



# 2013 Minerals Yearbook

---

## CENTRAL AMERICA

---

# THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

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

By Susan Wacaster

Owing primarily to the expansion of the Panama Canal, the economy of Panama continued to lead economic growth in the Central America region. In 2013, the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate in the region remained positive but slowed in all countries except Guatemala; the year-on-year growth rate in Panama was 8.4%. Across the region, exports by the agriculture and manufacturing sectors decreased. A coffee plant disease had taken a major toll on coffee production and coffee exports throughout Central America, and the price and amount of most imports increased, particularly for energy and food (Central Bank of Belize, 2014, p. 6–7).

The mineral sector in Central America accounted for less than 1% of the GDP, on average, for the entire region from 2008 through 2012. Costa Rica reported the least amount of activity and Panama reported the greatest amount of activity during this 5-year period. In 2013, the value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying increased or stayed the same in all the countries of the region except Honduras (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014; González, 2014).

### References Cited

- Central Bank of Belize, 2014, Belize—2013—Annual report and statement of accounts: Belize City, Belize, Central Bank of Belize, April, 154 p.
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)
- González, Leyda, 2014, La explotación de minas y canteras aporta poco al PIB de la región, mientras su potencial se frena por disputas legales y la conflictividad: Mercados & Tendencias. (Accessed November 5, 2014, at <http://revistamyt.com/2014/05/mineria-2014-potencial-que-duerme>.)

### BELIZE

Belize was not a globally or regionally significant mineral-producing country in 2013 nor was it prospective for nonfuel mineral commodity production in the near term. The year-on-year GDP growth rate was 1.6% in 2013 compared with a growth rate of 4.0% in 2012. Slow economic growth was attributable to decreased production in the agricultural, electricity generation, and petroleum sectors. Mining and quarrying accounted for no more than 0.5% of the country's GDP in every year from 1996 through 2013 and for no more than 0.6% in 1992 (the earliest year for which data were available) through 1995. Belize Natural Energy Ltd.'s petroleum production decreased by about 23% in the first half of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012 to 419,189 barrels

owing to declining reserves (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

### Reference Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, Balance preliminary de las economías de América Latina y el Caribe 2013—Belice: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2 p. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at <http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/2/51822/BPE-Belice.pdf>.)

### COSTA RICA

Mining and quarrying remained insignificant to the national economy of Costa Rica. Mining and quarrying activities contributed 0.1% of Costa Rica's real GDP each year from 2009 through 2013. In 2013, the value contributed to real GDP by mining and quarrying was about \$30 million compared with \$29 million in 2012. In 2013, Costa Rica imported about \$2.2 million worth of unspecified hydrocarbon products, which appeared to be the cost of crude petroleum imports (Banco Central de Costa Rica, 2014, p. 31; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

### References Cited

- Banco Central de Costa Rica, 2014, Memoria anual 2013: San Jose, Costa Rica, Banco Central de Costa Rica, 79 p.
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)

### EL SALVADOR

In 2013, El Salvador's year-on-year real GDP growth rate was about 1.7% compared with a revised 1.9% in 2012. The estimated value of production from mines and quarries was \$50.1 million, which accounted for about 0.2% of the total GDP and was the same as revised values for 2012. In March 2012, Puma Energy International acquired 65% ownership in the Acajutla refinery, which the company was using for storage capacity. The two storage terminals at the facility had a combined volume of 293,200 cubic meters. Beginning in September 2012, El Salvador halted imports of crude petroleum and imported only refined petroleum products. The country exported about \$129 million worth of fuels and lubricants in 2013 (Portillo, 2013; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

## References Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)
- Portillo, Miguel, 2013, El Salvador ya no importa crudo, solo combustible refinado: La Presna Gráfica [El Salvador]. (Accessed November 4, 2014, at <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador-ya-no-importa-crudo--solo-combustible-refinado>.)

## GUATEMALA

In 2013, Guatemala's year-on-year real GDP growth rate was about 3.7% compared with 3.0% in 2012. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying activities in 2013 increased to about \$426.1 million, or by 3.5% compared with that of 2012. Mining and quarrying activity accounted for about 0.9% of the GDP (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

Silver production increased by 38% in 2013 compared with that of 2012 owing to the startup of Tahoe Resources Inc. of Canada's Escobal Mine. The Escobal epithermal deposit is a fault-controlled epithermal vein system. The primary commodity at the Escobal Mine is silver followed by lesser amounts of gold, lead, and zinc. In 2013, Tahoe Resources processed 159,000 metric tons (t) of ore from which was produced 64,104 kilograms (kg) of silver, 865 t of zinc, 818 t of lead, and 60 kg of gold (Tahoe Resources Inc., 2014, p. 31).

