

CHAPTER 62-302 SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

62-302.200	Definitions
62-302.300	Findings, Intent, and Antidegradation Policy for Surface Water Quality
62-302.400	Classification of Surface Waters, Usage, Reclassification, Classified Waters
62-302.500	Surface Waters: Minimum Criteria, General Criteria
62-302.520	Thermal Surface Water Criteria
62-302.530	Table: Surface Water Quality Criteria
62-302.531	Numeric Interpretations of Narrative Nutrient Criteria
62-302.532	Estuary-Specific Numeric Interpretations of the Narrative Nutrient Criterion
62-302.540	Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus Within the Everglades Protection Area
62-302.700	Special Protection, Outstanding Florida Waters, Outstanding National Resource Waters
62-302.800	Site Specific Alternative Criteria

62-302.200 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Acute toxicity” shall mean a concentration greater than one-third (1/3) of the amount lethal to 50% of the test organisms in 96 hours (96 hr LC₅₀) for a species protective of the indigenous aquatic community for a substance not identified in paragraph 62-302.500(1)(c), F.A.C., or for mixtures of substances, including effluents.

(2) “Annual average flow” is the long-term harmonic mean flow of the receiving water, or an equivalent flow based on generally accepted scientific procedures in waters for which such a mean cannot be calculated. For waters for which flow records have been kept for at least the last three years, “long-term” shall mean the period of record. For all other waters, “long-term” shall mean three years (unless the Department finds the data from that period not representative of present flow conditions, based on evidence of land use or other changes affecting the flow) or the period of records sufficient to show a variation of flow of at least three orders of magnitude, whichever period is less. For nontidal portions of rivers and streams, the harmonic mean (Q_{hm}) shall be calculated as

$$Q_{hm} = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{Q_1} + \frac{1}{Q_2} + \frac{1}{Q_3} + \frac{1}{Q_4} + \dots + \frac{1}{Q_n}}$$

in which each Q is an individual flow record and n is the total number of records. In lakes and reservoirs, the annual average flow shall be based on the hydraulic residence time, which shall be calculated according to generally accepted scientific procedures, using the harmonic mean flows for the inflow sources. In tidal estuaries and coastal systems or tidal portions of rivers and streams, the annual average flow shall be determined using methods described in EPA publication no. 600/6-85/002b pages 142-227, incorporated by reference in paragraph 62-4.246(9)(k), F.A.C., or by other generally accepted scientific procedures, using the harmonic mean flow for any freshwater inflow. If there are insufficient data to determine the harmonic mean then the harmonic mean shall be estimated by methods as set forth in the EPA publication *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (March 1991), incorporated by reference in paragraph 62-4.246(9)(d), F.A.C., or other generally accepted scientific procedures. In situations with seasonably variable effluent discharge rates, hold-and-release treatment systems, and effluent-dominated sites, annual average flow shall mean modeling techniques that calculate long-term average daily concentrations from long-term individual daily flows and concentrations in accordance with generally accepted scientific procedures.

(3) “Background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of the activity or discharge under consideration, based on the best scientific information available to the Department.

(4) “Biological Health Assessment” shall mean one of the following aquatic community-based biological evaluations: Stream Condition Index (SCI), Lake Vegetation Index (LVI), or Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index.

(5) “Chronic Toxicity”.

(a) For a substance without an aquatic life-based criterion in Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., and where chronic toxicity studies evaluating the toxicity of the substance are available, or for mixtures of substances, including effluents, chronic toxicity shall mean the concentration that equals or exceeds the IC₂₅ on species protective of the indigenous aquatic community; or

(b) For a substance without an aquatic life-based criterion in Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., and where chronic toxicity studies evaluating the toxicity of the substance on species protective of the indigenous aquatic community are not available, the chronic toxicity of a substance shall be established as a concentration greater than one-twentieth (1/20) of the amount lethal to 50% of the test organisms in 96 hours (96 hr LC₅₀) for a species protective of the indigenous aquatic community.

(6) "Commission" shall mean the Environmental Regulation Commission.

(7) "Compensation point for photosynthetic activity" shall mean the depth at which one percent of the light intensity at the surface remains unabsorbed. The light intensities at the surface and subsurface shall be measured simultaneously by irradiance meters such as the Kahlsico Underwater Irradiometer, Model No. 268 WA 310 or other devices having a comparable spectral response.

(8) "Department" shall mean the Department of Environmental Protection.

(9) "Designated use" shall mean the present and future most beneficial use of a body of water as designated by the Environmental Regulation Commission by means of the Classification system contained in this chapter.

(10) "Dissolved metal" shall mean the metal fraction that passes through a 0.45 micron filter.

(11) "Effluent limitation" shall mean any restriction established by the Department on quantities, rates or concentrations of chemical, physical, biological or other constituents which are discharged from sources into waters of the State.

(12) "Exceptional ecological significance" shall mean that a waterbody is a part of an ecosystem of unusual value. The exceptional significance may be in unusual species, productivity, diversity, ecological relationships, ambient water quality, scientific or educational interest, or in other aspects of the ecosystem's setting or processes.

(13) "Exceptional recreational significance" shall mean unusual value as a resource for outdoor recreation activities. Outdoor recreation activities include, but are not limited to, fishing, boating, canoeing, water skiing, swimming, scuba diving, or nature observation. The exceptional significance may be in the intensity of present recreational usage, in an unusual quality of recreational experience, or in the potential for unusual future recreational use or experience.

(14) "Existing uses" shall mean any actual beneficial use of the waterbody on or after November 28, 1975.

(15) "IC₂₅" or "Inhibition Concentration 25%" shall mean the concentration of toxicant that causes a 25% reduction in a biological response such as biomass, growth, fecundity, or reproduction in the test population when compared to the control population response.

(16) "Lake" shall mean, for purposes of interpreting the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., a lentic fresh waterbody with a relatively long water residence time and an open water area that is free from emergent vegetation under typical hydrologic and climatic conditions. Aquatic plants, as defined in subsection 62-340.200(1), F.A.C., may be present in the open water. Lakes do not include springs, wetlands, or streams (except portions of streams that exhibit lake-like characteristics, such as long water residence time, increased width, or predominance of biological taxa typically found in non-flowing conditions).

(17) "Lake Vegetation Index (LVI)" shall mean a Biological Health Assessment that measures lake biological health in predominantly freshwaters using aquatic and wetland plants, performed and calculated using the Standard Operating Procedures for the LVI in the document titled *LVI 1000: Lake Vegetation Index Methods* (DEP-SOP-003/11 LVI 1000) and the methodology in *Sampling and Use of the Lake Vegetation Index (LVI) for Assessing Lake Plant Communities in Florida: A Primer* (DEP-SAS-002/11), both dated 10-24-11, which are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the documents may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

(18) "Man-induced conditions which cannot be controlled or abated" shall mean conditions that have been influenced by human activities, and

(a) Would remain after removal of all point sources,

(b) Would remain after imposition of best management practices for non-point sources, and

(c) Cannot be restored or abated by physical alteration of the waterbody, or there is no reasonable relationship between the economic, social and environmental costs and the benefits of restoration or physical alteration.

(19) "Natural background" shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake's location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled *Lake Regions of Florida* (EPA/R-97/127,

dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations in the following lake zones:

- (a) The TP1 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-03, and 65-05.
- (b) The TP2 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 75-04, 75-09, 75-14, 75-15 and 75-33.
- (c) The TP3 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-01, 65-02, 75-01, 75-03, 75-05, 75-11, 75-12, 75-16, 75-19, 75-20, 75-23, 75-24, 75-27, 75-32 and 76-03.
- (d) The TP4 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-04, 75-02, 75-06, 75-08, 75-10, 75-13, 75-17, 75-21, 75-22, 75-26, 75-29, 75-31, 75-34, 76-01 and 76-02.
- (e) The TP5 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 75-18, 75-25, 75-35, 75-36 and 76-04.
- (f) The TP6 phosphorus zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-06, 75-07, 75-28, 75-30 and 75-37.
- (g) The TN1 nitrogen zone consists of the USEPA Lake Region 65-03.
- (h) The TN2 nitrogen zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-05 and 75-04.
- (i) The TN3 nitrogen zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-01, 65-02, 65-04, 75-01, 75-02, 75-03, 75-09, 75-11, 75-15, 75-20, 75-23, 75-33 and 76-03.
- (j) The TN4 nitrogen zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 65-06, 75-05, 75-06, 75-10, 75-12, 75-13, 75-14, 75-16, 75-17, 75-18, 75-19, 75-21, 75-22, 75-24, 75-26, 75-27 and 75-29, 75-31, 75-32, 75-34 and 76-02.
- (k) The TN5 nitrogen zone consists of the USEPA Lake Regions 75-07, 75-08, 75-25, 75-28, 75-30, 75-35, 75-36, 75-37, 76-01 and 76-04.

The Lake Regions document may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

(20) "Nuisance species" shall mean species of flora or fauna whose noxious characteristics or presence in sufficient number, biomass, or areal extent may reasonably be expected to prevent, or unreasonably interfere with, a designated use of those waters.

(21) "Nursery area of indigenous aquatic life" shall mean any bed of the following aquatic plants, either in monoculture or mixed: *Halodule wrightii*, *Halophila* spp., *Potamogeton* spp. (pondweed), *Ruppia maritima* (widgeon-grass), *Sagittaria* spp. (arrowhead), *Syringodium filiforme* (manatee-grass), *Thalassia testudinum* (turtle grass), or *Vallisneria* spp. (eel-grass), or any area used by the early-life stages, larvae and post-larvae, of aquatic life during the period of rapid growth and development into the juvenile states.

(22) "Nutrient" shall mean total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), or their organic or inorganic forms.

(23) "Nutrient response variable" shall mean a biological variable, such as chlorophyll *a*, biomass, or structure of the phytoplankton, periphyton or vascular plant community, that responds to nutrient load or concentration in a predictable and measurable manner. For purposes of interpreting paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., dissolved oxygen (DO) shall also be considered a nutrient response variable if it is demonstrated for the waterbody that DO conditions result in biological imbalance and the DO responds to a nutrient load or concentration in a predictable and measurable manner.

(24) "Nutrient Threshold" shall mean a concentration of nutrients that applies to a Nutrient Watershed Region and is derived from a statistical distribution of data from reference or benchmark sites. Nutrient Thresholds are only applied to streams as specified in paragraph 62-302.531(2)(c), F.A.C.

(25) "Nutrient Watershed Region" shall mean a drainage area over which the nutrient thresholds in paragraph 62-302.531(2)(c), F.A.C., apply.

(a) The Panhandle West region consists of the Perdido Bay Watershed, Pensacola Bay Watershed, Choctawhatchee Bay Watershed, St. Andrew Bay Watershed, and Apalachicola Bay Watershed.

(b) The Panhandle East region consists of the Apalachee Bay Watershed, and Econfinia/Steinhatchee Coastal Drainage Area.

(c) The North Central region consists of the Suwannee River Watershed and the "stream to sink" region in Alachua, Marion and Levy Counties that is affected by the Hawthorne Formation.

(d) The West Central region consists of the Peace, Myakka, Hillsborough, Alafia, Manatee, Little Manatee River Watersheds, Sarasota/Lemon Bay Watershed and small, direct Tampa Bay tributary watersheds south of the Hillsborough River Watershed.

(e) The Peninsula region consists of the Waccasassa Coastal Drainage Area, Withlacoochee Coastal Drainage Area, Crystal/Pithlachascotee Coastal Drainage Area, small, direct Tampa Bay tributary watersheds west of the Hillsborough River

Watershed, small, direct Charlotte Harbor tributary watersheds south of the Peace River Watershed, Caloosahatchee River Watershed, Estero Bay Watershed, Imperial River Watershed, Kissimmee River/Lake Okeechobee Drainage Area, Loxahatchee/St. Lucie Watershed, Indian River Watershed, Daytona/St. Augustine Coastal Drainage Area, St. John's River Watershed, Nassau Coastal Drainage Area, and St. Mary's River Watershed.

(f) The South Florida region consists of those areas south of the Peninsula region, such as the Ccohatchee River Watershed, Naples Bay Watershed, Rookery Bay Watershed, Ten Thousand Islands Watershed, Lake Worth Lagoon Watershed, Southeast Coast – Biscayne Bay Watershed, Everglades Watershed, Florida Bay Watershed, and the Florida Keys.

A map of the Nutrient Watershed Regions, dated October 17, 2011, is incorporated by reference herein and may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

(26) "Outstanding Florida Waters" shall mean waters designated by the Environmental Regulation Commission as worthy of special protection because of their natural attributes.

(27) "Outstanding National Resources Waters" shall mean waters designated by the Environmental Regulation Commission that are of such exceptional recreational or ecological significance that water quality should be maintained and protected under all circumstances, other than temporary lowering and the lowering allowed under Section 316 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

(28) "Pollution" shall mean the presence in the outdoor atmosphere or waters of the state of any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of air or water in quantities or levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, including outdoor recreation.

(29) "Predominantly fresh waters" shall mean surface waters in which the chloride concentration is less than 1,500 milligrams per liter or specific conductance is less than 4,580 μ mhos/cm.

(30) "Predominantly marine waters" shall mean surface waters in which the chloride concentration is greater than or equal to 1,500 milligrams per liter or specific conductance is greater than or equal to 4,580 μ mhos/cm..

(31) "Propagation" shall mean reproduction sufficient to maintain the species' role in its respective ecological community.

(32) "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(33) "Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index" shall mean: negative summation (from $i = 1$ to s) of $(n_i/N) \log_2 (n_i/N)$ where s is the number of species in a sample, N is the total number of individuals in a sample, and n_i is the total number of individuals in species i .

(34) "Special Waters" shall mean water bodies designated in accordance with Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C., by the Environmental Regulation Commission for inclusion in the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters, as contained in Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C. A Special Water may include all or part of any waterbody.

(35) "Spring vent" shall mean a location where groundwater flows out of a natural, discernable opening in the ground onto the land surface or into a predominantly fresh surface water.

(36) "Stream" shall mean, for purposes of interpreting the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., under paragraph 62-302.531(2)(c), F.A.C., a predominantly fresh surface waterbody with perennial flow in a defined channel with banks during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions for its region within the state. During periods of drought, portions of a stream channel may exhibit a dry bed, but wetted pools are typically still present during these conditions. Streams do not include:

(a) Non-perennial water segments where fluctuating hydrologic conditions, including periods of desiccation, typically result in the dominance of wetland and/or terrestrial taxa (and corresponding reduction in obligate fluvial or lotic taxa), wetlands, portions of streams that exhibit lake characteristics (e.g., long water residence time, increased width, or predominance of biological taxa typically found in non-flowing conditions), or tidally influenced segments that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions; or

(b) Ditches, canals and other conveyances, or segments of conveyances, that are man-made, or predominantly channelized or predominantly physically altered; and

1. Are primarily used for water management purposes, such as flood protection, stormwater management, irrigation, or water supply; and

2. Have marginal or poor stream habitat or habitat components, such as a lack of habitat or substrate that is biologically limited, because the conveyance has cross sections that are predominantly trapezoidal, has armored banks, or is maintained primarily for water conveyance.

(37) “Stream Condition Index (SCI)” shall mean a Biological Health Assessment that measures stream biological health in predominantly freshwaters using benthic macroinvertebrates, performed and calculated using the Standard Operating Procedures for the SCI in the document titled *SCI 1000: Stream Condition Index Methods* (DEP-SOP-003/11 SCI 1000) and the methodology in *Sampling and Use of the Stream Condition Index (SCI) for Assessing Flowing Waters: A Primer* (DEP-SAS-001/11), both dated 10-24-11, which are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the documents may be obtained from the Department’s internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. For water quality standards purposes, the Stream Condition Index shall not apply in the South Florida Nutrient Watershed Region.

(38) “Surface Water” means water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth’s surface.

(39) “Total Maximum Daily Load” (TMDL) for an impaired waterbody or waterbody segment shall mean the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and the load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background. Prior to determining individual wasteload allocations and load allocations, the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody or water segment can assimilate from all sources without exceeding water quality standards must first be calculated. A TMDL shall include either an implicit or explicit margin of safety and a consideration of seasonal variations.

(40) “Total recoverable metal” shall mean the concentration of metal in an unfiltered sample following treatment with hot dilute mineral acid.

(41) “Water quality criteria” shall mean elements of State water quality standards, expressed as constituent concentrations, levels, or narrative statements, representing a quality of water that supports the present and future most beneficial uses.

(42) “Water quality standards” shall mean standards composed of designated present and future most beneficial uses (classification of waters), the numerical and narrative criteria, including Site Specific Alternative Criteria, applied to the specific water uses or classification, the Florida anti-degradation policy, and the moderating provisions, such a variances, mixing zone rule provisions, or exemptions.

(43) “Waters” shall be as defined in Section 403.031(13), F.S.

(44) “Zone of mixing” or “mixing zone” shall mean a volume of surface water containing the point or area of discharge and within which an opportunity for the mixture of wastes with receiving surface waters has been afforded.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804, 403.805 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.031, 403.061, 403.062, 403.085, 403.086, 403.087, 403.088, 403.502, 403.802 FS. History—New 5-29-90, Amended 2-13-92, Formerly 17-302.200, Amended 1-23-95, 5-15-02, 4-2-08, 7-3-12.

Editorial Note: Rule subsections 62-302.200(1)-(3), (5), (7), (9)-(15), (18)-(21), (29)-(30), (34), (38), (40), (42), and (44) became effective on 7-3-12, 20 days after filing the rule certification package for Florida’s numeric nutrient standards. Rule subsections 62-302.200(4), (16)-(17), (22)-(25), (35)-(37), and (39) will become effective upon approval by EPA in their entirety, conclusion of rulemaking by EPA to repeal its federal numeric nutrient criterion for Florida, and EPA’s determination that Florida’s rules address its January 2009 determination that numeric nutrient criteria are needed in Florida.

62-302.300 Findings, Intent, and Antidegradation Policy for Surface Water Quality.

(1) Article II, Section 7 of the Florida Constitution requires abatement of water pollution and conservation and protection of Florida’s natural resources and scenic beauty.

(2) Congress, in Section 101(a)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, declares that achievement by July 1, 1983, of water quality sufficient for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, as well as for recreation in and on the water, is an interim goal to be sought whenever attainable. Congress further states in Section 101(a)(3), that it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited.

(3) The present and future most beneficial uses of all waters of the State have been designated by the Department by means of the classification system set forth in this Chapter pursuant to Section 403.061(10), F.S. Water quality standards are established by the Department to protect these designated uses.

(4) Because activities outside the State sometimes cause pollution of Florida’s waters, the Department will make every reasonable effort to have such pollution abated.

(5) Water quality standards apply equally to and shall be uniformly enforced in both the public and private sector.

(6) Public interest shall not be construed to mean only those activities conducted solely to provide facilities or benefits to the

general public. Private activities conducted for private purposes may also be in the public interest.

(7) The Commission, recognizing the complexity of water quality management and the necessity to temper regulatory actions with the technological progress and the social and economic well-being of people, urges, however, that there be no compromise where discharges of pollutants constitute a valid hazard to human health.

(8) The Commission requests that the Secretary seek and use the best environmental information available when making decisions on the effects of chronically and acutely toxic substances and carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic substances. Additionally, the Secretary is requested to seek and encourage innovative research and developments in waste treatment alternatives that might better preserve environmental quality or at the same time reduce the energy and dollar costs of operation.

(9) The criteria set forth in this Chapter are minimum levels which are necessary to protect the designated uses of a water body. It is the intent of this Commission that permit applicants should not be penalized due to a low detection limit associated with any specific criteria.

(10)(a) The Department's rules that were adopted on March 1, 1979, regarding water quality standards are designed to protect the public health or welfare and to enhance the quality of waters of the State. They have been established taking into consideration the use and value of waters of the State for public water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial, and other purposes, and also taking into consideration their use and value for navigation.

(b) Under the approach taken in the formulation of the rules adopted in this proceeding:

1. The Department's rules that were adopted on March 1, 1979, regarding water quality standards are based upon the best scientific knowledge related to the protection of the various designated uses of waters of the State; and

2. The mixing zone, zone of discharge, site specific alternative criteria, exemption, and equitable allocation provisions are designed to provide an opportunity for the future consideration of factors relating to localized situations which could not adequately be addressed in this proceeding, including economic and social consequences, attainability, irretrievable conditions, natural background, and detectability.

(c) This is an even-handed and balanced approach to attainment of water quality objectives. The Commission has specifically recognized that the social, economic and environmental costs may, under certain special circumstances, outweigh the social, economic and environmental benefits if the numerical criteria are enforced statewide. It is for that reason that the Commission has provided for mixing zones, zones of discharge, site specific alternative criteria, exemptions and other provisions in Chapters 62-302, 62-4, 62-600, and 62-660, F.A.C. Furthermore, the continued availability of the moderating provisions is a vital factor providing a basis for the Commission's determination that water quality standards applicable to water classes in the rule are attainable taking into consideration environmental, technological, social, economic and institutional factors. The companion provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-600, 62-660, F.A.C., approved simultaneously with these Water Quality Standards are incorporated herein by reference as a substantive part of the State's comprehensive program for the control, abatement and prevention of water pollution.

(d) Without the moderating provisions described in subparagraph (b)2. above, the Commission would not have adopted the revisions described in (b)1. above nor determined that they are attainable as generally applicable water quality standards.

(11) Section 403.021(11), F.S., declares that the public policy of the State is to conserve the waters of the State to protect, maintain, and improve the quality thereof for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife, fish and other aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other beneficial uses. It also prohibits the discharge of wastes into Florida waters without treatment necessary to protect those beneficial uses of the waters.

(12) The Department shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources, and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control. For the purposes of this rule, highest statutory and regulatory requirements for new and existing point sources are those which can be achieved through imposition of effluent limits required under Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act (as amended in 1987) and Chapter 403, F.S. For the purposes of this rule, cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control are those nonpoint source controls authorized under Chapters 373 and 403, F.S., and Department rules.

(13) The Department finds that excessive nutrients (total nitrogen and total phosphorus) constitute one of the most severe water quality problems facing the State. It shall be the Department's policy to limit the introduction of man-induced nutrients into waters of the State. Particular consideration shall be given to the protection from further nutrient enrichment of waters which are presently high in nutrient concentrations or sensitive to further nutrient concentrations and sensitive to further nutrient loadings. Also, particular consideration shall be given to the protection from nutrient enrichment of those waters presently containing very low nutrient concentrations: less than 0.3 milligrams per liter total nitrogen or less than 0.04 milligrams per liter total phosphorus.

