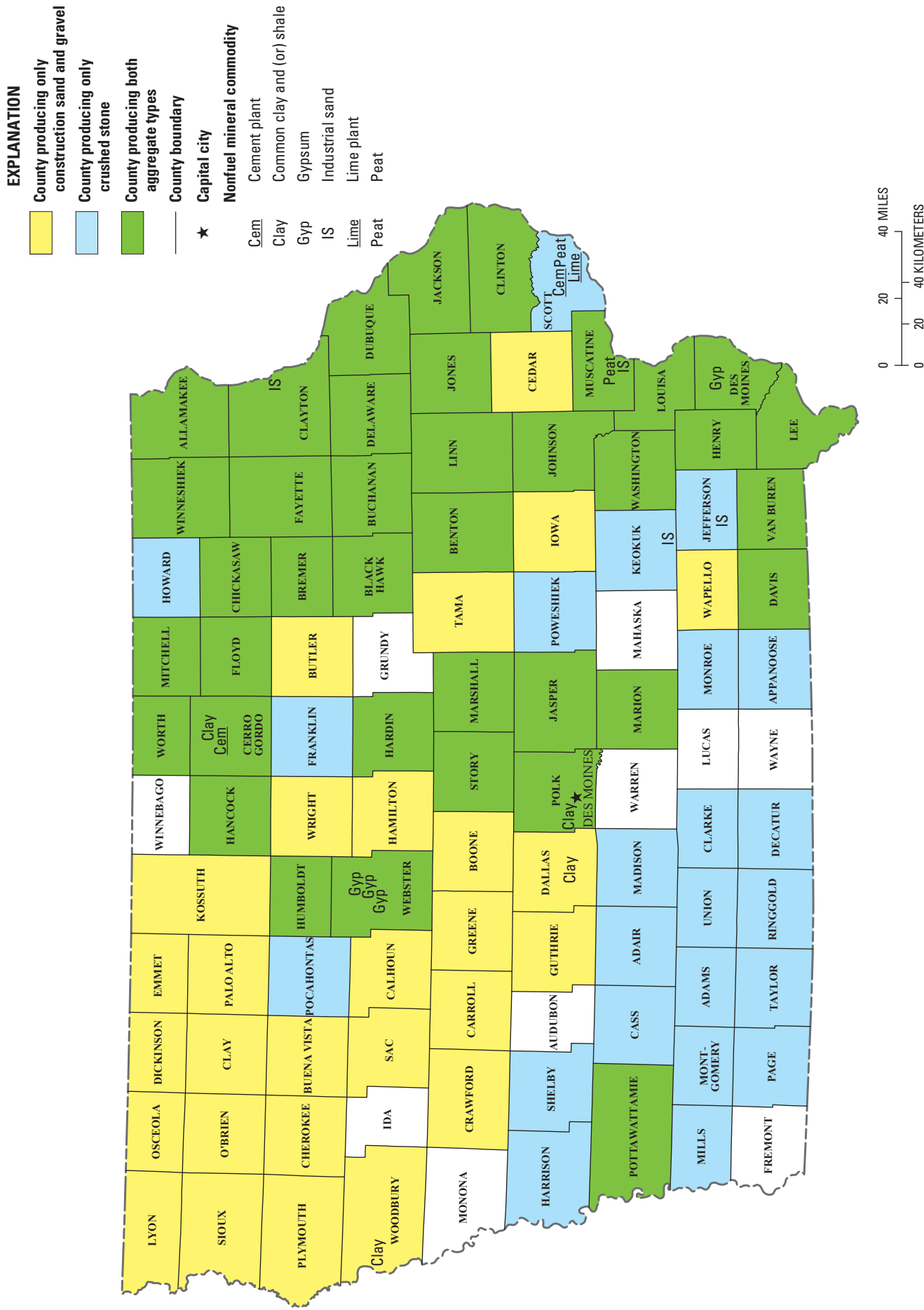




2014 Minerals Yearbook

IOWA [ADVANCE RELEASE]



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
Albers Equal-Area Conic projection

Figure 1. Map showing major nonfuel-mineral-producing areas in Iowa in 2014. Sources: Iowa Geological and Water Survey and U.S. Geological Survey.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF IOWA

By Madan M. Singh

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

In 2014, the value of nonfuel mineral production¹ in the State of Iowa was \$390 million.² The combined value data were withheld in 2014 to avoid disclosing proprietary information. The State's total production value of \$700 million was published in 2013, hence a comparison is not possible (table 1). Nonfuel mineral production value in the State has remained above \$600 million since 2005, but dropped below that figure in 2010 because of the recession and in 2014 owing to a partial value being published (fig. 1). Based on the partial value, Iowa accounted for approximately 0.5% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production value in 2014, but it ranked 32d among the 50 States based on total value. On a per capita basis, the State had a production value of \$126 in 2014 compared with the national average of \$252. In 2014, the number of nonfuel mines decreased but mine employment increased (table 2).

