

The Mineral Industry of Nebraska

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska, Nebraska Geological Survey, for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

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The value of nonfuel minerals produced in Nebraska rose in the 1978-79 biennium to a new record of about \$99 million in 1979, supported by increased unit prices and total values of most mineral commodities, but only partially supported by increased output of minerals. Total value of nonfuels increased 83% in the 5-year period, 1975-79. Output of sand and gravel in the biennium was actually lower than output in 1977, the year of highest production during 1975-79. Clays behaved similarly. Outputs of stone and cement were higher in 1979 than in 1975, although the general rise of stone output to the 1979 level was interrupted by a slight reversal in 1976. Production of lime

decreased in 1975-79, but because output of lime was relatively small and average unit prices fluctuated irregularly from year to year, the value of lime had little influence on the trend in mineral value. About 1,600 workers were employed in mining nonfuel minerals in 1978, a decrease from 1,800 employed in 1977.

Legislation and Government Programs.—No attention was given to nonfuel mineral industries by the Nebraska Legislature during 1978 and 1979. The future status of these industries continued to be addressed through the program of the Nebraska Geological Survey. Geologic mapping in southeastern Nebraska was directed

Table 1.—Nonfuel mineral production in Nebraska¹

Mineral	1977		1978		1979	
	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)
Clays----- thousand short tons..	161	\$368	146	\$418	156	\$454
Gem stones-----	NA	11	NA	W	NA	W
Sand and gravel----- thousand short tons..	216,848	230,566	16,720	31,910	16,197	33,001
Stone (crushed)----- do.....	4,128	12,974	4,201	14,758	4,995	19,362
Combined value of cement, lime, sand and gravel (industrial, 1977), and values indicated by symbol W-----	XX	34,174	XX	36,287	XX	46,364
Total-----	XX	78,093	XX	83,373	XX	99,181

NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; value included in "Combined value" figure. XX Not applicable.

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

²Excludes industrial sand; value included in "Combined value" figure.

Table 2.—Value of nonfuel mineral production in Nebraska, by county¹

County	(Thousands)		Minerals produced in 1978 in order of value
	1977	1978	
Antelope	\$400	\$434	Sand and gravel.
Banner	218	126	Do.
Brown	W	W	Do.
Buffalo	1,722	1,053	Do.
Burt	W	W	Do.
Butler	556	519	Do.
Cass	W	W	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, clays.
Cedar	412	605	Sand and gravel.
Chase	178	166	Do.
Cherry	W	W	Do.
Cheyenne	55	35	Do.
Clay	W	W	Do.
Colfax	W	262	Do.
Cuming	823	1,216	Do.
Custer	265	785	Do.
Dawson	1,125	1,156	Do.
Deuel	W	92	Do.
Dixon	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Dodge	1,165	1,050	Sand and gravel.
Douglas	W	W	Sand and gravel, clays.
Dundy	267	267	Sand and gravel.
Fillmore	W	W	Do.
Franklin	1,006	1,066	Do.
Frontier	W	W	Do.
Furnas	185	135	Do.
Gage	1,187	1,239	Sand and gravel, stone.
Garden	97	W	Sand and gravel.
Garfield	24	24	Do.
Greeley	W	W	Do.
Hall	1,429	1,516	Do.
Hamilton	313	W	Do.
Hayes	W	W	Do.
Hitchcock	W	W	Do.
Holt	556	914	Sand and gravel, stone.
Hooker	8	8	Sand and gravel.
Howard	235	235	Do.
Jefferson	W	W	Sand and gravel, clays.
Kearney	84	59	Sand and gravel.
Keith	170	110	Do.
Kimball	5	5	Do.
Knox	221	281	Do.
Lancaster	W	W	Stone, clays, sand and gravel.
Lincoln	725	819	Sand and gravel.
Loup	9	97	Do.
Madison	1,218	1,249	Do.
Merrick	452	471	Do.
Morrill	W	W	Sand and gravel, lime.
Nance	403	515	Sand and gravel.
Nemaha	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Nuckolls	W	W	Cement, sand and gravel, stone.
Otoe	W	W	Stone.
Pawnee	W	W	Do.
Perkins	—	17	Sand and gravel.
Phelps	58	W	Do.
Pierce	448	448	Do.
Platte	1,212	1,178	Do.
Polk	W	189	Do.
Red Willow	170	299	Do.
Richardson	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Rock	6	W	Sand and gravel.
Saline	165	52	Do.
Sarpy	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel, clays.
Saunders	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Scotts Bluff	W	W	Sand and gravel, lime.
Seward	30	35	Stone.
Sheridan	280	265	Sand and gravel.
Stanton	438	263	Do.
Thayer	510	966	Do.
Thomas	W	W	Do.
Valley	33	35	Do.
Washington	W	W	Stone.
Webster	320	318	Sand and gravel.
York	81	199	Do.
Undistributed ²	58,826	62,594	
Total ³	78,093	83,373	

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Undistributed."

