



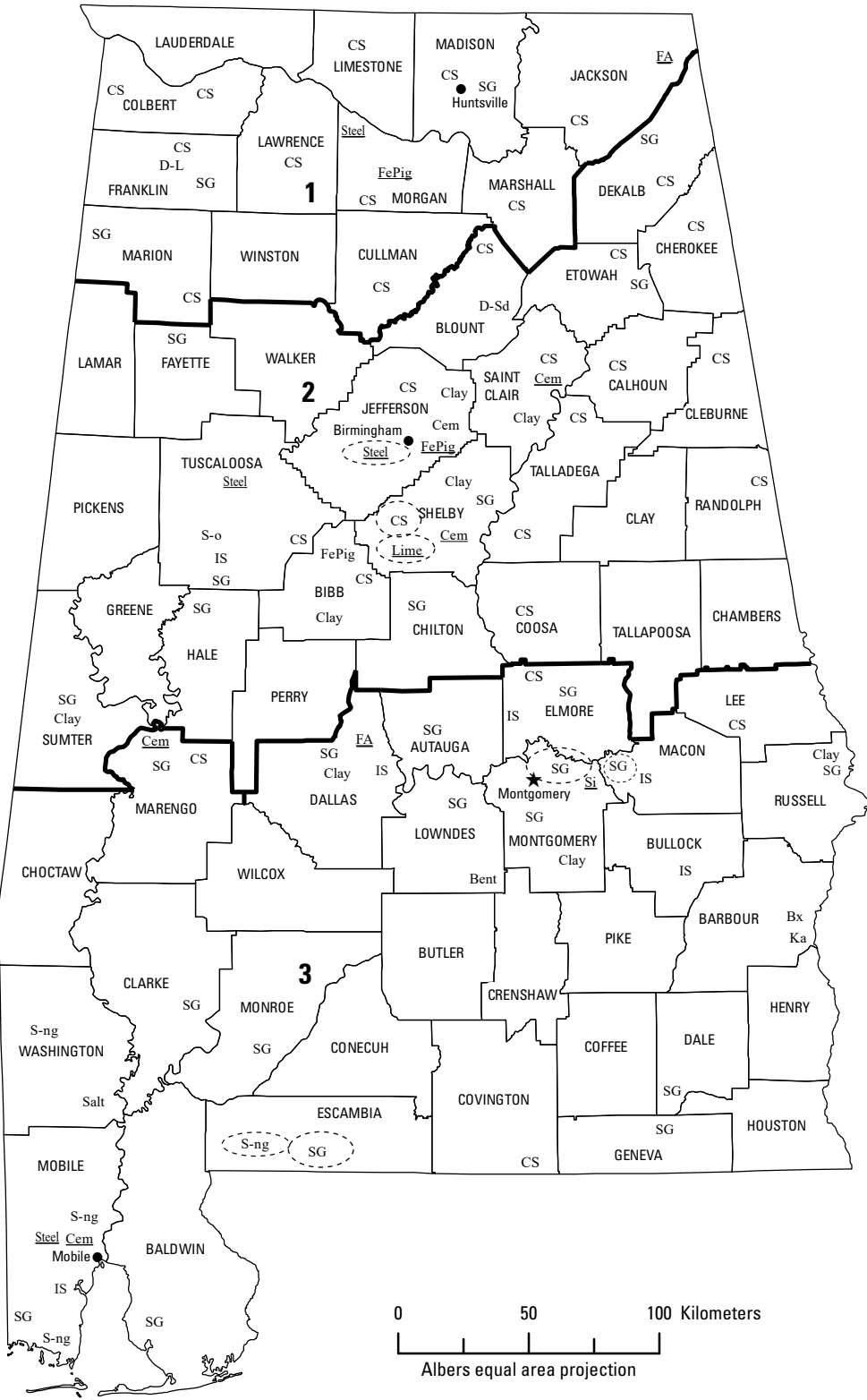
# 2010–2011 Minerals Yearbook

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## ALABAMA

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# ALABAMA



## LEGEND

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

## MINERAL SYMBOLS (Principal producing areas)

- Bent Bentonite
- Bx Bauxite
- Cem Cement plant
- Clay Common clay
- CS Crushed stone
- D-L Dimension limestone
- D-Sd Dimension sandstone
- FA Ferroalloys plant
- FePig Iron oxide pigments
- FePig Iron oxide pigment plant
- IS Industrial sand
- Ka Kaolin
- Lime Lime plant
- Salt Salt
- SG Construction sand and gravel
- Si Silicon plant
- S-ng Sulfur (natural gas)
- S-o Sulfur (oil)
- Steel Steel plant
- Concentration of mineral operations

# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ALABAMA

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

In 2011, Alabama's nonfuel mineral production<sup>1</sup> was valued at \$960 million based upon annual U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. This was an \$8.4 million, or a just under a 1%, decrease compared with the State's total nonfuel mineral production value of \$969 million in 2010, which followed an almost \$47 million (4.6%) decrease from the total production value of \$1.02 billion in 2009. In 2011, Alabama ranked 23d among the 50 States, dropping from 22nd in 2010 and 17th in 2009. Alabama accounted for nearly 1.3% of the U.S. total nonfuel mineral production of \$74.7 billion in 2011. On a per capita basis, Alabama ranked 17th in the Nation in nonfuel mineral production with a value of \$200 in 2011, \$40 below the national average of \$240.

Crushed stone, portland cement, and lime continued to be the State's top three nonfuel mineral commodities by production value and accounted for just over 86% of that State's total nonfuel mineral production value in both 2011 and 2010. Bentonite clay and lime were the only mineral commodities to increase in production values in both 2011 and 2010, approaching pre-recession levels. The production value of lime increased by 7% in 2011, following 6% growth in 2010, amounting to a total increase of nearly \$30 million (about 13%) from that in 2009. In 2011, the quantity of lime produced increased by 27,000 metric tons (t) (1.3%), following a production increase of 196,000 t (10%) in 2010. The production value of bentonite clay rose by about 5% in 2011, after it had already risen by 39% in 2010. Similarly, the quantity of bentonite clay increased by 2% in 2011, following an increase of 37% in 2010 from 2009 (values for bentonite clay withheld—company proprietary data).

The production values of construction sand and gravel and crushed stone each decreased in 2011 and 2010. In 2011, the production value of construction sand and gravel decreased by \$2.6 million (4.7%), which followed a \$9.8 million (nearly 15%) decrease in 2010. The quantity of construction sand and gravel produced decreased by 523,000 t (5%) in 2011, although there was a small increase of 11,000 t (0.3%) in 2010. Crushed stone production and production value each decreased in 2011, down by 2.8 million metric tons (Mt) (7.6%) and \$30 million (9%), respectively. In 2010, the production of crushed stone increased but the value decreased. In 2011, the production value of portland cement increased, despite a minor decrease

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<sup>1</sup>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 May 2013. 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>.

in portland cement production (2011 portland cement data withheld—company proprietary data). In 2010, the production value of portland cement decreased by \$34 million (11%), and the production quantity of portland cement decreased by 3.8%. The production values of common clay, industrial sand and gravel, and salt fluctuated through 2011 and 2010. In 2011, the production values of common clay increased by \$2.6 million (12%), industrial sand and gravel increased by \$100,000 (1%), and salt increased by 14% (salt values withheld—company proprietary data). In 2010, the production value of common clay decreased by \$3.8 million (15%), industrial sand and gravel by \$774,000 (7%), and salt by 85%. The production value of gemstones in Alabama remained flat in 2011, but dropped significantly in 2010, down by \$135,000 (95%). Iron oxide pigments were mined in Bibb, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties.

In both 2011 and 2010, Alabama continued to rank second among 41 common-clay-producing States, second among three iron oxide pigment-producing States, third among eight kaolin-clay-producing States, fourth among 11 bentonite-clay-producing States, and fourth among four mica-producing States. In 2011, Alabama rose to sixth from seventh in rank in the production of portland cement. The State fell to 15th in 2011, after rising to 14th from 16th in the production of crushed stone in 2010. In 2011, the State fell in rank in the production of lime to third from second among the 33 lime-producing States, accounting for 11% of the U.S. total lime production of 19 Mt. The State had previously ranked second in lime production since 2006. In 2011, the State retained its ranking, after falling in rank in 2010, in the production of masonry cement to fourth from third; salt to 11th from eighth; and gemstones to 25th from 15th (gemstones based on production values).

