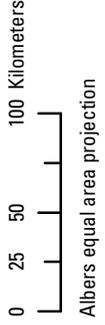
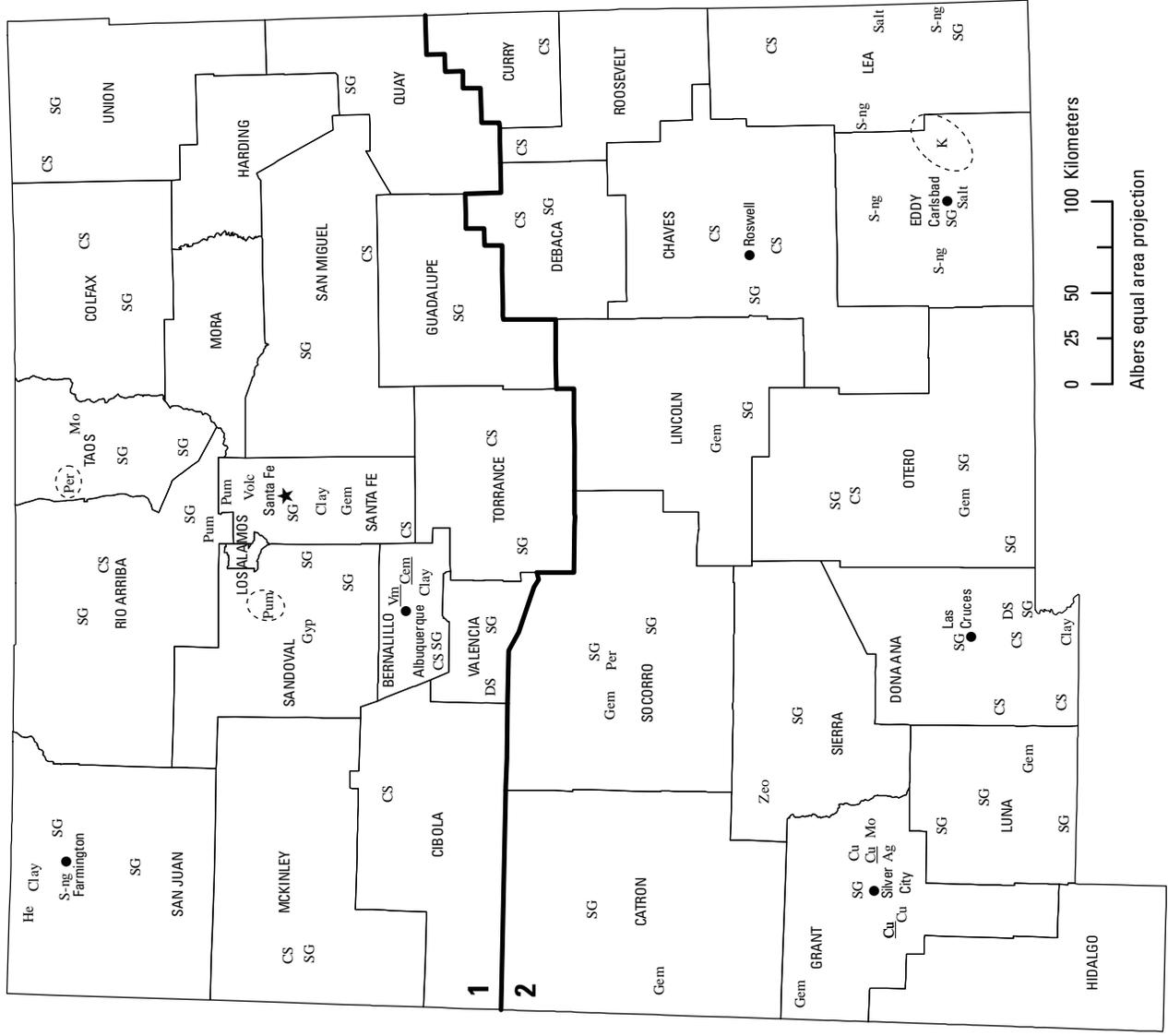




