



# **2017 Report on Ohio Mineral Industries: An Annual Summary of the State's Economic Geology**

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DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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Columbus 2018



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## **RECOMMENDED BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

Wright, C.E., and Stucker, J.D., compilers, 2018, 2017 Report on Ohio mineral industries—An annual summary of the state's economic geology: Columbus, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, 23 p.

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## PREFACE

The *2017 Report on Ohio Mineral Industries* continues in the efforts of the ODNR Division of Geological Survey to present a clear and concise representation of mining production, sales, and employment for Ohio's mineral industry commodities. This report continues in the same format as the revised and simplified 2016 edition (Stucker, 2017). The discussion of each geologic commodity is presented in a bulleted format to make viewing and obtaining the desired data easier for the user. This format parallels the digital commodity summaries that are available on the Division's website.

The *Map of Active Mineral Industry Operations in Ohio* is included at the end of the report and continues to act as a standalone product. The map includes a table with information about each labeled point, including the company name and total combined tonnage of material(s) mined at each operation location.

The appendices are not included within the report and are instead available as downloadable files at <http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries>. These appendices include data for all commodities divided by company, commodity, and county. Digital versions of these appendices allow users to view and organize data in a way that is convenient to them, which has been a feature widely requested by report users.

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## 2017 Ohio Economic Geology in Brief

The total tonnage of coal and industrial minerals produced in Ohio during 2017 was 113,065,193 tons or approximately 9.7 tons per capita. The total value<sup>1</sup> of coal was \$382,618,048 in 2017; the value of oil and gas was \$5,909,017,069; and the value<sup>1</sup> of all industrial minerals was \$1,125,101,598 in 2017 (figs. 1, 2, 3; table 1). The combined value of fuel and nonfuel minerals produced in Ohio during 2017 was \$7,416,736,715 or approximately \$636 per capita.

Reported and estimated total direct employment in the extractive industries of Ohio in 2017 was more than 10,000 people. Industrial-mineral production increased for salt, sandstone and conglomerate, shale, and clay. The total value for all industrial-minerals exceeded \$1 billion for the fourth

straight year. In 2017 clay production reached 913 thousand tons, a rise of 59 percent, and Sandstone-and-conglomerate production reached more than 1.7 million tons, a rise of 16 percent. Production leading commodities of Limestone-and-dolomite, and Sand-and-gravel were down slightly from 2016 values.

<sup>1</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. Some operations reporting sales did not report a value for those sales. A countywide- or statewide-average price per ton was calculated for each industrial-mineral commodity based on sales for which the value was reported. A countywide, average price per ton was calculated for coal based on sales for which the value was reported and method of production. These calculated averages were used to estimate the value of the sales for which the actual values were not reported.

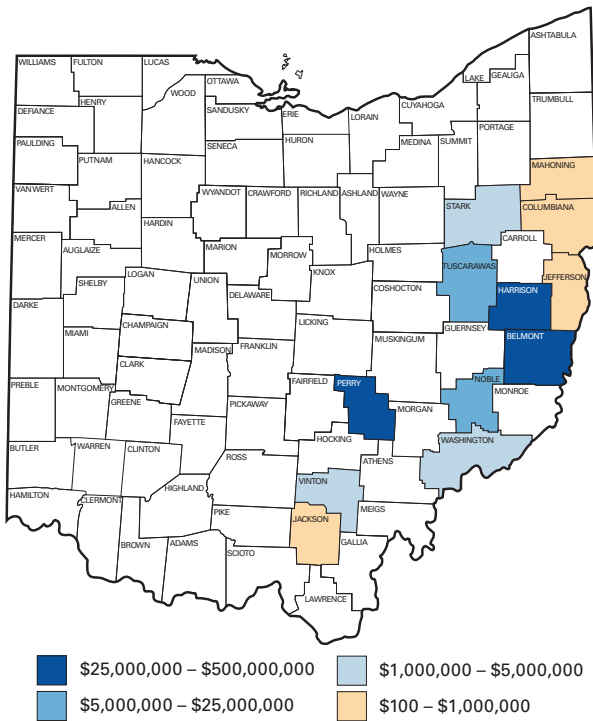


FIGURE 1. Total value of coal sold in Ohio in 2017, by county.

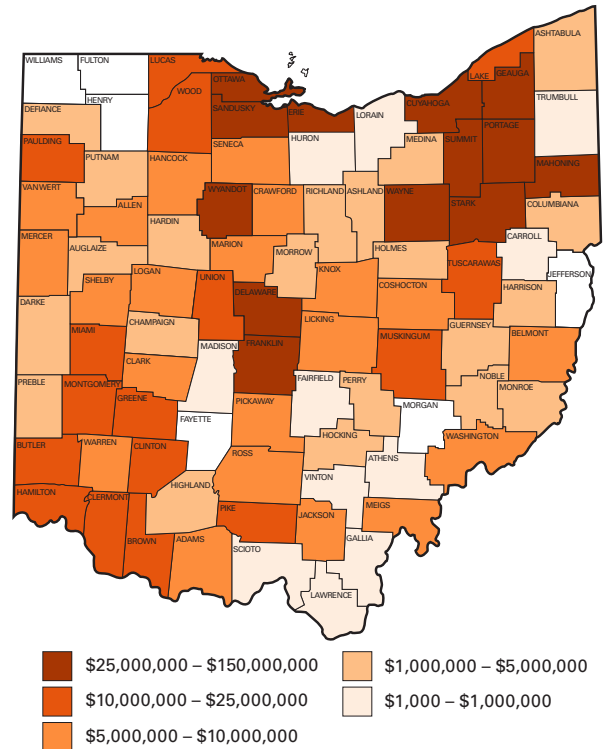


FIGURE 2. Total value of industrial minerals sold in Ohio in 2017, by county.

TABLE 1. Fuel and nonfuel mineral sales and production in Ohio in 2017

Commodity	Production <sup>1</sup>	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Value <sup>3</sup>	Change in value from 2016 (percent)
Limestone and dolomite	62,502,315 tons	62,203,537 tons	\$613,629,330	- 0.3
Coal	10,270,958 tons	9,760,817 tons	\$382,618,048	- 29.3
Sand and gravel	32,375,434 tons	31,840,316 tons	\$242,142,075	- 3.0
Salt	4,601,315 tons	4,435,497 tons	\$195,294,821	- 7.0
Sandstone and conglomerate	1,726,568 tons	1,634,876 tons	\$51,221,299	+ 7.9
Shale	675,326 tons	632,140 tons	\$13,890,405	- 2.0
Clay	913,277 tons	773,935 tons	\$8,923,668	+ 40.4
Gas	1,771,293,830 thousand cubic feet	not available	\$4,959,622,724	+ 46.2
Oil	20,093,002 barrels	not available	\$949,394,345	+12.4

<sup>1</sup>The production figures for industrial minerals are estimates, as many operators do not know actual production. For those operators that do not report production, production is assumed equal to sales or estimated from ODNR Division of Mineral Resources Management records.

<sup>2</sup>Includes material for captive use.

<sup>3</sup>The FOB value of industrial minerals sold was estimated for mines that failed to report this information and for those producing material for captive use. These estimates were calculated using a countywide- or statewide-average price per ton calculated on reported FOB values.

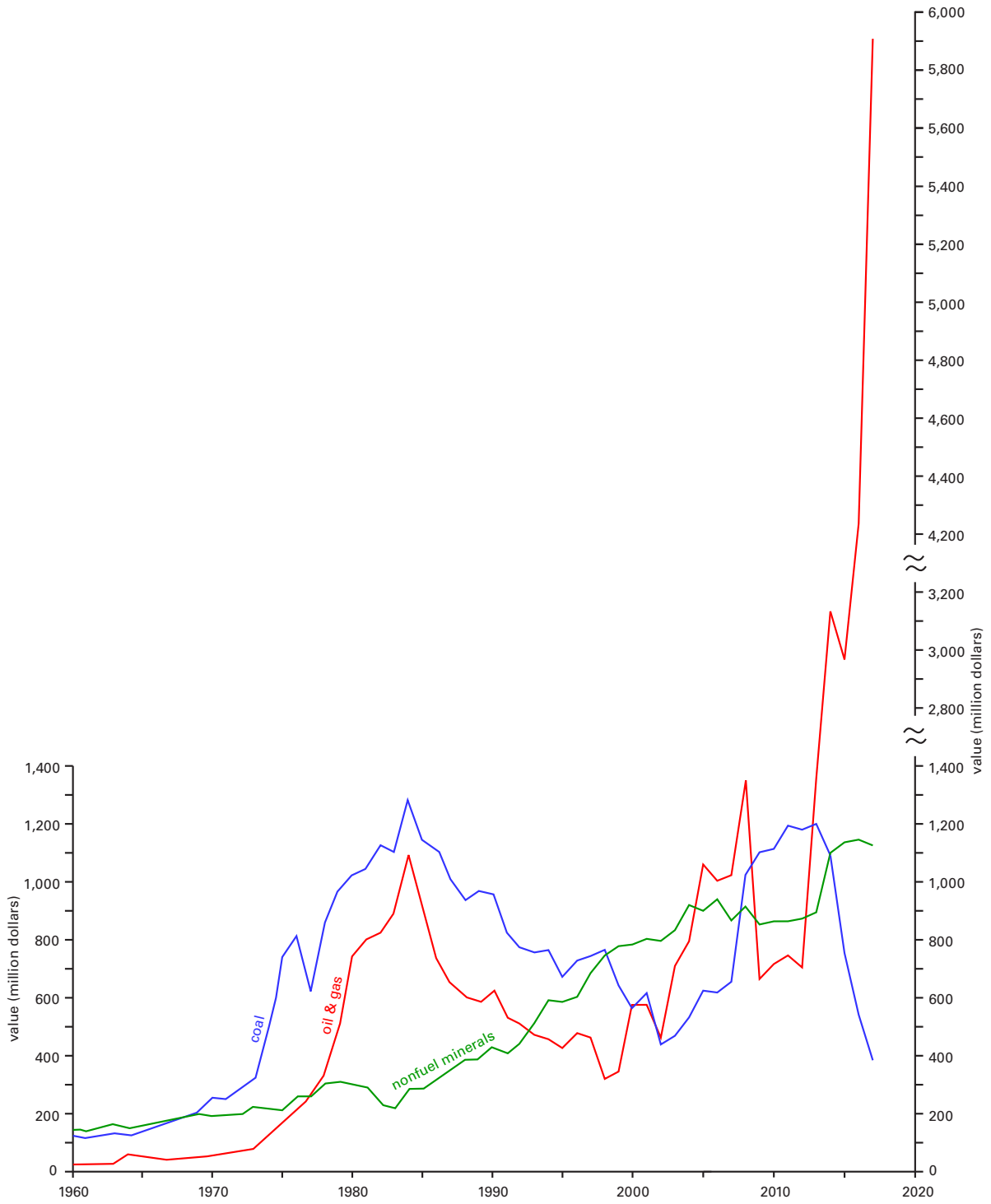


FIGURE 3. Value of coal, nonfuel minerals, and oil and gas in Ohio since 1960.

## COAL

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Coal was first recognized in Ohio by pioneers during the 1740s, and the first map of Ohio coal deposits was made in 1752 (Crowell, 1995). Coal production first occurred in Jefferson County during 1800 and amounted to 100 tons. Columbiana County was the next to report coal production starting in 1803 (Crowell, 1995). Since that time, nearly 4 billion tons of coal has been mined from coal seams in the state (Crowell, 1995); this represents a value of more than \$200 billion in 2017 dollars.