All metal production in the State, especially that of raw steel, was the result of the processing of materials acquired from other domestic and foreign sources. Production of a natural mixture of bauxite and bauxitic clay with very low iron oxide content has been reported to the USGS since 1995 as kaolin; it is primarily used to make refractory products. Steel was produced in the Birmingham region in Jefferson County.

The narrative information that follows was provided by the Geological Survey of Alabama<sup>2</sup> (GSA). The GSA production data and information, except where otherwise noted, were based upon the agency's own surveys and mine inquiries, company annual reports, and data and information derived from other State Government agency sources. These data may differ from USGS annual production figures, which were based upon company responses to USGS surveys and upon USGS estimates.

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<sup>2</sup>Lewis S. Dean, Geologist in the Geologic Investigations Program at the Geological Survey of Alabama, authored the text of the State mineral industry information provided by that agency.

## Overview

In 2010, approximately 218 companies or operations were involved in the mining and the production of industrial mineral resources in Alabama (Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Mining and Reclamation Division, 2011). Capital investments in mineral exploration and plant development exceeded \$75 million and included companies producing hydraulic fracturing sand (frac sand), industrial sand, salt (solution extraction), silicon ferroalloys, and synthetic gypsum (wallboard) (Alabama Development Office, 2011).

## Commodity Review

### *Industrial Minerals*

Alabama had 16 active clay operations in 2010, down from 35 in 2009, and 128 active sand and gravel operations (including both construction and industrial operations), down from 157 in 2009. The State had 48 limestone-dolomite operations for crushed stone in 2010, 6 fewer than in 2009. In addition, crushed granite, sandstone, and quartzite continued to be produced in the State. Several industrial mineral mining operations were related to the State's coal mining industry, including fire clay, sandstone, and shale operations. Vulcan Materials Co., based in Birmingham, remained the leading construction aggregate producer in the country.

## Government Activities and Programs

The GSA remained an active participant in the STATEMAP program. STATEMAP is a component of the congressionally mandated National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program (NCGMP) through which the USGS distributes Federal funds to support geologic mapping efforts through a competitive funding process. The NCGMP has three primary components: (1) FEDMAP, which funds Federal geologic mapping projects; (2) STATEMAP, which is a matching-funds grant program with State geological surveys; and (3) EDMAP, a matching-funds

grant program with universities that has a goal to train the next generation of geologic mappers.

New geologic mapping remained critical in the State to delineate economic mineral deposits and to identify mineral resources in expanding market regions, such as the Tennessee River Valley area in northern Alabama. Mapping this area has helped in identifying geologic formations that potentially contain a variety of industrial mineral resources, including chert, common clay, crushed stone (limestone, dolomite, and sandstone), gravel, high-calcium limestone, sand, and shale. Geologic 7.5-minute quadrangles published during 2010 included the Guntersville Dam, Mt. Carmel, and Swearingin quadrangles in the Appalachian Plateaus in the Marshall County area of northeast Alabama. Published geologic quadrangles are available at [http://www.gsa.state.al.us/gsa/gis\\_data.aspx](http://www.gsa.state.al.us/gsa/gis_data.aspx).

The Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) continued to operate its annual maintenance and construction program for more than 17,000 kilometers (approximately 11,000 miles) of highway. This work continued to represent one of the largest uses for concrete, asphaltic and bituminous base, and construction aggregates (crushed stone and construction sand and gravel) in the State. ALDOT maintained an updated public list of sources of coarse and fine aggregates (Alabama Department of Transportation, 2014).

## References Cited

- Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Mining and Reclamation Division, 2011, Annual report—Statistical supplement of the Department of Industrial Relations, Mining and Reclamation Division, Mine Safety and Inspection Section for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2010: Birmingham, AL, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Mining and Reclamation Division, 46 p. (Accessed October 23, 2014, at [http://labor.alabama.gov/inspections/mining/docs/2010\\_annual.pdf](http://labor.alabama.gov/inspections/mining/docs/2010_annual.pdf).)
- Alabama Department of Transportation, 2014, List I–1—Sources of coarse and fine aggregates: Montgomery, AL, Alabama Department of Transportation, 47 p. (Accessed October 23, 2014, at <http://www.dot.state.al.us/mtweb/Testing/MSDSAR/doc/QMSD/Li01.pdf>.)
- Alabama Development Office, 2011, 2010 New and expanding industry report: Montgomery, AL, Alabama Development Office, 33 p. (Accessed October 24, 2014, at <http://www.madeinalabama.com/assets/2013/03/2010-NE-INDUSTRY-REPORTOpt.pdf>.)

