



# 2011 Minerals Yearbook

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## CENTRAL AMERICA

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

## BELIZE, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, AND PANAMA

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### BELIZE

Although Belize was not a significant mineral producing country in 2011, the petroleum industry was important to the domestic economy because of the fiscal revenues it generated domestically and from petroleum exports. The growth rate of Belize's real gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011 was estimated to be 2.5% compared with 2.9% in 2010. Decreased growth in the national economy in 2011 was owing in part to inclement weather and crop diseases that affected the agricultural sector. Most industries in the manufacturing sector grew by some amount in terms of production and value, but the production of petroleum decreased by about 7% compared with that of 2010. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying was about \$6.8 million, or 0.5% of the GDP, in 2010 (the most recent year for which data were available) compared with \$7.1 million, or 0.6% of the GDP, in 2009. Production from Belize's primary oilfield, the Spanish Lookout field, decreased by 13.5% in 2011 compared with that of 2010. Another field, the Never Delay, came online in 2011, but its production was not enough to compensate for the dwindling output at Spanish Lookout, where about 40% of the estimated 18 million barrels (Mbbbl) of reserves (as of December 2011) had been extracted between 2005 and 2011. Inward foreign direct investment (FDI) in the mining and quarrying industry in 2011 increased to about \$25 million, or by 105% compared with that of 2010, which accounted for about 25% of all FDI received by the country; this investment was expected to be directed towards petroleum exploration (Central Bank of Belize, 2012, p. 1, 25, 31, 38; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012).

#### References Cited

Central Bank of Belize, 2012, Annual report: Belize City, Belize, Central Bank of Belize, April, 145 p.  
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at <http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas>.)

### COSTA RICA

Among all industries of the Costa Rican economy, mining and quarrying had been the industry of least importance to the country's national economy since at least the early 1990s. Mining and quarrying activities contributed only between 0.1% and 0.2% to the real GDP each year from 2007 through 2011. In 2011, the value contributed to the GDP by mining and quarrying was about \$28.3 million compared with \$28.5 million in 2010. Costa Rica was not a significant trader of mineral commodities,

and there were no reported exports of mineral products in 2011. In 2011, the country imported about \$2.15 million worth of hydrocarbon products compared with a revised \$1.6 million in 2010, which accounted for about 13% of the total value of imported goods for the year (Banco Central de Costa Rica, 2012, p. 27; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012).

#### References Cited

Banco Central de Costa Rica, 2012, Memoria annual 2011: San Jose, Costa Rica, Banco Central de Costa Rica, 69 p.  
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at <http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas>.)

### EL SALVADOR

In 2011, the Salvadoran real GDP increased by about 1.5% compared with a revised 1.4% in 2010. The estimated value of production from mines and quarries was \$47.4 million, which accounted for about 0.3% of the total GDP and was an 11% increase compared with the value in 2010. In 2011, El Salvador exported about \$11.1 million worth of products derived from mining and quarrying activities (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012).

#### Reference Cited

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at <http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas>.)

### GUATEMALA

In 2011, the Guatemalan real GDP increased by about 3.9% compared with 2.9% in 2010. The value contributed to the real GDP from mining and quarrying activities in 2011 increased to about \$581.7 million, or by 20.4% compared with that of 2010, and accounted for about 1.5% of the GDP. Gold and silver production increased by 29.1% and 40.1%, respectively, in 2011 compared with that of 2010. The increased production came from Goldcorp Inc. of Canada's Marlin Mine. The company reported that head grades for gold and silver were 24% and 27% higher, respectively, in 2011 than in 2010 and that mill throughput had been increased by 27%. Construction had been completed on the operation's filter plant, which was commissioned by yearend 2011. The value of exports derived from mining and quarrying activities in 2011 increased to \$308 million, or by 26% compared with that of 2010

(table 1; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012; Goldcorp Inc., 2012, p. 26).

### References Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at [http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas.](http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas))
- Goldcorp Inc., 2012, Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Goldcorp Inc., 67 p.