Throughout 2017, one surface mine expansion permit was issued. Also, only one new permit was issued for a new surface mine. Several coal operations ceased or curtailed production in 2017 because of less-expensive, competing natural gas and decreased demand. An article discussing the changes in the coal industry was released by the ODNR Division of Geological Survey in 2016 (Stucker, 2016). In June of 2018, an Open-File report (2018-1) evaluating the available resource potential of the Middle and Lower Kittanning coal seams was published by the ODNR Division of Geological Survey (Wright and Erber, 2018). This was the first detailed published resource estimation for these seams since the mid-1950s. Results show that there is over 11.9 billion short tons of Middle Kittanning, and 7 billion short tons of Lower Kittanning coal available for mining based on current mining regulations and restrictions.

The following link will provide more information about the formation and uses of Ohio's coal resources:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/rocks-and-minerals/online-rock-and-mineral-kit>.

### Production (see figs. 4, 5 and tables 2, 3, 4)

- Tons produced = 10,270,958 (-17.7% from 2016)
- U.S. ranking = 15th out of 24 producing states (USDOE, 2018)
- Leading counties (percentage of statewide production):
  - Belmont (59.5%)
  - Harrison (20.1%)
  - Perry (11.5%)
  - Noble (3.4%)
- Top producing seams (table 5):
  - Pittsburgh (No. 8)
  - Middle Kittanning (No. 6)
  - Meigs Creek (No. 9)

### Sales (see fig. 6 and tables 2, 6, 7)

- Tons sold = 9,760,817 (-20.2% from 2016)
- Value = \$382,618,048

### Employment (see table 8)

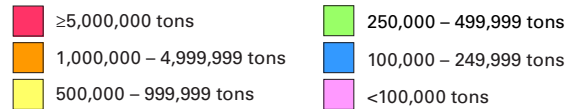
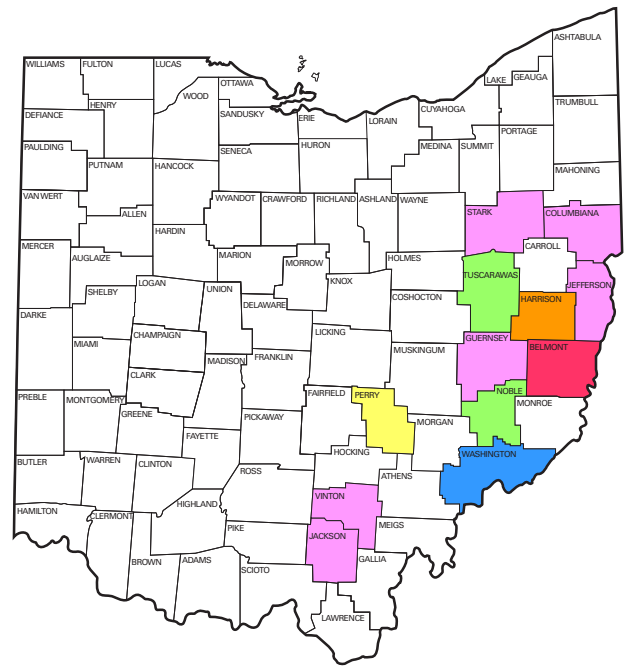
- Production employees reported = 777
- Nonproduction employees reported = 508
- Median employee wages:
  - Surface-mine production = \$48,386
  - Underground-mine production = \$86,475
- Total wages earned = \$106,251,984

SYSTEM	GROUP	LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS
Permian	Dunkard	Washington (No. 12) coal
	Monongahela	Waynesburg (No. 11) coal Uniontown (No. 10) coal Meigs Creek (No. 9) coal
		Pomeroy (No. 8a, Redstone) coal Pittsburgh (No. 8) coal
	Conemaugh	Ames marine zone Harlem coal Wilgus coal Brush Creek marine zone Mahoning (No. 7a) coal
Pennsylvanian	Allegheny	Upper Freeport (No. 7) coal Lower Freeport (No. 6a) coal Middle Kittanning (No. 6) coal Lower Kittanning (No. 5) coal Vanport marine zone Clarion (No. 4a) coal Winters coal Newland (No. 4, Brookville) coal
	Pottsville	Upper Mercer (No. 3a) coal  Quakertown (No. 2) coal  Sharon (No. 1) coal

FIGURE 4. Stratigraphic column of coals mined in Ohio during 2017 (black), other significant coal beds (red), and associated key beds (blue) used for stratigraphic correlation. Modified from Brant and Delong (1960, table 9), Collins (1979, fig. 3), and Larsen (1991, fig. 2).

**TABLE 2. 2017 Ohio coal production and sales, by county, in descending order of production**

County	Production (short tons)	Sales (short tons)
Belmont	6,106,739	5,951,761
Harrison	2,067,613	2,052,961
Perry	1,178,714	843,496
Noble	345,607	345,607
Tuscarawas	315,376	316,376
Washington	104,549	104,549
Vinton	85,017	80,280
Stark	55,931	54,431
Jefferson	8,110	8,110
Mahoning	2,251	2,195
Jackson	925	925
Columbiana	119	119
Guernsey	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,270,958</b>	<b>9,760,817</b>



**FIGURE 5. Coal production in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.**

**TABLE 3. 2017 Ohio coal production, by production size group and change from 2016**

Production size group	2017		Change from 2016 (short tons)
	Number of mines reporting	Production (short tons)	
1,000,000 tons and over	1	5,676,640	-2,123,494
500,000 to 999,999 tons	3	1,964,619	740,047
250,000 to 499,999 tons	3	1,070,871	-1,129,553
100,000 to 249,999 tons	8	1,131,228	334,326
50,000 to 99,999 tons	4	266,065	81,635
25,000 to 49,999 tons	3	105,961	-119,707
Less than 25,000 tons	16	55,574	8,485
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10,270,958</b>	<b>-2,208,261</b>

**TABLE 4. 2017 Ohio coal production, by county and mining method**

County	All methods (short tons)	Total number of mines	Underground				Surface				
			Number of mines reporting	Production (short tons)			Number of mines reporting	Production (short tons)			
				Total	Longwall	Continuous miner		Total	Strip	Auger	Highwall
Belmont	6,106,739	5	1	5,676,640	5,265,340	411,300	4	430,099	243,259		186,840
Columbiana	119	1					1	119	119		
Guernsey	7	1					1	7	7		
Harrison	2,067,613	7	2	519,254		519,254	5	1,548,359	1,507,583	40,776	
Jackson	925	1					1	925	925		
Jefferson	8,110	2	2	8,110		8,110					
Mahoning	2,251	1					1	2,251	2,251		
Noble	345,607	3					3	345,607	345,607		
Perry	1,178,714	3	2	950,246		950,246	1	228,468	216,435	12,033	
Stark	55,931	2					2	55,931	32,010		23,921
Tuscarawas	315,376	8	1	3,905		3,905	7	311,471	213,865	23,654	73,952
Vinton	85,017	3					3	85,017	85,017		
Washington	104,549	1					1	104,549	104,549		
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,270,958</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,158,155</b>	<b>5,265,340</b>	<b>1,892,815</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,112,803</b>	<b>2,751,627</b>	<b>76,463</b>	<b>284,713</b>

<sup>1</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of rounding of production tonnages.

TABLE 5. 2017 Ohio coal production, by county and seam

County <sup>1</sup>	Production (short tons)											
	Total	Newland (No. 4, Brookville)	Winters	Clarion (No. 4a)	Lower Kittanning (No. 5)	Middle Kittanning (No. 6)	Lower Freeport (No. 6a)	Upper Freeport (No. 7)	Pittsburgh (No. 8)	Pomeroy (No. 8a, Redstone)	Meigs Creek (No. 9, Sewickley)	Waynesburg (No. 11)
Belmont	6,106,739								5,774,384		319,519	12,836
Columbiana	119							119				
Guernsey	7										7	
Harrison	2,067,613						374,796	144,458	1,213,084	312,065	23,210	
Jackson	925				925							
Jefferson	8,110							8,110				
Mahoning	2,251					2,251						
Noble	345,607										345,607	
Perry	1,178,714					1,178,714						
Stark	55,931				3,054	51,445	1,432					
Tuscarawas	315,376	2,517			53,302	163,481		96,076				
Vinton	85,017		36,063	15,489	16,389	5,986	7,743	3,347				
Washington	104,549										104,549	
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10,270,958</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>36,063</b>	<b>15,489</b>	<b>73,670</b>	<b>1,401,877</b>	<b>383,971</b>	<b>252,110</b>	<b>6,987,468</b>	<b>312,065</b>	<b>792,892</b>	<b>12,836</b>

<sup>1</sup>Production from mines operating in more than one county was evenly split between the counties involved unless a county specific breakdown was provided by the operator.

<sup>2</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of rounding of production tonnages.

TABLE 6. 2017 Disposition of Ohio coal, by county

County <sup>1</sup>	Number of mines	Disposition <sup>1</sup> (short tons)					Stored
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Rail	Water	Truck	Conveyor	
Belmont	5	5,951,761	4,565,225		1,386,536		814,775
Columbiana	1	119			119		
Guernsey	1	7			7		
Harrison	7	2,052,961	373,732		1,679,229		17,126
Jackson	1	925			925		
Jefferson	2	8,110			8,110		
Mahoning	1	2,195			948	1,247	55
Noble	3	345,607			345,607		
Perry	3	843,496	608,528		234,968		6,399
Stark	2	54,431			54,431		
Tuscarawas	8	316,376	3,905		312,471		
Vinton	3	80,280			80,280		3,893
Washington	1	104,549			104,549		
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9,760,817</b>	<b>5,551,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,208,180</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>842,248</b>

<sup>1</sup>Tonnage of coal shipped from mines operating in more than one county was evenly split between the counties involved and type(s) of disposition reported unless county-specific information was provided by the operator.

<sup>2</sup>Does not reflect tonnage stored. Reflects tonnage sold and shipped from mine.

<sup>3</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of rounding.

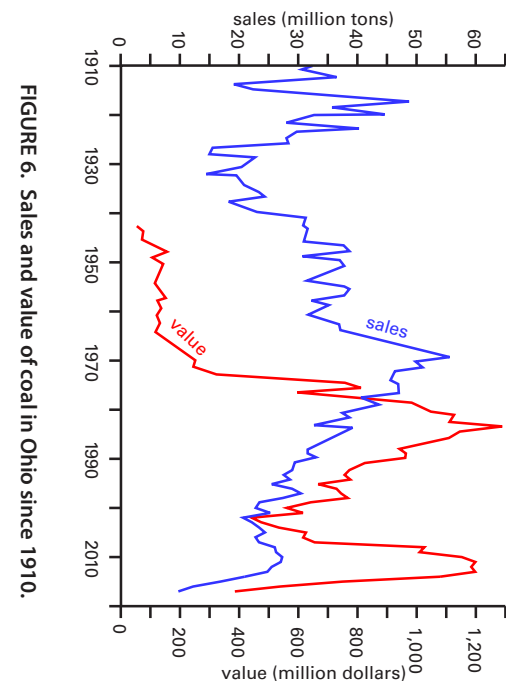


FIGURE 6. Sales and value of coal in Ohio since 1910.