(14) Existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be fully maintained and protected. Such uses may be different or more extensive than the designated use.

(15) Pollution which causes or contributes to new violations of water quality standards or to continuation of existing violations is harmful to the waters of this State and shall not be allowed. Waters having water quality below the criteria established for them shall be protected and enhanced. However, the Department shall not strive to abate natural conditions.

(16) If the Department finds that a new or existing discharge will reduce the quality of the receiving waters below the classification established for them or violate any Department rule or standard, it shall refuse to permit the discharge.

(17) If the Department finds that a proposed new discharge or expansion of an existing discharge will not reduce the quality of the receiving waters below the classification established for them, it shall permit the discharge if such degradation is necessary or desirable under federal standards and under circumstances which are clearly in the public interest, and if all other Department requirements are met. Projects permitted under Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., shall be considered in compliance with this subsection if those projects comply with the requirements of subsection 373.414(1), F.S.; also projects permitted under the grandfather provisions of Sections 373.414(11) through (16), F.S., or permitted under Section 373.4145, F.S., shall be considered in compliance with this subsection if those projects comply with the requirements of subsection 62-312.080(2), F.A.C.

(18)(a) Except as provided in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this paragraph, an applicant for either a general or generic permit or renewal of an existing permit for which no expansion of the discharge is proposed is not required to show that any degradation from the discharge is necessary or desirable under federal standards and under circumstances which are clearly in the public interest.

(b) If the Department determines that the applicant has caused degradation of water quality over and above that allowed through previous permits issued to the applicant, then the applicant shall demonstrate that this lowering of water quality is necessary or desirable under federal standards and under circumstances which are clearly in the public interest. These circumstances are limited to cases where it has been demonstrated that degradation of water quality is occurring due to the discharge.

(c) If the new or expanded discharge was initially permitted by the Department on or after October 4, 1989, and the Department determines that an antidegradation analysis was not conducted, then the applicant seeking renewal of the existing permit shall demonstrate that degradation from the discharge is necessary or desirable under federal standards and under circumstances which are clearly in the public interest.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.088, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804, 403.805 FS. Law Implemented 373.414, 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.085, 403.086, 403.087, 403.088, 403.101, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708, 403.802 FS. History—Formerly 17-3.041, Amended 1-28-90, Formerly 17-3.042, 17-302.300, Amended 12-19-94, 1-23-95, 12-26-96, 5-15-02, 12-7-06.

62-302.400 Classification of Surface Waters, Usage, Reclassification, Classified Waters.

(1) All surface waters of the State have been classified according to designated uses as follows:

CLASS I	Potable Water Supplies
CLASS II	Shellfish Propagation or Harvesting
CLASS III	Fish Consumption; Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife
CLASS III-Limited	Fish Consumption; Recreation or Limited Recreation; and/or Propagation and Maintenance of a Limited Population of Fish and Wildlife
CLASS IV	Agricultural Water Supplies
CLASS V	Navigation, Utility and Industrial Use

(2) Classification of a waterbody according to a particular designated use or uses does not preclude use of the water for other purposes.

(3) The specific water quality criteria corresponding to each surface water classification are listed in Rules 62-302.500 and 62-302.530, F.A.C.

(4) Water quality classifications are arranged in order of the degree of protection required, with Class I water having generally the most stringent water quality criteria and Class V the least. However, Class I, II, and III surface waters share water quality criteria established to protect fish consumption, recreation and the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. For manmade lakes, canals or ditches, or streams converted to canals before November 28, 1975, considered under subsections (5) and (11) below, the Department shall evaluate the limited aquatic life support and habitat limitations of such waters, recognizing the physical and hydrologic characteristics and water management uses for which they were constructed.

(5) Class III-Limited surface waters share the same water quality criteria as Class III except for any site specific alternative criteria that have been established for the waterbody under Rule 62-302.800, F.A.C. Class III-Limited waters are restricted to waters with human-induced physical or habitat conditions that prevent attainment of Class III uses and do not include waterbodies that were created for mitigation purposes. "Limited recreation" means opportunities for recreation in the water are reduced due to physical conditions. "Limited population of fish and wildlife" means the aquatic biological community does not fully resemble that of a natural system in the types, tolerance and diversity of species present. Class III-Limited waters are restricted to:

(a) Wholly artificial waterbodies that were constructed consistent with regulatory requirements under Part I or Part IV of Chapter 373, Part I or Part III of Chapter 378, or Part V of Chapter 403, F.S.; or

(b) Altered waterbodies that were dredged or filled prior to November 28, 1975. For purposes of this section, "altered waterbodies" are those portions of natural surface waters that were dredged or filled prior to November 28, 1975, to such an extent that they exhibit separate and distinct hydrologic and environmental conditions from any waters to which they are connected.

(6) Criteria applicable to a classification are designed to maintain the minimum conditions necessary to assure the suitability of water for the designated use of the classification. In addition, applicable criteria are generally adequate to maintain minimum conditions required for the designated uses of less stringently regulated classifications. Therefore, unless clearly inconsistent with the criteria applicable, the designated uses of less stringently regulated classifications shall be deemed to be included within the designated uses of more stringently regulated classifications.

(7) Any person regulated by the Department or having a substantial interest in a surface waterbody may seek reclassification of waters of the State by filing a petition with the Department in accordance with Rule 28-103.006, F.A.C.

(8) A petition for reclassification shall reference and be accompanied by the information necessary to support the affirmative findings required in this section, as described in the DEP document titled, "Process for Reclassifying the Designated Uses of Florida Surface Waters" (DEP-SAS-001/10), dated June 2010, incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Process document may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

(9) All reclassifications of waters of the State shall be adopted, after public notice (including notification to affected local and regional governments and sovereign American Indian tribes) and public hearing, only upon affirmative findings by the Environmental Regulation Commission that:

(a) The proposed reclassification will establish the present and future most beneficial use of the waters;

(b) Such a reclassification is clearly in the public interest after considering public input, including consideration of input submitted by local and regional governing bodies and sovereign American Indian tribes, who represent the public interest where the waters, and affected upstream and downstream waters, are located;

(c) The proposed reclassification will not allow for the nonattainment of water quality standards in downstream waters;

(d) The demonstrations required under subsections (10)-(12) below are met as applicable; and

(e) The requirements contained in Rule 62-302.400, F.A.C., are satisfied.

(10) Reclassification of waters of the State which establishes more stringent criteria than presently established by this chapter shall be adopted, only upon additional affirmative finding by the Environmental Regulation Commission that the proposed designated use is attainable, upon consideration of environmental, technological, social, economic, and institutional factors. The assessment of attainability shall address upstream effects of reclassification.

(11) If rulemaking is initiated to reclassify a water to a less stringent classification, the petitioner or the Department shall include in the reclassification documentation appropriate and scientifically defensible water quality, biological, hydrological, and habitat studies and analyses, as well as environmental, technological, social, and economic studies, including costs to small businesses and local governments, as necessary to establish the present and future most beneficial use by demonstrating that:

(a) No existing uses are being removed and the less stringent criteria associated with the designation will not result in the nonattainment of water quality standards in downstream waters;

(b) The designated uses being removed cannot be attained by implementing effluent limits required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act in conjunction with implementation of cost-effective and reasonable best management requirements for nonpoint source pollution control; and

(c) One or more of the following situations occur:

1. Naturally occurring concentrations of substances prevent the attainment of the use;

2. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating State water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met;

3. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place;

4. Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the waterbody to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use;

5. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the waterbody, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pool, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

6. Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

(12) The petition for a Class III-Limited classification shall include appropriate Site Specific Alternative Criteria proposals that are protective of the most beneficial use as determined by the demonstration in subsection (9) above. Site Specific Alternative Criteria established to support the Class III-Limited designated use are restricted to numeric criteria for any or all of the following parameters: nutrients (including nutrient response variables), bacteria, dissolved oxygen, alkalinity, specific conductance, transparency, turbidity, biological integrity, or pH. Site Specific Alternative Criteria for these parameters shall not be set at levels less stringent than water quality conditions at the time of reclassification and shall not be subject to the limitations in paragraph 62-302.800(2)(d), F.A.C. Proposed site specific alternative criteria for other parameters must fully protect Class III uses.

(13) Nothing contained in subsections (8) through (12) above shall be deemed to pre-empt or prohibit the regulatory implementation, adoption, continuation or enforcement of more stringent criteria that are established by a local government through a local pollution control program.

(14) The surface waters of the State of Florida are classified as Class III – Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife, except for certain waters which are described in subsection 62-302.400(16), F.A.C. A waterbody may also be designated as an Outstanding Florida Water or an Outstanding National Resource Water. Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters are not designated use classifications. A waterbody may also have special standards applied to it. However, notwithstanding any provision of this section, no classification action or change in designated use shall result in degradation of water quality in Outstanding Florida Waters or Outstanding National Resource Waters. Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters are listed in Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.

(15) Unless otherwise specified, the following shall apply:

(a) The landward extent of a classification shall coincide with the landward extent of waters of the state, as defined in Rule 62-340.600, F.A.C.

(b) Water quality classifications shall be interpreted to include associated water bodies such as tidal creeks, coves, bays and bayous.

(16) Exceptions to Class III:

(a) All secondary and tertiary canals wholly within agricultural areas are classified as Class IV and are not individually listed as exceptions to Class III. “Secondary and tertiary canals” shall mean any wholly artificial canal or ditch which is behind a control structure and which is part of a water control system that is connected to the works (set forth in Section 373.086, F.S.) of a water management district created under Section 373.069, F.S., and that is permitted by such water management district pursuant to Section 373.103, 373.413, or 373.416, F.S. Agricultural areas shall generally include lands actively used solely for the production of food and fiber which are zoned for agricultural use where county zoning is in effect. Agricultural areas exclude lands which are platted and subdivided or in a transition phase to residential use;

(b) The following listed waterbodies are classified as Class I, Class II, Class III-Limited, or Class V:

1. Alachua County – none.
2. Baker County – none.
3. Bay County

Class I

Bayou George and Creek – Impoundment to source.

Bear Creek – Impoundment to source.

Big Cedar Creek – Impoundment to source.

Deer Point Impoundment – Dam to source.

Econfina Creek – Upstream of Deer Point Impoundment.

Class II

East Bay and Tributaries – East of U.S. Highway 98 to, but excluding Wetappo Creek.

North Bay and Tributaries – North of U.S. Highway 98 to Deer Point Dam excluding Alligator Bayou and Fanning Bayous north of an east-west line through Channel Marker 3.

West Bay and Tributaries – West of North Bay (line from West Bay Point on the north to Shell Point on the South) except West Bay Creek (northwest of Channel Marker 27C off Goose Point), Crooked Creek (north of a line from Crooked Creek Point to Doyle Point), and Burnt Mill Creek (north of a line from Graze Point to Cedar Point).

4. Bradford County – none.

5. Brevard County.

Class I

St. Johns River and Tributaries – Lake Washington Dam south through and including Sawgrass Lake, Lake Hellen Blazes, to Indian River County Line.

Class II Goat Creek.

Indian River – South from a line due east of Barnes Blvd. (SR 502) to South Section Line of Section 29, T26S, R37E, Palm Shores.

Indian River – From a line from Cape Malabar northeastward through Intracoastal Waterway marker 16, to shore, then southward to S. Brevard County Line.

Indian River – N. Brevard County Line south to Florida East Coast Railroad Crossing (vicinity of Jay Jay).

Kid Creek.

Mosquito Lagoon – North Brevard County Line south to Beach Road.

Trout Creek.

Indian River – The east side of the Intracoastal Waterway from SR 405 northward, to a line from the southern point of land at the mouth of Brock Creek to Intracoastal Waterway Channel Marker 33.

Indian River – From SR 405 south to SR 528.

6. Broward County – none.

7. Calhoun County

Class I

Bear Creek.

Econfina Creek.

8. Charlotte County

Class I

Alligator Creek – North and South Prongs from headwaters to the water control structure downstream of SR 765-A.

Port Charlotte Canal System – Surface waters lying upstream of, or directly connected to, Fordham Waterway upstream of Conway Boulevard.

Prairie Creek – DeSoto County Line and headwaters to Shell Creek.

Shell Creek – Headwaters to Hendrickson Dam (east of Myrtle Slough, in Section 20, T40S, R24E).

Class II

Lemon Bay, Placida Harbor, and Tributaries – N. Charlotte County Line south to Gasparilla Sound and bounded on the east by SR 775.

Charlotte Harbor, Myakka River, and Gasparilla South – Waters except Peace River upstream from the northeastern point of Myakka Cutoff to the boat ramp in Ponce de Leon Park in south Punta Gorda, Catfish Creek north of N. Lat. 26°50'56", and Whidden Creek north of N. Lat. 26° 51'15".

9. Citrus County

Class II Coastal Waters – From the southern side of the Cross Florida Barge Canal southward to the Hernando County line, with the exception of Crystal River (from the southern shore at the mouth of Cedar Creek to Shell Point to the westernmost tip of Fort Island), Salt River (portion generally east and southward along the eastern edge of the islands bordering the Salt River and Dixie Bay to St. Martins River), and St. Martins River from its mouth to Greenleaf Bay.

10. Clay County – none.

11. Collier County.

Class II

Cocohatchee River.

Connecting Waterways – From Wiggins Pass south to Outer Doctors Bay.

Dollar Bay.

Inner and Outer Clam Bay.

Inner and Outer Doctors Bay.

Little Hickory Bay.

Tidal Bays and Passes – Naples Bay and south and easterly through Rookery Bay and the Ten Thousand Islands to the Monroe County Line.

Wiggins Pass.

12. Columbia County – none.

13. Dade County – none.

14. DeSoto County.

Class I

Horse Creek – From the northern border of Section 14, T38S, R23E, southward to Peace River.

Prairie Creek – Headwaters to Charlotte County Line.

15. Dixie County

Class II

Coastal Waters – From an east-west line through Stuart Point southward to the County line, excluding the mouth of the Suwannee River and its passes.

16. Duval County.

Class II

Ft. George River and Simpson Creeks – Ft. George Inlet north to Nassau Sound.

Intracoastal Waterway and Tributaries – Confluence of Nassau and Amelia Rivers south to Flashing Marker 73 thence eastward along Ft. George River to Ft. George Inlet and includes Garden Creek.

Nassau River and Creek – From the mouth of Nassau Sound, (a line connecting the northeasternmost point of Little Talbot Island to the southeasternmost tip of Amelia Island westerly to a north-south line through Seymore Point.

Pumpkinhill Creek.

17. Escambia County

Class II

Escambia Bay – Louisville and Nashville Railroad Trestle south to Pensacola Bay (Line from Emanuel Point east northeasterly to Garcon Point).

Pensacola Bay – East of a line connecting Emanuel Point on the north to the south end of the Pensacola Bay Bridge (U.S. Highway 98).

Santa Rosa Sound – East of a line connecting Gulf Breeze approach to Pensacola Beach (Bascule Bridge), and Sharp Point with exception of the Navarre Beach area from a north-south line through Channel Marker 106 to Navarre Bridge.

18. Flagler County

Class II

Matanzas River (Intracoastal Waterway) – N. Flagler County Line south to an east-west line through Fl. Marker 109.

Pellicer Creek.

19. Franklin.

Class II

Alligator Harbor – East from a line from Peninsula Point north to St. James Island to mean high water.

Apalachicola Bay – with exception of an area encompassed within a 2-mile radius from Apalachicola entrance of John Gorrie Memorial Bridge.

East Bay and Tributaries – with the exception of area encompassed within 2-mile radius from Apalachicola entrance of John Gorrie Memorial Bridge.

Gulf of Mexico – North of a line from Peninsula Point on Alligator Point to the southeastern tip of Dog Island and bounded on the

east by Alligator Harbor and west by St. George Sound.

Ochlockonee Bay – From the confluence of Sopchoppy and Ochlockonee Rivers eastward to a line through the two flashing beacons marking the end of the main channel and south channel, to the shoreline south of Bald Point north to the county line.

St. George Sound – Gulf of Mexico westerly to Apalachicola Bay.

St. Vincent Sound – Apalachicola Bay to Indian Pass.

20. Gadsden County

Class I

Holman Branch – SR 270-A to source.

Mosquito Creek – U.S. Highway 90 north to Florida State Line.

Quincy Creek – SR 65 to source.

21. Gilchrist County – none.

22. Glades County.

Class I

Lake Okeechobee.

23. Gulf County.

Class II

Indian Lagoon – West of Indian Pass and St. Vincent Sound.

St. Joseph Bay – South of a line from St. Joseph Point due east, excluding an area that is both within an arc 2.9 miles from the center of the mouth of Gulf County Canal and east of a line from St. Joseph Point to the northwest corner of section 13, T8S, R11W.

24. Hamilton County – none.

25. Hardee County – none.

26. Hendry County.

Class I

Lake Okeechobee.

27. Hernando County – none.

28. Highlands County – none.

29. Hillsborough County.

Class I

Cow House Creek – Hillsborough River to source.

Hillsborough River – City of Tampa Water Treatment Plant Dam to Flint Creek.

Class II

Old Tampa Bay – Waters within Hillsborough County between SR 60 (Courtney Campbell Parkway), and Interstate 275 (Howard Frankland Bridge), to the line of mean high water.

Old Tampa Bay and Mobbly Bay – Beginning at the intersection of the north shore of SR 60 (Courtney Campbell Parkway) and Longitude 82°35'45" west, thence due north to the line of mean high water, thence westward along the line of mean high water, (except Rocky and Double Branch Creeks which are included only to SR 580), and up Channel A to a line connecting the lines of mean high water on the outer sides of the canal banks, to the county line, thence southerly along the county line to SR 60, thence along the north shore of SR 60 to the point of beginning.

Tampa Bay – Beginning at Gadsden Point, thence along a line connecting Gadsden Point and the intersection of Gadsden Point Cut and Cut “A” to a point one-half nautical mile inside said intersection, thence westward along a line one-half nautical mile inside and parallel to Gadsden Point Cut, Cut “G”, Cut “J”, Cut “J2”, and Cut “K”, to the line of mean high water, thence along the line of mean high water to the point of beginning.

Tampa Bay – Beginning at the intersection of the Hillsborough County Line and the line of mean high water, thence to the rear range marker of Cut “D”, thence northerly along the line of Cut “D” range to a point one-half nautical mile inside the southern boundary of Cut “C”, thence along a line one-half mile inside and parallel to Cut “C”, Cut “D”, and Cut “E” to a point with Latitude 27°45'40" north and Longitude 82°30'40" west, thence to a point Latitude 27°47' north and Longitude 82°27' west, thence on a true bearing of 140° to the line of mean high water, thence along the line of mean high water southward to the western tip of Mangrove Point, thence to the northwestern tip of Tropical Island, thence eastward along the line of mean high water to the eastern tip of Goat Island, thence due south to the line of mean high water, thence generally southward along the line of mean high water to the point of

beginning.

Tampa Bay – Hillsborough County portion west of the Sunshine Skyway (excluding Tampa Harbor Channel) up to the line of mean high water.

30. Holmes County – none.

31. Indian River County.

Class I

St. Johns River and Tributaries – Brevard County Line south through and including Blue Cypress Lake to SR 60.

Class II Indian River – Indian River County Line south to SR 510 east of the Intracoastal Waterway channel centerline.

Indian River – SR 510 south to an east-west line from the north side of the North Relief Canal.

Indian River – From an east-west line through the northernmost point of Round Island south to county line and east of Intracoastal Waterway centerline.

32. Jackson County.

Class I

Econfina Creek – Bay County to source.

33. Jefferson County

Class II

Coastal Waters – Within the county, excluding the mouth of Aucilla River.

34. Lafayette County – none.

35. Lake County – none.

36. Lee County.

Class I

Caloosahatchee River – E. Lee County Line to South Florida Water Management District Structure 79.

Class II

Charlotte Harbor.

Matanzas Pass, Hurricane Bay, and Hell Peckish (Peckney) Bay – From San Carlos Bay to a line from Estero Island through the southernmost tip of the unnamed island south of Julies Island, northeastward to the southernmost point of land in section 27, T46S, R24E.

Matlacha Pass – Charlotte Harbor to San Carlos Bay.

Pine Island Sound – Charlotte Harbor to San Carlos Bay.

San Carlos Bay – From a line from point Ybel to Bodwitch Point northward to a line from the eastern point at the mouth of Punta Blanca Creek, southeast through the southern point of Big Shell Island to the mainland and westward to Pine Island Sound.

37. Leon County – none.

38. Levy County.

Class II

Coastal Waters and Tidal Creeks – Within the county excluding:

a. The mouth of the Suwannee River, and its passes;

b. Alligator Pass to a line connecting the seawardmost points of the islands connecting Alligator Pass with the Gulf;

c. Cedar Key area – from SR 24 bridge at the northernmost point of Rye Key, southwestward to the northernmost point of Gomez Key, then southward to the westernmost point of Seahorse Key, then along the southern shoreline of Seahorse Key to its easternmost point, then northeastward to the southernmost point of Atsena Otie Key, then northward along the eastern shoreline of Atsena Otie Key to its northeasternmost point, then northward to the southernmost point of Dog Island, northwestward to the westernmost point of Scale Key, northwestward to the boundary marker piling, then northward to the point of beginning;

d. The mouth of the Withlacoochee River.

39. Liberty County – none.

40. Madison County – none.

41. Manatee County.

Class I

Manatee River – From Rye Bridge Road to the sources thereof, including but not limited to the following tributaries: the East Fork of the Manatee River, the North Fork of the Manatee River, Boggy Creek, Gilley Creek, Poley Branch, Corbit Branch, Little Deep

Branch, Fisher Branch, Ft. Crawford Creek, Webb Branch, Clearwater Branch, Craig Branch, and Guthrey Branch. Lake Evers (Ward Lake) and Braden River – City of Bradenton Water Treatment Dam to SR 675, excluding upland cut irrigation or drainage ditches and including the following tributaries:

Tributary	Upstream Limit(s)
a. Rattlesnake Slough	Lockwood Ridge Road in Section 28, Township 35 South, Range 18 East.
b. Cedar Creek West Branch	Whitfield Avenue in Section 27, Township 35 South, Range 18 East.
Central Branch	Country Club Way in Section 34, Township 35 South, Range 18 East.
East Branch	To a point where an east-west line lying 1200 feet south of the section line between Sections 23 and 26 (Township 35 South, Range 18 East) crosses the tributary.
c. Cooper Creek West Branch (Foley Branch)	South Boundary of Section 1, Township 36 South, Range 18 East.
East Branch	East Boundary of Section 31, Township 35 South, Range 19 East.
d. Nonsense Creek	To a point where an east-west line lying 800 feet North of the section line between Sections 14 and 23 (Township 35 South, Range 18 East) crosses the creek.
e. Hickory Hamock	To a point where an east-west line lying 1000 feet South of the section line between Sections 17 and 20 (Township 35 South, Range 19 East) crosses the creek.
f. Wolf Slough	East Boundary of Section 16, Township 35 South, Range 19 East.
g. Unnamed Tributary 1	To a point where an east-west line lying 2300 feet south of the section line between Sections 21 and 28 (Township 35 South, Range 19 East) crosses the tributary.
h. Unnamed Tributary 2	East Boundary of Section 14, Township 35 South, Range 19 East.
i. Unnamed Tributary 3	West Boundary of Section 25, Township 35 South, Range 19 East.
j. Unnamed Tributary 4	To a point where a north-south line lying 200 feet East of the section line between Sections 23 and 24 (Township 35 South, Range 19 East) crosses the tributary.

