



# 2011 Minerals Yearbook

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## ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

## ARUBA, CUBA, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS

By Susan Wacaster

### ARUBA

In 2011, the Aruba refinery produced about 49 million barrels (Mbbbl) of petroleum refinery products and about 43,700 metric tons (t) of sulfur (as a byproduct of petroleum production). The facility was idled in 2010 because of low profit margins and was expected to be functioning primarily as a storage terminal by the end of 2012 (table 1; Reuters, 2012).

#### Reference Cited

Reuters, 2012, UPDATE 2—Valero to convert Aruba refinery to product terminal: Thomson Reuters, September 3. (Accessed October 14, 2012, at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/09/04/refinery-operations-valero-aruba-idUSL2E8K30XA20120904>.)

### CUBA

In 2011, Cuba was estimated to be the world's seventh ranked producer of cobalt (as a byproduct of nickel processing) and the eighth ranked producer of nickel. Other commodities produced in Cuba included asphalt, bentonite, cement, feldspar, gypsum, iron ore, kaolinite, lime, limestone, marble, natural gas, nitrogen, crude petroleum, and petroleum refinery products. The country's leading export was its unrefined nickel cobalt concentrate, which was reported to be composed of 90% nickel (Reuters.com, 2011).

#### Production

The Che Guevara nickel plant in Moa halted operations in mid-2011, reportedly because of a breakdown. Nickel output in the country was reported to have been 4% above planned production for the year before the shutdown, although this could not be independently verified because production numbers had not been publicly released for the year nor for several years prior to 2011. Reported production of a number of other mineral commodities, including bentonite, crushed stone, feldspar, gypsum, marble, silica sand, and volcanic ash and zeolites, increased by at least 10%. No specific information regarding the source of demand for these minerals was available, but they were likely consumed for construction products (table 1; Cubaheadlines.com, 2011).

### References Cited

Cubaheadlines.com, 2011, Cuban nickel plant offline after breakdown: Cubaheadlines.com, July 17. (Accessed October 16, 2012, at [http://www.cubaheadlines.com/2011/07/17/32513/cuban\\_nickel\\_plant\\_offline\\_after\\_breakdown.html](http://www.cubaheadlines.com/2011/07/17/32513/cuban_nickel_plant_offline_after_breakdown.html).)  
Reuters.com, 2011, Cuba says nickel industry recovering from bad year: Thomson Reuters, February 7. (Accessed October 16, 2012, at <http://www.reuters.com/assets/print?aid=USN078255420110207>.)

### JAMAICA

In 2011, Jamaica was estimated to be the world's sixth ranked producer of bauxite behind Australia, China, Brazil, India, and Guinea. Other mineral commodities produced in Jamaica included alumina, cement, gypsum, lime, petroleum refinery products, sand and gravel, shale, silica sand, and stone (Bray, 2012).

#### Minerals in the National Economy

Compared with that of 2010, the value contribution of the mining and quarrying sector to the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of Jamaica increased in 2011 by about 22% to \$8.96 billion, which was just 1.25% of the country's GDP. Production from mines and quarries accounted for about 4% of the gross GDP each year from 2000 through 2008 and decreased to 2.0% in 2009 (Bank of Jamaica, 2011, p. 130; Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2012).

#### Production

Jamaica produced about 10.2 million metric tons (Mt) of bauxite in 2011, which was a 19% increase compared with production in 2010. The increase was attributable to the restarting of operations at the Alumina Partners of Jamaica refinery, which had been idled in 2009 and part of 2010 because of decreased international mineral commodity prices and increased costs for energy supply. The country produced about 2 Mt of alumina in 2011, which was a 23% increase compared with that of 2010. Cement production increased by about 6% compared with that of 2010 (table 1; Bray, 2012).

