

department, if it elects to assert its jurisdiction, shall then enforce the stricter rules, regulations, or orders in the jurisdiction where they apply.

(7) It shall be a violation of this chapter to violate, or fail to comply with, a rule, regulation, or order of a stricter or more stringent nature adopted by a local pollution control program, and the same shall be punishable as provided by s. 403.161. If any local program changes any rule, regulation, or order, whether or not of a stricter or more stringent nature, such change shall not apply to any installation or source operating at the time of such change in conformance with a currently valid permit issued by the department.

G. 403.412 Environmental Protection Act.—

(1) This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Environmental Protection Act of 1971.”

(2)(a) The Department of Legal Affairs, any political subdivision or municipality of the state, or a citizen of the state may maintain an action for injunctive relief against:

1. Any governmental agency or authority charged by law with the duty of enforcing laws, rules, and regulations for the protection of the air, water, and other natural resources of the state to compel such governmental authority to enforce such laws, rules, and regulations; et. Seq.

5. DISCUSSION:

The Court has searched for a definition of “clean water” in the Federal Environmental Laws as well as the State of Florida Environmental Statutes and has not found any specific definition of the term. However, the Statutes all speak in terms of “pollution” of the “waters”, both of which have broad and extensive definitions under the Statutes. Logically, ALL waters created by nature are not clean or suitable for drinking or other human or animal or plant consumption, such as waters flowing over rocks and substances which mix its pollutants in the water. Consider an obvious example of this concept in the waters found in some of the areas