Class II

Gulf and Coastal Waters of Tampa Bay – (Including, but not limited to Terra Ceia Bay, Perico Bayou, Palma Sola Bay, and Sarasota Bay), excluding waters northward of a line from the southern shore of the mouth of Little Redfish Creek northwesterly through the red marker (approximately one nautical mile away) to the county line; Manatee River upstream of a line from Emerson Pt. to Mead Pt.

Gulf Waters – North of 27°31' N. Lat.

- 42. Marion County – none.
- 43. Martin County.

Class I

Lake Okeechobee.

Class II

Great Pocket – St. Lucie River to Peck’s Lake.

Indian River – N. Martin County Line south to the mouth of St. Lucie Inlet, east of the Intracoastal Waterway Channel centerline.

Loxahatchee River – West of the Florida East Coast Railroad Bridge including Southwest, Northwest, and North Forks.

44. Monroe County.

Class II

Monroe County Coastline – From Collier and Dade County Lines southward to and including that part of Florida Bay within Everglades National Park.

45. Nassau County.

Class II

Alligator Creek.

Nassau River and Creek – From the mouth of Nassau Sound (a line connecting the northeasternmost point of Little Talbot Island to the southeasternmost point of Amelia Island) westerly to Seymore Point.

South Amelia River – Nassau River north to a line from the northern shore of the mouth of Alligator Creek to the northernmost shore of Harrison Creek.

Waters between South Amelia River and Alligator Creek.

46. Okaloosa County.

Class II

Choctahatchee Bay and Tributaries – From a line from White Point southwesterly through Fl. Light Marker 2 of the Intracoastal Waterway, eastward to the county line, including East Pass.

Rocky Bayou – Choctahatchee Bay (from a line extending due east from Shirk Point) to Rocky Creek.

Santa Rosa Sound – From a north-south line through Manatee Point west to the Santa Rose County Line.

47. Okeechobee County.

Class I

Lake Okeechobee.

48. Orange County – none.

49. Osceola County – none.

50. Palm Beach County.

Class I

Canal C-18 (freshwater portion).

City of West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area.

Clear Lake, Lake Mangonia, and the waterway connecting them.

Lake Okeechobee.

M-Canal – L-8 to Lake Mangonia.

Class II

Canal C-18 – Salinity barrier to Loxahatchee River.

Loxahatchee River – Upstream of Florida East Coast railroad bridge including Southwest, Northwest, and North Forks.

51. Pasco County – none.

52. Pinellas County.

Class II

Old Tampa Bay, Mobbly Bay and Tampa Bay – South and westward to Sunshine Skyway (SR 55), except Safety Harbor north of an east-west line through Phillipi Point.

Tampa Bay and Gulf waters – West of Sunshine Skyway (SR 55), excluding waters north of SR 682 and waters that are both west of Pinellas Bayway and north of an east-west line through the southernmost point of Pine Key.

53. Polk County – none.

54. Putnam County – none.

55. St. Johns County.

Class II

Guano River and Tributaries – From Guano Lake Dam south to Tolomato River.

Matanzas River, Intracoastal Waterway and Tributaries, excluding Treasure Beach Canal System – From Intracoastal Waterway Marker number 29, south to Flagler County Line.

Pellicer Creek.

Salt Run – Waters south of an east-west line connecting Lighthouse Park boat ramp with Conch Island.

Tolomato River (North River) and Tributaries – From a line connecting Spanish Landing to Booth Landing, south to an east-west line through Intracoastal Waterway Marker number 55.

56. St. Lucie County.

Class II

Indian River – From Middle Point south to S. St. Lucie County Line, east of Intracoastal Waterway Channel centerline.

Indian River – N. St. Lucie County Line south to an east-west line through the southern point of Fishhouse Cove.

57. Santa Rosa County.

Class II

Blackwater Bay – From a line connecting Robinson's Point to Broad River south to East Bay (line due west from Escribano Point).

East Bay and Tributaries – Blackwater Bay (line due west from Escribano Point) southerly to Pensacola Bay (line from Garcon Point on the north to Redfish Point on the south).

Escambia Bay – Louisville and Nashville Railroad Trestle south to Pensacola Bay (Line from Emanuel Point east northeasterly to Garcon Point).

Pensacola Bay – East of a line connecting Emanuel Point on the north to the south end of the Pensacola Bay Bridge (U.S. Highway 98).

Santa Rosa Sound – From a line connecting Gulf Breeze approach to Pensacola Beach, (Bascule Bridge), and Sharp Point, east to Santa Rosa/Okaloosa County line with exception of the Navarre Beach area from a north-south line through Channel Marker 106 eastward to Navarre Beach Toll Road.

58. Sarasota County.

Class I

Big Slough Canal – South to U.S. 41.

Cooper Creek (Foley Branch) upstream to the South boundary of Section 1, Township 36 South, Range 18 East.

Myakka River – From the Manatee County line southwesterly through Upper and Lower Myakka Lakes to Manhattan Farms (north line of Section 6 T39S, R20E).

Class II

Lemon Bay – From a line eastward from the northern shore of the mouth of Forked Creek south to Charlotte County Line.

Myakka River – From the western line of section 35, T39S, R20E south to Charlotte County Line.

Sarasota Bay – West of the Intracoastal Waterway Channel centerline.

59. Seminole County – none.

60. Sumter County – none.

61. Suwannee County – none.

62. Taylor County.

Class V

Fenholloway River. Repealed effective December 31, 1997.

63. Union County – none.

64. Volusia County

Class II

Indian River North, Indian River Lagoon, and Mosquito Lagoon from an east-west line through Intracoastal Waterway Channel Marker 57 south to S. Volusia County Line.

Indian River – North of County Line.

65. Wakulla County.

Class II

Coastal Waters and Tributaries – From Jefferson County Line westward with the exception of Spring Creek and the portion of King

Bay (Dickerson Bay) west and north of a line from the westernmost tip of Porter Island south to Hungry Point, and Walker Creek north of a line from Live Oak Point southwest across the Creek to the closest tip of Shell Point.

66. Walton County.

Class II

Choctawhatchee Bay and Tributaries – Except waters north of a line from Alaquia Point to Wheeler Point.

67. Washington County.

Class I

Econfina Creek.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.088, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.504, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—Formerly 28-5.06, 17-3.06, Amended and Renumbered 3-1-79, Amended 1-1-83, 2-1-83, Formerly 17-3.081, Amended 4-25-93, Formerly 17-302.400, Amended 12-26-96, 8-24-00, 12-7-06, 8-5-10.

62-302.500 Surface Waters: Minimum Criteria, General Criteria.

(1) Minimum Criteria. All surface waters of the State shall at all places and at all times be free from:

(a) Domestic, industrial, agricultural, or other man-induced non-thermal components of discharges which, alone or in combination with other substances or in combination with other components of discharges (whether thermal or non-thermal):

1. Settle to form putrescent deposits or otherwise create a nuisance; or
2. Float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter in such amounts as to form nuisances; or
3. Produce color, odor, taste, turbidity, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance; or
4. Are acutely toxic; or

5. Are present in concentrations which are carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to human beings or to significant, locally occurring, wildlife or aquatic species, unless specific standards are established for such components in subsection 62-302.500(2) or Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C.; or

6. Pose a serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b) Thermal components of discharges which, alone, or in combination with other discharges or components of discharges (whether thermal or non-thermal):

1. Produce conditions so as to create a nuisance; or
2. Do not comply with applicable provisions of Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C.

(c) Silver in concentrations above 2.3 micrograms/liter in predominantly marine waters.

(2) General Criteria.

(a) The criteria of surface water quality provided in subsection 62-302.500(2) and Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., shall apply to all surface waters outside zones of mixing except:

1. Where inconsistent with the limitations of Section 403.061(7), F.S.; or
2. Where relief from such criteria has been granted pursuant to other applicable rules of the Department.

(b) The Department may establish a Technical Advisory Committee on request or on its own initiative, to review and advise the Department about the sufficiency and validity of data or methodologies and the need for revision of numerical surface water quality criteria established in this rule chapter. The committee shall be appointed by the Secretary and consist of professionals knowledgeable about the specific criteria to be reviewed. The committee shall be chaired by a representative of the Department and shall meet at the call of the chair. Any findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the committee shall be conveyed to the Secretary and to the chair of the Commission but shall not bind the Department.

(c) Effluent limits may be established for pollutants for which analytical detection limits are higher than the established water quality criteria based upon computation of concentrations in the receiving waters. Effluent limits will be established on site-specific conditions in the context of a Department permit. Monitoring reports and permit applications shall specify the detection limits and indicate non-detectable results in such cases. Unless otherwise specified, such non-detectable results shall be accepted as demonstrating compliance for that pollutant as long as specified effluent limits are met.

(d) Criteria for metals in Rule 62-302.530 and paragraph 62-302.500(1)(c), F.A.C., are measured as total recoverable metal. However, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc may be applied as dissolved metals when, as part of a permit application, a dissolved metals translator has been established according to the procedures described in the document, "Guidance for Establishing a Metals Translator", Florida Department of Environmental Protection, December 17, 2001.

(e) A violation of any surface water quality criterion as set forth in this chapter constitutes pollution. For certain pollutants, numeric criteria have been established to protect human health from an unacceptable risk of additional cancer caused by the consumption of water or aquatic organisms. These numeric criteria are based on annual average flow conditions. However, this allowable annual average does not relieve any activity from complying with subsection 62-302.500(1), Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., or any other provision of water quality standards.

(f) Notwithstanding the specific numerical criteria applicable to individual classes of water, dissolved oxygen levels that are attributable to natural background conditions or man-induced conditions which cannot be controlled or abated may be established as alternative dissolved oxygen criteria for a water body or portion of a water body. Alternative dissolved oxygen criteria may be established by the Secretary or a Director of District Management in conjunction with the issuance of a permit or other Department action only after public notice and opportunity for public hearing. The determination of alternative criteria shall be based on consideration of the factors described in subparagraphs 62-302.800(1)(a)1.-4., F.A.C. Alternative criteria shall not result in a lowering of dissolved oxygen levels in the water body, water body segment or any adjacent waters, and shall not violate the minimum criteria specified in subsection 62-302.500(1), F.A.C. Daily and seasonal fluctuations in dissolved oxygen levels shall be maintained.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—Formerly 28-5.02, 17-3.02, Amended 10-28-78, Amended and Renumbered 3-1-79, Amended 1-1-83, 10-4-89, Formerly 17-3.051, Amended 4-25-93, Formerly 17-302.500, Amended 1-15-96, 12-26-96, 5-15-02, 12-7-06.

62-302.520 Thermal Surface Water Criteria.

All discharges or proposed discharges of heated water into receiving bodies of water (RBW) which are controlled by the State shall be subjected to a thorough study to assess the consequences of the discharge upon the environment. The State shall be divided into two general climatological zones: Peninsular Florida, which varies from tropical in nature to temperate but is modified by the peninsular configuration and is the area south of latitude 30° N (excluding Gulf and Franklin Counties); and Northern Florida which is temperate and continental and is the area above latitude 30° N plus the portions of Gulf and Franklin Counties which lie below 30° N.

(1) Heated water discharges existing on July 1, 1972:

(a) Shall not increase the temperature of the RBW so as to cause substantial damage or harm to the aquatic life or vegetation therein or interfere with beneficial uses assigned to the RBW,

(b) Shall be monitored by the discharger to ensure compliance with this rule, and

(c) If the Department, pursuant to notice and opportunity for hearing, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that a discharge has caused substantial damage, it may require conversion of such discharge to offstream cooling or approved alternate methods. In making determinations regarding such conversions, the Department may consider:

1. The nature and extent of the existing damage;
2. The projected lifetime of the existing discharge;
3. Any adverse economic and environmental (including non-water quality) impacts which would result from such conversion; and
4. Such other factors as may be appropriate.

(2) Heated water sources proposed for future discharges into RBW controlled by the State shall not increase the water temperature by more than the monthly temperature limits prescribed for the particular type and location of the RBW. New sources shall include all expansions, modifications, alterations, replacements, or repairs which result in an increased output of ten percent (10%) or more of the level of energy production which existed on the date this rule became effective. Water temperatures shall be measured by procedures approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). In all cases where a temperature rise above ambient is allowed and a maximum RBW temperature is also prescribed, the lower of the two limitations shall be the control temperature.

(3) Definitions.

(a) Ambient (natural) temperature of a RBW shall mean the existing temperature of the receiving water at a location which is unaffected by man-made thermal discharges and a location which is also of a depth and exposure to winds and currents which typify the most environmentally stable portions of the RBW.

(b) Coastal waters shall be all waters in the State which are not classified as fresh waters or as open waters.

(c) A cooling pond is a body of water enclosed by natural or constructed restraints which has been approved by the Florida DEP for purposes of controlling heat dissipation from thermal discharges.

(d) An existing heat source is any thermal discharge (a) which is presently taking place, or (b) which is under construction or for which a construction or operation permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this rule.

(e) Fresh waters shall be all waters of the State which are contained in lakes and ponds, or are in flowing streams above the zone in which tidal actions influence the salinity of the water and where the concentration of chloride ions is normally less than 1500 milligrams per liter.

(f) Open water shall be all waters in the State extending seaward from the most seaward 18-foot depth contour line (three-fathom bottom depth contour) which is offshore from any island; exposed or submerged bar or reef; or mouth of any embayment or estuary which is narrowed by headlands. Contour lines shall be determined from Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts.

(g) The point of discharge (POD) for a heated water discharge shall be primarily that point at which the effluent physically leaves its carrying conduit (open or closed), and discharges into the waters of the state, or, in the event it is not practicable to measure temperature at the end of the discharge conduit, a specific point designated by the Florida DEP for that particular thermal discharge.

(h) Heated water discharges are the effluents from commercial or industrial activities or processes in which water is used for the purpose of transporting waste heat, and which constitute heat sources of one million British Thermal Units per hour (1,000,000 BTU/HR.), or greater.

(i) Blowdown shall mean the minimum discharge of recirculating cooling water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which could cause concentrations in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practice.

(j) Recirculating cooling water shall mean water which is used for the purpose of removing waste heat and then passed through a cooling system for the purpose of removing such heat from the water and then, except for blowdown, is used again to remove waste heat.

(4) Monthly and Maximum Temperature Limits.

(a) Fresh Waters – Heated water with a temperature at the POD more than 5° F higher than the ambient (natural) temperature of any stream shall not be discharged into such stream. At all times under all conditions of stream flow the discharge temperature shall be controlled so that at least two-thirds (2/3) of the width of the stream's surface remains at ambient (natural) temperature. Further, no more than one-fourth (1/4) of the cross-section of the stream at a traverse perpendicular to the flow shall be heated by the discharge. Heated water with a temperature at the POD more than 3° F higher than the ambient (natural) temperature of any lake or reservoir shall not be discharged into such lake or reservoir. Further, no heated water with a temperature above 90° F shall be discharged into any fresh waters in Northern Florida regardless of the ambient temperature of the RBW. In Peninsular Florida, heated waters above 92° F shall not be discharged into fresh waters.

(b) Coastal Waters – Heated water with a temperature at the POD more than 2° F higher than the ambient (natural) temperature of the RBW shall not be discharged into coastal waters in any zone during the months of June, July, August, and September. During the remainder of the year, heated water with a temperature at the POD more than 4° F higher than the ambient (natural) temperature of the RBW shall not be discharged into coastal waters in any zone. In addition, during June, July, August, and September, no heated water with a temperature above 92° F shall be discharged into coastal waters. Further, no heated water with a temperature above 90° F shall be discharged into coastal waters during the period October thru May.

(c) Open Waters – Heated water with a temperature at the POD up to 17° F above ambient (natural) temperature of the RBW may be discharged from an open or closed conduit into open waters under the following restraints: The surface temperature of the RBW shall not be raised to more than 97° F and the POD must be sufficient distance offshore to ensure that the adjacent coastal waters are not heated beyond the temperatures permitted in such waters.

(d) Cooling Ponds – The temperature for heated water discharged from a cooling pond shall be measured at the POD from the pond, and the temperature limitation shall be that specified for the RBW.

(5) General.

(a) Daily and seasonal temperature variations that were normal to the RBW before the addition of heat from other than natural causes shall be maintained.

(b) Recapitulation of temperature limitations prescribed above:

COASTAL

ZONE	STREAMS	LAKES	SUMMER	REMAINDER	OPEN
NORTH.	90° F Max. AM + 5° F	90° F Max. AM + 3° F	92° F Max. AM + 2° F	90° F Max. AM + 4° F	97° F Max. AM + 17° F
PENIN.	92° F Max. AM + 5° F	92° F Max. AM + 3° F	92° F Max. AM + 2° F	90° F Max. AM + 4° F	97° F Max. AM + 17° F

(6) Upon application on a case-by-case basis, the Department may establish a zone of mixing beyond the POD to afford a reasonable opportunity for dilution and mixture of heated water discharges with the RBW, in the following manner:

(a) Zones of mixing for thermal discharges from non-recirculated cooling water systems and process water systems of new sources shall be allowed if supported by a demonstration, as provided in Section 316(a), Public Law 92-500 and regulations promulgated thereunder, including 40 C.F.R. Part 122, by an applicant that the proposed mixing zone will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the discharge is to be made and such demonstration has not been rebutted. It is the intent of the Commission that to the extent practicable, proceedings under this provision should be conducted jointly with proceedings before the federal government under Section 316(a), Public Law 92-500.

(b) Zones of mixing for blowdown discharges from recirculated cooling water systems, and for discharges from non-recirculated cooling water systems of existing sources, shall be established on the basis of the physical and biological characteristics of the RBW.

(c) When a zone of mixing is established pursuant to this subsection 62-302.520(6), F.A.C., any otherwise applicable temperature limitations contained in Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C., shall be met at its boundary; however, the Department may also establish maximum numerical temperature limits to be measured at the POD and to be used in lieu of the general temperature limits in Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C., to determine compliance by the discharge with the established mixing zone and the temperature limits in Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—Formerly 28-5.02, 17-3.02, Amended 10-28-70, Amended and Renumbered 3-1-79, Formerly 17-3.05, 17-3.050, 17-302.520.

62-302.530 Table: Surface Water Quality Criteria.

The following table contains both numeric and narrative surface water quality criteria to be applied except within zones of mixing. The left-hand column of the Table is a list of constituents for which a surface water criterion exists. The headings for the water quality classifications are found at the top of the Table, and the classification descriptions for the headings are specified in subsection 62-302.400(1), F.A.C. Applicable criteria lie within the Table. The individual criteria should be read in conjunction with other provisions in water quality standards, including Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C. The criteria contained in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., also apply to all waters unless alternative or more stringent criteria are specified in Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C. Unless otherwise stated, all criteria express the maximum not to be exceeded at any time. In some cases, there are separate or additional limits, which apply independently of the maximum not to be exceeded at any time. For example, annual average (denoted as “annual avg.” in the Table) means the maximum concentration at average annual flow conditions (see subsection 62-302.200(2), F.A.C.). Numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., shall be expressed as spatial averages and applied over a spatial area consistent with their derivation. In applying the water quality standards, the Department shall take into account the variability occurring in nature and shall recognize the statistical variability inherent in sampling and testing procedures. The Department’s assessment methodology, set forth in Chapter 62-303, F.A.C., accounts for such natural and statistical variability when used to assess ambient waters pursuant to sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

Criteria for Surface Water Quality Classifications

Parameter	Units	Class I	Class II	Class III and Class III-Limited (see Note 4)		Class IV	Class V
				Predominantly Fresh Waters	Predominantly Marine Waters		

(1) Alkalinity	Milligrams/L as CaCO_3	Shall not be depressed below 20		Shall not be depressed below 20		≤ 600	
(2) Aluminum	Milligrams/L		≤ 1.5		≤ 1.5		
(3) Ammonia (un-ionized)	Milligrams/L as NH_3	≤ 0.02		≤ 0.02			
(4) Antimony	Micrograms/L	≤ 14.0	$\leq 4,300$	$\leq 4,300$	$\leq 4,300$		
(5)(a) Arsenic (total)	Micrograms/L	≤ 10	≤ 50	≤ 50	≤ 50	≤ 50	≤ 50
(5)(b) Arsenic (trivalent)	Micrograms/L measured as total recoverable Arsenic		≤ 36		≤ 36		
(6) Bacteriological Quality (Fecal7 Coliform Bacteria)	Number per 100 ml (Most Probable Number (MPN) or Membrane Filter (MF))	MPN or MF counts shall not exceed a monthly average of 200, nor exceed 400 in 10% of the samples, nor exceed 800 on any one day. Monthly averages shall be expressed as geometric means based on a minimum of 5 samples taken over a 30 day period.	MPN shall not exceed a median value of 14 with not more than 10% of the samples exceeding 43, nor exceed 800 on any one day.	MPN or MF counts shall not exceed a monthly average of 200, nor exceed 400 in 10% of the samples, nor exceed 800 on any one day. Monthly averages shall be expressed as geometric means based on a minimum of 10 samples taken over a 30 day period.	MPN or MF counts shall not exceed a monthly average of 200, nor exceed 400 in 10% of the samples, nor exceed 800 on any one day. Monthly averages shall be expressed as geometric means based on a minimum of 10 samples taken over a 30 day period.		
(7) Barium	Milligrams/L	≤ 1					
(8) Benzene	Micrograms/L	≤ 1.18	≤ 71.28 annual avg.	≤ 71.28 annual avg.	≤ 71.28 annual avg.		
(9) Beryllium	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.0077 annual avg.	≤ 0.13 annual avg.	≤ 0.13 annual avg.	≤ 0.13 annual avg.	≤ 100 in waters with a hardness in mg/L of CaCO_3 of less than 250 and shall not exceed 500 in harder waters	