TABLE 7. 2017 Dollar value of coal at mine, by county and mining method

County <sup>1</sup>	Total				Underground				Surface			
	No. of mines	Tonnage sold (short tons)	Value at mine <sup>2</sup> (dollars)	Per ton average (dollars)	No. of mines	Tonnage sold (short tons)	Value at mine <sup>1</sup> (dollars)	Per ton average (dollars)	No. of mines	Tonnage sold (short tons)	Value at mine <sup>1</sup> (dollars)	Per ton average (dollars)
Belmont	5	5,951,761	\$220,981,770	\$37.13	1	5,525,662	\$206,090,086	\$37.30	4	426,099	\$14,891,684	\$34.95
Columbiana	1	119	\$4,642	\$39.01					1	119	\$4,642	\$39.01
Guernsey	1	7	\$141	\$20.14					1	7	\$141	\$20.14
Harrison	7	2,052,961	\$78,792,362	\$38.38	2	518,202	\$21,154,848	\$40.82	5	1,534,759	\$57,637,514	\$37.55
Jackson	1	925	\$36,084	\$39.01					1	925	\$36,084	\$39.01
Jefferson	2	8,110	\$467,336	\$57.62	2	8,110	\$467,336	\$57.62				
Mahoning	1	2,195	\$187,357	\$85.36					1	2,195	\$187,357	\$85.36
Noble	3	345,607	\$11,232,228	\$32.50					3	345,607	\$11,232,228	\$32.50
Perry	3	843,496	\$51,104,877	\$60.59	2	608,528	\$39,554,300		1	234,968	\$11,550,577	\$49.16
Stark	2	54,431	\$1,588,697	\$29.19					2	54,431	\$1,588,697	\$29.19
Tuscarawas	8	316,376	\$13,202,839	\$41.73	1	3,905	\$152,333	\$39.01	7	312,471	\$13,050,506	\$41.77
Vinton	3	80,280	\$1,621,887	\$20.20					3	80,280	\$1,621,887	\$20.20
Washington	1	104,549	\$3,397,828	\$32.50					1	104,549	\$3,397,828	\$32.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9,760,817</b>	<b>\$382,618,048</b>	<b>\$39.20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,664,407</b>	<b>\$267,418,903</b>	<b>\$40.13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,096,410</b>	<b>\$115,199,145</b>	<b>\$37.20</b>

<sup>1</sup>Sales reported from mines operating in more than one county were evenly split between the counties involved unless county-specific information was provided by the operator.

<sup>2</sup>The FOB value of coal sold was estimated for those mines that failed to report this information. These estimates were calculated using a countywide-average price per ton by mining method, based on reported FOB values deemed to be reliable.

TABLE 8. 2017 Wage and salary payments to Ohio coal mine employees, by county and occupational group

County <sup>1</sup>	Wage and salary payments (nearest whole dollar) <sup>2</sup>			
	All occupations	Underground production employees	Surface production employees	Other
Belmont	\$60,858,575	\$28,275,531	\$2,541,736	\$30,041,308
Guernsey	\$584,992		\$217,276	\$367,716
Harrison	\$14,698,618	\$7,407,213	\$4,276,579	\$3,014,826
Jefferson	\$241,000	\$200,000		\$41,000
Jackson	\$382,753		\$141,200	\$241,553
Noble	\$3,275,017		\$3,275,017	
Perry	\$22,750,089	\$7,575,000	\$941,960	\$14,233,129
Stark	\$307,229		\$198,164	\$109,065
Tuscarawas	\$2,683,506	\$730,904	\$1,050,181	\$902,421
Vinton	\$470,205		\$228,652	\$241,553
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$106,251,984</b>	<b>\$44,188,648</b>	<b>\$12,870,765</b>	<b>\$49,192,571</b>

<sup>1</sup>For those operations reporting activity in more than one county, wage and salary payments were evenly split between the counties involved unless county-specific information was provided by the operator.

<sup>2</sup>For those operations reporting only a total wage and salary payment for all workers, an equal pay rate was assumed for all employees. In cases where quarterly employment was reported but wage and salary payments were not, wage and salary payments for that quarter were estimated from reported payments in the other quarters to arrive at the annual figure. For mines reporting employment and no wage and salary payments, wage and salary payments were estimated using a countywide or statewide average.

<sup>3</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of rounding.

## INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Industrial minerals are nonmetallic, nonfuel rocks or minerals that have economic value and are essential to modern society. Industrial minerals have been mined or quarried in Ohio since the establishment of early settlements and include limestone, dolomite, sand, gravel, sandstone, conglomerate, clay, shale, salt, and gypsum. Hundreds of construction projects and industrial products rely on the availability of industrial minerals.

The production of multiple commodities is important to the economic success of mine operations in many areas of Ohio. The production of sand and gravel along with clay is often located in glaciated portions of northern and western Ohio, where deposits of sand and gravel can occur

with clay-rich glacial tills. The Pennsylvanian-age cyclic sedimentation in eastern Ohio includes coals, clays, shales, and limestones in close proximity, allowing for economic recovery of multiple commodities.<sup>3</sup>

Industrial minerals were reported as produced or sold at 389 operations, in 82 Ohio counties during 2017. The combined value of all industrial minerals sold in 2017 was \$1,125,101,598 (table 9). This is the fourth consecutive year that the combined value of all nonfuel minerals has exceeded one billion dollars. The statewide combined employment for all nonfuel industrial mineral extraction was 3,794 employees (table 10).

<sup>3</sup>The following links will provide more information on the general bedrock and glacial geology of Ohio:

[http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/portals/geosurvey/PDFs/BedrockGeology/BG-1\\_8.5x11.pdf](http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/portals/geosurvey/PDFs/BedrockGeology/BG-1_8.5x11.pdf)

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/portals/geosurvey/PDFs/Glacial/glacial.pdf>

TABLE 9. 2017 Value of Ohio industrial minerals

Commodity	Sales (tons)	Change from 2016 (tons/percent)	Value <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total value
Limestone and dolomite	62,203,537	-3,008,186/-4.6	\$613,629,330	54.5
Sand and gravel	31,840,316	-2,044,704/-6.0	\$242,142,075	21.5
Salt	4,435,497	-74,203/-1.6	\$195,294,821	17.4
Sandstone and conglomerate	1,634,876	+185,072/+12.8	\$51,221,299	4.6
Shale	632,140	+2,231/+0.4	\$13,890,405	1.2
Clay	773,935	+238,012/+44.4	\$8,923,668	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,520,301</b>	<b>-4,701,778/-4.4</b>	<b>\$1,125,101,598</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>The FOB value of industrial minerals sold was estimated for those mines that failed to report this information and for those producing material for captive use. These estimates were calculated using a countywide- or statewide-average price per ton based on reported FOB values.

**TABLE 10. 2017 Employment at Ohio industrial-mineral operations, by county**

County	Total Employees <sup>1</sup>	Production Employees	Nonproduction Employees
Adams	18	7	11
Allen	17	10	7
Ashland	32	22	10
Ashtabula	7	5	2
Athens	9	6	3
Auglaize	9	6	3
Belmont	126	102	24
Brown	30	16	14
Butler	119	42	77
Carroll	1	1	0
Champaign	10	5	5
Clark	14	8	6
Clermont	42	35	7
Columbiana	20	14	6
Coshocton	36	28	8
Crawford	14	14	0
Cuyahoga	220	160	60
Darke	10	7	3
Defiance	16	9	7
Delaware	23	23	0
Erie	106	82	24
Fairfield	2	0	2
Franklin	155	105	50
Gallia	1	1	0
Geauga	74	55	19
Greene	57	40	17
Guernsey	73	49	24
Hamilton	103	47	56
Hancock	5	5	0
Hardin	28	19	9
Harrison	2	2	0
Henry	0	0	0
Highland	30	25	5
Hocking	23	19	4
Holmes	29	18	11
Huron	1	1	0
Jackson	12	6	6
Knox	64	45	19
Lake	108	74	34
Lawrence	3	3	0

**TABLE 10. 2017 Employment at Ohio industrial-mineral operations, by county (cont.)**

County	Total Employees <sup>1</sup>	Production Employees	Nonproduction Employees
Licking	40	23	17
Logan	62	38	24
Lorain	4	3	1
Lucas	56	42	14
Madison	13	11	2
Mahoning	79	51	28
Marion	14	11	3
Meigs	22	16	6
Mercer	31	18	13
Miami	48	33	15
Monroe	8	8	0
Montgomery	45	30	15
Morrow	5	5	0
Muskingum	74	55	19
Noble	20	17	3
Ottawa	121	96	25
Paulding	29	18	11
Perry	11	7	4
Pickaway	15	13	2
Pike	38	36	2
Portage	151	106	45
Preble	36	25	11
Putnam	9	7	2
Richland	21	16	5
Ross	43	17	26
Sandusky	219	196	23
Scioto	11	9	2
Seneca	63	12	51
Shelby	17	13	4
Stark	104	81	23
Summit	90	1	89
Tuscarawas	224	141	83
Union	49	35	14
Van Wert	38	30	8
Vinton	8	3	5
Warren	31	23	8
Washington	56	16	40
Wayne	50	38	12
Wood	68	50	18
Wyandot	122	97	25
<b>TOTAL 80 counties</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1,231</b>

<sup>1</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of computer rounding produced by partial-year employment.

**LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE**

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Limestone and dolomite are Ohio’s most versatile industrial minerals. Both are used by the construction industry as aggregate, as an essential ingredient in the cement industry, to produce lime, as a flux in the steel and glass industries, as filler in a multitude of products, as an agricultural supplement, in water purification, and as a building stone. Ohio has long been a national leader in the production of lime and construction aggregates.

Devonian-age and Silurian-age carbonates located in the western half of Ohio are the primary geologic units producing crushed stone. Pennsylvanian-age and Mississippian-age limestones are important sources of aggregate in local markets of eastern Ohio (Stout, 1941; Lamborn, 1951).

**Production**

- Tons produced = 62,502,315 (–3.7% from 2016)
- U.S. rankings = 5th out of 50 producing states for crushed stone (USGS, 2018a); 3rd out of 28 producing states for lime (USGS, 2018b)
- Top producing geologic units (fig. 7):
  - Columbus/Delaware Limestones (Devonian)
  - Lockport Dolomite (Silurian)
  - Greenfield/Tymochtee Dolomites (Silurian)
  - Brassfield Formation (Silurian)

**Sales**

(See figs. 8, 9)

- Tons sold = 62,203,537 (–4.6% from 2016; table 11, 12)
- Value<sup>4</sup> = \$613,629,330 (table 9)
- Leading counties (percentage of statewide sales):
  - Wyandot (11.0%)
  - Franklin (10.9%)
  - Ottawa (8.7%)
  - Erie (6.9%)

**Employment**

(See also table 10)

- Production employees reported = 1,319
- Nonproduction employees reported = 511
- Median employee annual wage = \$50,057
- Total wages earned = \$78,032,165
- Average days worked per operation = 202

<sup>4</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.

SYSTEM	GROUP	LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS
Pleistocene		Glacial clay Glacial sand and gravel
Permian	Dunkard	
Pennsylvanian	Monongahela	Fishpot limestone Redstone limestone
	Cone-maugh	Bellaire sandstone Ames limestone Buffalo sandstone Brush Creek limestone
	Allegheny	Lower Kittanning clay Vanport limestone Putnam Hill limestone Clarion shale Newland-Brookville clay/limestone
	Pottsville	Tionesta clay Middle Mercer clay Flint Ridge clay Massillon sandstone Sharon conglomerate
Mississippian		Maxville Limestone Logan Formation
Devonian		Black Hand Sandstone Buena Vista Sandstone
	Detroit River	Berea Sandstone Bedford Shale Ohio Shale Chagrin Member Ten Mile Creek Dolomite  Dundee Limestone  Delaware Limestone Columbus Limestone Salina Dolomite
Silurian	Salina	“Salt beds”  Tymochtee Dolomite Greenfield Dolomite Pebbles Dolomite Cedarville Dolomite Lockport Dolomite Laurel Limestone Dayton Limestone Brassfield Formation
	Black River	Black River Limestone
Ordovician		

FIGURE 7. Stratigraphic column of nonfuel industrial minerals mined in Ohio during 2017. Modified from Brant and Delong (1960, table 9), Ohio Division of Geological Survey (1990), and Slucher and others (2006).



TABLE 11. 2017 Ohio limestone and dolomite sales, by county and use (cont'd.)

