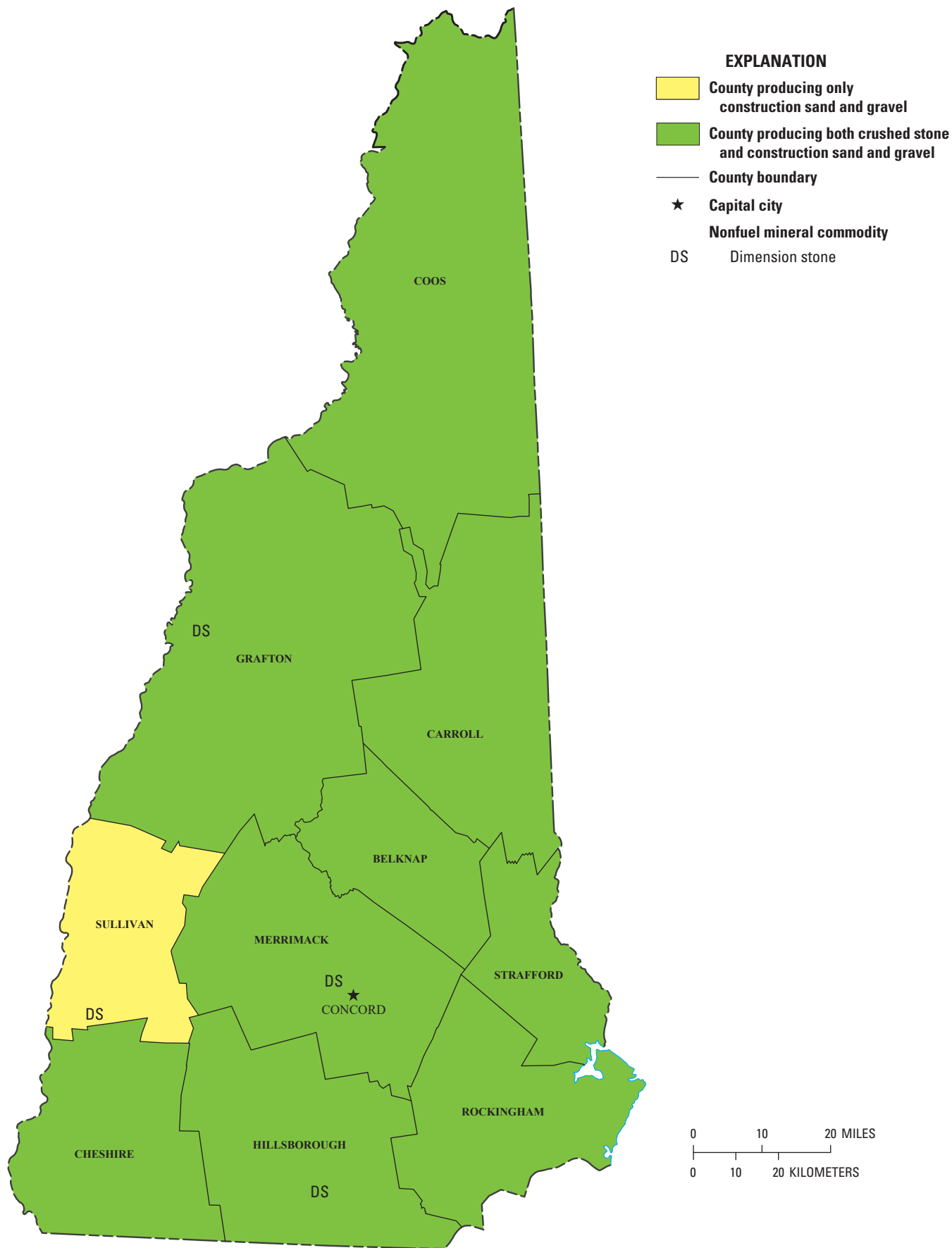




2014 Minerals Yearbook

NEW HAMPSHIRE [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 New Hampshire in 2014. Sources: New Hampshire Geological Survey and U.S. Geological Survey.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Robert M. Callaghan