#### Mineral Trade

The total value of goods exported from Jamaica in 2011 was about \$1.7 billion compared with about \$1.4 billion in 2010. Of that amount, the value of unspecified crude materials was \$769 million compared with \$556 million in 2010, and the value

of mineral fuels was about \$187 million compared with about \$157 million in 2010. The total value of goods imported into Jamaica in 2011 was about \$6.7 billion compared with about \$5.3 billion in 2010, of which the value of unspecified crude materials was about \$60.8 million compared with \$54.9 million in 2010, and that of mineral fuels was about \$2.4 billion compared with about \$1.6 billion. The annual inflow of foreign direct investment into Jamaica was about \$228 million in 2010 (the latest year for which data were available) compared with \$541 million in 2009, of which mining accounted for 20% and 32.8%, respectively (Bank of Jamaica, 2011, p. 90–95).

### References Cited

- Bank of Jamaica, 2011, Jamaica statistical digest: Bank of Jamaica, December, 177 p.
- Bray, E.L., 2012, Bauxite and alumina: U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Summaries 2012, p. 26–27.
- Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2012, Gross domestic product and value added (by industry) at current prices, March 2007–2011: Statistical Institute of Jamaica. (Accessed October 15, 2012, at <http://statinja.gov.jm/NationalAccounting/Annual/GROSSVALUEADDEDDBYINDUSTRYATCURRENTPRICES.aspx>.)

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In 2011, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago was a crude oil and natural gas producer. Its economy relied upon the hydrocarbon sector.

### Minerals in the National Economy

Provisional data for 2011 indicate that the country's real GDP decreased by 1.4% following decreases of 0.02% and 3.3% in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Decreased performance in the energy sector was attributed to decreased crude oil production from aging oilfields as well as to fewer hours worked because of labor strikes and the cessation of production of methanol and natural gas during facilities maintenance. The real value added in the energy sector's share of the GDP remained unchanged compared with that of 2010 whereas that of the nonenergy sector decreased by 1.0% (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2012, p. 6, 12).

### Production

Production of crude oil and natural gas decreased by 8% and 4%, respectively, in 2011 compared with that of 2010. The decrease in natural gas production resulted in reduced production of petrochemicals, as did routine shutdowns at ammonia plants during the year, which led to a 13% decrease in urea production. Production of refinery products increased, however, primarily because of increased imports of crude petroleum products. Production of semimanufactured steel increased by 29% to 467,400 t, which was similar to the volume produced in 2008. This amount was still about 200,000 t less than production in 2007, the year prior to the global economic downturn that negatively affected the production of steel worldwide (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2012, p. 20).

### Mineral Trade

In 2011, exports of refinery products increased by about 17% to 41 Mbbl compared with those of 2010, and exports of crude oil decreased by about 17% to 14 Mbbl. About 15 Mbbl of exported natural gas liquids, 5.8 Mt of methanol, 4.6 Mt of ammonia, and 636,000 t of urea were exported in 2011 (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2012, p. 17; Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs, 2012, p. 20–24).

### References Cited

- Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2012, 2011 annual economic survey: Port of Spain, Trinidad, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 132 p.
- Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs, 2012, Consolidated monthly bulletins 2010: Port of Spain, Trinidad: Government of Trinidad and Tobago, 26 p.

## OTHER ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

The economies of the other islands of the Caribbean did not depend upon domestic mineral production for purposes of trade or economic growth, and mineral production data were unavailable.

