STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION





TESTIMONY OF

MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SPEAKING IN SUPPORT OF L.D. 25

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A GENERAL FUND BOND ISSUE TO FUND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

SPONSORED BY SENATOR BRENNER

BEFORE THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

DATE OF HEARING:

April 10, 2025

Senator Rotundo, Representative Gattine, and members of the Appropriations and Financial Affairs Committee, I am Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection, speaking in support of L.D. 25.

The Department proposed this bond initiative to help municipal wastewater treatment plants manage sludge. There are 150 municipal and quasi-municipal wastewater treatment facilities in Maine (often referred to as publicly owned treatment works or POTWs). POTWs treat wastewater from our homes and businesses so that it can be safely discharged into our rivers and marine waters. These facilities are located throughout our state, from our largest cities to some of our smallest towns. POTWs protect water quality and public health, and support our economy. In one way or another, all Maine citizens benefit from this important infrastructure.

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Sludge is an unavoidable byproduct of wastewater treatment, made up of solids that settle out of the wastewater. Historically, most of Maine's sludge was directly applied as a soil amendment on hay or corn land, or composted, to utilize its nutrient value and organic matter. This has been a common practice across the country.

Unfortunately, we have discovered that sludge contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from all of our homes and businesses. Land application of sludge has caused more than 500 wells and properties in Maine to have PFAS levels that exceed health-based thresholds. As a result of this contamination, the practice of using sludge and composted sludge for its agronomic value was banned in Maine in 2022.

Now, the majority of the 88,500 wet tons of sludge produced annually by Maine POTWs is placed in Maine landfills. After using belt filter presses, centrifuges, and/or screw presses, this sludge retains a moisture content of 70-85%. Safely landfilling this wet material requires mixing with dry, bulky wastes, multiplying by up to 8 times the amount of dwindling landfill space that is consumed. Tipping fees for sludge have increased drastically since 2022, forcing POTWs to increase sewer rates and creating a great deal of uncertainty and concern amongst POTWs regarding long-term options for sludge disposal.

The Department proposed L.D. 25 to provide funding for POTWs for a very specific purpose - to purchase dryers, digesters, or other technologies that can reduce the moisture content of sludge enough to reduce or eliminate the need to bulk sludge when it is landfilled. This will save landfill space, reduce the volume and weight of sludge when it is transported (also reducing transportation emissions), and will make sludge easier to handle if its agronomic use is ever permitted again in the future. This bond is not intended to treat or remove PFAS; there are other efforts for that purpose already underway. We have an immediate need to reduce the amount of sludge we produce and we cannot do that by defecating less.

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I ask for your support for LD 25, and am happy to answer any questions you may have now or at work session. Thank you.