



2006 Minerals Yearbook

ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

ARUBA, THE BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS

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ARUBA

The mining sector played a minor role in the economy of Aruba. Aruba is located in the Caribbean Sea approximately 29 kilometers (km) off the Paraguaná Peninsula of northern Venezuela. Mineral commodities produced in the country included petroleum refinery products and sulfur (table 1).

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas is a group of islands located in the Caribbean Sea to the southeast of Florida. Mining played a minor role in the country's economy. Mineral commodities produced were aragonite and salt (table 1).

BARBADOS

Barbados is located to the east of the main chain of the Lesser Antilles on the boundary between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Mineral commodities produced in the country included clay, hydraulic cement, limestone, natural gas, petroleum, sand, and shale (table 1).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic is located on the eastern portion of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. The country produced bauxite, cement, ferronickel, gypsum, limestone, marble, nickel, salt, sand and gravel, and steel. Limestone, marble, and sand and gravel were produced solely for domestic consumption. Amber and pectolite (larimar) were produced in modest amounts by artisanal miners. The Dominican Republic did not produce petroleum and relied on imports of petroleum and refined petroleum products from Mexico and Venezuela to meet domestic needs.

Production

In 2006, production of ferronickel increased by about 26% to 76,659 metric tons (t) compared with 61,057 t in 2005. Nickel laterite production decreased by 12% to 46,526 t compared with 53,124 t in 2005. Data on mineral production are provided in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

Commodity Review

Metals

In 2006, GlobeStar Mining Corp., through its wholly owned subsidiary, Corporación Minera Dominicana, continued to work on the development of the greenfield Cerro de Maimon polymetallic deposit. Cerro de Maimon is located in the municipality of Maimon in the Nouel Province about 70 km northwest of Santo Domingo. The Cerro de Maimon project was at a financing stage during 2006 and was expected to be in production by early 2008. Total measured and indicated resources were estimated to be about 4.8 million metric tons (Mt) of ore at a cutoff grade of 1% copper and 1.0 gram per metric ton (g/t) gold containing an average grade of 2.5% copper, 1.4% zinc, 37.89 g/t silver, and 1.17 g/t gold. Inferred resources (without a gold cutoff grade) were estimated to be about 494,000 t of ore containing an average grade of 1.7% copper, 1.6% zinc, 30.2 g/t silver, and 0.73 g/t gold.

The company planned to process the ore using a conventional agitated leach circuit to produce doré bars. The sulfide units would be processed using standard flotation to produce a single concentrate for export to smelters worldwide, with copper recoveries of 90% and zinc recoveries of 85% and gold and silver as byproducts. GlobeStar also held 100% ownership in the C1 nickel laterite mining concession, which was located near the Falcondo nickel laterite mine, and in a series of exploration concessions that cover 198 square kilometers (km²) along the Falcondo Nickel Laterite Belt. In May, a new zone of nickel laterite mineralization was discovered at Cumpie Hill on the company's C1 concession (GlobeStar Mining Corp., 2005; 2006a, b; 2008).

In May, Barrick Gold Corp. signed a joint-venture agreement with Canada-based Goldcorp Inc., which established Barrick as the 60% owner and operator of the Pueblo Viejo gold project. The Pueblo Viejo project, which is located about 15 km southwest of the Provincial capital of Cotuí and approximately 100 km northwest of Santo Domingo, reportedly contained measured and indicated resources of about 40,400 kilograms (kg) of gold (reported as 1.3 million troy ounces) and inferred resources of about 84,000 kg of gold (reported as 2.7 million troy ounces). The company was to give notice

to the Government whether or not it would proceed with the development of Pueblo Viejo by February 2008. The project was considered to be energy intensive based on the high levels of sulfur contained in the ore, and the company was studying options for the sources of electricity. Annual gold production during the first 5 years of production was expected to be between 14,500 kg (reported as 465,000 troy ounces) and 15,000 kg (reported as 480,000 troy ounces) of gold. Activities related to Government and community relations and environmental permitting for the mine were ongoing throughout the year. The estimated capital cost for the Pueblo Viejo project was \$2.1 billion to \$2.3 billion (Barrick Gold Corp., 2007, p. 10, 26).

Other companies exploring for minerals in the Dominican Republic in 2006 included Energold Mining Ltd., Everton Resources Inc., Goldcorp, GoldQuest Mining Corp., Linear Gold Corp., Sierra Bauxita Dominicana S.A., and Unigold Inc.

References Cited

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JAMAICA

Jamaica, which is the third largest island of the Greater Antilles, is located about 150 km south of Cuba and about 160 km west of Haiti. The country ranks among the world's leading producers of alumina and bauxite. Other mineral commodities produced in Jamaica included cement, gold, gypsum, lime, limestone, refined petroleum products, salt, and other construction materials. Jamaica had one petroleum refinery, which processed crude petroleum into asphalt, automobile diesel oil, heavy fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, turbo fuel, and unleaded gasoline. The bauxite and alumina industry in Jamaica

has historically been the second largest foreign exchange earner, generating more than \$500 million per year. Jamaica depended on imported petroleum for most of its energy needs.

