



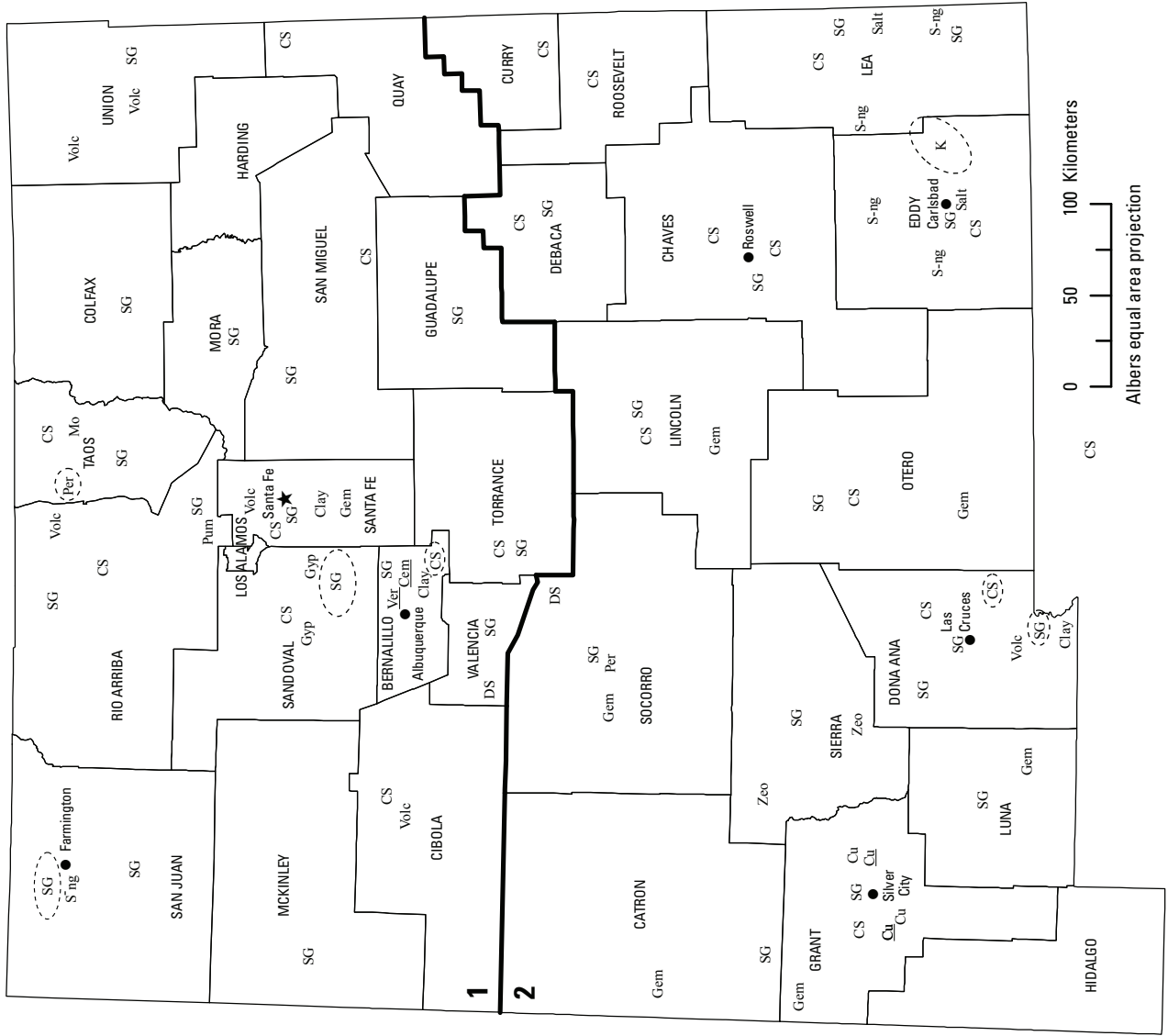
# 2012–2013 Minerals Yearbook

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**NEW MEXICO [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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# NEW MEXICO