Gold production from Goldcorp Inc. of Canada's Marlin Mine decreased to about 6,290 kg, or by 2.4% compared with that of 2012, owing to the continued decrease in the millhead grade. Silver production, however, increased by 7.1% to about 219,100 kg owing to a 1% increase in the recovery rate (Goldcorp Inc., 2014, p. 45).

## References Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)
- Goldcorp Inc., 2014, Annual report 2013: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Goldcorp Inc., 150 p.
- Tahoe Resources Inc., 2014, Annual information form: Vancouver, British Columbia, Tahoe Resources Inc., March 12, 44 p.

## HONDURAS

In 2013, the Honduran year-on-year real GDP growth rate was about 2.6% compared with a revised 3.9% in 2012. The value contributed to real GDP from mining and quarrying activities in 2013 decreased by 2.1% to about \$42.8 million, which accounted for about 0.24% of the GDP (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

Gold production at Aura Minerals Inc. of Canada's San Andres Mine in 2013 increased to 1,985 kg, or by 6.8% compared with that of 2012. The production increase was attributed to the addition of a new secondary crusher at the mine's processing plant (Aura Minerals Inc., 2014).

Lead production at Nyrstar NV of Switzerland's El Mochito Mine decreased to 11,600 t, or by 6.5% compared with that of 2012. Zinc production decreased by 4% to 25,000 t, and silver production increased by 0.6% to 50,910 kg. Despite a 3.6% increase in ore production at El Mochito, total metal output decreased because of a decrease in the millhead grade (Nyrstar NV, 2014, p. 25).

## References Cited

- Aura Minerals Inc., 2014, Aura Minerals announces year end 2013 financial and operating results: Aura Minerals Inc., March 26. (Accessed November 4, 2014, at <http://www.auraminerals.com/News-Events/News-Releases/News-Release-Details/2014/Aura-Minerals-Announces-Year-End-2013-Financial-and-Operating-Results/default.aspx>.)
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)
- Nyrstar NV, 2014, Nyrstar announces 2013 full year results: Zurich, Switzerland, Nyrstar NV, February 6, 29 p.

## NICARAGUA

Nicaragua's year-on-year real GDP growth rate was 4.6% in 2013 compared with a revised 5.0% in 2012. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying activities increased by 21.7% to \$117.9 million compared with a revised \$96.9 million in 2012 and accounted for about 1.1% of the GDP (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

In 2013, gold production increased by 23.3% compared with that of 2012, and silver production increased by 34.6%. The increase in reported gold production was owing to a projected 2013 production total released by Hemco Nicaragua S.A. for the Rio Bambana gold mine. Silver production increased as a result of increased production at the Bonanza and La Libertad Mines (table 1).

## Reference Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)

## PANAMA

In 2013, Panama's real GDP growth rate was 8.4% compared with a revised 10.2% in 2012. The value contributed to the GDP from mining and quarrying activities increased by 31.4% to \$399.7 million and accounted for 1.1% of the GDP compared with a revised \$304.1 million and 0.9% of the GDP, respectively, in 2012. Sustained economic growth in Panama (the average GDP growth rate for 2011 through 2013 was 9.8%) was driven by its service-based economy, which was maintained by the country's construction industry, container ports, communications sector, international banking sector, the Panama Canal (and its expansion), ship registry services, real estate, and tourism. Since 2011, about 5% of world trade transited through the Panama Canal, and mineral commodities

made up about 20% of the canal's traffic during that time (Mining Journal, 2013; Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014).

Gold production decreased to about 2,099 kg in 2013, or by 0.8% compared with the output in 2012. All the gold output was from Petaquilla Minerals Ltd. of Canada's Molejon Mine, which was the only operating gold mine in Panama. Molejon was in its third year of commercial production (table 1).