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

In 2014, in the State of New Hampshire (fig. 1), nonfuel mineral production¹ value was \$99.6 million. This was a 5% increase from the State's revised nonfuel mineral production value of \$94.5 million in 2013; almost all of this production value could be attributed to construction sand and gravel and crushed stone (table 1). About 52% of New Hampshire's crushed stone quantity in 2014 consisted of granite, 33% was traprock, and 10% was classified as miscellaneous stone, 4% as sandstone and quartzite, and 1% as limestone. Companies in New Hampshire also quarried dimension stone (table 3), most of which was granite. Small quantities of gemstones were produced from pegmatite locations in the State. Mining employment increased in 2014, though the number of mines and mill/plants remained essentially the same as in 2013. Average mining wages increased slightly from 2013, remaining above the average for all industries in the State despite a 5% increase in the average. The State ranked 48th in the Nation in total nonfuel mineral production value, but it ranked 43d, on a per capita basis, with a value of \$75 compared to a national average of \$252 (table 2).

Events, Trends, and Issues

Aggregates, construction sand and gravel and crushed stone, were major mineral commodities important to the construction industry. In residential construction, the number of new housing unit completions increased to 3,403 in 2014 compared with 2,913 in 2013; this was the first year since 2008 that the number was higher than 3,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, [undated]).

The State increased the gas tax for the first time since 1991 by 4.2 cents per gallon in 2014 to augment New Hampshire Department of Transportation funding for road reconstruction

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>.

and bridge work (New Hampshire Department of Transportation, 2015). The production value of aggregates overall increased in 2014 in large part because of an increase in construction sand and gravel value after 4 years of decreases, though the State was unusual in that the construction sand and gravel industry's production value actually increased during the recession of 2007–9 (fig. 2). Production quantity for aggregates overall, however, remained lower than in the years prior to the recession of 2007–9.

According to projections by New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, mining employment, including mining support activities, was expected to increase an average of 0.42% per year from 2014 to 2024 compared to an average annual increase of 0.68% in total employment in the State in the timespan (New Hampshire Employment Security, 2016).

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

- New Hampshire Department of Transportation, 2015, 2014—Senate Bill 367—Transportation funding for New Hampshire: New Hampshire Department of Transportation website. (Accessed May 30, 2017, at <https://www.nh.gov/dot/road-toll/index.htm>.)
- New Hampshire Employment Security, 2016, New Hampshire long-term industry projections, 2014 to 2024: New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, June, 3 p. (Accessed May 20, 2017, at <https://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products/documents/nh-ind-projections.pdf>.)
- U.S. Census Bureau, [undated], Number of new residential housing units by State (total): U.S. Census Bureau, 51 p. (Accessed July 16, 2016, at <http://www.census.gov/construction/bps/xls/annualhistorybystatebystructure.xls>.)

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

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gemstones, natural ^c	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7
Sand and gravel, construction	7,150 ^r	51,500 ^r	6,200 ^r	46,700 ^r	6,250	51,800
Stone:						
Crushed	4,630	39,800	4,890	43,300	5,130	44,300
Dimension	32	4,370	34	4,510	28	3,460
Total	XX	95,700 ^r	XX	94,500 ^r	XX	99,600

^cEstimated. ^rRevised. NA Not available. 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 NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mining activity	2012	2013	2014	
State rank ¹	48	48	48	
Employment, number: ²				
Nonfuel mineral mines	526	526	560	
Mills and plants	25	27	28	
Number of nonfuel mineral mines ²	230	133	133	
Number of mills and plants ²	4	4	4	
Average annual wage, all mining ³	dollars per year	57,299	53,586	54,175
Average annual wage, all industries ³	do.	48,777	49,441	51,810
Per capita value ⁴	dollars per person	72	71	75
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: New Hampshire Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau.

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

TABLE 3
STRUCTURE OF THE NONFUEL MINERAL INDUSTRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Commodity	Company	County
Gemstones ¹	Various	Various
Stone, dimension	Allstone Corp.	Sullivan
Do.	Georgia Stone Industries, Inc.	Hillsborough
Do.	Hilltop Quarry, LLC	Grafton
Do.	Swenson Granite Co., LLC	Merrimack

Do. Ditto.