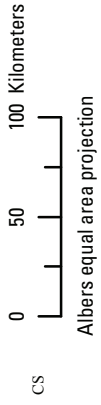


## LEGEND

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

## MINERAL SYMBOLS (Principal producing areas)

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



# 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 2013, the value of the nonfuel mineral production<sup>1</sup> in the State of New Mexico was \$1.56 billion, 2.1% of the total U.S. nonfuel mineral production, ranking it 14th in the Nation. In 2012, the corresponding value was \$1.57 billion, 2.1% of the U.S. total nonfuel mineral production, ranking it 13th among the 50 States. In 2013, on a per capita basis, nonfuel mineral production in New Mexico had a value of \$746 compared with the national average of \$238. In 2012, the per capita value was \$753 compared with the national average of \$241.

The value of nonfuel mineral production in New Mexico for the years 2006 through 2013 was as follows (in billions of dollars): \$1.48 (2006), \$1.58 (2007), \$1.63 (2008), \$0.88 (2009), \$1.03 (2010), \$1.25 (2011), \$1.57 (2012), and \$1.56 (2013).

In 2013, there were 2,733 employees in nonfuel mineral mines in New Mexico and 1,206 in mills and preparation plants. In 2012, the corresponding numbers were 2,710 in nonfuel mineral mines and 1,116 in mills and preparation plants (U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, 2013, p. 13; 2014, p. 13). In 2013, the average annual wage in New Mexico for all mining was \$77,803 compared with \$40,745 for all industries. In 2012, the corresponding figures were \$74,429 and \$39,525, respectively (National Mining Association, unpub. data, February 4, 2016).

In 2013, on the basis of production quantity, New Mexico was the leading producer of crude perlite, potash, and zeolites out of six, three, and six producing States, respectively. It was third in the production of copper out of seven producing States. It was fourth in the production of pumice and pumicite out of six producing States. In 2012, New Mexico had the largest output of crude perlite, potash, and zeolites out of five, three, and six producing States, respectively. The State was third in the production of copper out of eight producing States. It was fourth in the production of pumice and pumicite out of five producing States.

In 2013 and 2012, New Mexico also produced common clay, construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, dimension stone, gold, gypsum, masonry and portland cement, molybdenum concentrates, natural gemstones, salt, and silver (table 1).

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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 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>.

## Commodity Review

The New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources<sup>2</sup> prepared a report on the nonfuel mineral industry of the State of New Mexico covering activities in 2012 and 2013 from which the following information has been extracted. Data from other sources may differ from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data, which are based on company responses to USGS surveys and estimation for nonrespondents. The USGS withheld some data to avoid disclosing company proprietary information.

Active nonfuel mining operations in New Mexico in 2012–13 included 7 potash operations in 2013 and 6 in 2012 (including mines and refineries), 1 molybdenum mine and 1 molybdenum mill, 2 copper mines and 2 solvent extraction/electro-winning (SX/EW) plants, 1 gold mine, approximately 25 industrial mineral mines, and 10 industrial minerals mills. In 2013, there were 39 active crushed stone operations with 38 quarries and 38 processing plants and there were 105 active construction sand and gravel operations, including 5 dredging operations. In 2012, there were 46 operations with 52 quarries and 46 processing plants and there were 112 operations including 1 dredging operation.

## Metals

Mineral industry activity with respect to metals was as follows:

**Copper.**—Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. (FCX), the only copper producer in New Mexico in 2012–13, continued to mine copper at Santa Rita (Chino) and Tyrone. The Chino operation included a 68,000-metric-ton-per-year (t/yr) solvent extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) plant that produced copper cathode from solution generated by run-of-mine ore leaching and a 39,000-metric-ton-per-day (t/d) concentrator that produced copper and molybdenum concentrates. Tyrone had a 76,200-t/yr SX/EW plant that produced copper cathode.

**Gold and Silver.**—Most of the gold and silver produced in New Mexico was a byproduct of copper production at the Chino copper mine. The Summit Mine, New Mexico’s only gold-silver mine, is located in the Steeple Rock district, Grant County, and was operated by Santa Fe Gold Corp. The ore was processed at the Banner mill in Lordsburg. Some old mines in the Steeple Rock district were being drilled. Exploration drilling took place in the Saddleback Mountain area in the Steeple Rock district.

