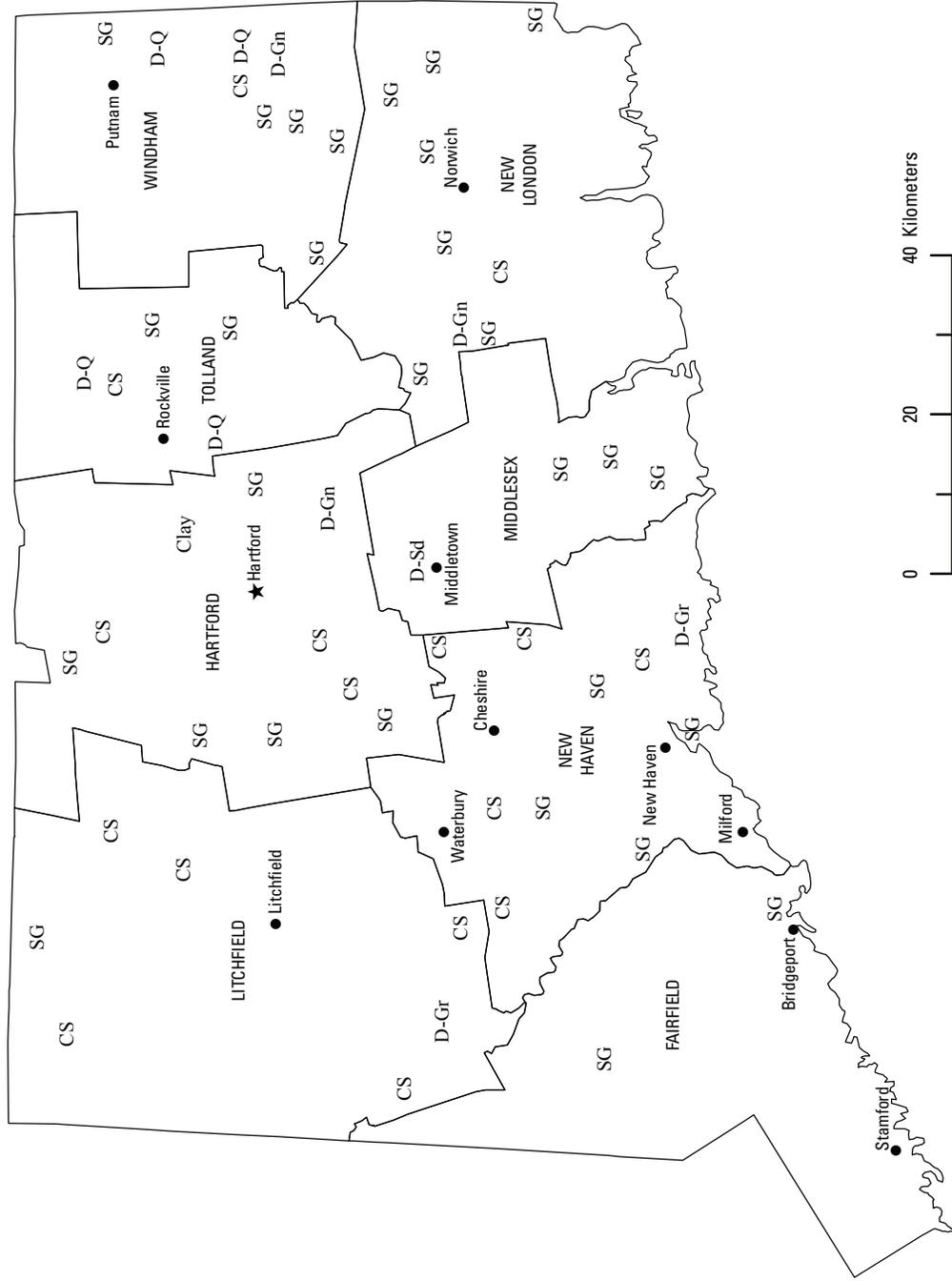




2012–2013 Minerals Yearbook

CONNECTICUT [ADVANCE RELEASE]

