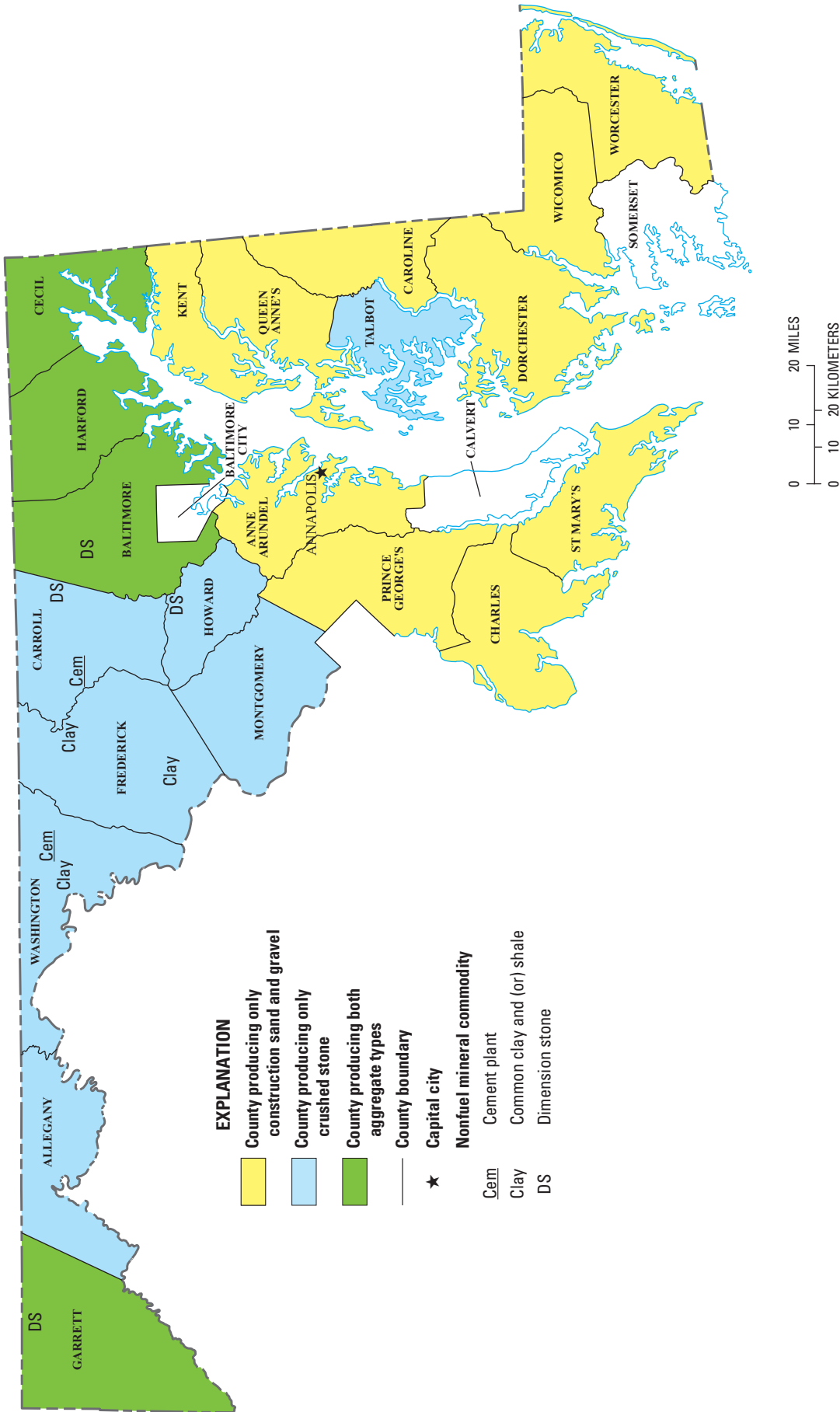




2014 Minerals Yearbook

MARYLAND [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 Maryland in 2014. Sources: Maryland Department of the Environment and U.S. Geological Survey.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND

