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APR 3 0 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

April 27, 2001

Mr. Al Linero, P.E. Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Linero:

Re: Cargill Fertilizer - Riverview Plant Expansion DEP File No. 0570008-036-AC; PSD-FL-315

This letter serves as a response to the letter from the Department dated April 11, 2001 in reference to the Riverview Plant Expansion project. The following is additional information requested, numbered as appeared in your letter:

- 1. Cargill Fertilizer (Cargill) proposed BACT limits of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (24-hour average) for the Nos. 8 and 9 Sulfuric Acid Plants and 0.0135 lb F/ton P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> for the Phosphoric Acid Plants. Cargill can accept the Department's proposed F limit of 0.012 lb F/ton P2O5, but has the following concerns regarding the Department's proposed SO<sub>2</sub> limit of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> three hour average:
  - O Cargill is not proposing a plant expansion for the Nos. 8 and 9 Sulfuric Acid Plant. The only physical modifications proposed are to ensure that all sulfuric acid plants at the Riverview Facility operate with a 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (24-hour average). Removing the combined production limitation will only allow Cargill to operate both plants at their current demonstrated capacities, typically during periods when both plants are at the beginning of their turnaround cycle. Furthermore, there is no measurable emission benefit of operating with a 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average) limit as opposed to 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (24-hour average) is likely to cause more plant shutdowns due to upsets, thereby possibly increasing actual annual emissions. Operating with an emission limit of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (24-hour average) decreases the number of shutdowns that will be experienced due to plant fluctuations, resulting in plants that operate in an increasingly steady manor, an overall benefit to the environment.
  - The Department's letter referenced the BACT for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions that was set for the US Agrichem (USAg) facility at 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average). This BACT was



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apparently achieved with an increased catalyst loading in the plants. The design of these sulfuric acid plants and the equipment sizing in these facilities are not equivalent to the sulfuric acid plants that are operating at Cargill's Riverview facility. Therefore, these are not comparable projects.

- Cargill's projections for spending and production are based on a limit of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> on a 24-hour average basis. Imposition of a 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average) emission limit would require further modifications and reduced production rates as well as an associated decrease in electrical energy production. The additional modifications were proposed as \$400,000 in a Golder Associates, Inc. letter to the Department dated March 23, 2001. This would increase annual costs by \$44,000/yr. Additional costs in lost opportunities are estimated to be \$1,440,000 per year based on lost energy and production resulting from the increased number of startups (estimated at 1/month). These costs are not expected to decrease the actual annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from either plant, therefore the cost per ton cannot be calculated. Additionally, these costs may not be comprehensive to achieve the emission limit of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average). It is likely that major equipment in the plants will need to be replaced or modified to compensate for increased pressure drop, adding additional significant costs.
- The test data submitted for the No. 9 plant was lower than 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. This test was conducted immediately following a turnaround and is not representative to normal operation throughout a turnaround cycle. Since that time, the No. 9 plant has been operating at higher emission rates as seen in the attached CEM data. This plant is expected to maintain 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (24-hour average) until the end of the turnaround cycle, but would require additional modifications and/or reduced sulfuric acid and energy production rates to obtain 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average).
- There is also a concern about achieving this lower emission rate during plant startups. Currently, even the No. 9 plant is not able to achieve 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> within 3 hours of each startup (see attached CEM data). Imposition of the shorter averaging time will result in additional plant start ups in order to comply with the established "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Best Operational Start-up Practices for Sulfuric Acid Plants" as contained the facility Title V operating permit. Under these established requirements, the unit is required to be within the permitted emission rate within 3-hours of initiation of a start up. Our extensive experience has shown that compliance with this condition requires very strict adherence to operating guidelines in order to attain the existing 4 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> limit within 3 hours of startup. Reduction of the limit on a 3-hour basis will inevitably have two consequences. Both resulting in additional emissions. First, the unit will be required to burn additional fossil fuel in order to increase catalyst temperatures prior to initiation of a cold start up. Emissions from the fossil fuel combustion will not provide any production value. Second, the likelihood of a start-up not achieving the established emission limit within the 3-hour time limit will increase. In accordance with the Best Practices, this will require



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that the operators cease the start-up procedure, make adjustments to the plant and then reinitiate the start-up process from the beginning with a new 3-hour window. Hence, the total start up duration and total start up excess emissions will increase.

