STONE (CRUSHED)[1]

(Data in million metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: In 2025, an estimated 1.5 billion tons of crushed stone valued at $27 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 tonnage, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Missouri, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, and Indiana, which together accounted for about 56% of total crushed stone output. Of the total crushed stone produced in 2025, 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 estimated output of crushed stone in the United States shipped for consumption in the first 9 months of 2025 decreased to 1.10 billion tons from 1.11 billion tons in the same period in 2024. Third-quarter shipments for consumption increased by 7% compared with those in the same period in 2024. 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:	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025[e]**
Sold or used by producers	1,510	1,540	1,550	[e]1,500	1,500
Recycled material	33	33	37	37	37
Imports for consumption	19	16	14	13	10
Exports	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Consumption, apparent[3]	1,560	1,590	1,610	[e]1,500	1,500
Price, average unit value, dollars per metric ton	13.26	14.31	15.86	[e]17.50	18.50
Employment, quarry and mill, number[4]	68,900	70,400	71,300	71,500	71,200
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 2025, asphalt and portland cement concrete road surfaces were recycled in all 50 States.

Import Sources (2021–24): Canada, 42%; Mexico, 23%; The Bahamas, 15%; Honduras, 15%; and other, 5%.

Tariff: **Item**	**Number**	**Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25**
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.

Prepared by **Jason Christopher Willett [(703) 648–6473, jwillett@usgs.gov]**

STONE (CRUSHED)

Events, Trends, and Issues: U.S. crushed stone production was about 1.5 billion tons in 2025, unchanged from 2024. Apparent consumption also was unchanged at 1.5 billion tons. Commercial and heavy-industrial construction activity, infrastructure funding, labor availability, new single-family housing unit starts, and weather often affect growth in construction sand and gravel 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. In 2026, major capital investments in manufacturing, energy, and data-center facilities, coupled with Federal and State infrastructure funding and resilient public-sector construction activity, were expected to support continued demand across the sector.

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 $55.7 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2025 and $56.8 billion in FY 2026 for Federal-Aid Highway Programs. Funding will expire at the end of FY 2026. The 2021 law also included $118 billion to the Highway Trust Fund, with $59.8 billion remaining in the highway account and $20.2 billion remaining in the mass transit account. During the first 8 months of 2025, total highway construction spending was 25% less than that in the same period in 2024.

The underlying factors that support an increase in prices for crushed stone were expected in 2026, especially in and near metropolitan areas. Shortages in some urban and industrialized areas were anticipated to continue to increase owing to local zoning regulations and land-development alternatives. These issues were likely to continue, resulting in 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 2025.

World Mine Production and Reserves:

	Mine production[e]		Reserves[6]
	2024	2025	
United States	1,500	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 used as substituted for virgin aggregate. The percentage of total aggregate supplied by recycled materials remained very small in 2025.

[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 respective 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.