County	Tons sold															
	Total all types	Crushed and broken stone										Dimension stone	Stone for portland cement manufacture	Agricultural stone (aglime)	Raw stone for burning	
		Total	Riprap	Flux stone	Stone for portland cement concrete	Stone for asphaltic concrete	Road construction/resurfacing	Commercial building	Railroad ballast	Extenders/fillers	Unspecified/other					
Montgomery	702,105	702,105			119,749		123,500	33,418				425,438				
Muskingum	1,131,828	1,131,828	1,666									1,130,162				
Noble	280,525	280,525	655				120,359					159,511				
Ottawa	5,411,304	5,166,361	23,582		536,932	215,719	3,001,322	45,300				1,343,506			244,943	
Paulding	1,228,265	1,228,265										1,228,265				
Perry	189,558	189,558										189,558				
Pickaway	398,742	398,742	3,800		100,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	5,000			9,942				
Pike	1,319,452	1,319,302	85,000		300,000	300,000	500,000	100,000	5,000			29,302		150		
Putnam	576,336	576,336	1,000		134,135		20,923					420,278				
Ross	339,529	339,529					150,000	150,000				39,529				
Sandusky	3,076,108	1,095,059	2,053		277,710	144,460	145,736	427,997				97,103		23,597	1,957,452	
Seneca	942,534	326,310	5,569		101,160		5,133	2,362		2,247		209,839	1,507	18,034	596,683	
Shelby	577,000	577,000										577,000				
Tuscarawas	376,568	376,568	7,455									369,113				
Union	2,280,452	2,280,452										2,280,452				
Van Wert	724,268	724,268			27,000							697,268				
Vinton	22,286	22,286										22,286				
Warren	24	24										24				
Wayne	4,148	4,123					2,947	1,176						25		
Wood	1,722,446	1,715,623	26,323		117,036	421,090	775,581	81,200		1,340		293,053		6,823		
Wyandot	6,822,083	6,763,083	69,039	31,000	1,328,157	688,261	41,902	382,398	40,000	61,000		4,121,326		59,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,203,537</b>	<b>58,889,039</b>	<b>523,493</b>	<b>38,304</b>	<b>6,596,776</b>	<b>5,230,347</b>	<b>10,378,016</b>	<b>5,329,120</b>	<b>221,109</b>	<b>66,528</b>		<b>30,505,346</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>510,505</b>	<b>2,799,078</b>

TABLE 12. 2017 Production of lime from Ohio, by county and use

County	Total tons <sup>1</sup>	Building (tons)	Chemical and industrial (tons)	Refractory (tons)
Ottawa	111,338	67,742	43,596	
Sandusky	851,066		851,066	
Seneca	266,438		266,438	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,228,842</b>	<b>67,742</b>	<b>1,161,100</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Burning produced a 44.5% weight loss.

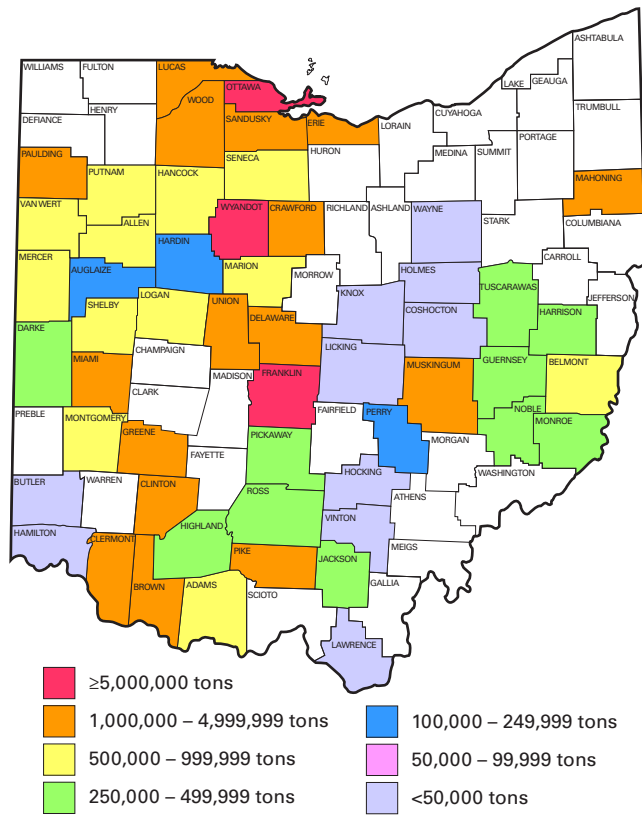


FIGURE 8. Sales of limestone and dolomite in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.

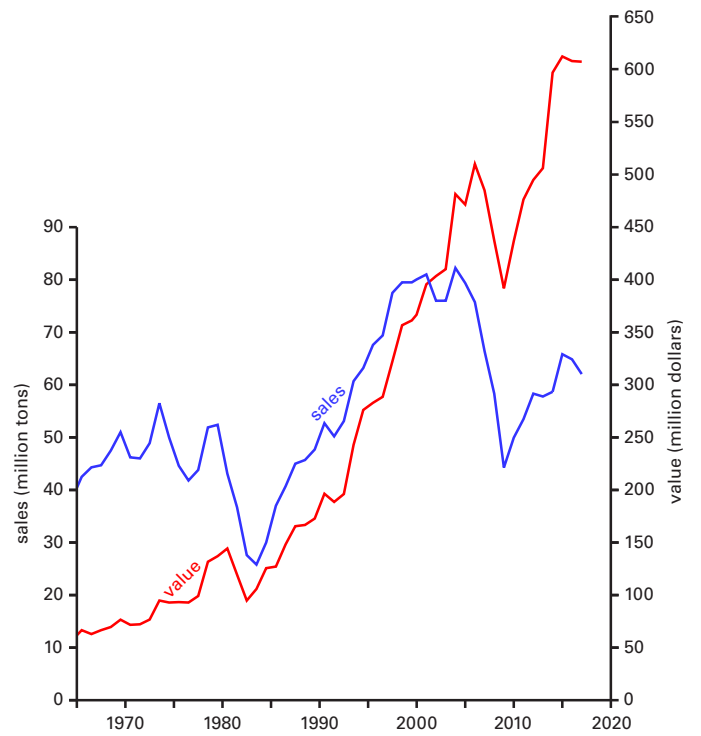


FIGURE 9. Sales and value of limestone and dolomite in Ohio.

### SAND AND GRAVEL

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Sand and gravel are common raw materials that are major constituents of asphalt, concrete, mortar, landscaping, roofing shingles, soil additives, and many other products. Sand-and-gravel production increased rapidly in Ohio beginning in the 1950s with the development of improved mining and processing machinery and increased demand from road building (Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1959). Many depleted sand-and-gravel operations have been redeveloped as parks, residential, or commercial facilities because of their proximity to urban areas.

Sand-and-gravel deposits in Ohio primarily are associated with Wisconsinan-age glacial outwash and kame terraces in the valleys and tributaries of the Great Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum Rivers located in the southwestern, central, and eastern portions of the state, respectively. Important sand-and-gravel deposits also are found in glacial kames in northeastern Ohio, beach ridges associated with ancestral Lake Erie, and alluvium of modern floodplains of the Ohio River and its tributaries.

### Production

- Tons produced = 32,375,434 (–6.8% from 2016)
- U.S. ranking = 8th out of 50 producing states (USGS, 2018c)

### Sales

(See figs. 10, 11)

- Tons sold = 31,840,316 (–6.0% from 2016; table 13)
- Value<sup>5</sup> = \$242,142,075 (table 9)
- Leading counties (percentage of statewide sales):
  - o Stark (12.8%)
  - o Portage (11.2%)
  - o Hamilton (9.8%)
  - o Butler (8.8%)
  - o Franklin (7.2%)

### Employment

(See also table 10)

- Production employees reported = 965
- Nonproduction employees reported = 497
- Median employee annual wage = \$50,152
- Total wages earned = \$65,873,922
- Average days worked per operation = 161

<sup>5</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.

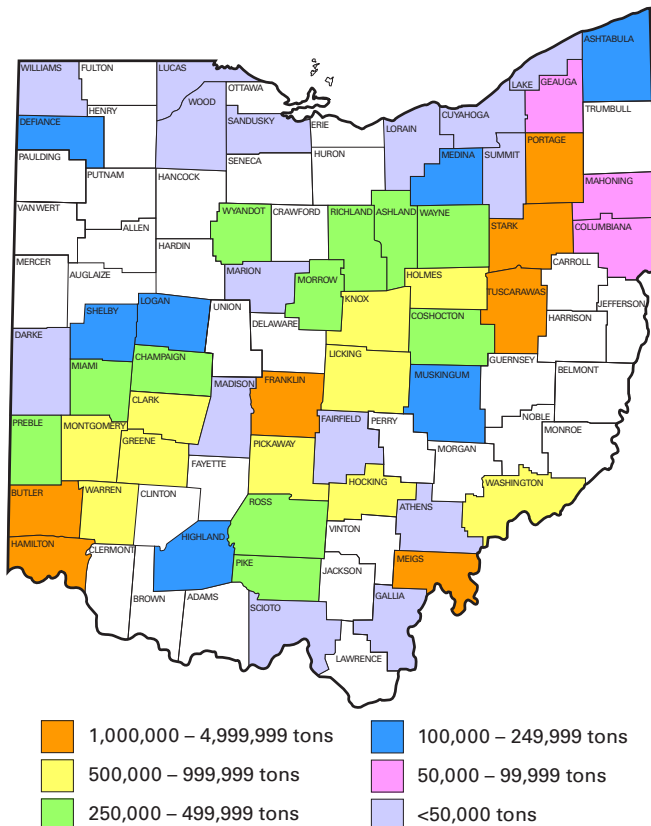


FIGURE 10. Sales of sand and gravel in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.

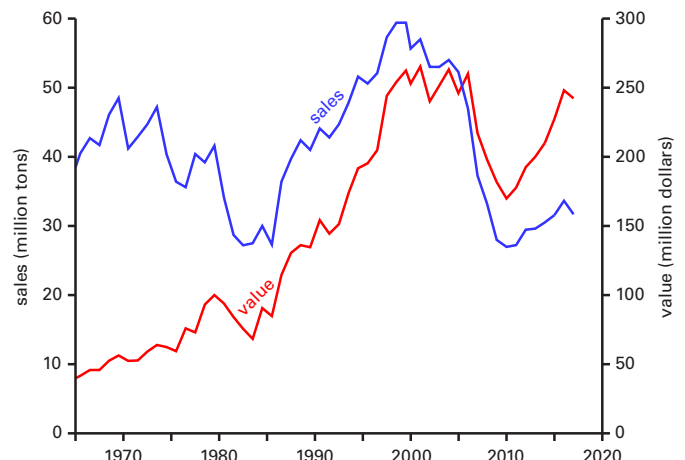


FIGURE 11. Sales and value of sand and gravel in Ohio.