## HONDURAS

In 2011, the Honduran real GDP increased by about 3.6% compared with 2.8% in 2010. The value contributed to the real GDP from mining and quarrying activities in 2011 decreased by 1.4% to about \$45.4 million compared with that of 2010, and accounted for about 0.4% of the GDP. The value of exports derived from mining and quarrying activities in 2011 was reported to have increased by about 10.3% compared with that of 2010 (Banco Central de Honduras, 2012, p. 52; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012).

### References Cited

- Banco Central de Honduras, 2012, Honduras en Cifras 2009–2011: Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Banco Central de Honduras, 77 p.
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at [http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas.](http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas))

## NICARAGUA

The Nicaraguan real GDP increased to \$7.6 billion in 2011, or by 5% compared with that of 2010. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying activities increased by 11% to \$66.7 million and accounted for about 0.9% of the GDP. In 2010 (the most recent year for which data were available), the country exported about \$2.2 million worth of products derived from mining and quarrying activities. In 2011, gold production increased by 61% compared with that of 2010. The increased

gold production came primarily from B2 Gold Corp. of Canada's La Libertad Mine, where production increased by 45% compared with that of 2010, which was the mine's startup year (table 1; B2 Gold Corp., 2012, p. 1–2; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012)

### References Cited

- B2 Gold Corp., 2012, B2 Gold Corp. reports on record fourth quarter and full year 2011 gold production: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 6 p.
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2012, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e indicadores: United Nations. (Accessed October 19, 2012, at [http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas.](http://websie.eclac.cl/infest/ajax/cepalstat.asp?carpeta=estadisticas))

## PANAMA

In 2011, the Panamanian real GDP increased by 10.6% to \$25.6 billion compared with that of 2010. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying activities increased to \$382 million, or by 18% compared with that of 2010, and accounted for 1.5% of the GDP. Growth in the national economy was owing in part to increased activity in the construction, electric and water, and mining and quarrying sectors. Specifically, the increased value of production in the mining and quarrying sector was attributable to increased production of gold as well as of sand and gravel for construction. Gold production from Petaquilla Minerals Ltd. of Canada's Molejon Mine increased by 122% in 2011 to 1,675 kilograms compared with the output in 2010, which was when commercial production began at the mine (table 1; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, 2012, p. 1–2, 4; Petaquilla Minerals Ltd., 2011, p. 26).

### References Cited

- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, 2012, Producto interno bruto a precios de comprador en la República, según categoría de actividad económica, a precios de 1996—Años 2007–11: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, 29 p. (Accessed October 18, 2012, at [http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/archivos\\_informesdelc/INFORME\\_AnuualContraloraMar2012/01.pdf](http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/archivos_informesdelc/INFORME_AnuualContraloraMar2012/01.pdf).)
- Petaquilla Minerals Ltd., 2011, Form 20–F—2011: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 253 p. (Accessed October 18, 2012, at <http://services.metalseconomics.com/tempPdf/e1b27a04-5e5f-45e9-af04-fd6a4e4f90b2/1008272828.pdf#page=31>.)