**Molybdenum.**—Molybdenum was produced from the Questa Mine in Taos County and as a byproduct of copper concentrated in Grant County. Chevron Mining, Inc.’s (formerly

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<sup>2</sup>Virginia T. McLemore, Senior Economic Geologist, New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, provided the State nonfuel mineral industry information.

Molycorp Inc.'s Questa molybdenum mine had periodic shutdowns in recent years but production continued through 2010–13. In 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency listed the Questa Mine as a Superfund site (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2016). During 2012–13, Chevron Mining, Inc. continued with a reclamation and revegetation program to cover overburden rock piles at the inactive open pit site, and continued construction of a 1-megawatt photovoltaic solar facility on the Questa tailings site.

### *Industrial Minerals*

**Cement.**—Portland and masonry cement are produced at the Tijeras cement plant, near Albuquerque, operated by Grupos Cementos de Chihuahua (GCC); the plant has a total output capacity of about 800,000 t/yr. The limestone for the cement is quarried near the plant, and the other raw materials (alumina, gypsum, iron ore, and sandstone/shale) were obtained from various locations in the State. The Mesa del Oro limestone deposit (Valencia County) is west of Las Lunas and owned by Daleco Resources Corp.

**Clay.**—Common clay was mined for the production of bricks, roofing granules, and quarry tile. Bricks were manufactured at the Kinney Brick mill in Albuquerque and at the American Eagle plant in Doña Ana County. Daleco Resources Corp. drilled 16 holes in 2005 at the Sierra kaolin deposit (also known as the Kline Mountain deposit) in the Black Range, Sierra County. Evaluation of the deposit continued in 2012–13.

**Gemstones.**—Gemstones found in New Mexico include agate, moonstone, onyx, peridot, and turquoise. However, depletion of the known deposits and the complexity and expense of operations, including Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, have contributed to the decision of many commercial gemstone mines to close. Turquoise is the official State gemstone of New Mexico and is found in several areas of the State. Minor amounts of turquoise were produced from the Little Hatchet Mountains in Grant and Hidalgo Counties and Orogrande in Otero County. Turquoise is found at the Enchantment Mine near Ruidoso (Nogal district). Other areas where turquoise has been found include the Chino and Tyrone copper mines, the Burro Mountains (Grant County), and Organ Mountains (Doña Ana County). Peridot (gem variety of olivine) is found at Buell Park, McKinley County, and at Kilbourne Hole and Potrillo Marr, Doña Ana County. Fluorite and other minerals are found in the Bingham (Hansonburg) district in Socorro County. Geodes and thundereggs are found in several places in Luna County, including Rockhound State Park in the Little Florida Mountains.

**Gypsum.**—Eagle Materials operated the White Mesa Mine near Cuba and one wallboard plant in Albuquerque. Other smaller gypsum mines are operated in Sandoval and Doña Ana Counties. The Alley Gypsum Mine, located in Doña Ana County, also mined gypsum for use as an agricultural amendment.

**Perlite.**—Perlite is produced from three mines in New Mexico: Socorro, El Grande, and No Agua. Atlas Minerals Inc. was evaluating the Toro perlite deposit northwest of Deming.

St. Cloud Mining Co. was evaluating the McCauley Ranch perlite deposit (Thompson Canyon) in Grant County.

**Potash.**—The Carlsbad potash district is the largest potash-producing area in the United States. Intrepid Mining LLC and Mosaic Co. operated mines in the district. Intrepid operated three facilities in New Mexico. The West Facility, which consists of a potash mine and refinery, had an annual production capacity of approximately 380,000 t/yr of red potash. The East Facility consists of a compaction plant, potash mine, and refinery and has an annual production capacity of approximately 205,000 t/yr of white potash and 180,000 t/yr of langbeinite. The North facility consists of a granular compaction plant for ore produced at the HB and West Mines and storage facilities. The Mosaic Co. operates one of the largest underground potash mines in the United States, mining sylvite and langbeinite; this was processed in a plant in Carlsbad. Flotation is used to produce red potash and hot leach crystallization is used to produce the higher purity white potash. HB Solar Solution Mine processed some potash in 2013 (Morningstar, 2014).