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

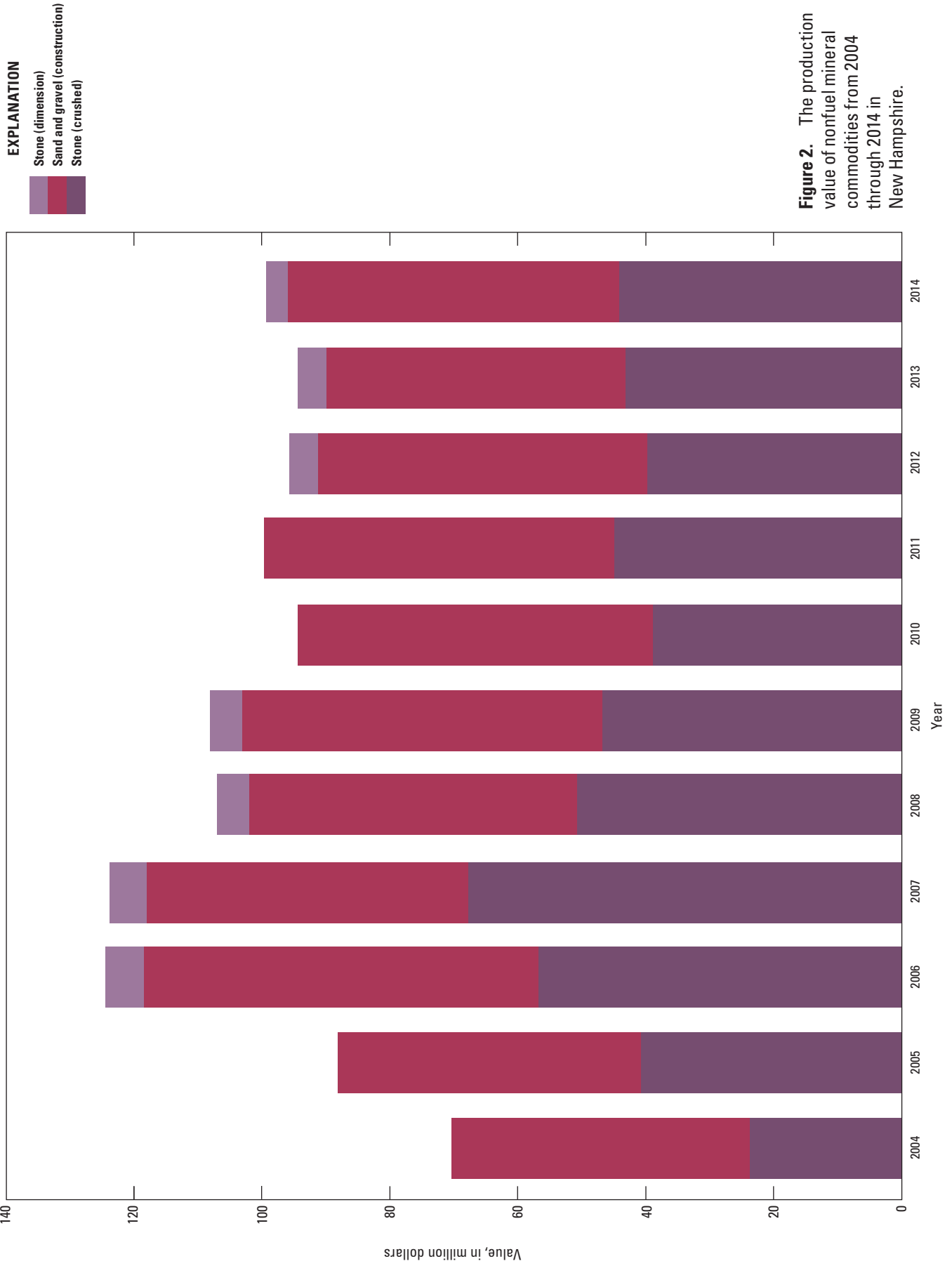


Figure 2. The production value of nonfuel mineral commodities from 2004 through 2014 in New Hampshire.