



2013 Minerals Yearbook

ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

ARUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS

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ARUBA

Mining did not play a significant role in Aruba's economy. In 2013, the country's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.9% compared with that of 2012. In 2012, the country's economy had been affected by the suspension of operations at Valero Refining Company-Aruba NV's Valero Aruba refinery in late March. Valero Refining Company-Aruba was a subsidiary of Valero Energy Corp. of the United States. In early March 2012, Valero Energy had announced that the 235,000-barrel-per-day refinery was operating far below capacity owing to inadequate profit margins, which was resulting in financial losses. The refinery produced about 9.8 million barrels (Mbbbl) of petroleum refinery products and 16,410 metric tons (t) of sulfur (as a byproduct of petroleum production) from January through March 2012, when the refinery closed. During 2013, Valero Aruba continued to function as a storage terminal and employed about 110 people compared with about 555 people in 2012 (Valero Energy Corp., 2012a, b; Centrale Bank van Aruba, 2014a, p. xii; 2014b, p. 1).

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba (2014a, b), the value of goods exported from Aruba was about \$168 million¹ in 2013 compared with about \$173 million in 2012 (excludes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products). Mineral products made only a minor contribution to the country's exports. Aruba's major export trade partners were, in order of value, Colombia (which received 39% of the country's exports), the Dutch Caribbean Islands (formerly known as Netherlands Antilles) (18%), the United States (13%), Venezuela (12%), the Netherlands (5%), and Panama (4%). Exports to the United States were valued at about \$21 million in 2013 compared with about \$22 million in 2012. Aruba's imports were valued at about \$1.3 billion, which was about the same as in 2012, and mineral products accounted for about 8% of the country's imports. The country's major import partners were, in order of value, the United States (which supplied 50% of Aruba's imports), the Netherlands (11%), and the United Kingdom (7%).

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¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Aruban florins (AWG) to U.S. dollars (\$) at an annual average exchange rate of AWG0.56=\$1.00 for 2012 and 2013.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic's mineral industry was dominated by the production of cement, copper, gold, nickel, and silver. The country was estimated to be the world's 13th-ranked nickel-producing country in 2013 (Kuck, 2014). Other mineral commodities produced in the country included clay, gypsum, limestone, pozzolan, and calcareous and silica sand.

Minerals in the National Economy

The Dominican Republic's GDP increased by 4.1% in 2013 compared with that of 2012. The positive growth in the GDP was attributed to a 157% increase in the output of the mining and quarrying sector and a 7.5% increase in the output of the construction sector. The increase in the mining and quarrying sector was mostly attributed to the commissioning and ramping up of commercial production at Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corp.'s (PVDC's) Pueblo Viejo gold and silver mine in January. In 2013, the mining and quarrying sector contributed 1.2% of the total value of the GDP compared with 0.5% in 2012. As of October, about 12,664 people were employed in the mining and quarrying sector (Banco Central de la República Dominicana, 2014, p. 2–3, 8, 23).

Production

In 2013, production of gold increased by 536% to 26,083 kilograms (kg) from 4,106 kg in 2012; silver production,

by 186% to 78,227 kg from 27,296 kg; travertine, by 41% to 3,039 cubic meters from 2,161 cubic meters; and dolomite, by 33% to 4,000 cubic meters from 3,000 cubic meters. Production of limestone decreased by 61% to 2.0 million cubic meters from 5.1 million cubic meters; marble production, by 59% to 2,444 cubic meters from 6,014 cubic meters; gypsum, by 44% to 65,005 cubic meters from 116,181 cubic meters; nickel contained in ferronickel, by 38% to 9,400 t from 15,186 t; clays, by 35% to 100,597 cubic meters from 154,693 cubic meters; nickel ore, by 15% to 1.1 million metric tons (Mt) from 1.3 Mt; and copper, by 12% to 10,379 t from 11,737 t. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 lists major mineral industry facilities in the country.

Mineral Trade

Based on preliminary statistics by the Banco Central de la República Dominicana (2014, p. 27, 66), the country's exports increased by 5.5% to \$9.6 billion in 2013 compared with about \$9.1 billion in 2012. In 2013, the Dominican Republic exported 26,091 t of ferronickel valued at \$157.3 million compared with 40,116 t valued at \$267.3 million in 2012, which reflected a 9.4% decrease in the price per ton in 2013. The country also exported 78,129 kg of silver compared with 25,184 kg in 2012 and 27,022 kg of nonmonetary gold compared with 3,236 kg in 2012.

