2012–2013 Minerals Yearbook

RHODE ISLAND [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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U.S. Geological Survey

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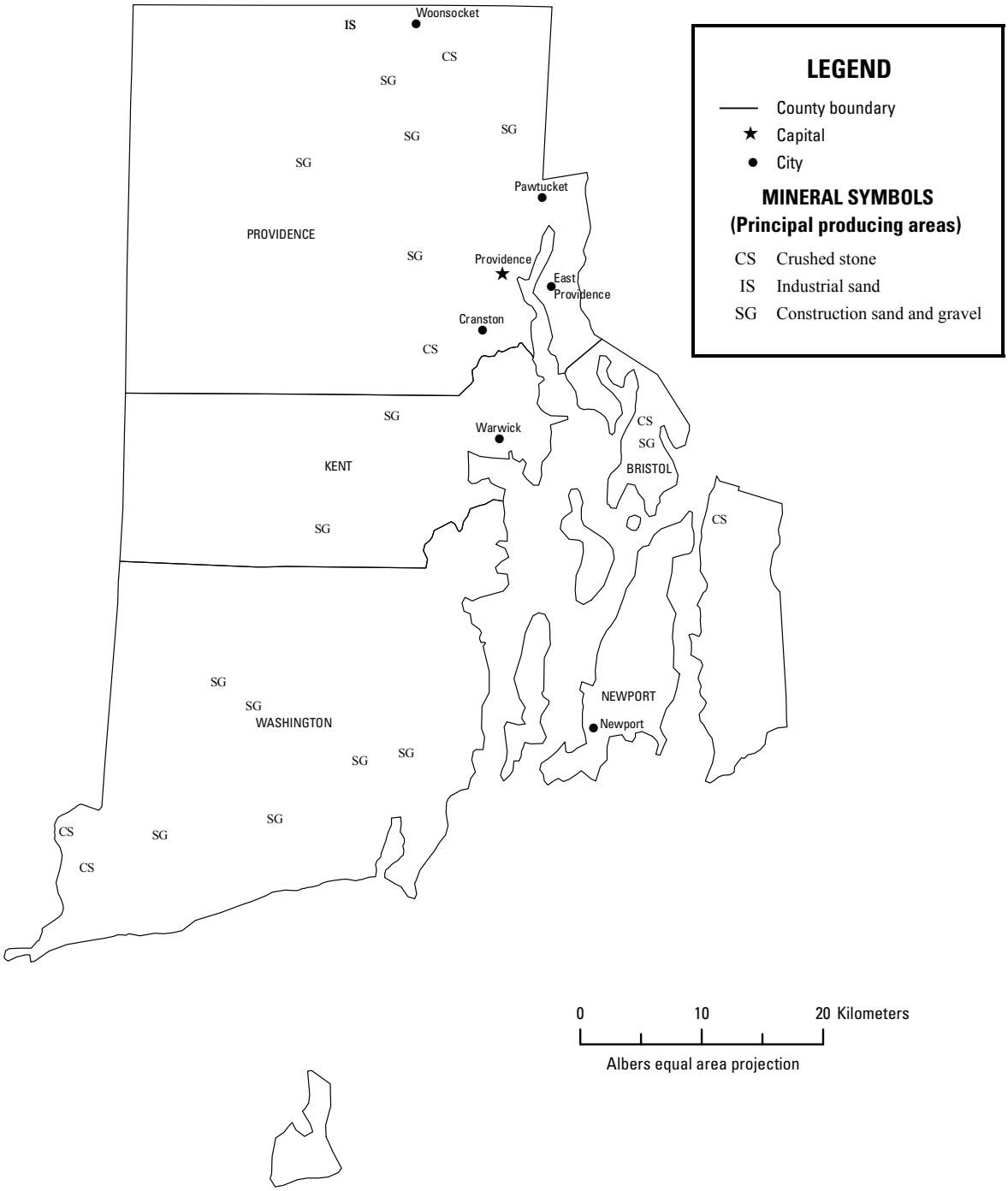
RHODE ISLAND



Source: Rhode Island Geological Survey/U.S. Geological Survey (2012–13).

The Mineral Industry of Rhode Island

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

In 2013, the value of the nonfuel mineral production[1] in the State of Rhode Island increased to $45.8 million,[2] 0.06% of the total U. S. nonfuel mineral production, ranking it 49th in the Nation. In 2012, the corresponding value was $44.7 million,[2] 0.06% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production, again ranking it 49th among the 50 States. In 2013, on a per capita basis, nonfuel mineral production in Rhode Island had a value of $43 compared with the national average of $238. In 2012, the per capita value was $43 compared with the national average of $241.