TABLE 1  
CENTRAL AMERICA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
BELIZE					
Clays, unspecified <sup>c</sup> thousand cubic meters	91 <sup>r,3</sup>	217 <sup>r,3</sup>	300	300	300
Dolomite <sup>c</sup>	3,596 <sup>r,3</sup>	4,086 <sup>r,3</sup>	5,000	5,000	5,000
Gold, mine output, Au content grams	24,976	28,200 <sup>r,3</sup>	NA <sup>r,3</sup>	NA <sup>r,3</sup>	NA
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	950	1,200	1,609	1,514	1,410
Quartz sand (silica) <sup>c</sup> thousand cubic meters	1,256 <sup>r,3</sup>	399 <sup>r,e</sup>	500 <sup>r</sup>	500 <sup>r</sup>	500
Sand and gravel <sup>c</sup> do.	146 <sup>r,3</sup>	168 <sup>r,3</sup>	200	200	200
Sand, including lime sand, river sand, silt, and mud <sup>e</sup> do.	800	800	800	800	800
Stone, natural, limestone, including marl <sup>c</sup> do.	304 <sup>r,3</sup>	333 <sup>r,3</sup>	300	300	300
COSTA RICA					
Cement <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	2,300 <sup>3</sup>	2,100 <sup>r</sup>	2,100 <sup>r</sup>	1,276 <sup>r</sup>	1,600 <sup>e</sup>
Clays, unspecified <sup>c</sup>	323,381 <sup>3</sup>	349,724 <sup>3</sup>	350,000	350,000	300,000
Diatomite <sup>c</sup>	1,712 <sup>3</sup>	1,059 <sup>3</sup>	1,200	1,000	900
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	1,036	198	150	--	--
Iron and steel, semimanufactures thousand metric tons	659	657	319	400	400 <sup>e</sup>
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,000 <sup>e</sup>
Stone, sand and gravel: <sup>c</sup>					
Crushed rock and rough stone thousand metric tons	9,260 <sup>3</sup>	10,000 <sup>3</sup>	10,000	7,142 <sup>r,3</sup>	1,000
Limestone and calcareous materials do.	1,862 <sup>3</sup>	1,506 <sup>3</sup>	1,500	900 <sup>r,3</sup>	1,500
Sand and gravel do.	3,438 <sup>3</sup>	4,348 <sup>3</sup>	3,500	2,667 <sup>r,3</sup>	3,476 <sup>3</sup>
Sandstone do.	120 <sup>3</sup>	164 <sup>3</sup>	150	124 <sup>r,3</sup>	122 <sup>3</sup>
EL SALVADOR					
Cement, hydraulic <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	1,300	1,300	1,212 <sup>3</sup>	1,200	1,200
Iron and steel, metal:					
Steel, crude	73,000	73,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Semimanufactures <sup>e</sup>	121,000 <sup>3</sup>	100,000 <sup>3</sup>	100,000	100,000	100,000
Limestone <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Petroleum, refinery products <sup>e</sup> thousand 42-gallon barrels	6,180	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200
GUATEMALA					
Metals:					
Antimony	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	7,498	7,837	8,897	9,213	11,898
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore, gross weight <sup>3</sup>	31,006	452	5,463	1,604	1,160
Steel, crude thousand metric tons	349	250	224	274	445
Semimanufactures do.	301	306	288	300	300 <sup>e</sup>
Lead:					
Run of mine, Pb content	165	53	--	--	--
Metal, secondary <sup>c</sup>	8,000	10,000	14,000	13,000	12,000
Silver, mine output, Ag content kilograms	88,250	99,923	129,280	194,683	272,771
Zinc, run of mine, Zn content <sup>c</sup>	20,000	14,000	--	--	--
Industrial minerals:					
Cement, hydraulic <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,600
Clays:					
Bentonite	23,569	62,749	14,284	22,423	44,463
Ferruginous (includes clay and sand) thousand metric tons	142	190	219	201	152
Fuller's earth (attapulgitite)	109	--	--	--	--
Kaolin	2,663	2,803	1,879	2,143	4,057
Unspecified	94,640	33,620	40,029	41,123	41,198
Feldspar	30,234	45,854	5,762	402	2,890
Gypsum, crude thousand metric tons	495	127	19	59	46
Jadeite	411	41	18	8	27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued  
CENTRAL AMERICA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GUATEMALA—Continued					
Industrial minerals—Continued:					
Lime, hydrated <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	NA <sup>r</sup>	NA <sup>r</sup>	NA <sup>r</sup>	NA <sup>r</sup>	NA