(10) Biological Integrity	Per cent reduction of Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index	The Index for benthic macroinvertebrates shall not be reduced to less than 75% of background levels as measured using organisms retained by a U. S. Standard No. 30 sieve and collected and composited from a minimum of three Hester-Dendy type artificial substrate samplers of 0.10 to 0.15 m ² area each, incubated for a period of four weeks.	The Index for benthic macroinvertebrates shall not be reduced to less than 75% of established background levels as measured using organisms retained by a U. S. Standard No. 30 sieve and collected and composited from a minimum of three natural substrate samples, taken with Ponar type samplers with minimum sampling area of 225 cm ² .	The Index for benthic macroinvertebrates shall not be reduced to less than 75% of established background levels as measured using organisms retained by a U. S. Standard No. 30 sieve and collected and composited from a minimum of three Hester-Dendy type artificial substrate samplers of 0.10 to 0.15 m ² area each, incubated for a period of four weeks.	The Index for benthic macroinvertebrates shall not be reduced to less than 75% of established background levels as measured using organisms retained by a U. S. Standard No. 30 sieve and collected and composited from a minimum of three natural substrate samples, taken with Ponar type samplers with minimum sampling area of 225 cm ² .		
(11) BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)		Shall not be increased to exceed values which would cause dissolved oxygen to be depressed below the limit established for each class and, in no case, shall it be great enough to produce nuisance conditions.					
(12) Boron	Milligrams/L					≤ 0.75	
(13) Bromates	Milligrams/L		≤ 100		≤ 100		
(14) Bromine (free molecular)	Milligrams/L		≤ 0.1		≤ 0.1		
(15) Cadmium	Micrograms/L See Notes (1) and (3).	Cd ≤ e ^(0.7409[lnH]-4.719) ;	≤ 8.8	Cd ≤ e ^(0.7409[lnH]-4.719) ;	≤ 8.8		
(16) Carbon tetrachloride	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.25 annual avg.; 3.0 max	≤ 4.42 annual avg.	≤ 4.42 annual avg.	≤ 4.42 annual avg.		
(17) Chlorides	Milligrams/L	≤ 250	Not increased more than 10% above normal background. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations shall be maintained.		Not increased more than 10% above normal background. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations shall be maintained.		In predominantly marine waters, not increased more than 10% above normal background. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations shall be maintained.
(18) Chlorine (total residual)	Milligrams/L	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01		

(19)(a) Chromium (trivalent)	Micrograms/L measured as total recoverable Chromium See Notes (1) and (3).	$\text{Cr (III)} \leq e^{(0.819[\ln H] + 0.6848)}$		$\text{Cr (III)} \leq e^{(0.819[\ln H] + 0.6848)}$		$\text{Cr (III)} \leq e^{(0.819[\ln H] + 0.6848)}$	In predominantly fresh waters, $\leq e^{(0.819[\ln H] + 0.6848)}$
(19)(b) Chromium (hexavalent)	Micrograms/L See Note (3)	≤ 11	≤ 50	≤ 11	≤ 50	≤ 11	In predominantly fresh waters, ≤ 11 . In predominantly marine waters, ≤ 50
(20) Chronic Toxicity (see definition in Section 62-302.200(4), F.A.C. and also see below, "Substances in concentrations which...")							
(21) Color, etc. (see also Minimum Criteria, Odor, Phenols, etc.)	Color, odor, and taste producing substances and other deleterious substances, including other chemical compounds attributable to domestic wastes, industrial wastes, and other wastes					Only such amounts as will not render the waters unsuitable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling, industrial process water supply purposes, or fish survival.	
(22) Conductance, Specific	Micromhos/cm	Shall not be increased more than 50% above background or to 1275, whichever is greater.		Shall not be increased more than 50% above background or to 1275, whichever is greater.		Shall not be increased more than 50% above background or to 1275, whichever is greater.	Shall not exceed 4,000
(23) Copper	Micrograms/L See Notes (1) and (3).	$\text{Cu} \leq e^{(0.8545[\ln H] - 1.702)}$	≤ 3.7	$\text{Cu} \leq e^{(0.8545[\ln H] - 1.702)}$	≤ 3.7	≤ 500	≤ 500
(24) Cyanide	Micrograms/L	≤ 5.2	≤ 1.0	≤ 5.2	≤ 1.0	≤ 5.0	≤ 5.0
(25) Definitions (see Section 62-302.200, F.A.C.)							
(26) Detergents	Milligrams/L	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5
(27) 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-dichloroethene)	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.057 annual avg.; ≤ 7.0 max	≤ 3.2 annual avg.	≤ 3.2 annual avg.	≤ 3.2 annual avg.		
(28) Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	Micrograms/L	≤ 4.65 annual avg.	$\leq 1,580$ annual avg.	$\leq 1,580$ annual avg.	$\leq 1,580$ annual avg.		

(29) 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.11 annual avg.	≤ 9.1 annual avg.	≤ 9.1 annual avg.	≤ 9.1 annual avg.		
(30) Dissolved Oxygen	Milligrams/L	Shall not be less than 5.0. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above this level shall be maintained.	Shall not average less than 5.0 in a 24-hour period and shall never be less than 4.0. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above these levels shall be maintained.	Shall not be less than 5.0. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above these levels shall be maintained.	Shall not average less than 5.0 in a 24-hour period and shall never be less than 4.0. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above these levels shall be maintained.	Shall not average less than 4.0 in a 24-hour period and shall never be less than 3.0.	Shall not be less than 0.3, fifty percent of the time on an annual basis for flows greater than or equal to 250 cubic feet per second and shall never be less than 0.1. Normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above these levels shall be maintained.
(31) Dissolved Solids	Milligrams/L	≤ 500 as a monthly avg.; $\leq 1,000$ max					
(32) Fluorides	Milligrams/L	≤ 1.5	≤ 1.5	≤ 10.0	≤ 5.0	≤ 10.0	≤ 10.0
(33) "Free Froms" (see Minimum Criteria in Section 62-302.500, F.A.C.)							
(34) "General Criteria" (see Section 62-302.500, F.A.C. and individual criteria)							
(35)(a) Halomethanes (Total trihalomethanes) (total of bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and chloroform). Individual halomethanes shall not exceed (b)1. to (b)5. below.	Micrograms/L	≤ 80					
(35)(b)1. Halomethanes (individual): Bromoform	Micrograms/L	≤ 4.3 annual avg.	≤ 360 annual avg.	≤ 360 annual avg.	≤ 360 annual avg.		
(35)(b)2. Halomethanes (individual): Chlorodibromomethane	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.41 annual avg.	≤ 34 annual avg.	≤ 34 annual avg.	≤ 34 annual avg.		

(35)(b)3. Halomethanes (individual): Chloroform	Micrograms/L	≤ 5.67 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.		
(35)(b)4. Halomethanes (individual): Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	Micrograms/L	≤ 5.67 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.	≤ 470.8 annual avg.		
(35)(b)5. Halomethanes (individual): Dichlorobromomethane	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.27 annual avg.	≤ 22 annual avg.	≤ 22 annual avg.	≤ 22 annual avg.		
(36) Hexachlorobutadiene	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.45 annual avg.	≤ 49.7 annual avg.	≤ 49.7 annual avg.	≤ 49.7 annual avg.		
(37) Imbalance (see Nutrients)							
(38) Iron	Milligrams/L	≤ 1.0	≤ 0.3	≤ 1.0	≤ 0.3	≤ 1.0	
(39) Lead	Micrograms/L See Notes (1) and (3).	$Pb \leq e^{(1.273[\ln H] - 4.705)}$;	≤ 8.5	$Pb \leq e^{(1.273 [\ln H] - 4.705)}$;	≤ 8.5	≤ 50	≤ 50
(40) Manganese	Milligrams/L		≤ 0.1				
(41) Mercury	Micrograms/L	0.012	0.025	0.012	0.025	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.2
(42) Minimum Criteria (see Section 62- 302.500, F.A.C.)							
(43) Mixing Zones (See Section 62-4.244, F.A.C.)							
(44) Nickel	Micrograms/L See Notes (1) and (3).	$Ni \leq e^{(0.846[\ln H] + 0.0584)}$	≤ 8.3	$Ni \leq e^{(0.846[\ln H] + 0.0584)}$	≤ 8.3	≤ 100	
(45) Nitrate	Milligrams/L as N	≤ 10 or that concentration that exceeds the nutrient criteria					
(46) Nuisance Species		Substances in concentrations which result in the dominance of nuisance species: none shall be present.					
(47)(a) Nutrients		The discharge of nutrients shall continue to be limited as needed to prevent violations of other standards contained in this chapter. Man-induced nutrient enrichment (total nitrogen or total phosphorus) shall be considered degradation in relation to the provisions of Rules 62-302.300, 62-302.700, and 62-4.242, F.A.C.					
(47)(b) Nutrients		In no case shall nutrient concentrations of a body of water be altered so as to cause an imbalance in natural populations of aquatic flora or fauna.					

(48) Odor (also see Color, Minimum Criteria, Phenolic Compounds, etc.)	Threshold odor number		Shall not exceed 24 at 60 degrees C as a daily average.				Odor producing substances: only in such amounts as will not unreasonably interfere with use of the water for the designated purpose of this classification.
(49)(a) Oils and Greases	Milligrams/L	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 5.0	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 5.0	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 5.0	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 5.0	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 5.0	Dissolved or emulsified oils and greases shall not exceed 10.0
(49)(b) Oils and Greases		No undissolved oil, or visible oil defined as iridescence, shall be present so as to cause taste or odor, or otherwise interfere with the beneficial use of waters.					
(50) Pesticides and Herbicides							
(50)(a) 2,4,5-TP	Micrograms/L	≤ 10					
(50)(b) 2-4-D	Micrograms/L	≤ 100					
(50)(c) Aldrin	Micrograms/L	≤ .00013 annual avg.; 3.0 max	≤ .00014 annual avg.; 1.3 max	≤ .00014 annual avg.; 3.0 max	≤ .00014 annual avg.; 1.3 max		
(50)(d) Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane (b-BHC)	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.014 annual avg.	≤ 0.046 annual avg.	≤ 0.046 annual avg.	≤ 0.046 annual avg.		
(50)(e) Chlordane	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.00058 annual avg.; 0.0043 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.004 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.0043 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.004 max		
(50)(f) DDT	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.001 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.001 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.001 max	≤ 0.00059 annual avg.; 0.001 max		
(50)(g) Demeton	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1		
(50)(h) Dieldrin	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.00014 annual avg.; 0.0019 max	≤ 0.00014 annual avg.; 0.0019 max	≤ 0.00014 annual avg.; 0.0019 max	≤ 0.00014 annual avg.; 0.0019 max		
(50)(i) Endosulfan	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.056	≤ 0.0087	≤ 0.056	≤ 0.0087		
(50)(j) Endrin	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.0023	≤ 0.0023	≤ 0.0023	≤ 0.0023		
(50)(k) Guthion	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01		
(50)(l) Heptachlor	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.00021 annual avg.; 0.0038 max	≤ 0.00021 annual avg.; 0.0036 max	≤ 0.00021 annual avg.; 0.0038 max	≤ 0.00021 annual avg.; 0.0036 max		
(50)(m) Lindane (g-benzene hexachloride)	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.019 annual avg.; 0.08 max	≤ 0.063 annual avg.; 0.16 max	≤ 0.063 annual avg.; 0.08 max	≤ 0.063. annual avg.; 0.16 max		
(50)(n) Malathion	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1		
(50)(o) Methoxychlor	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03		
(50)(p) Mirex	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.001	≤ 0.001	≤ 0.001	≤ 0.001		
(50)(q) Parathion	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.04		

(50)(r) Toxaphene	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.0002	≤ 0.0002	≤ 0.0002	≤ 0.0002		
(51)(a) pH (Class I and Class IV Waters)	Standard Units	Shall not vary more than one unit above or below natural background provided that the pH is not lowered to less than 6 units or raised above 8.5 units. If natural background is less than 6 units, the pH shall not vary below natural background or vary more than one unit above natural background. If natural background is higher than 8.5 units, the pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one unit below background.					
(51)(b) pH (Class II Waters)	Standard Units	Shall not vary more than one unit above or below natural background of coastal waters as defined in paragraph 62-302.520(3)(b), F.A.C., or more than two-tenths unit above or below natural background of open waters as defined in paragraph 62-302.520(3)(f), F.A.C., provided that the pH is not lowered to less than 6.5 units or raised above 8.5 units. If natural background is less than 6.5 units, the pH shall not vary below natural background or vary more than one unit above natural background for coastal waters or more than two-tenths unit above natural background for open waters. If natural background is higher than 8.5 units, the pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one unit below natural background of coastal waters or more than two-tenths unit below natural background of open waters.					
(51)(c) pH (Class III Waters)	Standard Units	Shall not vary more than one unit above or below natural background of predominantly fresh waters and coastal waters as defined in paragraph 62-302.520(3)(b), F.A.C. or more than two-tenths unit above or below natural background of open waters as defined in paragraph 62-302.520(3)(f), F.A.C., provided that the pH is not lowered to less than 6 units in predominantly fresh waters, or less than 6.5 units in predominantly marine waters, or raised above 8.5 units. If natural background is less than 6 units, in predominantly fresh waters or 6.5 units in predominantly marine waters, the pH shall not vary below natural background or vary more than one unit above natural background of predominantly fresh waters and coastal waters, or more than two-tenths unit above natural background of open waters. If natural background is higher than 8.5 units, the pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one unit below natural background of predominantly fresh waters and coastal waters, or more than two-tenths unit below natural background of open waters.					
(51)(d) pH (Class V Waters)	Standard Units	Not lower than 5.0 nor greater than 9.5 except certain swamp waters which may be as low as 4.5.					
(52)(a) Phenolic Compounds: Total		Phenolic compounds other than those produced by the natural decay of plant material, listed or unlisted, shall not taint the flesh of edible fish or shellfish or produce objectionable taste or odor in a drinking water supply.					
(52)(b) Total Chlorinated Phenols and Chlorinated Cresols	Micrograms/L	1. The total of all chlorinated phenols, and chlorinated cresols, except as set forth in (c)1. to (c)4. below, shall not exceed 1.0 unless higher values are shown not to be chronically toxic. Such higher values shall be approved in writing by the Secretary. 2. The compounds listed in (c)1. to (c)6. below shall not exceed the limits specified for each compound.					1. The total of the following Phenolic compounds shall not exceed 50: a) Chlorinated phenols; b) Chlorinated cresols; and c) 2,4-dinitrophenol.
(52)(c) 1. Phenolic Compound: 2-chlorophenol	Micrograms/L	≤ 120	< 400 See Note (2).	< 400 See Note (2).	< 400 See Note (2).	< 400 See Note (2).	
(52)(c) 2. Phenolic Compound: 2,4-dichlorophenol	Micrograms/L	< 93 See Note (2).	< 790 See Note (2).	< 790 See Note (2).	< 790 See Note (2).	< 790 See Note (2).	
(52)(c) 3. Phenolic Compound: Pentachlorophenol	Micrograms/L	≤ 30 max; ≤ 0.28 annual avg; $\leq e^{(1.005[pH]-5.29)}$	≤ 7.9	≤ 30 max; ≤ 8.2 annual avg; $\leq e^{(1.005[pH]-5.29)}$	≤ 7.9	≤ 30	

(52)(c) 4. Phenolic Compound: 2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Micrograms/L	≤ 2.1 annual avg.	≤ 6.5 annual avg.	≤ 6.5 annual avg.	≤ 6.5 annual avg.	≤ 6.5 annual avg.	
(52)(c) 5. Phenolic Compound: 2,4-dinitrophenol	Milligrams/L	≤ 0.0697 See Note (2).	≤ 14.26 See Note (2).	≤ 14.26 See Note (2).	≤ 14.26 See Note (2).	≤ 14.26 See Note (2).	
(52)(c) 6. Phenolic Compound: Phenol	Milligrams/L	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.3
(53) Phosphorus (Elemental)	Micrograms/L		≤ 0.1		≤ 0.1		
(54) Phthalate Esters	Micrograms/L	≤ 3.0		≤ 3.0			
(55) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.000044 annual avg.; 0.014 max	≤ 0.000045 annual avg.; 0.03 max	≤ 0.000045 annual avg.; 0.014 max	≤ 0.000045 annual avg.; 0.03 max		
(56)(a) Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Total of: Acenaphthylene; Benzo(a)anthracene; Benzo(a)pyrene; Benzo(b)fluoranthene; Benzo-(ghi)perylene; Benzo(k)fluoranthene; Chrysene; Dibenzo-(a,h)anthracene; Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; and Phenanthrene	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.0028 annual avg.	≤ 0.031 annual avg.	≤ 0.031 annual avg.	≤ 0.031 annual avg.		
(56)(b)1. (Individual PAHs): Acenaphthene	Milligrams/L	< 1.2 See Note (2).	< 2.7 See Note (2).	< 2.7 See Note (2).	< 2.7 See Note (2).		
(56)(b)2. (Individual PAHs): Anthracene	Milligrams/L	< 9.6 See Note (2).	< 110 See Note (2).	< 110 See Note (2).	< 110 See Note (2).		
(56)(b)3. (Individual PAHs): Fluoranthene	Milligrams/L	< 0.3 See Note (2).	< 0.370 See Note (2).	< 0.370 See Note (2).	< 0.370 See Note (2).		
(56)(b)4. (Individual PAHs): Fluorene	Milligrams/L	< 1.3 See Note (2).	< 14 See Note (2).	< 14 See Note (2).	< 14 See Note (2).		
(56)(b)5. (Individual PAHs): Pyrene	Milligrams/L	< 0.96 See Note (2).	< 11 See Note (2).	< 11 See Note (2).	< 11 See Note (2).		
(57)(a) Radioactive substances (Combined radium 226 and 228)	Picocuries/L	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5
(57)(b) Radioactive substances (Gross alpha particle activity including radium 226, but excluding radon and uranium)	Picocuries/L	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15
(58) Selenium	Micrograms/L	≤ 5.0	≤ 71	≤ 5.0	≤ 71		

(59) Silver	Micrograms/L See Note (3).	≤ 0.07	See Minimum criteria in Section 62-302.500(1)(c)	≤ 0.07	See Minimum criteria in Section 62-302.500(1)(c)		
(60) Specific Conductance (see Conductance, Specific, above)							
(61) Substances in concentrations which injure, are chronically toxic to, or produce adverse physiological or behavioral response in humans, plants, or animals		None shall be present.					
(62) 1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.17 annual avg.	≤ 10.8 annual avg.	≤ 10.8 annual avg.	≤ 10.8 annual avg.		
(63) Tetrachloroethylene (1,1,2,2- tetrachloroethene)	Micrograms/L	≤ 0.8 annual avg., ≤ 3.0 max	≤ 8.85 annual avg.	≤ 8.85 annual avg.	≤ 8.85 annual avg.		
(64) Thallium	Micrograms/L	< 1.7	< 6.3	< 6.3	< 6.3		
(65) Thermal Criteria (See Section 62- 302.520)							
(66) Total Dissolved Gases	Percent of the saturation value for gases at the existing atmospheric and hydrostatic pressures	$\leq 110\%$ of saturation value	$\leq 110\%$ of saturation value	$\leq 110\%$ of saturation value	$\leq 110\%$ of saturation value		
(67) Transparency	Depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity	Shall not be reduced by more than 10% as compared to the natural background value.	Shall not be reduced by more than 10% as compared to the natural background value.	Shall not be reduced by more than 10% as compared to the natural background value.	Shall not be reduced by more than 10% as compared to the natural background value.		
(68) Trichloroethylene (trichloroethene)	Micrograms/L	≤ 2.7 annual avg., ≤ 3.0 max	≤ 80.7 annual avg.	≤ 80.7 annual avg.	≤ 80.7 annual avg.		
(69) Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	≤ 29 above natural background conditions	≤ 29 above natural background conditions	≤ 29 above natural background conditions	≤ 29 above natural background conditions	≤ 29 above natural background conditions	≤ 29 above natural background conditions
(70) Zinc	Micrograms/L See Notes (1) and (3).	$Zn \leq e^{(0.8473[\ln H] + 0.884)}$	≤ 86	$Zn \leq e^{(0.8473[\ln H] + 0.884)}$	≤ 86	$\leq 1,000$	$\leq 1,000$

Notes: (1) “ln H” means the natural logarithm of total hardness expressed as milligrams/L of CaCO₃. For metals criteria involving equations with hardness, the hardness shall be set at 25 mg/L if actual hardness is < 25 mg/L and set at 400 mg/L if actual hardness is > 400 mg/L. (2) This criterion is protective of human health not of aquatic life. (3) For application of dissolved metals criteria see paragraph 62-302.500(2)(d), F.A.C. (4) Class III-Limited waters have at least one Site Specific Alternative Criterion as established under Rule 62-302.800, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—New 1-28-90, Formerly 17-3.065, Amended 2-13-92, 6-17-92, Formerly 17-302.540, 17-302.550, 17-302.560, 17-302.570, 17-302.580, Amended 4-25-93, Formerly 17-302.530, Amended 1-23-95, 1-15-96, 5-15-02, 7-19-04, 12-7-06, 8-5-10, 7-3-12.

62-302.531 Numeric Interpretations of Narrative Nutrient Criteria.

(1) The narrative water quality criteria for nutrients in paragraphs 62-302.530(47)(a) and (b), F.A.C., applies to all Class I, Class II, and Class III waters.

(2) The narrative water quality criterion for nutrients in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., shall be numerically interpreted for both nutrients and nutrient response variables in a hierarchical manner as follows:

(a) Where a site specific numeric interpretation of the criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., has been established by the Department, this numeric interpretation shall be the primary interpretation. If there are multiple interpretations of the narrative criterion for a waterbody, the most recent interpretation established by the Department shall apply. A list of the site specific numeric interpretations of paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., may be obtained from the Department’s internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

1. The primary site specific interpretations are as follows:

a. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) adopted under Chapter 62-304, F.A.C., that interpret the narrative water quality criterion for nutrients in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., for one or more nutrients or nutrient response variables;

b. Site specific alternative criteria (SSAC) for one or more nutrients or nutrient response variables as established under Rule 62-302.800, F.A.C.;

c. Estuary-specific numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion established in Rule 62-302.532, F.A.C.; or

d. Other site specific interpretations for one or more nutrients or nutrient response variables that are formally established by rule or final order by the Department, such as a Reasonable Assurance Demonstration pursuant to Rule 62-303.600, F.A.C., or Level II Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBEL) established pursuant to Rule 62-650.500, F.A.C. To be recognized as the applicable site specific numeric interpretation of the narrative nutrient criterion, the interpretation must establish the total allowable load or ambient concentration for at least one nutrient that results in attainment of the applicable nutrient response variable that represents achievement of the narrative nutrient criterion for the waterbody. A site specific interpretation is also allowable where there are documented adverse biological effects using one or more Biological Health Assessments, if information on chlorophyll *a* levels, algal mats or blooms, nuisance macrophyte growth, and changes in algal species composition indicate there are no imbalances in flora and a stressor identification study demonstrates that the adverse biological effects are not due to nutrients.