In 2014, the leading five minerals in the State, in alphabetical order, were construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, industrial sand and gravel, lime, and portland cement. The State produced 31.5 million metric tons of limestone and 219,000 metric tons (t) of dolomite. Iowa used or sold 424,000 t of recycled asphalt concrete. There were 163 active crushed stone operations with 196 quarries, one dredge, and 160 processing plants (Willett, 2016, p. 71.22). There were 143 active construction sand and gravel operations with 171 pits, 19 dredges, and 124 processing plants (Willett, 2017, p. 64.11).

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 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are those available as of June 2017. All USGS Mineral Industry Surveys and USGS Minerals Yearbook chapters—mineral commodity, State, and country—can be retrieved over the internet at <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>.

²Partial total; excludes values that must be withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data

Events, Trends, and Issues

In 2014, the mineral commodities produced in Iowa were mainly related to construction. The contribution of nonfuel mining was a partial value of \$390 million (table 1), that of construction was \$7.2 billion, and that of all industries was \$171.1 billion, all in current dollars (Bureau of Economic Analysis, undated). The construction industry in Iowa was affected adversely by the 2008–9 recession; although recovering in 2014, it had not reached prerecession levels (U.S. Census Bureau, undated). In 2014, the production quantity of construction sand and gravel in Iowa remained essentially unchanged and crushed stone increased by 1.3% from the previous year.

Aggregates by State and End Use

A companion dataset, "Aggregates by State and End Use," replaces the discrete aggregate tables that were included in the individual State chapters prior to 2014 and is available on the State Minerals Statistics and Information web page at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/state/>. This dataset is updated annually.

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TABLE 1
NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN IOWA^{1,2,3}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gemstones, natural ^e	NA	3	NA	3	NA	3
Sand and gravel, construction	13,900 ^r	91,100 ^r	13,400 ^r	84,100 ^r	13,400	92,000
Stone, crushed	32,900 ^r	306,000 ^r	31,300 ^r	290,000 ^r	31,700	298,000
Combined values of cement, clays (common clay), gypsum (crude), lime, peat, sand and gravel (industrial)	XX	270,000 ^r	XX	326,000 ^r	XX	W
Total	XX	667,000 ^r	XX	700,000	XX	390,000

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; excluded from "Total." XX Not applicable.

¹Includes data available through June 2017.

²Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

³Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 2
MINING ACTIVITY IN IOWA

Mining activity	2012	2013	2014
State rank ¹	32	31	32
Employment, number: ²			
Nonfuel mineral mines	1,818	1,743	1,761
Mills and plants	543	627	661
Number of nonfuel mineral mines ²	305	301	295
Number of mills and plants ²	40	41	40
Average annual wage, all mining ³	dollars per year	45,695	46,958
Average annual wage, all industries ³	do.	39,761	40,489
Per capita value	dollars per person	217 ¹	226 ¹
National per capita value ¹	do.	241	236
do. Ditto.			252

¹Based on unadjusted State total value.

²Source: U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration.

³Source: National Mining Association.

⁴Based on partial State total value to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

TABLE 3
STRUCTURE OF THE NONFUEL MINERAL INDUSTRY IN IOWA

(Nonfuel-mineral-producing companies, not including aggregate producers)

Commodity	Company	County
Cement	Lafarge North America. (Pleasant Hill plant)	Scott
Do.	Lehigh Cement Co. LLC (Mason City plant)	Cerro Gordo
Clays, common clay	Lehigh Cement Co.	Do.
Do.	Sioux City Brick and Tile Co.	Woodbury
Do.	United Brick & Tile (Division of Sioux City Brick)	Dallas, Polk
Gemstones: ¹		
Chalcedony	Various	Various
Geodes	do.	Keokuk
Pearl	do.	Various
Gypsum	CertainTeed Corp.	Webster
Do.	National Gypsum Co.	Do.
Do.	United States Gypsum Co.	Des Moines, Webster
Lime	Linwood Mining & Minerals Corp.	Scott
Peat	Markham Peat Corp.	Do.
Do.	Pikes Peat Co.	Muscatine
Sand and gravel, industrial	Northern Gravel Co.	Do.
Do.	Pattison Sand Co. LLC	Clayton
Do.	Winn Corp.	Jefferson, Keokuk

Do., do. Ditto.