By Madan M. Singh

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Maryland Department of the Environment, Minerals Program, for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

In 2014, the value of nonfuel mineral production¹ in the State of Maryland was \$313 million.² This was a 19.1% increase from the State's revised nonfuel mineral production value of \$263 million² in 2013 (table 1). Nonfuel mineral production in the State surpassed \$670 million in partial production value in 2007 but it has been below that figure since then (fig. 1). Maryland accounted for approximately 0.39% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production value in 2014 and it ranked 35th among the 50 States. On a per capita basis, Maryland had a partial value of \$53 compared with the total national average value of \$252. In 2014, the number of nonfuel mines and the mine employment increased with respect to the previous year (table 2).

In 2014, the leading four minerals in the State, in descending order of production value, were cement, crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and dimension stone. Approximately 14.1 million metric tons (Mt) of limestone, 126,000 metric tons (t) of marble, 3.3 Mt of granite, and 5 Mt of miscellaneous stone were sold or used. There were 43 active stone operations in the State with 27 quarries and 27 processing plants (Willett, 2016, p. 71.22). The amount of concrete aggregates was 614,000 t and road base and coverings was 234,000 t, based on sold or used survey data (Willett, 2016, p. 71.16). Production information for some categories of products was withheld to prevent disclosure of proprietary data. There were 37 active construction sand and gravel operations with 39 pits, one dredge, and 36 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 gross domestic product (GDP) for all industries in Maryland was \$350 billion in current dollars, a 3.2% increase from 2013. Most of the minerals mined in the State relate to construction, the GDP for which was \$16 billion, reflecting a 5.5% increase from the previous year (Bureau of Economic Analysis, undated).

In 2014, the production quantity of construction sand and gravel increased by 8.6% and crushed stone increased by 14.5% from the previous year (table 1).

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 November 27, 2017, at https://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.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 27, 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 27, 2017, at https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/sand_&_gravel_construction/myb1-2014-sandc.pdf.)

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gemstones, natural ^c	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1
Sand and gravel, construction	7,730	90,700	6,540 ^r	76,900 ^r	7,110	91,900
Stone:						
Crushed	20,300	188,000	19,700	186,000 ^r	22,500	221,000
Dimension	4	1,120	2	687	3	723
Combined values of cement and clays (common clay)	XX	W	XX	W	XX	W
Total	XX	280,000	XX	263,000 ^r	XX	313,000

^cEstimated. ^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 MARYLAND

Mining activity	2012	2013	2014	
State rank ¹	34	35	35	
Employment, number: ²				
Nonfuel mineral mines	479	472	492	
Mills and plants	411	444	455	
Number of nonfuel mineral mines ²	61	61	66	
Number of mills and plants ²	24	25	23	
Average annual wage, all mining ³	dollars per year	60,713	60,181	62,028
Average annual wage, all industries ³	do.	51,916	51,928	53,136
Per capita value ⁴	dollars per person	48	44	53
National per capita value ¹	do.	241	236	252

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 MARYLAND

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

Commodity	Company	County
Cement	Holcim (US) Inc. (Hagerstown plant)	Washington
Do.	Lehigh Cement Co. (Union Bridge plant)	Carroll
Clays, common clay	Lehigh Cement Co.	Frederick
Do.	Redland Brick Inc. (Rocky Ridge plant)	Do.
Do.	Redland Brick Inc. (Cushwa plant)	Washington
Stone, dimension	Butler Artercraft Stone Corp. (temporarily idled)	Carroll
Do.	M & S Stone Quarry Inc.	Garrett
Do.	Vinci Stone Products Inc.	Baltimore, Howard
Do. Ditto.		