TABLE 1  
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ALABAMA<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2009		2010		2011	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Cement:</b>						
Masonry	208	25,600 <sup>e</sup>	191	24,300 <sup>e</sup>	W	W <sup>e</sup>
Portland	3,420	307,000 <sup>e</sup>	3,290	273,000 <sup>e</sup>	W	W <sup>e</sup>
<b>Clays:</b>						
Common	1,340	25,300	1,300	21,500	1,190	24,100
Kaolin	( <sup>3</sup> )	W	174	W	104	5,750
Gemstones, natural	NA	142 <sup>r</sup>	NA	7	NA	7
Lime	1,960	226,000 <sup>r</sup>	2,150	239,000	2,180	255,000
<b>Sand and gravel:</b>						
Construction	10,400 <sup>r</sup>	66,100 <sup>r</sup>	10,400	56,200	9,910	53,600
Industrial	370	11,200	386	10,400	352	10,500
<b>Stone:</b>						
Crushed	35,700 <sup>r</sup>	327,000 <sup>r</sup>	36,500	325,000	33,700	295,000
Dimension, marble and sandstone	4	1,460	W	W	W	W
Combined values of clays (bentonite), iron oxide pigments (crude), mica (crude), salt, and values indicated by symbol W	XX	26,500	XX	19,600	XX	316,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>XX</b>	<b>1,020,000</b>	<b>XX</b>	<b>969,000</b>	<b>XX</b>	<b>960,000</b>

NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. Withheld values included in "Combined values" data. XX Not applicable.

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Less than ½ unit.

TABLE 2  
ALABAMA: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE<sup>1</sup>

Type	2009				2010				2011			
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Limestone <sup>2</sup>	53 <sup>r</sup>	28,700 <sup>r</sup>	\$265,000 <sup>r</sup>	\$9.22	49	29,000	\$258,000	\$8.89	48	27,000	\$238,000	\$8.81
Dolomite	3	1,200	11,000	9.17	4	2,080	15,300	7.33	4	2,200	16,400	7.45
Marble	2	1,680	13,600	8.11	2	1,810	17,500	9.68	--	--	--	--
Granite	4	2,210	20,300	9.20	4	1,930	18,900	9.78	4	2,170	20,400	9.38
Sandstone and quartzite <sup>3</sup>	7	1,170 <sup>r</sup>	10,800 <sup>r</sup>	9.23	8	920	8,960	9.73	8	612	5,550	9.06
Slate	2	609 <sup>r</sup>	4,940 <sup>r</sup>	8.11	2	627	5,930	9.46	2	602	5,310	8.82
Miscellaneous stone	4	84	844	10.05	3	68	827	12.21	5	1,120	10,100	8.99
Total or average	XX	35,700 <sup>r</sup>	327,000 <sup>r</sup>	9.15	XX	36,500	325,000	8.92	XX	33,700	295,000	8.77

XX Not applicable. -- Zero.

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes sandstone-quartzite reported with no distinction between the two kinds of stone.