The country's exports to the United States were valued at about \$4.2 billion in 2013 compared with about \$4.4 billion in 2012. These included about \$154 million worth of nonmonetary gold and about \$66 million worth of liquefied petroleum gases. Imports from the United States were valued at about \$7.2 billion compared with about \$6.9 billion in 2012; these included about \$739 million in fuel oil, \$343 million in natural gas liquids, \$307 million in petroleum products, and \$53 million in excavating machinery (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014a, b).

Commodity Review

Metals

Copper.—Perilya Ltd. of Australia, through its subsidiary Corporación Minera Dominicana, owned and operated the Cerro de Maimon copper, gold, and silver mine, which is located in Maimon municipality, Monseñor Nouel Province, about 70 kilometers (km) northwest of the capital city of Santo Domingo. The Cerro de Maimon deposit is a strata-bound copper- and zinc-rich exhalative volcanogenic massive-sulfide lens with a gold-and-silver-bearing oxide cap. As of the third quarter of 2013, the mine had produced about 7,954 t of copper, 329 kg of gold, and 7,310 kg of silver. In June 2012, the combined oxide and sulfide mineral resources at Cerro de Maimon were estimated to be 13 Mt at average grades of 24.33 grams per metric ton (g/t) silver, 1.5% copper, 1.3% zinc, and 0.76 g/t gold. The plant at Cerro de Maimon had a primary crushing and conveying system for both the sulfide and oxide ores. The sulfide ore was processed through primary and

secondary ball mills and a flotation circuit to produce the copper concentrate. The oxide ore was processed through a ball mill and a conventional cyanide-leaching unit to recover gold and silver (Perilya Ltd., 2012; 2013a, p. 17, 19; 2013b, c).

Gold.—PVDC was owned jointly by the Canadian companies Barrick Gold Corp. (60% interest) and GoldCorp Inc. (40% interest). The Pueblo Viejo open pit mine, which was located about 100 km northwest of Santo Domingo, began commercial production in January. In 2013, gold production was about 23,000 kg, and proven and probable reserves at Pueblo Viejo were estimated to be 457,960 kg of contained gold, 2.9 million kilograms of contained silver, and 171,900 t of contained copper. In the third quarter of 2013, PVDC announced that it had reached an agreement with the Government concerning proposed amendments to PVDC's special lease agreement. The proposed amendments would increase the Government revenues to a 50–50 split (between the Government and PVDC) of the expected cash flows from the mine from 2013 to 2016. The amendments would also provide tax revenues to the Government, which were projected to be about \$2.2 billion from 2013 to 2016; an extension of the period during which PVDC could recover its capital investment; the establishment of a graduated minimum tax rate, which would be adjusted based on future metal prices; and the following parameters: a corporate income tax rate of 25%, a net smelter royalty of 3.2%, and a net profits tax of 28.75%. PVDC expected to produce about 32,000 kilograms per year of gold in the first 5 years of the mine's 25-year life (Barrick Gold Corp., 2013a, b; 2014; GoldCorp Inc., 2013; 2014a, b).

At least three Canadian companies were engaged in gold exploration in the Dominican Republic. Exploration was underway at the Romero and the Tiero projects by Gold Quest Mining Corp.; in the areas of Cuance and Los Hojanchos, Jobo Claro, La Cueva, Loma Hueca, Maimon, and Pueblo Viejo by Everton Resources Inc.; and at the Neita concession by Unigold Inc.

Nickel.—Falconbridge Dominicana S.A. (Falcondo) was jointly owned by Glencore Xstrata plc of Switzerland (85.3%), the Government of the Dominican Republic (10%), Franco-Nevada Corp. of the United States (4.1%), and a private interest (0.6%). Falcondo, which is located in Loma La Peguera, Bonao, had the capacity to produce 29,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of nickel contained in ferronickel and an estimated mine life of 22 years. As of December 31, the measured and indicated resources at Falcondo were estimated to be 71.5 Mt at an average grade of 1.47% nickel and the inferred mineral resources were estimated to be 4.9 Mt at an average grade of 1.4% nickel. Total proven and probable reserves were estimated to be 70.8 Mt at an average grade of 1.31% nickel (Glencore Xstrata plc, 2014, p. 36).