¹The following counties are not listed because no nonfuel mineral production was reported: Adams, Arthur, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Boyd, Dakota, Dawes, Gosper, Grant, Harlan, Johnson, Keya Paha, Logan, McPherson, Sherman, Sioux, Thurston, Wayne, and Wheeler.

²Includes gem stones, sand and gravel, and values indicated by symbol W.

³Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 3.—Indicators of Nebraska business activity

	1977	1978	1979 ^P	1978-79 percent change
Employment and labor force, annual average:				
Total civilian labor force ----- thousands ..	749.0	772.0	772.0	--
Unemployment ----- do.	28.0	23.0	24.0	+ 4.3
Employment (nonagricultural):				
Mining ¹ ----- do.	1.8	1.8	1.7	-5.6
Manufacturing ----- do.	90.6	94.1	99.1	+5.3
Contract construction ----- do.	32.3	33.0	33.5	+1.5
Transportation and public utilities ----- do.	42.0	43.8	46.3	+5.7
Wholesale and retail trade ----- do.	156.0	158.9	164.0	+3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate ----- do.	37.7	39.5	40.9	+3.5
Services ----- do.	104.1	108.8	114.3	+5.1
Government ----- do.	129.2	130.3	127.0	-2.5
Total nonagricultural employment ¹ ----- do.	593.7	² 609.9	626.8	+2.8
Personal income:				
Total ----- millions ..	\$10,382	\$11,809	\$13,129	+11.2
Per capita ----- do.	\$6,677	\$7,544	\$8,341	+10.6
Construction activity:				
Number of private and public residential units authorized -----	11,322	³ 10,937	9,157	-16.3
Value of nonresidential construction ----- millions ..	\$106.4	\$132.6	\$169.4	+27.8
Value of State road contract awards ----- do.	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$85.0	+21.4
Shipments of portland and masonry cement to and within the State ----- thousand short tons ..	1,022	994	1,072	+7.8
Nonfuel mineral production value:				
Total crude mineral value ----- millions ..	\$78.1	\$83.4	\$99.2	+18.9
Value per capita, resident population ----- do.	\$50	\$53	\$63	+18.9
Value per square mile ----- do.	\$1,011	\$1,080	\$1,284	+18.9

^PPreliminary.¹Includes oil and gas extraction.²Data do not add to total shown because of independent rounding.³Series revised in 1978; data not comparable with those of prior years.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor, Highway and Heavy Construction Magazine, and U.S. Bureau of Mines.

toward identification of limestone resources and potential future quarry sites. Surveys were underway to show consolidated bedrock, bedrock exposures, and distribution and thickness of unconsolidated mantle rock in the Sioux City, McCook, North Platte, and Scottsbluff 2° quadrangles. The survey also made an annual inventory of surface mines, acreage disturbed and acreage reclaimed. A map of Nebraska on a scale of 1 inch = 16 miles was published in 1978, showing location of active mines, pits, quarries, and energy deposits. Fourteen accompanying small maps depict the general distribution of the nonfuel minerals, sand

and gravel, quartzite, limestone, clay and shale, volcanic ash, gypsum, and bentonite. Also depicted are the reported occurrences of diatomaceous earth, sodium and potassium salts, metallic minerals, groundwater, peat, and several energy materials and related installations at or near the land surface.

Gilbert Corp. of Delaware, Inc., Omaha, was awarded a contract by the Bureau of Mines to construct an underground mine laboratory for the Bureau's Lake Lynn Laboratory at Wymps Gap, Pa. The Bureau planned to use the laboratory for research in mine fires and explosions.

