



2007 Minerals Yearbook

UNITED KINGDOM

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

By Alberto Alexander Perez

In 2007, the United Kingdom was ranked second after Germany within the European Union (EU) in terms of its gross domestic product (GDP), which was \$2,727 billion. The output of the United Kingdom's industrial sector was mostly unchanged compared with that of 2006; however, inventories in the mining and quarrying sector decreased by \$210 million, ending 2007 with a total value of \$1,506 million.¹ The country continued to be a major regional processor of raw minerals and a manufacturer of producer and consumer durables. The country's heavy industries, which included companies that produced automotive and aviation products, chemicals, and machine tools, relied heavily on imported metal ores and concentrates, as well as on some industrial minerals and mineral fuels. The mineral fuels sector, which included coal, natural gas, and petroleum, formed a significant segment of the United Kingdom's mineral industry. The country also accounted for about 4% of the world's refined lead production, about 3% of refined nickel and crude salt production, about 2% of potash production, and more than 1% of the world's production of aluminum and crude steel (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2007, p. 598; Fenton, 2008, p. 37.17; Kostick, 2008, p. 63.23; Bray, 2009, p. 5.15; Guberman, 2009, p. 42.18; Jasinski, 2009, p. 58.8; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 3-15.).

Minerals in the National Economy

Mining and quarrying in the United Kingdom accounted for 11.7% of the total industrial activity in 2007; metal and base metal goods production accounted for 8%; and the production of coke, nuclear fuels, and refined petroleum accounted for 1.3%. The total value of investment in the mining and quarrying industry in 2007, according to the latest available data (2009), amounted to about \$10.8 billion. The value of investment in oil refining and in solid and nuclear fuels amounted to about \$538 million. Investment in the metals and metal goods sector amounted to \$2.35 billion. The volume of production of metals and base metals and, in the energy sector, of the coal, gas, and oil industry, decreased by 1.8% and by 6.1%, respectively, compared with production in 2006. Aggregates, construction materials, and industrial minerals constituted about 9% of the total value of mineral production in 2006 and remained at similar levels in 2007 (Hetherington and others, 2007, p. 1; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 49-68).

The United Kingdom's mineral sector not only served domestic economic needs but its mining and processing companies also continued to play an important role in global mineral prospecting, mineral development, and mineral commodity trade. The London Metal Exchange remained the dominant world central market for nonferrous metals.

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from the British pound sterling (£) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average rate of £0.50=US\$1.00 and from the European euro (€) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average rate of €0.731=US\$1.00 for 2007.

Government Policies and Programs

The 1971 Minerals Act, as amended, is the statute that governs the development and exploitation of mineral deposits. Minerals, as defined in Section 209 of the Act, include all minerals and materials in or under the land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface workings; it does not, however, include peat cut for purposes other than for sale. Mineral development is specifically addressed in the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Regulations, 1971, and the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Act, 1981. Mineral rights to mineral fuels, such as coal, petroleum, and uranium, belong to the state. The Coal Authority is authorized to license open pit and underground mines to the private sector subject to restrictions on their size and the payment of a royalty on the amount of coal produced.

In Great Britain (which includes England, Scotland, and Wales), the rights to most other minerals are privately owned with the exceptions of gold and silver, which are vested in the Royal Family. A different situation regarding mineral rights applies to Northern Ireland where, under the Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland), 1969, the rights to work minerals and to license others to do so are vested in the state. Although the Government had ratified the Kyoto Protocol, the EU decided to meet Kyoto requirements as a whole, rather than as individual signatories, with each member state given a different emissions target by the EU.

Production

In 2007, the United Kingdom's production of coal and natural gas continued to decline, whereas production of crude petroleum increased slightly. The increase in the value of petroleum production compared with that of 2006 was mostly owing to an increase in its price. Coal production declined to 17.3 million metric tons (Mt) because of a decrease in production from underground mines. The production of natural gas decreased in the United Kingdom by 10% to 72 billion cubic meters from 8 billion cubic meters in 2006. Since 1999, the annual output of coal had dropped by about 47% and that of crude petroleum, by about 38%. Natural gas output had declined by 23% since 2002.