In 2012, the Government had responded to protests concerning continued exploration by Glencore Xstrata in the Loma Miranda area of the Falcondo site. In May, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) rejected the company's environmental impact study for the Falcondo Loma Miranda area (submitted to the UNDP in January), stating that the study was incomplete and failed to consider the social and environmental impacts of extraction at the mine. In June, the

Government denied a mining permit for the company's Loma Miranda area, citing concerns regarding possible environmental damage. In October, Falcondo was placed on care-and-maintenance status owing to low nickel prices. Falcondo was expected to remain on care-and-maintenance status for up to 3 years (Jimenez, 2013; Stringer, 2013; Glencore Xstrata plc, 2014, p. 36).

Outlook

The Dominican Republic was forecast to have a GDP growth rate of 4.0% for 2014 (International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 185). The value of the mining and quarrying sector is expected to increase in 2014 owing to expected increases in gold and silver production, which are likely to provide a significant source of revenue to the Government. In the long run, gold exploration activities in the country are likely to attract foreign direct investment and increase interest in nonfuel mineral prospecting.

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JAMAICA

Jamaica's mineral industry was dominated by bauxite and alumina production. In 2013, the country was estimated to be the world's seventh-ranked producer of bauxite, accounting for about 4% of world production (Bray, 2014). Other mineral commodities produced in the country included gypsum, lime, limestone, pozzolan, sand and gravel, shale, and silica sand.

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2013, Jamaica's GDP increased by 0.2% compared with that of 2012. In 2013, mining and quarrying made up about 2.3% of the GDP. The value of output in the mining and quarrying sector increased by 3.8% in 2013; the growth was attributed to a 2.4% increase in bauxite production and a 5.5% increase in alumina production. Cement production increased by 8.5% in 2013, which was attributed to an increase in the construction of residential and nonresidential projects. In 2013, 5,400 people were employed in the mining, quarrying, and refining industries compared with 4,900 people in 2012 (Bank of Jamaica, 2014a, p. 43–44, 46, 48; 2014b, c).

Production

In 2013, lime production increased by 26% to 106,281 t from 84,264 t in 2012, and silica sand production, by 13% to 15,824 t from 13,945 t. Sand and gravel production decreased by 27% to 1.9 Mt from 2.6 Mt; gypsum production, by 25% to 48,322 t from 64,753 t; and limestone, by 13% to 1.9 Mt from 2.2 Mt (table 1).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Bauxite was produced by Alumina Partners of Jamaica (Alpart), Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamalco), St. Ann Bauxite Jamaica Ltd., and West Indies Alumina Co. (Windalco).

These companies had a combined bauxite production capacity of about 16.2 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr). Alpart, Jamalco, and Windalco also produced alumina; the companies had a combined production capacity of about 4.8 Mt/yr. Table 2 lists major mineral industry facilities operating in the country.

Operations at Alpart's refinery and Windalco's Kirkvine Works refinery were suspended in 2009 owing to low market prices and high production costs. Alpart's refinery was located in Nain, St. Elizabeth, and had the capacity to produce about 2.0 Mt/yr of alumina. Kirkvine Works was located in Manchester and had the capacity to produce about 610,000 t/yr of alumina. United Company RUSAL Plc (RUSAL) held 100% interest in Alpart and a 93% interest in Windalco in joint venture with the Government. In April, RUSAL announced that it would begin its modernization program at its Alpart and Windalco refineries, which would include a shift from fuel oil to natural gas as the main energy source. The refineries were expected to resume operations by 2016 (Helps, 2013; United Company RUSAL Plc, 2013; 2014, p. 14–15).

Mineral Trade

In 2013, the total value of goods exported from Jamaica was about \$1.6 billion compared with about \$1.7 billion in 2012. Bauxite and alumina accounted for about 41% of the total value of exports. The total value of goods imported into Jamaica was about \$5.6 billion compared with about \$5.9 billion in 2012 (Bank of Jamaica, 2014a).

