2008 Minerals Yearbook

## SAND AND GRAVEL, CONSTRUCTION [ADVANCE REFASE]

# Sand and Gravel, Construction 

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## Domestic survey data and tables were prepared by Cheryl J. Crawford and Marc A. Angulo, statistical assistants.

A total of 1.04 billion metric tons (Gt) of construction sand and gravel was produced in the United States in 2008. This was a decrease of about 200 million metric tons (Mt), or $16 \%$, from the revised production of 2007. This was the second consecutive decrease in annual production and reflected continuing low demand mainly from the residential construction markets. The last time there were consecutive years of decreasing sand and gravel production was in 1981 and 1982.

Construction sand and gravel is a traditional basic building material and is one of the earliest materials used by humanity for dwellings and later for outdoor areas such as paths, roadways, and other constructs. Sand and gravel is very accessible and is widely used throughout the United States and the world. As sand and gravel became less available owing to resource restraint or economic conditions in some locales, builders began to crush bedrock to produce a manufactured sand and gravel often referred to as crushed stone. Sand and gravel and crushed stone combined are defined as construction aggregate. The crushed stone industry is reviewed in a separate chapter of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Minerals Yearbook; both of these mineral commodities are usually included in reviews of national, State, or local aggregates industries. All percentages in this report were computed using unrounded data.

Strong nonresidential activity in the private and public sectors partially offset the effects of the downturn in residential construction (Aggregates Manager, 2009). Total construction value put in place in the United States decreased by $5.1 \%$ in 2008, following a decrease of $2.5 \%$ in 2007. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, this decrease was led by residential construction, which decreased 27\% from 2007 to 2008. Nonresidential construction increased 12\% from 2007 to 2008, and this increase helped to mitigate the loss in housing construction (Davis, Holland, and Tremblay, 2009).

Each year, hundreds of sand and gravel operations are idled, closed, or abandoned, and hundreds more are reactivated or opened. The changing location of construction and highway projects is the major factor in decisions to open, idle, or close operations.

In the United States in 2008, 6,192 construction sand and gravel operations were active (table 6A), 608 operations were reported as idle, and 67 operations either were reported to be closed or were assumed to be permanently shut down. Of the 6,192 active operations, 64 were classified as sales or distribution yards only; a sales yard is defined as a fixed location that receives sand and gravel from a distant source and sells it at the yard. In addition, 34 operations reported that they were either an open pit or a dredge combined with a sales yard that supplemented local production with material from a remote location. A small number of the idle sand and gravel operations reported recycling of asphalt and portland cement concrete but no sand and gravel mining. The 6,192 operations
with 7,754 active sand and gravel pits were owned by 3,832 companies or government agencies operating in all 50 States. A review of the data provided by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration revealed 152 previously unaccounted for sand and gravel locations that reported at least 2,000 employee hours of activity during 2008. Information was gathered from these newly recognized operations and included in this report. In 2008, of the 6,192 active operations surveyed, 3,191 , or $52 \%$, responded to the USGS canvass. Their total production represented $53 \%$ of the 1.04 Gt produced in 2008.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, exports in 2008 increased by $7 \%$ to 392,000 metric tons (t), but the value decreased by $22 \%$ to $\$ 22.4$ million compared with the 2007 results (tables 1, 12). Imports of construction sand and gravel increased after 2 years of decline following record high levels in 2005 . Imports increased by $23 \%$ to 5.43 Mt , and the value increased by $30 \%$ to $\$ 114$ million (tables 1, 13). Imports have become a significant source for sand and gravel in some areas of the country. Domestic apparent consumption of construction sand and gravel, which is defined as production for consumption (sold or used) plus total imports minus total exports, was 1.05 Gt.

## Production

Of the four major geographic regions, the West again led the Nation in the production of construction sand and gravel in 2008 with 409 Mt , or 39\% of the U.S. total (table 2). The West was followed by the Midwest with 272 Mt , or 26\%; the South with 254 Mt , or $24 \%$; and the Northeast with 106 Mt , or $10 \%$. Compared with that of 2007, production decreased in all four regions in 2008.

Of the nine geographic divisions, the Mountain division led the Nation in the production of construction sand and gravel in 2008 with 233 Mt , or $22 \%$ of the U.S. total, and was followed by the Pacific with 176 Mt , or $17 \%$, and the East North Central with 162 Mt, or 16\% (table 2). Production decreased in all nine divisions compared with that of 2007 ranging from a $21 \%$ decline in the Pacific division to 6\% in the Middle Atlantic division.

In 2008, construction sand and gravel was produced in every State (table 3). The leading States were, in descending order of tonnage, California, Texas, Arizona, Michigan, Washington, Utah, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New York. The combined production of these 10 States represented about $50 \%$ of the national total. Production increased in just one State, Nebraska, and decreased in the other 49 States compared with that of 2007. Production decreases of greater than $20 \%$ were reported in 13 States-West Virginia (37\%), Oregon (30\%), Massachusetts (29\%), Delaware (28\%), Georgia (28\%), Minnesota (27\%), Idaho (23\%), Arizona (22\%), California
(22\%), Michigan (22\%), North Dakota (21\%), Colorado (21\%), and New Mexico (21\%).

A review of the production of construction sand and gravel for consumption by size of operation indicates that about $36 \%$ of the total production came from 2,260 operations that reported between 100,000 and 499,999 metric tons per year ( $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{yr}$ ); 23\% of the construction sand and gravel produced came from 379 operations that reported between 500,000 and 999,999 t/yr; and $21 \%$ came from 149 operations that reported 1 million metric tons per year ( $\mathrm{Mt} / \mathrm{yr}$ ) production or more. The largest number of operations ( 3,404 , or $55 \%$ of total operations) produced less than $100,000 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{yr}$ ( $11 \%$ of the total production) (table 6A).

In 2008, the leading domestic commercial producers of construction sand and gravel were, in descending order of production, Oldcastle Materials, Inc.; CEMEX S.A.B. de C.V.; Vulcan Materials Co.; Lehigh Hanson, Inc.; Holcim Group/ Aggregate Industries Management, Inc.; MDU Resources Group, Inc./Knife River Corp.; Granite Construction Co., Inc; Martin Marietta Aggregates; Fisher Industries, Inc.; and Lafarge North America, Inc. The combined production of these 10 companies was about 234 Mt , or about $22 \%$ of the national total.

Some information about the production of construction sand and gravel in foreign countries can be found in the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area reports-International. For nonreporting countries, estimates of sand and gravel and crushed stone production can be based on indirect indicators, such as the levels of asphalt and cement consumption.

## Consumption

Production of construction sand and gravel reported by producers to the USGS was material that was sold or used by the companies. Stockpiled production is not reported until it is sold or consumed by the producer. Because no consumption surveys are conducted by the USGS for sand and gravel, the sold or used tonnage is assumed to represent the amount produced for domestic consumption and export. Because some of the construction sand and gravel producers did not report a breakdown by end use, their total production was reported under "Unspecified uses, reported." The estimated production of nonrespondents was reported under "Unspecified uses, estimated."