Production of metals had mixed results compared with output levels in 2006. Minor production gains were posted for crude and hot-rolled steel. Minor production increases were noted for primary aluminum, although secondary aluminum production decreased slightly. Production of cement and potash increased slightly (table 1; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 49-68).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Domestic and internationally owned corporations produced minerals and mineral-based commodities. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

Mineral Trade

The United Kingdom was a net importer of crude petroleum, natural gas, nonferrous metals, and steel in 2007. However, it exported metal ores for a total value of \$5.8 billion. The value of its exported petroleum and petroleum products was \$45.5 billion, and the value of its iron and steel and nonferrous metals exports was \$12 billion and \$11.6 billion, respectively. Since 2004, the United Kingdom has been a net importer of natural gas; since 2005, of crude petroleum; and after 2006, of refined petroleum products following many years of self-sufficiency (Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 91-99).

Commodity Review

Metals

Copper and Nickel.—Following the release of data from the Tellus project for Northern Ireland, Lonmin plc took out licenses for the Antrim Plateau and was actively exploring for magmatic sulfide deposits containing nickel and copper. Alba Mineral Resources plc reported having reached a joint-venture and exploration option agreement with Inco Ltd. of Canada in 2006. The agreement gave Inco the right to earn a 60% interest in the Arthraht project in return for a capitalization of \$3.14 million for exploration during a 4-year period. Alba reported that extensive disseminated magmatic nickel-copper sulfide mineralization was present on the Arthraht prospect (Alba Mineral Resources plc, 2006; British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 74).

Gold.—The number of licenses for exploration and development of gold mines in the United Kingdom increased to 22 in 2007 from 12 in 2006, with three new licenses granted in Scotland and an additional seven in Northern Ireland. The number of leases dropped from six to four when Caledonia Mining Corp. of Scotland and Stoic Mining of Wales relinquished their leases. The increase in the international price of gold revived the interest in gold in the United Kingdom in 2007. Tournigan Gold Corp. continued with exploration of the Curraghinalt deposit, which is located 15 kilometers northeast of the town of Omagh in Northern Ireland. The deposit could potentially also have economically recoverable copper in associated copper sulfides. Metallum Resources plc was awarded licenses for exploration and development and others were awaiting results from the Tellus project. Metallum Resources was planning to explore for gold mineralization in the Dalradian, in the northwest of Northern Ireland between Cookstown and Omagh, and in the south in the Districts of Armagh and Down (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 51-53).

In Scotland, Scotgold Resources plc purchased the gold and silver assets of the Cononish deposit, which is located near Tyndrum, in December 2007. The company planned a drilling program to identify the extent of the mineralization; Scotgold, however, had yet to obtain a lease from Mines Royal, which is the official lease granting authority in the United Kingdom.

Industrial Minerals

The United Kingdom remained an important producer of such minerals as barite, calcareous material for cement, clays, and fluorspar.

Barite.—Locally produced barite continued to be a major component in the drilling mud used by petroleum drilling companies that operated in the North Sea, although some barite was being sold as a heavy aggregate in dense concrete to provide for radiation shielding. The major producer of barite in the United Kingdom was M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd., which operated the underground Foss Mine near Aberfeldy in Perth and Kinross, Scotland. The remainder of the production of barite was confined to the Southern Pennine Orefield where barites are derived as a byproduct of fluorspar mining (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 25).

Cement.—In 2007, Lafarge Cement UK, Ltd. started design and feasibility studies for a “Medway works” in Snodland, Kent. The planning permission had been granted in 2001, and the company was preparing the site for construction and was adding new infrastructure. Raw materials for cement produced in the United Kingdom included chalk, clays, limestone, and mudstone. Cement-manufacturing companies included Lafarge Cement UK, Ltd., Castle Cement Ltd., CEMEX UK Operations, Ltd., and Buxton Lime Industries Ltd., which had total clinker capacities of 6.0 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr), 3.6 Mt/yr, 2.8 Mt/yr, and 800,000 metric tons per year (t/yr), respectively (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 29).