Production

In 2006, production of cement decreased by about 10% to 760,815 t compared with 844,840 t in 2005; lime, sand and gravel, and shale production increased by about 13%, 15%, and 10%, respectively, for the same period. Data on mineral production are provided in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago, which forms the southernmost islands of the Caribbean archipelago, is located northeast of Venezuela and northwest of Guyana. The leading industries in the country were chemicals, natural gas, petroleum, and tourism. Besides natural gas and petroleum, Trinidad also produced asphalt, cement, direct-reduced iron, limestone, natural gas liquids, and steel.

OTHER ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

The mineral industries of other islands of the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe and Martinique, Haiti, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) were small. Mineral production was limited mostly to cement, construction materials for domestic consumption, and salt. Petroleum refinery products were produced in Martinique and the Netherlands Antilles.

More-extensive coverage of the mineral industries of Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and other islands of the Caribbean can be found in the 2003, 2004, and 2005 U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Latin America and Canada, which are available on the World Wide Web at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country>.

TABLE 1
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ARUBA ^{c, 2}					
Petroleum, refinery products thousand 42-gallon barrels	100,000	65,000 ³	66,700 ^r	67,000 ^r	62,000
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum	77,000	60,000 ³	55,000 ^r	55,000 ^r	50,000
BAHAMAS, THE ⁴					
Salt	900,000 ^e	1,341,755	1,269,209	1,470,176 ^r	1,150,000 ^e
Stone, argonite	1,200,000 ^e	9,848	1,992	1,093 ^r	1,100 ^e
BARBADOS ^{4, 5}					
Cement:					
Hydraulic	297,667 ⁶	325,106 ⁶	322,270 ⁶	322,000 ^e	320,000 ^e
Clinker	284,009 ⁶	300,291 ⁶	291,445 ⁶	291,000 ^e	290,000 ^e
Clay and shale	132,000 ⁶	138,000 ⁶	144,900 ⁶	145,000 ^e	145,000 ^e
Limestone	1,230,000 ⁶	1,785,000 ⁶	1,874,250 ⁶	1,870,000 ^e	1,900,000 ^e
Liquefied petroleum gas 42-gallon barrels	11,011 ⁶	3,690 ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ^e	-- ^e
Natural gas:					
Gross million cubic meters	29 ⁶	23 ⁶	21 ^{r, 7}	24 ^{r, 7}	23 ⁷
Marketed do.	14 ⁶	12 ⁶	13 ⁶	13 ^e	12 ^e
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	391	371 ⁶	378 ⁶	349 ^{r, 7}	343 ⁷
Sand ^c	500,000	500,000 ⁶	500,000 ⁶	500,000	500,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC					
Bauxite	--	6,481 ⁸	79,498 ⁸	534,555 ⁸	NA
Cement, hydraulic ⁹	3,050,430	2,906,699 ⁸	2,653,639	2,778,708	2,780,000 ^e
Clay	314 ⁹	41,894 ⁸	84,730 ⁸	85,000 ^e	85,000 ^e
Gypsum ⁸	163,026 ⁹	250,286	459,496	370,143	355,641
Iron and steel:					
Ferroalloys, ferronickel	58,101 ⁹	69,628 ¹⁰	75,763 ¹⁰	61,057 ⁸	76,659 ⁸
Steel, crude ^c	60,956 ^{3, 9}	61,000	61,000	60,000	60,000
Lime thousand metric tons	113 ⁹	102 ⁹	100 ^e	100 ^e	100 ^e
Limestone do.	1,115 ⁹	1,607	1,214	1,200 ^e	1,200 ^e
Marble ⁹ cubic meters	6,333	8,186	10,384	6,060 ⁸	6,000 ^e
Nickel, Ni content:					
Mine output, laterite ore	38,859 ⁹	45,253 ¹⁰	46,000 ¹⁰	53,124 ^r	46,526
Metal, Ni contained in ferronickel:					
Smelter	23,303 ⁹	27,227 ¹⁰	29,477 ¹⁰	28,668 ¹⁰	29,675 ⁸
Shipments	22,945 ⁹	26,486 ¹⁰	28,327 ¹⁰	26,183 ¹⁰	27,000 ^e
Petroleum, refinery products: ^c					
Liquefied petroleum gas thousand 42-gallon barrels	450	450	500	500	500
Gasoline, motor do.	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kerosene do.	90	90	100	100	100
Jet fuel do.	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900
Distillate fuel oil do.	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Residual fuel oil do.	4,400	4,400	4,600	4,600	4,600
Total do.	11,300	11,300	12,000	12,000	12,000
Salt:					
Marine ^c	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Rock	157,278 ⁹	106,988 ⁹	-- ^e	-- ^e	-- ^e
Total	207,278	156,988 ⁹	50,000 ^e	50,000 ^e	50,000 ^e
Sand and gravel ⁹ thousand cubic meters	15,977	14,374	13,266	13,300 ^e	13,300 ^e
GUADELOUPE ^{c, 4, 11}					
Cement	229,500 ³	229,500 ³	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

