



2012 Minerals Yearbook

UNITED KINGDOM

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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In 2012, the United Kingdom's gross domestic product (GDP) was \$2.443 trillion in real terms at official exchange rates. This was an increase of 0.2% compared with that of 2011. Within the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom's economy was ranked second after Germany's in terms of GDP based on purchasing power parity. The country's heavy industry was composed of companies that produced automotive and aviation products, chemicals, and machine tools. These industries relied on many imported metal ores, concentrates, and refined metals, as well as on imported industrial minerals and mineral fuels. The mineral fuels sector, which included coal, natural gas, and petroleum, was a significant part of the United Kingdom's mineral industry (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2014).

In 2011 (the latest year for which data were available), the country accounted for about 2.4% of the world's refined nickel production (including nickel content of chemicals). In 2012, the United Kingdom produced 2.1% of the world's crude salt output and 1.26% of the world's potash output (Jasinski, 2013; Kostick, 2013; Kuck, 2013, p. 51.21).

Minerals in the National Economy

The United Kingdom's mineral sector served domestic economic needs, but the country's mining and processing companies also played an important role in global mineral prospecting, development, and production, and in mineral commodity trade. The London Metal Exchange remained the world's leading central market for nonferrous metals.

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; they do 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.

Most other mineral rights in England, Scotland, and Wales 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.

The Government of the United Kingdom had ratified the Kyoto Protocol. The European Commission, however, decided that the requirements under the Kyoto Protocol would be met by the EU as a whole rather than as individual signatories, and each member state was subsequently given a different emissions target by the European Commission (British Geological Survey, 2010).

Production

In 2012, the production of primary aluminum decreased by an estimated 71.8%, and the production of both crude steel and pig iron increased slightly. In the industrial minerals sector, production remained at about the same level as in 2011. Natural gas production decreased by an estimated 13.6%, and crude petroleum production decreased by 12.99%, which continued the United Kingdom's trend of decreasing production of these commodities (table 1).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Domestic and foreign-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 coal, iron and steel, natural gas, crude petroleum, and petroleum products in 2011 (the latest year for which data were available). It exported metal manufactures valued at \$7.78 billion.¹ The value of the country's iron and steel and nonferrous metals exports was \$9.42 billion and \$13.4 billion, respectively. The United Kingdom became a net importer of natural gas in 2004, of crude petroleum in 2005, and of refined petroleum products in 2006 after many previous years of self-sufficiency (Office for National Statistics, 2012, p. 12, 35).

Commodity Review

Metals

Aluminum.—In 2012, primary aluminum production in the United Kingdom decreased to 60,000 metric tons (t) from 213,000 t owing to the closure in March of Rio Tinto Alcan Ltd.'s smelter, which was located in Lynemouth. Rio Tinto Alcan indicated that the high cost of power and new regulations imposed on the site were the main reasons for the permanent shutdown. The plant had a stated capacity of 182,000 metric tons per year (Rio Tinto plc, 2011; 2012, p. 17).

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from the British pound sterling (£) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average exchange rate of £0.637=US\$1.00 for 2012.

Gold.—The number of licenses for exploration and development of gold mines in the United Kingdom was 24. The number of leases remained constant at four. The more active areas of exploration were located in Cononish in Perthshire County, Scotland, and in County Armagh and in Omagh, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. In Scotland, Scotgold Resources plc of Australia had licenses from Mines Royal (the license-granting authority in the United Kingdom) for the areas around Glen Lyon, Glen Orchy, and Inverliever, and the company owned the gold and silver assets of the Cononish deposit near Tyndrum (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 49–50).

In Northern Ireland, the Omagh (formerly Cavanacaw) deposit located 10 kilometers southwest of the town of Omagh was owned by Omagh Minerals Ltd., which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Galantas Gold Corp. of Canada. The deposit had a proven and probable reserve of 367,310 t grading 7.52 grams per metric ton gold across a width of 4.43 meters within the designated open pit operation. Galantas had been granted exploration licenses to the west and north of its existing license and currently held licenses for an area totaling 460 square kilometers. Conroy Diamonds and Gold plc was exploring in the Clontibret district, which is located on the border of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland near Co. Monaghan (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 49–50).

