



2009 Minerals Yearbook

ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

ARUBA, THE BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, CURACAO, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS

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ARUBA

The island of Aruba is the westernmost island of the Leeward Antilles islands, which trend roughly parallel to the boundary zone between the Caribbean and South American lithospheric plates. Aruba is located about 30 kilometers (km) offshore the Paraguana peninsula of Venezuela. The island had gold and phosphate mining industries in the 1800s and early 1900s; however, its economy had relied upon oil refining and tourism in recent years. Since the 1990s, there had been some investigation for petroleum potential in Venezuela's offshore basins near Aruba (Beardsley and Ave Lallemand, 2007; El-Mowafy and others, 2007).

Since 1994, Valero Energy Corp. of Texas had owned the Aruba refinery, which was a heavy-crude processing facility that produced intermediate feedstock and finished distillate products. In mid-2009, in an effort to mitigate financial losses in its refining division, the company suspended operations at the Aruba refinery. Valero reported that the economic downturn of 2008 and 2009 was responsible for lower profit margins for its products and also cited a narrowing price differential between heavy and light crude oil. According to the company, worldwide production of heavy crude declined as demand for all crude decreased, but the prices of heavy crude that the facility processed had increased significantly. It was unclear exactly why the prices of heavy crude feedstocks had increased in light of the decreased demand for petroleum products in general. The company did explain, however, that 55% of its feedstock requirements were met by term contracts from various foreign national oil companies, that the contracts permitted the parties to amend or terminate the contracts, and that the majority of the crude oil purchased under Valero's term contracts was purchased at the producer's officially stated market price, which was set by the seller for all purchasers and was not a negotiated price specific to Valero. It is possible that those previous contract agreements were responsible for the increased feedstock prices to the company in addition to any increased production costs that may have been passed on to Valero, given the intensive mining and processing costs associated with heavy crude petroleum. Additionally, the company cited an increase in global refining capacity during a period of economic growth in 2004 through 2007 that resulted in increased supplies of refinery products. Another factor that made the refinery unprofitable was a turnover tax (similar to a value-added tax, but that is levied at a certain stage of production of manufactured products) that the Government

of Aruba introduced on January 1, 2007. By February 2010, Valero and the Government had reportedly signed a settlement agreement for the repeal of the turnover tax; however, approval of the tax repeal by the Aruban Parliament was pending. Valero reported that regardless of any new tax structure, restarting the refinery was dependent upon the wider economic environment of the refining industry. The Aruba refinery remained idle throughout the first quarter of 2010 (Vaughan, 2009; Valero Energy Corp, 2010, p. 5, 9).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2009, the value of crude oil imported by Aruba was about \$1.4 billion compared with about \$4.8 billion in 2008. The Aruba refinery processed about 35.8 million barrels (Mbbbl) of crude oil in 2009 compared with about 58.3 Mbbbl in 2008. The value of exported refinery products from Aruba in 2009 was about \$1.8 billion compared with about \$5.8 billion in 2008 (Centrale Bank Van Aruba, 2010, p. 23).

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THE BAHAMAS

The 1,400-km-long Bahama archipelago is composed of hundreds of islands that cap a chain of carbonate platforms in the Atlantic Ocean southeast of Florida and northeast of Cuba. Water depths on the platforms are generally less than 10 meters (m); however, inter- or intraplatform basins in the region may have depths of greater than 4,000 m. The economy of the Bahamas had developed primarily around tourism, although aragonite, limestone, and salt had been produced in commercial quantities (table 1; Curran and White, 1995).

In July, it was reported that a joint venture had been formed between BPC Ltd. of Australia and StatoilHydro ASA of Norway to explore for offshore oil and gas in southwestern Bahamas between Miami and central Cuba, pending approval of license applications. The potential exploration territory lies between four blocks located southwest of Andros Island, which were wholly owned by BPC, and six other blocks operated by Repsol YPF, SA of Spain in the Florida Straits in which StatoilHydro held a 30% interest (Oil & Gas Journal, 2009).