Panama was expected to become a major copper-exporting country when First Quantum Minerals Ltd. of Canada's Cobre Panama project begins commercial production. In May 2013, First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (based in Vancouver, British Columbia) completed its acquisition of Toronto, Ontario-based Inmet Mining Corp.'s subsidiary FQM (Akubra) Inc., which owned an 80% share of the Cobre Panama property. The acquisition made First Quantum the majority owner and projected operator of the mine. The Cobre Panama project is expected to reach commercial production in the second half of 2017. The development timeframe and operating parameters for the Cobre Panama project were revised in 2013. The revised project would have an installed capacity of about 70 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of ore for the first 10 years with further expansion to 100 Mt/yr beyond the 10th year of

operation. The project was expected to produce an average of about 320,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of copper; 3,500 t/yr of molybdenum; 56,000 kilograms per year (kg/yr) of silver; and 3,100 kg/yr of gold during an estimated 34-year mine life. First Quantum expected to spend \$600 million on development at Cobre Panama in 2014 as part of the total expected capital costs of \$6.4 billion that would be required to bring the project into operation (Franco-Nevada Corp., 2014; Williams, 2014).

## References Cited

- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2014, CEPALSTAT—Estadísticas e Indicadores—Económicos—Sector real—Cuentas nacionales—Anuales—En dólares: United Nations. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=s).)
- Franco-Nevada Corp., 2014, Franco-Nevada provides updates on Cobre Panama, timing of release of 2013 results and 2014 outlook: Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Franco-Nevada Corp., January 28, 1 p.
- Mining Journal, 2013, Central America—High potential: Mining Journal, December 7. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at [www.corazongold.com/i/pdf/CentralAm.pdf](http://www.corazongold.com/i/pdf/CentralAm.pdf).)
- Williams, Samuel, 2014, First Quantum to spend US\$600mn at Cobre Panama in 2014: Business News Americas, February 21. (Accessed November 1, 2014, at <http://subscriber.bnamericas.com/Subscriber/index.jsp?idioma=I&tipoContenido=detalle&pagina=content&idContenido=639373&tipoDocumento=1>.)

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

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity <sup>2</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BELIZE					
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	1,609	1,514	1,442	1,030	800 <sup>e</sup>
COSTA RICA					
Cement thousand metric tons	2,100	1,500 <sup>r</sup>	1,400 <sup>r</sup>	1,400 <sup>r</sup>	1,500 <sup>e</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	150	300	500	400	300
Iron and steel, semimanufactures <sup>e</sup> thousand metric tons	319 <sup>3</sup>	400	400	400	400
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	17,062 <sup>r</sup>	17,904 <sup>r</sup>	18,545 <sup>r</sup>	18,249 <sup>r</sup>	19,016
Stone, sand and gravel:					
Crushed rock and rough stone <sup>e</sup> thousand cubic meters	3,500	7,142 <sup>3</sup>	6,187 <sup>3</sup>	5,000	5,000
Limestone and calcareous materials do.	1,500 <sup>e</sup>	900	1,500	2,284	2,000 <sup>e</sup>
Sand and gravel <sup>e</sup> do.	3,500	2,667 <sup>3</sup>	3,476 <sup>3</sup>	3,000	3,000
Sandstone <sup>e</sup> do.	150	124 <sup>3</sup>	122 <sup>3</sup>	125	125
EL SALVADOR					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	1,212	1,290 <sup>r</sup>	1,320 <sup>r</sup>	1,380 <sup>r</sup>	1,400 <sup>e</sup>
Iron and steel, metal:					
Semimanufactures	69,000	78,000	97,000	100,000 <sup>e</sup>	100,000 <sup>e</sup>
Steel, crude	56,000	64,000	100,000	102,000	100,000 <sup>e</sup>
GUATEMALA					
Metals:					
Antimony, mine output, Sb content	--	--	--	62	67 <sup>e</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	8,897	9,213	11,898	6,473	6,384
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore, gross weight	5,463	1,604	1,160	1,000	950 <sup>e</sup>
Semimanufactures <sup>e</sup> do.	288 <sup>3</sup>	300	300	250	250
Steel, crude thousand metric tons	224	274	445	334	320
Lead	--	--	--	2,300	2,100 <sup>e</sup>
Silver, mine output, Ag content kilograms	129,280	194,683	272,771	204,555	283,204
Zinc, run of mine, Zn content	--	--	--	--	1,221
Industrial minerals:					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	1,500	2,794 <sup>r</sup>	2,850 <sup>r</sup>	2,880 <sup>r</sup>	3,000 <sup>e</sup>
Clays:					
Bentonite	14,284	22,423	44,463	13,200 <sup>r</sup>	40,522
Ferruginous (includes clay and sand) thousand metric tons	219	201	152	150 <sup>e</sup>	150 <sup>e</sup>
Kaolin	1,879	2,143	4,057	1,866	2,953
Unspecified	40,029	41,123	41,198	66,392	78,978
Feldspar	5,762	402	2,890	19,356	19,611
Gypsum, crude thousand metric tons	19	59	46	100 <sup>r</sup>	118
Jadeite	18	8	27	33	89
Magnesium compounds (magnesite)	17,247	--	311	27,132	17,200
Pumice (sand) cubic meters	394,955 <sup>r</sup>	34,116 <sup>r</sup>	1,447,528 <sup>r</sup>	NA	90,701
Quartz	1,000 <sup>r</sup>	500 <sup>r</sup>	500 <sup>r</sup>	500 <sup>r,e</sup>	500 <sup>e</sup>
Salt <sup>e</sup> thousand metric tons	50	50	50	60	60
Stone, sand and gravel:					
Sand and gravel, natural:					
Building (foundation) sand thousand cubic meters	14	--	5	10	5
River sand and gravel do.	174	88	81	261	50
Sand and gravel, common do.	118	204	702	500 <sup>e</sup>	333
Silica sand	35,933	62,098	60,000 <sup>e</sup>	48,664	53,242
Stone dust cubic meters	9,446	2,845	8,607	1,531	2,000 <sup>e</sup>
Volcanic ash and sand thousand cubic meters	418	1,246	1,448	1,500 <sup>e</sup>	1,500 <sup>e</sup>
Stone, crude:					
Basalt cubic meters	62,057 <sup>r</sup>	1,239,720 <sup>r</sup>	489,845 <sup>r</sup>	35,959 <sup>r</sup>	52,756
Basaltic andesite do.	56,534	1,155,959	1,051,132	1,007,465	1,247,957
Dolomite do.	2,051	3,817	4,908	1,948	12,593