Magnesium compounds (magnesite)	7,612	11,758	17,247	--	311
Pumice thousand cubic meters	220	394	395	34	NA
Quartz	--	--	1,550	777	800
Rhyolite	--	--	--	--	--
Salt <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	60	60	50	50	50
Stone, sand and gravel:					
Sand and gravel, natural:					
Building (foundation) sand thousand cubic meters	20	14	14	--	5
Gravel, unspecified do.	6	12	3	--	--
River sand and gravel do.	140	192	174	88	81
Sand and gravel, common do.	100	287	118	204	702
Silica sand	67,548	65,343	35,933	62,098	60,000 <sup>e</sup>
Stone dust cubic meters	--	36,674	9,446	2,845	8,607
Volcanic ash and sand thousand cubic meters	378	359	418	1,246	1,448
Stone, crude:					
Basalt do.	2,085	1,583	56	1,156	1,051
Andesite cubic meters	33,690	--	--	--	--
Dolomite do.	4,654	7,351	2,051	3,817	4,908
Flagstone, phyllite do.	60 <sup>e</sup>	84	86	67	70 <sup>e</sup>
Granite	2,048	3,783	1,584	336	NA
Limestone, crude thousand metric tons	6,390	4,120	6,090	4,910	NA
Of which, dimension stone do.	14	--	--	--	--
Marble, block cubic meters	47,125	33,143	20,720	72,063	NA
Marl do.	--	--	14,942	500	500
Schist, slate thousand cubic meters	199	160	174	149	181
Stone, round, unworked, including pebbles do.	22	--	--	--	--
Talc and steatite	586	1,030	6,355	2,175	8,817
Tuff cubic meters	39,906	22,096	39,222	184,541	126,138
Mineral fuels and related materials:					
Coal, lignite	5	3	--	2	--
Natural gas, gross <sup>e</sup> thousand cubic meters	460	430	410	360	400
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	5,584	5,158	4,933	4,363	3,995
Refinery products:					
Asphalt do.	349	210	389	300	300 <sup>e</sup>
Naphtha 42-gallon barrels	2,590	550	590	470	500 <sup>e</sup>
Kerosene thousand 42-gallon barrels	7	5	8	3	5 <sup>e</sup>
Diesel do.	161	144	167	153	160 <sup>e</sup>
Refinery gas do.	28	20	16	16	15 <sup>e</sup>
Total do.	3,135 <sup>r</sup>	929 <sup>r</sup>	1,170 <sup>r</sup>	942 <sup>r</sup>	1,000 <sup>e</sup>
HONDURAS					
Cement thousand metric tons	1,776	1,784	1,800	1,800	1,710
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	3,275	2,561	2,127	2,197	1,943
Lead, mine output, Pb content of concentrate	10,215	12,545	14,471	16,944 <sup>r</sup>	16,954
Limestone <sup>c</sup> thousand metric tons	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Silver, mine output, Ag content of concentrate kilograms	53,894	59,934	57,697	58,158 <sup>r</sup>	53,167
Zinc, mine output, Zn content of concentrate	29,211	28,462	36,370	33,839 <sup>r</sup>	26,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued  
CENTRAL AMERICA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NICARAGUA					
Cement <sup>e</sup>	530,000	530,000	530,000	530,000	600,000
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	3,132	2,965	2,590	4,900	6,395
Gypsum and anhydrite, crude	43,320	49,930	37,400	20,330	29,710
Lime	3,619	3,643	3,127	2,065	2,140
Limestone, calcium carbonate, including for cement	1,321	1,020	783	1,083	817
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	5,586	4,925	5,694	5,500 <sup>e</sup>	5,500 <sup>e</sup>
Pumice, stone cubic meters	910	270	150	950	NA
Sand, unspecified thousand cubic meters	290	250	144	174	266
Silver, mine output, Ag content kilograms	3,417	3,440	4,492	6,995	7,927
Stone:					
Crushed thousand cubic meters	591	871	722	743 <sup>r</sup>	929
Quarried, unspecified thousand metric tons	7,479	7,011	6,932	7,452	8,083
Tuff, volcanic do.	127	163	118	134 <sup>r</sup>	117
PANAMA					
Cement <sup>e</sup> thousand cubic meters	1,050	1,843 <sup>3</sup>	1,679 <sup>3</sup>	1,700	897 <sup>3</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	--	--	800	870	1,675
Salt, marine <sup>e</sup>	18,000	18,000	16,722 <sup>3</sup>	17,000	17,000
Stone, sand and gravel <sup>e</sup> do.	1,700 <sup>r</sup>	2,300 <sup>r</sup>	2,300 <sup>r</sup>	1,700 <sup>r</sup>	1,800