Fluorspar.—Glebe Mines Ltd. was the only domestic producer of fluorspar (calcium fluorite), and it supplied the two United Kingdom fluorochemical producers with acid-grade fluorspar. Glebe’s operations were based on surface extraction and processing in the Southern Pennine Orefield. Glebe operated the Cavendish Mill near Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, for the supply of acid-grade fluorspar, together with byproduct barite and lead concentrate. Reserves of fluorite were estimated to be about 1 Mt, which would be sufficient to meet mill requirements for the next 10 years at current production levels (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 48-49).

Mineral Fuels

Coal.—The increase in the price of coal positively affected the coal industry, prompting the reopening of two mines in the area of South Wales. One of the mines was located in The Vale of Neath and was owned by Unity Power plc; the other was located in Aberpergwm and was owned by EnergyBuild Holdings Ltd. Corus Group hoped to develop a new mine in Margam to supply metallurgical coal to its steelworks in nearby Port Talbot, South Wales. Hatfield Colliery in Yorkshire reopened in 2007 owing to a \$200 million investment by Powerfuel Ltd., and the company was seeking permission to develop a site nearby. UK Coal plc made an operating profit in 2007 owing to the high world coal price, which, in turn, enabled the company to develop its sites and expand reserves in deep and opencast mines (Minerals UK, 2006a, b; British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 33-35).

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—In 2007, the price of petroleum reached record highs when the price almost doubled during the year. Early in March 2007, the Department of Trade and Industry put out a call for additional hydrocarbon recovery research and development (R&D) proposals, looking to sponsor joint industry projects to unlock low permeability and heavy petroleum reservoirs and improve recovery in mature water-flooded reservoirs. In June 2007, the Government department that oversees the petroleum and gas industry changed its name from the Department of Trade and Industry to the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR). Fourteen development wells were spudded onshore in 2007 compared with 12 in 2006. During the previous 10 years, the number of such wells drilled each year had been in the range of 12 to 21. Offshore, a total of 163 development wells were started; this was a 15% reduction compared with the number of wells started in 2006. More than 60% of the wells were drilled in the central North Sea area. The Buzzard oilfield in the outer Moray Firth came onstream in January and became immediately the most prolific oilfield on the United Kingdom continental shelf (UKCS), producing more than twice as much as Elgin, which was the second ranked producing field. The North Sea holds Europe's largest natural gas and petroleum reserves. As of January 2006, the United Kingdom's estimated proven crude oil reserves totaled 4.0 billion barrels, which was the largest within the EU; the reserves were located mostly offshore on the UKCS. Most of the country's production has come from basins east of Scotland in the central North Sea. The northern North Sea, east of the Shetland Islands, also contains considerable reserves, and smaller deposits are located in the North Atlantic Ocean. Besides these offshore assets, the country had the Wytch Farm field, which was the largest onshore oilfield in Europe (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2006; British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 75-85).

Outlook

The United Kingdom is likely to continue to be a major European and global processor and fabricator of crude mineral products. Onshore exploration activities will probably be

directed mainly toward gold and mixed sulfide ores, particularly in Northern Ireland. Offshore natural gas and petroleum exploration and site development will continue to be focused in the North Sea, particularly in the areas west of the Shetland Islands, the central North Sea, and the Southern Gas basin of the North Sea.

