STONE (CRUSHED)[1]

(Data in million metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: In 2024, an estimated 1.5 billion tons of crushed stone valued at $26 billion was produced by an estimated 1,400 companies operating 3,500 quarries and more than 180 sales and (or) distribution yards in 50 States. Leading States were, in descending order of production, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, and Virginia, which together accounted for about 55% of total crushed stone output. Of the total domestic crushed stone produced in 2024, about 70% was limestone and dolomite; 14%, granite; 6%, traprock; 6%, miscellaneous stone; and 3%, sandstone and quartzite; the remaining 1% was divided, in descending order of tonnage, among marble, volcanic cinder and scoria, calcareous marl, shell, and slate. An estimated 72% of crushed stone was used as a construction aggregate, mostly for road construction and maintenance; 17% for cement manufacturing; 6% for lime manufacturing; 1% for agricultural uses; and the remaining 4% for other chemical, special, and miscellaneous uses and products.

The output of crushed stone in the United States shipped for consumption in the first 9 months of 2024 was 1.11 billion tons, a decrease of 5% compared with that in the same period in 2023. Third-quarter shipments for consumption decreased by 6% compared with those in the same period in 2023. Additional production information, by quarter, for each State, geographic division, and the United States is reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in its quarterly Mineral Industry Surveys for construction sand and gravel and crushed stone.

Salient Statistics—United States:	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024[e]**
Sold or used by producers	1,460	1,510	1,540	1,550	1,500
Recycled material	31	33	33	37	37
Imports for consumption	20	19	16	14	14
Exports	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Consumption, apparent[3]	1,510	1,560	1,590	1,610	1,500
Price, average unit value, dollars per metric ton	12.69	13.26	14.31	15.86	17.50
Employment, quarry and mill, number[4]	68,000	68,900	70,400	71,300	71,600
Net import reliance[5] as a percentage of apparent consumption	1	1	1	1	1

Recycling: Road surfaces made of asphalt concrete and portland cement concrete surface layers, which contain crushed stone aggregate, were recycled on a limited but increasing basis in most States. In 2024, asphalt and portland cement concrete road surfaces were recycled in all 50 States.

Import Sources (2020–23): Canada, 37%; Mexico, 34%; The Bahamas, 14%; Honduras, 12%; and other, 3%.

Tariff: **Item**	**Number**	**Normal Trade Relations 12–31–24**
Chalk:		
Crude	2509.00.1000	Free.
Other	2509.00.2000	Free.
Limestone, except pebbles and gravel	2517.10.0020	Free.
Crushed or broken stone	2517.10.0055	Free.
Marble granules, chippings and powder	2517.41.0000	Free.
Stone granules, chippings and powders	2517.49.0000	Free.
Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone	2521.00.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: For some special uses, 14% (domestic and foreign); if used as ballast, concrete aggregate, riprap, road material, and similar purposes, 5% (domestic and foreign).

Government Stockpile: None.

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STONE (CRUSHED)

Events, Trends, and Issues: U.S. crushed stone production was about 1.5 billion tons in 2024, a decrease of 6% compared with 1.55 billion tons in 2023. Apparent consumption decreased to 1.5 billion tons. Consumption of crushed stone decreased in 2024 because of significant weather events and continued decreases in residential housing demand caused by interest rates continuing to be at some of the highest levels in 23 years. Usually, commercial and heavy-industrial construction activity, infrastructure funding, labor availability, new single-family housing unit starts, and weather affect rates of crushed stone production and consumption. Long-term increases in construction aggregates demand are influenced by activity in the public and private construction sectors, as well as by construction work related to infrastructure improvements around the Nation.

The 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act reauthorized surface transportation programs for 5 years and authorized investment of additional funding to repair roads and bridges and support major, transformational projects. The 2021 law authorized $1.2 trillion in funding and will expire at the end of the 2026 Federal fiscal year. The funding included $118 billion to the Highway Trust Fund—$90 billion to the highway account and $28 billion to the transit account. During the first 9 months of 2024, total highway construction spending was 8% more than that in the same period in 2023.

The underlying factors that would support an increase in prices for crushed stone are expected to be present in 2025, especially in and near metropolitan areas. Shortages in some urban and industrialized areas are expected to continue to increase owing to local zoning regulations and land-development alternatives. These issues are expected to continue and to cause new crushed stone quarries to be located away from large population centers. Resultant regional shortages of crushed stone and higher fuel costs could result in higher-than-average price increases in industrialized and urban areas.

The crushed stone industry continued to address health and safety regulations, permitting and zoning issues, and environmental restrictions in 2024.

World Mine Production and Reserves:

	Mine production		Reserves[6]
	2023	2024[e]	
United States	1,550	1,500	Adequate, except where special types are needed or where local shortages exist.
Other countries[7]	NA	NA	
World total	NA	NA	

World Resources:[6] Stone resources are plentiful throughout the world. The supply of high-purity limestone and dolomite suitable for specialty uses is limited in many geographic areas. The largest resources of high-purity limestone and dolomite in the United States are in the central and eastern parts of the country.

Substitutes: Crushed stone substitutes for roadbuilding include sand and gravel, and iron and steel slag. Substitutes for crushed stone used as construction aggregates include construction sand and gravel, iron and steel slag, sintered or expanded clay or shale, perlite, or vermiculite. Increasingly, recycled asphalt and portland cement concretes are being substituted for virgin aggregate, although the percentage of total aggregate supplied by recycled materials remained very small in 2024.

[e]Estimated. NA Not available.

[1]See also the Sand and Gravel (Construction) and the Stone (Dimension) chapters.

[2]Less than ½ unit.

[3]Defined as sold or used by producers + recycled material + imports – exports.

[4]Including office staff. Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

[5]Defined as imports – exports.

[6]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

[7]No reliable production information is available for most countries owing to the wide variety of ways in which countries report their crushed stone production. Some countries do not report production for this mineral commodity. Production information for some countries is available in the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International.