<sup>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through October 17, 2012.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, some additional construction materials are produced, but available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

<sup>3</sup>Reported figure.

TABLE 2  
CENTRAL AMERICA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2011

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>c</sup>
<b>BELIZE</b>			
Dolomite	Belize Minerals Ltd. (private, 100%)	Punta Gorda, Toledo District	6,320
Limestone	Caribbean Investors Ltd. (private, 100%)	Georgeville, Cayo District	1,140
Petroleum thousand 42-gallon barrels	Belize Natural Energy Ltd. (BNE), 100%	Spanish Lookout, Cayo District, Blocks 5 and 5a	1,000
<b>COSTA RICA</b>			
Cement, limestone, including marl	Holcim Costa Rica S.A. (Holcim Ltd., 59.8%, and other private, 40.2%)	Cartago cement plant, Aguas Calientes	1,200
Do.	CEMEX Costa Rica S.A. (CEMEX S.A.B de C.V., 98.7%, and other private, 1.3%)	Colorado de Abangares cement plant, Guancaste Province, and Guatuso de Patarra cement grinding and bagging plant, San Jose	900
Clays	do.	Tajo Finca clay quarry, near city of Platanar	100
Limestone	do.	Cerro Pena Blanca limestone quarry, Guancaste Province	300
Do.	Holcim Costa Rica S.A. (Holcim Ltd., 59.8%, and other private, 40.2%)	La Chilena and three other quarries near Cartago cement plant, Cartago Province	650
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	Refinadora Costarricense de Petróleo S.A. (RECOPE S.A.) (Government, 100%)	Moín refinery, city of Limon, Limon Province	9,000
Steel, semimanufactures	Laminadora Costarricense S.A. (Mittal Steel Company N.V., 50%, and Grupo Pujol-Martí, 50%)	Rolling mill, steel manufacturing complex, Jimenez de Guapiles, Limon Province	400
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>			
Cement	Cemento de El Salvador S.A. de C.V. (Holcim Ltd., 64.25%, and other private, 35.75%)	El Ronco and Maya Plants, near Metapan, Santa Ana Department	1,900
Limestone	do.	Quarries near Aldea El Zapote and Santa Ana, Santa Ana Department	440
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	Refinería Petrolera Acajutla S.A. de C.V. (RASA de C.V.) (Exxon Mobil Corp., 65%, and Royal Dutch/Shell Group, 35%)	Puerto de Acajutla, Sonsonate Department	8,000
Steel:			
Crude	Corporación Industrial Centroamericana S.A. de C.V. (private, 100%)	Electric arc furnace, Quetzaltepeque, La Libertad Department	60
Semimanufactures	do.	Billet casting machine and rolling mill, Quetzaltepeque, La Libertad Department	92
<b>GUATEMALA</b>			
Antimony metric tons	Minas de Guatemala S.A. (private, 100%)	Clavito, La Florida, and Los Lirios Mines, Ixtahuacan, Huehuetenango Department	1,000
Cement	Cementos Progreso S.A. (Holcim Ltd., 20%, and other private, 80%)	San Miguel plant, Sanarate, El Progreso Department, and La Pedrera plant, Guatemala City	3,000
Gold kilograms	Montana Exploradora de Guatemala S.A. (Goldcorp Inc., 100%)	Marlin Mine, near municipalities of San Miguel Ixtahuacan and Sipakapa, San Marcos Department	9,500
Do.	do.	Argonaut Gold Inc., 50%, and Rocas El Tambor S.A., 50%	200
Lead, run of mine	Tenango Mining Company S.A., 100%	Caquipec Mine, Alta Verapaz Department	NA
Lime	HORCALSA S.A. (Cementos Progreso S.A., 100%)	San Miguel plant, Sanarate, El Progreso Department	180
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	Perenco plc, 100%	Rubelsanto and West Chinaja fields, Alta Verapaz Department, and Caribe, Tierra Blanca, and Xan fields, Peten Department	6,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
CENTRAL AMERICA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2011