Industrial Minerals

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

Barite.—The United Kingdom's barite production was dominated by output from M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd., which operated the underground Foss Mine located near Aberfeldy in Perthshire County, Scotland. The production of this mine accounted for most of the barite production in the United Kingdom; the remaining output of barite was from the Southern Pennine Orefield, where barite was derived as a byproduct of fluorspar mining. Barite production from the Foss Mine decreased by 6% in 2011 (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 25; 2012, p. 25).

Fluorspar.—Glebe Mines Ltd. was the United Kingdom's only domestic producer of fluorspar (calcium fluoride), and it supplied the country's two 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 to produce acid-grade fluorspar together with byproduct barite and lead concentrate. Glebe Mines' ore reserves were estimated to be about 1.2 million metric tons. The British Geological Survey reported no production of fluorspar for 2011 and 2012 (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 48; 2012, p. 43).

Mineral Fuels

Coal.—In 2011, the number of Coal Authority licenses for opencast sites in production totaled 35 and included 19 in Scotland, 9 in England, and 7 in Wales. Scottish

Coal Co. Ltd. was the leading opencast coal mining company in the United Kingdom and the second-ranked net coal producer (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 33).

The generation of electricity accounted for the majority of the country's total coal consumption. About one-third of all electricity generated in the United Kingdom was supplied by coal (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 33).

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—In May, Maersk Oil UK Ltd. (Maersk) signed an agreement with Noble Energy Inc. for the purchase of 30% of its interest in the Maersk-operated Dumbarton and Lochranza fields. Maersk reported that this agreement also included control of the Global Producer III floating production storage and offloading installation in the central North Sea. With this investment, Maersk would hold a 100% interest in the Dumbarton and the Lochranza fields. Maersk stated that it had paid Noble Energy Inc. \$127 million for the assets. The Dumbarton and the Lochranza fields produced a combined output of about 20,000 barrels per day of oil equivalent (Maersk Oil Ltd., 2012).

The Buzzard oilfield in the Outer Moray Firth was the most prolific oilfield on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) in 2012. The North Sea holds Europe's largest natural gas and petroleum reserves. At the end of 2013, the United Kingdom's estimated proven crude oil reserves totaled 3.1 billion barrels, which was the largest within the EU; the reserves were located mostly offshore on the UKCS. Most of the country's production came from basins located 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 (British Geological Survey, 2011, p. 75; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

Outlook

The United Kingdom's mineral production remained concentrated in the industrial minerals and energy sectors. Overall, its manufacturing industry is likely to continue to import the raw minerals that it needs for the foreseeable future. The country is expected to continue to be a leading European producer of crude oil and refined products, but the decline in domestic production is likely to continue. Exploration for gold and mixed sulfide ores will likely continue, particularly in Northern Ireland. Production of steel will likely remain stable and continue to reflect international trends in demand.