**Pumice.**—Three companies were active in New Mexico in 2013: Copar Pumice's El Cajete Mine, CR Minerals' Rocky Mountain Mine and Santa Fe plant, and Utility Block's U.S. Forest Service Mine. The Santa Fe mill (CR Minerals Co., LLC) was closed and moved to a new plant on the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo. The Santa Fe site has been reclaimed. Copar Pumice Company, Inc. produced pumice from the El Cajete Mine. At El Cajete, pumice mine expansion in the Jemez Mountains continued, along with reclamation in specific areas. Other smaller pumice mines are also active in the region.

**Salt.**—The salt from New Mexico Salt and Minerals Corp. is harvested on a 1,050-hectare salt lake after the sun has evaporated the water from the brine. The salt is then carefully washed three times before it is packaged into a variety of solar salt products. The company also produced salt from a mine in the Carlsbad area. Originally, the salt at Carlsbad was sold primarily as deicing salt for roads, but by 2012, the salt was also used in agricultural feed products, chemical feed stocks, producing chlorine for swimming pools, and numerous other industrial applications.

**Zeolites.**—Zeolites were produced at three mines in New Mexico: St. Cloud Zeolite Mine and Coyote Cliff Nos. 1 and 2 Mines. At St. Cloud, the zeolite clinoptilolite is mined, crushed, dried, sized without beneficiation, and shipped and packaged to meet customer requirements. St. Cloud Mining Co. also has made several modifications to its zeolite-processing operation, including the addition of cation exchange capacity for value-added products and additional classification capabilities to expand markets for these products. The facility has the crushing and sizing capacity of 450t/d.

### *Other Industrial Minerals*

New Mexico has significant deposits of humates, predominantly in the Fruitland and Menefee formations in the eastern San Juan Basin. Humate was produced from 10 mines and mills: Rammsco's Eagle Mesa Mine, Morningstar's San Juan mill, Horizon Ag-Products' San Luis Mine and mill, Mesa

Verde Resources' Star Lake Mine and Pueblo Alto Mine and San Ysidro mill, Menefee Mining's Star Lake Mine and Menefee mill, and U-Mate International's U-Mate Mine. Magnetite was shipped from the stockpiles at the Cobre Mine owned by FCX and used in cement manufacturing and other minor industrial uses. The Iron Duke Mine in the Orogrande district also produced iron ore from the old iron mine dumps.

Small flagstone operations throughout New Mexico produced sandstone, travertine, and other ornamental rock. The largest operation was the New Mexico Travertine plant near Belen. New Mexico Travertine Inc. produced travertine for dimension stone from the Lucero quarry in Valencia County. Daleco Resources Inc. was evaluating the Mesa del Oro property, Cibola County, for additional travertine production.

Although garnet was not produced in New Mexico in 2012–13, at least one company was examining areas in the State for potential production for use as an abrasive. 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. Garnet resources were evaluated in the Orogrande district by B.O.W. Corp.

### ***Exploration***

Mineral industry with respect to exploration activity was as follows:

- In 2012–13, the number of exploration permits issued by the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Department increased from recent years. Many companies were exploring for copper, gold, potash, rare-earth elements (REEs), silver, and turquoise throughout New Mexico.
- THEMAC Resources Group Ltd. applied for exploration and mining permits to resume mining operations at the Copper Flat porphyry copper mine in the Hillsboro mining district, Sierra County. A NI-43-101-compliant study was completed in October 2013.
- The Lone Mountain project in Grant County, owned by Copper One Inc., consisted of at least three distinct zones of copper mineralization as defined by past drilling. Exploration permits from the State were issued in September 2011. Copper One Inc. planned to continue drilling and recalculate the resources based upon 2013 economic conditions. Copper One Inc. also planned to conduct exploration drilling at the Mimbres copper porphyry property (Grant County) to delineate specific ore bodies.

