STONE (CRUSHED)[1]

(Data in million metric tons unless otherwise noted)

Domestic Production and Use: In 2017, 1.33 billion tons of crushed stone valued at more than $15 billion was produced by an estimated 1,400 companies operating 3,700 quarries and 187 sales/distribution yards in 50 States. Leading States were, in descending order of production, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, North Carolina, Ohio, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, and Indiana, which together accounted for more than one-half of the total crushed stone output. Of the total domestic crushed stone produced in 2017, about 70% was limestone and dolomite; 13%, granite; 6%, traprock; 5%, miscellaneous stone; 4%, sandstone and quartzite; and the remaining 2% was divided, in descending order of tonnage, among marble, volcanic cinder and scoria, calcareous marl, slate, and shell. It is estimated that of the 1.39 billion tons of crushed stone consumed in the United States in 2017, 76% was used as construction material, mostly for road construction and maintenance; 11% for cement manufacturing; 7% for lime manufacturing; 4% for other chemical, special, and miscellaneous uses and products; and 2% for agricultural uses.

The estimated output of crushed stone in the United States shipped for consumption in the first 9 months of 2017 was 1.01 billion tons, a slight decrease compared with that of the same period of 2016. Third quarter shipments for consumption decreased slightly compared with those of the same period of 2016. Additional production information, by quarter for each State, geographic division, and the United States, is reported in the U.S. Geological Survey quarterly Mineral Industry Surveys for Crushed Stone and Sand and Gravel.

Salient Statistics—United States:	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017[e]**
Production	1,200	1,250	1,330	1,360	1,330
Recycled material	41	36	37	38	38
Imports for consumption	16	18	20	20	18
Exports	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1
Consumption, apparent[3]	1,250	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,390
Price, average value, dollars per metric ton	9.94	10.21	10.56	11.14	11.45
Employment, quarry and mill, number[4]	65,900	65,600	67,100	68,100	67,900
Net import reliance[5] as a percentage of apparent consumption	1	2	1	1	1

Recycling: Road surfaces made of asphalt and crushed stone and portland cement concrete surface layers and structures were recycled on a limited but increasing basis in most States. Asphalt road surfaces and concrete were recycled in all 50 States.

Import Sources (2013–16): Mexico, 56%; Canada, 28%; The Bahamas, 10%; Honduras, 5%; and other, 1%.

Tariff: Item	**Number**	**Normal Trade Relations 12–31–17**
Chalk:		
Crude	2509.00.1000	Free.
Other	2509.00.2000	Free.
Limestone, except pebbles and gravel	2517.10.0020	Free.
Crushed or broken stone	2517.10.0055	Free.
Marble granules, chippings and powder	2517.41.0000	Free.
Stone granules, chippings and powders	2517.49.0000	Free.
Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone	2521.00.0000	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 production was about 1.33 billion tons in 2017, a slight decrease compared with that of 2016. Apparent consumption also decreased to about 1.39 billion tons. Demand for crushed stone was lower in 2017 because States along the Gulf Coast and in the Southeast were affected by Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, which led to decreased demand and production in these areas. Long-term increases in construction aggregates demand 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. The underlying factors that would support a rise in prices of crushed stone are expected to be present in 2018, especially in and near metropolitan areas.

World Mine Production and Reserves:

	Mine production		Reserves[6]
	2016	2017[e]	
United States	1,360	1,330	Adequate, except where special types are needed or where local shortages exist.
Other countries[7]	NA	NA	
World total	NA	NA	

World Resources: Stone resources of the world are very large. Supply of high-purity limestone and dolomite suitable for specialty uses is 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 iron and steel slag. Substitutes for crushed stone used as construction aggregates include construction sand and gravel, iron and steel slag, sintered or expanded clay or shale, perlite, or vermiculite.

[e]Estimated. NA Not available.
[1]See also Sand and Gravel (Construction) and Stone (Dimension).
[2]Less than ½ unit.
[3]Defined as production + recycled material + imports – exports.
[4]Including office staff. Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration.
[5]Defined as imports – exports.
[6]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.
[7]Consistent production information is not available for other countries 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 U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, Volume III, Area Reports: International.