

INFORMATION  
CIRCULAR 18



# The Mineral Industry of Maryland

This chapter has been prepared under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Maryland Geological Survey for collecting information on all minerals in the State.

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The value of mineral production in Maryland was 14% greater in 1973 than that of 1972. Total 1973 mineral value was \$131.9 million, but the increase was due essentially to increased selling price rather than to increased tonnage. Individual unit price increases ranged from 4% to 50% and the overall average unit increase for the major tonnage minerals was 16%.

Stone was again the most valuable commodity produced in the State. In spite of a 4% drop in production to 18,585,000 tons, the industry contributed 35% of Maryland's mineral wealth in 1973. The total value of stone produced was \$46,732,000, 11% above the value in 1972.

Sand and gravel contributed 22% of the State's mineral wealth in 1973. Production increased 2% to 12,845,000 tons, and the value increased 12% to \$29,625,000.

Portland and masonry cement contributed significantly to the economy of Maryland in 1973, but the actual figures must remain concealed to avoid the disclosure of individual company confidential data. There were modest increases in both tonnage and value of both kinds of cement in 1973.

Bituminous coal production displayed a 9% increase, but clay showed a 19% decrease in production in 1973 compared with 1972. All other mineral production in Maryland was too small to affect the State total greatly.

Baltimore County had the highest mineral production value in the State in 1973. It was followed in order by Carroll, Frederick, and Prince Georges Counties.

<sup>1</sup> Physical scientist, Division of Nonmetallic Minerals—Mineral Supply.

Table 1.—Mineral production in Maryland <sup>1</sup>

Mineral	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)
Clays <sup>2</sup> ----- thousand short tons...	1,104	\$2,121	897	\$1,973
Coal (bituminous) ----- do.....	1,640	8,961	1,789	13,644
Gem stones ----- NA	NA	8	NA	8
Natural gas ----- million cubic feet...	244	51	298	69
Peat ----- thousand short tons...	3	29	2	29
Sand and gravel ----- do.....	12,594	26,557	12,845	29,625
Stone ----- do.....	19,431	41,973	18,585	46,732
Value of items that cannot be disclosed:				
Cement, ball clay, lime, and talc -----	XX	35,801	XX	39,827
Total -----	XX	115,501	XX	131,907
Total 1967 constant dollars -----	XX	95,300	XX	<sup>p</sup> 96,846

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary. NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Table 2.—Value of mineral production in Maryland, by county<sup>1</sup>  
(Thousands)

County	1972	1973	Minerals produced in 1973 in order of value
Allegany	\$3,885	\$4,440	Coal, stone, sand and gravel.
Anne Arundel	2,846	2,836	Sand and gravel.
Baltimore <sup>2</sup>	21,550	26,528	Stone, sand and gravel, clays.
Calvert	5	19	Sand and gravel.
Caroline	W	W	Do.
Carroll	W	21,991	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, clays.
Cecil	6,332	7,277	Stone, sand and gravel.
Charles	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Dorchester	189	290	Do.
Frederick	15,057	17,973	Cement, stone, clays, lime, sand and gravel.
Garrett	6,660	11,554	Coal, stone, peat.
Harford	1,471	993	Sand and gravel, stone, clays, talc.
Howard	1,206	W	Stone.
Kent	16	W	Clays.
Montgomery	W	W	Stone.
Prince Georges	13,061	13,621	Sand and gravel, clays, stone.
St. Marys	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Somerset	W	--	--
Washington	14,819	W	Cement, stone, clays.
Wicomico	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Worcester	13	27	Do.
Undistributed <sup>3</sup>	28,393	24,357	
Total <sup>4</sup>	115,501	131,907	

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

<sup>1</sup> Queen Annes and Talbot Counties are not listed because no production was reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Baltimore City.

<sup>3</sup> Includes some sand and gravel and stone for 1972, which cannot be assigned to specific counties, gem stones, natural gas, and values indicated by symbol W.

<sup>4</sup> Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 3.—Indicators of Maryland business activity

	1972	1973 <sup>p</sup>	Change, percent
Employment and labor force, annual average:			
Total labor force ----- thousands--	1,711	1,734	+1.3
Unemployment ----- do-----	81	60	-25.9
Employment: <sup>1</sup>			
Manufacturing ----- do-----	248.5	255.5	+2.8
Transportation and public utilities ----- do-----	78.6	80.0	+1.8
Trade ----- do-----	331.3	347.3	+4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate ----- do-----	74.4	77.8	+4.6
Mining ----- do-----	1.8	1.5	-16.7
Contract construction ----- do-----	97.9	107.0	+9.3
Services ----- do-----	259.3	272.6	+5.1
Government ----- do-----	265.6	273.1	+2.8
Payroll—average weekly earnings: Manufacturing -----	\$157.58	\$170.91	+8.5
Personal income:			
Total ----- millions--	\$19,803	\$21,697	+9.6
Per capita ----- do-----	\$4,882	\$5,331	+9.2
Construction activity:			
Cement shipments to and within Maryland thousand short tons--	1,550	1,654	+6.7
Mineral production value ----- thousands--	\$115,501	131,907	+14.2

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Federal employment in the Maryland sector of the Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Sources: Survey of Current Business; Employment and Earnings; Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment; U.S. Bureau of Mines.