Jamaica's exports to the United States were valued at about \$421 million in 2013 compared with about \$507 million in 2012. About 30% of these exports was bauxite and aluminum valued at about \$126 million and about 17% was coal and related fuels valued at about \$72 million. Imports from the United States were valued at about \$2 billion in 2013, which was about the same as in 2012 and included nearly \$397 million worth of fuel oil and about \$110 million worth of petroleum products (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014a, b).

Commodity Review

Mineral Fuels

Petroleum.—Petrojam Ltd. was owned jointly by the Government and Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. The Petrojam refinery is located in Kingston Port and had a capacity to produce about 30,000 barrels per day (bbl/d). In June, the Government announced its modernization and expansion plans for the Petrojam refinery, which would increase the production capacity to 50,000 bbl/d; the modernization and expansion project was expected to be completed by 2016 (Jamaica Observer, 2013a, b).

Outlook

Jamaica was forecast to have a GDP growth rate of 1.1% for 2014 (International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 189). Bauxite and alumina will most likely remain the leading mineral products in terms of production value. The reopening of the Alpart and the Kirkvine Works alumina refineries and the expansion plans

at the country's petroleum refinery are likely to help strengthen Jamaica's economy in the long run.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In 2013, the mineral industry of Trinidad and Tobago relied upon production from its hydrocarbon sector and the production and manufacturing of iron and steel. As of January, the country was known to have 42 licensed active quarries, among which were 29 sand and gravel quarries and 8 limestone quarries. Andesite was the primary material quarried in Tobago (table 2; Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs, 2013, 2014a).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2013, Trinidad and Tobago's GDP increased by 1.6% compared with that of 2012. Based on preliminary statistics by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (2014, p. 7, 18), the petroleum sector accounted for about 49% of the GDP. As of March 2013, about 112,000 workers were employed in the construction sector (included electricity and water), which

accounted for about 17.7% of the workforce in the country; about 52,000 workers were employed in the manufacturing sector (included mining and quarrying), which accounted for about 8.2% of the total workforce; and about 21,300 workers were employed in the petroleum and natural gas sector, which accounted for about 3.4% of the total workforce (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2014, p. 18; International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 185).

Production

In 2013, the output of petroleum refinery products increased by 23% to 48 Mbbbl from 39 Mbbbl in 2012. The increase in production was mostly attributable to the return of production at the Pointe-a-Pierre refinery to near full capacity in mid-2013. Cement production increased by 23% to 801,600 t from 654,100 t in 2012; the increase was attributable to the implementation of Government programs in the construction sector (table 1).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

State-owned Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Petrotrin) owned the only petroleum refinery in the country; the refinery was located in Pointe-a-Pierre and had the capacity to produce about 168,000 bbl/d. Natural gas liquids were produced by Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd., which was 51% owned by state-owned National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago. Ammonia was produced at the Ammonia-Urea Ammonium Nitrate-Melamine (AUM) complex [owned by Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd.]; by Caribbean Nitrogen Co. and at the Nitrogen 2000 plant (both owned by a consortium of EOG Resources Trinidad Ltd., KOCH Industries, Man Ferrostaal, and Proman Group); by PCS Nitrogen (Trinidad) Ltd. (wholly owned by Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan, Inc.); by Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd. (a joint venture between CF Industries Holdings Inc. and KOCH Fertilizer LLC); by Trinidad Nitrogen Co. Ltd. (a joint venture between the Government and Yara International ASA); and by Yara Trinidad Ltd. (wholly owned by Yara International ASA). These companies had a combined ammonia production capacity of about 6.1 Mt/yr (table 2).

Mineral Trade

In 2013, the total value of Trinidad and Tobago's exports was about \$12.8 billion compared with \$13.0 billion in 2012. The total value of Trinidad and Tobago's imports was about \$8.8 billion compared with \$9.1 billion in 2012. Crude oil and refined petroleum products accounted for about 37% of the total value of the country's exports in 2013. Exports of crude oil totaled about 12.4 Mbbbl compared with 10.5 Mbbbl in 2012; methanol, 5.7 Mt compared with 5.5 Mt; natural gas liquids, 12.6 Mbbbl compared with 11.5 Mbbbl; and petroleum products, 37.2 Mbbbl compared with 32.4 Mbbbl. The country exported about 1.0 Mt of direct-reduced iron, 230,500 t of billets, and 278,300 t of wire rod. In 2013, cement exports increased by 6% to 196,200 t compared with 185,300 t in 2013 (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2014, p. 59–60, 88).