- In 2007, Entrée Gold Inc. announced the discovery of a porphyry copper deposit in the Lordsburg district (Hildago County). Additional drilling was planned for 2012–13.
- In July 2013, Santa Fe Gold Corp. submitted a plan for the proposed Ortiz Gold Mine in Santa Fe County.
- Southern Silver Exploration Corp. acquired the Oro mining claims for copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc in the Eureka mining district, Hidalgo County. Gold and silver intercepts were encountered. Turquoise also was found in the district.
- Intercontinental Potash Corp. announced results of their drilling at the Ochoa potash project in Lea County. The Ochoa deposit contains as much as 85% polyhalite with halite and anhydrite in the Rustler Formation. The company planned to produce only potassium sulfate.
- Strategic Resources Inc. began surface exploration for REEs in the Gallinas Mountains and Jicarilla Mountains in Lincoln County and in the Lemitar Mountains in Socorro County. Geovic Mining Corp. staked claims for REEs, yttrium, and zirconium in the Cornudas Mountains in Otero County.

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TABLE 1  
NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	2011		2012		2013	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clays, common	8	70	8	48	W	W
Copper <sup>3</sup>	66	591,000	103	835,000	121	906,000
Gemstones, natural	NA	23	NA	17	NA	17
Sand and gravel, construction	9,410 <sup>r</sup>	74,600 <sup>r</sup>	10,200	83,200	8,370	71,800
Stone, crushed	5,180 <sup>r</sup>	36,600 <sup>r</sup>	4,950	41,400	5,040	41,500
Combined values of cement, gold, gypsum (crude), molybdenum concentrates, perlite (crude), potash, pumice and pumicite, salt, silver, stone (dimension), zeolites, and value indicated by symbol W	XX	544,000	XX	609,000	XX	537,000
Total	XX	1,250,000	XX	1,570,000	XX	1,560,000

<sup>r</sup>Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; 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>Recoverable content of ores and so forth.

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

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 <sup>2</sup>	17	2,440	\$21,600	\$8.85	18	2,440	\$21,100	\$8.66
Sandstone and quartzite <sup>3</sup>	2	305	1,930	6.33	2	240	1,420	5.89
Volcanic cinder and scoria	6	250	2,100	8.39	6	176	1,610	9.15
Miscellaneous stone	27	1,960	15,800	8.07	12	2,180	17,400	7.97
Total or average	XX	4,950	41,400	8.37	XX	5,040	41,500	8.25

XX Not applicable.

<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  
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS BY USE<sup>1</sup>

Use	2012			2013		
	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
<b>Construction:</b>						
<b>Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch):</b>						
Riprap and jetty stone	16	\$295	\$18.41	9	\$204	\$22.11
Unspecified coarse aggregate	--	--	--	W	W	W
<b>Coarse aggregate, graded:</b>						
Concrete aggregate, coarse	54	839	15.54	48	811	16.76
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	W	W	W	46	315	6.88
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	W	W	W	W	W	W
Railroad ballast	W	W	W	719	6,490	9.01
Unspecified graded coarse aggregate	W	W	W	945	4,750	5.03
<b>Fine aggregate (-3/8 inch):</b>						
Stone sand, concrete	189	1,080	5.69	W	W	W
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	--	--	--	W	W	W
Screening, undesignated	12	102	8.52	87	682	7.84
Unspecified fine aggregate	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Coarse and fine aggregates:</b>						
Graded road base or subbase	94	798	8.49	431	3,780	8.77
Unpaved road surface	34	460	13.53	W	W	W
Terrazzo and exposed aggregate	1	5	5.40	W	W	W
Crusher run or fill or waste	W	W	W	14	112	7.77
Unspecified and other construction materials	17	212	12.50	54	530	9.87
<b>Chemical and metallurgical:</b>						
Cement manufacture	W	W	W	--	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	4	68	16.96			
<b>Unspecified:<sup>2</sup></b>						
Reported	169	881	5.21	161	708	4.39
Estimated	2,700	27,400	10.15	2,200	16,000	7.28
Total or average	4,950	41,400	8.37	5,040	41,500	8.25

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, except unit value; may not add to totals shown.