Oil exploration had taken place occasionally in the Bahamas since 1947. The first well ever drilled was on Andros Island by Superior Oil Co. of the United States; the well went to a depth of 4,446 m without encountering significant hydrocarbons. At least four other wells were drilled between 1959 and 1986. One, located to the west of Key West, Florida, that was drilled by Gulf Oil Corp. of the United States produced 18 barrels (bbl) of petroleum from a depth of more than 3,000 m; however, no commercial quantities of hydrocarbons had been produced from the region (Oil & Gas Journal, 2009).

The island of Grand Bahama had a 20-Mbbl crude oil and petroleum product storage and transshipment terminal that was operated by the Bahamas Oil Refining Company International Ltd. (BORCO). The BORCO facility had been shut down and used as a storage terminal from 1985 until Venezuela's state-owned petroleum company Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) bought it from Chevron Corp. of the United States in 1990. BORCO was a subsidiary of PDVSA until 2008 when it was acquired by the energy industry investment firm First Reserve Corp. of the United Kingdom (80%) and Royal Volpak Inc. (20%), which was an international storage terminal and transshipment company headquartered in the Netherlands (First Reserve Corp., 2010).

References Cited

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BARBADOS

The island of Barbados is located to the northeast of Venezuela in the Atlantic Ocean about 150 km east of the Lesser Antilles island arc. About 80% of the island is capped with limestone. In 2009, the country was a crude petroleum and natural gas producer. Other mineral commodities produced included clay, hydraulic cement, limestone, and sand (table 1).

The first onshore oil wells were drilled on Barbados in the early 1900s. Currently producing petroleum wells were located in the southeast of the island in the Woodbourne field. The main geologic basin areas and structural blocks of Barbados include the Abyssal Plain, the Barbados Ridge, the Barbados Trough, the Columbus Basin, the Inner Deformation Front,

the Outer Deformation Front, and the Tobago Trough. Some exploration activities had focused on the Barbados Trough. ConocoPhillips Co. of the United States operated offshore Barbados for some period of time until 2004; its last offshore seismic survey was conducted in 2000 and its last well, the Sandy Lane, was drilled in 2002. Of the hydrocarbon gas measured in the Sandy Lane well, only methane was encountered. By 2007 another 240 wells had been drilled, 100 of which produced about 1,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of petroleum and about 45,000 cubic meters per day of natural gas. The remaining discovery potential was thought to be the greatest in the southern and western parts of offshore Barbados in the Barbados and Tobago Troughs and along the Barbados Ridge. In June 2007, the Barbados Energy and Environment Ministry had launched an offshore oil and gas exploration and production license bidding round, and contracts were to have been signed in January 2008. The total acreage of the 26 licensing blocks was about 70,000 square kilometers (Brathwaite, 2007).

Minerals in the National Economy

The value contributed to the annual gross domestic product (GDP) of Barbados from mining and quarrying had remained between just 0.5% and 0.9% of the total since the early 1990s through 2008 (the latest year for which data were available) (Central Bank of Barbados, 2009, p. 2-4).

References Cited

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- Central Bank of Barbados, 2009, *Review of the economy for 2008*: Bridgetown, Barbados, Central Bank of Barbados, 8 p.

CURACAO

The island of Curacao is located 65 km north of Venezuela. The economy of the island was primarily tourism based; however, the capital city, Willemstad, was an important port that served cruise ships and traffic associated with the island's 320,000-bbl/d Isla oil refinery. The Isla refinery had been operated by Venezuela's PDVSA since 1985. It was reported in February 2010 that the Venezuelan Government might order PDVSA to pull out of the lease it had with the Government of Curacao because of disputes that were of a political and environmental nature.

PDVSA had experienced operational difficulties at the refinery that resulted in the shutdown of some units in 2009 owing to power supply problems. Additionally, in May 2009, a ruling was made in favor of individuals who brought a civil case against the refinery; the lawsuit claimed that excessive sulfur dioxide emissions had caused serious health problems. The ruling required PDVSA to carry out improvements to reduce particulate pollution, which the Government estimated would cost about \$100 million to implement. PDVSA was reported to have estimated that it would cost \$1.5 billion to comply with the emissions standards (Thomson Reuters, 2010).

