The Mineral Industry of South Carolina

This chapter has been prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, and the South Carolina Geological Survey, State Division of Research and Statistical Services, for collecting information on all nonfuel minerals.

By James R. Boyle[1] and Norman K. Olson[2]

The value of nonfuel mineral production in South Carolina was $182.8 million in 1978 and $201.7 million in 1979. Cement, stone, clays, and sand and gravel were the major contributors to total production value. In 1978, the production of all mineral commodities except dimension stone increased over that of the previous year. Most commodities also increased in unit value, but notable exceptions were manganiferous ore, peat, and fuller's earth. South Carolina ranked second nationally in the production of kaolin, flake mica, and vermiculite; sixth in masonry cement; eighth in fuller's earth; and ninth in common clay and industrial sand and gravel.

Mineral commodities were produced in 40 of the 46 counties. Aiken County led in the number of operating mines with 31, followed by Cherokee with 24 and Lexington with 21.

Trends and Developments.—Alumax, Inc., a joint venture of AMAX Inc. and Mitsui & Co., continued construction of its

Table 1.—Nonfuel mineral production in South Carolina[1]

Mineral	1977		1978		1979	
	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)
Cement:						
Portland thousand short tons	W	W	W	W	1,831	$79,377
Masonry do	W	W	W	W	W	W
Clays[2] do	2,172	$18,705	2,358	$22,538	2,272	24,492
Gem stones	NA	4	NA	5	NA	5
Manganiferous ore thousand short tons	20	W	22	W	26	W
Mica (scrap) do	43	589	49	782	47	770
Peat do	16	W	16	W	W	W
Sand and gravel do	7,766	19,281	8,344	22,530	8,321	26,665
Stone:						
Crushed do	14,772	36,043	16,997	44,237	16,589	48,352
Dimension do	13	627	10	567	9	482
Combined value of clays (fuller's earth), vermiculite, and values indicated by symbol W	XX	68,952	XX	92,142	XX	21,568
Total	XX	144,201	XX	182,801	XX	201,711

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

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

[2]Excludes fuller's earth; value included in "Combined value" figure.

Table 2.—Value of nonfuel mineral production in South Carolina, by county[1]

(Thousands)

County	1977	1978	Minerals produced in 1978 in order of value
Aiken	$14,366	$17,100	Clays, sand and gravel.
Anderson	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Bamberg	70	115	Sand and gravel.
Berkeley	3,184	W	Stone.
Charleston	606	283	Sand and gravel.
Cherokee	3,424	4,185	Stone, clays, sand and gravel, mica, manganiferous ore.
Chester	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Chesterfield	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Clarendon	140	140	Sand and gravel.
Colleton	W	W	Sand and gravel, peat.
Dillon	84	W	Sand and gravel.
Dorchester	36,670	50,849	Cement, stone, clays, sand and gravel.
Edgefield	76	17	Clays.
Fairfield	W	W	Stone.
Florence	1,028	1,001	Sand and gravel.
Georgetown	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Greenville	W	W	Do.
Greenwood	W	W	Stone, clays, sand and gravel.
Horry	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone, clays.
Jasper	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Kershaw	W	W	Sand and gravel, clays, stone.
Lancaster	W	W	Mica, sand and gravel, clays.
Laurens	W	W	Vermiculite, stone.
Lexington	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone, clays.
Marion	W	W	Clays, sand and gravel.
Marlboro	W	W	Sand and gravel, clays.
Newberry	32	52	Clays.
Oconee	163	368	Stone.
Orangeburg	29,251	38,752	Cement, stone, clays, sand and gravel.
Pickens	W	W	Stone.
Richland	W	W	Stone, clays, sand and gravel.
Saluda	6	52	Clays.
Spartanburg	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Sumter	W	2,820	Sand and gravel, clays.
Union	W	W	Sand and gravel.
York	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel, clays.
Undistributed[2]	55,099	67,069	
Total[3]	144,201	182,801	

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

[1]The following counties are not listed because no nonfuel mineral production was reported: Abbeville, Allendale, Barnwell, Beaufort, Calhoun, Darlington, Hampton, Lee, McCormick, and Williamsburg.