Of the 1.04 Gt of construction sand and gravel produced in 2008, $56 \%$ was for unspecified uses (tables 4, 5). Of the remaining $453 \mathrm{Mt}, 46 \%$ was used as concrete aggregate; 25\% was used for road base and coverings and road stabilization; $13 \%$, for construction fill; $11 \%$, for asphaltic concrete aggregate and other bituminous mixtures; $2 \%$, for plaster and gunite sands; and the remaining $3 \%$ was used for concrete products, such as blocks, bricks, and pipes; golf course maintenance, filtration, railroad ballast, roofing granules, snow and ice control, and many other miscellaneous uses.

To provide a more accurate estimate of the consumption patterns for construction sand and gravel, the unspecified uses are not included in the above percentages. In any marketing or use-pattern analysis, the total quantities included in "Unspecified uses" may be distributed among the reported use categories by applying the above percentages.

Additional information regarding production or consumption of construction sand and gravel by major uses in each State and State district can be found in the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume II, Area reports—Domestic.

## Recycling

Beginning with the 2008 survey, the USGS began collecting recycling statistics from construction and demolition companies. Although not all of the companies surveyed responded to the request for information on concrete and asphalt recycling, many did. These data have been combined with recycling data received from aggregate mining companies, both crushed stone and sand and gravel producers. Recycling in this industry generally refers to the crushing, screening, and reuse of asphalt and cement concretes. Aggregates, construction, and demolition companies and related asphalt and ready-mix companies are often involved in construction projects during which they collect and reuse the materials at the site. Sometimes construction companies haul their materials to a recycling location where the asphalt or concrete is processed for reuse. The USGS welcomes additional information on recycling and encourages all construction materials recycling companies to provide statistics on their activities. Companies involved in recycling may contact the author of this report to receive more information on how to report.

Asphalt Concrete.-In 2008, 14.5 Mt of asphalt concrete valued at $\$ 157$ million was recycled by aggregate, construction, and demolition companies in 48 States and Puerto Rico (table 10). The leading States were, in descending order of tonnage recycled, California, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Texas.

Cement Concrete.-In 2008, about 14.8 Mt of cement concrete valued at $\$ 110$ million was recycled in 47 States (table 11). The leading States were, in descending order of tonnage recycled, California, Texas, Illinois, Minnesota, Colorado, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Michigan.

## Transportation

Information regarding the method of transportation of construction sand and gravel from the pit or processing plant to the first point of sale or use is available for each geographic division and the total United States. Reports regarding the method of transportation were provided by the producers for 343 Mt , or $33 \%$ of the total U.S. production of construction sand and gravel in 2008. Of this total, $82 \%$ was transported by truck; 3\%, by waterway; and 1\%, by rail (table 7). A significant amount of construction sand and gravel produced (about 14\%) was not transported and was used at or near the production site, probably for asphalt or cement concrete production. Because most producers neither keep records of nor report shipping distances or cost per metric ton per mile, transportation cost data are not available.

## Prices

Prices in this chapter are free on board (f.o.b.) plant, usually the first point of sale or captive use. This value does not include transportation from the plant or yard to the consumer. It does
include all costs of mining, processing, in-plant transportation, overhead, and profit.

The 2008 average unit price increased by about $6 \%$ to $\$ 7.48$ per metric ton compared with that of 2007 (table 4). By use, the unit prices varied from a high of $\$ 22.52$ per metric ton for roofing granules to a low of $\$ 4.50$ per metric ton for fill. The largest increases in unit price were recorded for roofing granules (99.7\%), concrete products (37.7\%), and asphaltic concrete (8.6\%). The largest decreases were for golf course maintenance (23.0\%), filtration (22.5\%), and railroad ballast (5.0\%).

The States having the highest unit price per metric ton were, in descending order, Hawaii (\$18.17), Rhode Island (\$15.87), California (\$11.39), New Jersey (\$11.27), Virginia (\$10.63), Maryland (\$10.47), and Louisiana (\$10.09). The States having the lowest unit price per metric ton were, in ascending order, North Dakota (\$3.23), South Dakota (\$3.84), Michigan (\$4.68), South Carolina (\$4.81), and Kansas (\$4.93). The unit value decreased in 8 States and increased in the other 42 States (table 3). The States having the largest increases in unit value were, in descending order, Hawaii (40\%), Alaska (27\%), Minnesota (26\%), Rhode Island (23\%), New Jersey (22\%), Wyoming (17\%), Michigan (16\%), and Washington (16\%). The States having the largest decreases in unit value were, in descending order, Georgia (13\%), South Carolina (12\%), Maine (10\%), and New York (9\%).

## Foreign Trade

The widespread distribution of domestic sand and gravel deposits and the high cost of transportation limit foreign trade to mostly local transactions across international boundaries. U.S. imports and exports represented less than $1 \%$ of domestic consumption.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, exports of construction sand decreased by about $9 \%$ to $98,000 \mathrm{t}$ compared with that of 2007, and the value decreased by about $21.8 \%$ to $\$ 18.0$ million (table 12). Canada, which was the leading destination, received about 50\% of the total sand, followed by Peru (15\%) and Germany (3\%). Exports of construction gravel increased by $14 \%$ to $294,000 \mathrm{t}$ compared with those of 2008, but the value decreased by about $24 \%$ to $\$ 4.4$ million. Canada, which was the leading destination, received about $77 \%$ of the total gravel. The average value of the sand and gravel exports in 2008 was \$57 per metric ton; this was down from $\$ 79$ per metric ton in 2007. These relatively high values may have been reached because of some higher grade sand and gravel such as industrial sand and gravel being misclassified as construction sand and gravel.

In 2008, imports of construction sand and gravel increased by about $23 \%$ to 5.43 Mt , and the value increased by about $30 \%$ to $\$ 114$ million (table 13). Canada was the leading source of imported construction sand and gravel with $83 \%$ of the total. The Bahamas supplied about 9\% of the imports, and Mexico supplied about $6 \%$. The average unit value of the sand and gravel imports in 2008 was $\$ 20.93$ per metric ton, up from $\$ 19.85$ per metric ton in 2007.

