant has demonstrated specific plans for ensuring that the mining operation, to the greatest extent practicable, will use clean energy measures and technologies, as identified by the department by rule, including, but not limited to, generation of electricity for the mining operation through the use of solar, wind or other clean energy technology; use of electric vehicles and electric-powered equipment in the mining operation; and implementation of carbon capture technology for carbon emissions from the mining operation.

#### Sec. 15. 38 MRSA §490-QQ, sub-§3, ¶D is enacted to read:

D. For a mining operation involving on-site smelting or refining activities or facilities, if the mine waste or other materials resulting from those activities or facilities are removed from the mining area for off-site storage or disposal, the department shall require the permittee to conduct post-closure monitoring of groundwater consistent with this subsection, or otherwise ensure that such monitoring is conducted, at any location at which the mine waste or other materials are stored or disposed of.

#### Sec. 16. 38 MRSA §490-QQ, sub-§3-A is enacted to read:

3-A. Air quality monitoring. Through rulemaking the department shall establish standards for monitoring air quality as close as practicable to any mining area that may pose a threat to air quality. A permittee shall conduct air quality monitoring in accordance with the provisions of a mining permit during mining operations, during suspension of mining operations and during closure.

A. The permittee shall comply with applicable air quality standards and requirements through direct measurement of emissions and not by estimating emissions concentrations. The permittee shall conduct air emissions monitoring for pollutants as required by the department pursuant to chapter 4 and for other hazardous air pollutants specified by the department by rule, which must include, but are not limited to, volatile organic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfides,

perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances as defined in Title 32, section 1732, subsection 5-A, other pollutants associated with the use of petroleum-based products and other pollutants that are heavy metals.

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- B. The permittee shall install and operate fenceline monitoring equipment for air emissions from any stack, flue, chimney, vent or other potential source of air pollution within a mining area and shall ensure the monitoring and measurement of fugitive emissions to the air within a mining area, including, but not limited to, fugitive emissions from vehicles and other equipment operated or used within the mining area.
- C. The permittee shall conduct, on a schedule and in a manner directed by the department, air emissions dispersion modeling for air emissions generated by beneficiation, smelting and refining activities and facilities within 125 miles of the mining area.
- **Sec. 17. 38 MRSA §490-RR, sub-§2, ¶A,** as enacted by PL 2017, c. 142, §9, is amended by amending subparagraph (1) to read:
  - (1) The cost to investigate all possible releases of contaminants at the site, monitor all aspects of the mining operation, close the mining operation in accordance with the closure plan, conduct treatment activities of all expected fluids and wastes generated by the mining operation for a minimum of 100 years, implement remedial activities for all possible releases and maintenance of structures and waste units as if these units have released contaminants to the groundwater and surface water, conduct corrective actions for potential environmental impacts to groundwater and surface water resources as identified in the environmental impact assessment and conduct all other necessary activities at the mine site in accordance with the environmental protection, reclamation and closure plan. The amount of the financial assurance must be sufficient to provide for the perpetual treatment and monitoring of mine waste and tailings, including mine waste and tailings resulting from smelting or refining activities or facilities that are removed from the mining area and stored or disposed of off-site, in the event that the permittee fails to satisfy applicable mine waste or tailings management requirements, applicable closure and post-closure monitoring requirements or other applicable requirements resulting in the need for perpetual treatment of mine waste or tailings following closure; and

# Sec. 18. 38 MRSA §490-RR, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

- 6. Insurance requirement. In accordance with rules adopted by the department, a permittee shall provide proof of and maintain comprehensive general liability insurance for the mining operation for the same duration as financial assurance is required under subsection 1. The insurance must provide sufficient coverage to address potential harm to members of the public located adjacent to or in proximity to mining areas or affected areas, including, but not limited to, harm resulting from fires, explosions or flooding originating at or caused by the mining operation and harm resulting from exposure to air, water or soil pollution caused by the mining operation. The insurance may not include any provisions or clauses that exclude coverage for harm or losses caused by pollution.
- Sec. 19. 38 MRSA §490-SS, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 653, §23 and affected by §33, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

- 1 2. Notification requirement. A permittee shall promptly provide the department and 2 each municipality in which the mining area and the affected area are located, or, in the 3 unorganized territory, the county commissioners for each county in which the mining area and the affected area are located: 4 5 A. Information regarding any incident, act of nature or exceedance of a permit standard or condition related to the mining operation that has created, or may create, a threat to 6 7 the environment, natural resources or public health and safety, including, but not limited to, information regarding all emissions, including fugitive emissions, to the 8 affected area resulting from the mining operation; 9 10 11
  - B. Material safety data for all chemicals and substances used in the mining operation; and
  - C. The results of any study or modeling conducted by the permittee or otherwise available to the permittee regarding the mining operation, including, but not limited to, human health impact assessments and human exposure modeling pursuant to section 490-OO, subsection 2, paragraph B-1 and evaluations of air, soil or water within the mining area or affected area.