[2]Includes gem stones and values indicated by symbol W.

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

$400 million aluminum-reduction plant in Berkeley County. The plant, with a planned capacity of 197,000 tons per year, was scheduled for completion in 1980 and was expected to be operating at full capacity in 1981. Alumax planned to import alumina from Australia through the port of Charleston in monthly shipments of about 30,000 to 40,000 tons each. It was projected that the plant will require 350 megawatts of electricity, and plans were for South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper) to supply this electricity from its expanded Winyah Electric Generating Station near Georgetown. Of the total investment, Alumax expected to spend approximately $40 million on pollution control equipment.

Nassau Recycle Corp. was investing $50 million in a new recycling facility south of Columbia near Gaston. The facility was planned as a center to recycle copper and other metals for the Bell Telephone system.

Legislation and Government Programs.—A South Carolina Mapping Advisory Committee was established to consider and report Statewide mapping needs. The 22-member committee, composed of representatives from the public and private sectors, was expected to consolidate Statewide mapping requirements into an annual report to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), develop standards for mapping in the State, eliminate unnecessary duplication of mapping efforts, and develop Statewide support for coordinated and cost-effective financing of mapping programs.

The USGS and the Federal Bureau of Mines conducted a study of a 1,500-acre area in the Wambaw Swamp in eastern South Carolina that was proposed for designation as a Federal wilderness area. Although phosphate, uranium, peat, sand, heavy minerals, and clay exist within the study area, the area has a low potential for mineral development because these minerals are present only in limited amounts. In addition, the phosphate and uranium in the area are of considerably lower grade than that presently being mined elsewhere in the United States.

Table 3.—Indicators of South Carolina business activity

		1977	1978	1979[p]	1978-79 percent change
Employment and labor force, annual average:					
Total civilian labor force	thousands	1,280.0	1,290.0	1,306.0	+1.2
Unemployment	do	92.0	74.0	65.0	-12.2
Employment (nonagricultural):					
Mining	do	1.8	1.8	1.9	+5.6
Manufacturing	do	380.2	391.1	399.3	+2.1
Contract construction	do	65.8	70.2	72.8	+3.7
Transportation and public utilities	do	45.1	48.8	53.3	+9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	do	199.5	213.0	223.0	+4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate	do	41.5	43.8	46.6	+6.4
Services	do	134.1	145.0	152.6	+5.2
Government	do	213.7	223.8	228.4	+2.1
Total nonagricultural employment	do	1,081.7	1,137.5	[1]1,177.8	+3.5
Personal income:					
Total	millions	$16,260	$18,357	$20,605	+12.2
Per capita		$5,651	$6,292	$7,027	+11.7
Construction activity:					
Number of private and public residential units authorized		22,139	[2]27,022	25,655	-5.1
Value of nonresidential construction	millions	$135.8	$134.7	$274.6	+103.9
Value of State road contract awards	do	$120.1	$69.0	$93.7	+35.8
Shipments of portland and masonry cement to and within the State	thousand short tons	988	1,080	1,049	-2.9
Nonfuel mineral production value:					
Total crude mineral value	millions	$144.2	$182.8	$201.7	+10.3
Value per capita, resident population		$50	$63	$69	+9.5
Value per square mile		$4,643	$5,886	$6,495	+10.3

[p]Preliminary.
[1]Data do not add to total shown because of independent rounding.
[2]Series 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.