2006 Minerals Yearbook

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO



LEGEND

- County boundary
- Capital
- City
- Crushed stone/sand and gravel district boundary

MINERAL SYMBOLS (Major producing areas)

- Cem: Cement plant
- Clay: Common clay
- CS: Crushed stone
- Cu: Copper
- Cu: Copper
- DS: Dimension stone
- Gem: Gemstones
- Gyp: Gypsum
- He: Helium
- K: Potash
- Mo: Molybdenum
- Per: Perlite
- Pum: Pumice and pumicite
- S-ng: Sulfur (natural gas)
- Salt: Salt
- SG: Construction sand and gravel
- Vm: Vermiculite plant
- Volc: Volcanic cinder
- Zeo: Zeolites
- Concentration of mineral operations

Source: New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources/U.S. Geological Survey (2006).

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF NEW MEXICO

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

In 2006, New Mexico's nonfuel raw mineral production¹ was valued at \$1.47 billion, based upon annual U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. This was a \$320 million, or nearly 28%, increase from the State's total nonfuel mineral value for 2005, which then had increased by nearly \$282 million, or up 32.5%, from 2004 to 2005. The State rose to 15th from 19th in rank among the 50 States in total nonfuel mineral production value and accounted for more than 2% of the U.S. total. Yet, per capita, the State ranked 7th in the Nation in its minerals industry's value of nonfuel mineral production; with a population of about 1.96 million, the value of production was about \$754 per capita.

The top nonfuel minerals in 2006 were, by value of production, copper and potash, followed by construction sand and gravel, molybdenum concentrates, and cement (portland and masonry). These accounted for nearly 94% of the State's total nonfuel raw mineral production value. Copper continued to be the State's leading nonfuel mineral in 2006, accounting for 53% of the State's total nonfuel mineral value. Copper has led for 36 of the past 39 years (from 1968 through 2006). Potash (reported as potassium salts prior to 1990) was the State's leading nonfuel mineral in the early 1950s through 1967, in 1982, and in 2002–03.

In 2006, substantial increases in the production values of copper and construction sand and gravel—up by \$282 million and \$45 million, respectively—led the State's increase in nonfuel mineral production value. As a result of substantial increases in copper prices, the value of production rose by 56% despite a 14% decrease in production. In construction sand and gravel, a 15% increase in production led to a \$45 million increase in its total production value. Smaller yet significant increases also took place in cement, up by more than \$5 million, and crude gypsum, gold, and salt, up by about \$3 million each. The unit values rose in all five mineral commodities. The largest decreases in value took place in potash and molybdenum concentrates, down by about \$10 million each, and crushed stone, down by about \$2 million (table 1).

In 2006, New Mexico continued to lead the Nation in the quantities of potash, crude perlite, and zeolites produced (descending order of value) and remained third in copper, sixth in molybdenum concentrates, and eighth in silver, as compared with production in other States. The State increased in rank to 8th from 9th in the production of gold and to 10th from 14th in that of crude gypsum, while it decreased in rank to 5th from 4th

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 2006 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are those available as of March 2008. 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>.

in pumice and pumicite production. Additionally, New Mexico was a significant producer of construction sand and gravel.

The following narrative information was provided by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources² (NMBGMR). Production data and information in the text that follows are those reported by the NMBGMR and are based on the agency's own surveys and estimates, data obtained from the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mining and Minerals Division, mine visits by NMBGMR staff, and cited references. These may differ from some production figures published by the USGS.

Overview and Trends

In 2006, the total nonfuel mineral production value reached a record level, surpassing the previous record level reached in 2005. Higher commodity prices and a continuing increase in production for most commodities increased the value to 75% above the value in 2000 (New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mining and Minerals Division, 2007b, p. 35).