Reference Cited

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JAMAICA

The island of Jamaica is located south of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea and is the largest island in the Caribbean. In 2009, Jamaica was estimated to be the world's sixth ranked producer of bauxite behind (in order of production) Australia, China, Brazil, India, and Guinea. About two-thirds of the island is covered by limestone, and the limestone is often overlain by bauxite, which had been the country's primary mineral export. These metallurgical-grade deposits had been found to range in size from a few hundred to millions of metric tons with a thin soil overburden (Bray, 2010).

As of January 2009, the country's leading bauxite and alumina producing company, Alumina Partners of Jamaica (Alpart), announced that it would cut production by 50% because of the global economic crisis. Job cuts were expected to affect about 250 part-time and temporary employees. At the same time, however, the Ministry of Mining and Telecommunications released a draft version of a new national minerals policy as a directive toward sustainable development, diversification, and growth of the mineral industry.

Resources of some industrial minerals in Jamaica had been estimated to include at least 57.5 billion metric tons (Gt) of high-quality limestone for chemical, industrial, and metallurgical applications; close to 3 Gt of dolomite, calcareous dolomite, and dolomitic limestone (total dolomite reserves were unknown); 158.9 million metric tons (Mt) of clays (unspecified); about 21 Mt of deposits grading 70% to 90% gypsum; about 17 Mt of heavy sands, which contained about 2 Mt of iron and 413,000 metric tons (t) of titanium oxide; and about 7 Mt of anhydrite. The country also had known deposits of precious and base metals, including copper, gold, iron, nickel, silver, and zinc; the deposits are located mostly in the eastern half of the island (Bulk Materials International, 2009; Government of Jamaica, 2009, p. 2, 35-37, 43-44; Bray, 2010).

Production

Data on mineral production are in table 1. Although Jamaica had been one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, production in 2009 was estimated to have decreased by more than 40% because of Alpart's production cuts.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is a twin island republic that lies between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean in the Venezuela Basin. The country was a crude oil and natural gas producer, and its economy was dependent upon its hydrocarbon sector. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago reported that the country's economy was estimated to have contracted by 3% in 2009 after 15 consecutive years of positive economic growth; this decrease was attributed to declines in both the energy and nonenergy sectors. There was about a 6.8% decrease in crude oil production in the first three quarters of 2009 compared with the same period in 2008; however, the country recorded a 5.5% increase in refining activities, in terms of contribution to the annual GDP, because of a 3.0% increase in liquefied natural gas and natural gas liquids production. Trinidad and Tobago had begun to see the effects of decline from mature oilfields as crude oil production reached its lowest daily average in 40 years and BP Trinidad and Tobago's production levels reportedly decreased to less than 20,000 bbl/d in the second half of 2009. The Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago, Ltd. (Petrotrin) obtained a license to pursue production of crude oil from tar sand deposits; however, legislative and environmental concerns related to such production had not yet been addressed (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2009, p. 6, 12, 16).

Minerals in the National Economy

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago reported that in 2009, the central Government recorded its first deficit in 7 years, which amounted to 5.3% of the country's GDP (recorded as a percentage of the GDP at current market prices) compared with a surplus of 7.8% of the GDP in 2008. The bank cited the weakening in the international energy prices as a significant cause of the decline. The energy sector's (including service contractors, distribution, and asphalt production) share of the GDP was projected to have decreased to 35.9% in 2009 from 48% in 2008. In fiscal year 2008-09, the revenue contributed to the central Government's fiscal operations from the energy sector decreased to 27.2% compared with 36.5% in fiscal year 2007-08. The value contributed to the GDP by the petroleum sector decreased to \$7.8 billion from about \$13 billion, or by nearly 40% compared with the contribution in 2008 (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2009, p. 10, 32, 34).