At the request of the legislative body of a municipality, or the county commissioners for a mining area or affected area in the unorganized territory, a permittee that has provided the municipality or county commissioners with information pursuant to this subsection shall attend one or more public meetings within the municipality or at a location directed by the county commissioners to provide additional information on the matter to members of the public located adjacent to or in proximity to mining areas or affected areas.

- Sec. 20. 38 MRSA §490-TT, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 653, §23 and affected by §33, is amended to read:
- 2. Imminent endangerment. If the department determines that a violation under subsection 1 mining operation is causing or resulting in, or has the potential to cause or result in, an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or safety, environment or natural resources, regardless of whether a violation under subsection 1 exists, the department shall take action necessary to prevent, abate or eliminate the endangerment. Such action may include one or more of the following:
  - A. Revoking the mining permit as authorized by section 342, subsection 11-B;
  - B. Issuing an order to the permittee requiring immediate suspension of mining activities, including, but not limited to, the removal of metallic product from the site;
  - C. Issuing an order to the permittee to undertake such other corrective or response actions as may be necessary to prevent, abate or eliminate the endangerment; and
- D. Issuance of an emergency order as authorized by section 347-A, subsection 3.

**SUMMARY** 37

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This bill provides a number of amendments to the Maine Metallic Mineral Mining Act, including the following.

1. In addition to other requirements provided under current law, the bill requires an applicant for a mining permit to:

A. Submit a human health impact assessment for the proposed mining operation that identifies all potential emissions and effects from the mining operation in a proposed mining area and affected area that can reasonably be expected to cause or threaten harm to human health and to particularly vulnerable populations. The assessment must include a baseline health data evaluation for the population surrounding the mining operation;

- B. Demonstrate specific plans to provide for and fund the perpetual treatment and monitoring of mine waste and tailings in the event that the applicant fails to satisfy applicable mine waste or tailings management requirements, applicable closure and post-closure monitoring requirements or other applicable requirements resulting in the need for perpetual treatment of mine waste or tailings following closure;
- C. Demonstrate specific plans to address natural events that may affect mining operations and for the implementation of climate adaptation measures as specified by rule; and
- D. Demonstrate specific plans for ensuring that the mining operation will use clean energy measures and technologies to the greatest extent practicable.
- 2. In addition to other restrictions provided under current law, the bill prohibits the Department of Environmental Protection from issuing a mining permit for a mining operation that:
  - A. Will involve or result in the release of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances into the air, soil, groundwater or surface water within any mining area or affected area:
  - B. Will involve the use of explosives or other blasting materials that contain perchlorate; or
  - C. Does not meet all applicable setback requirements specified in rule, which must include, but are not limited to, minimum setbacks from schools, day care facilities, residences, hospitals, national and state parks, elder care facilities, community gardens, churches, locations considered sacred by federally recognized Indian tribes, nations or bands in the State, water bodies and wildlife refuges.
- 3. In addition to other requirements provided under current law, the bill requires a mining permittee to:
  - A. Comply with applicable air quality standards and requirements through direct measurement of emissions and not by estimating emissions concentrations; to conduct air emissions monitoring for the pollutants described in the State's ambient air quality standards laws and for other hazardous air pollutants specified in rule; to install and operate fenceline monitoring equipment for air emissions from any stack, flue, chimney, vent or other potential source of air pollution within a mining area; and to ensure the monitoring and measurement of fugitive emissions to the air within a mining area; and
  - B. Provide proof of and maintain comprehensive general liability insurance for the mining operation for the same duration as financial assurance is required by law, which must provide sufficient coverage to address potential harm to members of the public located adjacent to or in proximity to mining areas or affected areas.

- 5. The bill amends certain definitions within the mining law and makes other associated changes to the mining law to provide for the regulation of smelting or refining activities and facilities that are part of the mining operation. If a mining operation involves on-site smelting or refining activities or facilities, if mine waste or other materials resulting from those activities is removed for off-site storage or disposal, the permittee must conduct post-closure groundwater monitoring at any location where the mine waste or other materials are stored or disposed.
- 6. The bill amends permittee notification requirements to require the provision of information to communities surrounding a mining operation regarding air emissions and other fugitive emissions, material safety data for all chemicals and substances used in the mining operation and the results of studies or modeling regarding the mining operation. At the request of a surrounding community that receives such information, the permittee must attend a public meeting to provide additional information.