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>c</sup>
GUATEMALA—Continued				
Silver	kilograms	Montana Exploradora de Guatemala S.A. (Goldcorp Inc., 100%)	Marlin Mine, near municipalities of San Miguel Ixtahuacan and Sipakapa, San Marcos Department	200,000
Steel:				
Crude		Siderúrgica de Guatemala S.A. (SIDEGUA) {Corporación Aceros de Guatemala S.A. [Corporación Centroamericana del Acero S.A. (Gerdau S.A., 30%, and other private, 70%), 100%], 100%}	Electric arc furnace, near City of Escuintla, Escuintla Department	500
Semimanufactures		Indeta S.A. (INDETA) {Corporación Aceros de Guatemala S.A. [Corporación Centroamericana del Acero S.A. (Gerdau S.A., 30%, and other private, 70%), 100%], 100%}	Rolling mill at Colonia San Ignacio, Mixco, near Guatemala City	250
Do.		Industria Galvanizadora, S.A. (INGASA) (Industrias Monterrey S.A. de C.V., 100%)	Plant near Guatemala City	74
Zinc, run of mine		Tenango Mining Company S.A.	Caquipec Mine, Alta Verapaz Department, and Esperanza Mine, Huehuetenango Department	NA
HONDURAS				
Cement		Cementos del Norte S.A. de C.V. (Holcim Ltd., 24.2%, and Inversiones Continental S.A., 75.8%)	Rio Bijao plant, municipality of San Pedro Sula, Cortes Department	1,100
Do.		Lafarge Incehsa S.A. de C.V. (Lafarge Group, 52.8%, and other private, 47.2%)	Piedras Azules plant, municipality of Comayagua, Comayagua Department	1,300
Gold	kilograms	Aura Minerals Inc., 100%	San Andres Mine, municipality of La Union, Copan Department	2,300
Do.	do.	Nyrstar NV, 100%	El Mochito Mine, Santa Barbara Department, 90 km south of San Pedro Sula	625
Lead	metric tons	Compañía Minera Santa Bárbara (Breakwater Resources Ltd., 100%)	El Mochito Mine, municipality of Las Vegas, Santa Barbara Department, 88 kilometers southwest of San Pedro Sula	9,000
Silver	kilograms	do.	do.	50,000
Zinc	metric tons	do.	do.	42,000
NICARAGUA				
Cement		CEMEX Nicaragua S.A. (CEMEX S.A.B de C.V., 100%, but on lease from Government)	San Rafael del Sur plant, 45 kilometers from Managua, and milling plant in Managua	600
Cement, clinker		Holcim de Nicaragua S.A. (Holcim Ltd., 70%, and other private, 30%)	Nagarote grinding plant, San Rafael del Sur	350
Gold	kilograms	B2 Gold Corp., 95%	El Limon Mine, Talavera deposit, 100 miles north of Managua	1,400
Do.	do.	B2 Gold Corp., 100%	La Libertad, 110 kilometers east of Managua	540
Petroleum, refinery products	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Refinería Esso Managua S.A. (Exxon Mobil Corp., 100%)	Capital city of Managua, 40-mile pipeline to the refinery from Puerto Sandino	7,300
PANAMA				
Cement		Cemento Panamá S.A. (Cementos del Caribe S.A., 50%, and Holcim Ltd., 50%)	Grinding plant in Quebrancha, Panama Province	800
Do.		Cemento Bayano S.A. (CEMEX S.A.B de C.V., 99.3%, and other private, 0.7%)	Plant in Calzada Larga, Panama Province	450
Gold	kilograms	Petaquilla Minerals Ltd., 100%	Molejon Mine, Panama Province	1,500

<sup>c</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.