TABLE 13. 2017 Ohio sand and gravel sales, by county and use

County	Tons sold																
	Total sand and gravel	Total sand	Total gravel	Building		Portland cement concrete		Asphaltic concrete		Road construction/resurfacing		Filtration		Foundry sand	Industrial sand	Other/unspecified	
				Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel			Sand	Gravel
Ashland	276,977	82,595	194,382	24,779	58,315					49,557	116,629					8,259	19,438
Ashtabula	198,577	123,708	74,869	66,024	62,869	37,789										19,895	12,000
Athens	24,659	15,615	9,044													15,615	9,044
Butler	2,789,746	1,375,766	1,413,980	376,971	378,228	332,565	284,679			2,777	62,409					663,453	688,664
Champaign	368,347	125,638	242,709	2,100	39,005	55,390	52,614			588	55,724					67,560	95,366
Clark	862,230	417,917	444,313	7,572	41,230	73,200	64,268	53,230	69,200	41,800	27,500					242,115	242,115
Columbiana	96,963	54,822	42,141	3,116	20					25,303	15,424	7,761	11,257		3,295	15,347	15,440
Coshocton	456,787	218,501	238,286	17,258	20,490						47,255	844	848			200,399	169,693
Cuyahoga	5,911	5,911														5,911	
Darke	21,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500												
Defiance	242,151	204,365	37,786	7,334	32,431	197,031											5,355
Fairfield	1,723	1,639	84													1,639	84
Franklin	2,307,064	1,189,727	1,117,337	57,776	338,037	749,333	237,960	8,922	67,153		53,805					373,696	420,382
Gallia	2,832	2,576	256									256	256			2,320	
Geauga	58,176	29,131	29,045													29,131	29,045
Greene	839,502	393,329	446,173	10,000	9,000	22,000	25,000	52,000	24,000	60,000	2,000					249,329	386,173
Hamilton	3,123,983	1,663,546	1,460,437	589,028	718,147	408,759	194,057				66,612				400	665,359	481,621
Highland	138,703	79,503	59,200		19,038	70,810			22,399			8,693	1,940				15,823
Hocking	523,248	367,830	155,418	5,000		16,100	7,637	27,027	59,537	12,391	3,003					307,312	85,241
Holmes	694,702	356,307	338,395	43,285	106,175	135,006	28,025	108,718	51,445	37,575	118,404	25,410	31,641			6,313	2,705
Knox	879,192	391,660	487,532	633	72,534	177,684	25,044	92,828	152,857		76,978		24,131			120,515	135,988
Lake	3,476	1,738	1,738													1,738	1,738
Licking	943,958	511,271	432,687	33,466	292,977	264,487	10,608	50,154	19,080		3,518					163,164	106,504
Logan	173,614	89,095	84,519	1,430	4,163	5,379						1,478				80,808	80,356
Lorain	874	874		874													
Lucas	7,000	3,500	3,500													3,500	3,500
Madison	34,212	15,944	18,268	4,776	18,268			11,168									
Mahoning	56,128	31,113	25,015		3,446					30,100			19,200			1,013	2,369
Marion	15,266	10,002	5,264	707	2,307	9,295	1,821						806				330
Medina	157,860	78,930	78,930													78,930	78,930
Meigs	1,230,246	792,904	437,342			523,377	140,760									269,527	296,582
Miami	404,102	232,767	171,335		53,799	22,552										210,215	117,536
Montgomery	853,446	427,204	426,242	131,631	163,489	36,000	30,000	20,000		10,060	3,240					229,513	229,513
Morrow	307,000	121,000	186,000	1,000		59,000		30,000								31,000	186,000
Muskingum	170,330	128,936	41,394	8,500	6,400			32,918	11,403	940	583					86,578	23,008

TABLE 13. 2017 Ohio sand and gravel sales, by county and use (cont'd.)

County	Tons sold																
	Total sand and gravel	Total sand	Total gravel	Building		Portland cement concrete		Asphaltic concrete		Road construction/resurfacing		Filtration		Foundry sand	Industrial sand	Other/unspecified	
				Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel	Sand	Gravel			Sand	Gravel
Pickaway	591,667	388,757	202,910			205,000	36,000	100,000	50,000	491	4,727					83,266	112,183
Pike	311,621	244,966	66,655					500			1,250		6,956			244,466	58,449
Portage	3,551,504	2,365,343	1,186,161	188,544	281,918	858,744	165,065	424,060	296,522	122,309	142,489	672	53,659			771,014	246,508
Preble	384,500	224,062	160,438	165,026	156,213					52,391	4,225					6,645	
Richland	421,435	271,000	150,435	35,456	77,536			85,513	45,631	1,160	3,165					148,871	24,103
Ross	263,672	135,577	128,095	4,037	21,413	22,702	21	22,986	29,646	146	222					85,706	76,793
Sandusky	218	218				218											
Scioto	21,451	9,815	11,636		1,985											9,815	9,651
Shelby	244,000	122,000	122,000													122,000	122,000
Stark	4,065,589	2,157,223	1,908,366	62,505	407,930	465,871	30,199	349,015	490,006	518,595	444,051					761,237	536,180
Summit	11,737	5,673	6,064	127	518											5,546	5,546
Tuscarawas	1,499,555	967,162	532,393	302,049	222,426	176,631	37,421	188,112	95,659	266,907	175,470			26,640		6,823	1,417
Warren	696,444	264,397	432,047	206,044	376,551	4,486		40,375	38,262							13,492	17,234
Washington	745,412	462,173	283,239	28,721	8,681	234,478	17,366				10,734					198,974	194,362
Wayne	416,660	291,265	125,395	20,007	62,219	193,641	4,461	59,683	10,519	15,132	45,519	2,802	2,677				
Williams	618	309	309													309	309
Wood	13,923	6,961	6,962					5,642	5,643							1,319	1,319
Wyandot	330,325	230,088	100,237	26,752	49,569	43,000		156,000				808	48,140			3,528	2,528
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>31,840,316</b>	<b>17,702,853</b>	<b>14,137,463</b>	<b>2,443,028</b>	<b>4,117,827</b>	<b>5,400,528</b>	<b>1,393,006</b>	<b>1,918,851</b>	<b>1,591,058</b>	<b>1,248,222</b>	<b>1,484,936</b>	<b>48,724</b>	<b>201,511</b>		<b>30,335</b>	<b>6,613,165</b>	<b>5,349,125</b>

<sup>1</sup>Any tally inconsistencies are because of rounding.

**SANDSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE**

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Extensive high-quality sandstone and conglomerate deposits are located in central and eastern Ohio, from near Lake Erie to the Ohio River. During the mid-1800s, these geologic resources were developed into large building-stone, and glass production industries, and to support the steel and associated industries. Many prominent buildings in the state use local building stones, including the Ohio Statehouse, Cleveland’s Old Stone Church, The Ohio State University’s Orton Hall, Cincinnati’s City Hall, and numerous other churches, monuments, and historic structures. Ohio led the nation in sandstone production for many decades; this natural resource continues to support the state’s industries today. The Pennsylvanian-age Massillon sandstone and the Devonian-age Berea Sandstone of northern Ohio, as well as the Mississippian-age Buena Vista Sandstone in southern Ohio are the primary geologic units quarried for building stone (Bownocker, 1915; see also fig. 7).

**Production**

- Tons produced = 1,726,568 (+15.6% from 2016)
- U.S. ranking = 5th out of 50 producing states for crushed stone (USGS, 2018a); In the top 20 of 34 producing states for dimension sandstone (USGS, 2018d)
- Top producing geologic units (fig. 7):
  - o Sharon conglomerate (Pennsylvanian)
  - o Black Hand Sandstone (Mississippian)
  - o Berea Sandstone (Devonian)
  - o Upper Freeport sandstone (Pennsylvanian)

**Sales**

(See figs. 12, 13)

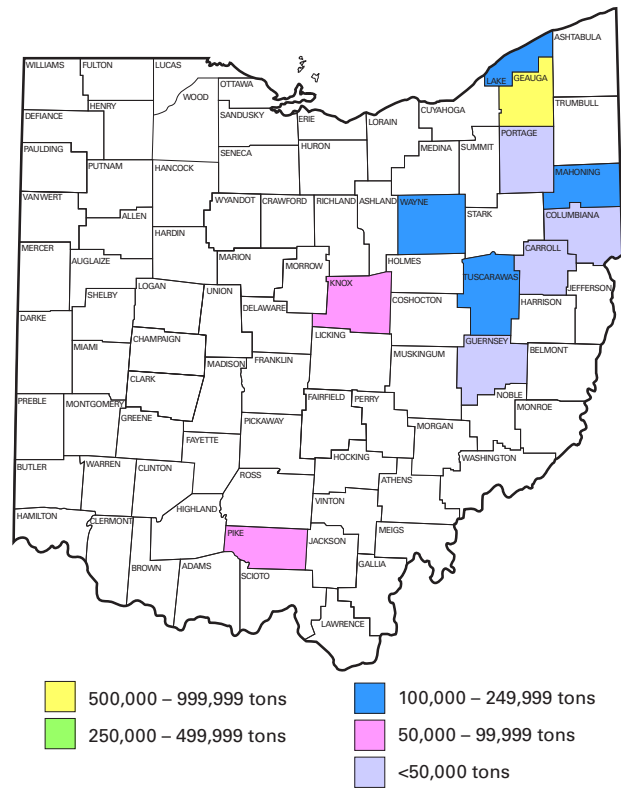
- Tons sold = 1,634,876 (+12.8% from 2016; table 14, 15)
- Value<sup>6</sup> = \$51,221,299 (table 9)
- Leading counties (percentage of statewide sales):
  - o Geauga (47.8%)
  - o Wayne (15.8%)
  - o Mahoning (9.2%)
  - o Tuscarawas (7.8%)
  - o Lake (6.7%)

**Employment**

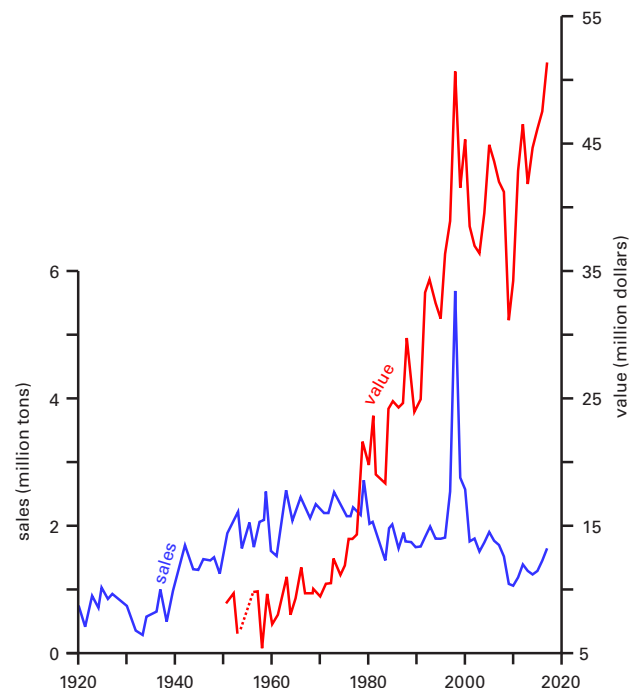
(See also table 10)

- Production employees reported = 167
- Nonproduction employees reported = 54
- Median employee annual wage = \$60,388
- Total wages earned = \$14,353,701
- Average days worked per operation = 130

<sup>6</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.