CONNECTICUT

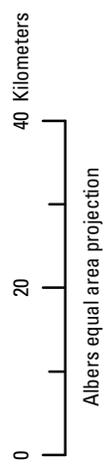


LEGEND

- County boundary
- ★ Capital
- City

MINERAL SYMBOLS
(Principal producing areas)

- Clay Common clay
- CS Crushed stone
- D-Gn Dimension gneiss
- D-Gr Dimension granite
- D-Q Dimension quartzite
- D-Sd Dimension sandstone
- SG Construction sand and gravel



THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CONNECTICUT

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

In 2013, the value of the nonfuel mineral production¹ in the State of Connecticut increased to \$171 million,² 0.23% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production, ranking it 43d in the Nation. In 2012, the corresponding value was \$167 million,² 0.22% of the Nation's total nonfuel mineral production, ranking it 44th among the 50 States. In 2013, on a per capita basis, nonfuel mineral production in Connecticut had a value of \$48 compared with the national average of \$238. In 2012, the per capita value was \$46 compared with the national average of \$241.

The value of nonfuel mineral production in Connecticut² for the years 2006 through 2013 was as follows (in millions of dollars): \$175 (2006), \$192 (2007), \$175 (2008), \$164 (2009), \$148 (2010), \$156 (2011), \$167 (2012), and \$171 (2013).

In 2013, there were 454 employees in nonfuel mineral mines in Connecticut and 148 in mills and preparation plants. In 2012, the corresponding numbers were 459 in nonfuel mineral mines and 144 in mills and preparation plants (U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, 2013, p. 8; 2014, p. 8). In 2013, the average annual wage in Connecticut for all mining was \$60,688 compared with \$63,169 for all industries. In 2012, the corresponding figures were \$61,633 and \$63,248, respectively (National Mining Association, unpub. data, February 4, 2016).

In 2013 and 2012, crushed stone was the leading nonfuel mineral commodity produced in the State, followed by sand and gravel; in each year, the leading type of stone was traprock, followed by limestone (tables 1 and 2). Though crushed stone increased in production quantity and value, sand and gravel production quantity and values decreased over the period, led by a significant decrease in sand and gravel used for concrete aggregate and concrete products (tables 4 and 5). Clay was mined for brickmaking in South Windsor, Hartford County; the plant specialized in bricks that match early 20th century colors and the New England architectural styles (Redland Brick Inc., 2016). Only one clay operation was active in 2013 and 2012.

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 February 2016. Data in this report are rounded to three significant digits and percentages are calculated from unrounded data. 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.

No dimension stone production in Connecticut was reported to the U.S. Geological Survey as of the end of the data collection cycle for 2013, but Connecticut did have some small dimension stone producers that operated on an intermittent basis. Many of the operations have historic origins. For example, sandstone from the Portland Formation, known as Portland Brownstone, was the leading source of building material for New York City row houses in the late 1800s, and was also commonly used in monuments (Powell, 2005). In 2012, the only operation that had been mining that deposit, in Middlesex County, stopped mining and sold its remaining inventories. It had been supplying the restoration industry with authentic Portland Brownstone; the modern alternative is brown cement-based masonry (Harris, 2012). Other historic operations are under new ownership, such as the Stony Creek Quarry granite operation in New Haven County where the granite was first quarried in 1858. Stony Creek Granite was used in a variety of New York City buildings and monuments, including the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty (Stony Creek Quarry Corp., 2016). The quarry was estimated to contain almost 9,900 cubic meters of stone by new owners (Reis, 2009).