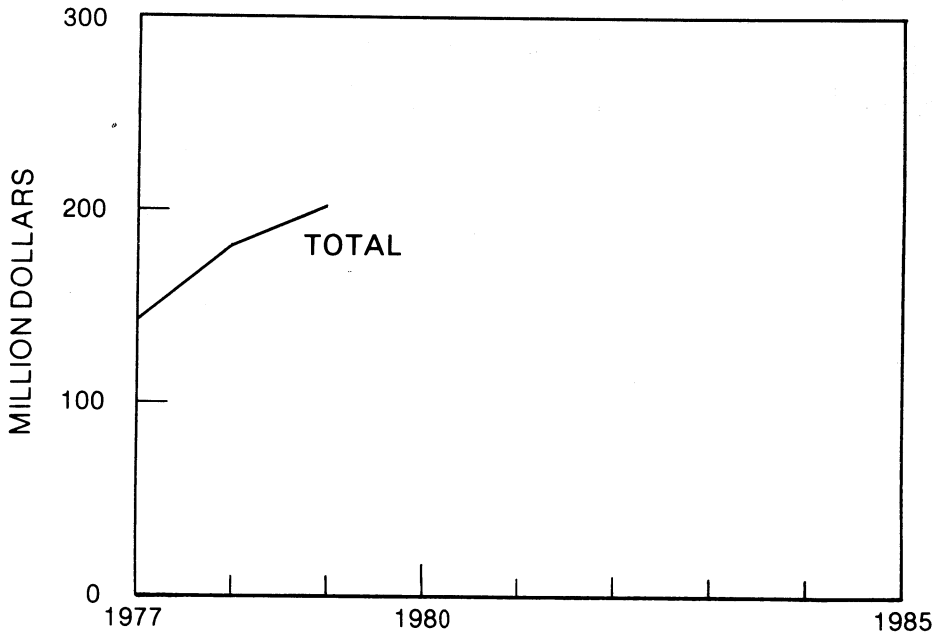

Figure 1.—Total value of nonfuel mineral production in South Carolina.

Mineral-related activities in South Carolina's coastal zone are regulated under the State's Coastal Zone Program. In 1979, South Carolina became the second State in the Coastal Plains Region to receive Federal approval for its coastal management program. The State program established a permitting process for activities occurring in critical areas of the coastal zone, including tidelands, coastal waters, beaches, and primary oceanfront sand dunes.

The Division of Mining and Reclamation of the South Carolina Land Resources Conservation Commission conducted a Statewide inventory of abandoned mine lands to determine if land use and/or environmental problems exist. The inventory was concerned only with mines abandoned prior to July 1, 1974, when the South Carolina Mining Act took effect.

The South Carolina Geological Survey, formerly a division of the South Carolina Development Board, transferred in August 1979 to a new parent agency, the Division of Research and Statistical Services, under the State Budget and Control Board. The Survey, as in the past, continued its basic geologic and mineral resources programs. Significant publications during 1978 and 1979 were Geologic Map of South Carolina, Bibliography and Index of South Carolina Geology Through 1977, Mineral Resources and Mineral Industries Map of South Carolina (revised), Earthquake History of South Carolina, Aiken County and Lexington County Geologic Mapping, and Chesterfield County Economic Sand Study.

REVIEW BY NONFUEL MINERAL COMMODITIES

NONMETALS

Cement.—Cement continued to rank first in production value among South Carolina's mineral commodities. The quantity and value of both portland and masonry cement output in 1978 increased significantly over that of 1977, but production of both declined in 1979. Portland cement was produced in southern South Carolina by Giant Portland and Masonry Cement Co. and Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc., in Dorchester County and Santee Portland Cement Corp. in Orangeburg County. Giant and Santee also produced masonry cement. Each company mined marl and miscellaneous clays as raw materials in the manufacture of cement. Other raw materials used were sand, iron ore, fly ash, and gypsum. Most of the portland cement shipped was type I or type II. Principal uses were in building material and concrete products, ready-mix concrete, and highway construction. In 1979, Santee was sold to Dundee Cement Co. of Dundee, Mich. Dundee is part of the Hollerbank Group, a Swiss corporation.