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TABLE 1
UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
METALS					
Aluminum, metal:					
Primary	326,000	253,000	186,000	213,000 ^e	60,000
Secondary	205,200	288,397	311,741	301,250	300,000 ^e
Total	531,200	541,397	497,741	514,000 ^e	360,000
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore and concentrate, mangiferous:					
Gross weight	100	--	--	--	--
Fe content, 54% Fe	54	--	--	--	--
Metal:					
Pig iron	10,137	7,671	7,233	6,625	7,183
Steel:					
Crude	13,500	10,079	9,709	9,478	9,579
Hot-rolled	9,517	7,091	8,395	7,963	7,042
Lead:					
Mine output, Pb content ^e	300	300	300	300	100
Metal:					
Smelter, bullion from imported concentrate ^e	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Refined:^e					
Primary ²	139,000 ³	135,000	150,000	150,000	157,000
Secondary ⁴	144,000 ³	144,000	144,000	144,000	155,000
Total	283,000 ³	279,000	294,000	294,000	312,000
Nickel, metal ⁵	41,000	38,700	38,000	37,400 ^r	34,300
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Barite ⁶	43,000	36,000 ^e	33,000	31,000	30,000
Cement, hydraulic ^e	10,071 ³	7,800 ^r	7,900 ^r	8,500 ^r	7,900
Clays:					
Fire clay ^e	180	129	150	100	150
Kaolin, china clay ⁷	1,355	1,060 ^e	900	1,000	1,150
Ball clay and pottery clay ^{e,8}	1,020	727	1,000	1,000	750
Other, including shale	8,459	5,310	4,721	5,483	5,800
Feldspar, china stone ^e	500	400	500	500	--
Fluorspar, all grades ^{e,9}	37,000	19,000	26,000	--	--
Gypsum and anhydrite ^e	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Lime, hydrated and quicklime ^e	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia ^e	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Potash, KCL product	673,000	673,000 ^e	700,000	770,000	770,000 ^e

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued
 UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS—Continued						
Salt: ^e						
Rock	thousand metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,200
From brine	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
In brine, sold or used as such	do.	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Sand and gravel, common sand and gravel	do.	85,473	65,800	66,800	62,000	61,000
Sodium compounds, carbonate, n.e.s. ^{e, 10}	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Stone:						
Chalk	do.	5,874	4,047	3,626	3,996 ^r	3,600
Dolomite	do.	5,509	3,164	4,540	4,490 ^r	4,400
Igneous rock	do.	53,489	44,618	44,876	44,490 ^r	40,000
Limestone	do.	74,143	60,111	60,207	57,930 ^r	57,000
Sandstone	do.	12,255	12,335	11,556	12,477 ^r	11,000
Slate, including fill	do.	1,058	683	695	763 ^r	750
Total	do.	152,328	124,958	125,500	124,146 ^r	116,750
Talc, soapstone, pyrophyllite		2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Titanium, titanium dioxide ^e	thousand metric tons	200	200	200	200	200
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coal, anthracite and bituminous	thousand metric tons	17,912	18,054	18,159	18,492	16,788
Coke: ^e						
Metallurgical	do.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Breeze, all types	do.	250	250	250	250	250
Gas, natural, marketable ¹¹	billion cubic meters	74	68	59	66 ^r	57 ^e
Peat ^e	cubic meters	760	887	1,004	825 ^r	800 ^e
Petroleum:						
Crude ¹²	thousand 42-gallon barrels	507,850	484,643	430,791	422,568	368,139
Refinery products	do.	612,632	578,014	565,422	565,000 ^e	565,000 ^e

^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 January 5, 2014.

²Produced entirely from imported bullion and includes the lead content of alloys.

³Reported figure.

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

⁵Refined nickel.

⁶Includes witherite.

⁷Sales, dry weight.

⁸Salable product.