**FIGURE 12. Sales of sandstone and conglomerate in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.**



**FIGURE 13. Sales and value of sandstone and conglomerate. Value line dashed where data not available.**

TABLE 14. 2017 Ohio sales of crushed sandstone and conglomerate, by county and use

County	Tons sold														
	Total	Foundry sand	Glass sand	Metallurgical pebble	Refractory	Riprap	Aggregate	Silica flour	Polishing/ grinding sand	Fire and furnace sand	Engine sand	Frac sand	Construction	Industrial sand	Other/ unspecified
Carroll	4,014					4,014									
Columbiana	13,469													4,395	9,074
Geauga	780,867	77,005	188,037	8,170	5,090		26,331					364	196,193	12,837	266,840
Guernsey	7,976					2,000	5,976								
Knox	71,853	11,392	13,229							8,493		21,299	6,000	5,599	5,841
Lake	110,310						100,014						10,296		
Mahoning	150,887												150,837		50
Pike	51,888	26											10,933		40,929
Portage	13,585														13,585
Tuscarawas	126,983														126,983
Wayne	238,557					96,869	136,016						5,672		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,570,389</b>	<b>88,423</b>	<b>201,266</b>	<b>8,170</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>102,883</b>	<b>268,337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>21,663</b>	<b>379,931</b>	<b>22,831</b>	<b>463,302</b>

TABLE 15. 2017 Ohio sales of dimension sandstone, by county and use

County	Tons sold									
	Total	Refractory	Rough construction	Rubble	Grindstones	Rough architectural	Finished	Curbing	Flagging	Other/ unspecified
Columbiana	2,655		2,404							251
Coshocton	12,830						12,830			
Erie	21,950		1,638	95		11,948	8,259		10	
Huron	4,786		4,786							
Knox	214						214			
Lorain	1,879			569			1,310			
Scioto	806						806			
Wayne	19,367									19,367
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,948</b>	<b>23,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19,618</b>

**CLAY AND SHALE**

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

The ceramics industry in Ohio has a long and dynamic history. Potteries were established by the early 1800s to supply dinnerware and by the early 1900s Ohio was producing tremendous amounts of building bricks, sewer pipes, roof and floor tiles, paving bricks, art pottery, and refractory products. Edward Orton, Jr., established the first ceramics engineering program in the nation at Ohio State University in 1894. Ohio clay and shale are still being used to produce important ceramic products, though production tonnages are much less than 100 years ago. Ohio ceramic products are shipped throughout the eastern United States and Canada. Nearly all the clay and shale produced in Ohio is used to produce value-added products (e.g., building bricks, industrial ceramics, pottery, expanded aggregate, quarry tile), thus the economic impact is much greater than the combined mined value.

Pennsylvanian-age shales and clays of eastern Ohio are the primary sources of raw materials for the ceramics industry; Mississippian-age and Devonian-age shales of northern and central Ohio and Pleistocene-age glacial clays of western Ohio are important secondary sources. General discussions of clay and shale geology in Ohio can be found in Lamborn and others (1938) and Stout and others (1923).

**Production**

- Tons produced (clay) = 913,277 (+58.9% from 2016)
- Tons produced (shale) = 675,326 (+3.3% from 2016)
- Ohio’s U.S. ranking for clay and shale production is likely in the top ten for 2017, based on the most recently available information for Ohio, which ranked 6th out of 37 producing states in 2016 (USGS, 2017).

**Sales**

(See figs. 14, 15, 16, 17)

- Clay:
  - Tons sold = 773,935 (+44.4% from 2016; table 16)
  - Value<sup>7</sup> = \$8,923,668 (table 9)
- Leading counties for clay (percentage of statewide sales):
  - Tuscarawas (30.8%)
  - Paulding (17.0%)
  - Greene (16.8%)
  - Trumbull (8.4%)
  - Mahoning (7.0%)
- Shale:
  - Tons sold = 632,140 (+0.4% from 2015; table 17)
  - Value<sup>8</sup> = \$13,890,405 (table 9)
- Leading counties for shale (percentage of statewide sales):
  - Cuyahoga (31.0%)
  - Tuscarawas (28.9%)
  - Marion (15.0%)
  - Licking (5.9%)
  - Harrison (4.7%)

**Employment**

(See also table 10)

- Production employees reported = 156
- Nonproduction employees reported = 133
- Median employee annual wage = \$36,025
- Total wages earned = \$9,343,439
- Average days worked per operation = 143

<sup>7</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.

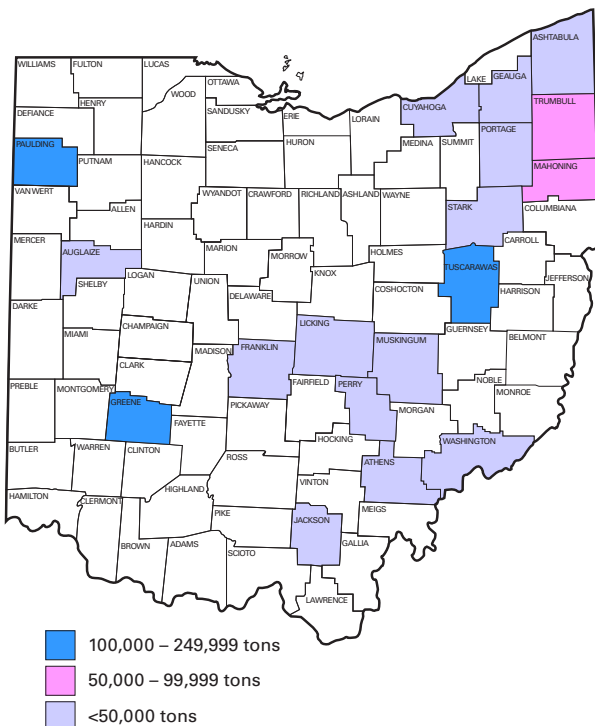


FIGURE 14.—Clay sales in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.

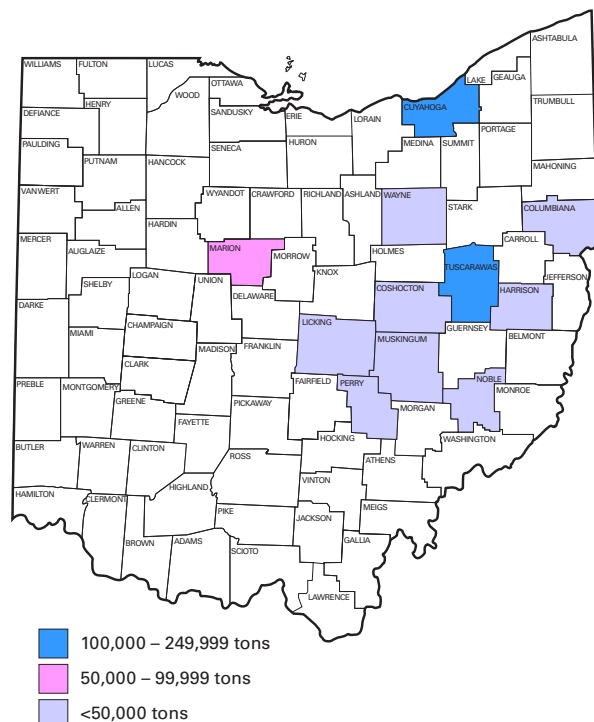


FIGURE 15.—Shale sales in Ohio in 2017, by county and quantity.

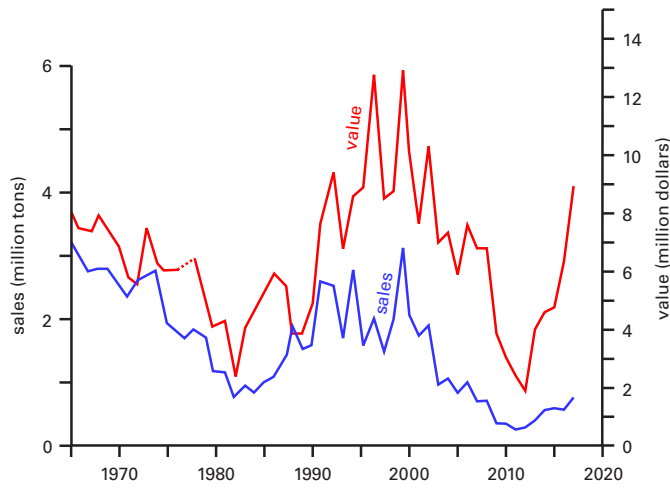


FIGURE 16.—Sales and value of clay in Ohio. Value line dashed where data not available.

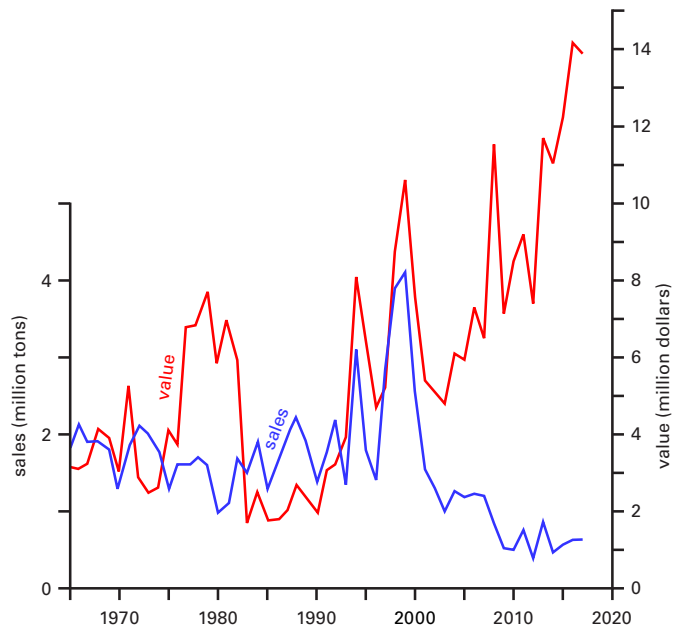


FIGURE 17.—Sales and value of shale in Ohio.

TABLE 16. 2017 Ohio clay sales, by county and use

County	Tons sold								
	Total	Common clay products	Stoneware	Vitrified products	Cement manufacture	Refractories	Construction	Landfill use	Other/unspecified
Ashtabula	2,291	760					1,409		122
Athens	20,000								20,000
Auglaize	1,189	1,189							
Cuyahoga	7,659	1,955							5,704
Franklin	9,030							9,030	
Geauga	2,867								2,867
Greene	129,604				129,604				
Jackson	31,791					2,834			28,957
Licking	34,592								34,592
Mahoning	54,222								54,222
Muskingum	11,478	3,142							8,336
Paulding	131,736								131,736
Perry	18,899								18,899
Portage	10,946	414					10,532		
Stark	2,957	2,957							
Trumbull	64,823							64,823	
Tuscarawas	238,551	15,940			36,436				186,175
Washington	1,300						1,300		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>773,935</b>	<b>26,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,040</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>13,241</b>	<b>73,853</b>	<b>491,610</b>

TABLE 17. 2017 Ohio shale sales, by county and use

County	Tons sold							
	Total	Common clay products	Vitrified products	Cement manufacture	Lightweight aggregate	Construction	Landfill use	Other/ unspecified
Columbiana	11,068							11,068
Coshocton	13,830						13,830	
Cuyahoga	196,164				196,164			
Harrison	29,841							29,841
Knox	300							300
Licking	37,248							37,248
Marion	94,833							94,833
Muskingum	13,372	12,480					817	75
Noble	7,891							7,891
Perry	26,321							26,321
Tuscarawas	182,683	20,567						162,116
Wayne	18,589				18,580			9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>632,140</b>	<b>33,047</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214,744</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,647</b>	<b>369,702</b>

**SALT**

(Directory of operators available at:

<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>)

Salt was one of the first industrial minerals produced in Ohio and was a valuable commodity to early pioneers who obtained it from natural springs. The first State Legislature enacted laws concerning salt springs in 1803–1804 and wells were drilled in Jackson and Muskingum Counties, leading to the first commercial salt production in the state. The most important area for early salt production was in Meigs County, beginning in 1850. By 1903, Ohio was producing 14.7 percent of all salt in the United States (Bownocker, 1906).

The modern salt industry in Ohio began in 1956 with the construction of the underground salt mine at Fairport Harbor in Lake County. A second large underground operation was constructed in Cleveland, beginning in 1957. The primary use for Ohio salt in 2017 was ice control. Salt also was used as an additive in animal feed, for cattle blocks, and as a commercial and residential water-softening agent. Salt production in 2017 increased slightly from 2016, but sales tons decreased for the second straight year. Decreased sales are likely a result of the unusually warm winter with lower than average precipitation.