Mining and exploration activity remained well above pre-2004 levels as most commodity prices rose, consistent with increased demand for minerals worldwide. More than 200 mines, including aggregate quarries, were active in New Mexico in 2006. Comprehensive reclamation plans were in place for nearly all active mining companies, with some conducting reclamation activities at closed mining operations during the year (New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mining and Minerals Division, 2007a, p. 5). Phelps Dodge Corp. continued reclamation at its Hurley copper smelter that had been closed permanently in 2005. Phelps Dodge also reclaimed about 400 hectares (ha) of land containing copper tailings and rock accumulated from mining operations. In addition, Molycorp Inc. continued a reclamation and revegetation program at its Questa open pit molybdenum mine site. Molybdenum was produced from the open pit portion of the mine during the period 1965 to 1983. Molycorp also completed a geotechnical stability evaluation and failure modes analysis on its accumulated rock piles and began implementing measures to reduce potential hazards associated with these rocks.

Exploration and Development

Galway Resources Ltd. conducted a drilling program northwest of the carbonate-hosted silver deposits in Lone Mountain. Results delineated a weakly mineralized quartz latite to quartz monzonite stock surrounded by an upper copper oxide zone and two deeper, stratiform, copper and lead-zinc skarn

²Virginia T. McLemore, Senior Economic Geologist, authored the State mineral industry information provided by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources.

bodies, ranging in depth from 30 meters (m) to 915 m (Moran and More, 2006). Galway acquired the Lone Mountain property in late 2006 and planned to continue its drilling program to further evaluate the mineralization on the property (Galway Resources Ltd., 2006).

General Minerals Corp. analyzed rock chip samples collected from the Gold Lake copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit in the White Signal District. Results indicated the samples to contain anomalous copper (up to 11.5%), molybdenum (up to 0.17%), silver [up to 385 grams per metric ton (g/t)], and bismuth (up to 2,300 g/t) (G.F. Klemmick, General Minerals Corp., unpub. report, 2006). Additional drilling was planned by General Minerals to further delineate the mineralization and to test the economic potential of the Gold Lake deposit.

The Atlas Minerals Inc. (formerly Toro Mining and Minerals, Inc.) continued to evaluate its Toro perlite deposit northwest of Deming. The Toro site has been estimated to contain 13.6 million metric tons (Mt) of perlite (Atlas Minerals Inc., 2003). St. Cloud Mining Co. continued to examine the production potential of its Thompson Canyon perlite deposit in Grant County.

Several companies continued to explore for gold and silver throughout New Mexico, especially in Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Lincoln, Rio Arriba, and Socorro Counties. El Capitan Precious Metals, Inc. continued to explore for iron and gold from iron skarns adjacent to the Capitan pluton in Lincoln County.

Commodity Review

Industrial Minerals

Cement, Portland and Masonry.—Portland cement was a principal construction material produced in New Mexico. Masonry cement was also produced for use in mortar and stucco. Several different types of cement were produced at the Tijeras cement plant near Albuquerque operated by Grupos Cementos de Chihuahua (GCC). Production at Tijeras was begun in 1959, and GCC assumed management of its operations in 1994. Limestone required for production of the cement was mined at the Tijeras site. Varying quantities of alumina, gypsum, iron ore, and sandstone/shale material for the cement were obtained from sources throughout New Mexico. The cement shortage that had prevailed in 2005 lessened considerably in 2006, although prices for cement remained near 2005 levels.

Clay.—Common clay and fire clay were mined in New Mexico during the year. Common clay, which typically made up most of the State's production, was used in the manufacture of bricks, quarry tile, and roofing granules. Commercial adobe yards, which produced adobe bricks from local alluvial materials, were located mostly in northern New Mexico. Bricks were also manufactured at Kinney Brick Co's mill in Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, and American Eagle Brick Co's Eagle plant in Sunland Park, Dona Ana County.

Gemstones.—Gemstones and semiprecious stones were produced in New Mexico, including agate, azurite, fluorite, geodes, moonstone, onyx, peridot, smithsonite, and turquoise. Specific production statistics for 1998–2006 are withheld for gemstones and semiprecious stones in New Mexico (proprietary

data), in part because many noncommercial collectors do not report their income. In 1993, the value of gemstone production was estimated to be about \$22,000, and the average during the previous 5 years was approximately \$76,000, mostly from turquoise (Austin, 1995). However, owing to the depletion of identified resources and difficulties and expenses involved in adhering to Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, most of the commercial mines have been closed.