2. For the primary site specific interpretations in subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(a)1., F.A.C., the notice of rulemaking or other public notice shall state that the Department is establishing a site specific interpretation for the receiving waterbody, and offer an opportunity for a public meeting and public comment.

(b) If site specific numeric interpretations, as described in paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a), F.A.C., above, have not been established for a waterbody, but there is an established, quantifiable cause-and-effect relationship between one or more nutrients and nutrient response variables linked to a value that protects against an imbalance in the natural populations of the aquatic flora or fauna, then the numeric values for the nutrients or nutrient response variables, set forth in this paragraph (2)(b), shall be the applicable interpretations. Absent a numeric interpretation as established in paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a), F.A.C., site specific numeric interpretations are established as follows:

1. For lakes, the applicable numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., for chlorophyll *a* are shown in the table below. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability of chlorophyll *a* data and the concentrations of nutrients and chlorophyll *a* in the lake, as described below. The applicable numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll *a* shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

a. If there are sufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* and the mean does not exceed the chlorophyll *a* value for the lake type in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of lake TN and TP samples, subject to the minimum and maximum limits in the table below. However, for lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 0.49 mg/L TP streams threshold for the region; or

b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* exceeds the values in the table below for the lake type, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the table below.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Alkalinity	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units	20 µg/L	0.05 mg/L	1.27 mg/L	0.16 mg/L ¹	2.23 mg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃	20 µg/L	0.03 mg/L	1.05 mg/L	0.09 mg/L	1.91 mg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃	6 µg/L	0.01 mg/L	0.51 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	0.93 mg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 0.49 mg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

c. For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 micromhos/cm used to estimate the 20 mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

2. For spring vents, the applicable numeric interpretation of the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., is 0.35 mg/L of nitrate-nitrite (NO₃ + NO₂) as an annual geometric mean, not to be exceeded more than once in any three calendar year period.

(c) For streams, if a site specific interpretation pursuant to paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a) or (2)(b), F.A.C., has not been established, biological information shall be used to interpret the narrative nutrient criterion in combination with Nutrient Thresholds. The narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., shall be interpreted as being achieved in a stream segment where information on chlorophyll *a* levels, algal mats or blooms, nuisance macrophyte growth, and changes in algal species composition indicates there are no imbalances in flora or fauna, and either:

1. The average score of at least two temporally independent SCIs performed at representative locations and times is 40 or higher, with neither of the two most recent SCI scores less than 35, or
2. The nutrient thresholds set forth in the table below are achieved.

Nutrient Watershed Region	Total Phosphorus Nutrient Threshold ¹	Total Nitrogen Nutrient Threshold ¹
Panhandle West	0.06 mg/L	0.67 mg/L
Panhandle East	0.18 mg/L	1.03 mg/L
North Central	0.30 mg/L	1.87 mg/L
Peninsular	0.12 mg/L	1.54 mg/L
West Central	0.49 mg/L	1.65 mg/L
South Florida	No numeric nutrient threshold. The narrative criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., applies.	No numeric nutrient threshold. The narrative criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., applies.

¹These values are annual geometric mean concentrations not to be exceeded more than once in any three calendar year period.

(3) Except for data used to establish historical chlorophyll *a* levels, chlorophyll *a* data assessed under this Chapter shall be measured according to the DEP document titled “Applicability of Chlorophyll *a* Methods” (DEP-SAS-002/10), dated October 24, 2011, which is incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the chlorophyll *a* document may be obtained from the Department’s internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. Chlorophyll *a* data collected after [7-3-12] shall be corrected for or free from the interference of phaeophytin.

(4) The loading of nutrients from a waterbody shall be limited as necessary to provide for the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards in downstream waters.

(5) To qualify as temporally independent samples, each SCI shall be conducted at least three months apart. SCIs collected at the same location less than three months apart shall be considered one sample, with the mean value used to represent the sampling period.

(6) To calculate an annual geometric mean for TN, TP, or chlorophyll *a*, there shall be at least four temporally-independent samples per year with at least one sample taken between May 1 and September 30 and at least one sample taken during the other months of the calendar year. To be treated as temporally-independent, samples must be taken at least one week apart.

(7) The numeric interpretation of the narrative nutrient criterion shall be applied over a spatial area consistent with its derivation.

(a) For numeric interpretations based on paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a), F.A.C., the spatial application of the numeric interpretation is as defined in the associated order or rule.

(b) For lakes covered under subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., the numeric interpretation shall be applied as a lake-wide or lake segment-wide average.

(c) For spring vents covered under subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)2., F.A.C., the numeric interpretation shall be applied in the surface water at or above the spring vent.

(d) For streams covered under paragraph 62-302.531(2)(c), F.A.C., the spatial application of the numeric interpretation shall be determined by relative stream homogeneity and shall be applied to waterbody segments or aggregations of segments as determined by the site-specific considerations.

(8) Load-based or percent reduction-based nutrient TMDLs or Level II Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) pursuant to Chapter 62-650, F.A.C., do not need to be converted into concentration-based nutrient TMDLs or WQBELs to be used as the basis for the numeric interpretation of the narrative criterion. For percent reduction-based nutrient TMDLs, the associated allowable load or concentration is the numeric interpretation of the narrative criterion for the waterbody.

(9) The Commission adopts subsections 62-302.200(4), 62-302.200(16)-(17), 62-302.200(22)-(25), 62-302.200(35)-(37), 62-302.200(39), Rule 62-302.531, and subsection 62-302.532(3), F.A.C., to ensure, as a matter of policy, that nutrient pollution is addressed in Florida in an integrated, comprehensive and consistent manner. Accordingly, these rules shall be effective only if EPA approves these rules in their entirety, concludes rulemaking that removes federal numeric nutrient criteria in response to the approval, and determines, in accordance with 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c)(3), that these rules sufficiently address EPA’s January 14, 2009 determination. If any provision of these rules is determined to be invalid by EPA or in any administrative or judicial proceeding, then the entirety of these rules shall not be implemented.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.067, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—New 7-3-12.

Editorial Note: Rule 62-302.531 will become effective upon approval by EPA in its entirety, conclusion of rulemaking by EPA to repeal its federal numeric nutrient criterion for Florida, and EPA’s determination that Florida’s rules address its January 2009 determination that numeric nutrient criteria are needed in Florida.

62-302.532 Estuary-Specific Numeric Interpretations of the Narrative Nutrient Criterion.

(1) Estuary-specific numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., are in the table below. The concentration-based estuary interpretations are open water, area-wide averages. The interpretations expressed as load per million cubic meters of freshwater inflow are the total load of that nutrient to the estuary divided by the total volume of freshwater inflow to that estuary.

Estuary	Total Phosphorus	Total Nitrogen	Chlorophyll <i>a</i>
(a) Clearwater Harbor/St. Joseph Sound	Annual geometric mean values not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. Nutrient and nutrient response values do not apply to tidally influenced areas that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions.		
1. St. Joseph Sound	0.05 mg/L	0.66 mg/L	3.1 µg/L
2. Clearwater North	0.05 mg/L	0.61 mg/L	5.4 µg/L
3. Clearwater South	0.06 mg/L	0.58 mg/L	7.6 µg/L
(b) Tampa Bay	Annual totals for nutrients and annual arithmetic means for chlorophyll <i>a</i> , not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. Nutrient and nutrient response values do not apply to tidally influenced areas that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions.		
1. Old Tampa Bay	0.23 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.08 tons/million cubic meters of water	9.3 µg/L
2. Hillsborough Bay	1.28 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.62 tons/million cubic meters of water	15.0 µg/L
3. Middle Tampa Bay	0.24 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.24 tons/million cubic meters of water	8.5 µg/L
4. Lower Tampa Bay	0.14 tons/million cubic meters of water	0.97 tons/million cubic meters of water	5.1 µg/L
5. Boca Ciega North	0.18 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.54 tons/million cubic meters of water	8.3 µg/L
6. Boca Ciega South	0.06 tons/million cubic meters of water	0.97 tons/million cubic meters of water	6.3 µg/L
7. Terra Ceia Bay	0.14 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.10 tons/million cubic meters of water	8.7 µg/L
8. Manatee River Estuary	0.37 tons/million cubic meters of water	1.80 tons/million cubic meters of water	8.8 µg/L
(c) Sarasota Bay	Annual geometric mean values for nutrients and annual arithmetic means for chlorophyll <i>a</i> , not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. Nutrient and nutrient response values do not apply to tidally influenced areas that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions.		
1. Palma Sola Bay	0.26 mg/L	0.93 mg/L	11.8 µg/L
2. Sarasota Bay	0.19 mg/L	See paragraph 62-302.532(3)(i), F.A.C.	6.1 µg/L
3. Roberts Bay	0.23 mg/L	0.54 mg/L	11.0 µg/L
4. Little Sarasota Bay	0.21 mg/L	0.60 mg/L	10.4 µg/L
5. Blackburn Bay	0.21 mg/L	0.43 mg/L	8.2 µg/L

(d) Charlotte Harbor/Estero Bay	Annual arithmetic mean values for nutrients and annual arithmetic means for chlorophyll a, not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. Nutrient and nutrient response values do not apply to tidally influenced areas that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions.		
1. Dona and Roberts Bay	0.18 mg/L	0.42 mg/L	4.9 µg/L
2. Upper Lemon Bay	0.26 mg/L	0.56 mg/L	8.9 µg/L
3. Lower Lemon Bay	0.17 mg/L	0.62 mg/L	6.1 µg/L
4. Charlotte Harbor Proper	0.19 mg/L	0.67 mg/L	6.1 µg/L
5. Pine Island Sound	0.06 mg/L	0.57 mg/L	6.5 µg/L
6. San Carlos Bay	0.07 mg/L	0.56 mg/L	3.5 µg/L
7. Tidal Myakka River	0.31 mg/L	1.02 mg/L	11.7 µg/L
8. Matlacha Pass	0.08 mg/L	0.58 mg/L	6.1 µg/L
9. Estero Bay (including Tidal Imperial River)	0.07 mg/L	0.63 mg/L	5.9 µg/L
(e) Tidal Cocohatchee River/Ten Thousand Islands	Annual geometric means that shall not be exceeded more than once in a three year period		
1. Tidal Cocohatchee River	0.057 mg/L	0.47 mg/L	5.8 µg/L
2. Collier Inshore	0.032 mg/L	0.25 mg/L	3.1 µg/L
3. Rookery Bay/Marco Island	0.046 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	4.9 µg/L
4. Naples Bay	0.045 mg/L	0.57 mg/L	4.3 µg/L
5. Inner Gulf Shelf	0.018 mg/L	0.29 mg/L	1.6 µg/L
6. Middle Gulf Shelf	0.016 mg/L	0.26 mg/L	1.4 µg/L
7. Outer Gulf Shelf	0.013 mg/L	0.22 mg/L	1.0 µg/L
8. Blackwater River	0.053 mg/L	0.41 mg/L	4.1 µg/L
9. Coastal Transition Zone	0.034 mg/L	0.61 mg/L	3.9 µg/L
10. Gulf Islands	0.038 mg/L	0.44 mg/L	3.4 µg/L
11. Inner Waterway	0.033 mg/L	0.69 mg/L	5.2 µg/L
12. Mangrove Rivers	0.021 mg/L	0.71 mg/L	3.7 µg/L
13. Ponce de Leon	0.024 mg/L	0.52 mg/L	3.0 µg/L
14. Shark River Mouth	0.022 mg/L	0.75 mg/L	2.2 µg/L
15. Whitewater Bay	0.026 mg/L	0.82 mg/L	4.1 µg/L
(f) Florida Bay	Annual geometric means that shall not be exceeded more than once in a three year period		
1. Central Florida Bay	0.019 mg/L	0.99 mg/L	2.2 µg/L
2. Coastal Lakes	0.045 mg/L	1.29 mg/L	9.3 µg/L
3. East Central Florida Bay	0.007 mg/L	0.65 mg/L	0.4 µg/L
4. Northern Florida Bay	0.010 mg/L	0.68 mg/L	0.8 µg/L
5. Southern Florida Bay	0.009 mg/L	0.64 mg/L	0.8 µg/L
6. Western Florida Bay	0.015 mg/L	0.37 mg/L	1.4 µg/L
(g) Florida Keys	Annual geometric means that shall not be exceeded more than once in a three year period		
1. Back Bay	0.009 mg/L	0.25 mg/L	0.3 µg/L
2. Backshelf	0.011 mg/L	0.23 mg/L	0.7 µg/L
3. Lower Keys	0.008 mg/L	0.21 mg/L	0.3 µg/L
4. Marquesas	0.008 mg/L	0.21 mg/L	0.6 µg/L
5. Middle Keys	0.007 mg/L	0.22 mg/L	0.3 µg/L
6. Oceanside	0.007 mg/L	0.17 mg/L	0.3 µg/L

7. Upper Keys	0.007 mg/L	0.18 mg/L	0.2 µg/L
(h) Biscayne Bay	Annual geometric means that shall not be exceeded more than once in a three year period		
1. Card Sound	0.008 mg/L	0.33 mg/L	0.5 µg/L
2. Manatee Bay – Barnes Sound	0.007 mg/L	0.58 mg/L	0.4 µg/L
3. North Central Inshore	0.007 mg/L	0.31 mg/L	0.5 µg/L
4. North Central Outer-Bay	0.008 mg/L	0.28 mg/L	0.7 µg/L
5. Northern North Bay	0.012 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	1.7 µg/L
6. South Central Inshore	0.007 mg/L	0.48 mg/L	0.4 µg/L
7. South Central Mid-Bay	0.007 mg/L	0.35 mg/L	0.2 µg/L
8. South Central Outer-Bay	0.006 mg/L	0.24 mg/L	0.2 µg/L
9. Southern North Bay	0.010 mg/L	0.29 mg/L	1.1 µg/L

(i) Sarasota Bay	<p>For TN, the annual geometric mean target is calculated from monthly arithmetic mean color by region and season. Annual geometric means that shall not be exceeded more than once in a three year period. The Sarasota Bay regions are defined as north (Manatee County) and south (Sarasota County). The wet season for Sarasota Bay is defined as July through October and the dry season is defined as all other months of the year. The seasonal region targets are calculated using monthly color data and shall be calculated as follows:</p> $NW_i = \text{Ln}[(13.35 - (0.32 * CN_i)) / 3.58]$ $ND_i = \text{Ln}[(10.39 - (0.32 * CN_i)) / 3.58]$ $SW_i = \text{Ln}[(8.51 - (0.32 * CS_i)) / 3.58]$ $SD_i = \text{Ln}[(5.55 - (0.32 * CS_i)) / 3.58]$ <p>Where,</p> <p>NW_i is the TN target for i^{th} month calculated for the north region during the wet season</p> <p>ND_i is the TN target for i^{th} month calculated for the north region during the dry season</p> <p>SW_i is the TN target for i^{th} month calculated for the south region during the wet season</p> <p>SD_i is the TN target for i^{th} month calculated for the south region during the dry season</p> <p>CN_i is the arithmetic mean color during the i^{th} month within the north region</p> <p>CS_i is the arithmetic mean color during the i^{th} month within the south region</p> <p>The annual TN target is calculated as the geometric mean of all monthly regional and season targets as follows:</p> $e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (NW_i + ND_i + SW_i + SD_i)}{24}}$ <p>Nutrient and nutrient response values do not apply to tidally influenced areas that fluctuate between predominantly marine and predominantly fresh waters during typical climatic and hydrologic conditions.</p>
------------------	---

(j) Clam Bay (Collier County)	No more than 10 percent of the individual Total Phosphorus (TP) or Total Nitrogen (TN) measurements shall exceed the respective TP Upper Limit or TN Upper Limit.	
	TP Upper Limit (mg/L) = $e^{(-1.06256 \cdot 0.0000328465 \cdot \text{Conductivity} (\mu\text{S}))}$	TN Upper Limit (mg/L) = $2.3601 - 0.0000268325 \cdot \text{Conductivity} (\mu\text{S})$

(2) Estuarine and marine areas are delineated in the eight maps of the Florida Marine Nutrient Regions, all dated October 19, 2011, which are incorporated by reference. Copies of these maps may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400.

(3) The Department shall establish by rule or final order estuary specific numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criteria for TN and TP for Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay (including Escambia Bay), St. Andrews Bay, Choctawhatchee Bay, and Apalachicola Bay by June 30, 2013, subject to the provisions of Chapter 120, F.S. The Department shall establish by rule or final order the estuary specific numeric interpretation of the narrative nutrient criteria for TN and TP for the remaining estuaries by June 30, 2015, subject to the provisions of Chapter 120, F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—New 7-3-12.

Editorial Note: Rule subsections 62-302.532(1)-(2) became effective on 7-3-12, 20 days after filing the rule certification package for Florida's numeric nutrient standards. Rule subsection 62-302.532(3) will become effective upon approval by EPA in its entirety, conclusion of rulemaking by EPA to repeal its federal numeric nutrient criterion for Florida, and EPA's determination that Florida's rules address its January 2009 determination that numeric nutrient criteria are needed in Florida.

62-302.540 Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus Within the Everglades Protection Area.

(1) Purpose and Scope.

(a) The purpose of this rule is to implement the requirements of the Everglades Forever Act by utilizing the powers and duties granted the Department under the Act and other applicable provisions of Chapters 373 and 403, F.S., to establish water quality standards for phosphorus, including a numeric phosphorus criterion, within the EPA.

(b) The water quality standards adopted by this rule include all of the following elements:

1. A numerical interpretation of the Class III narrative nutrient criterion for phosphorus;
2. Establishment of moderating provisions for permits authorizing discharges into the EPA in compliance with water quality standards, including the numeric phosphorus criterion; and
3. A method for determining achievement of the numeric phosphorus criterion, which takes into consideration spatial and temporal variability, natural background conditions and confidence in laboratory results.

(2) Findings.

(a) The Legislature, in adopting the Everglades Forever Act, recognized that the EPA must be restored both in terms of water quantity and water quality.

(b) Best Management Practices (BMPs) have reduced phosphorus loads from the Everglades Agricultural Area to the EPA by more than twice the amount required by existing rules. Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) have reduced phosphorus concentrations to less than the goal of 50 ppb established in the Everglades Forever Act.

(c) While a significant percentage of the EPA currently meets the numeric phosphorus criterion, further efforts are required to achieve the criterion in the remaining impacted areas of the EPA.

(d) Even as water quality continues to improve, restoration will be a long-term process because of historic phosphorus accumulations found in sediments within impacted areas. This phosphorus can diffuse back into the water column, a phenomenon the Department recognizes as reflux.

(e) The Basin-Specific Feasibility Studies completed by the District considered environmental factors, implementation cost, scheduling, and technical factors in evaluating measures to reduce phosphorus levels entering the EPA. These studies and other information provided to the Commission show that:

1. At this time, chemical treatment technology is not cost-effective for treating discharges entering the EPA and poses the potential for adverse environmental effects.

2. Optimization of the existing STAs, in combination with BMPs, is currently the most cost-effective and environmentally preferable means to achieve further phosphorus reductions to the EPA, and to restore impacted areas. The effectiveness of such measures should be determined and maximized prior to requiring additional measures. Optimization shall take into consideration viable vegetative technologies, including Periphyton-based STAs that are found to be cost-effective and environmentally acceptable.

(f) The District and the Department recognize that STA and BMP optimization requires a sustained commitment to construct, implement, stabilize and measure phosphorus reduction benefits.

(g) The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) contains projects that will affect the flows and phosphorus levels entering the EPA. Achievement of water quality standards for water quality projects required under the Everglades Forever Act can be most effectively and efficiently attained when integrated with CERP projects.

(h) The Long-Term Plan constitutes a comprehensive program to optimize the STAs and BMPs to achieve further phosphorus reductions and thereby accomplish implementation of Best Available Phosphorus Reduction Technology (BAPRT).

(i) It is the intent of the Commission that implementation of this rule will fulfill commitments made by the State of Florida to restore and maintain water quality in the EPA, while, at the same time, fulfill the States obligations under the Settlement Agreement to achieve the long-term phosphorus concentration levels and discharge limits established in that Agreement for the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) and the Everglades National Park (Park).

(j) Establishment of the numeric phosphorus criterion, based upon analyses conducted primarily in freshwater open water slough systems, assumed that preservation of the balance of the native flora and fauna in these open water slough systems would protect other communities of native vegetation in the EPA. Further research should be conducted in other habitat types to further evaluate the natural variability in those habitat types.

(k) The Commission has received substantial testimony regarding mercury and its impact on the EPA. The Commission encourages all interested parties to continue research efforts on the effects of mercury.

(l) The Commission finds that this rule must incorporate a flexible approach towards the application of the numeric phosphorus criterion for phosphorus in order to guide the implementation of phosphorus reductions in the Everglades Protection Area. Chapter 403, F.S., the Everglades Forever Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations set forth at 40 CFR Part 131 include general policies that authorize such flexibility under appropriate circumstances, including those described in paragraphs (c) through (h) and (k) above. The Commission has exercised this authority by including in this rule both a numeric interpretation of the phosphorus criterion and the various other standard setting provisions of this rule, including the permitting and moderating provisions.

(3) Definitions.

(a) "Best Available Phosphorus Reduction Technology" (BAPRT) shall be as defined by Section 373.4592(2)(a), F.S. BMPs shall maintain and, where practicable, improve upon the performance of urban and agricultural source controls in reducing overall phosphorus levels. Agricultural BMPs within the Everglades Agricultural Area and the C-139 Basin shall be in accordance with Chapters 40E-61 and 40E-63, F.A.C. STA phosphorus reductions shall be improved through implementation of optimization measures as defined by Section 373.4592(2)(l), F.S. BAPRT may include measures intended to reduce phosphorus levels in discharges from a single basin or sub-basin, or a program designed to address discharges from multiple basins.