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TABLE 1
UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^e	
METALS						
Aluminum, metal:						
Primary	342,748	359,631	368,477	360,300	364,600 ²	
Secondary	205,400	205,400	205,301	197,900	193,900 ²	
Total	548,148	565,031	573,778	558,200	558,500 ²	
Cadmium, metal, including secondary	22	--	--	--	--	
Iron and steel:						
Iron ore and concentrate, manganese:						
Gross weight	500	500	354	350 ^e	300	
Fe content, 54% Fe	275	275	195	195 ^e	162	
Metal:						
Pig iron	thousand metric tons	10,228	10,180	10,236	899	899
Steel:						
Crude	do.	12,900 ^e	13,766	13,210	13,931	14,300 ²
Hot-rolled	do.	10,396	11,528	10,299	10,500 ^e	11,300 ²
Lead:						
Mine output, Pb content ^e		700	500	500	500	400 ²
Metal:						
Smelter, bullion from imported concentrate		9,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	35,000
Refined:						
Primary ³		196,000	125,938	161,350	163,700	163,700 ²
Secondary ⁴		169,574	120,000	143,000	144,000	144,000 ²
Total		365,574	245,938	304,350	307,700	307,700 ²
Nickel, metal, refined ⁵		26,788	38,606	37,600	36,800	36,800 ²
Zinc, metal, smelter		99,600	16,600	--	--	--
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Barite ^{e,6}		57,000	61,000	62,000	60,000	60,000
Bromine ^e		25,000	--	--	--	--
Cement, hydraulic	thousand metric tons	11,215	11,405	11,216	11,400	11,890 ²
Clays: ^e						
Fire clay	do.	528	402	395	228 ^r	200 ²
Fuller's earth ⁷	do.	19	115	--	--	--
Kaolin, china clay ⁸	do.	2,097 ²	1,995 ²	1,911 ²	1,900	1,671 ²
Ball clay and pottery clay ⁷	do.	885	965	1,011 ²	1,000	1,022 ²
Other, including shale	do.	10,680 ²	11,164 ²	10,898 ²	11,000	11,000
Feldspar, china stone		2,865	2,274	1,835	2,000 ^e	1,000
Fluorspar, all grades ^{e,9}		56,000	50,080 ²	60,980 ²	60,000	45,000
Gypsum and anhydrite ^e	thousand metric tons	1,700	1,686	1,700	1,700	1,700
Lime, hydrated and quicklime ^e	do.	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia	do.	1,044	1,071	1,080	1,100	1,100
Potash, KCL product		1,040,000	912,000	732,000	700,000 ^e	716,000
Salt: ^e						
Rock	thousand metric tons	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
From brine	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
In brine, sold or used as such	do.	3,200	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Sand and gravel, common sand and gravel	do.	91,211	97,333	94,666	95,000 ^e	95,000
Sodium compounds, carbonate, n.e.s. ^{e,10}	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued
 UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^e
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS—Continued					
Stone:					
Calcite ^e thousand metric tons	10	10	10	10	10
Chalk do.	8,066	7,997	7,105	7,000 ^e	7,400
Dolomite do.	12,167	12,226	11,514	11,500 ^e	12,101 ²
Igneous rock do.	51,356	53,037	53,104	53,000 ^e	53,000
Limestone do.	78,935	81,648	77,596	80,000 ^e	78,697 ²
Sandstone do.	18,259	18,844	18,685	18,500 ^e	19,000
Slate, including fill do.	832	901	928	900 ^e	870
Total ^e do.	170,000	175,000	169,000	171,000	171,078 ²
Sulfur, byproduct:					
Talc, soapstone, pyrophyllite	6,494	3,881	6,000	6,000 ^e	6,000
Titanium, titanium dioxide ^e thousand metric tons	200	200	200	200	200
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Coal, anthracite and bituminous: thousand metric tons	28,279	25,096	20,498	20,000 ^e	17,030 ²
Coke:					
Metallurgical do.	4,286	4,038	4,105	4,000 ^e	4,000
Breeze, all types do.	315	298	259	250 ^e	250
Gas, natural, marketable ¹¹ billion cubic meters	103	96	88	80	72 ²
Peat ^e cubic meters	2,008	1,262	1,505	1,500 ^e	1,600
Petroleum:					
Crude ¹² thousand 42-gallon barrels	733,763	715,304	660,285	597,140	602,192 ²
Refinery products thousand metric tons	84,529	89,828	86,003	85,000 ^e	78,000

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through February 28, 2009.