Gypsum.—Centex American Gypsum Co. operated the White Mesa Mine near Cuba, Sandoval County, and two wallboard plants in Albuquerque and Bernalillo Counties. Other smaller gypsum mines were operated in Sandoval and Dona Ana Counties. Gypsum is used primarily in the manufacture of wallboard for homes, offices, and commercial buildings.

Perlite.—In New Mexico, perlite is found in high-silica rhyolite (lava) flows and lava domes that were emplaced typically 3.3 to 7.8 million years ago (Barker and others, 1996; Chamberlin and Barker, 1996). Perlite was produced from three mine and mill operations including Dicapertl Minerals Corp.'s El Grande and Socorro production facilities, and Dicapertl and Harborlite Corp.'s, joint operations at No Agua. Perlite is used in building construction products, horticultural aggregate, fillers, and filter aids.

Potash.—Intrepid Mining LLC and Mosaic Co. operated underground mines in the Carlsbad potash district, the leading potash-producing area in the United States. Potash reserves in the district were estimated to be more than 500 Mt.

The annual production capacity of the Mosaic potash mines is about 500,000 metric tons (t) of red potash and about 1.2 Mt of potassium magnesium sulfate. The total ore reserves at Mosaic include an estimated total of 104 Mt of potash ore in three mining beds ranging in thickness from 1.4 m to 4.5 m. These reserves are estimated to yield 4.5 Mt of concentrate from sylvinites with an average grade of 60% potash (K_2O) and 16.3 Mt of langbeinite concentrate with an average grade of 22% K_2O .

Intrepid Mining NM LLC, the leading potash producer in the United States, processed two types of ore to produce red potash using flotation techniques, and higher-purity white potash using hot-leach crystallization methods. Intrepid's West facility, which consisted of a potash mine and refinery, was originally built in 1929 by U.S. Potash and had an annual production capacity of approximately 490,000 t of red potash. The East facility, which consisted of a potash mine, refinery, and compaction plant, had an annual production capacity of approximately 510,000 t of white potash. A third facility (North) consisted of a granular compaction plant and a structure for storage of products. Intrepid employed about 650 people at these facilities in 2006. Potash is used as fertilizer and as a chemical in specialty and industrial markets.

Pumice and Pumicite.—Copar Pumice Company, Inc. produced pumice from two quarries, the Guaje Canyon Mine and the El Cajete Mine in 2006. Expansion of the El Cajete Mine in the Jemez Mountains was delayed awaiting the preparation of a final environmental impact statement (EIS). A draft EIS had been released in 1997. The mine was opened in 1997 and was expected to be operational for at least 10 years. Reserves at El Cajete were estimated to be about 91,000 t,

and were to be used in the stonewashing step for preparation of denim jeans. Pumice and pumicite are also used in the production of concrete and lightweight building blocks, and in applications including abrasives, absorbents, filter aids, and horticultural materials. A total of five pumice producing operations were active in the Jemez Mountains and Mogollon-Datil regions of the State during the year.

Salt.—United Salt Corp. operated a solar evaporation salt plant near Carlsbad in 2006. United harvested the salt from a 1,050-ha salt lake after the sun had evaporated the water from the brine. Following thorough washing, the salt was packaged for use in agricultural feed products, for chemical feed stocks, for swimming pool chlorine generation, and for water conditioning. Originally, the salt produced at Carlsbad was sold as deicing salt for roads.

