

The terminal in figure 4 handles integrated tug-barge movements of coal. Useable wharf length at that terminal is about 1,100 feet with berth depths of 34 feet. The terminal has two overhead cranes, ladder and bucket type, for unloading coal from the barges. Each of those cranes has an unloading rate of about 2,000 short tons per hour. The coal moves on a conveyor to one of three storage areas in the figure. Those areas have a total static capacity of about 750,000 to 830,000 short tons depending on the coal density.

The phosphate rock terminal in figure 5 has 2,500 feet of usable wharf length with an adjacent berth depth of 34 feet. Phosphate rock and chemical or phosphoric acid can be loaded at any station along the berths. Storage facilities include six phosphoric acid tanks which can hold 60,000 short tons. The enclosed, dry storage area for phosphate chemicals holds 32,000 short tons. Storage of phosphate rock is in an open area with a capacity of about 2,200,000 short tons. Facilities are open to all on equal terms for movement of those specific commodities.

TRIBUTARY AREA

The primary commodities to be considered in the benefit analysis are phosphate rock, phosphate chemicals, and coal. The phosphate rock or ore comes primarily from mining operations in Polk County. The phosphate chemicals come from processing plants near the mines in Polk County. The phosphate terminal facility at Big Bend handles mainly wet phosphate rock and phosphate chemicals, Granulated Triple Super Phosphate (GTSP) and phosphoric acid. The coal facility unloads coal which comes mainly from a trans-shipment point at Davant, Louisiana.

The phosphate has different destinations and modes of transport. Wet phosphate rock goes into barges for transport to Donaldsonville and Uncle Sam, Louisiana. Granulated Triple Super Phosphate (GTSP) moves by barge to Davant, Louisiana, and by ocean going vessel to ports world-wide. Phosphoric acid is a liquid requiring tank storage for movement. Movement is mainly by ocean going vessels to ports primarily in the Far East, Central America, and South America.

To comply with Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, blending of low sulfur coals with current fuels is necessary at Big Bend. The various sources of coal come to the Electrocoal facilities at Davant, Louisiana, where they are trans-shipped to Tampa Harbor. Those sources are both domestic and foreign. The electric plants in the Tampa area convert coal to electricity that goes to over 491,000 customers in an area of about 2,000 square miles. That area includes most of Hillsborough County and parts of Pinellas and Polk Counties with a total population of over 1 million.



TAMPA HARBOR -
BIG BEND CHANNEL FEASIBILITY REPORT

AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES

SCALES AS SHOWN
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DATED: JULY 1994 D.O. FILE NO. 45-36,708