²Reported figure.

³Produced entirely from imported bullion and includes the lead content of alloys.

⁴Includes a small quantity of primary lead from domestic concentrate.

⁵Refined nickel.

⁶Includes witherite.

⁷Salable product.

⁸Sales, dry weight.

⁹Proportions of grades not available; probably about two-thirds acid grade.

¹⁰Not elsewhere specified.

¹¹Methane, excluding gas flared or reinjected.

¹²Excludes gases and condensates.

TABLE 2
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2007

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities ¹	Annual capacity
Aluminum:			
Primary	British Alcan Aluminium Ltd.	Lynemouth Smelter, Northumberland, England	169
Do.	do.	Locchaber Smelter, Fort William, Scotland	41
Do.	Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd. (Rio Tinto Corp., 51%, and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., 49%)	Holyhead, Gwynedd, Wales	144
Secondary	Hydro Aluminium Deeside Ltd. (Hydro Aluminium AS)	Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales	55
Do.	Cohen Alloys Ltd.	Glasgow, Scotland	NA
Do.	Coleshill Aluminium Ltd.	Coleshill, Warwickshire, England	NA
Do.	Dolgarrog Aluminium Ltd.	Dolgarrog, Conwy, Gwynedd, Wales	9
Barite	M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd.	Foss Mine, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland	50
Do.	Glebe Mines Ltd.	Arthurton West, Bow Rake, High Rake, and Watersaw Mines, Southern Pennine Orefield, Derbyshire, England	15
Celestite	Bristol Minerals Co. Ltd.	Yate, Avon, England	30
Cement	Lafarge Cement UK, Ltd. (Lafarge Group)	Aberthaw plant, East Aberthaw, Barry, South Glamorgan, Wales	500
Do.	do.	Barnstone plant, near Langar, Nottinghamshire, England	-- ²
Do.	do.	Cauldon plant, near Leek, Staffordshire, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Cookstown plant, Cookstown District, Northern Ireland	500
Do.	do.	Dunbar plant, Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland	1,000
Do.	do.	Hope plant, Hope Valley, Derbyshire, England	1,300
Do.	do.	Northfleet plant, Northfleet, Kent, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Westbury plant, Westbury, Wiltshire, England	700
Do.	Castle Cement Ltd. (Heidelberg Cement AG, 100%)	Ketton plant, Rutland, (near Stamford, Lincolnshire), England	1,400
Do.	do.	Padeswood plant, Mold, Flintshire, Wales	1,400
Do.	do.	Ribblesdale plant, Clitheroe, Lancashire, England	1,400
Do.	CEMEX UK Operations, Ltd. (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 100%)	Rugby plant, Rugby, Warwickshire, England	1,800
Do.	do.	Barrington plant, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, England	300
Do.	do.	South Ferriby plant, North Lincolnshire, England	800
Do.	Buxton Lime Industries Ltd.	Tunstead plant, Buxton, Derbyshire, England	800
Clay:			
Ball clay	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in northern and southern Devon, England	500
Do.	Imerys Group	Operations in Bovey and Wareham Basins, Dorset, England	300
China clay (kaolin)	do.	Mines and plants in Cornwall and Devon, England	3,000
Do.	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Mines and plants in Cornwall, England	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2007