## Outlook

Consumption of construction sand and gravel in 2009 was expected to decrease by about $25 \%$ compared with that of 2008. Continuing weak demand from most construction segments and reduced revenues to and funding for governmental agencies and programs resulted in less sand and gravel consumption in 2009. Data from the 2009 USGS quarterly survey of U.S. aggregates producers indicate about a $27 \%$ decrease in sales of sand and gravel compared with those of the first three quarters of 2008, based on a limited sample of sand and gravel producers in the United States. After price increases of about 8\% as recorded in 2007 and a 7\% increase in 2007, analysts expected construction sand and gravel f.o.b. prices to continue to increase for the full 12 months of 2009 by a slightly smaller margin. Improving but still historically lower sales in the housing market and fluctuating fuel costs could keep some upward pressures on sand and gravel prices. Larger price increases are more likely to continue in and near metropolitan areas because, as nearby resources are used up, more aggregates will be transported from distant sources with the accompanying extra fuel cost.

## References Cited

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## GENERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

## U.S. Geological Survey Publications

Crushed Stone and Sand and Gravel. Mineral Industry Surveys, quarterly.
Directory of Principal Crushed Stone Producers. Mineral Industry Surveys, annual.
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TABLE 1
SALIENT U.S. CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL STATISTICS ${ }^{1}$
(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

|  | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sold or used by producers: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 1,240,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,280,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,330,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,240,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,040,000 |
| Value | 6,600,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,490,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 8,600,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 8,730,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,780,000 |
| Recycle: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 13,400 | 14,400 | 15,400 | 20,100 | 29,200 |
| Value | 79,900 | 99,200 | 111,000 | 150,000 | 267,000 |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 677 | 519 | 515 | 365 | 392 |
| Value | 32,100 | 28,200 | 24,100 | 28,700 | 22,400 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 4,760 | 7,160 | 4,960 | 4,420 | 5,430 |
| Value | 56,900 | 86,800 | 94,100 | 87,700 | 114,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Revised. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Puerto Rico is excluded from all sand and gravel statistics. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Asphalt and portland cemen | rete recycled | construction, | molition, and | gregate mining | mpanies. |

TABLE 2
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION ${ }^{1}$

| Region/division | 2007 |  |  |  | 2008 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total | Value (thousands) | Percentage <br> of total | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total | Value (thousands) | Percentage of total |
| Northeast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 50,500 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.1{ }^{\text {r }}$ | \$411,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.7{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 43,100 | 4.1 | \$360,000 | 4.6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 67,200 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.4{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 565,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.5 | 63,000 | 6.1 | 539,000 | 6.9 |
| Midwest: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central | 196,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $15.8{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,020,000 | $11.6{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 163,000 | 15.6 | 933,000 | 12.0 |
| West North Central | 130,000 | $10.5{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 631,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.2{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 109,000 | 10.5 | 592,000 | 7.6 |
| South: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atlantic | 91,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.3{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 684,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7.8 | 79,600 | 7.6 | 620,000 | 8.0 |
| East South Central | 48,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.9{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 299,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 3.4 | 40,600 | 3.9 | 271,000 | 3.5 |
| West South Central | 147,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $11.8{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,050,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $12.0{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 133,000 | 12.8 | 1,010,000 | 13.0 |
| West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain | 289,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $23.3{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,970,000 | $22.5{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 233,000 | 22.4 | 1,660,000 | 21.3 |
| Pacific | 222,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $17.9{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,110,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $24.2{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 176,000 | 17.0 | 1,800,000 | 23.1 |
| Total | 1,240,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 100 | 8,730,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 100 | 1,040,000 | 100 | 7,780,000 | 100 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Revised. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to n | han three sign | icant digits, | except unit val | e; may not ad | to totals sho |  |  |  |

TABLE 3
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{1}$

| State | 2007 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit <br> value | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit value |
| Alabama | 16,700 | \$96,500 | \$5.79 | 13,700 | \$86,700 | \$6.33 |
| Alaska | 13,200 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 77,300 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.83{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 11,300 | 84,000 | 7.43 |
| Arizona | 85,800 | 652,000 | 7.60 | 66,600 | 556,000 | 8.35 |
| Arkansas | 9,080 | 66,300 | 7.31 | 8,800 | 65,100 | 7.40 |
| California | 141,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,520,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10.84{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 110,000 | 1,250,000 | 11.36 |
| Colorado | 46,100 | 364,000 | 7.91 | 36,300 | 286,000 | 7.88 |
| Connecticut | 8,290 | 73,400 | 8.85 | 7,320 | 69,300 | 9.47 |
| Delaware | 3,520 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 26,400 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.49{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,550 | 20,600 | 8.08 |
| Florida | 30,300 | 231,000 | 7.62 | 28,100 | 219,000 | 7.79 |
| Georgia | 10,200 | 63,800 | 6.28 | 7,350 | 40,200 | 5.47 |
| Hawaii | 1,570 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 20,400 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $12.95{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,410 | 25,600 | 18.16 |
| Idaho | 23,900 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 125,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.24{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 18,400 | 105,000 | 5.71 |
| Illinois | 31,800 | 175,000 | 5.51 | 26,600 | 165,000 | 6.20 |
| Indiana | 28,300 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 153,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5.43 | 23,200 | 138,000 | 5.95 |
| Iowa | 17,100 | 94,000 | 5.50 | 15,600 | 88,400 | 5.67 |
| Kansas | 10,700 | 49,600 | 4.65 | 9,930 | 49,000 | 4.93 |
| Kentucky | 9,070 | 48,300 | 5.33 | 7,600 | 41,600 | 5.47 |
| Louisiana | 25,700 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 235,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.16{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 22,200 | 224,000 | 10.09 |
| Maine | 10,900 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 83,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.60{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 9,820 | 67,000 | 6.82 |
| Maryland ${ }^{2}$ | $12,400{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 123,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.92{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 12,000 | 126,000 | 10.50 |
| Massachusetts | 15,800 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 141,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.91{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 11,200 | 109,000 | 9.73 |
| Michigan | 56,900 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 230,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.04{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 44,300 | 208,000 | 4.70 |
| Minnesota | 46,100 | 239,000 | 5.17 | 33,700 | 220,000 | 6.53 |
| Mississippi | 15,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 102,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.77 | 12,500 | 89,400 | 7.15 |
| Missouri | $14,200{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 78,400 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5.51 | 12,300 | 75,800 | 6.16 |
| Montana | 15,900 | 134,000 | 8.43 | 13,200 | 108,000 | 8.18 |
| Nebraska | 13,400 | 70,600 | 5.28 | 13,700 | 73,500 | 5.36 |
| Nevada | 34,700 | 180,000 | 5.18 | 29,200 | 161,000 | 5.51 |
| New Hampshire | 7,940 | 49,000 | 6.17 | 7,930 | 49,900 | 6.29 |
| New Jersey | 15,600 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 145,000 | 9.26 | 14,100 | 159,000 | 11.28 |
| New Mexico | 18,300 | 157,000 | 8.55 | 14,500 | 126,000 | 8.69 |
| New York | 33,300 | 278,000 | 8.34 | 33,100 | 251,000 | 7.58 |
| North Carolina | 11,400 | 62,300 | 5.48 | 9,700 | 58,300 | 6.01 |
| North Dakota | 14,900 | 49,100 | 3.29 | 11,800 | 38,000 | 3.22 |
| Ohio | 40,800 | 271,000 | 6.65 | 33,000 | 237,000 | 7.18 |
| Oklahoma | 16,200 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 94,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.94{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 14,600 | 93,400 | 6.40 |
| Oregon | 21,200 | 163,000 | 7.70 | 14,800 | 120,000 | 8.11 |
| Pennsylvania | 18,300 | 143,000 | 7.80 | 15,800 | 129,000 | 8.16 |
| Rhode Island | 2,410 | 31,200 | 12.94 | 2,080 | 33,000 | 15.87 |
| South Carolina | 10,300 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 56,500 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.48{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 9,160 | 44,100 | 4.81 |
| South Dakota | 13,900 | 50,500 | 3.62 | 12,300 | 47,100 | 3.83 |
| Tennessee | 7,310 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 52,200 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7.14 | 6,860 | 53,700 | 7.83 |
| Texas | 95,900 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $654,000{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.82 | 87,700 | 627,000 | 7.15 |
| Utah | 45,100 | 261,000 | 5.79 | 37,400 | 214,000 | 5.72 |
| Vermont | 5,140 | 34,100 | 6.65 | 4,700 | 31,900 | 6.79 |
| Virginia | 12,300 | 115,000 | 9.35 | 10,200 | 109,000 | 10.69 |
| Washington | 45,500 | 324,000 | 7.12 | 39,400 | 324,000 | 8.22 |
| West Virginia | 675 | 5,620 | 8.32 | 426 | 3,840 | 9.01 |
| Wisconsin | 38,200 | 186,000 | 4.86 | 35,400 | 185,000 | 5.23 |
| Wyoming | 19,100 | 95,800 | 5.02 | 17,100 | 100,000 | 5.85 |
| Total or average | 1,240,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 8,730,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.04{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,040,000 | 7,780,000 | 7.48 |