**Employment and Injuries.**—Data on employment and injuries in Maryland in 1973 were available only for the coal mining industry.<sup>2</sup> With employment and production higher in 1973 than in 1972, the accident statistics were much better than those of previous years as shown by the following tabulation:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Man-hours exposure, thousand hours --	446	806	520	541
Coal produced, thousand tons ----	1,467	1,592	1,638	1,754
Fatal accidents -----	1	0	0	0
Nonfatal accidents --	4	6	5	3
Accidents per million man-hours--	11.21	7.44	9.61	5.7
Accidents per million tons -----	3.39	3.77	3.05	1.14

<sup>2</sup> Maryland Bureau of Mines. Fifty-first Annual Report, Calendar Year 1973, pp. 15-16.

**Legislation and Government Programs.—**

The State of Maryland stopped all strip mining of coal on State-owned lands as of July 1, 1973. The Buffalo Coal Co., Inc., and the Georges Creek Coal and Land Co. had been strip mining in the Savage River State Forest and were affected by the ruling. They filed lawsuits in August to obtain payment for the unmined coal which they had under lease. No legal decision had been reached by the end of 1973.

**Energy Generation.—**Two additional nuclear powerplants were planned by the Potomac Electric Power Co. at Douglas Point, Md., each with an output of 1,100 megawatts. Startup dates were scheduled for 1980 and 1981. Present plans for the

two nuclear powerplants of Baltimore Gas and Electric Co., at Calvert Cliffs, Md., specify startup by the end of 1974. The total capacity of the Calvert Cliffs plants will be 1,690 megawatts.

A Maryland powerplant, using coal or oil for fuel, was projected by the Delmarva Power & Light Co. to be in operation by the summer of 1978. The 400-megawatt unit was said to be required because of delays in finishing the nuclear powerplants.

An experimental solar heating unit was constructed at an elementary school in Timonium, Md. If successful, it could be a model for many future fuel-saving heating systems.

## REVIEW BY MINERAL COMMODITIES

### NONMETALS

**Cement.—**Consumption of portland cement for Maryland in 1973 was 1,525,000 tons, a 6% increase over that of 1972; consumption of masonry cement was 129,000 tons, 9% greater than that of 1972. A portion of the cement consumed in Maryland, however, came from other States. Portland cement production for the State increased 6%, and the average value increased 10% in 1973 as compared to the 1972 figures. Masonry cement production also increased 6% and its value rose 29% in 1973 over that of 1972.

Approximately 13% of the State's 1973 limestone production went into the making of cement. Other raw materials consisted of clay, shale, gypsum, and iron-bearing materials. The cement-manufacturing plants used large quantities of fuel oil, coal, and electric power to convert these materials into cement.

By far the largest portion of the cement production, over 71%, went to the ready-mix concrete companies, and this percentage increased 1% during 1973. Over 20% of the Maryland cement production went to manufacture concrete products such as concrete blocks, flagstones, and preformed building beams. The combined portion that went to highway construction, contractors, and Government agencies was about 6% of the total, up 1% from 1972.

Portland cement was produced by three plants in Maryland, one of which also produced masonry cement. Another plant pro-

duced masonry cement exclusively.

**Clays.—**Production of clays of all types, except ball clay, decreased 19% in tonnage. There were 8 companies operating 11 pits in 7 counties during the year. About 39% of the clay production went into the manufacture of face brick. The remaining 61% of the clay went into the manufacture of ceramic tile, common brick, lightweight aggregates, firebrick, cement, and pottery.

Frederick County produced over half the clay of the entire State. Other major clay-producing counties are listed below in the order of their clay production: Prince Georges, Carroll, Washington, and Baltimore.

**Gem Stones.—**Production of semiprecious stones was limited to small quantities collected by dealers and amateur collectors. The total value of such stones was estimated at \$8,000 in 1973.

**Gypsum.—**United States Gypsum Co. and National Gypsum Co. calcined gypsum at Baltimore. Output declined 14% in 1973 compared with that of 1972.

**Lime.—**S. W. Barrick & Sons, Inc., produced lime in Frederick County for agriculture in 1973. The lime was consumed in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Total consumption of lime in Maryland was 483,100 tons.

**Peat.—**Only one company produced peat in Maryland in 1973. Production was down somewhat, but the unit price increased enough that the total value was about the same in both 1972 and 1973. The peat ob-

tained was humus and reed sedge and was sold for soil improvement in bulk and in packaged form.

