

that more of these pollutants are likely present in state waters than originally understood in 1992. * * * These additional HHC are necessary in order to ensure that the state's designated uses are protected.

Id. at 85535 (footnotes omitted). Accordingly, "EPA proposes to derive new and revised HHC for Florida using the national default FCR of 22 g/day . . ." Id. at 85536.

23. In October 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency published an *Economic Analysis for Water Quality Standards to Protect Human Health in Florida*. The Analysis states, in part:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that many of Florida's human health criteria (HHC) are not protective of Florida's designated uses and are not based on sound science. Accordingly, EPA is proposing to promulgate protective HHC for Florida's waters. This report provides estimates of the potential incremental compliance actions and costs that may be associated with the regulation.
* * *

HHC protect designated uses such as public water supply, recreation, and fish and shellfish consumption. HHC are designed to reduce the risk of adverse cancer and non-cancer health effects occurring from lifetime exposure to pollutants through the ingestion of drinking water and consumption of fish/shellfish. Florida last adopted HHC for priority toxic pollutants in 1992, utilizing EPA-recommended procedures and science available at that time, including a national default fish consumption rate (FCR) of 6.5 g/day. EPA's national default FCR for the general U.S. adult population 21 years of age and older is now 22 g/day. Through its previous efforts to