${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data reported in Washington, DC.

TABLE 4
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY MAJOR USE ${ }^{1}$

| Use | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value <br> (thousands) | Unit <br> value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Concrete aggregates (including concrete sand) | 207,000 | \$1,710,000 | \$8.28 |
| Plaster and gunite sands | 9,250 | 82,300 | 8.91 |
| Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.) | 3,280 | 27,600 | 8.41 |
| Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures | 50,500 | 541,000 | 10.71 |
| Road base and coverings | 106,000 | 677,000 | 6.38 |
| Road stabilization, cement | 3,110 | 22,600 | 7.25 |
| Road stabilization, lime | 2,190 | 13,900 | 6.36 |
| Fill | 60,300 | 272,000 | 4.50 |
| Snow and ice control | 4,180 | 28,800 | 6.89 |
| Railroad ballast | 711 | 7,740 | 10.89 |
| Roofing granules | 129 | 2,910 | 22.52 |
| Filtration | 401 | 4,840 | 12.07 |
| Golf course maintenance sand | 1,050 | 10,900 | 10.39 |
| Other miscellaneous uses | 5,620 | 59,100 | 10.51 |
| Unspecified: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Actual | 202,000 | 1,490,000 | 7.39 |
| Estimated | 385,000 | 2,830,000 | 7.34 |
| Total or average | 1,040,000 | 7,780,000 | 7.48 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 5
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND MAJOR USE ${ }^{1}$
(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Region/division | Concrete aggregates (including concrete sand) |  | Plaster and gunite sands |  | Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe decorative, etc.) |  | Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures |  | Road base and coverings ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Northeast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 4,140 | 41,400 | 98 | 2,190 | 68 | 503 | 2,590 | 36,300 | 5,210 | 36,000 |
| Middle Atlantic | 10,600 | 97,700 | 530 | 6,290 | 523 | 4,460 | 3,810 | 47,300 | 5,270 | 41,500 |
| Midwest: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central | 31,100 | 191,000 | 475 | 3,170 | 1,070 | 6,550 | 10,600 | 64,600 | 15,500 | 81,900 |
| West North Central | 12,800 | 74,300 | 268 | 1,870 | 286 | 2,490 | 4,390 | 39,900 | 21,800 | 90,600 |
| South: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atlantic | 30,900 | 264,000 | 529 | 5,110 | 594 | 4,360 | 1,180 | 8,450 | 1,950 | 17,400 |
| East South Central | 14,700 | 89,500 | 232 | 2,220 | 234 | 2,960 | 1,950 | 17,700 | 875 | 5,720 |
| West South Central | 40,400 | 326,000 | 281 | 2,840 | 37 | 319 | 1,540 | 19,300 | 5,130 | 46,900 |
| West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain | 25,900 | 229,000 | 3,070 | 18,500 | 195 | 1,640 | 9,330 | 111,000 | 36,600 | 228,000 |
| Pacific | 36,100 | 397,000 | 3,770 | 40,200 | 274 | 4,320 | 15,200 | 196,000 | 18,900 | 165,000 |
| Total | 207,000 | 1,710,000 | 9,240 | 82,300 | 3,280 | 27,600 | 50,500 | 541,000 | 111,000 | 713,000 |
|  | Fill |  | Snow and ice control |  | Railroad ballast |  | Other uses ${ }^{3}$ |  | Total |  |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Northeast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 2,820 | 12,800 | 806 | 7,410 | 42 | 410 | 27,300 | 223,000 | 43,100 | 360,000 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,920 | 17,300 | 1,110 | 7,270 | 151 | 2,780 | 37,100 | 314,000 | 63,000 | 539,000 |
| Midwest: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central | 14,600 | 53,600 | 1,040 | 4,560 | 37 | 267 | 88,000 | 528,000 | 163,000 | 933,000 |
| West North Central | 4,170 | 13,800 | 374 | 2,400 | 52 | 535 | 65,200 | 366,000 | 109,000 | 592,000 |
| South: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atlantic | 6,750 | 22,600 | W | W | W | W | 37,600 | 298,000 | 79,600 | 620,000 |
| East South Central | 1,270 | 5,200 | 11 | 82 | -- | -- | 21,300 | 148,000 | 40,600 | 271,000 |
| West South Central | 6,980 | 26,900 | W | W | W | W | 78,900 | 585,000 | 133,000 | 1,010,000 |
| West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain | 11,000 | 51,200 | 617 | 5,460 | 127 | 1,170 | 146,000 | 1,010,000 | 233,000 | 1,660,000 |
| Pacific | 8,850 | 68,100 | 167 | 1,210 | 205 | 1,550 | 93,000 | 926,000 | 176,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Total | 60,300 | 272,000 | 4,180 | 28,800 | 712 | 7,740 | 594,000 | 4,400,000 | 1,040,000 | 7,780,000 |