**Perlite.**—Relatively small amounts of raw perlite from the Western United States were processed in 1973 at two plants in Prince Georges County and one plant in Baltimore County. The 1973 production was less than the 1972 output. The average mill value of the perlite was slightly higher than the 1972 value.

About 80% of the perlite production went into concrete and plaster aggregate. The remaining 20% was divided among horticultural uses, low-temperature insulation, and other uses.

**Sand and Gravel.**—Production of sand and gravel was 2% more in 1973 than that of 1972, and a general increase in unit

value caused the total value of sand and gravel to be 12% higher than that of 1972. The average price of sand increased 9% and that of gravel increased 10%.

The five top-ranking counties in the order of production of sand and gravel were: Prince Georges, Baltimore, Charles, Anne Arundel, and Cecil. Forty-four companies operated a total of 56 sand and gravel pits in Maryland during 1973.

In 1973, the portion of sand and gravel going into the building trades increased from 71% to 73% of the total, and that going into paving decreased from 19% to 9%. The sand and gravel going into fill operations increased from 4% to 9%. Over 98% of the sand and gravel produced was transported by truck, and less than 2% by rail.

**Table 4.—Maryland: Sand and gravel sold or used by producers, by class of operation and use**

(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Class of operation and use	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Commercial operations:</b>				
Sand:				
Building -----	5,231	10,510	5,791	12,702
Fill -----	133	W	410	808
Paving -----	1,343	2,907	735	1,753
Other uses <sup>1</sup> -----	1	159	124	246
Total <sup>2</sup> -----	6,708	13,577	7,061	15,510
Gravel:				
Building -----	3,706	8,715	3,595	9,474
Fill -----	428	514	695	1,305
Paving -----	919	1,918	384	594
Other uses <sup>3</sup> -----	665	1,794	1,008	2,668
Total <sup>2</sup> -----	5,718	12,941	5,683	14,041
<b>Government-and-contractor operations:</b>				
Sand: Paving -----	11	2	9	7
Gravel: Paving -----	157	38	92	66
Total sand and gravel <sup>2</sup> -----	12,594	26,557	12,845	29,625

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes ground (1973), and other sands.

<sup>2</sup> Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Includes miscellaneous and other gravel.

**Stone.**—Stone production in Maryland had a 4% decrease in tonnage, to 18,585,000 short tons in 1973. The total value of the stone produced was \$46,732,000, 11% greater than that in 1972. Stone was the most valuable mineral product of the State, contributing 35% of the State's mineral wealth. Baltimore County produced not only the greatest tonnage of stone in the State, but also had the highest unit value of all the major stone producing counties. Baltimore was followed by Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, and Cecil Counties in order

of their stone production. Statewide there were 45 stone quarries in 11 counties. Five of the quarries produced only dimension stone, 36 produced only crushed and broken stone, and 4 produced both.

Sixty-nine percent of all stone in Maryland went to aggregates, 13% went to cement manufacture, nearly 12% went to roadbase stone, and the remaining 6% was utilized in miscellaneous applications such as lime manufacture and riprap stone.

Only 1 ton of dimension stone was produced for each 743 tons of crushed and

broken stone, but its average unit value was over seven times that of average crushed and broken stone.

Ninety-three percent of the stone was shipped by truck, 3% by railroad, and 4% by waterways. Sixty percent of the 1973 stone production was produced at six large quarries with production rates of over 900,000 tons per year each. Another 17 quarries, with production rates between 100,000 and 800,000 tons per year, contributed 38% of the stone production. The 22 smaller quarries, with production rates less than 100,000 tons per year, added only 2% to the State's tonnage.

**Talc.**—With production declining for a number of years the one talc producer in Harford County, finally shut down about the end of 1973 and may not reopen.

**Vermiculite (Exfoliated).**—The Construction Products Division of the W. R. Grace & Co. processed raw vermiculite into the exfoliated product at Muirkirk, Md., in 1973. The finished material was utilized 31% as loose-fill insulation, 28% as aggregate for concrete and plaster, 24% in horticulture, and 17% in flameproofing.

#### MINERAL FUELS

**Coal (Bituminous).**—Production of bituminous coal in 1973 increased to 1,789,000 tons, about 9% greater than that of 1972. The unit value of the coal also increased about 40% to bring the total evaluation of Maryland's coal output up to \$13,644,000. Allegany County had 16 strip mines and 3 auger mines for a total of 19 mines in the County. Garrett County had 2 underground mines, 30 strip mines, and 5 auger mines for a county total of 37 mines.

The 46 strip mines of the State produced 92% of the coal, underground mines produced 4%, and the remaining 4% came from auger mines. In 1973, strip mining and auger mining increased, but deep mining decreased as compared with 1972 figures.