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities ¹	Annual capacity
Coal:			
Underground mines	UK Coal plc	Operations in England include the Daw Mill Colliery, Warwickshire; the Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire; the Maltby Colliery, Rotherham, Yorkshire; the Thoresby Colliery, Nottinghamshire; the Welbeck Colliery, Nottinghamshire	30,000 ¹
Do.	Goitre Tower Colliery Ltd.	Tower Colliery, Hirwaun, Mid Glamorgan, Wales	500
Surface pits	Scottish Coal Company Ltd.	Operations in Scotland include the Broken Cross pit near Douglas, South Lanarkshire; Chalmerston pit, Dalmellington, East Ayrshire; Chapelhill, South Lanarkshire; Glentagart pit, near Douglas, South Lanarkshire; Newbigging Farm pit, near Howgate, Midlothian; Powharnal pit, near Muirkirk, East Ayrshire, St. Ninians (Greenbank) pit, northeast of Dunfermline, Fife	4,000
Do.	ATH Resources PLC	Operations in Scotland include the Grievehill, the Laigh Glenmuir, and the Skares road pits in Ayrshire; Glenmuckloch pit, Dumfries and Galloway	1,600
Do.	Celtic Energy Ltd.	Margam pit, near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Wales	350
Do.	do.	Nant Helen Extension pit, Abercraf, West Glamorgan, Wales	400
Do.	do.	Selar pit, Glynneath, West Glamorgan, Wales	400
Do.	Energybuild Holdings Ltd.	Nant-y-Mynydd pit, Neath, West Glamorgan, Wales	130
Do.	H.J. Banks Mining (Banks Group)	Dehli pit, Stannington, Northumberland, England	NA
Fluorspar	Glebe Mines Ltd.	Cavendish Mill at Stoney Middleton, mines in Derbyshire, England	60
Gold	kilograms Galantas Gold Corp.	Omagh Mine, near town of Omagh, Northern Ireland	900 ³
Gypsum	British Gypsum Ltd.	Several mines and quarries in England, which include the Barrow Mine, Barrow upon Soar, southeast of Loughborough, Leicestershire; the Brightling Mine, Robertsbridge, East Sussex; the Birkshead Mine, Kirby Thore, near Penrith, Cumbria; the Fauld Mine, Tutbury, near Burton on Trent, Staffordshire; the Kilvington Quarry, Staunton in the Vale, Kilvington, Nottinghamshire; the Marbleegis Mine, East Leake, northeast of Loughborough, Leicestershire; the Newbiggin Mine, Newbiggin, near Kirby Thore, Cumbria	3,500
Lead:			
Primary	Britannia Refined Metals Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Northfleet, Kent, England	180
Secondary	Britannia Recycling Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Wakefield, West Yorkshire, England	20
Do.	H.J. Enthoven Ltd. (Quexco Inc., 100%)	Darley Dale, Derbyshire, England	75
Natural gas	billion cubic meters per year Numerous domestic and international oil companies	North Sea gasfields	100 ²

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
 UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2007