TABLE 1  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1,2</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2007	2008	2009 <sup>c</sup>	2010 <sup>c</sup>	2011 <sup>c,p</sup>
ARUBA					
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	67,400	56,700	35,767 <sup>3</sup>	--	49,000 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum	97,657	81,269	65,000	--	43,653 <sup>3</sup>
BAHAMAS, THE					
Salt	882,300	1,024,400	1,000,000	1,036,052 <sup>r,3</sup>	1,000,000
Stone, argonite	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,600 <sup>r</sup>	1,500
BARBADOS					
Cement:					
Hydraulic	316,467	301,427	300,000	300,000	300,000
Clinker <sup>e</sup>	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Clay and shale <sup>e</sup>	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Limestone <sup>e</sup>	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Natural gas:					
Gross million cubic meters	21	15	16	16	16
Marketed do.	12	12	12	12	12
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	293	290	300	300	300
Sand <sup>e</sup>	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
CUBA <sup>4</sup>					
Asphalt	55,900	61,600	80,200 <sup>3</sup>	86,900 <sup>3</sup>	90,000
Bentonite	401	382	670 <sup>3</sup>	228 <sup>3</sup>	1,244 <sup>3</sup>
Cement, hydraulic	1,805,300	1,705,200	1,625,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,631,400 <sup>3</sup>	1,730,700 <sup>3</sup>
Cobalt, mine output, Co content: <sup>5</sup>					
Oxide, oxide sinter, sulfide, ammoniacal liquor precipitate	5,029	3,597	4,000	4,100	4,000
Sulfide and ammoniacal liquor precipitate	4,540	3,175	3,500	3,600	3,800
Feldspar	5,600	4,300	4,700 <sup>3</sup>	2,800 <sup>3</sup>	3,100 <sup>3</sup>
Gypsum <sup>e</sup> thousand metric tons	80	110	78 <sup>3</sup>	111 <sup>3</sup>	131 <sup>3</sup>
Iron ore:					
Gross weight	3,300	--	--	--	--
Fe content <sup>e</sup>	1,500	--	--	--	--
Kaolinite	2,000	2,000	2,000	100 <sup>3</sup>	100
Lime	42,800	49,900	46,000 <sup>3</sup>	49,700 <sup>3</sup>	38,000 <sup>3</sup>
Limestone thousand metric tons	1,400	1,500	2,900 <sup>3</sup>	2,600 <sup>3</sup>	2,700 <sup>3</sup>
Marble cubic meters	4,200	3,800	5,200 <sup>3</sup>	4,300 <sup>3</sup>	6,700 <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas, marketed thousand cubic meters	1,217,900	1,161,000	1,155,300 <sup>3</sup>	1,072,500 <sup>3</sup>	1,019,800 <sup>3</sup>
Nickel, Ni content: <sup>5</sup>					
Mine output, oxide, oxide sinter, sulfide, ammoniacal liquor precipitate	73,934	67,265	63,000 <sup>r</sup>	71,000	71,000
Metallurgical products:					
Granular oxide, oxide sinter, powder	39,911	34,478	35,000	35,500	35,500
Sulfide	31,116	32,465	32,500	33,000	33,000
Ammoniacal liquor precipitate	2,907	322	300	300	300
Total	73,934	67,265	67,800	68,800	68,800
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia	47,400	41,700	27,200 <sup>3</sup>	36,000 <sup>3</sup>	45,200
Petroleum:					
Crude <sup>6</sup> thousand 42-gallon barrels	18,734	19,367	17,614 <sup>3</sup>	19,507 <sup>3</sup>	19,000
Refinery products: <sup>7</sup>					
Petroleum cake do.	76	34	19 <sup>3</sup>	41 <sup>3</sup>	40
Gasoline, motor do.	3,345	6,109	4,197 <sup>3</sup>	4,844 <sup>3</sup>	4,000
Kerosene do.	536	325	182 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	--
Liquefied petroleum gas do.	681	651	536 <sup>3</sup>	689 <sup>3</sup>	600
Lubricants do.	350	360	263 <sup>3</sup>	330 <sup>3</sup>	300
Naphtha do.	496	490	1,376 <sup>3</sup>	736 <sup>3</sup>	700
Total do.	5,484	7,969	6,573 <sup>3</sup>	6,642 <sup>3</sup>	5,640