(b) "Long-Term Plan" shall be as defined by Section 373.4592(2)(j), F.S.

(c) The "Everglades Protection Area" or "EPA" shall mean Water Conservation Areas 1 (Refuge), 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B, and the Everglades National Park.

(d) "Impacted Areas" shall mean areas of the EPA where total phosphorus concentrations in the upper 10 centimeters of the soils are greater than 500 mg/kg.

(e) "District" shall mean the South Florida Water Management District.

(f) "Optimization" shall be as defined by Section 373.4592(2)(l), F.S.

(g) "Settlement Agreement" shall mean the Settlement Agreement entered in Case No. 88-1886-Civ-Hoeveler, United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, as modified by the Omnibus Order entered in the case on April 27, 2001.

(h) "Technology-based Effluent Limitation" or "TBEL" shall be as defined in Section 373.4592(2)(p), F.S.

(i) "Unimpacted Areas" shall mean those areas which are not "Impacted Areas".

(4) Phosphorus Criterion.

(a) The numeric phosphorus criterion for Class III waters in the EPA shall be a long-term geometric mean of 10 ppb, but shall not be lower than the natural conditions of the EPA, and shall take into account spatial and temporal variability. Achievement of the

criterion shall be determined by the methods in this subsection. Exceedences of the provisions of this subsection shall not be considered deviations from the criterion if they are attributable to the full range of natural spatial and temporal variability, statistical variability inherent in sampling and testing procedures or higher natural background conditions.

(b) Water Bodies. Achievement of the phosphorus criterion for waters in the EPA shall be determined separately in impacted and unimpacted areas in each of the following water bodies: Water Conservation Areas 1, 2 and 3, and the Everglades National Park.

(c) Achievement of Criterion in Everglades National Park. Achievement of the phosphorus criterion in the Park shall be based on the methods as set forth in Appendix A of the Settlement Agreement unless the Settlement Agreement is rescinded or terminated. If the Settlement Agreement is no longer in force, achievement of the criterion shall be determined based on the method provided for the remaining EPA. For the Park, the Department shall review data from inflows into the Park at locations established pursuant to Appendix A of the Settlement Agreement and shall determine that compliance is achieved if the Department concludes that phosphorus concentration limits for inflows into the Park do not result in a violation of the limits established in Appendix A.

(d) Achievement of the Criterion in WCA-1, WCA-2 and WCA-3.

1. Achievement of the criterion in unimpacted areas in each WCA shall be determined based upon data from stations that are evenly distributed and located in freshwater open water sloughs similar to the areas from which data were obtained to derive the phosphorus criterion. Achievement of the criterion shall be determined based on data collected monthly from the network of monitoring stations in the unimpacted area. The water body will have achieved the criterion if the five year geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 10 ppb. In order to provide protection against imbalances of aquatic flora or fauna, the following provisions must also be met:

- a. The annual geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 10 ppb for three of five years;
- b. The annual geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 11 ppb; and
- c. The annual geometric mean at all individual stations is less than or equal to 15 ppb. Individual station analyses are representative of only that station.

2. Achievement of the criterion shall be determined based on data collected monthly from the network of monitoring stations in the impacted area. Impacted Areas of the water body will have achieved the criterion if the five year geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 10 ppb. In order to provide protection against imbalances of aquatic flora or fauna, the following provisions must also be met:

- a. The annual geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 10 ppb for three of five years;
- b. The annual geometric mean averaged across all stations is less than or equal to 11 ppb; and
- c. The annual geometric mean at all individual stations is less than or equal to 15 ppb. Individual station analyses are representative of only that station.

If these limits are not met, no action shall be required, provided that the net improvement or hydropattern restoration provisions of subsection (6) below are met. Notwithstanding the definition of Impacted Area in subsection (3), individual stations in the network shall be deemed to be unimpacted for purposes of this rule if the five-year geometric mean is less than or equal to 10 ppb and the annual geometric mean is less than or equal to 15 ppb.

(e) Adjustment of Achievement Methods. The Department shall complete a technical review of the achievement methods set forth in this subsection at a minimum of five year intervals and will report to the ERC on changes as needed. Data will be collected as necessary at stations that are evenly distributed and representative of major natural habitat types to further define the natural spatial and temporal variability and natural background of phosphorus concentrations in the EPA. As a part of the review, the Department may propose amendments to the achievement method provisions of this rule to include:

1. A hydrologic variability algorithm in a manner similar to the Settlement Agreement; and
2. Implementing adjustment factors that take into account water body specific variability, including the effect of habitat types.

The hydrologic variability evaluation shall be based on data from at least one climatic drought cycle and data reflecting the average interior stage of the water body on the dates of sample collection.

(f) Data Screening. Data from each monitoring station shall be evaluated prior to being used for the purposes of determining achievement of the criterion. Data shall be excluded from calculations for the purpose of determining achievement of the criterion if such data:

1. Do not comply with the requirements of Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.; or
2. Are excluded through the screening protocol set forth in the *Data Quality Screening Protocol*; or
3. Were collected from sites affected by extreme events such as fire, flood, drought or hurricanes, until normal conditions are

restored; or

4. Were affected by localized activities caused by temporary human or natural disturbances such as airboat traffic, authorized (permitted or exempt) restoration activities, alligator holes, or bird rookeries.

5. Were sampled in years where hydrologic conditions (e.g., rainfall amount, water levels and water deliveries) were outside the range that occurred during the period (calendar years 1978 – 2001) used to set the phosphorus criterion.

(5) Long-Term Compliance Permit Requirements for Phosphorus Discharges into the EPA.

(a) In addition to meeting all other applicable permitting criteria, an applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the discharge will comply with state water quality standards as set forth in this section.

(b) Discharges into the EPA shall be deemed in compliance with state water quality standards upon a demonstration that:

1. Phosphorus levels in the discharges will be at or below the phosphorus criterion set forth in this rule; or
2. Discharges will not cause or contribute to exceedences of the phosphorus criterion in the receiving waters, the determination of which will take into account the phosphorus in the water column that is due to reflux; or
3. Discharges will comply with moderating provisions as provided in this rule.

(c) Discharges into the Park must not result in a violation of the concentration limits established for the Park in Appendix A of the Settlement Agreement as determined through the methodology set forth in subsection (4).

(d) Discharge limits for permits allowing discharges into the EPA shall be based upon TBELs established through BAPRT and shall not require water quality based effluent limitations through 2016. Such TBELs shall be applied as effluent limitations as defined in subsection 62-302.200(10), F.A.C.

(6) Moderating Provisions. The following moderating provisions are established for discharges into or within the EPA as a part of state water quality standards applicable to the phosphorus criterion set forth in this rule:

(a) Net Improvement in Impacted Areas.

1. Until December 31, 2016, discharges into or within the EPA shall be permitted using net improvement as a moderating provision upon a demonstration by the applicant that:

a. The permittee will implement, or cause to be implemented, BAPRT, as defined by Section 373.4592(2)(a), F.S., and further provided in this section, which shall include a continued research and monitoring program designed to reduce outflow concentrations of phosphorus; and

b. The discharge is into or within an impacted area.

2. BAPRT shall use an adaptive management approach based on the best available information and data to develop and implement incremental phosphorus reduction measures with the goal of achieving the phosphorus criterion. BAPRT shall also include projects and strategies to accelerate restoration of natural conditions with regard to populations of native flora or fauna.

3. For purposes of this rule, the Long-Term Plan shall constitute BAPRT. The planning goal of the Long-Term Plan is to achieve compliance with the criterion set forth in subsection (4) of this rule. Implementation of BAPRT will result in net improvement in impacted areas of the EPA. The Initial Phase of the Long-Term Plan shall be implemented through 2016. Revisions to the Long-Term Plan shall be incorporated through an adaptive management approach including a Process Development and Engineering component to identify and implement incremental optimization measures for further phosphorus reductions.

4. The Department and the District shall propose amendments to the Long-Term Plan as science and environmental conditions warrant. The Department shall approve all amendments to the Long-Term Plan.

5. As part of the review of permit applications, the Department shall review proposed changes to the Long-Term Plan identified through the Process Development and Engineering component of the Long-Term Plan to evaluate changes necessary to comply with this rule, including the numeric phosphorus criterion. Those changes which the department deems necessary to comply with this rule, including the numeric phosphorus criterion, shall be included as conditions of the respective permit or permits for the structures associated with the particular basin or basins involved. Until December 31, 2016, such permits shall include technology-based effluent limitations consistent with the Long-Term Plan.

(b) Hydropattern Restoration. Discharges into or within unimpacted areas of the EPA shall be permitted for hydropattern restoration purposes upon a demonstration by the applicant that:

1. The discharge will be able to achieve compliance with the requirements of sub-subparagraph (6)(a)1.a. above;
2. The environmental benefits of establishing the discharge clearly outweigh the potential adverse impacts that may result in the event that phosphorus levels in the discharge exceed the criterion; and
3. The discharge complies with antidegradation requirements.

(c) Existing Moderating Provisions. Nothing in this rule shall eliminate the availability of moderating provisions that may otherwise exist as a matter of law, rule or regulation.

(7) Document Incorporated by Reference. The following document is referenced elsewhere in this section and is hereby incorporated by reference:

Data Quality Screening Protocol, dated 7-15-04.

(8) Contingencies. In the event any provision of this rule is challenged in any proceeding, the Commission shall immediately be notified. In the event any provision of this rule:

(a) Is determined to be invalid under applicable laws; or

(b) Is disapproved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act, the Department shall bring the matter back before the Commission at the earliest practicable date for reconsideration.

Rulemaking Authority 373.043, 373.4592, 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 373.016, 373.026, 373.4592, 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.201 FS. History--New 7-15-04, Amended 5-25-05.

62-302.700 Special Protection, Outstanding Florida Waters, Outstanding National Resource Waters.

(1) It shall be the Department policy to afford the highest protection to Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters. No degradation of water quality, other than that allowed in subsections 62-4.242(2) and (3), F.A.C., is to be permitted in Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters, respectively, notwithstanding any other Department rules that allow water quality lowering.

(2) A complete listing of Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters is provided in subsections (9) and (10). Outstanding Florida Waters generally include the following surface waters (unless named as Outstanding National Resource Waters):

(a) Waters in National Parks, Preserves, Memorials, Wildlife Refuges and Wilderness Areas;

(b) Waters in the State Park System and Wilderness Areas;

(c) Waters within areas acquired through donation, trade, or purchased under the Environmentally Endangered Lands Bond Program, Conservation and Recreation Lands Program, Land Acquisition Trust Fund Program, and Save Our Coast Program;

(d) Rivers designated under the Florida Scenic and Wild Rivers Program, federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 as amended, and Myakka River Wild and Scenic Designation and Preservation Act;

(e) Waters within National Seashores, National Marine Sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, and certain National Monuments;

(f) Waters in Aquatic Preserves created under the provisions of Chapter 258, F.S.;

(g) Waters within the Big Cypress National Preserve;

(h) Special Waters as listed in paragraph 62-302.700(9)(i), F.A.C.; and

(i) Certain Waters within the Boundaries of the National Forests.

(3) Each water body demonstrated to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance may be designated as a Special Water.

(4) The following procedure shall be used in designating an Outstanding National Resource Water as well as any Special Water:

(a) Rulemaking procedures pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S., shall be followed;

(b) At least one fact-finding workshop shall be held in the affected area;

(c) All local county or municipal governments and state legislators whose districts or jurisdictions include all or part of the water shall be notified at least 60 days prior to the workshop in writing by the Secretary;

(d) A prominent public notice shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed water at least 60 days prior to the workshop; and

(e) An economic impact analysis, consistent with Chapter 120, F.S., shall be prepared which provides a general analysis of the impact on growth and development including such factors as impacts on planned or potential industrial, agricultural, or other development or expansion.

(5) The Commission may designate a water of the State as a Special Water after making a finding that the waters are of exceptional recreational or ecological significance and a finding that the environmental, social, and economic benefits of the designation outweigh the environmental, social, and economic costs.

(6) The Commission may designate a water as an Outstanding National Resource Water after making all of the following

findings:

(a) That the waters are of such exceptional recreational or ecological significance that water quality should and can be maintained and protected under all circumstances other than temporary degradation and the lowering allowed by Section 316 of the Federal Clean Water Act; and

(b) That the level of protection afforded by the designation as Outstanding National Resource Waters is clearly necessary to preserve the exceptional ecological or recreational significance of the waters; and

(c) That the environmental, social, and economic benefits of the designation outweigh the environmental, social, and economic costs.

(7) The policy of this section shall be implemented through the permitting process pursuant to Rule 62-4.242, F.A.C.

(8) For each Outstanding Florida Water listed under subsection 62-302.700(9), F.A.C., the last day of the baseline year for defining the existing ambient water quality (paragraph 62-4.242(2)(c), F.A.C.) is March 1, 1979, unless otherwise indicated. Where applicable, Outstanding Florida Water boundary expansions are indicated by date(s) following “as mod.” under subsection 62-302.700(9), F.A.C. For each Outstanding Florida Water boundary which expanded subsequent to the original date of designation, the baseline year for the entire Outstanding Florida Water, including the expansion, remains March 1, 1979, unless otherwise indicated.

(9) Outstanding Florida Waters:

(a) Waters within National Parks and National Memorials.

National Park or

National Memorial

County

1. Biscayne National
Park (as mod. 5-14-86,
8-8-94)

Dade

2. Dry Tortugas
National Park (10-4-90)

Monroe

3. Everglades National
Park (as mod. 8-8-94)

Monroe/Dade/
Collier

4. Fort Caroline
National Memorial
(8-8-94)

Duval

(b) Waters within National Wildlife Refuges.

Wildlife Refuge

County

1. Archie Carr (8-8-94)

Indian River/Brevard

2. Caloosahatchee

Lee

3. Cedar Keys (as mod.
5-14-86, 4-19-88)

Levy

4. Chassahowitzka (as
mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)

Citrus/Hernando

5. Chinsegut

Hernando

6. Crocodile Lake
(12-1-82; as mod.
5-14-86, 4-19-88,
8-8-94)

Monroe

7. Crystal River
(5-14-86; as mod.
10-4-90)

Citrus

8. Egmont Key

Hillsborough

9. Florida Panther
(10-4-90; as mod.
8-8-94)

Collier

10. Great White Heron

Monroe

(as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	
11. Hobe Sound (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Martin
12. Island Bay	Charlotte
13. J. N. "Ding" Darling (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Lee
14. Key West	Monroe
15. Lake Woodruff (as mod. 8-8-94)	Volusia/Lake
16. Lower Suwannee (12-1-82; as mod. 8-8-94)	Dixie/Levy
17. Loxahatchee	Palm Beach
18. Matlacha Pass (as mod. 8-8-94)	Lee
19. Merritt Island	Volusia/Brevard
20. National Key Deer (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 10-4-90, 8-8-94)	Monroe
21. Okefenokee (Florida Portion)	Baker
22. Passage Key	Manatee
23. Pelican Island (as mod. 8-8-94)	Indian River
24. Pine Island (as mod. 8-8-94)	Lee
25. Pinellas	Pinellas
26. St. Johns (including Bee Line Unit) (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	Brevard
27. St. Marks (as mod. 10-4-90, 8-8-94)	Jefferson/Wakulla/ Taylor
28. St. Vincent (including Pig Island Unit)	Franklin/Gulf

(c) Waters within State Parks, State Wildlife Parks, and State Recreation Areas.

State Park or State <u>Recreation Area</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Amelia Island State Recreation Area (5-14-86)	Nassau
2. Anastasia State Recreation Area (as mod. 4-19-88)	St. Johns
3. Avalon State	St. Lucie

Recreation Area (4-19-88; as mod. 8-8-94)	
4. Bahia Honda State Park (as mod. 5-14-86)	Monroe
5. Bear Creek State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Gadsden
6. Big Lagoon State Recreation Area (12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86, 8-8-94)	Escambia
7. Big Talbot Island State Park (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Duval
8. Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Recreation Area	Dade
9. Blackwater River State Park	Santa Rosa
10. Blue Springs State Park	Volusia
11. Bulow Creek State Park (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88)	Flagler/Volusia
12. Caladesi Island State Park	Pinellas
13. Cayo Costa State Park (12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 10-4-90, 8-8-94)	Lee
14. Collier-Seminole State Park	Collier
15. Dead Lakes State Recreation Area	Gulf
16. De Leon Springs State Recreation Area (5-14-86; as mod. 10-4-90)	Volusia
17. Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Collier
18. Don Pedro Island State Recreation Area (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88)	Charlotte
19. Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park (12-1-82)	Franklin

20. Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park (4-19-88)	Wakulla
21. Falling Waters State Recreation Area	Washington
22. Faver-Dykes State Park	St. Johns
23. Florida Caverns State Park (as mod. 8-8-94)	Jackson
24. Fort Clinch State Park (as mod. 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Nassau
25. Fort Cooper State Park (12-1-82)	Citrus
26. Fort Pierce Inlet State Recreation Area (12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86)	St. Lucie
27. Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Recreation Area	Okaloosa
28. Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	Flagler
29. Gasparilla Island State Recreation Area (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88, 10-4-90)	Lee
30. Grayton Beach State Recreation Area (as mod. 4-19-88)	Walton
31. Guana River State Park (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88)	St. Johns
32. Henderson Beach State Recreation Area (5-14-86)	Okaloosa
33. Highlands Hammock State Park (as mod. 8-8-94)	Highlands/Hardee
34. Hillsborough River State Park	Hillsborough
35. Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park (10-4-90)	Citrus
36. Honeymoon Island State Recreation Area	Pinellas

(12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86)	
37. Hontoon Island State Park	Volusia/Lake
38. Hugh Taylor Birch State Recreation Area	Broward
39. Ichetucknee Springs State Park	Columbia/ Suwannee
40. John D. McArthur Beach State Park (12-1-82)	Palm Beach
41. John Pennkamp Coral Reef State Park (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	Monroe
42. John U. Lloyd Beach State Recreation Area	Broward
43. Jonathan Dickinson State Park	Martin
44. Lake Arbuckle State Park (5-14-86)	Polk
45. Lake Griffin State Recreation Area	Lake
46. Lake Kissimmee State Park	Polk
47. Lake Louisa State Park (12-1-82)	Lake
48. Lake Manatee State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Manatee
49. Lake Rousseau State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Citrus/Levy/Marion
50. Lake Talquin State Recreation Area (12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86)	Leon
51. Little Manatee River State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Hillsborough
52. Little Talbot Island State Park	Duval
53. Long Key State Recreation Area	Monroe
54. Lovers Key State Recreation Area (5-14-86)	Lee
55. Manatee Springs	Levy

State Park (as mod. 10-4-90)	
56. Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Clay
57. Myakka River State Park	Manatee/Sarasota
58. North Peninsula State Recreation Area (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88, 10-4-90)	Volusia
59. Ochlockonee River State Park	Wakulla
60. O'Leno State Park (as mod. 5-14-86)	Alachua/Columbia
61. Oleta River State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Dade
62. Oscar Scherer State Park (as mod. 8-8-94)	Sarasota
63. Peacock Springs State Recreation Area (4-19-88)	Suwannee
64. Perdido Key State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Escambia
65. Ponce de Leon Springs State Recreation Area	Holmes/Walton
66. Port Charlotte Beach State Recreation Area (12-1-82)	Charlotte
67. Rose Sink (addition to Ichetucknee Springs State Park) (1-9-05)	Columbia
68. St. Andrews State Recreation Area (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	Bay
69. Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area	Indian River/Brevard
70. Silver River State Park (4-19-88; as mod. 10-4-90, 8-8-94)	Marion
71. Suwannee River State Park (as mod. 10-4-90)	Hamilton/Madison/ Suwannee
72. Three Rivers State Recreation Area	Jackson

73. T. H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	Gulf
74. Tomoka State Park	Volusia
75. Torreya State Park	Liberty
76. Wekiwa Springs State Park (as mod. 4-19-88)	Orange/Seminole

(d) Waters within State Ornamental Gardens, State Botanical Sites, State Historic Sites, and State Geological Sites.

State Ornamental Gardens, State Botanical Site, State Historic Site, or State Geological Site	County
1. Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens	Leon
2. Devils Millhopper State Geological Site (10-4-90)	Alachua
3. Eden State Gardens	Walton
4. Fort Zachary Taylor State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Monroe
5. Indian Key State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Monroe
6. Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site (5-14-86)	Monroe
7. Koreshan State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Lee
8. Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site (5-14-86)	Monroe
9. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Alachua
10. Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Leon
11. Paynes Creek State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Hardee
12. Ravine State Gardens	Putnam
13. San Marcos de Apalachee State Historic Site (10-4-90)	Wakulla
14. Washington Oaks State Gardens (as mod. 5-14-86)	Flagler
15. Windley Key Fossil	Monroe

Reef State Geological
Site (10-4-90)

(e) Waters within State Preserves, State Underwater Archaeological Preserves, and State Reserves.

State Preserve or State

Reserve

County

1. Anclote Key State
Preserve (12-1-82)

Pasco/Pinellas

2. Cape St. George State
Reserve (12-1-82)

Franklin

3. Cedar Key Scrub
State Reserve (12-1-82;
as mod. 4-19-88)

Levy

4. Charlotte Harbor
State Reserve (as mod.
4-19-88)

Charlotte

5. Crystal River State
Reserve (5-14-86; as
mod. 4-19-88)

Citrus

6. Fakahatchee Strand
State Preserve (12-1-82;
as mod. 5-14-86,
4-19-88, 10-4-90,
8-8-94)

Collier

7. Haw Creek State
Preserve (12-1-82)

Flagler/Putnam/
Volusia

8. Lower Wekiva River
State Reserve (12-1-82)

Lake/Seminole

9. Nassau Valley State
Reserve (12-1-82)

Duval/Nassau

10. Paynes Prairie State
Preserve (as mod.
10-4-90, 8-8-94)

Alachua

11. Prairie-Lakes State
Preserve

Osceola

12. River Rise State
Preserve (12-1-82; as
mod. 8-8-94)

Alachua/Columbia

13. Rock Springs Run
State Reserve (5-14-86;
as mod. 4-19-88)

Orange

14. San Felasco
Hammock State
Preserve (12-1-82; as
mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)

Alachua

15. San Pedro State
Underwater
Archaeological Preserve
(10-4-90)

Monroe

16. Savannas State

Martin/St. Lucie

Reserve (12-1-82; as
mod. 5-14-86, 10-4-90,
8-8-94)

17. St. Lucie Inlet State
Preserve (12-1-82)

Martin

18. Waccasassa Bay
State Preserve (12-1-82;
as mod. 4-19-88)

Levy

19. Weedon Island State
Preserve (12-1-82)

Pinellas

20. William Beardell
Tosohatchee State
Reserve (12-1-82)

Orange

(f) Waters within Areas Acquired through Donation, Trade, or Purchased Under the Environmentally Endangered Lands Bond Program, Conservation and Recreation Lands Program, Land Acquisition Trust Fund Program, and Save Our Coast Program.