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities ¹	Annual capacity
Nickel, refined		INCO Europe Ltd. (CVRD INCO Ltd.)	Clydach Refinery, near Swansea, West Glamorgan, Wales	30
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia		Terra Nitrogen Ltd.	Billingham, Durham, England and Sevenside, near Bristol, Avon, England	550
Do.		GrowHow UK Ltd. (Kemira GroHow Oyj)	Ince, Lancashire, England	400
Petroleum:				
Crude	million 42-gallon barrels per day	Numerous domestic and international oil companies, which include Apache North Sea Ltd., BG Group, BHP Billiton Ltd., BP p.l.c., Challenger Minerals Inc., Chevron Ltd., ConocoPhillips Ltd., Dana Petroleum plc, Eni Ltd., Exxon Mobil Corp., Hess Corp., Lundin Britain Ltd., Maersk Oil UK Ltd., Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd., Midmar Energy Onshore Ltd., Nexen Petroleum Inc., Noble Energy (Europe) Ltd., Oilexco Inc., Perenco UK Ltd., Petro-Canada UK Ltd., Premier Oil plc, Royal Dutch Shell plc, Statoil (U.K.) Ltd., Talisman Ltd., Total S.A., and Tullow Oil (U.K.) Ltd.	North Sea oilfields	2
Refined	million 42-gallon barrels	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Fawley refinery, Southampton, Hampshire, England	120
Do.	do.	Royal Dutch Shell plc	Stanlow manufacturing complex, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England	100
Do.	do.	ConocoPhillips Ltd.	Humber refinery, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, England	90
Do.	do.	Total S.A.	Lindsey refinery, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, England	85
Do.	do.	Chevron Ltd.	Pembroke refinery, Pembroke, Dyfed, Wales	82
Do.	do.	Ineos Group	Grangemouth refinery, Grangemouth, Stirling, Scotland	80
Do.	do.	BP p.l.c.	Coryton refinery, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, England	80
Do.	do.	Petroplus Holdings AG	Teesside refinery, Middlesborough, Cleveland, England	43
Do.	do.	Total S.A., 70%, and Murco Petroleum Ltd., 30%	Milford Haven, Dyfed, Wales	40
Do.	do.	Eastham Refinery Ltd. (Shell UK Ltd., 50%, and AB Nynas Ltd., 50%)	Eastham refinery, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England	9
Do.	do.	AB Nynas Ltd.	Dundee refinery, Dundee, Scotland	4
Platinum-group metals		Johnson Matthey plc	Refineries at Enfield (London) and Royston, Hertfordshire, England	NA
Do.		CVRD Inco Ltd.	Acton refinery, London, England	NA
Potash		Cleveland Potash Ltd. (Israel Chemicals Ltd., 100%)	Boulby Mine, Yorkshire, England	1,000
Salt:				
Road		do.	do.	600
Rock		British Salt Ltd.	Middlewich, Cheshire, England	800
Do.		Irish Salt Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.	Kilroot Mine, Carrickfergus District, Northern Ireland	500
Sand and gravel		Hanson plc	Various offshore and onshore locations	NA
Silica sand		WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in Cheshire, Humberside, and Norfolk, England	5,000
Do.		Hanson plc	Various locations	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2007

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities ¹	Annual capacity
Slate, natural	Alfred McAlpine Slate Ltd. (Welsh Slate Ltd.)	Operations in Wales include the Penrhyn quarry, Bethesda, Conwy; the Pen Yr Orsedd quarry, Nantlle, Gwynedd; quarries at Blaenau Ffestiniog and Cwt y Bugail, Gwynedd	1,000
Do.	Greaves Welsh Slate Company Ltd.	Llechwedd Slate Mines, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, Wales	NA
Soda ash	Brunner Mond Group (Tata Chemicals Ltd.)	Northwich, Cheshire, England	900
Steel	Corus Construction & Industrial (Corus Group plc)	Scunthorpe Works, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, England	4,500
Do.	Corus Teesside Cast Products (Corus Group plc)	Teesside Works, Redcar, Cleveland, England	3,900
Do.	Corus Strip Products UK (Corus Group plc)	Port Talbot works, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, Wales	3,750
Do.	Corus Engineering Steels (Corus Group plc)	Rotherham Works, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, England	1,200
Do.	do.	Stocksbridge Works near Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England	NA ⁴
Do.	Corus Special Profiles (Corus Group plc)	Skinningrove, Carlin How, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cleveland, England	NA
Do.	Celsa Manufacturing Ltd. (Grupo Celsa, 100%)	Tremorfa Works, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, Wales	850
Stone, crushed	Hanson plc	90 quarries in various locations	70,000
Talc	Alex Sandison and Son Ltd.	Unst, Shetland Islands	15
Tin, ore	Baseresult Holdings Ltd.	South Crofty Mine, Cornwall, England	NA ⁵

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available. -- Zero.

¹May include historic, postal, or preserved counties instead of current regional governments, such as cities, county boroughs, or unitary authorities.

²Grinding plant only. Kilns closed in May 2006.

³Under construction.

⁴Remelt facilities.

⁵Mine has been on care-and-maintenance status (but open for tours) since operations were suspended in 1998. Redevelopment of the mine is underway.