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1,2</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity <sup>3</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>c</sup>	2010 <sup>c</sup>	2011 <sup>c,p</sup>
CUBA—Continued <sup>4</sup>					
Salt thousand metric tons	141	157	266 <sup>3</sup>	272 <sup>3</sup>	281 <sup>3</sup>
Sand, calcareous thousand cubic meters	2,730	1,827	1,693 <sup>3</sup>	1,686 <sup>3</sup>	1,785 <sup>3</sup>
Silica sand cubic meters	21,400	29,100	16,400 <sup>3</sup>	11,100 <sup>3</sup>	16,300 <sup>3</sup>
Stone, crushed thousand cubic meters	3,815	3,568	3,416 <sup>3</sup>	3,234 <sup>3</sup>	3,542 <sup>3</sup>
Steel	262,400	273,800	265,800 <sup>3</sup>	277,600 <sup>3</sup>	282,100 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfuric acid thousand metric tons	428	412	423 <sup>3</sup>	423 <sup>3</sup>	417 <sup>3</sup>
Volcanic ash	38,000	34,600	62,100 <sup>3</sup>	72,300 <sup>3</sup>	96,500 <sup>3</sup>
Zeolites	16,200	20,400	25,800 <sup>3</sup>	30,900 <sup>3</sup>	44,600 <sup>3</sup>
GUADELOUPE <sup>c</sup>					
Cement	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Limestone	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pumice	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Salt	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
JAMAICA <sup>8</sup>					
Bauxite and alumina:					
Bauxite, dry equivalent, thousand metric tons gross weight	14,588	14,697	7,817 <sup>3</sup>	8,540 <sup>3</sup>	10,190 <sup>3</sup>
Alumina do.	3,941	3,996	1,774 <sup>3</sup>	1,591 <sup>3</sup>	1,960 <sup>3</sup>
Cement, hydraulic	773,570	742,529	742,208 <sup>3</sup>	723,000 <sup>r</sup>	766,000
Gypsum	227,697	238,274	230,000	230,000	96,000
Lime	276,800	312,669	300,000	300,000	300,000
Petroleum refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	NA	NA	NA	8,146 <sup>3</sup>	8,592 <sup>3</sup>
Sand and gravel	3,611	2,985	3,000	3,000	3,000
Shale, for cement	168,354	200,301	175,000	175,000	175,000
Silica sand	14,460	14,818	14,000	14,000	14,000
Stone:					
Limestone thousand metric tons	2,950	2,527	2,200	2,200	2,200
Marl and fill do.	3,228	2,740	2,500	2,500	2,500
MARTINIQUE <sup>c</sup>					
Cement, hydraulic	221,000	221,000	221,000	221,000	221,000
Lime	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Pumice	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Salt	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS <sup>c</sup>					
Sand and gravel	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000
Stone, crushed	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO <sup>9</sup>					
Cement, hydraulic	901,000	957,700	870,000 <sup>3</sup>	784,000	599,500 <sup>3,10</sup>
Iron and steel:					
Direct-reduced iron	2,063,800	1,601,000	1,182,000 <sup>3</sup>	1,752,000 <sup>3</sup>	1,915,000 <sup>3</sup>
Steel, crude	682,000	489,000	417,000	572,000	610,000
Semimanufactures, billets	694,600	489,600	417,000	361,000	467,400 <sup>3,10</sup>
Natural gas, gross <sup>11</sup> million cubic meters	41,766	40,000	42,903 <sup>3</sup>	44,565 <sup>3</sup>	42,883 <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas liquids thousand 42-gallon barrels	12,500	12,500	14,400 <sup>3</sup>	15,700 <sup>r,3,10</sup>	14,800 <sup>3</sup>
Nitrogen, N content of anhydrous ammonia	5,129,300	5,100,000	4,945,900 <sup>3</sup>	5,553,242 <sup>3</sup>	5,444,300 <sup>3</sup>
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	43,600	43,799	40,821 <sup>3</sup>	36,300 <sup>r,3</sup>	33,550 <sup>3</sup>
Refinery products do.	56,100	50,800	53,300	46,167 <sup>3</sup>	50,098 <sup>3</sup>
Urea	709,637	700,000	700,000	708,760 <sup>3</sup>	616,247 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>c</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. <sup>p</sup>Preliminary. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto.

NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through October 15, 2012.

<sup>2</sup>Netherlands Antilles was dissolved in 2010.

<sup>3</sup>Reported figure.

TABLE 1—Continued  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1,2</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, Cuba also produces crude construction materials (sand and gravel, and so forth), but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

<sup>5</sup>The Government of Cuba reports figures of nickel-cobalt content of granular and powder oxide, oxide sinter, and sulfide production. The cobalt content of reported nickel-cobalt production was determined to be 1.16% of granular and powder oxide, 1.21% of oxide sinter, 7.56% of sulfide, and 33% of ammoniacal liquor. The remainder of reported figures represent the nickel content.