Trinidad and Tobago's exports to the United States were valued at about \$6.5 billion in 2013 compared with about \$8.1 billion in 2012. Fuel oil accounted for about \$1 billion of these exports; natural gas, about \$891 million; and semifinished iron and steel mill products, about \$641 million. Imports from the United States were valued at about \$2.4 billion in 2013 compared with about \$2.5 billion in 2012; these included about \$170 million in drilling and oilfield equipment and \$89.5 million in petroleum products (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014a, b).

Commodity Review

Mineral Fuels

Petroleum.—On August 17, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs opened its 2013 deepwater competitive bidding round for six offshore blocks. The offshore blocks, which were located in the east coast marine area and the Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area, would be leased under production-sharing contract agreements. The deadline for submitting the bids was extended to March 28, 2014 (Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs, 2015).

Outlook

Trinidad and Tobago was forecast to have a GDP growth rate of 2.2% for 2014 (International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 185). In the short run, offshore exploration activities are likely to attract foreign investment in the mineral fuel sector. Cement production is likely to increase owing to the increase in the country's construction activity. The energy sector is expected to remain important to the long-term economic growth of the country and to contribute to Government revenues and export earnings (Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs, 2014b).

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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 not available.

TABLE 1
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES^{1,2}

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC^{3,4}					
Cement, hydraulic	3,852,176	4,105,657	3,996,500	4,130,000	4,250,000 ^e
Clay cubic meters	229,478	51,250	17,050	154,693 ^r	100,597
Copper, mine output, Cu content	12,937	10,015	11,777	11,737	10,379
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	425	533	495	4,106	26,083
Gypsum cubic meters	67,928	53,800	31,177	116,181 ^r	65,005
Nickel, Ni content:					
Mine output, laterite ore	500	--	1,143,000	1,301,694	1,100,000 ^e
Metal, Ni contained in ferronickel, smelter	--	--	13,498	15,186	9,400 ⁵
Sand:					
Calcareous cubic meters	206,000	163,000	27,500	32,700	33,000 ^e
Silica do.	4,000	19,652	20,518	25,581	26,000 ^e
Silver, mine output, Ag content kilograms	23,119	22,815	18,169	27,296	78,227
Stone:					
Dolomite cubic meters	4,000	3,500	3,000	3,000	4,000
Limestone do.	2,168,958	2,123,317	2,619,099	5,096,936 ^r	1,993,825
Marble do.	3,678	5,336	6,137	6,014	2,444
Pozzolan do.	71,957	101,311	91,933	76,366	76,400 ^e
Travertine do.	3,028	324	1,001	2,161	3,039
JAMAICA^{6,7}					
Bauxite and alumina:					
Bauxite, dry equivalent, gross weight thousand metric tons	7,817	8,540	10,190	9,290 ^r	9,510
Alumina do.	1,774	1,591	1,960	1,758	1,855
Cement, hydraulic	736,560 ^r	723,489 ^r	766,274 ^r	760,300	824,893
Gypsum	156,900 ^r	147,103 ^r	79,521 ^r	64,753 ^r	48,322
Lime	--	73,980	79,250	84,264	106,281
Petroleum refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	8,265	8,146	8,592	8,400 ^r	8,000
Sand and gravel thousand metric tons	--	2,750	2,475	2,599	1,902
Silica sand	6,800	12,964	13,965	13,945	15,824
Stone:					
Limestone thousand metric tons	1,914	1,956	2,451	2,233	1,949
Pozzolan do.	132	140	130	107	112
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO^{8,9}					
Cement, hydraulic	870,000	790,900	827,000	654,100 ^r	801,600
Iron and steel:					
Direct-reduced iron	1,181,700	1,751,800	1,705,600	1,684,300 ^r	1,749,700
Steel, crude ¹⁰	417,000	572,000	603,500 ^r	624,000 ^r	615,800
Fertilizers thousand metric tons	6,167	6,262	5,715	5,453	5,129

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES^{1,2}

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—Continued					
Methanol thousand metric tons	6,111	5,932	5,904	5,491	5,633
Natural gas, gross million cubic meters	43,234 ^r	44,640 ^r	42,883	42,603 ^r	42,244
Natural gas liquids thousand 42-gallon barrels	15,899	17,223	16,043	12,890 ^r	12,573
Nitrogen, N content of anhydrous ammonia	4,945,900	5,553,242	5,444,300	4,466,000	4,640,000
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	38,966 ^r	35,837 ^r	33,550	29,915 ^r	29,617
Refinery products do.	53,300	46,167	50,098	39,060 ^r	48,177
Urea	700,000	708,760	616,247	521,000	490,000

^rEstimated; 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 August 20, 2014.