The value of nonfuel mineral production in Rhode Island for the years 2006 through 2013 was as follows (in millions of dollars):[2] $47.0 (2006), $52.4 (2007), $45.3 (2008), $44.1 (2009), $32.3 (2010), $42.2 (2011), $44.7 (2012), and $45.8 (2013).

In 2013, there were 178 employees in nonfuel mineral mines in Rhode Island and 12 in mills and preparation plants. In 2012, the corresponding numbers were 160 in nonfuel mineral mines and 14 in mills and preparation plants (U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, 2013, p. 14; 2014, p. 14). In 2013, the average annual wage for Rhode Island for all mining was $51,816 compared with $45,770 for all industries. In 2012, the corresponding figures were $55,000 and $44,604, respectively (National Mining Association, unpub. data, February 4, 2016).

In 2012 and 2013, Rhode Island's primary mineral commodities were construction sand and gravel followed by crushed stone (table 1). Most crushed stone was traprock (table 2). Reported end uses for aggregates are shown in tables 3 through 5. In 2013, riprap and jetty stone was a category for crushed stone sold or used that was not present in 2012. The need for this type of crushed stone can be attributed to Hurricane Sandy, which caused significant damage in October 2012. Aggregates, both crushed stone and sand and gravel, were also needed for reconstruction after the storm. Sand from inland quarries was also used in beach replenishment; Washington County had several operations that could supply suitable material (Rabideau, 2013).

Industrial sand was produced but data were withheld to protect company proprietary data; however, regional statistics were available. In the Northeast, which includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, industrial sand sold or used by producers increased 6% in quantity and 11 % in value in 2013 from that of 2012; the Nation's total increased 23% in quantity and 30% in value.

[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 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.

[2]Partial total; excludes values that must be withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

References Cited

Rabideau, Camryn, 2013, Sand quarries replenish local beaches: ecoRI News, August 5. (Accessed October 8, 2015, at http://www.ecori.org/natural-resources/2013/8/5/sand-quarries-replenish-local-beaches.html.)

U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, [2013], Mine injury and worktime, quarterly, January–December 2012, Final, closeout edition, 33 p. (Accessed February 8, 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 8, 2016, at http://arlweb.msha.gov/Stats/Part50/WQ/MasterFiles/MIWQ%20Master_20135.pdf.)

TABLE 1
NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN RHODE ISLAND[1, 2]

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2011		2012		2013	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gemstones, natural	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1
Sand and gravel:						
Construction	2,010	26,000	2,500	28,400	2,280	28,100
Industrial	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stone, crushed	1,530 r	16,200	1,480	16,300	1,650	17,700
Total	XX	42,200	XX	44,700	XX	45,800

[r]Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; excluded from "Total." XX Not applicable.
[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
RHODE ISLAND: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE[1]

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
Granite	3	628	6,920	11.03	3	765	8,110	10.59
Traprock	2	767	8,460	11.02	2	802	8,720	10.87
Miscellaneous stone	1	84	923	11.02	1	85	905	10.59
Total or average	XX	1,480	16,300	11.02	XX	1,650	17,700	10.73

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

TABLE 3
RHODE ISLAND: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS BY USE[1]

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
Filter stone	1	$10	$10.00	--	--	--
Coarse aggregate, graded:						
Concrete aggregate, coarse	1	11	11.00	--	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregates:						
Unspecified coarse and fine aggregates	--	--	--	W	W	W
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed						
Unspecified:[2]						
Reported	480	5,300	11.03	520	$5,730	$11.02
Estimated	996	11,000	11.03	1,120	11,800	10.59
Total or average	1,480	16,300	11.02	1,650	17,700	10.73

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." -- Zero.
[1]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.
[2]Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4
RHODE ISLAND: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2012,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY[1]

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products[2]	373	$3,300	$8.84
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and road base materials[3]	563	6,930	12.31
Other miscellaneous uses[4]	69	767	11.12
Unspecified:[5]			
Reported	--	--	--
Estimated	1,500	17,400	11.61
Total or average	2,500	28,400	11.34

-- Zero.
[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 road and other stabilization (lime).
[4]Includes fill, and snow and ice control.
[5]Estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 5
RHODE ISLAND: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2013,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY[1]

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	188	$2,380	$12.68
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and road base materials[2]	570	6,760	11.85
Fill	33	358	10.85
Other miscellaneous uses[3]	76	1,170	15.45
Unspecified:[4]			
Reported	--	--	--
Estimated	1,410	17,400	12.31
Total or average	2,280	28,100	12.31

--Zero.
[1]Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.
[2]Includes road and other stabilization (cement).
[3]Includes snow and ice control.
[4]Estimated production without a breakdown by end use.