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>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
GUATEMALA—Continued						
Industrial minerals—Continued:						
Stone, sand and gravel—Continued:						
Stone, crude—Continued:						
Flagstone, phyllite	cubic meters	86	67	410 <sup>r</sup>	230	193
Granite		1,584	336	161	1,667	1,275
Limestone, crude	cubic meters	1,687,542 <sup>r</sup>	1,888,573 <sup>r</sup>	1,900,000 <sup>r,e</sup>	1,888,259 <sup>r</sup>	1,786,337
Marble	do.	20,720	72,063	75,000 <sup>r,e</sup>	81,400 <sup>r</sup>	93,482
Marl <sup>e</sup>	do.	14,942 <sup>3</sup>	15,000 <sup>r</sup>	15,000 <sup>r</sup>	15,000 <sup>r</sup>	15,000
Schist	do.	173,955 <sup>r</sup>	148,628 <sup>r</sup>	180,553 <sup>r</sup>	185,688	182,652
Steatite		187	206	150 <sup>e</sup>	138	90
Talc		6,168	1,969	8,300	2,311	7,084
Tuff	cubic meters	39,222	184,541	126,138	58,656 <sup>r</sup>	163,638
Mineral fuels and related materials:						
Coal, lignite		--	2	--	2	1
Natural gas, gross <sup>e</sup>	thousand cubic meters	410 <sup>3</sup>	360 <sup>3</sup>	400	400	400
Petroleum:						
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	4,933	4,363	3,995	3,876 <sup>r</sup>	3,645
Refinery products:						
Asphalt	42-gallon barrels	389,350 <sup>r</sup>	299,920 <sup>r</sup>	275,000 <sup>r</sup>	193,740 <sup>r</sup>	164
Diesel	do.	166,700 <sup>r</sup>	153,240 <sup>r</sup>	193,050 <sup>r</sup>	227,790 <sup>r</sup>	201,700
Kerosene	do.	7,850 <sup>r</sup>	3,240 <sup>r</sup>	7,130 <sup>r</sup>	2,880 <sup>r</sup>	2,910
Refinery gas	do.	15,830 <sup>r</sup>	15,900 <sup>r</sup>	36,510 <sup>r</sup>	32,670 <sup>r</sup>	18,180
Total	do.	580,320 <sup>r</sup>	472,300 <sup>r</sup>	511,690 <sup>r</sup>	457,260 <sup>r</sup>	222,954
HONDURAS						
Cement	thousand metric tons	1,800	1,600 <sup>r</sup>	1,620 <sup>r</sup>	1,730 <sup>r</sup>	1,700 <sup>e</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content	kilograms	2,127	2,197	1,893	1,858	1,985
Lead, mine output, Pb content		14,471	16,944	16,954	12,400	11,600
Silver, mine output, Ag content	kilograms	57,697	58,158	53,167	50,605	50,910
Zinc, mine output, Zn content		36,370	33,839	26,000	26,000	25,000
NICARAGUA						
Cement	thousand metric tons	530	600	700	730	700 <sup>e</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content	kilograms	2,590	4,900	6,395	6,981	8,610
Gypsum and anhydrite, crude		37,400	20,330	29,710	34,890	36,500
Lime		3,127	2,065	2,140	5,575 <sup>r</sup>	6,832
Pumice, stone	cubic meters	150	950	20	70	10
Sand, unspecified	thousand cubic meters	144	174	266	243	279
Silver, mine output, Ag content	kilograms	4,492	6,995	7,927	10,207	13,743
Stone:						
Crushed	thousand cubic meters	722	743	929	1,084	1,109
Quarried, unspecified	thousand metric tons	6,932	7,452	8,083	9,216	9,344
Tuff, volcanic	do.	118	134	117	142	186
PANAMA						
Cement	thousand metric tons	1,679	1,491 <sup>r</sup>	1,766 <sup>r</sup>	2,252 <sup>r</sup>	2,000 <sup>e</sup>
Gold, mine output, Au content	kilograms	800	870	1,675	2,115	2,099
Salt		19,552 <sup>r</sup>	27,592 <sup>r</sup>	16,580 <sup>r</sup>	15,607 <sup>r</sup>	15,000 <sup>e</sup>