Production

Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Mineral Trade

The value of energy sector exports in the first three quarters of 2009 was estimated to be \$6.3 billion, which was almost a 50% decrease compared with the same period in 2008. The decreased value was attributable to the significant decrease in international petroleum prices, as there was no commensurate reported change in export volume. In the first 11 months of 2009, 18.0 Mbbbl of crude oil was exported compared with 19.8 Mbbbl

for the same period in 2008. The volume of direct-reduced iron and wire rod exports decreased by 58.6% and 42.1%, respectively, in 2009 compared with the volume of those exports in 2008 (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2009, p. 16, 19, 56).

Commodity Review

Metals

Iron and Steel.—Starting in late 2008, the global economic downturn for the year dramatically affected production of iron and steel products in Trinidad and Tobago because of decreased demand. Production of direct-reduced iron was temporarily suspended and resulted in the decommissioning of a furnace at the Mittal Steel Ltd. facility. A total of 1,182,000 t of direct-reduced iron was produced during 2009, which was a 26.1% decrease compared with production in 2008. The production of billets decreased by 38.2% to about 294,000 t; and production of wire rods was about 173,700 t, which was a 35.1% decrease compared with that of the corresponding period in 2008 (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2009, p. 19).

Mineral Fuels

Petroleum.—Total reported crude oil production in Trinidad and Tobago was about 41 Mbbbl in 2009 compared with almost 44 Mbbbl in 2008. During the first 11 months of 2009, the Pointe-a-Pierre refinery throughput was about 50.6 Mbbbl, which was a little greater than a 1% increase compared with that of 2008.

In April 2009, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago issued a new exploration and production license for the Galeota Block to Bayfield Energy Ltd. of the United Kingdom, which in turn signed a joint-venture agreement with Petrotrin. The objectives of the agreement were to revitalize offshore wells in the block; at the time, 44 out of 67 wells were inactive. Bayfield Energy

reported that the existing facilities would require improvements, including a platform upgrade and total updating of the power grid. The Galeota Block was thought to contain at least 15 Mbbbl of petroleum reserves. The group was hoping to conduct a three-dimensional (3-D) seismic survey of the block before yearend. Bayfield Energy's chief executive officer reportedly stated that fiscal incentives from the Government were needed for the project to be profitable because of losses that would be incurred through operating costs, royalty payments, and taxation. The Central Bank reported that the Government had granted the license at a cost of \$150 million (Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, 2009, p. 4, 16, 17; Trinidad Guardian, The, 2009).

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OTHER ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

For other islands of the Caribbean, including Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe and Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the mineral industry was of little significance to their economies. Some mineral commodities, such as quarry products and those used for construction materials, serve local economies; however, the economies of these countries did not depend upon domestic mineral production for purposes of trade or economic growth. The mineral industries of the Dominican Republic and Haiti are discussed in a separate report.

