

revise the HHC in its water quality standards (WQS), Florida determined that new HHC for additional priority toxic pollutants were also warranted. Because Florida's efforts to revise HHC have stalled, in December 2022 EPA issued an Administrator's Determination that Florida's existing HHC are not protective of Florida's designated uses and that additional HHC are needed for certain priority toxic pollutants for which Florida currently lacks any HHC.

Although the rule does not establish any requirements directly applicable to entities regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program or to other sources of pollution, state implementation may result in new or revised NPDES permit conditions for point source dischargers and additional controls on nonpoint sources of pollutant loadings. This analysis provides information on the potential for incremental costs to be associated with such incremental controls.

*Id.* at viii.

24. The Analysis further states that "EPA identified 376 point source facilities that could be affected by this proposed rulemaking." *Id.* The Environmental Protection Agency analyzed a sample of 19 facilities that discharge priority toxic pollutants and concluded that 12 of those would likely require more stringent water quality-based effluent limitations on priority toxic pollutants, specifically Aldrin, Chlorodibromomethane, 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and Pentachlorophenol, in their NPDES permits if the proposed new and