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Includes road and other stabilization (cement and lime).
${ }^{3}$ Includes reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 6A
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY SIZE OF OPERATION

| Size range (metric tons) | Number of operations | Percentage of total | Quantity ${ }^{1}$ <br> (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 25,000 | 1,363 | 22.0 | 12,700 | 1.2 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 899 | 14.5 | 30,300 | 2.9 |
| 50,000 to 99,999 | 1,142 | 18.4 | 74,800 | 7.2 |
| 100,000 to 199,999 | 1,117 | 18.0 | 146,000 | 14.0 |
| 200,000 to 299,999 | 572 | 9.2 | 127,000 | 12.2 |
| 300,000 to 399,999 | 362 | 5.8 | 113,000 | 10.9 |
| 400,000 to 499,999 | 209 | 3.4 | 84,300 | 8.1 |
| 500,000 to 599,999 | 142 | 2.3 | 71,200 | 6.8 |
| 600,000 to 699,999 | 85 | 1.4 | 49,600 | 4.8 |
| 700,000 to 799,999 | 68 | 1.1 | 46,200 | 4.4 |
| 800,000 to 899,999 | 46 | 0.7 | 35,400 | 3.4 |
| 900,000 to 999,999 | 38 | 0.6 | 32,500 | 3.1 |
| 1,000,000 to 1,499,999 | 92 | 1.5 | 100,000 | 9.6 |
| 1,500,000 to 1,999,999 | 29 | 0.5 | 45,200 | 4.3 |
| 2,000,000 to 2,499,999 | 16 | 0.3 | 31,600 | 3.0 |
| 2,500,000 and more | 12 | 0.2 | 40,700 | 3.9 |
| Total | 6,192 | 100 | 1,040,000 | 100 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

TABLE 6B
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY REGION AND SIZE OF OPERATION

| Size range (metric tons) | Northeast |  |  |  | Midwest |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of operations | Percentage of total | Quantity ${ }^{1}$ <br> (thousand <br> metric tons) | Percentage of total | Number of operations | Percentage of total | Quantity ${ }^{1}$ <br> (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total |
| Less than 25,000 | 261 | 27.9 | 2,470 | 2.3 | 466 | 22.4 | 4,600 | 1.7 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 145 | 15.5 | 4,890 | 4.6 | 346 | 16.6 | 11,500 | 4.2 |
| 50,000 to 99,999 | 185 | 19.8 | 12,000 | 11.3 | 421 | 20.2 | 27,700 | 10.2 |
| 100,000 to 199,999 | 167 | 17.9 | 22,200 | 20.9 | 416 | 20.0 | 53,700 | 19.8 |
| 200,000 to 299,999 | 77 | 8.2 | 17,200 | 16.2 | 173 | 8.3 | 38,200 | 14.1 |
| 300,000 to 399,999 | 44 | 4.7 | 13,700 | 12.9 | 98 | 4.7 | 30,500 | 11.2 |
| 400,000 to 499,999 | 18 | 1.9 | 7,460 | 7.0 | 49 | 2.4 | 19,600 | 7.2 |
| 500,000 to 599,999 | 14 | 1.5 | 6,960 | 6.6 | 32 | 1.5 | 16,100 | 5.9 |
| 600,000 to 699,999 | 8 | 0.9 | 4,760 | 4.5 | 18 | 0.9 | 10,400 | 3.8 |
| 700,000 to 799,999 | 4 | 0.4 | 2,810 | 2.7 | 19 | 0.9 | 12,900 | 4.7 |
| 800,000 to 899,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 | 0.6 | 9,940 | 3.7 |
| 900,000 to 999,999 | 4 | 0.4 | 3,410 | 3.2 | 7 | 0.3 | 6,020 | 2.2 |
| 1,000,000 to 1,499,999 | 6 | 0.6 | 6,400 | 6.0 | 19 | 0.9 | 20,600 | 7.6 |
| 1,500,000 to 1,999,999 | 1 | 0.1 | 1,790 | 1.7 | 4 | 0.2 | 5,980 | 2.2 |
| 2,000,000 to 2,499,999 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0.1 | 4,020 | 1.5 |
| 2,500,000 and more | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 934 | 100 | 106,000 | 100 | 2,083 | 100 | 272,000 | 100 |
| Size range(metric tons) | South |  |  |  | West |  |  |  |
|  | Number of operations | Percentage of total | Quantity ${ }^{1}$ (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total | Number of operations | Percentage of total | Quantity ${ }^{1}$ (thousand metric tons) | Percentage of total |
| Less than 25,000 | 171 | 15.7 | 1,460 | 0.6 | 465 | 22.3 | 4,140 | 1.0 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 115 | 10.6 | 4,010 | 1.6 | 293 | 14.1 | 9,860 | 2.4 |
| 50,000 to 99,999 | 180 | 16.5 | 11,900 | 4.7 | 356 | 17.1 | 23,100 | 5.6 |
| 100,000 to 199,999 | 181 | 16.6 | 24,000 | 9.5 | 353 | 16.9 | 45,700 | 11.2 |
| 200,000 to 299,999 | 141 | 12.9 | 31,300 | 12.4 | 181 | 8.7 | 40,500 | 9.9 |
| 300,000 to 399,999 | 79 | 7.2 | 24,500 | 9.7 | 141 | 6.8 | 44,200 | 10.8 |
| 400,000 to 499,999 | 70 | 6.4 | 28,500 | 11.2 | 72 | 3.5 | 28,700 | 7.0 |
| 500,000 to 599,999 | 45 | 4.1 | 22,400 | 8.8 | 51 | 2.4 | 25,800 | 6.3 |
| 600,000 to 699,999 | 23 | 2.1 | 13,400 | 5.3 | 36 | 1.7 | 21,000 | 5.1 |
| 700,000 to 799,999 | 18 | 1.7 | 12,200 | 4.8 | 27 | 1.3 | 18,300 | 4.5 |
| 800,000 to 899,999 | 17 | 1.6 | 13,200 | 5.2 | 16 | 0.8 | 12,200 | 3.0 |
| 900,000 to 999,999 | 9 | 0.8 | 7,720 | 3.0 | 18 | 0.9 | 15,400 | 3.8 |
| 1,000,000 to 1,499,999 | 22 | 2.0 | 23,800 | 9.4 | 45 | 2.2 | 49,500 | 12.1 |
| 1,500,000 to 1,999,999 | 11 | 1.0 | 17,000 | 6.7 | 13 | 0.6 | 20,400 | 5.0 |
| 2,000,000 to 2,499,999 | 6 | 0.6 | 11,900 | 4.7 | 8 | 0.4 | 15,600 | 3.8 |
| 2,500,000 and more | 2 | 0.2 | 5,980 | 2.4 | 10 | 0.4 | 34,700 | 8.5 |
| Total | 1,090 | 100 | 254,000 | 100 | 2,085 | 100 | 409,000 | 100 |
| -- Zero. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no | n three sign | cant digits. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 7
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION ${ }^{1}$
(Thousand metric tons)