Clays.—Clay production included processed kaolin, miscellaneous clays used for the manufacture of brick and cement, and

Table 4.—South Carolina: Kaolin sold or used by producers, by kind and use

(Short tons)

Kind and use	1977	1978	1979
Airfloat:			
Adhesives	18,814	18,020	19,937
Animal feed and pet absorbent	23,410	1,941	2,595
Ceramics[1]	18,409	31,998	20,912
Fertilizers	12,170	17,674	16,564
Fiberglass	77,139	91,631	96,256
Paint	1,644	934	747
Paper filling	4,389	5,120	4,519
Pesticides and related products	16,181	18,259	23,059
Plastics	11,614	8,190	9,310
Rubber	237,377	255,990	244,098
Other refractories[2]	6,541	8,509	8,514
Other uses[3]	6,023	8,207	4,233
Exports[4]	55,256	66,613	71,518
Total	488,967	531,163	522,262
Unprocessed: Face brick; firebrick, block, and shapes	234,568	253,475	244,714
Grand total	723,535	784,638	766,976

[1]Includes floor and wall tile (1978-79), pottery, quarry tile (1977), roofing granules, sanitary ware, and miscellaneous.
[2]Includes high-alumina refractories, refractory mortar and cement, foundry sand (1978), refractory grogs and crudes, and miscellaneous.
[3]Includes common brick, crockery and other earthenware, drilling mud (1979), asphalt and roof tile, and ink.
[4]Includes ceramics, pesticides and related products, rubber, and miscellaneous.

fuller's earth used as an absorbent. In 1978, clays were mined by 24 companies at 50 pits in 17 counties. Leading producers were Richtex Corp., Southern Brick Co., Giant Portland and Masonry Cement Co., Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc., and Palmetto Brick Co.

South Carolina ranked second in the Nation in the production of kaolin. Processed kaolin was produced in Aiken, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland Counties by five firms operating six mines. Air-floated kaolin was used principally in rubber products, paints, high-quality paper, fertilizers, and pesticides. Water-washed kaolin produced at one plant near the North Edisto River was sold for filling and paper coating. Unprocessed kaolin was used in manufacturing refractories, in brick as a colorant, and in the manufacture of cement. Kaolin was also mined in several other counties along a line extending through the cities of Aiken, Columbia, and Cheraw for use in brick manufacture.

Miscellaneous clay was produced from 43 mines in 17 counties and was used almost entirely in the manufacture of brick.

Fuller's earth was produced by one operator in Sumter County and sold chiefly for use in various oil, grease, and pet products. Fuller's earth is a light-colored opaline claystone, which after being calcined at high temperatures has great absorptive capacities for oils, odor, and water.

Colemanite.—Industrial Minerals, Inc., York, S.C., processed colemanite (calcium borate) ore imported from Turkey at its York County plant. The ore was ground, dried and shipped to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Industries, Inc., and to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. for use in glass fibers.

Feldspar.—Spartan Minerals Co., a division of Lithium Corp. of America, produced a feldspar-silica mixture from tailings shipped to Pacolet from the Lithium Corp.'s spodumene operation in North Carolina. The mixture was sold for use in manufacturing glass containers, in ceramic whiteware, and as latex filler. No feldspar was being mined in South Carolina.

Mica (Sericite).—Four mines in Lancaster and Cherokee Counties produced crude mica. Sericite was dry-milled to produce a micaceous product that was sold mainly for use as an inert filler in paint, expansion-joint cement, and in electronics. South Carolina ranked second in the Nation in the production of crude mica.

Peat.—Crude peat was mined by United States Peat Corp. from a bog near Green Pond, Colleton County. The peat was mixed with special additives at the company's processing plant, bagged, and shipped for use in general soil improvement.

Sand and Gravel.—In 1978, sand and gravel was mined by 66 companies at 75 pits in 28 counties. Leading producing counties were Lexington, with 10 pits; Marlboro, with 2 pits; and Sumter, with 3 pits.