¹Most natural gemstone producers in the United States are small businesses that are widely dispersed and operate independently.

EXPLANATION

- Other
- Stone (dimension)
- Sand and gravel (construction)
- Stone (crushed)

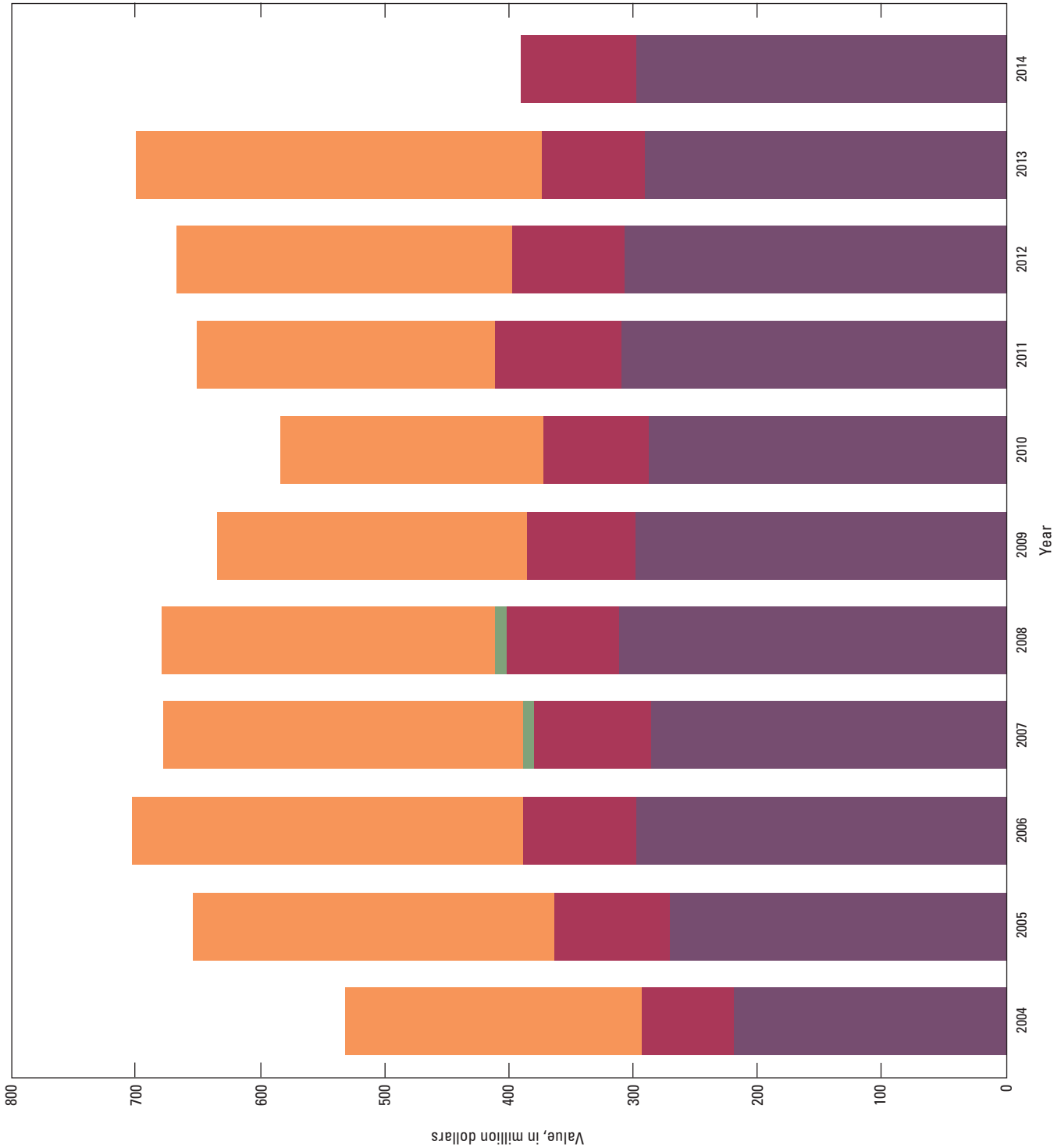


Figure 2. The production value of nonfuel mineral commodities from 2004 through 2014 in Iowa. Values less than \$5 million are not shown. "Other" includes the "Combined values" data listed in table 1 in this and (or) previous years. For a complete list of nonfuel mineral commodities and production values for all States, please refer to the Statistical Summary chapter (tables 5, 6).