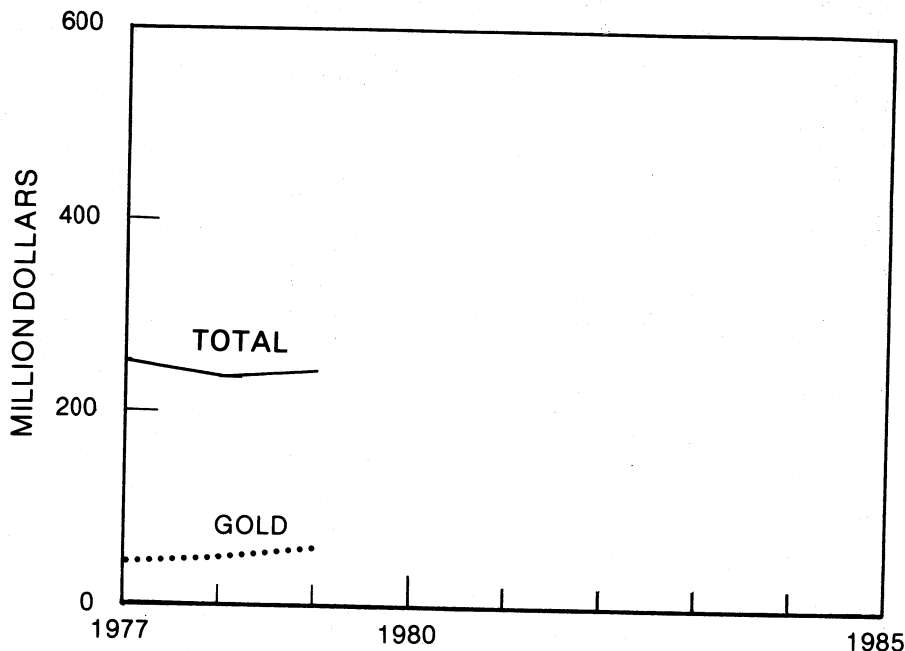


Figure 1.—Value of gold and total value of nonfuel mineral production in Nevada.

the Con-Imperial pit and protect historic houses and landmarks. Late in 1978, the company obtained the necessary State permits to operate a gold processing plant near Manhattan in Nye County. The plant will employ 60 people.

Late in 1979, Anaconda announced its decision to begin construction on a mining and milling complex to treat molybdenum ore in Nye County about 20 miles northwest of Tonapah. Development costs will approach \$22 million, and the project will employ nearly 400 people. Estimated life of the mine and open pit operation is 20 years.

Resumption of large-scale tungsten mining near Imlay, in Humboldt County, was announced by Utah International in 1979. The company submitted an application to the State for permission to construct the \$50 million facility.

Drilling exploration for metals and nonmetals continued at an alltime high for both years. The principal metal ores involved were gold, silver, tungsten, and molybdenum; barite, gypsum, and clay were the principal nonmetallics. Several exploration

companies are reevaluating and drilling in and along the Roberts Mountain thrust fault. This mineralized zone in the fault system extends from the southwest to the northwest in north-central Nevada. Freeport Minerals Co. announced in April 1978, the discovery of a substantial gold deposit in Jerritt and Marlboro Canyons, within the Humboldt National Forest in Elko County. This deposit is significant; the company staked claims covering 42 square miles. A company called Freeport Gold Co., a subsidiary of Freeport Minerals and FMC, was formed to continue evaluation of the property and to be the operator. In late 1979, environmental baseline studies commenced for a draft environmental impact statement on the mine. Under an option agreement, Freeport was also exploring a block of claims of the Owyhee Syndicate, near Tuscarora. Geochemical surveys and rotary drilling indicate that measurable gold values are present over much of the area.

Amselco Minerals, Inc., a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Selection Trust Ltd. of London, announced a major gold discovery

from the manufacturers. About 75% of the cement was shipped by truck; almost all of the remainder went by rail.

Clays.—Nebraska's small clay output fluctuated in the 5 years (1975-79). Production increased modestly in 1979 from that of 1978, the lowest in the 5-year period. Meanwhile, the value of produced clay increased during the biennium to the highest level of the period. This was a consequence of almost steady growth in the unit value of clay from just over \$2 per ton in 1975 to almost \$3 per ton in 1979. Four producing firms mined common clay and shale in Cass, Douglas, Jefferson, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties in the southeastern part of the State. Face brick and common brick were manufactured in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties.