<sup>6</sup>Production has been converted from metric tons to barrels by using the U.S. Energy Information Administration's factor of 6.449 barrels per metric ton (bbl/t) of crude petroleum.

<sup>7</sup>Production has been converted from metric tons to barrels by using the U.S. Energy Information Administration's factor of 5.51 bbl/t for petroleum coke; 8.53 bbl/t for gasoline; 7.73 bbl/t for kerosene; 11.63 bbl/t for liquefied petroleum gas; 7.00 bbl/t for lubricants; and 8.22 bbl/t for naphtha.

<sup>8</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, Jamaica also produces clay, marble, pozzolan, salt, and sand.

<sup>9</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, Trinidad and Tobago also produces limestone, secondary refined lead, and sulfur (byproduct of petroleum).

<sup>10</sup>Production from January 1 to November 30.

<sup>11</sup>Marketed natural gas is no longer reported.

TABLE 2  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2011

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>ARUBA</b>				
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Valero Energy Corp.	Southern Aruba	235,000
<b>BAHAMAS, THE</b>				
Petroleum, refinery	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Bahamas Oil Refining Company International Ltd. (BORCO) (First Reserve Corp., 80%)	Storage facilities, Freeport	20,000
<b>BARBADOS</b>				
Cement		Arawak Cement Company Ltd. (Trinidad Cement Ltd.)	Checker Hall, Saint Lucy	300,000
<b>CUBA</b>				
Cement	thousand metric tons	Cementos Cienfuegos S.A. (Government, 50%, and Las Pailas de Cemento S.A., 50%)	Cienfuegos	1,500
Do.	do.	Fábrica de Cemento 26 de julio	Nuevitas	600
Do.	do.	Fábrica de Cemento Mártires de Artemisa	Artemisa	600
Do.	do.	Cementos Curazao N.V.	Barrio Mujica, Mariel Province	1,110
Do.	do.	Fábrica de Cemento Siguaney	Sancti Spiritus	300
Cobalt	do.	Metals Enterprise S.A. (Government, 50%, and Sherritt International Corp., 50%)	do.	3
Nickel	do.	Empresa Niquelífera Ernesto Che Guevara	Ernesto Che Guevara Mine Punta Gorda, Holguin Province	33
Do.	do.	Moa Nickel S.A. (Government, 50%, and Sherritt International Corp., 50%)	Pedro Soto Alba Mine, Holguin Province	37
Do.	do.	Empresa Niquelífera Comandante René Ramos Latour (Government, 100%)	Rene Ramos Latour Mine, Nicaro Holguin Province	12.4
<b>Petroleum:</b>				
Crude:	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Empresa de Perforación y Extracción de Petróleo del Centro (Government, 100%)	Northern coast between Havana and Cardenas	12
Do.		Sherritt International Corp. (indirect working interests vary from 40% to 100% in 10 production-sharing contracts with the Government)	Near shore oilfields located at Yumuri, Varadero, Canasi, and Puerto Escondido	7,000
Refinery products	thousand 42-gallon barrels	PDV-Cupet S.A. (Government, 51%, and Petróleos de Venezuela S.A., 49%)	Cienfuegos refinery, Cienfuegos, 250 kilometers from Havana	23,725
Do.	do.	Hermanos Díaz	Santiago de Cuba	8,000
Do.	do.	Ñico López Refinery (Government, 100%)	Havana	NA
Sand	thousand metric tons	Algaba quarry	Sancti Spiritus	50
Do.	do.	Malabe quarry	NA	32
Do.	do.	Cajobabo	Imias	NA
Steel	do.	Grupo Metalúrgico Acinox (Government, 100%), including: Antillana de Acero	Cotorro, Havana Province	600
Do.	do.	Empresa de Aceros Inoxidables	Las Tunas, Las Tunas Province	370
Do.	do.	4 other steel plants	NA	NA
Zeolites		Empresa Geominera Oriente	Holguin Province	58
<b>CURACAO</b>				
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Isla Oil Refinery (Petroleos de Venezuela S.A., 100%)	Willemstad	320,000
Do.	do.	Refinería Dominicana de Petróleo S.A. (Government, 50%, and Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., 50%)	Haina Port	34,000
<b>JAMAICA</b>				
Alumina		Alumina Partners of Jamaica (ALPART) (United Company RUSAL, 65%, and Hydro Aluminium Jamaica, 35%)	Refinery, Nain, St. Elizabeth	1,650,000
Do.		West Indies Alumina Co. (WINDALCO) (United Company RUSAL, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Ewarton Works refinery, Saint Catherine	650,000
Do.		do.	Kirkvine Works refinery, Manchester	600,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2011