²The countries and (or) Departments of Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Martinique, and Saint Kitts and Nevis are known to produce mineral commodities, including aragonite, cement, lime, limestone, petroleum refinery products, pumice, salt, sand and gravel, stone, and sulfur, but production data have not been available for a number of years and production volumes have been so small relative to global totals that reliable production estimates can no longer be made.

³In addition to the commodities listed, the Dominican Republic also produces petroleum refinery products.

⁴Source: Mineral Questionnaire 2012–2013 by the Dirección General de Minería, Sub-Dirección Minera y de Catastro, Sección de Estadística.

⁵Source: Glencore Xstrata plc.

⁶In addition to the commodities listed, Jamaica also produces clay, marble, marl, and shale.

⁷Source: Mineral questionnaire 2012–2013 by the Jamaican Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining, Mines and Geology Division.

⁸In addition to the commodities listed, Trinidad and Tobago also produces limestone, secondary refined lead, and sulfur (byproduct of petroleum).

⁹Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁰Based on billet production.

TABLE 2
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2013

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
ARUBA				
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Valero Aruba Refinery (Valero Energy Corp.)	Southern Aruba	235,000 ¹
BAHAMAS, THE				
Petroleum, refinery	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Bahamas Oil Refining Company International Ltd. (BORCO) (Buckeye Partners L.P., 80%)	Storage facilities, Freeport	21,500
BARBADOS				
Cement		Arawak Cement Company Ltd. (Trinidad Cement Ltd.)	Checker Hall, Saint Lucy	360,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
Copper		Corporación Minera Dominicana (Perilya Ltd.)	Maimon, Monseñor Nouel	15,000
Gold	kilograms	do.	do.	600
Do.	do.	Barrick Gold Corp., 60%, and Goldcorp Inc., 40%	Pueblo Viejo	32,000
Do.	do.	Las Lagunas Project (PanTerra Gold. Ltd.)	Las Lagunas	1,600 ²
Nickel		Falconbridge Dominicana S.A (Glencore Xstrata, 85.3%; Government, 10%; Franco-Nevada Corp., 4.1%; private interests, 0.6%)	Loma Las Peguera, Bonao	29,000 ³
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Refinería Dominicana de Petróleo S.A. (Government, 51%, and Petróleos Venezuela S.A., 49%)	Haina Port	34,000
Silver	kilograms	Corporación Minera Dominicana (Perilya Ltd.)	Maimon, Monseñor Nouel	15,000
Do.	do.	Las Lagunas Project (PanTerra Gold. Ltd.)	Las Lagunas	14,000 ²
JAMAICA				
Alumina		Alumina Partners of Jamaica (Alpart) (United Company RUSAL Plc, 100%)	Refinery, Nain, St. Elizabeth	2,000,000 ¹
Do.		Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamalco) (Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica, 55% and Government, 45%)	Refinery at Halse Hall, Clarendon	1,478,000
Do.		West Indies Alumina Co. (Windalco) (United Company RUSAL Plc, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Ewarton Works refinery, Saint Catherine	670,000
Do.		do.	Kirkvine Works refinery, Manchester	610,000 ¹
Bauxite		Alumina Partners of Jamaica (Alpart) (United Company RUSAL Plc, 100%)	Nain, St. Elizabeth	5,000,000
Do.		Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamalco) (Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica, 55% and Government, 45%)	Manchester	1,800,000
Do.		St. Ann Bauxite Jamaica Ltd. (Noranda Aluminum Holding Corp., 49%, and Government., 51%)	St. Ann	5,400,000
Do.		West Indies Alumina Co. (Windalco) (United Company RUSAL Plc, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Russell Place and Schwallenburgh	4,000,000
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Petrojam Ltd. (Government, 51%, and Petróleos de Venezuela S.A., 49%)	Kingston Port	30,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO				
Ammonia		Ammonia-Urea Ammonium Nitrate-Melamine (AUM) complex [Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd.]	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	650,000
Do.		Caribbean Nitrogen Co. (a consortium of EOG Resources Trinidad Ltd., KOCH Industries, Man Ferrostaal, and Proman Group)	do.	650,000
Do.		Nitrogen2000 plant (a consortium of EOG Resources Trinidad Ltd., KOCH Industries, Man Ferrostaal, and Proman Group)	do.	650,000
Do.		PCS Nitrogen (Trinidad) Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%), including Plant 1, Plant 2, Plant 3, and Plant 4	do.	2,200,000
Do.		Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd. (CF Industries Holdings Inc, 50%, and KOCH Fertilizer LLC, 50%)	do.	650,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2013

