STONE (CRUSHED)[1]

(Data in million metric tons unless otherwise noted)[2]

Domestic Production and Use: Crushed stone valued at $13.1 billion was produced by 1,200 companies operating 3,200 quarries, 85 underground mines, and 190 sales/distribution yards in 50 States. Leading States, in descending order of production, were Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, North Carolina, and Tennessee, together accounting for 54% of the total crushed stone output. Of the total crushed stone produced in 2006, about 70% was limestone and dolomite; 16%, granite; 8%, traprock; and the remaining 6% was shared, in descending order of tonnage, by sandstone and quartzite, miscellaneous stone, marble, volcanic cinder and scoria, calcareous marl, shell, and slate. It is estimated that of the 1.69 billion tons of crushed stone consumed in 2006, 32% was for unspecified uses, and 18% was estimated for nonrespondents to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) canvasses. Of the remaining 850 million tons reported by use, 85% was used as construction aggregates, mostly for highway and road construction and maintenance; 13% for chemical and metallurgical uses, including cement and lime manufacture; 1% for agricultural uses; and 2% for special and miscellaneous uses and products. To provide a more accurate estimate of the consumption patterns for crushed stone, the "unspecified uses—reported and estimated," as defined in the USGS Minerals Yearbook, are not included in the above percentages.

The estimated output of crushed stone in the 48 conterminous States shipped for consumption in the first 9 months of 2006 was 1.3 billion tons, a 1.3% decrease compared with that of the same period of 2005. Third quarter shipments for consumption decreased 3.5% compared with those of the same period of 2005. Additional production information, by quarter for each State, geographic division, and the United States, is reported in the USGS quarterly Mineral Industry Surveys for Crushed Stone and Sand and Gravel.

Salient Statistics—United States:	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006[e]**
Production	1,510	1,530	1,630	1,690	1,670
Imports for consumption	14	15	19	21	24
Exports	3	1	1	1	1
Consumption, apparent[3]	1,530	1,540	1,640	1,710	1,690
Price, average value, dollars per metric ton	5.71	5.98	6.08	7.18	7.75
Stocks, yearend	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment, quarry and mill, number[e, 4]	79,000	78,500	79,600	79,600	79,700
Net import reliance[5] as a percentage of apparent consumption	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)

Recycling: Road surfaces made of asphalt and crushed stone and, to a lesser extent, cement concrete surface layers and structures, were recycled on a limited but increasing basis in most States. Asphalt road surfaces were recycled by 46 companies in 21 States, and concrete was recycled by 40 companies in 19 States. The amount of material recycled increased 13% compared with the amount in 2005.

Import Sources (2002-05): Mexico, 40%; Canada, 35%; The Bahamas, 23%; and other, 2%.

Tariff: Item	**Number**	**Normal Trade Relations 12-31-06**
Crushed stone	2517.10.00	Free.

Depletion Allowance: (Domestic) 14% for some special uses; 5% if used as ballast, concrete aggregate, riprap, road material, and similar purposes.

Government Stockpile: None.

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STONE (CRUSHED)

Events, Trends, and Issues: Crushed stone output was 1.67 billion tons in 2006, a decrease of 1.2% compared with that of 2005. It is estimated that in 2007, domestic production and apparent consumption will be about 1.73 billion tons, a 2% increase. Gradual increases in demand for construction aggregates are anticipated after 2007 based on the expected volume of work on the infrastructure and an expanding U.S. economy. Long-term projected increases will be influenced by activity in the public and private construction sectors, as well as by construction work related to security measures being implemented around the Nation. Crushed stone f.o.b. prices are expected to increase, and the delivered prices of crushed stone are expected to increase, especially in and near metropolitan areas.

The crushed stone industry continued to be concerned with environmental, health, and safety regulations. Shortages in some urban and industrialized areas are expected to continue to increase owing to local zoning regulations and land-development alternatives. These issues are expected to continue and to cause new crushed stone quarries to locate away from large population centers.

World Mine Production, Reserves, and Reserve Base:

	Mine production		Reserves and reserve base[7]
	2005	2006[e]	
United States	1,690	1,670	Adequate except where special
Other countries[8]	NA	NA	types are needed or where
World total	NA	NA	local shortages exist.

World Resources: Stone resources of the world are very large. High-purity limestone and dolomite suitable for specialty uses are limited in many geographic areas. The largest resources of high-purity limestone and dolomite in the United States are in the central and eastern parts of the country.

Substitutes: Crushed stone substitutes for roadbuilding include sand and gravel, and slag. Substitutes for crushed stone used as construction aggregates include sand and gravel, iron and steel slag, sintered or expanded clay or shale, and perlite or vermiculite.

[e]Estimated. NA Not available.
[1]See also Stone (Dimension).
[2]See Appendix A for conversion to short tons.
[3]Data rounded to no more than three significant digits.
[4]Including office staff.
[5]Defined as imports – exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes. Changes in stocks were assumed to be zero in the net import reliance and apparent consumption calculations because data on stocks were not available.
[6]Less than ½ unit.
[7]See Appendix C for definitions.
[8]No reliable production information for other countries is available owing to a wide variety of ways in which countries report their crushed stone production. Some countries do not report production for this mineral commodity. Production information for some countries is available in the country chapters of the USGS Minerals Yearbook.