

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF HAWAII

In 1999, the preliminary estimated value¹ of nonfuel mineral production for Hawaii was \$88.8 million, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). This was about a 5% increase from that of 1998² and followed a 9.8% decrease from 1997 to 1998.

¹The terms "nonfuel mineral production" and related "values" encompass variations in meaning, depending upon the minerals or 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 1999 USGS mineral production data published in this chapter are preliminary estimates as of May 2000, and are expected to change. For some mineral commodities, such as, construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, and portland cement, estimates are updated periodically. To obtain the most current information, please contact the appropriate USGS mineral commodity specialist. A telephone listing for the specialists may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/contacts/comdir.html>, by using MINES FaxBack at (703) 648-4999 from a fax machine with a touch-tone handset (request Document #1000 for a telephone listing of all mineral commodity specialists), or by calling USGS information at (703) 648-4000 for the specialist's name and number. All Mineral Industry Surveys—mineral commodity, State, and country—also may be retrieved over the Internet at URL <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals>; facsimile copies may be obtained from MINES FaxBack.

²Values, percentage calculations, and rankings for 1998 may vary from the Minerals Yearbook, Area Reports: Domestic 1998, Volume II, owing to the revision of preliminary 1998 to final 1998 data. Data for 1999 are preliminary and are expected to change; related rankings may also be subject to change.

Mining in Hawaii consisted mostly of the quarrying of stone to produce crushed stone and the extraction of sand and gravel from open pits for use by the construction industry. All of the State's portland cement, albeit from imported clinker, was produced at one grinding plant on the island of Oahu, Honolulu County. The increase in value in 1999 is mostly attributable to a more than \$3 million increase in the value of crushed stone. Relatively smaller increases occurred in construction sand and gravel, portland cement, and gemstones. (Listings of mineral commodities are in descending order of value or magnitude of change in value.) In 1998, the State's nonfuel mineral value decrease mostly resulted from a \$5.6 million drop in the value of crushed stone and an estimated \$4 million decrease in that of portland cement. Both crushed stone and portland cement have shown an overall decrease in value since 1992, when they reached State highs. In 1992, about 9.5 million metric tons of crushed stone was produced and valued at \$93.5 million and 520,000 tons of portland cement was produced and valued at \$54 million.

TABLE 1
NONFUEL RAW MINERAL PRODUCTION IN HAWAII 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Mineral	1997		1998		1999 p/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cement:						
Masonry	3	332 e/	3	329 e/	3	300 e/
Portland	252	29,600 e/	251	25,600 e/	257	26,000 e/
Gemstones	NA	66	NA	77	NA	105
Sand and gravel: Construction	378	4,210	368	4,590	400	5,090
Stone: Crushed	5,560	59,500	5,500	53,900	5,700	57,300
Total	XX	93,700	XX	84,500	XX	88,800

e/ Estimated. p/ Preliminary. NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

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

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

TABLE 2
HAWAII: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED, BY KIND 1/

Kind	1997				1998			
	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value	Number of quarries	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Limestone	5	409	\$3,090	\$7.55	7	357	\$2,160	\$6.06
Granite	1	W	W	7.72 r/	1	582	2,490	4.27
Sandstone	1	W	W	9.79 r/	1	W	W	3.33
Traprock	17	3,870	44,400	11.49	20	4,030	44,600	11.09
Volcanic cinder and scoria	2	W	W	2.37	2	W	W	4.39
Miscellaneous stone	1	W	W	11.56	2	W	W	9.78
Total or average	XX	5,560	59,500	10.71	XX	5,500	53,900	9.79

r/ Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data, included in "Total." XX Not applicable.
1/ Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except unit values; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 3
HAWAII: CRUSHED STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS
IN 1998, BY USE 1/ 2/

Use	Quantity (thousand metric tons)	Value (thousands)	Unit value
Coarse aggregate (+1 1/2 inch):			
Riprap and jetty stone	4	\$50	\$12.62
Filter stone	145	2,160	14.89
Other coarse aggregate	50	483	9.67
Coarse aggregate, graded:			
Concrete aggregate, coarse	998	13,100	13.11
Bituminous aggregate, coarse	327	1,780	5.45
Bituminous surface-treatment aggregate	W	W	14.53
Other graded coarse aggregate	149	1,990	13.36
Fine aggregate (-3/8 inch):			
Stone sand, concrete	358	5,150	14.39
Stone sand, bituminous mix or seal	W	W	16.26
Screening, undesignated	84	727	8.66
Other fine aggregate	140	1,850	13.19
Coarse and fine aggregates:			
Graded road base or subbase	592	4,430	7.48
Unpaved road surfacing	W	W	3.53
Crusher run or fill or waste	560	2,930	5.23
Other coarse and fine aggregates	286	2,580	9.01
Other construction materials	53	178	3.37
Agricultural: Agricultural limestone	W	W	9.53
Other miscellaneous uses: Other specified uses not listed	2	34	17.24
Unspecified 3/	1,580	14,900	9.39
Total or average	5,500	53,900	9.79

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

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

2/ Includes granite, limestone, miscellaneous stone, sandstone, traprock, and volcanic cinder and scoria.

3/ Estimated production without a breakdown by end use.