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 2012

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities ¹	Annual capacity
Aluminum:			
Primary	Rio Tinto Alcan Ltd.	Lynemouth Smelter, Northumberland County, England (closed in March 2012)	182
Do.	do.	Locchaber Smelter, Fort William County, Scotland	41
Do.	Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd. (Rio Tinto Corp., 51%, and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., 49%)	Holyhead, Gwynedd County, Wales	144
Secondary	Hydro Aluminium Deeside Ltd. (Hydro Aluminium AS)	Wrexham, Clwyd County, Wales	60
Do.	Cohen Alloys Ltd.	Glasgow, Scotland	NA
Do.	Coleshill Aluminium Ltd.	Coleshill, Warwickshire, England	NA
Do.	Dolgarrog Aluminium Ltd.	Dolgarrog, Conwy, Gwynedd County, Wales	9
Barite	M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd.	Foss Mine, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire County, Scotland	50
Do.	Glebe Mines Ltd. (on care-and-maintenance status by beginning of 2011)	Arthurton West, Bow Rake, High Rake, and Watersaw Mines, Southern Pennine Orefield, Derbyshire County, England	15
Celestite	Bristol Minerals Co. Ltd.	Yate, Avon County, England	30
Cement	Lafarge Cement UK, Ltd. (Lafarge Group)	Aberthaw plant, East Aberthaw, Barry, South Glamorgan County, Wales	500
Do.	do.	Barnstone plant, near Langar, Nottinghamshire County, England	-- ²
Do.	do.	Cauldon plant, near Leek, Staffordshire County, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Cookstown plant, Cookstown, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland	500
Do.	do.	Dunbar plant, Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland	1,000
Do.	do.	Hope plant, Hope Valley, Derbyshire County, England	1,300
Do.	do.	Northfleet plant, Northfleet, Kent County, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Westbury plant Westbury, Wiltshire County, England	700
Do.	Castle Cement Ltd. (HeidelbergCement AG, 100%)	Ketton plant, Rutland County, near Stamford, Lincolnshire County, England	1,400
Do.	do.	Padeswood plant, Mold, Flintshire County, Wales	1,400
Do.	do.	Ribblesdale plant, Clitheroe, Lancashire County, England	1,400
Do.	CEMEX UK Operations, Ltd. (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 100%)	Rugby plant, Rugby, Warwickshire County, England	1,800
Do.	do.	Barrington plant, Barrington, Cambridgeshire County, England	300
Do.	do.	South Ferriby plant, North Lincolnshire County, England	800
Do.	Tarmac Buxton Lime and Cement Industries Ltd.	Tunstead plant, Buxton, Derbyshire County, England	800
Clay:			
Ball clay	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in northern and southern Devon County, England	500
Do.	Imerys Group	Operations in Bovey and Wareham Basins, Dorset County, England	300
China clay (kaolin)	do.	Mines and plants in Cornwall and Devon Counties, England	3,000
Do.	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Mines and plants in Cornwall County, England	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
 UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2012

(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 County; the Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire County; the Maltby Colliery, Rotherham, Yorkshire County; the Thoresby Colliery, Nottinghamshire County; the Welbeck Colliery, Nottinghamshire County	30,000
Do.		Goitre Tower Colliery Ltd.	Tower Colliery, Hirwaun, Mid Glamorgan County, Wales	500
Surface pits		Scottish Coal Company Ltd.	Operations in Scotland include the Broken Cross pit near Douglas, South Lanarkshire County; Chalmerston pit, Dalmellington, East Ayrshire County; Chapelhill pit, South Lanarkshire County; Glentaggart pit, near Douglas, South Lanarkshire; Newbigging Farm pit, near Howgate, Midlothian County; Powharnal pit, near Muirkirk, East Ayrshire County; 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 County; Glenmuckloch pit, Dumfries and Galloway County	1,600
Do.		Celtic Energy Ltd.	Margam pit, near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan County, Wales	1,000
Do.		do.	Nant Helen Extension pit, Abercraf, West Glamorgan, Wales	400
Do.		do.	Selar pit, Glynneath, West Glamorgan, Wales	400
Do.		Energybuild Ltd.	Nant-y-Mynydd pit, Neath, West Glamorgan, Wales	130
Do.		H.J. Banks Mining (Banks Group)	Dehli pit, Stannington, Northumberland County, England	NA
Fluorspar		Glebe Mines Ltd.	Mill at Stoney Middleton, mines in Derbyshire County, England	60
Gold	kilograms	Galantas Gold Corp.	Omagh Mine, near Omagh, County Tyrone, 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 County; the Brightling Mine, Robertsbridge, East Sussex County; the Birkshhead Mine, Kirby Thore, near Penrith, Cumbria County; the Fauld Mine, Tutbury, near Burton on Trent, Staffordshire County; the Kilvington Quarry, Staunton in the Vale, Kilvington, Nottinghamshire County; the Marbleegis Mine, East Leake, northeast of Loughborough, Leicestershire County; the Newbiggin Mine, Newbiggin, near Kirby Thore, Cumbria County	3,500
Lead:				
Primary		Britannia Refined Metals Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Northfleet, Kent County, England	180
Secondary		Britannia Recycling Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Wakefield, West Yorkshire County, England	20
Do.		H.J. Enthoven Ltd. (Quexco Inc, 100%)	Darley Dale, Derbyshire County, England	75
Natural gas	billion cubic meters per year	Numerous domestic and international oil companies	North Sea gasfields	100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2012