TABLE 1
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^e
ARUBA ^e					
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	67,000	62,000	67,400 ^{r,2}	56,700 ^{r,2}	35,767 ²
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum	55,000	50,000	97,657 ^{r,2}	81,269 ^{r,2}	65,000
BAHAMAS, THE					
Salt	1,470,176	1,151,547	882,300	1,024,400	1,000,000
Stone, argonite	1,093	1,100	1,100	1,100 ^r	1,100
BARBADOS					
Cement:					
Hydraulic *	340,696	337,801	316,467 ^r	301,427 ^r	300,000
Clinker *	291,000 ^e	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Clay and shale	145,000 ^e	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Limestone	1,870,000 ^e	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Natural gas:					
Gross million cubic meters	24	23	21	15 ^r	16
Marketed do.	13 ^e	12	12	12	12
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	349	343	293 ^r	290 ^r	300
Sand ^c	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
GUADELOUPE ^e					
Cement	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Limestone	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pumice	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Salt	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
JAMAICA					
Bauxite and alumina:					
Bauxite, dry equivalent, gross weight thousand metric tons	14,116	14,865	14,568	14,636 ^r	7,817 ²
Alumina do.	4,086	4,100	3,941	3,996	1,774 ²
Cement, hydraulic	844,840	760,815	591,967	724,528	742,208 ²
Clay	45	11,687	663,844	101,198	NA
Gypsum	302,066	364,432	227,697	238,274	230,000
Lime	269,743	303,795	276,800	312,669	300,000
Petroleum refinery products:					
Fuel oil thousand 42-gallon barrels	67,972	165,163	179,868	175,000	175,000
Gasoline do.	28,344	47,217	45,007	45,000	45,000
Jet fuel do.	13,748	21,599	17,819	17,000	17,000
Diesel oil do.	26,444	68,004	62,562	62,000	62,000
Pozzolan	--	149,279	114,482	124,304	124,000
Salt ^c	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Sand and gravel	2,392	2,760	3,611	2,985	3,000
Shale, for cement	164,235	180,036	168,354	200,301	175,000
Silica sand	14,261	9,567	14,460	14,818	14,000
Stone:					
Limestone thousand metric tons	2,610	2,801	2,950	2,527	2,200
Marble, cut and (or) polished ^c	120	120	120	120	NA
Marl and fill thousand metric tons	5,310	3,001	3,228	2,740 ^r	2,500
MARTINIQUE ^e					
Cement, hydraulic	221,000	221,000	221,000	221,000	221,000
Lime	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Pumice	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Salt	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES ^e					
Petroleum refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	--
Salt	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	--
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	-- ^r	--
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS ^e					
Sand and gravel	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000
Stone, crushed	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^e
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Asphalt, natural ^c	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200 ²
Cement, hydraulic	686,400	883,000	800,000	800,000	800,000 ²
Iron and steel:					
Direct-reduced iron	2,055,000	2,071,500	2,063,800	1,600,000 ^{r,2}	1,182,000 ²
Steel, crude	711,000	674,000	682,000 ^r	489,000 ^r	417,000 ²
Semimanufactures, billets	712,000	673,000	694,600	476,092 ^r	293,900 ²
Lead, refined, secondary ^c	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Natural gas:					
Gross		million cubic meters			
Marketed	33,270	40,082	41,766	40,000	42,903 ²
do.	31,348	NA	NA	NA	NA
Natural gas liquids	9,889	11,251	12,500	12,500	14,400
Nitrogen, N content of anhydrous ammonia	5,187,400	5,110,500	5,129,300	5,100,000	4,945,900 ²
Petroleum:					
Crude		thousand 42-gallon barrels			
Refinery products	52,740	52,105	43,600	43,799 ^r	40,821 ²
do.	55,219	57,585	56,100	50,800 ^r	53,300
Stone, limestone ^c	850	850	850	850	850
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum ^c	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Urea	285,000	688,300	709,637 ²	700,000	700,000

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Table includes data available through May 31, 2010.

²Reported figure.

*Corrected on November 10, 2011.

