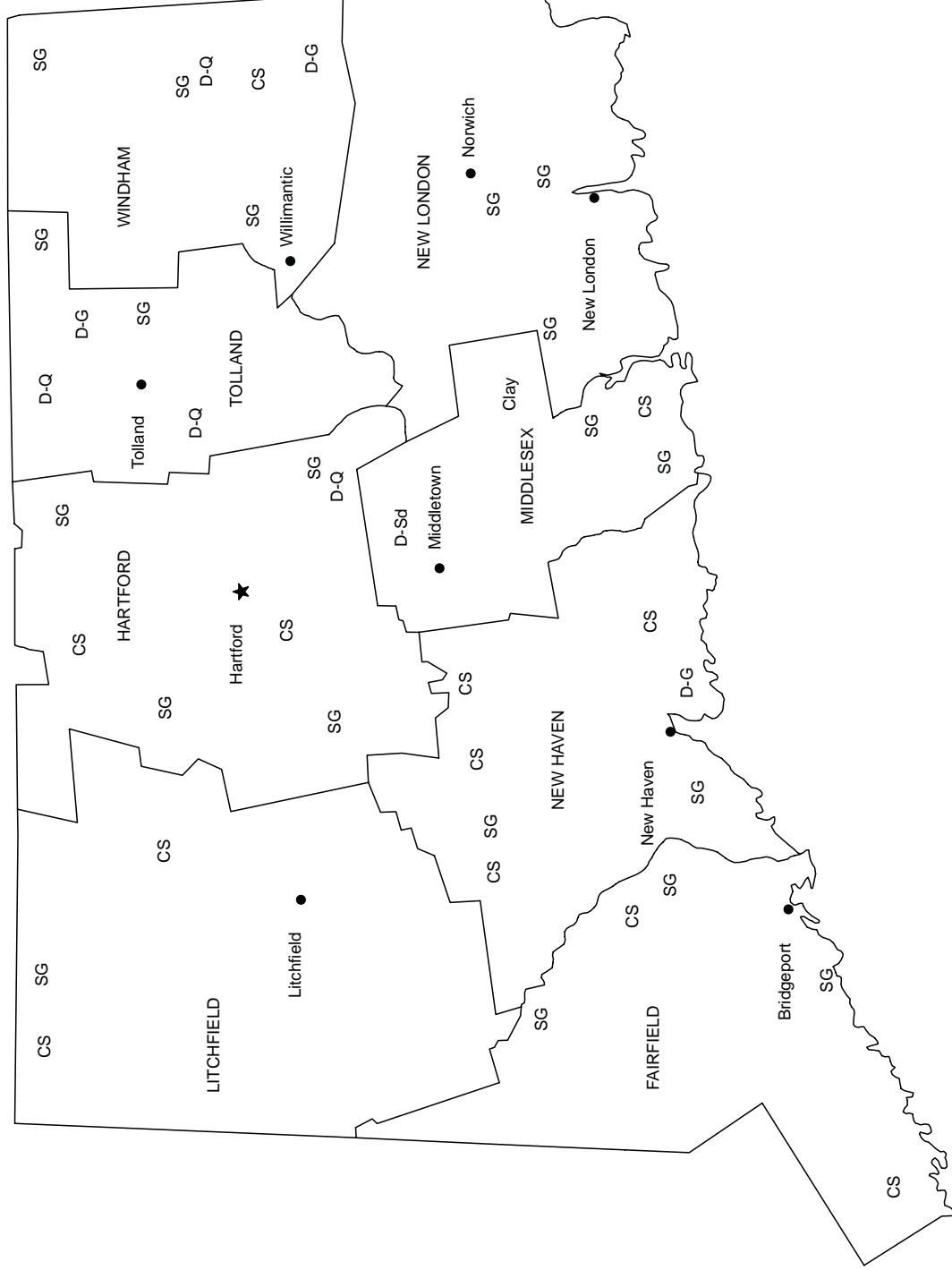




2005 Minerals Yearbook

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT



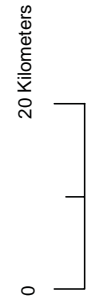
LEGEND

— County boundary
 ★ Capital
 ● City

**MINERAL SYMBOLS
 (Major producing areas)**

Clay
 CS
 D-G
 D-Q
 D-Sd
 SG

Common clay
 Crushed stone
 Dimension granite
 Dimension quartzite
 Dimension sandstone
 Construction sand and gravel



THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CONNECTICUT

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

In 2005, Connecticut's nonfuel raw mineral production was valued¹ at about \$157 million, based upon annual U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. This was a nearly 20% increase compared with that of 2004 and followed a 1.5% decrease from 2003 to 2004. Because data for dimension stone (mostly quartzite) and common clays (2004-05) were withheld

¹The terms "nonfuel mineral production" and related "values" encompass variations in meaning, depending upon the mineral products. Production may be measured by mine shipments, mineral commodity sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers) as is applicable to the individual mineral commodity.

All 2005 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are those available as of December 2006. All USGS Mineral Industry Surveys and USGS Minerals Yearbook chapters—mineral commodity, State, and country—can be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>.

(company proprietary data), the actual total values for 2003-05 are higher than those reported in table 1.

Crushed stone and construction sand and gravel, the leading nonfuel mineral commodities by value, accounted for nearly all the State's total nonfuel mineral production and value. In 2005, significant increases in the values of both nonfuel minerals led to the State's significant rise in value for the year. The value of crushed stone rose 22%, or \$16.9 million, in 2005, although production remained the same as in 2004. Similarly, a relatively small increase in construction sand and gravel production led to a more than 15%, or \$8.6 million, rise in the commodity's value. The value of common clay also was up, slightly, while the production and value of dimension stone and gemstones remained the same (table 1).

TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CONNECTICUT^{1, 2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2003		2004		2005	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clays, common	52	143	87	(3)	89	(3)
Gemstones	NA	6	NA	6	NA	6
Sand and gravel, construction	8,150	51,200	8,330	55,600	8,400	64,200
Stone:						
Crushed	10,400	81,800	10,100 ^r	75,700	10,100	92,600
Dimension	W	(3)	W	(3)	W	(3)
Total	XX	133,000	XX	131,000	XX	157,000

^rRevised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. XX Not applicable.

¹Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

²Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

³Value excluded to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

TABLE 2
CONNECTICUT: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY KIND¹

Kind	2004			2005		
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)
Limestone ²	4	1,100	\$8,760	4	1,060	\$9,780
Dolomite	2 ^r	W	W	2	644	6,390
Granite	6 ^r	287 ^r	2,300 ^r	6	382	3,470
Traprock	9	8,080	59,600	9	7,980	73,000
Miscellaneous stone	1	W	W	1	1	5
Total	XX	10,100 ^r	75,700	XX	10,100	92,600

^rRevised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." XX Not applicable.

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes limestone-dolomite reported with no distinction between the two.

TABLE 3
CONNECTICUT: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2005, BY USE¹

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	Quantity	Value
Construction:		
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):		
Riprap and jetty stone	14	99
Filter stone	W	W
Other coarse aggregates	53	673
Total	67	772
Coarse aggregate, graded:		
Concrete aggregate, coarse	(2)	(2)
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	(2)	(2)
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	(2)	(2)
Other graded coarse aggregates	399	5,290
Total	721	7,240
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch):		
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	(2)	(2)
Screening, undesignated	(2)	(2)
Other fine aggregates	94	1,200
Total	138	1,510
Coarse and fine aggregates:		
Graded road base or subbase	287	1,850
Unpaved road surfacing	(2)	(2)
Terrazzo and exposed aggregates	(2)	(2)
Crusher run or fill or waste	(2)	(2)
Other coarse and fine aggregates	298	2,510
Total	635	4,840
Other construction materials	9	73
Unspecified: ³		
Reported	7,610	70,000
Estimated	893	8,200
Total	8,500	78,200
Grand total	10,100	92,600

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other coarse aggregate."

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

³Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4
CONNECTICUT: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2005,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY¹

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	1,050	\$10,200	\$9.75
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.) ²	307	2,850	9.27
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	255	2,160	8.46
Road base and coverings	270	2,490	9.24
Fill	525	2,210	4.22
Snow and ice control	278	2,740	9.86
Other miscellaneous uses ³	106	1,240	11.69
Unspecified: ⁴			
Reported	2,840	18,900	6.66
Estimated	2,780	21,400	7.72
Total or average	8,400	64,200	7.64

¹Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes plaster and gunite sands.

³Includes filtration.

⁴Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.