**Production**

- Tons produced = 4,601,315 (+6.1% from 2016)
- U.S. ranking = 5th out of 16 producing states (USGS, 2018e)
- Top producing geologic unit (fig. 7):
  - Salina Group (Silurian)

**Sales**

(See figs. 18, 19)

- Tons sold = 4,435,497 (-1.7% from 2015)
- Value<sup>9</sup> = \$195,294,821 (table 9)

**Employment**

(See also table 10)

- Production employees reported = 239
- Nonproduction employees reported = 177
- Median employee annual wage = \$69,840
- Total wages earned = \$29,053,583
- Average days worked per operation = 287

<sup>9</sup>Includes reported and estimated values. See footnote 1, p. 1.

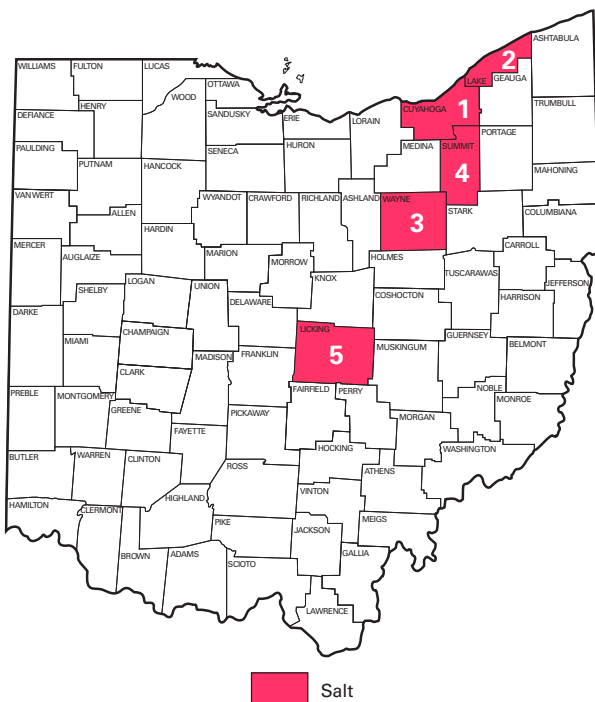


FIGURE 18.—Counties producing salt in Ohio in 2017 and their rankings in sales.

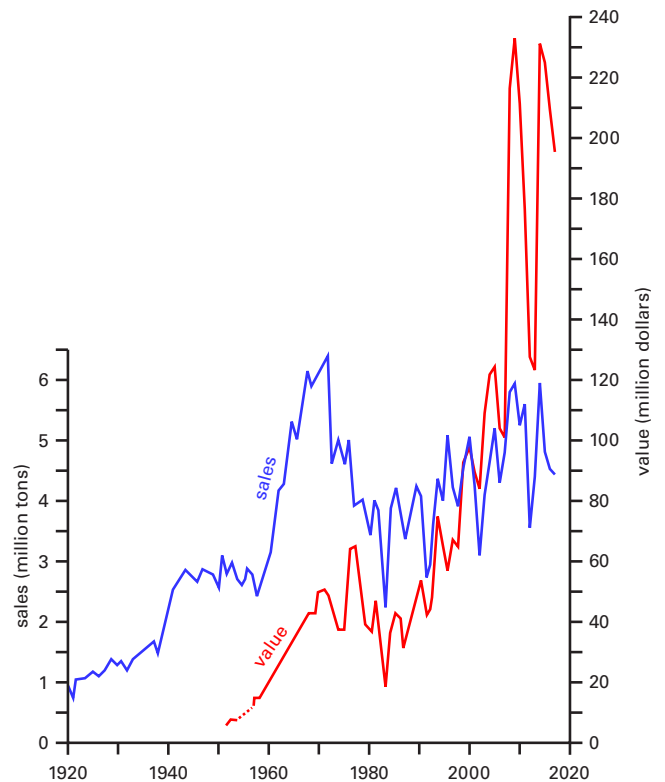


FIGURE 19.—Sales and value of salt in Ohio. Value line dashed where data not available.

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## LIST OF DOWNLOADABLE APPENDICES

Mineral commodity summaries as well as the following appendices can be found on the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey website at <http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries>

2017 Coal companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-coal>

2017 Limestone and dolomite companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-limestone-dolomite>

2017 Sand and gravel companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-sand-gravel>

2017 Sandstone and conglomerate companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-sandstone-and-conglomerate>

2017 Clay and Shale companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-clay-and-shale>

2017 Salt companies reporting sales and/or production, by company and county  
<http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/mineral-industry-summaries/post/2017-salt>

# MAP OF ACTIVE MINERAL INDUSTRY OPERATIONS IN OHIO 2017

By Christopher E. Wright, and J. D. Stucker

GIS Database Administration by Joseph G. Wells  
GIS Cartography by Dean R. Martin

## ABOUT THE MAP

This map is based on operators included in the supplementary appendices of the 2017 Report on Ohio Mineral Industries (Wright and Stucker, 2018) and is intended for general reference. Locations of mineral extraction operations are approximate and are based on permitting information on file at the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Mineral Resources Management. The letters and numbers adjacent to the symbols are the state mine numbers assigned to operations listed in the downloadable directories of the 2017 Report on Ohio Mineral Industries. Operator and other information can be viewed by using the state mine number to refer to the table included on this map or to directories of operators reporting sales or production available online at <http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/economic-geology/economic-geology-home>. An interactive mineral industries map also is available on the ODNR Division of Geological Survey website at [OhioGeology.com](http://OhioGeology.com).

## 2017 OHIO ECONOMIC GEOLOGY IN BRIEF

The total tonnage of coal and industrial minerals produced in Ohio during 2017 was 113,065,193 tons or approximately 9.7 tons per capita. The total value of coal was \$383,886,934 in 2017; the value of and gas was \$5,909,017,069; and the value of all industrial minerals was \$1,125,101,598 in 2017 (table 1, fig. 1). The combined value of fuel and nonfuel minerals produced in Ohio during 2017 was \$7,416,736,715 or approximately \$636 per capita.

Reported and estimated total direct employment in the extractive industries of Ohio in 2017 was more than 10,000 people. Industrial-mineral production increased for salt, sandstone and conglomerate, shale, and clay. The total value for all industrial minerals exceeded \$1 billion for the fourth straight year. In 2017 clay production reached 913 thousand tons, a rise of 59 percent. Sandstone-and-conglomerate production reached more than 1.7 million tons, a rise of 16 percent. Production leading commodities of Limestone-and-dolomite, and Sand-and-gravel were down 10.6 percent from 2016 values.

## REFERENCES CITED

Wright, Christopher E., and Stucker, J. D., compilers, 2018, 2017 Report on Ohio Mineral Industries: An annual survey of the state's economic geology. Columbus, Ohio: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, 23 p.

Values reported and estimated values. Some operations reporting sales did not report a value for their products. A composite, or statewide average per ton was calculated for each industrial mineral commodity based on the value for which the value was reported and the method of average price per ton was calculated for coal based on sales for which the value was reported and the method of average price per ton was used to estimate the value of the sales for which the value was not reported.

TABLE 1. Fuel and nonfuel mineral sales and production in Ohio in 2017

Commodity	Production <sup>1</sup>	Sales <sup>2</sup>	Value <sup>3</sup>	Change in value from 2016 (percent)
Limestone and dolomite	62,502,315 tons	62,303,157 tons	\$611,628,330	-0.3
Coal	102,702,958 tons	9,306,177 tons	\$383,886,934	-29.3
Sand and gravel	32,876,048 tons	31,862,316 tons	\$412,402,075	-1.9
Shale	4,681,315 tons	4,435,497 tons	\$195,248,231	-7.9
Sandstone and conglomerate	1,726,585 tons	1,636,585 tons	\$321,201,299	+1.9
Salt	472,518 tons	472,518 tons	\$13,985,405	+2.8
Clay	912,275 tons	773,935 tons	\$4,933,668	+4.4
Gas	1,777,933 thousand cubic feet	not available	\$4,959,622,724	+4.2
Other	20,000 tons	not available	\$99,288,395	+12.4

<sup>1</sup>Production figures for industrial minerals are estimates. Some operations do not report actual production. For those operations that do report production, production is assumed to occur in the month of the report. <sup>2</sup>Production figures for coal are based on the value of coal reported. <sup>3</sup>Values are in U.S. dollars.

The production figures for industrial minerals are estimates. Some operations do not report actual production. For those operations that do report production, production is assumed to occur in the month of the report. Values are in U.S. dollars.