(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				
Ammonia—Continued		Trinidad Nitrogen Co. Ltd. (Tringen I and II) (Government, 51%, and Yara International ASA, 49%)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	1,000,000
Do.		Yara Trinidad Ltd. (Yara International ASA, 100%)	do.	300,000
Clay		Trinidad Aggregate Products Ltd.	Depot Road, Longdenville	NA
Iron and steel		ArcelorMittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. (ArcelorMittal, 100%), of which: Direct-reduced iron pellets Billets Wire rods	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	4,100,000 (2,700,000) (700,000) (700,000)
Limestone, blue		Cumaca Blue Limestone Products Ltd.	Cumaca Road, Valencia	NA
Do.		Cumana Enterprise Ltd.	Toco Road, Cumana	NA
Do.		Harripersad Dookeran	Quarry Road, Guaracara	NA
Do.		Hermitage Limestone Ltd.	Tumbason Road, Arima	NA
Do.		RRJ Ltd.	Tabaquite Road, Guaracara	NA
Do.		Saiscon Ltd.	Corosal Road, Mayo	NA
Do.		Springbank Quarry Ltd.	Heights of Guanapo, Arima	NA
Do.		St. Alban's Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd.	Cumaca Road, Cumaca	NA
Liquefied natural gas		Train 1 [BP (Barbados) Holding SRL, 34%; BG Atlantic 1 Holding Ltd., 26%; Shell LNG Port Spain BV, 20% NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Ltd., 10%; Summer Soca LNG, 10%]	Point Fortin	3,000,000
Do.		Trains 2 and 3 (BP Train 2/3 Holding SRL, 42.5%; BG 2/3 Investment Ltd., 32.5%; Shell LNG Port Spain BV, 25%)	do.	6,600,000
Do.		Trains 4 [BP (Barbados) Holding SRL, 37.78%; BG Atlantic 4 Holdings Ltd., 28.89%; Shell LNG Port Spain BV, 22.22%; Trinidad and Tobago LNG, 11.11%]	do.	5,200,000
Methanol		Atlas plant (Methanex Corp., 63.1%)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	1,700,000
Do.		Titan plant (Methanex Corp., 100%)	do.	850
Do.		Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd., of which: Plant 1 Plant 2 Plant 3 Plant 4 Plant 5	do.	4,800,000 (480,000) (550,000) (570,000) (580,000) (1,900,000)
Natural gas liquids	42-gallon barrels per day	Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd. (National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 51%)	Port of Savonetta	70,000
Sand and gravel		29 quarries	Matura, Sangre Grande, Turure, and Valencia	NA
Petroleum:				
Refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Petrotin) (Government, 100%)	Pointe-a-Pierre	168,000
Crude	do.	Greater Angostura (BHP Billiton Ltd., 45%; Total S.A., 30%; Chaoyang, 25%)	Greater Angostura oilfield	100,000
Urea	metric tons	PCS Nitrogen Trinidad Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	748,000
Do.	do.	Ammonia Urea Nitrate Melamine (AUM) complex (Methanol Holdings Ltd.)	do.	NA

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Operations suspended.

²Las Lagunas project involves the reprocessing of gold and silver refractory tailings from previous operations at the Pueblo Viejo Mine. The project began operations in 2012.

³Placed on care-and-maintenance status in October 2013.