TABLE 3  
ALABAMA: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS  
IN 2010, BY USE<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	Quantity	Value
<b>Construction:</b>		
<b>Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):</b>		
Riprap and jetty stone	372	3,930
Filter stone	W	W
Other coarse aggregate	1,810	20,200
<b>Coarse aggregate, graded:</b>		
Concrete aggregate, coarse	687	6,350
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	1,660	14,300
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	W	W
Railroad ballast	W	W
Other graded coarse aggregate	6,040	60,900
<b>Fine aggregate (-¾ inch):</b>		
Stone sand, concrete	101	1,120
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	W	W
Screening, undesignated	182	1,660
Other fine aggregate	W	W
<b>Coarse and fine aggregates:</b>		
Graded road base or subbase	860	7,540
Unpaved road surface	W	W
Terrazzo and exposed aggregate	W	W
Crusher run or fill or waste	303	2,750
Roofing granules	W	W
Other coarse and fine aggregates	3,860	42,500
Other construction materials	97	846
<b>Agricultural:</b>		
Agricultural, limestone	260	2,240
Poultry grit and mineral food	W	W
<b>Chemical and metallurgical:</b>		
Cement manufacture	W	W
Lime manufacture	W	W
Flux stone	125	1,150
Sulfur oxide removal	W	W
<b>Special:</b>		
Mining dusting or acid water treatment	W	W
Asphalt fillers or extenders	W	W
Other fillers or extenders	W	W
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	W	W
<b>Unspecified:<sup>2</sup></b>		
Reported	5,080	47,900
Estimated	8,930	75,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>325,000</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 4  
ALABAMA: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS  
IN 2011, BY USE<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	Quantity	Value
<b>Construction:</b>		
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):		
Riprap and jetty stone	309	3,210
Filter stone	W	W
Unspecified coarse aggregate	W	W
Coarse aggregate, graded:		
Concrete aggregate, coarse	794	7,430
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	1,080	9,240
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	W	W
Railroad ballast	W	W
Unspecified graded coarse aggregate	5,980	58,700
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch):		
Stone sand, concrete	275	3,080
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	W	W
Screening, undesignated	227	1,950
Unspecified fine aggregate	W	W
Coarse and fine aggregates:		
Graded road base or subbase	1,080	8,770
Unpaved road surface	W	W
Terrazzo and exposed aggregate	W	W
Crusher run or fill or waste	458	3,780
Roofing granules	W	W
Unspecified coarse and fine aggregates	4,040	41,400
Unspecified and other construction materials	W	W
<b>Agricultural:</b>		
Agricultural, limestone	186	1,740
Unspecified and other agricultural uses	W	W
<b>Chemical and metallurgical:</b>		
Cement manufacture	1,550	6,860
Lime manufacture	4,310	23,400
Flux stone	203	1,890
Sulfur oxide removal	W	W
Special, mining dusting or acid water treatment	W	W
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	440	2,840
<b>Unspecified:<sup>2</sup></b>		
Reported	3,230	30,100
Estimated	6,780	60,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>295,000</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.



TABLE 5  
ALABAMA: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2010, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch) <sup>2</sup>	1,050	9,530	1,060	12,500	W	W
Coarse aggregate, graded <sup>3</sup>	3,890	35,400	3,730	34,700	W	W
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch) <sup>4</sup>	W	W	951	8,360	W	W
Coarse and fine aggregates <sup>5</sup>	2,230	19,600	W	W	W	W
Other construction materials	97	846	--	--	--	--
Agricultural <sup>6</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical <sup>7</sup>	--	--	3,140	24,800	--	--
Special <sup>8</sup>	--	--	W	W	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed <sup>9</sup>	--	--	55	671	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>10</sup>						
Reported	185	1,750	4,320	40,900	575	\$5,220
Estimated	947	9,070	6,670	54,200	1,320	12,300
Total <sup>11</sup>	9,000	81,300	22,100	197,000	4,250	53,200

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes macadam, riprap and jetty stone, filter stone, and other coarse aggregates.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes stone sand (concrete), stone sand (bituminous mix or seal), screening (undesignated), and other fine aggregate.

<sup>5</sup>Includes graded road base or subbase, unpaved road surface, terrazzo and exposed aggregate, crusher run, roofing granules, and other coarse and fine aggregates.

<sup>6</sup>Includes agricultural limestone, poultry grit and mineral food, and other agricultural uses.

<sup>7</sup>Includes cement manufacture, lime manufacture, dead-burned dolomite manufacture, flux stone, chemical stone, glass manufacture, and sulfur oxide removal.

<sup>8</sup>Includes mine dusting or acid water treatment, whiting or whitening substance, and other fillers or extenders.

<sup>9</sup>Includes drain fields, waste material, lightweight aggregate (slate), pipe bedding, refractory stone (including ganister), and other miscellaneous uses.

<sup>10</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

<sup>11</sup>District totals may not add up to the published State total, owing to revisions made after the production of the table and (or) proprietary data being withheld.