(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 County, Wales	30
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia		Terra Nitrogen Ltd.	Billingham, Durham County, England, and Severnside, near Bristol, Avon County, England	550
Do.		GrowHow UK Ltd. (Kemira GroHow Oyj)	Ince, Lancashire County, 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 Corp., ConocoPhillips Corp., Dana Petroleum plc, Eni S.p.A., 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 County, England	120
Do.	do.	Royal Dutch Shell plc	Stanlow manufacturing complex, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire County, England	100
Do.	do.	ConocoPhillips Co.	Humber refinery, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire County, England	90
Do.	do.	Total S.A.	Lindsey refinery, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire County, England	85
Do.	do.	Chevron Corp.	Pembroke refinery, Pembroke, Dyfed County, Wales	82
Do.	do.	Ineos Group	Grangemouth refinery, Grangemouth, Stirling County, Scotland	80
Do.	do.	BP p.l.c.	Croyton refinery, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex County, England	80
Do.	do.	Petroplus Holdings AG	Teesside refinery, Middlesbrough, Cleveland County, England	43
Do.	do.	Total S.A., 70%, and Murco Petroleum Ltd., 30%	Milford Haven, Dyfed County, Wales	40
Do.	do.	Eastham Refinery Ltd. (Shell UK Ltd., 50%, and AB Nynas Ltd., 50%)	Eastham refinery, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire County, 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 County, England	NA
Do.		Vale Acton (Vale Group)	Acton refinery, London, England	NA
Potash		Cleveland Potash Ltd. (Israel Chemicals Ltd., 100%)	Boulby Mine, Yorkshire County, England	1,000
Salt:				
Road		do.	do.	600
Rock		British Salt Ltd.	Middlewich, Cheshire County, England	800
Do.		Irish Salt Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.	Kilroot Mine, Carrick Fergus, Northern Ireland	500
Sand and gravel		Hanson plc (HeidelbergCement AG, 100%)	Various offshore and onshore locations	NA
Silica sand		WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in Cheshire, Humberside, and Norfolk Counties, 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 2012

(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 County; the Pen Yr Orsedd quarry, Nantlle, Gwynedd County; quarries at Blaenau Ffestiniog and Cwt y Bugail, Gwynedd County	1,000
Do.	Greaves Welsh Slate Company Ltd.	Llechwedd Slate Mines, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd County, Wales	NA
Soda ash	Brunner Mond Group (Tata Chemicals Ltd.)	Northwich, Cheshire County, England	900
Steel	Tata Steel Europe (Tata Steel Group)	Scunthorpe Works, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire County, England	4,500
Do.	Tata Steel Europe Teesside Cast Products (Tata Steel Group)	Teesside Works, Redcar, Cleveland County, England	3,900
Do.	Tata Steel Europe Strip Products UK (Tata Steel Group)	Port Talbot works, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, Wales	3,750
Do.	Tata Steel Europe Engineering Steels (Tata Steel Group)	Rotherham Works, Rotherham, South Yorkshire County, England	1,200
Do.	do.	Stocksbridge Works near Sheffield, South Yorkshire County, England	NA ⁴
Do.	Tata Steel Europe Special Profiles (Tata Steel Group)	Skinningrove, Carlin How, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cleveland County, England	NA
Do.	Celsa Manufacturing Ltd. (Grupo Celsa, 100%)	Tremorfa Works, Cardiff, South Glamorgan County, Wales	850
Stone, crushed	Hanson plc	90 quarries in various locations	70,000
Tin, ore	Celeste Copper Corp.	South Crofty Mine, Cornwall County, England	400

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

¹Location names may 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.