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
HAITI^{e, 12}					
Cement	290,298 ³	290,300 ³	290,000	290,000	290,000
Sand and gravel:					
Gravel	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Sand	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Stone, marble	131	131	131	131	131
JAMAICA					
Bauxite and alumina¹³					
Bauxite, dry equivalent, gross weight	13,119 ¹⁴	13,445 ¹⁴	13,297 ¹⁴	14,116 ^{r, 15}	14,865 ¹⁵
Alumina	3,631 ¹⁴	3,844 ¹⁴	4,021 ¹⁴	4,086 ¹⁵	4,100 ¹⁵
Cement, hydraulic ¹³	613,981 ¹⁴	607,682 ¹⁴	808,070 ¹⁴	844,840 ¹⁵	760,815 ¹⁵
Clay ¹³	66 ¹⁴	81 ¹⁴	525 ¹⁴	45 ¹⁵	11,687 ¹⁵
Gold ¹³	328 ¹⁴	277 ¹⁴	20 ¹⁴	-- ¹⁵	-- ¹⁵
Gypsum ¹³	164,880 ¹⁴	248,558 ¹⁴	283,352 ¹⁴	302,066 ¹⁵	364,432 ¹⁵
Lime ¹³	255,266 ¹⁴	275,763 ¹⁴	269,139 ¹⁴	269,743 ¹⁵	303,795 ¹⁵
Petroleum refinery products ^c	3,600	3,600	3,600	11,600	12,000 ^e
Pozzolan ¹⁵	--	--	--	--	149,279
Salt ^c	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Sand and gravel	2,249 ¹⁴	2,316 ¹⁴	2,362 ¹⁵	2,392 ¹⁵	2,760 ¹⁵
Shale, for cement	144,205 ¹⁴	217,005 ¹⁴	184,993 ¹⁴	164,235 ¹⁵	180,036 ¹⁵
Silica sand ¹³	9,367 ¹⁴	12,825 ¹⁴	11,172 ¹⁴	14,261 ¹⁵	9,567 ¹⁵
Silver	174 ¹⁴	92 ¹⁴	9 ¹⁴	-- ¹⁵	-- ¹⁵
Stone: ¹⁴					
Limestone	3,522 ¹⁴	3,593 ¹⁴	2,500 ¹⁴	2,610 ¹⁵	2,801 ¹⁵
Marble, cut and/or polished	150 ¹⁴	155 ¹⁴	120 ¹⁴	120 ¹⁵	120 ¹⁵
Marl and fill	5,693 ¹⁴	6,376 ¹⁴	5,900 ¹⁴	5,310 ¹⁵	3,001 ¹⁵
MARTINIQUE^{e, 4, 11}					
Cement, hydraulic	220,500 ³	221,000 ³	221,000	221,000	221,000
Lime	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum refinery products	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, 2}					
Petroleum refinery products	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Salt	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum	25,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS^e					
Sand and gravel	227,700 ³	223,000	223,000	223,000	223,000
Stone, crushed	130,800 ³	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Asphalt, natural ^{e, 16}	16,203 ³	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200
Cement, hydraulic	743,700 ¹⁶	765,600 ¹⁷	768,400 ¹⁷	686,400 ¹⁷	883,000 ¹⁷
Iron and steel: ¹⁶					
Direct-reduced iron	2,316,300 ¹⁸	2,275,000 ¹⁸	2,336,500 ¹⁷	2,055,000 ¹⁷	2,071,500 ¹⁷
Steel, crude	838,900	923,000 ^e	815,000 ^r	711,000 ^r	674,000 ³
Semimanufactures, billets	816,900 ¹⁸	896,000 ¹⁸	789,800 ¹⁷	712,000 ¹⁷	673,000 ¹⁷
Lead, refined, secondary ^c	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 ^e
Natural gas:					
Gross ¹⁹	19,172 ¹⁶	26,810 ¹⁶	30,273 ¹⁷	33,270 ¹⁷	40,082 ¹⁷
Marketed	17,777 ¹⁶	26,046 ¹⁶	29,456 ¹⁷	31,348 ¹⁷	NA
Natural gas liquids	8,505 ¹⁶	10,500 ^{e, 16}	10,687 ¹⁷	9,889 ¹⁷	11,251 ¹⁷
Nitrogen, N content of anhydrous ammonia	3,258,619 ¹⁶	3,529,000 ¹⁶	3,875,300 ³	5,187,400 ¹⁷	5,110,500 ¹⁷