Zeolites.—St. Cloud Mining Co. (a subsidiary of Imagin Minerals, Inc.) operated the largest zeolite mine in the United States at the Stone House Mine in Sierra County. St. Cloud has operated the open pit mine since 1993. Its mining properties at Stone House contain 16.6 Mt of reserves (St. Cloud Mining Co., 2007). The zeolites mined at Stone House are found predominantly as the clinoptilolite mineral in altered tertiary tuff, which is crushed, dried, and sized without beneficiation and shipped packaged to meet customer's specifications. St. Cloud recently made several modifications to its zeolite operation, including the addition of cation exchange capacity for added value products and additional classification capabilities to expand markets for their products. The modern facility has the crushing and sizing capacity of about 450 metric tons per day. Clinoptilolite has unique chemical, physical, and cation exchange properties that can be used advantageously in agricultural, environmental, and industrial applications. Markets include animal feed supplements, air filtration media, cation exchanged products, environmental products, filtration media, floor-drying agents, industrial fillers and absorbents, mineral fillers, odor control and hygiene products (cat litter), soil conditioners, and water and wastewater treatment.

Other industrial minerals.—Humate, a weathered coal or highly organic mudstone that is found in the coal-bearing sequences, was recovered from five mining facilities in New Mexico during the year. Horizon Ag Products Inc. and Menefee Mining Corp. each operated a mine and mill near Cuba. U-Mate International, Inc. mined and processed ore at its facilities in the Gallup area. In addition, mining was carried out at the Eagle Mesa Mine near Cuba and the Morningstar Mine in San Juan County. Significant humate deposits are found in the Fruitland and Menefee formations in the eastern San Juan Basin. Approximately 11 billion metric tons of humate resources was reported to be within the State, most of which are in the San Juan Basin (Hoffman and others, 1996). Humate is used as a soil conditioner and as an additive for oil and gas drilling muds.

Small flagstone dimension stone operations were located throughout New Mexico that produced sandstone, travertine, and other ornamental rock. The largest was New Mexico Travertine, Inc., a fully integrated stone processing plant, located south of Albuquerque, near Belen.

Helium was produced from the Shiprock and Ute Dome fields in the San Juan Basin. The uses for helium included controlled atmospheres, cryogenic applications, gas mixtures, leak detection, pressurizing and purging, welding cover gas, and other uses.

Magnetite was shipped by Phelps Dodge Corp. from the stockpiles at Cobre Mining Co.'s Continental Mine and used in cement production and other minor uses.

Although garnet was not produced in New Mexico during the period 1998 through 2006, at least one company was examining areas in the State for potential resources that could be used as abrasives. Garnet typically is found in skarn deposits in southern and central New Mexico and in some areas, garnet is a major constituent of waste rock piles remaining after recovery of metals (Lueth, 1996).

Metals

Copper.—Phelps Dodge continued to produce copper at the Chino Mine near Santa Rita as well as the Tyrone Mine in the Burro Mountains. Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. and Phelps Dodge signed a definitive merger agreement in November 2006, under which Freeport-McMoRan would acquire Phelps Dodge, creating the world's leading publicly traded copper company (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2006). In 2006, Phelps Dodge produced 48,000 t of copper concentrate and 36,000 t of copper by solvent extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) at the Chino operation. The Chino Mine is the largest developed porphyry copper deposit in New Mexico. Estimated milling reserves in 2006 were 48.9 Mt containing 0.68% copper, and estimated leaching reserves were 109.3 Mt containing 0.43% copper (Phelps Dodge Corporation, 2007). Phelps Dodge continued reclamation of the inactive areas of the Chino Mine during the year.

In 2006, copper production from the Tyrone Mine was carried out exclusively using leaching and SX/EW and has been using these methods since 1992 when the concentrator at Tyrone was closed permanently. Approximately 28,800 t of electrowon copper was produced during the year. Estimated leaching reserves at Tyrone were 73.4 Mt grading 0.36% copper (Phelps Dodge Corporation, 2007). The Tyrone porphyry copper deposit is found within a quartz monzonite laccolith and adjacent Proterozoic rocks. Several ore bodies, sometimes considered separate porphyry copper deposits, also have been found at Tyrone.