| Region/division | Truck | Rail | Water | Other | Not transported | Not specified | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northeast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 10,200 | 27 | -- | -- | 2,110 | 30,800 | 43,100 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,700 | 4 | 793 | -- | 2,270 | 43,200 | 63,000 |
| Midwest: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central | 47,700 | 172 | 1,710 | 162 | 5,800 | 107,000 | 163,000 |
| West North Central | 25,100 | -- | 935 | 13 | 4,290 | 78,900 | 109,000 |
| South: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atlantic | 32,400 | 246 | 198 | -- | 2,200 | 44,600 | 79,600 |
| East South Central | 9,540 | 233 | 1,170 | 5 | 1,180 | 28,500 | 40,600 |
| West South Central | 31,200 | 686 | 96 | 25 | 4,310 | 97,000 | 133,000 |
| West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain | 49,000 | 349 | -- | 409 | 13,200 | 170,000 | 233,000 |
| Pacific | 60,300 | 1,160 | 4,030 | 439 | 12,100 | 98,400 | 176,000 |
| Total | 282,000 | 2,870 | 8,930 | 1,050 | 47,500 | 698,000 | 1,040,000 |

-- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL OPERATIONS AND PROCESSING PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

| Region/division | Mining operations on land |  |  |  | Dredging operations | Total active operations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stationary | Portable | Stationary and portable | No plants or unspecified |  |  |
| Northeast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 195 | 188 | 47 | 34 | 2 | 466 |
| Middle Atlantic | 197 | 165 | 41 | 37 | 28 | 468 |
| Midwest: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East North Central | 505 | 369 | 79 | 63 | 104 | 1,120 |
| West North Central | 294 | 374 | 30 | 58 | 207 | 963 |
| South: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Atlantic | 145 | 46 | 18 | 56 | 89 | 354 |
| East South Central | 127 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 54 | 214 |
| West South Central | 265 | 94 | 26 | 35 | 102 | 522 |
| West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain | 511 | 603 | 95 | 107 | 15 | 1,331 |
| Pacific ${ }^{1}$ | 396 | 215 | 64 | 56 | 23 | 754 |
| Total | 2,635 | 2,071 | 406 | 456 | 624 | 6,192 |

${ }^{1}$ An undetermined number of operations leased from the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska are counted as one operation.

TABLE 9
NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL OPERATIONS AND PROCESSING PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2008, BY STATE

| State | Mining operations on land |  |  |  | Dredging operations | Total active operations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stationary | Portable | Stationary and portable | No plants or unspecified |  |  |
| Alabama | 51 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 72 |
| Alaska ${ }^{1}$ | 28 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 61 |
| Arizona | 117 | 89 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 231 |
| Arkansas | 34 | 15 | 5 | - | 6 | 60 |
| California | 229 | 72 | 27 | 19 | 9 | 356 |
| Colorado | 88 | 107 | 15 | 22 | 8 | 240 |
| Connecticut | 30 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 62 |
| Delaware | 5 | -- | -- | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| Florida | 28 | 5 | -- | 6 | 23 | 62 |
| Georgia | 17 | 2 | 3 | -- | 22 | 44 |
| Hawaii | 13 | 3 | 1 | -- | -- | 17 |
| Idaho | 40 | 85 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 149 |
| Illinois | 63 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 120 |
| Indiana | 82 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 20 | 140 |
| Iowa | 41 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 30 | 128 |
| Kansas | 26 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 42 | 108 |
| Kentucky | 8 | -- | 2 | 1 | 10 | 21 |
| Louisiana | 42 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 44 | 106 |
| Maine | 48 | 67 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 142 |
| Maryland | 23 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 41 |
| Massachusetts | 59 | 22 | 4 | 2 | -- | 87 |
| Michigan | 131 | 143 | 34 | 24 | 12 | 344 |
| Minnesota | 101 | 138 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 281 |
| Mississippi | 47 | 7 | -- | 4 | 19 | 77 |
| Missouri | 33 | 8 | 2 | -- | 30 | 73 |
| Montana | 66 | 68 | 8 | 19 | -- | 161 |
| Nebraska | 25 | 16 | -- | 7 | 97 | 145 |
| Nevada | 53 | 42 | 13 | 9 | -- | 117 |
| New Hampshire | 28 | 38 | 10 | 5 | -- | 81 |
| New Jersey | 29 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 53 |
| New Mexico | 46 | 46 | 8 | 10 | -- | 110 |
| New York | 110 | 138 | 30 | 28 | 6 | 312 |
| North Carolina | 28 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 82 |
| North Dakota | 31 | 65 | 2 | 1 | -- | 99 |
| Ohio | 106 | 33 | 14 | 7 | 40 | 200 |
| Oklahoma | 26 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 78 |
| Oregon | 39 | 35 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 102 |
| Pennsylvania | 58 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 103 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | -- | 16 |
| South Carolina | 17 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 47 |
| South Dakota | 37 | 70 | -- | 21 | 1 | 129 |
| Tennessee | 21 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 44 |
| Texas | 163 | 59 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 278 |
| Utah | 73 | 83 | 20 | 13 | -- | 189 |
| Vermont | 24 | 39 | 9 | 6 | -- | 78 |
| Virginia | 25 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 62 |
| Washington | 87 | 85 | 21 | 19 | 6 | 218 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 123 | 155 | 12 | 24 | 2 | 316 |
| Wyoming | 28 | 83 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 134 |
| Total | 2,635 | 2,071 | 406 | 456 | 624 | 6,192 |

-- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ An undetermined number of operations leased from the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska are counted as one operation.

TABLE 10
RECYCLED ASPHALT ${ }^{1}$ SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{2}$