Sand and gravel was used mainly as aggregate in concrete and asphalt and as fill. Industrial sand was used primarily in glassmaking, sandblasting, foundry, and filtration applications. Most of the State's sand and gravel in 1978 was shipped by truck (78.7%).

Table 5.—South Carolina: 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	2,709	$5,942	$2.19	3,029	$6,543	$2.16	3,119	$7,655	$2.45
Plaster and gunite sands	NA	NA	NA	W	W	1.91	W	W	3.67
Concrete products	473	995	2.10	462	1,184	2.56	457	1,144	2.50
Asphaltic concrete	1,525	3,126	2.05	1,894	4,758	2.51	1,842	4,837	2.63
Roadbase and coverings	381	646	1.70	W	W	1.63	339	514	1.51
Fill	1,193	1,330	1.11	1,181	1,321	1.12	1,354	1,682	1.24
Snow and ice control	NA	NA	NA	W	W	2.00	W	W	2.25
Railroad ballast	W	W	1.00	26	27	1.03	26	27	1.03
Other uses	W	W	1.33	167	256	1.53	118	136	1.15
Total[1] or average	6,877	12,823	1.86	7,459	15,360	2.06	7,332	16,273	2.22

NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."
[1]Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 6.—South Carolina: Sand and gravel sold or used by producers, by use

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
Construction:									
Sand	5,563	$8,727	$1.57	5,662	$9,430	$1.67	5,535	$9,825	$1.78
Gravel	1,314	4,096	3.12	1,798	5,926	3.30	1,797	6,448	3.59
Total[1] or average	6,877	12,823	1.86	7,459	15,360	2.06	7,332	16,273	2.22
Industrial:									
Sand	888	6,458	7.27	W	W	8.18	W	W	10.59
Gravel	--	--	--	W	W	5.75	W	W	6.32
Total or average	888	6,458	7.27	885	7,173	8.11	989	10,392	10.51
Grand total[1] or average	7,766	19,281	2.48	8,344	22,530	2.70	8,321	26,665	3.20

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Total."
[1]Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Stone.—The value of the State's stone production continued to rank second behind that of cement. In 1978, crushed stone production increased over that of 1977 in tonnage, value, and unit value. The production of dimension stone, however, decreased in tonnage and value, but its unit value increased.

Limestone, granite, and marl were mined for use as crushed stone. Granite was also mined for use as dimension stone. In 1978, stone was produced by 18 companies from 35 quarries in 18 counties. Granite was produced by 12 companies from 26 quarries in 14 counties; limestone by 6 companies from 7 quarries in 5 counties; and marl by 2 companies from 2 quarries in 1 county. Dimension granite was produced by Granite Quarry Corp., a division of Matthews International Corp.; Winnsboro Granite Corp.; and Comolli Granite Co. from four quarries in Fairfield and Kershaw Counties.

In 1978, 91% of the State's crushed stone tonnage was produced by the 7 largest producing companies from 22 quarries. Crushed stone was shipped by truck (80.1%), railroad (7.6%), and by other means (12.3%). Leading producing counties were Richland, Pickens, Berkeley, Spartanburg, and Orangeburg. The leading producers were Vulcan Materials Co., with five quarries, Martin Marietta Aggregates, with eight quarries; and Lone Star Industries, with five quarries.

