



2014 Minerals Yearbook

ILLINOIS [ADVANCE RELEASE]

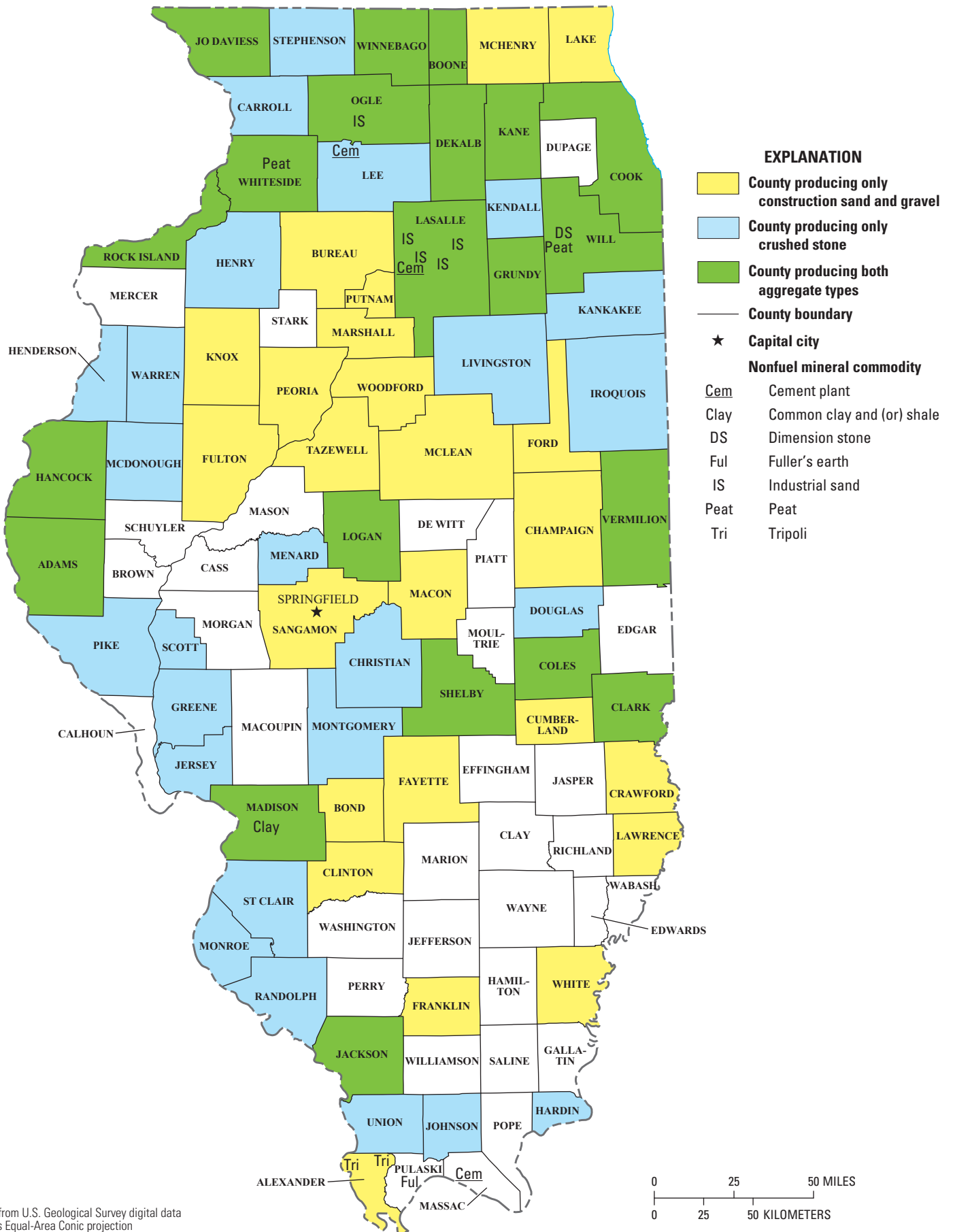


Figure 1. Map showing major nonfuel-mineral-producing areas in Illinois in 2014. Sources: Illinois State Geological Survey and U.S. Geological Survey.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS

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

In 2014, the value of nonfuel mineral production¹ in the State of Illinois was \$2.05 billion.² This was a 71% increase from the State's revised partial nonfuel mineral production value of \$1.20 billion² in 2013 (table 1). The main contributor to the increase in value was the increased production of industrial sand (frac sand for oil and gas drilling). Nonfuel mineral production in the State is typically above \$1 billion in value, except during 2009 and 2010 when the recession caused a decline, but production value reached \$2 billion in 2014 for the first time (fig. 1). Illinois accounted for approximately 2.6% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production value in 2014, which ranked it 14th among the 50 States. On a per capita basis, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Illinois was \$160 in 2014 compared with \$93 in 2013 and with the 2014 national average of \$252 (table 2).

