2009 Minerals Yearbook

MISSISSIPPI [ADVANCE RELEASE]

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

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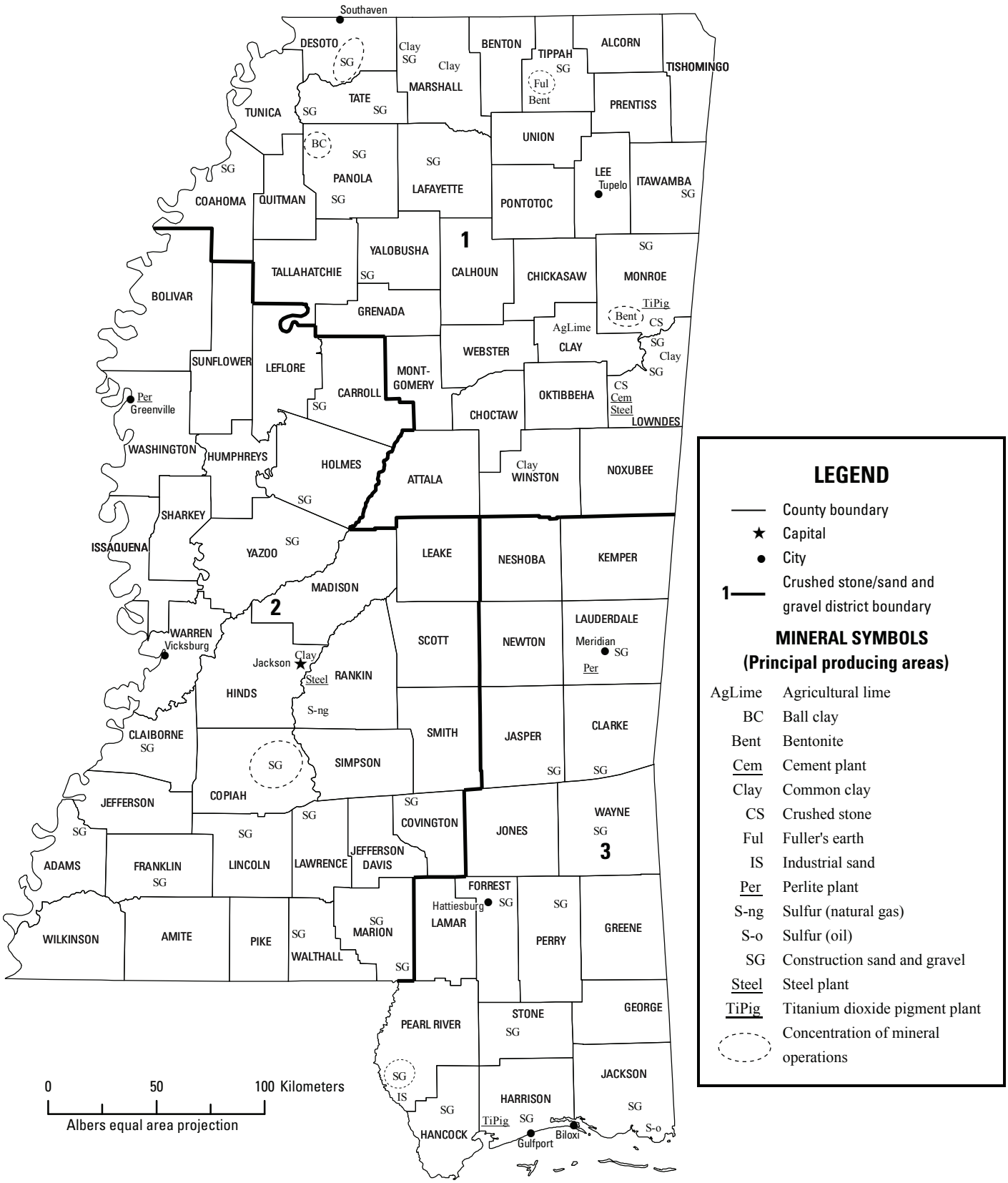
MISSISSIPPI



LEGEND

- County boundary
- ★ Capital
- ● City
- 1 — Crushed stone/sand and gravel district boundary

MINERAL SYMBOLS
(Principal producing areas)

AgLime	Agricultural lime
BC	Ball clay
Bent	Bentonite
Cem	Cement plant
Clay	Common clay
CS	Crushed stone
Ful	Fuller's earth
IS	Industrial sand
Per	Perlite plant
S-ng	Sulfur (natural gas)
S-o	Sulfur (oil)
SG	Construction sand and gravel
Steel	Steel plant
TiPig	Titanium dioxide pigment plant
(dashed oval)	Concentration of mineral operations

Source: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality/U.S. Geological Survey (2009).

The Mineral Industry of Mississippi

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Geology, for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

In 2009, Mississippi's nonfuel raw mineral production[1] was valued at $208 million, based upon annual U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. This was a decrease of $55 million, or almost 21%, from the State's total nonfuel mineral production value for 2008 of $263 million, which followed an $18 million, or 7%, increase from the production value total of $245 million in 2007. Mississippi decreased in rank to 42d from 38th among the 50 States for total nonfuel mineral production value, accounting for less than one-half of 1 percent of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production value of $59 billion in 2009.

Construction sand and gravel continued to be Mississippi's leading nonfuel mineral in 2009, based upon production value, accounting for 49% of the State's total nonfuel mineral production value, up significantly from 35% in 2008 and from 42% in 2007. Crushed stone remained the State's second leading mineral commodity, accounting for 30% of the State's total nonfuel mineral production value, down from 34% in 2008 but remaining up from 24% in 2007. Both of these commodities accounted for 79% of the State's total, up significantly from 68% in 2008. These two commodities were followed by fuller's earth (montmorillonite), ball clay, and portland cement (actual values for all withheld—company proprietary data).