Lime.—Output of lime by Great Western Sugar Co. during the biennium was less than that in the 3 previous years. The value of lime also fell below that of 1975 and fluctuated irregularly during 1976-79. In 1979, lime values rose to the highest level experienced after 1975. Lime was prepared in kilns at the firm's sugar plants at Bayard, Scottsbluff, Gering, and Mitchell. The output of lime relates generally to the size of the sugar beet crop to be processed to sugar at the firm's four plants, where lime is used to generate carbon dioxide and as a purifier in the refining process. Limestone for the industry came from the firm's quarry near Horse Creek, Wyo., and from a commercial supplier in the vicinity of Rapid City, S. Dak. The firm requires stone that contains a minimum of 95% calcium carbonate.

Sand and Gravel.—Sand and gravel led all raw mineral commodities produced in Nebraska during the biennium both in quantity and value. Although output in the biennium was reduced from that of 1977, it exceeded by far that output in 1975 and 1976. The value of the output, on the other hand, experienced continued growth during the biennium to more than \$33 million in 1979, almost twice the total value in 1975. Growth in value was supported by the increase in output and the increase in the average unit price of sand and gravel from nearly \$1.50 per ton in 1975 to \$2.04 per ton in 1979. The combined output from Douglas, Saunders, Hall, Cass, Madison, and Buffalo Counties in 1978, and the output from Douglas, Saunders, Dodge, and Hall Counties in 1979 exceeded 35% of the State's total output of sand and gravel each year. One hundred and sixty-five firms produced

sand and gravel in 1978. In 1975, 153 firms were active. That year, two firms supplied about 30% of the State's sand and gravel, and more than 50% of the State's output came from the combined output of seven firms. Sand and gravel was recovered in 69 counties in 1978-79, from 263 deposits in 1978 and 237 deposits in 1979. Individual company output both years ranged from less than 200 tons to more than 2 million tons. Fifty percent of the output of sand and gravel in 1978 was from deposits that yielded less than 100,000 tons during the year. In 1979, about 40% of the output came from 206 deposits that supported operations in the same size range. By contrast, almost 35% of the output in 1978 came from deposits that individually yielded over 200,000 tons; in 1979, 14 deposits in that production category provided nearly 40% of the State's total output. Thirty-four deposits yielded 100,000 to 200,000 tons in 1978, and 17 had similar yields in 1979. The distribution of streams and associated deposits of sand and gravel in streambeds, flood plains, and alluvial terraces relate directly to production. Sand and gravel operations are prominent along the Platte, Republican, Niobrara, Elk Horn, Blue, Big Sandy, and many other rivers, and in the interstream areas along the northern border of the State and in the western part of the State. Almost 58% of the State's total tonnage and 56% of the value of sand and gravel produced in 1978 were derived from counties that adjoin the Platte River. Output increased in 1979 to more than 68% of the State total and almost 66% of the value. Combined output of sand and gravel from counties adjacent to the Republican and Platte Rivers was about 66% of the State's total output in 1978 and almost 72% of that in 1979. Relatively large production from the counties adjacent to the Platte and Republican Rivers was achieved because of the abundant presence of the materials, the presence of at least 11 of the major cities in Nebraska, including Omaha, in those counties, and to the traditional use of the Platte valley as an east-west corridor across the State for construction and maintenance of railways and highways. These factors supported abundant construction and heavy demands for sand and gravel, a primary construction material. Major uses of sand and gravel are as aggregates, roadbases, fill, concrete products, plaster and gunite sands, snow and ice control, and railroad ballast. Construction aggregates, the largest single use, required almost 49% of the total output in 1978 and

Table 4.—Nebraska: Construction sand and gravel sold or used, by major use category

Use	1977			1978			1979		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton
Concrete aggregate	4,804	\$9,445	\$1.97	4,745	\$9,297	\$1.96	3,814	\$7,526	\$1.97
Plaster and gunite sands	NA	NA	NA	144	258	1.78	117	208	1.78
Concrete products	984	2,282	2.32	767	1,738	2.27	1,005	2,189	2.18
Asphaltic concrete	3,331	6,459	1.94	3,396	6,834	2.01	2,697	5,492	2.04
Roadbase and coverings	4,955	8,975	1.81	5,275	10,607	2.01	7,010	15,404	2.20
Fill	2,605	3,123	1.20	2,342	3,009	1.28	1,452	1,921	1.32
Snow and ice control	NA	NA	NA	16	22	1.36	24	44	1.83
Railroad ballast	W	W	W	—	—	—	40	149	3.74
Other uses	167	281	1.75	33	141	4.28	38	67	1.78
Total ¹ or average	16,848	30,566	1.81	16,720	31,910	1.91	16,197	33,001	2.04

NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

¹Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 5.—Nebraska: Construction sand and gravel sold or used by producers