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO--Continued						
Petroleum:						
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	47,824 ¹⁶	49,117 ¹⁷	44,985 ¹⁷	52,740 ¹⁷	52,105 ¹⁷
Refinery products	do.	54,788 ¹⁶	52,876 ¹⁷	46,349 ¹⁷	55,219 ¹⁷	57,585 ¹⁷
Stone, limestone ^{e, 16}	thousand metric tons	851 ³	850	850	850	850
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum ^{e, 20}		14,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000 ^e
Urea		310,100	297,600	284,900	285,000	688,300 ¹⁷

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^fRevised. NA Not available. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through November 15, 2007.

²In addition to commodities listed, crude construction materials (lime, sand, stone, and so forth) may also be produced, but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Reported figure.

⁴In addition to commodities listed, crude construction materials (sand and gravel, and so forth) may be also produced, but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

⁵Barbados also produced stone, but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

⁶Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities of Barbados.

⁷Source: Central Bank of Barbados.

⁸Source: Dirección General de Minería de la República Dominicana.

⁹Source: Banco Central de la República Dominicana.

¹⁰Source: Falconbridge Dominicana C. por A.

¹¹Guadeloupe and Martinique also produced stone, but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

¹²In addition to commodities listed, asphalt, lime, and salt may also be produced, but data on such production are not available, and information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

¹³Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy of Jamaica.

¹⁴Source: Ministry of Land and Environment of Jamaica.

¹⁵Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Mines and Geology Division of Jamaica.

¹⁶Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁷Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Annual Economic Survey.

¹⁸Source: Caribbean Ispat Ltd.

¹⁹Converted to cubic meters per year from cubic feet per day.

²⁰Sulfur as a byproduct of natural gas may be produced, but information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

TABLE 2
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2006

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual	
ARUBA				
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	Valero Energy Corp.	Southern Aruba	275,000
THE BAHAMAS				
Petroleum, refinery	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Bahamas Oil Refining Company International Ltd. (Petróleos de Venezuela S.A.)	Storage facilities, Freeport	20,000
BARBADOS				
Cement		Arawak Cement Company Ltd. (Trinidad Cement Ltd.)	Checker Hall, Saint Lucy	300,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
Bauxite		Sierra Bauxita Dominicana S.A.	Pedernales region (under development)	NA
Nickel		Falconbridge Dominicana C. por A. (Xstrata plc)	La Vega Province, town of Bonao, 80 kilometers north of Santo Domingo	28,000
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day	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 Company (WINDALCO) (Glencore International AG of Switzerland, 93%, and Government, 7%)	Ewarton Works refinery, Saint Catherine	1,200,000 ¹
Do.		do.	Kirkvine Works refinery, Manchester	NA
Do.		Jamaica Aluminum Company (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	4,500,000 ²
Do.		Jamaica Aluminum Company (Jamalco) (Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, 50%, and Government, 50%)	Bauxite mine, Manchester	NA
Do.		West Indies Alumina Company (WINDALCO) (Glencore International AG of Switzerland, 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 of Norway through Hydro Agri Trinidad Ltd., 49%)	do.	227,000
Do.		PCS Nitrogen (Trinidad) Ltd. (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, 100%), of which:	do.	1,758,000
		Plant 1		(454,000)
		Plant 2		(454,000)
		Plant 3		(250,000)
		Plant 4		(600,000)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2--Continued
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2006

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO--			
Continued			
Ammonia--Continued	Caribbean Nitrogen Company I (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.	Caribbean Nitrogen Company II (a consortium of Clico Energy Company Ltd., Ferrostaal AG, Duke Energy Corp., BOG Resources Inc., and Kellogg, Brown, and Root)	do.	660,000
Do.	Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (formerly Farmland Misschem) Mississippi Chemicals, 50%, and KOCH Minerals Services LLC, 50%	do.	600,000
Iron and steel	Mittal Steel Point Lisas Limited, 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 ³	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 Company, 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 Corporation)	do.	1,050,000 ⁴
Do.	Atlas plant (Methanex Corporation, 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%; Conoco Inc., 39%; Pan West Constructors, 10%)	NA	33,500
Petroleum, refinery	42-gallon barrels per day Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. (Petrotin) (Government, 100%)	Pointe-a-Pierre	175,000
Urea	PCS Nitrogen Trinidad Limited (Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, 100%)	do.	530,000

NA Not available.

¹Dry metric tons.

²Ewarton and Kirkvine's combined capacity.

³Combined capacity of all six methanol plants is 3.1 million metric tons.

⁴Two plants with production capacities of 500,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) and 550,000 t/yr.