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

TABLE 4  
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2012, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch) <sup>2</sup>	10	131	6	163	--	--
Coarse aggregate, graded <sup>3</sup>	W	W	91	1,200	--	--
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch) <sup>4</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregates <sup>5</sup>	W	W	115	1,140	--	--
Other construction materials	--	--	W	W	--	--
Agricultural	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical <sup>6</sup>	W	W	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed <sup>7</sup>	--	--	4	68	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>8</sup>						
Reported	88	678	21	146	60	57
Estimated	1,140	9,220	1,560	18,200	--	--
Total	2,890	19,100	2,000	22,200	60	57

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 riprap and jetty stone.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes stone sand (concrete), screening (undesignated), and unspecified fine aggregate.

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

<sup>6</sup>Includes cement manufacture.

<sup>7</sup>Includes drain fields, waste material, lightweight aggregate (slate), pipe bedding, refractory stone (including ganister), and other miscellaneous uses.

<sup>8</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.

TABLE 5  
NEW MEXICO: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN 2013, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Construction:						
Coarse aggregate (+1½ inch) <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Coarse aggregate, graded <sup>3</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Fine aggregate (-¾ inch) <sup>4</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Coarse and fine aggregates <sup>5</sup>	150	1,500	380	3,500	--	--
Other construction materials	W	W	W	W	--	--
Agricultural	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical and metallurgical	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses and specified uses not listed	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>6</sup>						
Reported	44	338	40	280	78	89
Estimated	1,040	7,640	1,160	8,370	--	--
Total	2,910	19,600	2,050	21,800	78	89

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 riprap and jetty stone.

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

<sup>4</sup>Includes stone sand (concrete), screening (undesignated), and unspecified fine aggregate.

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

<sup>6</sup>Reported and estimated production without a breakdown by end use.



TABLE 6  
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2012,  
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY<sup>1</sup>

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	1,180	\$10,800	\$9.15
Plaster and gunitite sands	39	285	7.31
Concrete products (blocks, bricks, pipe, decorative, and so forth)	11	130	11.82
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	1,090	12,200	11.19
Road base and coverings	1,140	8,130	7.13
Fill	375	1,280	3.41
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>2</sup>	262	4,080	15.57
Unspecified: <sup>3</sup>			
Reported	1,350	7,720	5.72
Estimated	4,710	38,600	8.20
Total or average	10,200	83,200	8.16

<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 railroad ballast, and snow and ice control.

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

TABLE 7  
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2013,  
BY MAJOR USE CATEGORY<sup>1</sup>

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Concrete aggregate (including concrete sand)	994	\$14,100	\$14.18
Plaster and gunitite sands and concrete products	58	362	6.24
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	558	5,610	10.05
Road base and coverings <sup>2</sup>	810	6,990	8.62
Fill	232	1,150	4.97
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>3</sup>	107	2,750	25.69
Unspecified: <sup>4</sup>			
Reported	1,560	6,700	4.29
Estimated	4,040	34,100	8.44
Total or average	8,370	71,800	8.58

<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 road and other stabilization (lime).

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

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

TABLE 8  
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2012, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregates and concrete products <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	--	--
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	W	W	W	W	--	--
Road base and coverings	810	5,930	330	2,200	--	--
Fill	178	770	196	514	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>3</sup>	232	3,900	30	173	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>4</sup>						
Reported	668	5,890	88	515	594	1,310
Estimated	2,330	19,500	2,380	19,100	--	--
Total	5,670	48,900	3,890	33,000	594	1,310

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 plaster and gunite sands.

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

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

TABLE 9  
NEW MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED IN 2013, BY USE AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Use	District 1		District 2		Unspecified districts	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregates and concrete products <sup>2</sup>	W	W	W	W	18	370
Asphaltic concrete aggregates and other bituminous mixtures	W	W	W	W	231	2,570
Road base and coverings <sup>3</sup>	546	4,530	255	2,390	9	66
Fill	114	810	118	342	--	--
Other miscellaneous uses <sup>4</sup>	86	2,460	21	290	--	--
Unspecified: <sup>5</sup>						
Reported	413	3,610	61	690	--	--
Estimated	2,480	22,000	1,570	12,200	1,090	2,400
Total	4,550	43,100	2,470	23,200	1,350	5,410

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 plaster and gunite sands.

<sup>3</sup>Includes road and other stabilization (lime).

<sup>4</sup>Includes railroad ballast, and snow and ice control.

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