In 2009, the only mineral commodity to increase in production value was construction sand and gravel, up $9.6 million, from a total of $91.4 million in 2008 to $101 million. Production remained almost constant, down by only 100,000 metric tons from 12.8 million metric tons (Mt) in 2008. Production remained significantly lower compared to the total of 15 Mt in 2007. However, the increase in the value of construction sand and gravel was more than offset by the significant decreases in the production values of other mineral commodities produced in the State. Crushed stone was down $25.4 million with a 1.25-Mt decrease in production from 2008 to 2009.

Mississippi continued to be third out of the five ball clay-producing States and sixth out of the 11 bentonite clay-producing States. Additionally, the State continued to be a producer of significant quantities of construction sand and gravel, increasing in rank from 28th to 24th. Metals produced, especially raw steel, were processed from raw materials (including scrap) received from other domestic and foreign sources. Steel was produced at facilities near Jackson in Rankin County and also in Lowndes County in the eastern portion of the State.

Titanium pigments were produced at the DeLisle plant in Harrison County, owned and operated by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. In January 2009, the other titanium pigment producer in the State, Tronox Inc. (formerly a subsidiary of Kerr-McGee Corp.) filed for reorganization relief with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (Tronox Inc., 2011).

[1]The 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 2009 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are those available as of September 2011. All USGS Mineral Industry Surveys and USGS Minerals Yearbook chapters—mineral commodity, State, and country—can be retrieved over the Internet at URL http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals.

Reference Cited

Tronox Inc., 2011, Consolidated Financial Statements—December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008: Oklahoma City, OK, Tronox Inc. annual report, 78 p. (Accessed May 24, 2012, at http://investor.tronox.com/annuals.cfm.)

TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2007 Quantity	2007 Value	2008 Quantity	2008 Value	2009 Quantity	2009 Value
Clays:						
Bentonite	67	4,610	53	3,690	W	W
Common	508	2,980	433	2,340	263	1,540
Fuller's earth	W	W	384	W	W	W
Gemstones, natural	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1
Sand and gravel, construction	15,000	102,000	12,800 r	91,400 r	12,700	101,000
Stone, crushed	3,120	58,900	4,380	88,800	3,130	63,400
Combined values of cement (portland), clays (ball), lime (2007), sand and gravel (industrial), and values indicated by symbol W	XX	76,900	XX	77,200	XX	42,200
Total	XX	245,000	XX	263,000 r	XX	208,000

[r]Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. Withheld values included in "Combined values" data. XX Not applicabl

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

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

TABLE 2
MISSISSIPPI: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY TYPE[1]

Type	2008 Number of quarries	2008 Quantity (thousand metric tons)	2008 Value (thousands)	2009 Number of quarries	2009 Quantity (thousand metric tons)	2009 Value (thousands)
Limestone	5	3,920	$83,100	4	3,080	$62,700
Miscellaneous stone	3	460	5,730	2	45	664
Total	XX	4,380	88,800	XX	3,130	63,400

XX Not applicable.

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

TABLE 3
MISSISSIPPI: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2009, BY USE[1]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	Quantity	Value
Construction:		
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch), other	W	W
Coarse aggregate, graded:		
Railroad ballast	W	W
Other graded coarse aggregate	W	W
Fine aggregate (-⅜ inch), other	W	W
Coarse and fine aggregates, other	W	W
Agricultural:		
Limestone	W	W
Other agricultural uses	W	W
Chemical and metallurgical, sulfur oxide removal	W	W
Unspecified:[2]		
Reported	569	13,300
Estimated	245	2,560
Total	3,130	63,400

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

[2]Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4

MISSISSIPPI: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2009, BY USE AND DISTRICT[1]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:								
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch)[2]	W	W	--	--	W	W	18	345
Coarse aggregate, graded[3]	W	W	--	--	W	W	462	3,570
Fine aggregate (-⅜ inch)[4]	--	--	--	--	W	W	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregate[5]	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	103
Agricultural[6]	W	W	--	--	W	W	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical[7]	W	W	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unspecified:[8]								
Reported	346	7,950	W	W	--	--	--	--
Estimated	245	2,560	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	876	14,700	259	5,790	1,500	38,900	494	4,010

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 other coarse aggregate.

[3]Includes railroad ballast and other graded coarse aggregate.

[4]Includes other fine aggregate.

[5]Includes other coarse and fine aggregates.

[6]Includes limestone and other agricultural uses.

[7]Includes sulfur oxide removal.

[8]Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 5

MISSISSIPPI: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2009, BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY[1]

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)[2]	2,930	$23,800	$8.14
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	778	8,130	10.44
Road base and coverings	162	1,620	10.00
Road stabilization (lime)	21	68	3.24
Other miscellaneous uses[3]	326	887	2.72
Unspecified:[4]			
Reported	1,730	13,100	7.57
Estimated	6,730	53,400	7.94
Total or average	12,700	101,000	7.97

[1]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.

[2]Includes plaster and gunite sands.

[3]Includes fill and snow and ice control.

[4]Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 6

MISSISSIPPI: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2009, BY USE AND DISTRICT[1]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)[2]	770	5,710	1,520	13,700	631	4,410
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and road base materials[3]	145	1,410	726	7,500	90	905
Other miscellaneous uses[4]	88	249	126	429	112	208
Unspecified:[5]						
Reported	1,450	10,900	7	28	270	2,120
Estimated	1,110	9,230	3,030	23,800	2,590	20,400
Total	3,570	27,500	5,410	45,500	3,690	28,000

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

[2]Includes plaster and gunite sands.

[3]Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

[4]Includes fill and snow and ice control.

[5]Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.