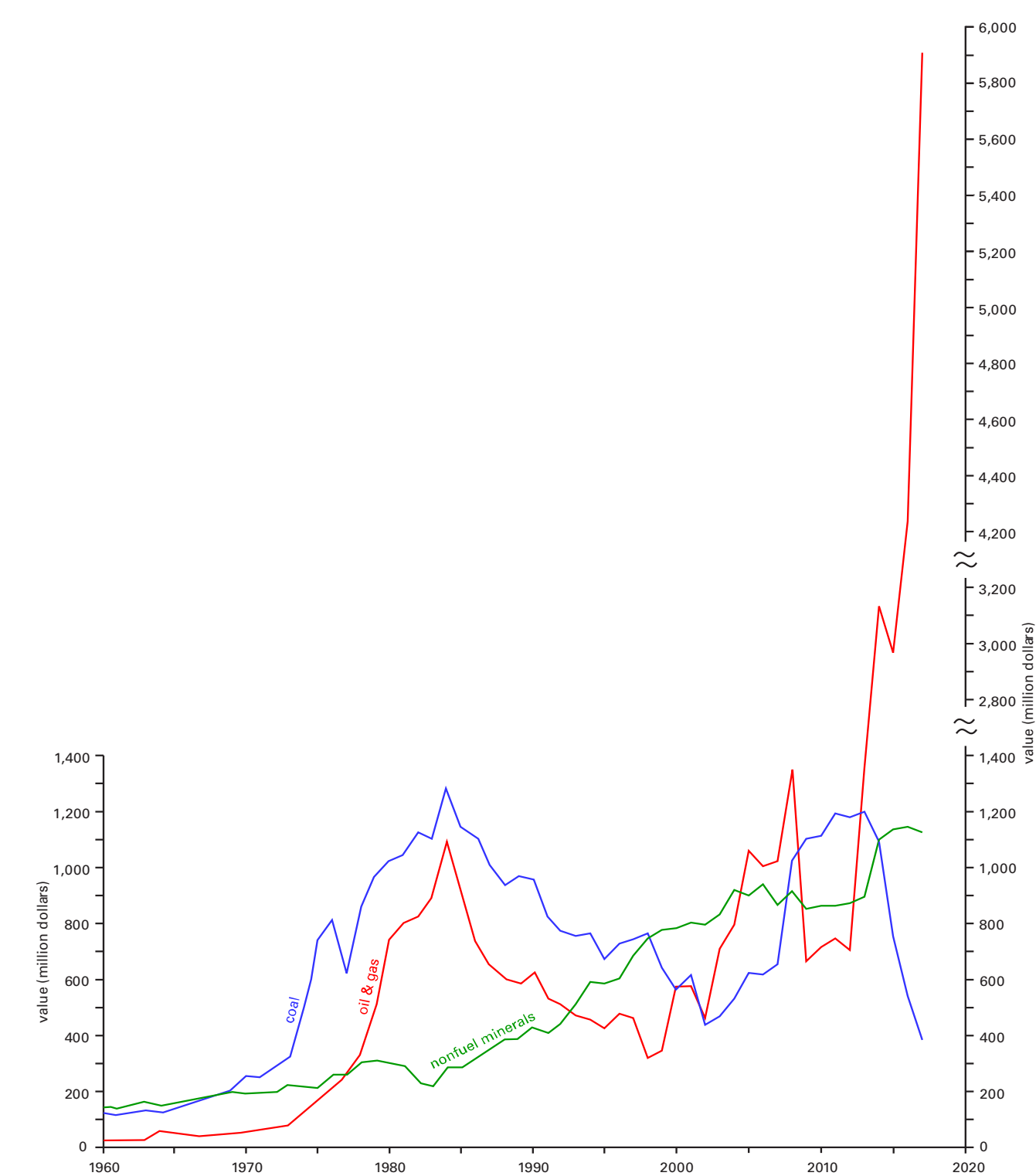


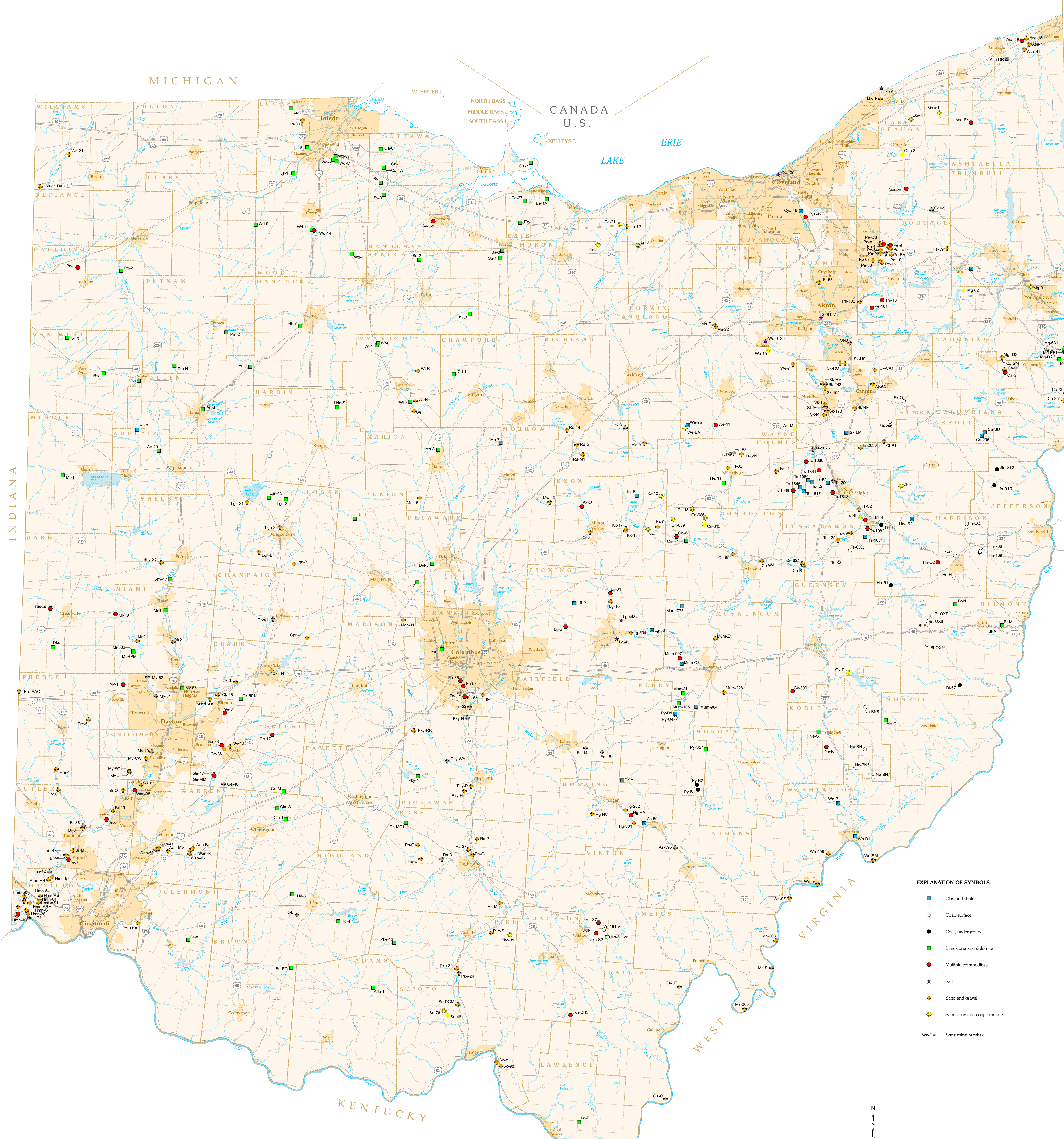
FIGURE 1. Value of coal, nonfuel minerals, and oil and gas in Ohio since 1960.

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Recommended bibliographic citation  
Wright, C.E., and Stucker, J.D., 2018, Map of active mineral industry operations in Ohio, 2017. Columbus, Ohio: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey Map 04 | 2017 Edition, scale 1:500,000.

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### REPORTING COAL AND INDUSTRIAL MINERAL OPERATORS, BY COUNTY

STATE MINE NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	MINE NAME	TOTAL PRODUCTION (TONS)	TOTAL SALES (DOLLARS)
Adm-001	Adm-001 Aggregates	Adm-001	100	100
Adm-002	Adm-002 Aggregates	Adm-002	100	100
Adm-003	Adm-003 Aggregates	Adm-003	100	100
Adm-004	Adm-004 Aggregates	Adm-004	100	100
Adm-005	Adm-005 Aggregates	Adm-005	100	100
Adm-006	Adm-006 Aggregates	Adm-006	100	100
Adm-007	Adm-007 Aggregates	Adm-007	100	100
Adm-008	Adm-008 Aggregates	Adm-008	100	100
Adm-009	Adm-009 Aggregates	Adm-009	100	100
Adm-010	Adm-010 Aggregates	Adm-010	100	100
Adm-011	Adm-011 Aggregates	Adm-011	100	100
Adm-012	Adm-012 Aggregates	Adm-012	100	100
Adm-013	Adm-013 Aggregates	Adm-013	100	100
Adm-014	Adm-014 Aggregates	Adm-014	100	100
Adm-015	Adm-015 Aggregates	Adm-015	100	100
Adm-016	Adm-016 Aggregates	Adm-016	100	100
Adm-017	Adm-017 Aggregates	Adm-017	100	100
Adm-018	Adm-018 Aggregates	Adm-018	100	100
Adm-019	Adm-019 Aggregates	Adm-019	100	100
Adm-020	Adm-020 Aggregates	Adm-020	100	100
Adm-021	Adm-021 Aggregates	Adm-021	100	100
Adm-022	Adm-022 Aggregates	Adm-022	100	100
Adm-023	Adm-023 Aggregates	Adm-023	100	100
Adm-024	Adm-024 Aggregates	Adm-024	100	100
Adm-025	Adm-025 Aggregates	Adm-025	100	100
Adm-026	Adm-026 Aggregates	Adm-026	100	100
Adm-027	Adm-027 Aggregates	Adm-027	100	100
Adm-028	Adm-028 Aggregates	Adm-028	100	100
Adm-029	Adm-029 Aggregates	Adm-029	100	100
Adm-030	Adm-030 Aggregates	Adm-030	100	100
Adm-031	Adm-031 Aggregates	Adm-031	100	100
Adm-032	Adm-032 Aggregates	Adm-032	100	100
Adm-033	Adm-033 Aggregates	Adm-033	100	100
Adm-034	Adm-034 Aggregates	Adm-034	100	100
Adm-035	Adm-035 Aggregates	Adm-035	100	100
Adm-036	Adm-036 Aggregates	Adm-036	100	100
Adm-037	Adm-037 Aggregates	Adm-037	100	100
Adm-038	Adm-038 Aggregates	Adm-038	100	100
Adm-039	Adm-039 Aggregates	Adm-039	100	100
Adm-040	Adm-040 Aggregates	Adm-040	100	100
Adm-041	Adm-041 Aggregates	Adm-041	100	100
Adm-042	Adm-042 Aggregates	Adm-042	100	100
Adm-043	Adm-043 Aggregates	Adm-043	100	100
Adm-044	Adm-044 Aggregates	Adm-044	100	100
Adm-045	Adm-045 Aggregates	Adm-045	100	100
Adm-046	Adm-046 Aggregates	Adm-046	100	100
Adm-047	Adm-047 Aggregates	Adm-047	100	100
Adm-048	Adm-048 Aggregates	Adm-048	100	100
Adm-049	Adm-049 Aggregates	Adm-049	100	100
Adm-050	Adm-050 Aggregates	Adm-050	100	100
Adm-051	Adm-051 Aggregates	Adm-051	100	100
Adm-052	Adm-052 Aggregates	Adm-052	100	100
Adm-053	Adm-053 Aggregates	Adm-053	100	100
Adm-054	Adm-054 Aggregates	Adm-054	100	100
Adm-055	Adm-055 Aggregates	Adm-055	100	100
Adm-056	Adm-056 Aggregates	Adm-056	100	100
Adm-057	Adm-057 Aggregates	Adm-057	100	100
Adm-058	Adm-058 Aggregates	Adm-058	100	100
Adm-059	Adm-059 Aggregates	Adm-059	100	100
Adm-060	Adm-060 Aggregates	Adm-060	100	100
Adm-061	Adm-061 Aggregates	Adm-061	100	100
Adm-062	Adm-062 Aggregates	Adm-062	100	100
Adm-063	Adm-063 Aggregates	Adm-063	100	100
Adm-064	Adm-064 Aggregates	Adm-064	100	100
Adm-065	Adm-065 Aggregates	Adm-065	100	100
Adm-066	Adm-066 Aggregates	Adm-066	100	100
Adm-067	Adm-067 Aggregates	Adm-067	100	100
Adm-068	Adm-068 Aggregates	Adm-068	100	100
Adm-069	Adm-069 Aggregates	Adm-069	100	100
Adm-070	Adm-070 Aggregates	Adm-070	100	100
Adm-071	Adm-071 Aggregates	Adm-071	100	100
Adm-072	Adm-072 Aggregates	Adm-072	100	100
Adm-073	Adm-073 Aggregates	Adm-073	100	100
Adm-074	Adm-074 Aggregates	Adm-074	100	100
Adm-075	Adm-075 Aggregates	Adm-075	100	100
Adm-076	Adm-076 Aggregates	Adm-076	100	100
Adm-077	Adm-077 Aggregates	Adm-077	100	100
Adm-078	Adm-078 Aggregates	Adm-078	100	100
Adm-079	Adm-079 Aggregates	Adm-079	100	100
Adm-080	Adm-080 Aggregates	Adm-080	100	100
Adm-081	Adm-081 Aggregates	Adm-081	100	100
Adm-082	Adm-082 Aggregates	Adm-082	100	100
Adm-083	Adm-083 Aggregates	Adm-083	100	100
Adm-084	Adm-084 Aggregates	Adm-084	100	100
Adm-085	Adm-085 Aggregates	Adm-085	100	100
Adm-086	Adm-086 Aggregates	Adm-086	100	100
Adm-087	Adm-087 Aggregates	Adm-087	100	100
Adm-088	Adm-088 Aggregates	Adm-088	100	100
Adm-089	Adm-089 Aggregates	Adm-089	100	100
Adm-090	Adm-090 Aggregates	Adm-090	100	100
Adm-091	Adm-091 Aggregates	Adm-091	100	100
Adm-092	Adm-092 Aggregates	Adm-092	100	100
Adm-093	Adm-093 Aggregates	Adm-093	100	100
Adm-094	Adm-094 Aggregates	Adm-094	100	100
Adm-095	Adm-095 Aggregates	Adm-095	100	100
Adm-096	Adm-096 Aggregates	Adm-096	100	100
Adm-097	Adm-097 Aggregates	Adm-097	100	100
Adm-098	Adm-098 Aggregates	Adm-098	100	100
Adm-099	Adm-099 Aggregates	Adm-099	100	100
Adm-100	Adm-100 Aggregates	Adm-100	100	100

### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- Clay and shale
- Coal, surface
- Coal, underground
- Limestone and dolomite
- Multiple commodities
- Salt
- Sand and gravel
- Sandstone and conglomerate
- State mine number