Phelps Dodge's Cobre mining operations (Continental Mine), acquired from Cobre Mining Co., Inc. in 1998, remained on care-and-maintenance status in 2006. The Cobre operation includes an open pit mine, two underground mines, and two mills. The deposit consists of a porphyry copper deposit and adjacent skarn deposits. Estimated leaching reserves were 123.6 Mt grading 0.21% copper (Phelps Dodge Corporation, 2007). Most of the copper reserves at the Cobre Mine are in the limestones of the Syrena formation and the upper part of the Lake Valley limestone deposits north of the Barringer fault.

Gold and Silver.—In 2006, all gold and silver production in New Mexico was as byproduct recovered from copper milling by Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. However, in May 2006, Azco Mining Inc. (now Santa Fe Gold Corp.) acquired the Summit silver-gold property in the Steeple Rock District, Grant County, and initiated steps to develop a mining operation at the site (Azco Mining Inc., 2006a). The company purchased a ball mill and flotation plant in Lordsburg to process the Summit ore and engaged an engineering firm to conduct studies on the feasibility of operating the mine (Azco Mining Inc., 2006b). Santa Fe also owns mineral lease rights to the Ortiz gold property in north central New Mexico that is thought to contain as much as 62,000 kilograms (2 million troy ounces) of gold (Santa Fe Gold Corp., 2007).

Molybdenum.—Molycorp Inc. (a subsidiary of Unocal Corp., now owned by Chevron Inc.) operated the underground Questa Mine in Taos County during the year. A block caving method was used to mine the molybdenite ore. Resources at Questa were estimated to be about 60 Mt, based upon data obtained in 1999. Current ore grades range between 0.3% and 0.5% molybdenum. Approximately 200 people were employed at the Questa mining operation in 2006. In addition to the Molycorp operation, molybdenum is also produced as byproduct concentrate at Phelps Dodge's Chino copper concentrator in Grant County. Total production of molybdenum for the two operations was about 1,800 t in 2006.

Molybdenum is a refractory metallic element used principally as an alloying agent in cast iron, steel, and superalloys to enhance hardness, strength, toughness, and wear and corrosion resistance. Molybdenum is used in numerous chemical applications, including catalysts, lubricants, and pigments.

Galway Resources Ltd. announced resource information for its Victorio Mountains molybdenum-tungsten deposit in Luna County. Indicated resources were estimated to be about 19.5 Mt grading 0.15% molybdenum and 0.13% tungsten oxide (WO₃). Inferred resources were estimated to be about 10.6 Mt grading 0.13% molybdenum and 0.14% WO₃ (Galway Resources Ltd., 2007, p. 29–32). The Victorio Mountains deposit consists of molybdenum, tungsten, and beryllium skarns and carbonate hosted deposits that are associated with a Tertiary intrusion (McLemore and others, 2000, p. 267).

Award

GCC Rio Grande Portland Cement Inc. won an Excellence in Reclamation Award in 2006 from the Mining and Minerals Division of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. GCC Rio Grande used computer software, historic weather data, and a global positioning system to help form the soil into a natural shape that would reduce soil erosion for a more effective reclamation of closed limestone quarries.

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TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars unless otherwise specified)

Mineral	2004		2005		2006	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clays, common	34	177	36	221	35	228
Copper ³	122	362,000	131	502,000	113	784,000
Gemstones	NA	20	NA	19	NA	23
Helium (Grade-A) million cubic meters	W	W	--	--	W	W
Sand and gravel:						
Construction	13,600	89,500	16,000	112,000	18,400	157,000
Industrial	--	--	113	W	W	W
Silver ³ kilograms	3,570	767	6,390	1,510	W	W
Stone:						
Crushed	2,830 ⁴	16,400 ⁴	3,750 ^r	25,400 ^r	3,510	23,200
Dimension	57	2,430	7	279	W	W
Combined values of cement, gold, gypsum (crude), lime, mica [crude (2004)], molybdenum concentrates, perlite (crude), potash, pumice and pumicite, salt, stone [crushed granite (2004)], zeolites, and values indicated by the symbol W	XX	397,000	XX	513,000	XX	509,000
Total	XX	868,000	XX	1,150,000	XX	1,470,000

^rRevised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. Withheld values included in "Combined value" data. XX Not applicable. -- Zero.