Program Area

County

1. Andrews Tract
(5-14-86; as mod.
4-19-88, 8-8-94)

Levy

2. Apalachicola Bay
(8-8-94)

Franklin

3. Barefoot Beach
(12-1-82)

Collier

4. Beker Tracts (10-4-90)

Manatee

5. Big Bend Coastal
Tract (4-19-88; as mod.
10-4-90)

Dixie/Taylor

6. Big Shoals (4-19-88)

Hamilton

7. B.M.K. Ranch
(8-8-94)

Lake/Orange

8. Bower Tract
(5-14-86; as mod.
4-19-88)

Hillsborough

9. Caravelle Ranch
(8-8-94)

Putnam

10. Carlton Half-Moon
Ranch (8-8-94)

Sumter

11. Catfish Creek
(8-8-94)

Polk

12. Chassahowitzka
Swamp (5-14-86; as
mod. 4-19-88, 8-8-94)

Hernando/Citrus

13. Coupon Bight
(10-4-90; as mod.
8-8-94)

Monroe

14. Crystal River
(10-4-90)

Citrus

15. Curry Hammock
(8-8-94)

Monroe

16. Deering Hammock/Estate (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Dade
17. East Everglades (5-14-86)	Dade
18. Econfinia River (8-8-94)	Taylor
19. Emerson Point (8-8-94)	Manatee
20. Escambia Bay Bluffs (5-14-86)	Escambia
21. Estero Bay (8-8-94)	Lee
22. Florida First Magnitude Springs (8-8-94)	Levy
23. Ft. George Island (10-4-90)	Duval
24. Ft. Mose (8-8-94)	St. Johns
25. Ft. San Luis (5-14-86; as mod. 8-8-94)	Leon
26. Gateway (5-14-86)	Pinellas
27. Gills Tract (8-8-94)	Pasco
28. Green Turtle Beach (4-19-88)	St. Lucie
29. Guana River (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88)	St. Johns
30. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract (8-8-94)	Citrus
31. Indian River North Beach (5-14-86)	Indian River
32. ITT/Hammock (5-14-86)	Dade
33. Josslyn Island (10-4-90)	Lee
34. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (8-8-94)	Levy
35. Letchworth Mounds (8-8-94)	Jefferson
36. Lower Econlockhatchee (8-8-94)	Seminole
37. Martin County Tracts (5-14-86)	Martin
38. Mashers Sands (5-14-86)	Wakulla

39. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (8-8-94)	Dade
40. Milton to Whiting Field (8-8-94)	Santa Rosa
41. North Beach (5-14-86)	Broward
42. North Key Largo Hammock (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88, 10-4-90, 8-8-94)	Monroe
43. Placid Lakes (8-8-94)	Highlands
44. Point Washington (8-8-94)	Walton
45. Port Bougainville (10-4-90)	Monroe
46. Rainbow River/Springs (8-8-94)	Marion
47. Rookery Bay (10-4-90; as mod. 8-8-94)	Collier
48. Rotenberger (as mod. 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Palm Beach
49. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (8-8-94)	Polk
50. Save Our Everglades (10-4-90; as mod. 8-8-94)	Collier
51. Sea Branch (8-8-94)	Martin
52. Seminole Springs/Woods (8-8-94)	Lake
53. Snake Warrior Island (Oaks of Miramar) (8-8-94)	Broward
54. Spring Hammock (4-19-88; as mod. 10-4-90)	Seminole
55. Spruce Creek (4-19-88; as mod. 8-8-94)	Volusia
56. St. Martins River (8-8-94)	Citrus
57. Stark Tract (10-4-90)	Volusia
58. Stoney-Lane (10-4-90)	Citrus
59. Surfside Additions (5-14-86)	St. Lucie
60. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (as mod. 8-8-94)	Osceola
61. Topsail Hill (8-8-94)	Walton

62. Upper Black Creek (8-8-94)	Clay
63. Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia
64. Wacissa/Aucilla Rivers (10-4-90)	Jefferson/Taylor
65. Wekiva River Buffers (8-8-94)	Seminole
66. Westlake (5-14-86; as mod. 4-19-88)	Broward
67. Wetstone/Berkovitz (8-8-94)	Pasco
68. Withlacoochee Tracts (12-1-82)	Sumter

(g) Waters within National Seashores.

National Seashores

1. Canaveral	<u>County</u> Brevard/Volusia
2. Gulf Islands	Escambia/Santa Rosa

(h) Waters within State Aquatic Preserves.

Aquatic Preserves

1. Alligator Harbor	<u>County</u> Franklin
2. Apalachicola Bay	Franklin
3. Banana River (as mod. 8-8-94)	Brevard
4. Big Bend Seagrasses	Wakulla/Taylor/ Jefferson/Dixie/ Levy

except for the following areas:

- a. Keaton Beach, Taylor County – Begin at 29° 49' 50" N. Lat., 83° 35' 24" W. Long.; then west to 29° 49' 45", 83° 35' 50"; then south to 29° 49' 04", 83° 35' 48"; then east to 29° 49' 04", 83° 35' 24"; then north to the point of beginning.
- b. Steinhatchee, Taylor County – Begin at 29° 40' 35", 83° 22' 10"; then west to 29° 40' 35", 83° 23' 10"; then north to 29° 41', 83° 23' 10"; then west to 29° 41', 83° 24' 10"; then south to the Taylor County-Dixie County boundary; then eastward along the boundary to 29° 39' 55", 83° 22' 10"; then north to the point of beginning.
- c. Suwannee, Dixie County – Begin at 29° 20' 30", 83° 08' 10"; then west to 29° 20' 30", 83° 08' 25"; then south to 29° 20' 05", 83° 08' 25"; then southwesterly along SR 349 to 29° 19' 51", 83° 08' 35"; then west to 29° 19' 51", 83° 08' 45"; then southwesterly to 29° 19' 40", 83° 09' 12"; then south to 29° 19' 30", 83° 09' 12"; then northeasterly to 29° 19' 39", 83° 08' 53"; then southeasterly to 29° 19' 25", 83° 08' 41"; then southwesterly to 29° 19' 20", 83° 08' 49"; then southeasterly to 29° 19' 14", 83° 08' 41"; then northeasterly along the bank of the Suwannee River to and along the bank of Demory Creek to 29° 19' 45", 83° 08' 10"; then north to the point of beginning.
- d. Cedar Key unincorporated airport area, Levy County – Begin at 29° 08' 26", 83° 03' 17"; then south to 29° 07' 34", 83° 03' 17"; then northeasterly to 29° 07' 48", 83° 02' 33"; beginning northerly and tracing the corporate limit of Cedar Key to the point of beginning.
- e. Cedar Key unincorporated causeway area, Levy County – That portion of Section 20 lying within 1000 feet of the centerline of SR 24 and lying north of a line 500 feet northeast of and parallel to the northern corporate limit of Cedar Key.
- f. Cedar Key channel, Levy County – Begin at 29° 08' 58", 83° 01' 17"; then west to 29° 08' 58", 83° 01' 24"; then south to 29° 08' 05", 83° 01' 26"; then northeasterly to 29° 08' 08", 83° 01' 17"; then northerly to the point of beginning.
- g. Keaton Beach navigation channel, Taylor County – Begin at 29° 49' 02", 83° 35' 30"; then west to 29° 49' 02", 83° 37' 58"; then south to 29° 48' 45", 83° 37' 58"; then east to 29° 48' 45", 83° 35' 30"; then north to the point of beginning.
- h. Keaton Beach local channels, Taylor County – Begin at 29° 49' 01", 83° 35' 38"; then southeast to 29° 48' 55", 83° 35' 15";

then northeast to 29° 48' 59", 83° 35' 13"; then northwest to 29° 49' 06", 83° 35' 36"; then southwest to the point of beginning. (10-29-86)

5. Biscayne Bay (Cape Florida)	Dade/Monroe
6. Biscayne Bay (Card Sound) (12-1-82)	Dade/Monroe
7. Boca Ciega Bay	Pinellas
8. Cape Haze	Charlotte/Lee
9. Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Islands	Collier
10. Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough
11. Coupon Bight	Monroe
12. Estero Bay (as mod. 4-19-88)	Lee
13. Fort Clinch State Park	Nassau
14. Fort Pickens State Park	Santa Rosa/Escambia
15. Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor (as mod. 10-4-90)	Charlotte/Lee
16. Guana River Marsh (8-8-94)	St. Johns
17. Indian River Malabar to Vero Beach	Brevard/Indian River
18. Indian River Malabar to Vero Beach (additions), except those Indian River portions of Sebastian Creek and Turkey Creek upstream of U.S. Highway 1 (1-26-88)	Brevard/Indian River
19. Indian River Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce (as mod. 10-4-90)	Indian River/St. Lucie
20. Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet (as mod. 10-4-90)	Martin/Palm Beach/St. Lucie
21. Lake Jackson	Leon
22. Lemon Bay (4-19-88; as mod. 10-4-90)	Charlotte/Sarasota
23. Lignumvitae Key	Monroe
24. Loxahatchee River-Lake Worth Creek (as mod. 8-8-94)	Martin/Palm Beach
25. Matlacha Pass	Lee
26. Mosquito Lagoon	Volusia/Brevard
27. Nassau River-St.	Nassau/Duval

Johns River Marshes

28. North Fork, St. Lucie	St. Lucie/Martin
29. Oklawaha River (10-4-90)	Marion
30. Pellicer Creek	St. Johns/Flagler
31. Pine Island Sound	Lee
32. Pinellas County	Pinellas
33. Rainbow Springs (4-19-88)	Marion
34. Rocky Bayou State Park	Okaloosa
35. Rookery Bay (12-1-82; as mod. 11-24-87, 7-11-91)	Collier
36. St. Andrews State Park	Bay
37. St. Joseph Bay	Gulf
38. St. Martins Marsh (as mod. 8-8-94)	Citrus
39. Terra Ceia (5-22-86)	Manatee
40. Tomoka Marsh	Volusia/Flagler
41. Wekiva River (12-1-82)	Lake/Orange/ Seminole
42. Wekiva River Addition, except that portion of the St. Johns River between Interstate Highway 4 and the Wekiva River confluence (12-28-88)	Lake/Seminole/ Volusia
43. Yellow River Marsh (i) Special Waters.	Santa Rosa

1. Apalachicola River except for the following areas:

a. From a point 50 feet north of the northern boundary of the Jackson County Port Authority Slip, and including the slip itself, downstream to a point about four-tenths of a mile downstream, and specifically identified by navigation mile 103 on the 1982 U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map of Sneads, Florida; and

b. From 850 feet downstream of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Blountstown Navigation Gage in Calhoun County, north to a point approximately 2,700 feet upstream of the Gage, and specifically identified by the line passing through 30°25'45" N. Lat. and 85°1'35" W. Long.; and 30°25'38" N. Lat. and 85°1'20" W. Long. (12-11-84).

2. Aucilla River.

3. Blackwater River.

4. Butler Chain of Lakes – consisting of Lake Butler, Lake Down, Wauseon Bay, Lake Louise, Lake Palmer (also known as Lake Isleworth), Lake Chase, Lake Tibet, Lake Sheen, Pocket Lake, Fish Lake, and the waterways which connect these lakes (3-1-84), and Lake Blanche and its connecting waterway (2-18-87).

5. Chassahowitzka River System including: Potter, Salt, Baird, Johnson, Crawford, Ryle, and Stevenson Creeks, and other tributaries to the Chassahowitzka River; but excluding artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (1-5-93).

6. Chipola River.

7. Choctawhatchee River.

8. Clermont Chain of Lakes – consisting of Lake Louisa (also known as Lake Louise), Lake Susan, Lake Crescent, Lake Minnehaha, Lake Winona, Lake Palatamaha, Lake Hiawatha, Lake Minneola, Lake Wilson, Lake Cook, Cherry Lake, Lake Hunt, Lake Stewart, Lake Lucy, Lake Emma, and the waterways that interconnect Clermont Chain of Lakes (5-28-86).

9. Crooked Lake in Polk County including the area known as Little Crooked Lake and the connecting waterway between these waterbodies; less however, artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (4-9-87).

10. Crystal River, including Kings Bay (2-1-83).

11. Econlockhatchee River System – consisting of the Econlockhatchee River and the following tributaries:

- a. Little Econlockhatchee River upstream to Michaels Dam in Jay Blanchard Park; and
- b. Mills Creek upstream to Mills Lake; and
- c. Southerly branch of Mills Creek upstream to Fort Christmas Road in Section 2, Township 22 South, Range 32 East; and
- d. Silcox Branch (branch of Mills Creek) upstream to Lake Pickett; and
- e. Long Branch upstream to the eastern section line of Section 34, Township 22 South, Range 32 East; and
- f. Hart Branch upstream to the Old Railroad Grade in Section 18, Township 23 South, Range 32 East; and
- g. Cowpen Branch upstream to the southernmost bifurcation of the creek in Section 20, Township 23 South, Range 32 East; and
- h. Green Branch upstream to the western section line of Section 29, Township 23 South, Range 32 East; and
- i. Turkey Creek upstream to Weewahootee Road in Section 5, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, and to the west section lines of Section 5, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, and Section 32, Township 23 South, Range 32 East; and
- j. Little Creek upstream to the eastern section line of Section 22, Township 24 South, Range 32 East; and
- k. Fourmile Creek upstream to the southern line of the NE 1{2} of Section 28, Township 24 South, Range 32 East; and
- l. Econlockhatchee River Swamp upstream to State Road 532;
- m. But excluding all other tributaries and artificial water bodies, defined as any water body created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (6-18-92).

12. Estero Bay Tributaries including: Hendry Creek to State Road 865, Big Bayou, Mullock Creek to U.S. 41 (State Road 45); Mud Creek; Estero River (north and south branches) to I-75 Halfway Creek to State Road 41; Spring Creek to Business Route 41 (State Road 887, old State Road 41), and the unnamed south branch of Spring Creek in Sections 20 and 29; Imperial River to the eastern line of Section 31, Range 26 East, Township 47 South, Oak Creek, and Leitner Creek; except for Tenmile Canal and any artificial water bodies, defined as any water body created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (10-4-90).

13. Florida Keys, including channels as defined in subsection 62-312.020(4), F.A.C., and described as follows: Commence at the northeasterly most point of Palo Alto Key and run due north to a point at the center of the channel of Broad Creek as the point of beginning, thence due east to the eastern boundary of the jurisdictional waters of the State of Florida, thence meander southerly along said eastern boundary to a point due south of the westernmost point of the island of Key West; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the arc of a curve three leagues distant from the westernmost point of the island of Key West to a point due north of the island of Key West; thence northeasterly three leagues distant from the most northerly land of the Florida Keys to the intersection with the boundary of the Everglades National Park; thence southeasterly, northeasterly and northwesterly along the boundary of the Everglades National Park to the intersection with the Dade County-Monroe County line; thence northeasterly and easterly along the Dade County-Monroe County line to the point of beginning; less however, three areas:

- a. Key West Sewage Outfall, being a circle 150 feet in radius from the point of discharge located at approximately 24° 32' 13" N. Latitude and 81° 48' 55" W. Longitude; and
- b. Stock Island Power Plant Mixing Zone; being a circle 150 feet in radius from the end of the power plant discharge canal; and
- c. Artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (5-8-85).

14. Hillsborough River from Fletcher Avenue (State Road 582A) in Hillsborough County upstream to the Withlacoochee River Overflow in Pasco County, and the following tributaries:

- a. Crystal Springs; and
- b. Blackwater Creek westward of the Hillsborough – Polk County line; and
- c. Cypress Creek, Thirteenmile Run eastward of Livingston Avenue, and Big Cypress Swamp upstream to and including the Cypress Creek Wellfield, as delineated in the maps entitled “Cypress Creek OFW Boundary Maps,” incorporated herein by

reference; and

- d. Trout Creek upstream to Bruce B. Downs Boulevard (State Road 581);
- e. But excluding all other tributaries as well as the proposed transportation corridor, which crosses Cypress Creek in Section 21, Township 27 South, Range 19 East, as identified in the Adopted 2010 Long Range Transportation Plan of the Metropolitan Planning Organization, dated May 26, 1993.
- f. A copy of the maps referenced in subparagraph c. above may be obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Surface Water Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (4-12-95).
15. Homosassa River System including: Halls River, Turtle, Otter, Battle, and Price Creeks, and other tributaries to the Homosassa River; but excluding artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (1-5-93).
16. Kingsley Lake and Black Creek (North Fork) downstream to the northern line of Section 23, Township 5 South, Range 23 East, including all tributaries along this segment of Black Creek (11-8-90).
17. Lake Disston – Specifically including Lake Disston plus contiguous wetlands within the following areas: Township 14 South, Range 29 East, Sections 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 9, 8 and 7 in Flagler County; and Township 14 South, Range 28 East, Sections 13 and 24 in Volusia County except:
 - a. Artificial water bodies defined as any water body created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C.; and
 - b. Any natural water bodies connected by artificial water bodies to the above-described system (4-4-01).
18. Lake Powell, Phillips Inlet, and all tributaries to Lake Powell as bounded by the following described line: Begin at the Northwest corner of Section 26, Township 2 South, Range 18 West; thence East to the Northwest corner of Section 29, Township 2 South, Range 17 West; thence South to the Northwest corner of the SW 1/4 of Section 29, Township 2 South, Range 17 West; thence East to the West line of Section 27, Township 2 South, Range 17 West, thence South to the mean high water line of the Gulf of Mexico; thence meander Northwest along the mean high water line to the West line of Section 35, Township 2 South, Range 18 West; thence North to the point of beginning (8-18-91).
19. Lemon Bay estuarine system – from Boca Grande Causeway northward to approximately two thousand feet northwest of the mouth of Alligator Creek, specifically identified as the East line of Section 31, Township 39 South, Range 19 East, including Placida Harbor, Gasparilla Pass, Kettle Harbor, Bocilla Lagoon, Bocilla Pass, Knight Pass, Stump Pass, Lemon Bay, Buck Creek upstream to County Road 775, Oyster Creek upstream to County Road 775, Ainger (Rock) Creek upstream to County Road 775, and Godfrey (Godfried, Gottfried) Creek upstream to County Road 775; but excluding:
 - a. Alligator Creek, Forked Creek, Lemon Creek, and all other tributaries; and
 - b. Artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (4-29-86).
20. Little Manatee River – from its mouth to the western crossing of the river by S.R. 674, including Hayes, Mill and Bolster Bayous, but excluding South Fork, Ruskin Inlet and all other tributaries (10-1-82).
21. Lochloosa Lake (including Little Lochloosa Lake, Lochloosa Lake Right Arm, and Lochloosa Creek upstream to County Road 20A) (12-15-87).
22. Myakka River between State Road 771 (El Jobean Bridge) and the Charlotte-Sarasota County line, except for artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (4-19-88).
23. Ochlockonee River.
24. Oklawaha River between the eastern line of Section 36, Township 15 South, Range 23 East, and Eureka Lock and Dam, including Turkey Creek, Strouds Creek, Dead River (the water body so named near Gores Landing), Cedar Creek, and Fish Creek, but excluding Marshall Swamp, the Dead River (the water body so named exiting Marshall Swamp), and all other tributaries (12-20-89).
25. Orange Lake up to the U.S. Highway 301 bridge, the River Styx up to Camps Canal, and Cross Creek (4-9-87).
26. Perdido River.
27. Rainbow River, including Indian Creek, but excluding all other tributaries (1-17-85).
28. Santa Fe River System – consisting of the Santa Fe River, Lake Santa Fe, Little Lake Santa Fe, Santa Fe Swamp, Olustee Creek, and the Ichetucknee River below S.R. 27, but excluding all other tributaries (8-16-84).

29. Sarasota Bay estuarine system – generally extending from Venice north to the Hillsborough-Manatee County line and specifically described as follows: Commence at the northern tip of Anna Maria Island and follow a line running to the southern tip of Egmont Key until intersecting the boundary between Hillsborough and Manatee Counties; thence run easterly and northeasterly along the county boundary until intersecting the Intracoastal Waterway; thence proceed southerly until intersecting a line between the southern tip of Mullet Key and the western tip of Sned Island; thence proceed southeasterly along said line to the western tip of Sned Island; thence to De Soto Point; and thence westerly and southerly including all of the Sarasota Bay estuarine system southward to the northernmost U.S. Highway Business Route 41 bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway in Venice, including Anna Maria Sound, Passage Key Inlet, Perico Bayou, Palma Sola Bay, Longboat Pass, Sarasota Bay, New Pass, Big Sarasota Pass, Roberts Bay, Little Sarasota Bay, Dryman Bay, Blackburn Bay, Lyons Bay, Venice Inlet, Dona Bay upstream to the U.S. Highway 41 bridge, and Roberts Bay upstream to the U.S. Highway 41 bridge; less however, the following areas:

- a. All tributaries, including Palma Sola Creek, Bowlees Creek, Whitaker Bayou, Hudson Bayou, Phillippi Creek, Catfish Creek, North Creek, South Creek, Shakett Creek, Curry Creek; and
- b. A circle 1500 feet in radius from the mouth of Whitaker Bayou; and
- c. A circle 1500 feet in radius from the mouth of Phillippi Creek; and
- d. Artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (4-29-86).
- e. The designation shall not affect the consideration by the Department of an application for Site Specific Alternative Criteria for the discharge of the City of Bradenton's Municipal Sewage Treatment Plant being built under Department of Environmental Protection Construction Permit No. DC41-81224. The application will be processed under the regulations of the Department existing on February 18, 1986.

30. St. Marks River – except that part between Rattlesnake Branch and the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers.

31. Shoal River.

32. Silver River (Marion County) (4-9-87).

33. Spruce Creek upstream to State Road 40A, and the following tributaries:

- a. Unnamed tributary upstream to the Southern section line of Section 4, Township 17 South, Range 33 East; and
- b. Unnamed tributary upstream to the Northern section line of Section 20, Township 16 South, Range 33 East; and
- c. Unnamed tributary upstream to the Northern section line of Section 23, Township 16 South, Range 32 East (right fork), and to the Western line of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, Township 16 South, Range 32 East; and
- d. Unnamed tributary upstream to the Western section line Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 32 East; and
- e. Strickland Bay; and Turnbull Bay and Turnbull Creek upstream to the Northwestern section line of Section 43, Township 17 South, Range 33 East; and
- f. Murray Creek upstream to the Town of Ponce Inlet municipal limits; and
- g. Waters east from U.S. Highway 1 following the northerly and southerly municipal limits of the Town of Ponce Inlet to its intersection with the western boundary of the Intracoastal Waterway and including Rose Bay upstream to Nova Road (State Road 5A);

h. But excluding all other tributaries (7-11-91).