TABLE 2
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2009

(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 Energy Corp.	Southern Aruba	275,000
BAHAMAS, THE			
Petroleum, refinery thousand 42-gallon barrels	Bahamas Oil Refining Company International Ltd. (BORCO) (First Reserve Corp., 80%)	Storage facilities, Freeport	20,000
BARBADOS			
Cement	Arawak Cement Company Ltd. (Trinidad Cement Ltd.)	Checker Hall, Saint Lucy	300,000
CURACAO			
Petroleum, refinery 42-gallon barrels per day	Isla Oil Refinery (Petroleos de Venezuela S.A., 100%)	Willemstad	320,000
Do.	do.	Refinería Dominicana de Petróleo S.A. (Government, 50%, and Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., 50%)	Haina Port 34,000
JAMAICA			
Alumina	Alumina Partners of Jamaica (ALPART) (Kaiser Aluminum Corp., 65%, and Hydro Aluminium Jamaica, 35%)	Refinery, Nain, St. Elizabeth	1,500,000
Do.	West Indies Alumina Co. (WINDALCO) (Glencore International AG, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Ewarton Works refinery, Saint Catherine	1,200,000 ¹
Do.	do.	Kirkvine Works refinery, Manchester	NA
Do.	Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamalco) (Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, 50%, and Government, 50%)	Refinery at Halse Hall, Clarendon, 70 kilometers west of Kingston	1,270,000
Bauxite	St. Ann Bauxite Company Ltd. (Falconbridge Ltd., 50%, and Century Aluminum Inc., 50%)	Bauxite mine, Discovery Bay	5,100,000
Do.	Jamaica Aluminum Co. (Jamalco) (Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, 50%, and Government, 50%)	Bauxite mine, Manchester	NA
Do.	West Indies Alumina Co. (WINDALCO) (Glencore International AG, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Bauxite mine in Schwallenburgh, Ewarton	NA
Do.	do.	Bauxite mine, Russell Place	NA
Petroleum, refinery 42-gallon barrels per day	Petrojam Ltd. (Government, 100%)	Kingston Port	36,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
Ammonia	Tringen I (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	500,000
Do.	Tringen II (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	do.	454,000
Do.	YARA Trinidad Ltd. (Government, 51%, and Norsk Hydro ASA through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	do.	227,000
Do.	PCS Nitrogen (Trinidad) Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%), of which: Plant 1 Plant 2 Plant 3 Plant 4	do.	1,758,000 (454,000) (454,000) (250,000) (600,000)
Do.	Caribbean Nitrogen Company I (a consortium of Clico Energy Company Ltd., Ferrostaal AG, Duke Energy Corp., BOG Resources Inc., and Kellogg, Brown, and Root)	do.	660,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2009

(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	Caribbean Nitrogen Company II (a consortium of Clico Energy Company Ltd., Ferrostaal AG, Duke Energy Corp., BOG Resources Inc., and Kellogg, Brown, and Root)	Point Lisas Industrial Estate	660,000
Do.	Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd (formerly Farmland Misschem) (Mississippi Chemicals, 50%, and Koch Minerals Services LLC, 50%)	do.	600,000
Iron and steel	Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd., (formerly Caribbean Ispat Ltd.) (Mittal Steel Group), of which: Direct-reduced iron pellets Billets Wire rods	Point Lisas, Couvas	2,200,000 (900,000) (700,000) (600,000)
Liquefied natural gas	Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago Train 1 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 34%; British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd., 26%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 20%; Tractobel Trinidad LNG Corp, 10%; National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 10%)	Point Fortin	NA
Do.	Trains 2 and 3 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 42.5%; British Gas Trinidad Ltd., 32.5%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 25%)	do.	NA
Do.	Train 4 (BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC, 37.7%; British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd., 28.89%; Repsol YPF, S.A., 22.22%; National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 11.11%)	do.	NA
Methanol ²	Trinidad and Tobago Methanol Company I (CIL Financial, Ferrostaal AG, Helm AG, GE Capital Group)	do.	500,000
Do.	Trinidad and Tobago Methanol Company II (Trinidad and Tobago Methanol Co., 100%)	do.	500,000
Do.	Caribbean Methanol Company Ltd. (two plants) (Clico Energy Company Ltd., a subsidiary of a local insurance conglomerate, Ferrostaal A.G., and Methanex Corp.)	do.	1,050,000 ³
Do.	Atlas plant (Methanex Corp., 100%)	do.	NA
Do.	New Methanol Holdings M5 Plant	do.	NA
Natural gas liquids	42-gallon barrels per day Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd. (National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, 51%; ConocoPhillips Co., 39%; Pan West Constructors, 10%)	NA	33,500
Petroleum:			
Refinery	do. Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Petrotrin) (Government, 100%)	Pointe-a-Pierre	175,000
Crude	do. BP Trinidad and Tobago (BP p.l.c., 100%)	12 offshore platform licenses cover 365,000 hectares offshore the east coast	457,000
Urea	PCS Nitrogen Trinidad Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc., 100%)	do.	530,000

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Dry metric tons.

²Combined capacity of all six methanol plants is 3.1 million metric tons.

³Two plants with production capacities of 500,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) and 550,000 t/yr.