References Cited

- Harris, E.A., 2012, Bidding farewell to a city's precious stone: The New York Times, October 22. (Accessed February 12, 2016, at <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/23/nyregion/saying-goodbye-to-the-face-of-new-yorks-brownstones.html>.)
- Powell, W.G., 2005, Portland Brownstone: Brooklyn, NY, Brooklyn College. (Accessed February 12, 2016, at <http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/geology/powell/613webpage/NYbuilding/PortlandBrownstone/PortlandBrownstone.htm>.)
- Redland Brick Inc., 2016, Redland Brick Inc.—Brick manufacturer: Redland Brick Inc. Web site. (Accessed February 12, 2016, at <http://www.redlandbrick.com/aboutus.asp>.)
- Reis, Michael, 2009, Revitalizing an American stone legacy: Stone World, November, p. 42–51. (Accessed February 15, 2016, at <http://www.stoneworld.com/articles/85701-revitalizing-an-american-stone-legacy>.)
- Stony Creek Quarry Corp., 2016, Stony Creek Quarry—About, History: Stony Creek Quarry Web site. (Accessed February 12, 2016, at <http://stonycreekquarry.com/>.)
- U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, [2013], Mine injury and worktime, quarterly, January–December 2012, Final, closeout edition, 33 p. (Accessed February 4, 2016, at http://arlweb.msha.gov/Stats/Part50/WQ/MasterFiles/MIWQ%20Master_20125.pdf.)
- U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, [2014], Mine injury and worktime, quarterly, January–December 2013, Final, closeout edition, 34 p. (Accessed February 4, 2016, at http://arlweb.msha.gov/Stats/Part50/WQ/MasterFiles/MIWQ%20Master_20135.pdf.)

TABLE 1
NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CONNECTICUT^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2011		2012		2013	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clays, common	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gemstones, natural	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7
Sand and gravel, construction	5,560 ^r	54,200 ^r	5,280	49,600	4,770	45,200
Stone:						
Crushed	7,310	101,000	8,040	118,000	8,420	126,000
Dimension	W	W	--	--	--	--
Total	XX	156,000	XX	167,000	XX	171,000

¹Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; excluded from "Total." XX Not applicable. -- Zero.

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
CONNECTICUT: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE¹

Type	2012				2013			
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Limestone ²	6	1,300	\$26,700	\$20.55	5	1,270	\$26,400	\$20.81
Dolomite	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Marble	1	211	2,920	13.86	1	221	3,060	13.86
Granite	8	598	8,380	14.02	8	736	10,400	14.15
Traprock	11	4,990	66,800	13.38	11	5,310	74,000	13.94
Miscellaneous stone	6	942	13,100	13.86	5	887	12,300	13.86
Total or average	XX	8,040	118,000	14.65	XX	8,420	126,000	14.98

XX Not applicable.

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

²Includes limestone-dolomite reported with no distinction between the two kinds of stone.

³Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Limestone."

TABLE 3
CONNECTICUT: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS BY USE¹

Use	2012			2013		
	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):						
Riprap and jetty stone	W	W	W	W	W	W
Coarse aggregate, graded:						
Concrete aggregate, coarse	238	\$4,140	\$17.37	--	--	--
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch):						
Screening, undesignated	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unspecified fine aggregate	165	2,050	12.44	--	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregates:						
Roofing granules	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unspecified coarse and fine aggregates	W	W	W	W	W	W
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	8	92	11.52	--	--	--
Unspecified: ²						
Reported	3,490	48,300	13.86	4,300	\$63,000	\$14.66
Estimated	3,710	48,400	13.06	3,670	47,900	13.04
Total or average	8,040	118,000	14.65	8,420	126,000	14.98

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

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

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

TABLE 4
CONNECTICUT: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2012,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY¹

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	592	\$5,800	\$9.80
Asphaltic concrete aggregates	48	486	10.13
Road base and coverings ²	305	2,900	9.51
Fill	158	867	5.49
Other miscellaneous uses ³	115	1,700	14.78
Unspecified: ⁴			
Reported	294	2,890	9.83
Estimated	3,770	34,900	9.26
Total or average	5,280	49,600	9.39

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

²Includes road and other stabilization (cement).

³Includes filtration, and snow and ice control.

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

TABLE 5
CONNECTICUT: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2013,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY¹

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	336	\$3,120	\$9.27
Asphaltic concrete aggregates	118	721	6.11
Road base and coverings ²	139	1,610	11.60
Fill	169	850	5.03
Other miscellaneous uses ³	123	1,240	10.05
Unspecified: ⁴			
Reported	255	2,400	9.40
Estimated	3,630	35,300	9.73
Total or average	4,770	45,200	9.48

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

²Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

³Includes filtration, and snow and ice control.

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