	1977			1978			1979		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton
Sand	6,043	\$10,843	\$1.79	6,984	\$12,739	\$1.82	5,459	\$10,070	\$1.84
Gravel	10,805	19,724	1.83	9,735	19,167	1.97	10,738	22,981	2.14
Total ¹ or average	16,848	30,566	1.81	16,720	31,910	1.91	16,197	33,001	2.04

¹Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

more than 40% in 1979. Roadbases accounted for almost 32% of the product use in 1978 and more than 43% in 1979. Requirements for fill and concrete products were considerably smaller, whereas those for plaster and gunite sand, snow and ice control, railroad, and all other uses individually accounted for less than 1% of the total output. The modes of transportation of sand and gravel reflected the proximity of the exploited deposits to the point of use. During the biennium, about 89% of the sand and gravel was transported by truck, 7.5% to 9.0% was moved by rail, only a minute quantity was moved in any other manner; and 4% to 5% was used at the source.

Stone.—Preparation of aggregates and cement are the principal uses for stone, which ranked second in both quantity and value among the raw nonfuel minerals produced in Nebraska. Output in 1979 was the highest in the period 1975-79. It followed relatively low production in 1976 and 1977 and recovering production in 1978. The value of produced stone increased steadily to \$19.4 million in 1979, the highest value in the 5-year period. Both increased production and a growth in the average unit value

of stone from about \$2.40 per ton for crushed stone in 1975 to \$3.88 per ton in 1979 supported the high value of Nebraska stone output. The value of crushed stone used for specific purposes ranged from less than \$2 per ton to more than \$11 per ton in 1979. Growth of the average unit value between 1975 and 1979 was almost 60%.

Counties along the eastern boundary of the State, especially near Omaha, and in the southeast were the main sources of stone. Dixon County in the northeast had a small stone industry in both years of the biennium, and Holt County in the north-central part of the State supplied stone in 1978. Cass, Washington, and Saunders Counties were the most productive counties, providing more than 85% of the output and value of stone in the State during the biennium. Stone was produced in 14 counties from a total of 24 quarries and by 15 firms in 1978. The 12 source counties in 1979 had 22 quarries; 13 firms were active. Quarry operations ranged in size from about 1,000 tons per year to 1 million tons per year. Four quarries exceeded 500,000 tons output in both years. Four had production between 100,000 and 500,000 tons per

year in 1978, and six had similar production in 1979. Sixteen quarries in 1978 and 12 in 1979 had production of less than 100,000 tons per year. Output from quarries in this category was just over 12% of the State's total output in 1978 and almost 8% in 1979. By contrast, the four largest producing quarries supplied more than 68% of the State's total production in both years.

Only limestone was quarried. It was marketed as crushed stone. During the biennium, almost two-thirds of the crushed stone was used as aggregates, including those to be used with concrete and bituminous materials for surface treatment of roads and other unspecified activities. Oth-

er uses—agricultural stone, riprap and jetty stone, and mineral foods—required from 1% to 5% of total output. Quantities of crushed stone sold for flux, dense roadbase, railroad ballast, asphalt filler, and filter stone were each generally less than 1%. As a commodity of relatively low value, stone tends to be produced as close to the market as possible. Thus, about 84% of all the stone transported in the State was shipped by truck. Railroads handled almost 14% of the stone. About 2% of the stone was carried by waterway, principally, on the Missouri River. Less than 0.5% of the stone was carried by other means.

Table 6.—Nebraska: Crushed limestone¹ sold or used by producers, by use

(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Use	1977		1978		1979	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural limestone	196	509	157	478	167	589
Poultry grit and mineral food	W	W	W	W	257	2,867
Concrete aggregate	1,253	4,034	1,432	4,992	1,154	4,696
Dense-graded roadbase stone	187	579	40	W	W	W
Surface treatment aggregate	604	1,776	812	2,951	829	3,408
Other construction aggregate and roadstone	331	1,142	209	785	910	3,594
Riprap and jetty stone	68	195	209	907	189	871
Flux stone	5	W	W	W	4	17
Asphalt filler	41	287	W	W	W	W
Other uses ¹	1,442	4,451	1,343	4,645	1,486	3,321
Total ²	4,128	12,974	4,201	14,758	4,995	19,362

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other uses."

¹Includes stone used in bituminous aggregate, railroad ballast, filter stone (1977-78), cement manufacture, and data indicated by symbol W.

²Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Talc.—Cyprus Industrial Minerals Co. ground talc from southwestern Montana at its Grand Island mill. The ground talc was sold for use in manufacturing a wide range of personal, ceramic, plastic, and other products.

Vermiculite.—W. R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Division, exfoliated vermiculite from Libby, Mont., in its plant near Omaha. Exfoliated vermiculite was used as concrete and plaster aggregate, loose fill and block insulation, for horticulture and soil conditioning, and in fireproofing.

METALS

Lead bullion from smelters was processed

at the Omaha refinery of ASARCO Inc., to produce refined and antimonial lead and refined bismuth. The refinery also recovered antimony, antimony oxide, dore containing silver and gold, copper, and zinc. Late in 1978, the firm completed construction and put onstream an automated, enclosed, and environmentally clean plant designed to produce 2,700 tons of antimony oxide per year. Total rated annual capacity of the refinery is 180,000 tons of metal.

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Table 7.—Principal producers

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Cement:			
Ash Grove Cement Co. ¹ -----	920 Main St. Suite 1000 Kansas City, MO 64105	Plant -----	Cass.
Ideal Basic Industries, Inc., Ideal Cement Co. -----	420 Ideal Cement Bldg. Denver, CO 80202	---do-----	Nuckolls.
Clays:			
Endicott Clay Products Co -----	Box 17 Fairbury, NE 68352	Open pit and plant	Jefferson.
Yankee Hill Brick Manufacturing Co.-----	Route 1 Lincoln, NE 68502	---do-----	Lancaster.
Lead, refined:			
ASARCO, Inc. ² -----	5th and Douglas Sts. Omaha, NE 68102	Refinery -----	Douglas.
Lime:			
Great Western Sugar Co -----	Box 5038 Denver, CO 80217	Plants -----	Morrill and Scotts Bluff.
Sand and gravel:			
Ace Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box 865 Columbus, NE 68601	Pits and plants --	Nance and Platte.
Behrens Construction Co -----	Box 188 Beatrice, NE 68310	---do-----	Gage.
Central Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box 626 Columbus, NE 68601	---do-----	Butler, Madison, Platte.
Elkhorn Construction Co -----	Box 168 Norfolk, NE 68701	---do-----	Madison.
Gayman Sand & Gravel Co -----	Tryon Route Box 2 North Platte, NE 69101	Pit and plant, dredge and plant.	Lincoln and Scotts Bluff.
Hartford Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box Z Valley, NE 68064	Dredge and pits --	Dodge and Douglas.
Kirkpatrick Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box 6 Lexington, NE 68850	Pit and plant --	Dawson.
Luther & Maddox Gravel Co -----	3000 South Blaine St. Grand Island, NE 68801	Pits and plants --	Hall.
Lyman-Richey Sand & Gravel Corp --	4315 Cuming St. Omaha, NE 68161	---do-----	Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Morrill, Platte, Saunders.
Midwest Bridge and Construction ---	Box 787 Norfolk, NE 68701	---do-----	Holt, Pierce, Stanton.
Nichols Construction Co -----	Geneva, NE 68361	---do-----	Fillmore and Thayer.
Olson Sand & Gravel Co -----	Alma, NE 68920	Pit -----	Franklin.
Overland Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box 307 Stromsberg, NE 68666	Pits and plants --	Hamilton, Merrick, Nance, Polk.
Stalp Gravel Co -----	Route 3 West Point, NE 68788	Pit and plant --	Cuming.
Western Sand & Gravel Co -----	Box 80268 Lincoln, NE 68501	Pits and plants --	Cass, Dodge, Saunders.
Stone:			
City Wide Rock & Excavation Co ---	3863 Mason St. Omaha, NE 68105	Quarries and plants.	Sarpy.
Fort Calhoun Stone Co -----	1255 South St. Blair, NE 68008	---do-----	Washington.
Hopper Brothers Quarries -----	Box 383 Weeping Water, NE 68463	---do-----	Cass, Gage, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Saunders.
Kerford Limestone Co -----	Box 434 Weeping Water, NE 68463	Quarry and plant	Cass.
Talc, ground:			
Cyprus Industrial Minerals Co., Talc Div. -----	Box 1502 Grand Island, NE 68801	Concentrator ---	Hall.
Vermiculite, exfoliated:			
W. R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Div. -----	62 Whittemore Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	Plant -----	Douglas.

¹Also clays and stone.²Also antimonial lead, bismuth, antimony oxide, dore containing silver and gold, copper, and zinc.