TABLE 6  
ALABAMA: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2011, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch) <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	166	2,460
Coarse aggregate, graded <sup>3</sup>	3,710	33,800	3,360	31,500	W	W
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch) <sup>4</sup>	W	W	1,010	9,410	W	W
Coarse and fine aggregates <sup>5</sup>	2,450	22,100	2,560	21,000	W	W
Other construction materials	W	W	W	W	--	--
Agricultural <sup>6</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical <sup>7</sup>	--	--	6,200	37,300	--	--
Special <sup>8</sup>	--	--	W	W	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed <sup>9</sup>	--	--	W	W	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>10</sup>						
Reported	--	--	2,670	24,700	561	5,340
Estimated	878	7,740	4,770	42,700	1,140	10,000
Total	8,200	74,700	21,500	176,000	3,960	44,300

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes macadam, riprap and jetty stone, filter stone, and other coarse aggregates.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes stone sand (concrete), stone sand (bituminous mix or seal), screening (undesigned), and other fine aggregate.

<sup>5</sup>Includes graded road base or subbase, unpaved road surface, terrazzo and exposed aggregate, crusher run, roofing granules, and other coarse and fine aggregates.

<sup>6</sup>Includes agricultural limestone, poultry grit and mineral food, and other agricultural uses.

<sup>7</sup>Includes cement manufacture, lime manufacture, dead-burned dolomite manufacture, flux stone, chemical stone, glass manufacture, and sulfur oxide removal.

<sup>8</sup>Includes mine dusting or acid water treatment, whitening or whitening substance, and other fillers or extenders.

<sup>9</sup>Includes drain fields, waste material, lightweight aggregate (slate), pipe bedding, refractory stone (including ganister), and other miscellaneous uses.

<sup>10</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 7  
ALABAMA: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2010,  
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY<sup>1</sup>

Use	Quantity	Value	Unit
	(thousand metric tons)	(thousands)	value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	2,500	\$13,400	\$5.36
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, etc.)	58	566	9.76
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	198	1,160	5.86
Road base and coverings	71	662	9.32
Road stabilization (lime)	2	10	5.00
Fill	476	1,160	2.44
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>2</sup>	79	334	4.23
Unspecified: <sup>3</sup>			
Reported	516	2,760	5.35
Estimated	6,220	36,200	5.82
Total or average	10,400	56,200	5.40

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes golf course, filtration, and snow and ice control.

<sup>3</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 8  
ALABAMA: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2011,  
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY<sup>1</sup>

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	2,340	\$14,300	\$6.11
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	576	2,470	4.29
Road base and coverings <sup>2</sup>	65	380	5.85
Fill	298	1,040	3.49
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>3</sup>	172	1,120	6.51
Unspecified: <sup>4</sup>			
Reported	233	973	4.18
Estimated	6,230	33,300	5.35
Total or average	9,910	53,600	5.41

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

<sup>3</sup>Includes filtration, and snow and ice control.

<sup>4</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 9  
ALABAMA: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2010, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	W	W	W	W	1,640	7,190
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and road base materials <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	206	1,060
Fill	--	--	20	61	456	1,100
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>3</sup>	(4)	5	1	12	77	317
Unspecified: <sup>5</sup>						
Reported	--	--	19	164	497	2,600
Estimated	--	--	863	5,040	5,350	31,100
Total <sup>6</sup>	769	5,720	1,120	7,130	8,230	43,400

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

<sup>3</sup>Includes filtration, golf course, and snow and ice control.

<sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

<sup>5</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

<sup>6</sup>District totals may not add up to the published State total, owing to revisions made after the production of the table and (or) proprietary data being withheld.

TABLE 10  
ALABAMA: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2011, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		District 3	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregate and concrete products	W	W	W	W	1,120	5,580
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and road base materials <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	605	2,630
Fill	--	--	23	86	275	956
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>3</sup>	(4)	5	89	800	82	310
Unspecified: <sup>5</sup>						
Reported	--	--	--	--	233	973
Estimated	--	--	264	1,460	5,970	31,800
Total	790	5,830	841	5,480	8,280	42,300

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

<sup>3</sup>Includes filtration, and snow and ice control.

<sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

<sup>5</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.