| State | 2007 |  |  | $2008{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit <br> value | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit <br> value |
| Alabama | -- | -- | -- | 112 | \$2,090 | \$18.66 |
| Alaska | $16{ }^{\text {r }}$ | \$163 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | \$10.19 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 77 | 1,290 | 16.75 |
| Arizona | 510 | 1,730 | 3.39 | 137 | 820 | 5.99 |
| Arkansas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| California | 2,060 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 18,800 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.13{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,200 | 20,100 | 9.14 |
| Colorado | $157{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $929{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.92{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 516 | 4,950 | 9.59 |
| Connecticut | $84^{\text {r }}$ | $575{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.85{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 133 | 530 | 3.98 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 35 | 17.50 |
| Florida | $369{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,470 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.69{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 415 | 5,980 | 14.41 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | 96 | 2,770 | 28.85 |
| Hawaii | $73{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $720{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.86{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 73 | 1,040 | 14.25 |
| Idaho | 136 | 1,130 | 8.31 | 88 | 659 | 7.49 |
| Illinois | $890{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,210 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.10{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 843 | 8,210 | 9.74 |
| Indiana | $169{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,330 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.87{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 182 | 1,690 | 9.29 |
| Iowa | $44^{\text {r }}$ | $549{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $12.48{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 37 | 290 | 7.84 |
| Kansas | 47 | $609{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $12.96{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,140 | 30,900 | 27.11 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 28 | 1.27 | 49 | 928 | 18.94 |
| Louisiana | $36{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $387{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10.75{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 147 | 908 | 6.18 |
| Maine | $260{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,520 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.69{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 176 | 1,380 | 7.84 |
| Maryland | $45^{\text {r }}$ | $450{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10.00{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 194 | 999 | 5.15 |
| Massachusetts | $520{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,550 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $14.52{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 305 | 1,960 | 6.43 |
| Michigan | $215{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $875{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.07{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 315 | 1,540 | 4.89 |
| Minnesota | $807{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5,250 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.51 | 763 | 6,990 | 9.16 |
| Mississippi | -- | -- | -- | 81 | 1,570 | 19.38 |
| Missouri | $111{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $610{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.50{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 208 | 922 | 4.43 |
| Montana | $118{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $831{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.04{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 75 | 338 | 4.51 |
| Nebraska | $1{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10^{\text {r }}$ | $10.00{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 32 | 745 | 23.28 |
| Nevada | $62^{\text {r }}$ | $251{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.05{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 49 | 275 | 5.61 |
| New Hampshire | $200{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,240 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $11.20{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 256 | 3,420 | 13.36 |
| New Jersey | $72{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $444{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.17{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 154 | 1,120 | 7.27 |
| New Mexico | $222{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,960 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.83{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 195 | 1,410 | 7.23 |
| New York | $200{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,430 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.15{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 256 | 1,630 | 6.37 |
| North Carolina | $291{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,420 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $4.88{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 318 | 2,300 | 7.23 |
| North Dakota | 84 | 855 | 10.18 | 28 | 126 | 4.50 |
| Ohio | $66{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $212{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.21{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 68 | 249 | 3.66 |
| Oklahoma | -- | -- | -- | 103 | 1,540 | 14.95 |
| Oregon | $330{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 3,120 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.45{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 231 | 1,910 | 8.27 |
| Pennsylvania | $555{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4,820 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.68{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,120 | 10,700 | 9.55 |
| Rhode Island | $115{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $18.26{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 69 | 920 | 13.33 |
| South Carolina | 124 | 635 | 5.12 | 189 | 3,970 | 21.01 |
| South Dakota | $51{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $160{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.14{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 80 | 446 | 5.58 |
| Tennessee | $45^{\text {r }}$ | $359{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.98{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 54 | 409 | 7.57 |
| Texas | $204{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4,060 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $19.90{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 700 | 7,280 | 10.40 |
| Utah | 158 | 585 | 3.70 | 253 | 1,570 | 6.21 |
| Vermont | $14^{\text {r }}$ | $104{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.43{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 30 | 242 | 8.07 |
| Virginia | $31{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $328{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10.58{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 955 | 11,300 | 11.83 |
| Washington | $154{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $776{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.04{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 195 | 1,080 | 5.54 |
| West Virginia | r | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | $69{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $377{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.46{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 747 | 4,980 | 6.67 |
| Wyoming | 27 | 279 | 10.33 | 29 | 360 | 12.41 |
| U.S. total or average | 9,760 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 81,300 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.32{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 14,500 | 157,000 | 10.83 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10-Continued
RECYCLED ASPHALT ${ }^{1}$ SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{2}$

| State | 2007 |  |  | $2008{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit <br> value | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value <br> (thousands) | Unit <br> value |
| Puerto Rico | -- | -- | -- | 45 | \$169 | \$3.75 |
| Grand total or average | 9,760 | \$81,300 | \$8.63 | 14,500 | 15,700 | 10.81 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. -- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ Includes recycled asphalt reported by crushed stone producers that was previously published only in: Willett, J.C., 2008, Stone, Crushed, in Metals and minerals: U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook 2007, v. I, p. 71.22.
${ }^{2}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{3}$ Starting with 2008, includes construction and demolition companies that do not mine virgin aggregates.

TABLE 11
RECYCLED CONCRETE ${ }^{1}$ SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{2}$

| State | 2007 |  |  | $2008^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit <br> value | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit value |
| Alabama | $54{ }^{\text {r }}$ | \$414 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | \$7.67 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 45 | \$317 | \$7.04 |
| Alaska | $10^{\text {r }}$ | $77^{\text {r }}$ | 7.70 | 37 | 173 | 4.68 |
| Arizona | 1,150 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4,570 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.97{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 192 | 1,050 | 5.47 |
| Arkansas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| California | 1,270 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 11,400 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.98{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,160 | 16,400 | 7.59 |
| Colorado | $237{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,640 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.92{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 767 | 5,010 | 6.53 |
| Connecticut | $41^{\text {r }}$ | $301{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.34{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 90 | 310 | 3.44 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 75 | 10.71 |
| Florida | $40^{\text {r }}$ | $132{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.30{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 233 | 3,640 | 15.62 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 57 | 5.70 |
| Hawaii | $22^{\text {r }}$ | $198{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.00{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 23 | 252 | 10.96 |
| Idaho | 83 | 371 | 4.47 | 27 | 190 | 7.04 |
| Illinois | $981{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 8,190 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8.35{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,410 | 10,600 | 7.52 |
| Indiana | 104 | 646 | 6.21 | 105 | 717 | 6.83 |
| Iowa | 73 | 600 | 8.22 | 34 | 248 | 7.29 |
| Kansas | $13{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $174{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $13.38{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 25 | 311 | 12.44 |
| Kentucky | $440{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4,370 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $9.93{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 440 | 4,370 | 9.93 |
| Louisiana | $5{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $76{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $15.20{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 29 | 434 | 14.97 |
| Maine | $6{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $72^{\text {r }}$ | $12.00{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 28 | 163 | 5.82 |
| Maryland | $64{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $256{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 4.00 | 254 | 1,160 | 4.57 |
| Massachusetts | $441{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 3,500 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.94{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 300 | 2,260 | 7.53 |
| Michigan | $562{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 3,200 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5.69 | 520 | 2,520 | 4.85 |
| Minnesota | 1,260 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7,480 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.94{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,290 | 6,850 | 5.31 |
| Mississippi | (4) | 1 | 1.10 | 71 | 1,540 | 21.69 |
| Missouri | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 2.00 |
| Montana | $16^{\text {r }}$ | $104{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.50 | 81 | 378 | 4.67 |
| Nebraska | 16 | 119 | 7.44 | 98 | 877 | 8.95 |
| Nevada | $452{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,790 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 6.17 | 151 | 804 | 5.32 |
| New Hampshire | 6 | 50 | 8.33 | 11 | 93 | 8.45 |
| New Jersey | $273{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,800 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.59{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 381 | 2,740 | 7.19 |
| New Mexico | $87{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $607{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.98{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 171 | 1,840 | 10.76 |
| New York | $215{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,500 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.98{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 388 | 2,730 | 7.04 |
| North Carolina | 141 | 1,720 | 12.20 | 139 | 1,810 | 13.02 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 719 | 13.57 | 9 | 61 | 6.78 |
| Ohio | $125{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $986{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $7.89{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 225 | 1,590 | 7.07 |
| Oklahoma | $2^{\text {r }}$ | $20^{\text {r }}$ | 10.00 | 225 | 2,940 | 13.07 |
| Oregon | $40^{\text {r }}$ | $270{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.75{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 80 | 747 | 9.34 |
| Pennsylvania | $29{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $197{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.79{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 429 | 2,350 | 5.48 |
| Rhode Island | $170{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 2,050 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $12.06{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 32 | 301 | 9.41 |
| South Carolina | 10 | 83 | 8.30 | 235 | 3,400 | 14.47 |
| South Dakota | $30^{\text {r }}$ | $163{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5.43{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 158 | 699 | 4.42 |
| Tennessee | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Texas | $45^{\text {r }}$ | $475{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $10.56{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,660 | 12,400 | 7.47 |
| Utah | 314 | 1,400 | 4.46 | 300 | 2,410 | 8.03 |
| Vermont | $6{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $32{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5.33 | 16 | 81 | 5.06 |
| Virginia | $155{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,760 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $11.35{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 588 | 5,440 | 9.25 |
| Washington | $147{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $928{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.31{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 407 | 2,220 | 5.45 |
| West Virginia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 1,100 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 3,410 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $3.10{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 645 | 3,580 | 5.55 |
| Wymoing | 19 | 140 | 7.37 | 236 | 1,640 | 6.95 |
| Total or average | 10,300 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 69,000 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $6.70{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 14,800 | 110,000 | 7.43 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11—Continued
RECYCLED CONCRETE ${ }^{1}$ SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE ${ }^{2}$