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>JAMAICA—Continued</b>			
Alumina—Continued	Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamaico) (Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, 55%, and Government, 45%)	Refinery at Halse Hall, Clarendon, 70 kilometers west of Kingston	1,480,000
Bauxite	St. Ann Bauxite Company Ltd. (Noranda Aluminum Holding Corp., 49%, and Government, 51%)	Bauxite mine, Discovery Bay	4,500,000
Do.	Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamaico) (Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, 55%, and Government, 45%)	Bauxite mine, Manchester	3,700,000
Do.	West Indies Alumina Co. (WINDALCO) (United Company RUSAL, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Bauxite mine, Schwallenburgh, Ewarton	2,300,000
Do.	do.	Bauxite mine, Russell Place	2,000,000
Do.	Alumina Partners of Jamaica (ALPART) (United Company RUSAL, 65%, and Hydro Aluminium Jamaica, 35%)	Bauxite mine, Nain, St. Elizabeth	5,000,000
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day Petrojam Ltd. (Government, 100%)	Kingston Port	36,000
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>			
Ammonia	Tringen I (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	500,000
Do.	Tringen II (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	do.	454,000
Do.	YARA Trinidad Ltd. (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	do.	227,000
Do.	PCS Nitrogen (Trinidad) Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%), of which: Plant 1 Plant 2 Plant 3 Plant 4	do.	1,758,000 (454,000) (454,000) (250,000) (600,000)
Do.	Caribbean Nitrogen Company I (a consortium of Clico Energy Company Ltd., Ferrostaal AG, Duke Energy Corp., BOG Resources Inc., and Kellogg, Brown, and Root)	do.	660,000
Do.	Caribbean Nitrogen Company II (a consortium of Clico Energy Company Ltd., Ferrostaal AG, Duke Energy Corp., BOG Resources Inc., and Kellogg, Brown, and Root)	do.	660,000
Do.	Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd. (formerly Farmland Misschem) (Mississippi Chemicals, 50%, and KOCH Minerals Services LLC, 50%)	do.	600,000
Iron and steel	Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. (formerly Caribbean Ispat Ltd.) (Mittal Steel Group), of which: Direct-reduced iron pellets Billets Wire rods	Point Lisas, Couvas	2,200,000 (900,000) (700,000) (600,000)
Liquefied natural gas	Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago Train 1 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 34%; British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd., 26%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 20%; Tractobel Trinidad LNG Corp, 10%; National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 10%)	Point Fortin	NA
Do.	Trains 2 and 3 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 42.5%; British Gas Trinidad Ltd., 32.5%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 25%)	do.	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2—Continued  
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2011

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—				
Continued				
Liquefied natural gas—Continued		Train 4 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 37.7%; British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd., 28.89%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 22.22%; National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 11.11%)	Point Fortin	NA
Do.		Trinidad and Tobago Methanol Company II (Trinidad and Tobago Methanol Co., 100%)	do.	500,000
Do.		Caribbean Methanol Company Ltd. (two plants [Clico Energy Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of a local insurance conglomerate), Ferrostaal AG, and Methanex Corp.]	do.	1,050,000
Do.		Atlas plant (Methanex Corp., 100%)	do.	NA
Do.		New Methanol Holdings M5 Plant	do.	NA
Natural gas liquids	42-gallon barrels per day	Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd. (National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 51%)	Port of Spain	33,500
Petroleum:				
Refinery	do.	Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Petrotrin) (Government, 100%)	Pointe-a-Pierre	175,000
Crude	do.	BHP Billiton Ltd.	Angosture oilfield	4,745,000
Urea		PCS Nitrogen Trinidad Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%)	do.	530,000

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.