Table 7.—South Carolina: Crushed stone[1] 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	487	2,138	478	2,486	347	1,936
Concrete aggregate	r2,443	r6,750	2,571	7,582	2,547	8,255
Bituminous aggregate	1,603	4,125	2,026	5,567	1,804	5,563
Macadam aggregate	407	1,078	341	896	382	1,044
Dense-graded roadbase stone	3,623	8,806	4,685	12,587	2,753	8,081
Surface treatment aggregate	W	W	W	W	319	1,003
Other construction aggregate and roadstone	3,059	7,986	2,554	6,825	4,445	13,991
Riprap and jetty stone	W	W	164	521	179	612
Railroad ballast	332	859	459	1,212	479	1,483
Manufactured fine aggregate (stone sand)	350	911	493	1,280	633	2,007
Cement manufacture	2,198	2,621	2,768	3,861	2,667	4,300
Other uses[2]	268	770	458	1,420	35	75
Total[3]	14,772	36,043	16,997	44,237	16,589	48,352

[r]Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other uses."
[1]Includes limestone, granite, and marl.
[2]Includes stone used in asphalt filler (1978-79), filter stone (1978), sulfur dioxide (1978-79), and uses indicated by symbol W.
[3]Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Vermiculite.—The Nation's crude vermiculite is produced in Montana, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Production in South Carolina increased in 1978, as did unit value. In 1979, production stabilized, but unit value continued to rise. South Carolina vermiculite ore was mined by W. R. Grace & Co. and Patterson Vermiculite Co. in Laurens County. The ore was exfoliated at two plants by W. R. Grace & Co. and at one plant by Patterson Vermiculite Co. Vermiculite, a group of hydrated micaceous materials, has the property of expanding to 20 to 30 times its original volume when heated. The principal uses of the exfoliated material are for soil conditioning additives, for the manufacture of lightweight aggregates (concrete, plaster, and fireproofing), and in loose and block insulation.

METALS

No metal ores were mined in South Carolina in 1978 or 1979 for the recovery of their metallic content. Metallic ores formerly mined included gold, tin, lead, manganese, and copper. Although metals were not mined in the State, iron, steel, and ferroalloy production from ores obtained from out-of-State sources were significant in the State's economy in 1978 and 1979. The State ranked sixth nationally in the shipments of ferroalloys.

Ferroalloys.—Special ferroalloys were produced by Airco Alloys, a division of Airco, Inc., in Charleston, using ore imported from the U.S.S.R., Turkey, the Republic of South Africa, India, Iran, Albania, and several other countries. In July 1979, MACALLOY Corp. purchased the Charleston plant. MACALLOY is mainly involved in the manufacture of ferrochromium.

Iron and Steel.—Steel was produced in Georgetown by the Georgetown Steel Corp., a subsidiary of Korf Industries of the Federal Republic of Germany. Georgetown Steel was one of the Nation's major producers of wire rod. Pelletized ore and natural lump ore averaging 68% iron was imported from South America, South Africa, Sweden, and Australia. Sponge iron was produced from the ore by the MIDREX direct-reduction process by the company's companion firm, Georgetown Ferreduction. Georgetown Steel was one of two U.S. companies that was using this process, which allows a high-quality steel to be produced in electric-arc furnaces without coke ovens or blast furnaces.

Manganiferous Ore.—Manganiferous schist was mined by three companies in Cherokee County. The output was used by manufacturers in South Carolina and North Carolina for brick coloration.

Zircon.—Milled zircon (zirconium silicate) was produced by M & T Chemicals, Inc., in Georgetown County, using raw materials obtained from Florida, Georgia, and Australia. Zircon concentrates are processed by fine grinding and shipped for foundry, wall tile, whiteware, and general ceramic uses.

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[1]State mineral specialist, Bureau of Mines, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

[2]State geologist, South Carolina Geological Survey, Columbia, S.C.