- ♦ The limit of 3.5 lb SO₂/ton H₂SO₄ (3-hour average) vs. a limit of 3.5 lb SO₂/ton H₂SO₄ (24-hour average) will not result in a significant reduction in SO₂ emissions from the facility. In fact, neither the emission estimates nor the ambient air quality impact analysis will change with the imposition of the shorter averaging time.
- ♦ The No. 7 Sulfuric Acid Plant currently has a 3.5 lb SO₂/ton H₂SO₄ (24-hour average) limit for the past year. A lead operator working in a central control room is responsible for controlling all three sulfuric acid plants. This task becomes increasingly more difficult with multiple emission limits and increases the workload and stress on the operating crew.
- 2. The project to decrease emissions at the No. 8 Sulfuric Acid Plant consists of adding an approximate volume of 60,000 liters of conventional catalyst. The project to decrease No. 9 Sulfuric Acid Plant emissions consists of replacing an approximate volume of 80,000 litter of conventional catalyst with Cesium promoted catalyst. To obtain the limit of 3.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/ton H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3-hour average) would require the addition of over 30,000 liters of Cesium promoted catalyst along with other possible physical modifications which will result in reduced production of the facilities due to increased pressure drop. Alternatively, the plant will have to be operated at lower production rates to prevent routine fluctuations from affecting the short-term average emissions. In either case, the reduced production on an ongoing basis will likely negate the modest production gains achieved from elimination of the combined production cap of 5,700 tons per day for the two units.
- 3. Nos. 8 and 9 Sulfuric Acid Plants are currently operating at their maximum production capabilities. This project will not allow them to operate at a higher process rate, rather will allow the two plants to operate at their current demonstrated maximum production capabilities simultaneously. Therefore, there will be no effect the efficiency of the absorbers or the mist eliminators.
- 4. See attached production information. Note the number of days that the facility operated at maximum production rate is also included.
- 5. The baghouse serving the GTSP Truck Loading station is designed with an air-to-cloth ratio of 5:1. This should be adequate to achieve an outlet dust grain loading of 0.012 gr/dscf or less, which is the BACT limit for similar sources with baghouses.
- 6. NSPS requirements in Subpart W include the daily measurement of P2O5 input, monitoring of pressure drop across the scrubbers continuously, and meeting a F limit of 0.20 lb/ton P2O5 input. All of these requirements are currently being met with the exception of the daily



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measurement of P2O5 input, which will be accomplished with this project.

7. The project to modify the existing No. 5 DAP Plant is not a production increase, but rather an energy efficiency project. Accepting a BACT limit of 0.041 lb F/ton P2O5 input (3.1 lb/hr) in lieu of the proposed 3.3 lb F/hr would require modifications to the scrubbing system for a minor emissions reduction. These modifications are estimated at \$200,000 or \$68,000/ton F removed.

If you have any questions, please call me at (813) 671-6369 or email me at kathy edgemon@cargill.com.

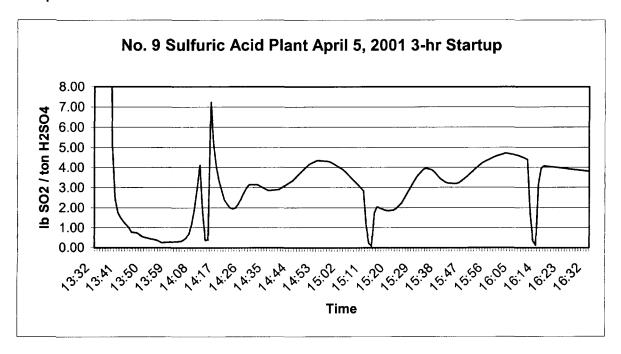
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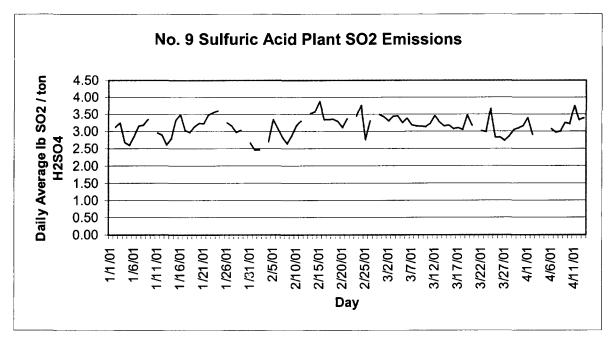
\*\*\*\*\*PCHC, Alice Harman, P.E. (CERTIFIED MAIL: 7000 0520 0014 8871 3725)

File P-05-01

S. Avif C. Halladay G. Campbell, EPCHC B. Idonala, SWD G. Walley, EPA G. Dunyld NPS

## Response No. 1





Response No. 4

	No. 8 Sulfuric Acid Plant		No. 9 Sulfuric Acid Plant	
Year	Average Annual Production TPD	Days at Maximum Production Rates	Average Annual Production TPD	Days at Maximum Production Rates
1996	2,379	88	2,573	0
1997	2,271	100	2,607	17
1998	2,209	3	3,050	156
1999	2,328	76	2,850	75
2000	2,268	121	2,649	59

Maximum production rates defined as 90-100% of permitted produciton rates

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Article Addressed to:	D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes  If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No			
Mr. E. O. Morris Vice President of Environment, Health and Safety Cargill Fertilizer, Inc.	·			
8813 Highway 41 South Riverview, FL 33569	3. Service Type  ☐ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail ☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.			
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