|  | 2007 |  |  | $2008{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit value | Quantity (thousand metric tons) | Value (thousands) | Unit value |
| Puerto Rico | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grand total or average | 10,300 | \$69,000 | \$6.70 | 14,800 | \$110,000 | \$7.44 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Revised. -- Zero. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Includes recycled concrete reported by crushed stone producers that was previously published only in: Willett, J.C., 2008, Stone, Crushed, in Metals and minerals: U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook 2007, v. I, p. 71.23. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Starting with 2008, includes construction and demolition companies that do not mine virgin aggregates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 12
U.S. EXPORTS OF CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL IN 2008, BY COUNTRY ${ }^{1}$
(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Country or territory | Sand |  | Gravel |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value, f.a.s. ${ }^{2}$ | Quantity | Value, $\text { f.a.s. }{ }^{2}$ |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |
| Bahamas, The | 2 | 533 | 7 | 272 |
| Canada | 49 | 4,190 | 227 | 2,480 |
| Dominican Republic | (3) | 87 | (3) | 4 |
| Guatemala | (3) | 81 | (3) | 4 |
| Mexico | 2 | 453 | 1 | 51 |
| Other ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | 1,010 | 50 | 1,020 |
| Total | 57 | 6,360 | 285 | 3,840 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 2 | 1,190 | -- | -- |
| Colombia | 1 | 351 | -- | -- |
| Peru | 15 | 455 | (3) | 21 |
| Venezuela | 1 | 513 | (3) | 33 |
| Other ${ }^{5}$ | 2 | 1,640 | (3) | 15 |
| Total | 21 | 4,150 | (3) | 69 |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 1 | 186 | -- | -- |
| Denmark | (3) | 272 | -- | -- |
| Finland | (3) | 59 | -- | -- |
| France | (3) | 65 | -- | -- |
| Germany | 3 | 1,250 | (3) | 3 |
| Sweden | (3) | 78 | -- | -- |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 615 | 1 | 58 |
| Other ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 627 | 1 | 26 |
| Total | 6 | 3,150 | 2 | 87 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1 | 422 | -- | -- |
| Japan | 1 | 388 | (3) | 21 |
| Korea, Republic of | 1 | 415 | -- | -- |
| Taiwan | 1 | 429 | -- | -- |
| Other ${ }^{7}$ | (3) | 294 | 2 | 19 |
| Total | 4 | 1,950 | 2 | 40 |
| Oceania, other ${ }^{8}$ | 1 | 227 | 1 | 37 |
| Middle East, other ${ }^{9}$ | 8 | 1,520 | 5 | 316 |
| Africa, other ${ }^{10}$ | 1 | 634 | -- | -- |
| Grand total | 98 | 18,000 | 294 | 4,380 |

-- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Free alongside ship. Value of material at U.S. port of export; based on transaction price, including all charges incurred in placing material alongside ship.
${ }^{3}$ Less than $1 / 2$ unit.
${ }^{4}$ Includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
${ }^{5}$ Includes Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, and Uruguay.
${ }^{6}$ Includes Austria, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Ukraine.
${ }^{7}$ Includes Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
${ }^{8}$ Includes Australia and New Zealand.
${ }^{9}$ Includes Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
${ }^{10}$ Includes Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, and Zaire.

TABLE 13

## U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL, BY COUNTRY ${ }^{1}$

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

| Country or territory | 2007 |  | 2008 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value, c.i.f. ${ }^{2}$ | Quantity | Value, c.i.f. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1 | 32 | -- | -- |
| Australia | 25 | 1,650 | 21 | 1,560 |
| Bahamas, The | 462 | 6,110 | 462 | 5,600 |
| Canada | 3,580 | 60,000 | 4,500 | 86,800 |
| China | 45 | 10,300 | 17 | 3,750 |
| Germany | 9 | 635 | 25 | 253 |
| Japan | (3) | 261 | 4 | 458 |
| Mexico | 263 | 3,450 | 318 | 5,500 |
| New Zealand | 12 | 1,880 | 11 | 1,990 |
| Peru | 2 | 412 | 3 | 690 |
| Philippines | 1 | 261 | 1 | 212 |
| Other ${ }^{4}$ | 15 | 2,700 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 66 | 6,740 |
| Total | 4,420 | 87,700 | 5,430 | 114,000 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. -- Zero.
${ }^{1}$ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.
${ }^{2}$ Cost, insurance, and freight. Value of material at U.S. port of entry; based on purchase price and includes all charges (except U.S. import duties) in bringing material from foreign country to alongside carrier.
${ }^{3}$ Less than $1 / 2$ unit.
${ }^{4}$ Includes Bangladesh (2008), Belgium, Bolivia (2008), Colombia, France, Guyana (2008), Iceland, Indonesia, Netherlands, and Vietnam.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