<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 November 5, 2014.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, additional cement, clay, construction materials, diatomite, dolomite, gold, gravel, limestone, marl, refinery products, sand, and semimanufactures 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 2013

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
<b>BELIZE</b>				
Petroleum	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Belize Natural Energy Ltd. (BNE), 100%	Spanish Lookout and Never Delay, Cayo District	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%)	Moin refinery, city of Limon, Limon Province	18,000
Steel, semimanufactures		Laminadora Costarricense S.A. (Mittal Steel Company N.V., 50%, and Grupo Pujol-Martí, 50%)	Rolling mill, steel manufacturing complex, Guapiles, Jimenez de Pococi, Alajuela, y Tibas	450
<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.) (Puma Energy International, 65%, and Royal Dutch/Shell Group, 35%)	Puerto de Acajutla, Sonsonate Department (storage facility)	8,000
<b>Steel:</b>				
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	NA
Cement		Cementos Progreso S.A. (Grupo Cemcal SA Progreso, 100%)	San Miguel plant, Sanarate, El Progreso Department, and La Pedrera plant, Guatemala City	3,000
Gold	kilograms	Goldcorp Inc., 100%	Marlin Mine, near municipalities of San Miguel Ixtahuacan and Sipakapa, San Marcos Department	9,500
Lead, run of mine		Tenango Mining Company S.A., 100%	Caquipec Mine, Alta Verapaz Department	NA
		Tahoe Resources Inc. (100%)	Escobal Mine, Laguna de Ayarza	800
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 2013

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
GUATEMALA—Continued				
Silver	kilograms	Tahoe Resources Inc., 100%	Escobal Mine, Laguna de Ayarza	6,200
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	kilograms	Tahoe Resources Inc. (100%)	Escobal Mine, Laguna de Ayarza	6,200
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.		Cementos Argos SA de CV, 53.3%, and other private, 46.7%	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	3,300
Lead	metric tons	Nyrstar NV, 100%	El Mochito Mine, Santa Barbara Department, 90 kilometers south of San Pedro Sula	650
Silver	kilograms	do.	do.	650
Zinc	metric tons	do.	do.	650
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, 160 kilometers north of Managua	1,400
Do.	do.	B2 Gold Corp., 100%	La Libertad, 110 kilometers east of Managua	540
Do.		Hemco Nicaragua S.A.	Rio Bambana, Atlántico Norte	2,000
Petroleum, refinery products	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Refinería Esso Managua S.A. (Exxon Mobil Corp., 100%)	Managua, 64-kilometer 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>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.