In 2014, the leading four minerals in the State, in descending order of published production value, were industrial sand and gravel, crushed stone, portland cement, and construction sand and gravel. There were 151 active crushed stone operations in Illinois with 124 quarries, one dredge, and 123 processing plants (Willett, 2016, p. 71.22). There were 101 active construction sand and gravel pits in Illinois, including 25 dredges and 141 processing plants. In addition, 1.86 million metric tons (Mt) of recycled asphalt concrete was sold or used in the State (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

Although Illinois produced 13.5 Mt of industrial sand, only 1.89 Mt was used in the State; most of it was used in other States for hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells. In 2014, the State produced 43 Mt of limestone, 8.76 Mt of dolomite, 37,000 metric tons (t) of sandstone and quartzite, and 289 t of miscellaneous stone. In 2014, construction sand and gravel production increased over 2013 because overall construction activity in the State increased by \$26 billion, and was 3.5% of the annual gross domestic product in the State (Bureau of Economic Analysis, undated).

In 2014, the production quantity of construction sand and gravel in Illinois increased by 6.6% and crushed stone increased by 13.6% 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.

References Cited

- Bureau of Economic Analysis, [undated], Regional data—GDP & personal income—Annual gross domestic product (GDP) by State: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (Accessed May 18, 2018, at <https://www.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm>.)
- Willett, J.C., 2016, Stone, crushed [advance release], *in* Metals and minerals: U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook 2014, v. I, p. 71.1–71.24. (Accessed November 20, 2017, at https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/stone_crushed/myb1-2014-stonc.pdf.)
- Willett, J.C., 2017, Sand and gravel, construction [advance release], *in* Metals and minerals: U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook 2014, v. I, p. 64.1–64.13. (Accessed November 20, 2017, at https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/sand_&_gravel_construction/myb1-2014-sandc.pdf.)

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cement, portland	1,150	95,700 ^e	1,100	106,000 ^e	1,220	126,000 ^e
Gemstones, natural ^f	NA	10	NA	10	NA	10
Sand and gravel:						
Construction	17,100 ^r	116,000 ^r	17,100 ^r	119,000 ^r	18,200	123,000
Industrial	7,440	504,000	9,850	501,000	13,500	1,290,000
Stone, crushed	49,300 ^r	483,000 ^r	45,800 ^r	472,000 ^r	52,000	515,000
Combined values of clays (common clay and fuller's earth), peat, stone (dimension), tripoli	XX	W	XX	W	XX	W
Total	XX	1,200,000 ^r	XX	1,200,000 ^r	XX	2,050,000

^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 ILLINOIS

Mining activity	2012	2013	2014
State rank ¹	18	20	14
Employment, number: ²			
Nonfuel mineral mines	1,306	1,257	1,378
Mills and plants	1,086	1,045	1,049
Number of nonfuel mineral mines ²	238	337	249
Number of mills and plants ²	79	82	79
Average annual wage, all mining ³	dollars per year	74,992	77,913
Average annual wage, all industries ³	do.	52,336	52,625
Per capita value ⁴	dollars per person	93	93
National per capita value ¹	do.	241	236

do. Ditto.

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 ILLINOIS

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

Commodity	Company	County
Cement	Illinois Cement Co. LLC (LaSalle plant)	LaSalle
Do.	LafargeHolcim Inc. (Joppa plant)	Massac
Do.	St. Marys Cement, Inc. (Dixon plant) ¹	Lee
Clays:		
Common clay	Richards Brick Co.	Bond
Fuller's earth, montmorillonite	Oil Dri Corp.	Pulaski
Gemstones ²	Various	Hancock
Peat	Markman Peat Co.	Whiteside
Do.	The Scotts Co.	Will
Sand and gravel, industrial	Best Sand Corp. (Fairmont Santrol)	LaSalle
Do.	Eagle Materials Inc.	Do.
Do.	Manley Bros. Inc.	Do.
Do.	Unimin Corp.	LaSalle, Ogle
Do.	U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc.	LaSalle
Stone, dimension	Bromberek Flagstone Co.	Will
Tripoli	Buzzi Unicem	Alexander
Do.	Unimin Corp.	Do.

Do. Ditto.

¹Idled in 2008; reopened in 2015.

²Most natural gemstone producers in the United States are small businesses that are widely dispersed and operate independently.