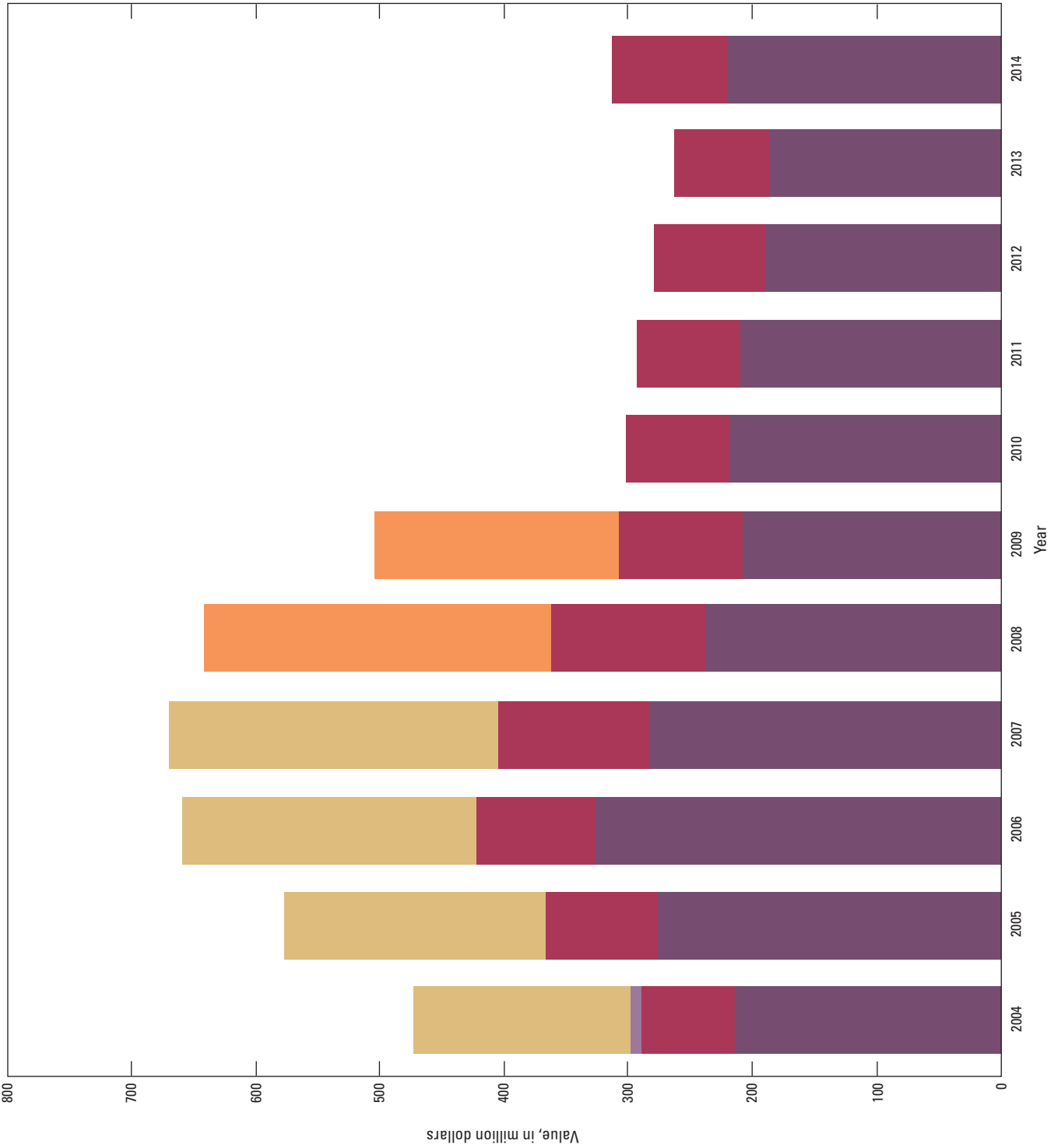
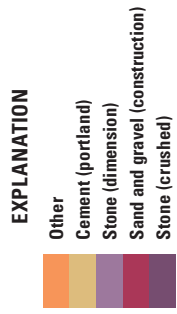


Figure 2. The production value of nonfuel mineral commodities from 2004 through 2014 in Maryland. Values less than \$5 million are not shown. "Other" includes the "Combined values" data listed in table 1 in this and (or) previous years. For a complete list of nonfuel mineral commodities and production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