34. Suwannee River.

35. Tomoka River upstream to Interstate Highway 4; and the following tributaries:

- a. Priest Branch upstream to the Western and Southern section lines of Section 6, Township 15 South, Range 32 East; and
- b. Little Tomoka River and its tributaries as bounded by the following described line: Begin at the Southwestern point of confluence between the Tomoka River and the Little Tomoka River; thence meander upstream along the Little Tomoka River to the Western section line of Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; thence South to the Southwest corner of Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; thence West to the Southwest corner of Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; thence North to the Northwest corner of Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; thence East to the West section line of Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; thence South to the Northern shore of the Little Tomoka River; thence meander easterly to the confluence with the Tomoka River; thence South to the point of beginning; and
- c. Groover Branch upstream to the Northern section line of Section 24, Township 14 South, Range 31 East; and
- d. Misner's Branch upstream to the Northern section line of Section 29, Township 14 South, Range 32 East; and
- e. Thompson Creek and Strickland Creek upstream to the Northern section line of Section 40, Township 14 South, Range 32

East;

f. But excluding all other tributaries (7-11-91).

36. Wacissa River.

37. Wakulla River.

38. Weekiwachee Riverine and Spring System – consisting of the Weekiwachee Springs and River, Mud Springs and River, Jenkins Creek, Salt Spring and Creek, the Weekiwachee Swamp, and all tributaries and contiguous wetlands within the following sections: Township 23 South, Range 17 East, Sections 2-9; Township 22 South, Range 17 East, Sections 20, 21, and 27-35, together with that portion of Section 19 that is southerly of CR 550 (Cortez Blvd.); Township 22 South, Range 16 East, Sections 25 and 36; including any and all waters, and wetlands contiguous to the tributaries located southerly of the north line of Section 25, Township 22 South, Range 16 East and westerly projection thereof and easterly of the west line of Section 36, Township 22 South, Range 16 East and northerly projection thereof, and easterly of a line through latitude 28° 32' 52" North, longitude 82° 39' 23" West, and through latitude 28° 31' 47" North, longitude 82° 39' 52" West (North American Datum of 1983). This OFW excludes artificial waters defined as any water body created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (12-11-03).

39. Wekiva River System – consisting of the Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and its tributary Sulphur Spring, the Little Wekiva River south to its confluence with the southernmost run of Sanlando Springs, Black Water Creek and Swamp (up to Lake Dorr), Lake Norris, Seminole Springs and Creek, Seminole Swamp, Sulphur Spring and Run, and Messant Spring and Creek, but excluding all other tributaries (12-28-88).

40. Wiggins Pass Estuarine Area and the Cocohatchee River System – the estuarine and marine waters from the Lee/Collier County line southward through and including Water Turkey Bay to 50 feet north of S.R. 846 (Bluebill Ave.) 1995 right-of-way; the Cocohatchee River downstream from 50 feet west of U.S. 41 1995 right-of-way; and Wiggins Pass; but excluding maintenance dredging as authorized by Section 403.813(1)(f), F.S., in the following areas:

a. Wiggins Pass from the Gulf of Mexico eastward for 200 linear feet (as measured from the southwestern point of Little Hickory Island);

b. The channel (South Channel, Vanderbilt Channel), that connects Wiggins Pass with Vanderbilt Lagoon through Water Turkey Bay; and

c. East Channel (for purposes of this designation described as the East Channel from its confluence with South Channel to Vanderbilt Drive, including all waters surrounding the spoil islands known as Conklin Point and Island Marina) (7-16-96).

41. Withlacoochee Riverine and Lake System, including:

a. The Withlacoochee River downstream of State Road 33 in Lake County to eastern section line of Section 33, Township 16 South, Range 18 East; and

b. The lower Withlacoochee River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Cross Florida Barge Canal By-Pass Spillway, but not including that portion of the river between Lake Rousseau and the Cross Florida Barge Canal; and

c. The Little Withlacoochee River; and

d. Jumper Creek downstream of State Road 35, including Jumper Creek Swamp; and

e. Gum Springs, Gum Slough (Dead River), and Gum Swamp; and

f. Lake Panasoffkee, Outlet River, Little Jones Creek, Big Jones Creek, and Rutland Creek; and

g. Shady (Brook, Panasoffkee) Creek downstream of State Road 468, including Warm Spring Hammock; and

h. Lake Tsala Apopka; and

i. But excluding all other tributaries and artificial waterbodies, defined as any waterbody created by dredging, or excavation, or by the filling in of its boundaries, including canals as defined in subsection 62-312.020(3), F.A.C. (4-10-89); and

(j) Waters within Rivers Designated Under the Florida Scenic and Wild Rivers Program, Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 as amended, and Myakka River Wild and Scenic Designation and Preservation Act

<u>River Segment</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Loxahatchee National Wild and Scenic River Segment (5-14-86)	Martin/Palm Beach
2. Myakka Florida Wild and Scenic River	Sarasota

Segment (5-14-86)

3. Wekiva Florida

Lake/Seminole

Scenic and Wild River

Segment (12-1-82)

(k) Waters within National Preserves

<u>National Preserve</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Big Cypress National Preserve (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88, 8-8-94)	Collier/Dade/ Monroe
2. Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (8-8-94)	Duval

(l) Waters within National Marine Sanctuaries

<u>Marine Sanctuary</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Key Largo	Monroe
2. Looe Key (12-1-82)	Monroe

(m) Waters within National Estuarine Research Reserves

<u>National Estuarine Research Reserve</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Apalachicola (12-1-82; as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	Franklin/Gulf
2. Rookery Bay (as mod. 5-14-86, 4-19-88)	Collier

(n) Certain Waters within the Boundaries of the National Forests

<u>National Forest</u>	<u>County</u>
1. Apalachicola	Wakulla/Leon/ Franklin
a. Sopchoppy River (9-1-82)	
b. Big Dismal Sink (9-1-82)	
2. Ocala	Putnam/Marion/ Lake
a. Alexander Springs (9-1-82)	
b. Alexander Springs Creek (9-1-82)	
c. Juniper Springs (9-1-82)	
d. Juniper Creek (9-1-82)	
e. Salt Springs (9-1-82)	
f. Salt Springs Run (9-1-82)	
g. Lake Dorr (9-1-82)	
h. Lake Kerr (9-1-82)	
i. Little Lake Kerr (9-1-82)	
3. Osceola	Baker/Columbia
a. Deep Creek (9-1-82)	
b. Robinson Creek (9-1-82)	
c. Middle Prong – St. Marys River (9-1-82)	
d. Ocean Pond (9-1-82)	
e. Falling Creek (9-1-82)	

(10) Outstanding National Resource Waters:

(a) The Commission designates the following waters as Outstanding National Resource Waters:

1. Biscayne National Park, as described in the document entitled “Outstanding National Resource Waters Boundary Description and Map for Biscayne National Park”, dated June 15, 1989, herein adopted by reference.

2. Everglades National Park, as described in the document entitled “Outstanding National Resource Waters Boundary Description and Map for Everglades National Park”, dated June 15, 1989, herein adopted by reference.

(b) It is the intent of the Commission that water bodies designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters shall be protected and maintained to the extent required by the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Therefore, the designations set forth in paragraph 62-302.700(10)(a), F.A.C., shall not be effective until the Florida Legislature enacts legislation specifically authorizing protection and maintenance of Outstanding National Resource Waters to the extent required by the federal Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.12.

(c) It is also the intent of the Commission to utilize the Surface Water Improvement and Management Act planning process, as outlined in Section 373.451, F.S., and Chapter 62-43, F.A.C., to establish the numerical standards for water quality parameters appropriate for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks’ status as outstanding National Resource Waters.

(d) The baseline for defining the existing ambient water quality (paragraph 62-4.242(2)(c), F.A.C.) in Outstanding National Resource Waters is a five year period from March 1, 1976 to March 1, 1981, unless otherwise indicated.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.804, 403.805 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.088, 403.101, 403.141, 403.182, 403.502, 403.702, 403.708 FS. History—New 3-1-79, Amended 8-10-80, 8-24-82, 9-30-82, 11-30-82, 2-1-83, 6-1-83, 3-1-84, 8-16-84, 12-11-84, 1-17-85, 5-8-85, 4-29-86, 5-14-86, 5-22-86, 5-28-86, 10-29-86, 2-18-87, 4-9-87, 11-24-87, 12-15-87, 1-26-88, 4-19-88, 12-28-88, 4-10-89, 9-13-89, 10-4-89, 12-20-89, 1-28-90, Formerly 17-3.041, Amended 10-4-90, 11-8-90, 7-11-91, 8-18-91, 12-11-91, 6-18-92, 1-5-93, 8-8-94, Formerly 17-302.700, Amended 1-23-95, 4-3-95, 4-12-95, 7-16-96, 4-4-01, 12-11-03, 1-9-06, 12-7-06.

62-302.800 Site Specific Alternative Criteria.

(1) Type I Site Specific Alternative Criteria: A waterbody, or portion thereof, may not meet a particular ambient water quality criterion specified for its classification, due to natural background conditions or man-induced conditions which cannot be controlled or abated. In such circumstances, and upon petition by an affected person or upon the initiation by the Department, the Secretary may establish a site specific alternative water quality criterion when an affirmative demonstration is made that an alternative criterion is more appropriate for a specified portion of waters of the state. Public notice and an opportunity for public hearing shall be provided prior to issuing any order establishing alternative criteria.

(a) The affirmative demonstration required by this section shall mean a documented showing that the proposed alternative criteria would exist due to natural background conditions or man-induced conditions which cannot be controlled or abated. Such demonstration shall be based upon relevant factors which include:

1. A description of the physical nature of the specified waterbody and the water pollution sources affecting the criterion to be altered.

2. A description of the historical and existing water quality of the parameter of concern including, spatial, seasonal, and diurnal variations, and other parameters or conditions which may affect it. Conditions in similar water bodies may be used for comparison.

3. A description of the historical and existing biology, including variations, which may be affected by the parameter of concern. Conditions in similar water bodies may be used for comparison.

4. A discussion of any impacts of the proposed alternative criteria on the designated use of the waters and adjoining waters.

(b) The Secretary shall specify, by order, the site specific criteria for the parameters which the Secretary determines to have been demonstrated by the preponderance of competent substantial evidence to be more appropriate.

(2) Type II Site Specific Alternative Criteria: In accordance with the procedures set forth below, affected persons may petition the Department, or the Department may initiate rulemaking, to adopt an alternative water quality criterion for a specific waterbody, or portion thereof, on the basis of site-specific reasons other than those set forth above in subsection 62-302.800(1), F.A.C. The Department shall process any such petition as follows:

(a) No later than 60 days after receipt of a petition, the Department shall review the petition and notify the petitioner of whether the petition is sufficiently complete to enable the Department to evaluate the proposed site-specific alternative criterion under subparagraph (c) below. If the petition is not sufficiently complete, the Department shall request the submittal of additional information. The Department shall review any additional information within 60 days of receipt from the applicant and may then request only that information reasonably needed to clarify or answer new questions directly related to the additional information,

unless the Department shows good cause for not having requested the information previously.

(b) Petitions deemed complete by the Department shall be processed under subparagraph (c). For any petition not deemed complete, if the petitioner believes that additional information requested by the Department under subparagraph (a) is not necessary to the Department's evaluation, the Department, at the petitioner's request, shall proceed to process the petition under subparagraph (c) below.

(c) The Department shall initiate rulemaking for the Commission to consider approval of the proposed alternative criterion as a rule if the petitioner meets all the requirements of this subparagraph and its subparts. The petitioner must demonstrate that the proposed criterion would fully maintain and protect human health, existing uses, and the level of water quality necessary to protect human health and existing and designated beneficial uses. If the petition fails to meet any of these requirements (including the required demonstration), the Department shall issue an order denying the petition. In deciding whether to initiate rulemaking or deny the petition, the Department shall evaluate the petition and other relevant information according to the following criteria and procedures:

1. The petition shall include all the information required under subparagraphs (1)(a)1.-4. above.
2. In making the demonstration required by this paragraph (c), the petition shall include an assessment of aquatic toxicity, except on a showing that no such assessment is relevant to the particular criterion. The assessment of aquatic toxicity shall show that physical and chemical conditions at the site alter the toxicity or bioavailability of the compound in question and shall meet the requirements and follow the Indicator Species procedure set forth in *Water Quality Standards Handbook* (December 1983), a publication of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, incorporated here by reference. If, however, the Indicator Species Procedure is not applicable to the proposed site-specific alternative criterion, the petitioner may propose another generally accepted scientific method or procedure to demonstrate with equal assurance that the alternative criterion will protect the aquatic life designated use of the waterbody.
3. The demonstration shall also include a risk assessment that determines the human exposure and health risk associated with the proposed alternative criterion, except on a showing that no such assessment is relevant to the particular criterion. The risk assessment shall include all factors and follow all procedures required by generally accepted scientific principles for such an assessment, such as analysis of existing water and sediment quality, potential transformation pathways, the chemical form of the compound in question, indigenous species, bioaccumulation and bioconcentration rates, and existing and potential rates of human consumption of fish, shellfish, and water. If the results of the assessments of health risks and aquatic toxicity differ, the more stringent result shall govern.
4. The demonstration shall include information indicating that one or more assumptions used in the risk assessment on which the existing criterion is based are inappropriate at the site in question and that the proposed assumptions are more appropriate or that physical or chemical characteristics of the site alter the toxicity or bioavailability of the compound. Such a variance of assumptions, however, shall not be a ground for a proposed alternative criterion unless the assumptions characterize a factor specific to the site, such as bioaccumulation rates, rather than a generic factor, such as the cancer potency and reference dose of the compound. Man-induced pollution that can be controlled or abated shall not be deemed a ground for a proposed alternative criterion.
5. The petition shall include all information required for the Department to complete its economic impact statement for the proposed criterion.
6. For any alternative criterion more stringent than the existing criterion, the petition shall include an analysis of the attainability of the alternative criterion.
7. No later than 180 days after receipt of a complete petition or after a petitioner requests processing of a petition not found to be complete, the Department shall notify the petitioner of its decision on the petition. The Department shall publish in the Florida Administrative Weekly either a notice of rulemaking for the proposed alternative criterion or a notice of the denial of the petition, as appropriate, within 30 days after notifying the petitioner of the decision. A denial of the petition shall become final within 14 days unless timely challenged under Section 120.57, F.S.

(d) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to criteria contained in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., or criteria that apply to:

1. Biological Integrity (subsection 62-302.530(10), F.A.C.).
2. B.O.D (subsection 62-302.530(11), F.A.C.).
3. Odor (subsections 62-302.500(1), 62-302.530(21), 62-302.530(48), and paragraphs 62-302.530(49)(b) and 62-302.530(52)(a), F.A.C.).
4. Oils and Greases (subsection 62-302.530(49), F.A.C.).

5. Radioactive Substances (subsection 62-302.530(57), F.A.C.).
 6. Substances in concentrations that injure, are chronically toxic to, or produce adverse physiological or behavioral response in humans, animals, or plants (subsection 62-302.530(61), F.A.C.).
 7. Substances, other than nutrients, in concentrations that result in the dominance of nuisance species (subsection 62-302.530(20), F.A.C.).
 8. Total Dissolved Gases (subsection 62-302.530(66), F.A.C.).
 9. Any criterion or maximum concentration based on or set forth in paragraph 62-4.244(3)(b), F.A.C.
- (e) Despite any failure of the Department to meet a deadline set forth in this subsection (2), the grant of an alternative criterion shall not become effective unless approved as a rule by the Commission.
- (f) Nothing in this rule shall alter the rights afforded to affected persons by Chapter 120, F.S.
- (3) Type III Site Specific Alternative Criteria (SSAC) for Nutrients: Upon petition by an affected person or upon initiation by the Department, the Department shall establish, by Secretarial Order, site specific numeric nutrient criteria when an affirmative demonstration is made that the proposed criteria achieve the narrative nutrient criteria in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., and are protective of downstream waters. Public notice and an opportunity for public hearing shall be provided prior to adopting any order establishing alternative criteria under this subsection.
- (a) The Department shall establish a Type III SSAC if all of the following conditions are met:
1. The petitioner demonstrates that the waterbody achieves the narrative nutrient criteria in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C.
 - a. For streams, such a demonstration shall require:
 - i. Information on chlorophyll *a* levels, algal mats or blooms, nuisance macrophyte growth, and changes in algal species composition indicating that there is not an imbalance in flora, and
 - ii. At least two temporally independent SCIs, conducted at a minimum of two spatially-independent stations representative of the waterbody or water segment for which a SSAC is requested, with an average score of 40 or higher, with neither of the two most recent SCI scores less than 35.
 - b. For lakes, such a demonstration shall require:
 - i. Information on chlorophyll *a* levels, algal mats or blooms indicating that there is not an imbalance in flora or fauna, and
 - ii. At least two temporally independent LVIs, with an average score of 43 or above.
 - c. SCIs and LVIs collected at the same location less than three months apart shall be considered to be one sample, with the mean value used to represent the sampling period. SCIs and LVIs shall be conducted during the water quality sampling period described in subparagraph 62-302.800(3)(a)2, F.A.C. There shall be a minimum of two assessments per station or lake, with at least one assessment conducted during the final year.
 2. The petitioner provides sufficient data to characterize water quality conditions, including temporal variability, that are representative of the biological data used to support the SSAC. The water quality data shall be collected in the same waterbody segment as the biological monitoring stations and at a frequency and duration consistent with the study design concepts described in the document titled *Development of Type III Site Specific Alternative Criteria (SSAC) for Nutrients*, (DEP-SAS-004/11), dated October 24, 2011, which is incorporated by reference herein. Copies of this document may be obtained from the Department's internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/swq-docs.htm> or by writing to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Standards and Assessment Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. Water quality data associated with extreme climatic conditions, such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes, shall be excluded from the analysis.
 3. Demonstration of downstream protection by one of the following methods:
 - a. Downstream waters are attaining water quality standards related to nutrient conditions pursuant to Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.; or
 - b. If the downstream waters do not attain water quality standards related to nutrient conditions:
 - i. The nutrients delivered by the waterbody subject to the Type III SSAC meet the allocations of a downstream TMDL; or
 - ii. The nutrients delivered by the waterbody are shown to provide for the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards in downstream waters.
- (b) The SSAC shall be established at a level representative of nutrient loads or concentrations that have been demonstrated to be protective of the designated use by maintaining balanced, natural populations of aquatic flora and fauna. This demonstration shall take into account natural variability by using statistical methods appropriate to the data set, as described in *Development of Type III Site Specific Alternative Criteria (SSAC) for Nutrients* (DEP-SAS-004/11).
- (4) The Department shall modify permits of existing sources affected in a manner consistent with the Secretary's Order.

(5) Additional relief from criteria established by this Chapter may be provided through exemption pursuant to Rule 62-4.243, F.A.C., or variances as provided for by Rule 62-110.104, F.A.C.

(6) Type II site specific alternative criteria apply to the water bodies, or portions of the water bodies, listed below. For dissolved oxygen site specific alternative criteria, normal daily and seasonal fluctuations above the levels listed in the table below shall be maintained. For site specific alternative criteria with seasonal limits, the generally applicable criteria in Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., apply at other times of the year.

Water Body and Class	Site Specific Alternative Criteria	County(s)
(a) Marine portions of the lower St. Johns River and its tributaries between Julington Creek and the mouth of the river. Class III.	<p>Dissolved Oxygen not less than a minimum concentration of 4.0 mg/L, and a Total Fractional Exposure not greater than 1.0 over an annual evaluation period as defined by the following equation:</p> $\left(\text{Total Fractional Exposure} \right) = \frac{\text{Days between 4.0 - < 4.2 mg/L}}{16 \text{ day Max}} + \frac{\text{Days between 4.2 - < 4.4 mg/L}}{21 \text{ day Max}} + \frac{\text{Days between 4.4 - < 4.6 mg/L}}{30 \text{ day Max}} + \frac{\text{Days between 4.6 - < 4.8 mg/L}}{47 \text{ day Max}} + \frac{\text{Days between 4.8 - < 5.0 mg/L}}{55 \text{ day Max}}$ <p>where the number of days in an interval is based on the daily average Dissolved Oxygen concentration.</p>	Duval/Clay/ St. Johns
(b) Discharge wetlands at the Orange County Eastern Water Reclamation Facility. Class III.	pH of not greater than 8.5 standard units.	Orange
(c) Fenholloway River from river mile -0.1 to river mile 3.5. Class III.	The annual average compensation depth for photosynthetic activity for phytoplankton shall not be decreased greater than 44.3 percent from background conditions as determined by an annual average compensation depth of at least 0.66 meters at river mile 0.53 (station F06). This value must be based on a minimum of 12 measurements during times when the average flow at Coeey Island Bridge at river mile 7.15 measures less than 200 cubic feet per second.	Taylor
(d) Fenholloway River coastal waters (Apalachee Bay) as spatially defined by the coordinates (83° 49' 29.95" W, 29° 59' 38.70" N), (83° 45' 3.61" W, 29° 57' 22.10" N), (83° 47' 23.50" W, 29° 54' 5.01" N), and (83° 51' 45.47" W, 29° 56' 25.71" N). Class III.	The annual average down-welling light at 1 m depth at stations F10 (83° 47' 6.60" W, 29° 57' 4.20" N) and F11 (83° 48' 27.00" W, 29° 57' 38.40" N) shall be 27 percent or more of surface values based on a minimum of 12 measurements using a 2 pi sensor during times when the average flow at Hampton Springs Bridge (USGS gage 02325000 near Perry) is less than or equal to 60 cubic feet per second (after subtracting flows from permitted point sources).	Taylor

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.062, 403.087, 403.504, 403.704, 403.804, 403.805 FS. Law Implemented 403.021(11), 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.141, 403.161, 403.502 FS. History—Formerly 17-3.05(4), Amended 3-1-79, 10-2-80, 2-1-83, Formerly 17-3.031, Amended 6-17-92, Formerly 17-302.800, Amended 5-15-02, 1-9-06, 6-28-06, 12-7-06, 8-5-07, 8-5-10, 7-3-12.