Table 8.—Principal producers

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Cement:			
Giant Portland and Masonry Cement Co.	Box 218 Harleyville, SC 29448	Plant	Dorchester.
Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc	Box 326 Harleyville, SC 29448	do	Do.
Santee Portland Cement Corp	Box 698 Holly Hill, SC 29059	do	Orangeburg.
Clays:			
Common clay and shale:			
Giant Portland and Masonry Cement Co.	Box 218 Harleyville, SC 29448	Mine	Dorchester.
Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc	Box 326 Harleyville, SC 29448	do	Orangeburg.
Palmetto Brick Co	Box 430 Cheraw, SC 29520	do	Marlboro.
Richtex Corp	Box 3307 Columbia, SC 29230	do	Kershaw, Richland, Sumter.
Santee Portland Cement Corp	Box 698 Holly Hill, SC 29059	do	Orangeburg.
Southern Brick Co	Box 208 Ninety Six, SC 29666	do	Greenwood, Newberry, Saluda.
Fuller's earth:			
Bennett Mineral Co	Box 158 Pinewood, SC 29372	Mine and plant	Sumter.
Kaolin, processed:			
Dixie Clay Co	Box B Bath, SC 29816	do	Aiken.

Table 8.—Principal producers —Continued

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Clays —Continued			
Kaolin, processed —Continued			
J. M. Huber Corp	Box 306 Langley, SC 29834	Mine and plant	Aiken.
Palmetto Brick Co	Box 430 Cheraw, SC 29520	Mine	Kershaw.
Richtex Corp	Box 3307 Columbia, SC 29230	Mine and plant	Lexington and Richland.
Colemanite:			
Industrial Minerals, Inc	Box 459 York, SC 29745	Plant	York.
Feldspar, crude:			
Spartan Minerals Co., a division of Lithium Corp. of America.	Box 520 Pacolet, SC 29372	do	Spartanburg.
Manganiferous ore:			
Broad River Brick Co., a division of Boren Clay Products.	Box 550 Gaffney, SC 29340	Mine	Cherokee.
Mica (sericite):			
Mineral Mining Corp	Box 458 Kershaw, SC 29067	Mine and plant	Lancaster.
Peat:			
United States Peat Corp	Box 245 Green Pond, SC 29446	Bog and plant	Colleton.
Sand and gravel:			
Asphalt Products Corp	Route 2 Lancaster, SC 29720	Pit and plant	Chesterfield, Darlington, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Sumter.
Dickerson, Inc	Box 400 Monroe, SC 28110	do	Chester, Chesterfield, Lancaster, York.
Foster-Dixiana Sand Co	Box 5447 Columbia, SC 29250	do	Lexington.
Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc	Box 326 Harleyville, SC 29448	do	Orangeburg.
Lone Star Industries	Box 5185 Columbia, SC 29205	do	Richland.
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp	Box 84 Cayce, SC 29033	do	Lexington.
Stone:			
Granite, crushed and broken:			
Lone Star Industries	Box 5185 Columbia, SC 29205	Quarry and plant	Fairfield, Greenwood, Laurens, Richland.
Martin Marietta Aggregates	Box 1758 Columbia, SC 29202	do	Fairfield, Lexington, Richland, York.
Vulcan Materials Co	Box 188 Blacksburg, SC 29702	do	Greenville, Laurens, Pickens, Spartanburg.
Granite, dimension:			
Comolli Granite Co	R.F.D. 2, Box 297 Kershaw, SC 29067	Quarry	Kershaw.
Granite Quarry Corp	Penn Circle East Pittsburgh, PA 15206	do	Do.
Winnsboro Granite Corp	Rion, SC 29132	do	Fairfield.
Limestone, crushed:			
Martin Marietta Aggregates	Box 1758 Columbia, SC 29202	Quarry and plant	Berkeley and Georgetown.
Santee Portland Cement Co	Box 698 Holly Hill, SC 29059	Pit	Orangeburg.
Vulcan Materials Co	Box 188 Blacksburg, SC 29702	Quarry and plant	Cherokee.
Marl, crushed:			
Giant Portland and Masonry Cement Co.	Box 218 Harleyville, SC 29448	Pit	Dorchester.
Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc	Box 326 Harleyville, SC 29448	do	Do.
Vermiculite, crude and exfoliated:			
W. R. Grace & Co	Route 1 Enoree, SC 29335	Mine and plant	Greenville and Laurens.
Patterson Vermiculite Co	do	do	Laurens.