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

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

³Recoverable content of ores, etc.

⁴Excludes certain stones; kind and value included with "Combined values" data.

TABLE 2
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY KIND¹

Kind	2005			2006		
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)
Limestone	13 ^r	2,360 ^r	\$14,500 ^r	17	1,960	\$12,000
Granite	1	W	W	1	W	W
Sandstone	1	W	W	1	W	W
Volcanic cinder and scoria	9	338	2,620	5	254	2,290
Miscellaneous stone	6 ^r	871 ^r	6,460 ^r	15	1,190	7,980
Total	XX	3,750 ^r	25,400 ^r	XX	3,510	23,200

^rRevised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total." XX Not applicable.

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

TABLE 3
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS
IN 2006, BY USE¹

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	Quantity	Value
Construction:		
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):		
Riprap and jetty stone	W	W
Filter stone	W	W
Other coarse aggregate	2	11
Coarse aggregate graded:		
Concrete aggregate, coarse	W	W
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	W	W
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	W	W
Railroad ballast	W	W
Other graded coarse aggregate	344	1,100
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch):		
Stone sand, concrete	147	1,150
Screening, undesignated	150	1,340
Coarse and fine aggregates:		
Graded road base or subbase	343	3,030
Crusher run or fill or waste	5	30
Other coarse and fine aggregates	104	1,310
Other construction materials	40	361
Chemical and metallurgical, cement manufacture	W	W
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	W	W
Unspecified: ²		
Reported	232	1,630
Estimated	1,100	7,300
Total	1,360	8,910
Grand total	3,510	23,200

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

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

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

TABLE 4
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2006,
BY USE AND DISTRICT¹

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch) ²	W	W	W	W	--	--
Coarse aggregate, graded ³	W	W	W	W	--	--
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch) ⁴	17	140	280	2,360	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregate ⁵	136	1,600	316	2,770	--	--
Other construction materials	--	--	40	361	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical ⁶	W	W	--	--	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses	--	--	W	W	--	--
Unspecified⁷						
Reported	138	996	25	169	69	467
Estimated	610	4,000	510	3,300	--	--
Total	1,930	10,800	1,510	11,900	69	467

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

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

²Includes filter stone, riprap and jetty stone, and other coarse aggregate.

³Includes bituminous aggregate (coarse), bituminous surface-treatment aggregate, concrete aggregate (coarse), railroad ballast, and other graded coarse aggregates.

⁴Includes screening (undesignated) and stone sand (concrete).

⁵Includes crusher run or fill or waste, graded road base or subbase, and other coarse and fine aggregates.

⁶Includes cement manufacture.

⁷Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 5
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2006,
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY¹

Use	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Unit value
	(thousand metric tons)		
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	2,140	\$18,700	\$8.74
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.) ²	202	1,660	8.19
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	2,680	31,200	11.68
Road base and coverings ³	2,230	15,800	7.11
Fill	884	5,260	5.95
Other miscellaneous uses ⁴	524	11,400	21.72
Unspecified:⁵			
Reported	2,100	7,260	3.46
Estimated	7,690	65,600	8.53
Total or average	18,400	157,000	8.51

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

²Includes plaster and gunite sands.

³Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

⁴Includes railroad ballast.

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

TABLE 6
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2006, BY USE AND DISTRICT¹

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	1,170	10,800	964	7,880	--	--
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.) ²	136	1,200	66	456	--	--
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	1,950	18,600	503	11,700	224	988
Road base and coverings ³	1,460	10,700	718	4,900	45	250
Fill	610	4,640	274	625	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses ⁴	471	10,800	53	619	--	--
Unspecified: ⁵					--	--
Reported	598	3,590	105	980	1,400	2,700
Estimated	5,680	48,600	2,010	17,000	--	--
Total	12,100	109,000	4,690	44,100	1,670	3,930

-- Zero.

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

²Includes plaster and gunitite sands.

³Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

⁴Includes railroad ballast.

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