A most important consideration in strip mining of coal is reclamation of the land. In 1973, 91% of the acreage that was strip mined in Maryland was backfilled and 48% of it was replanted. A land reclamation committee was formed to review all plans and procedures for backfilling, grading, and replanting strip-mined land. During the year, it approved 12 new permits and 37 amended permits. It also limited the number of acres of strip-mined land that

could be left open before reclamation was started. Bonds to assure compliance with reclamation plans were increased, and any mining company that forfeited a bond was not allowed to mine coal again in the State.

There were no fatalities in coal mines in 1973, and there were only three lost-time accidents out of 541,210 man-hours of exposure. This gives a frequency rate of 5.7 accidents per million man-hours. There were 585,000 tons of coal mined in 1973 per injury, compared with 329,000 tons per injury in 1972.<sup>3</sup>

**Coke and Coal Chemicals.**—Bethlehem Steel Corp. produced coke for its internal use at Sparrows Point, Md. Byproducts recovered from the distillation of coal included oven coke gas, ammonia, crude light oil, benzene, toluene, xylene, oven coke tar, and other minor components in addition to the primary product, coke.

**Natural Gas and Petroleum.**—There was a 22% increase in the volume of natural gas produced in Maryland in 1973, compared with that of 1972. The unit value of the gas also increased about 11%, thus increasing the total value of the gas about 35% in one year.

There were two petroleum refineries near Baltimore, but none of the feedstock originated in Maryland.

Crown Central Petroleum Corp. of Baltimore, Md., announced its plans to build a \$350 million hydrocarbon fuel complex in Anne Arundel County. The plant was projected to process 200,000 barrels of crude oil per day into synthetic natural gas in addition to liquid petroleum derivatives.

The mid-Atlantic area off the coast of Maryland was considered a high-priority site for oil and gas exploration by four major oil companies. Leases were being sought from the Federal Government to allow offshore drilling. Onshore exploration was also considered by the Spartan Engineering Co. between Taylor's Island and Golden Hill.

Environmental organizations apparently withdrew their opposition to construction of a \$100 million liquefied natural gas terminal at Cove Point, Md. El Paso Natural Gas Co. planned to bring 2 billion cubic feet of Algerian gas through this port over a 25-year period.

<sup>3</sup> Work cited in footnote 2.

## METALS

**Aluminum.**—No aluminum ores are mined in Maryland, but there was a significant production of aluminum metal from two facilities in the State. The plants were the Eastalco Aluminum Co. (Howmet Corp.) in Frederick County, and the Tomke Aluminum Co. in Baltimore County. In September 1973, it was announced<sup>4</sup> that 50% of the Eastalco plant would be purchased by Amax Aluminum Co. and that its production would be doubled by 1975, with the installation of a new potline whose capacity would be an additional 87,000 tons of metal per year. Amax Aluminum Co. is a joint venture between American Metal Climax, Inc., and Mitsui & Co. of Japan.

Aluminum production in Maryland in 1973 was about equal to that of 1972, but

there was a 10% increase in the unit value of the metal in 1973.

**Copper.**—Two copper refineries produced metal in Maryland using ore obtained from outside the State. They were American Smelting & Refining Co. in Baltimore and Kennecott Refining Corp. at Hawkins Point, Anne Arundel County.

**Iron and Steel.**—Bethlehem Steel Corp. of Sparrows Point produced pig iron, raw steel, and semifabricated steel products mostly from imported ore during the year.

**Lead.**—Lead, lead alloys, and other alloys and products were produced at three plants in Baltimore. The plants utilized primary metals and scrap as raw materials.

<sup>4</sup> Wall Street Journal, Amax Aluminum Plans To Buy 50% of Howmet Plant. V. 182, No. 46, Sept. 5, 1973, p. 5.

Table 5.—Maryland: Coal (bituminous) production in 1973 by type of mine and county  
(Excludes mines producing less than 1,000 short tons annually)

County	Number of mines				Production (thousand short tons)				Value (thousands)
	Under-ground	Strip	Auger	Total	Under-ground	Strip	Auger	Total	
Allegany -----	--	16	3	19	--	501	10	511	\$3,450
Garrett -----	2	30	5	37	66	1,142	69	1,277	10,195
Total ----	2	46	8	56	66	1,643	79	1,789	13,644

<sup>1</sup> Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 6.—Principal producers

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
<b>Cement:</b>			
<b>Portland:</b>			
Alpha Portland Cement Co.	15 South 3d St. Easton, Pa. 18042	Plant -----	Frederick.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	718 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa. 18101	-----do-----	Carroll.
<b>Portland and masonry:</b>			
Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.	First American Center Nashville, Tenn. 37238	-----do-----	Washington.
<b>Masonry: M. J. Grove Lime Co., Division of the Flintkote Co.</b>			
	Frederick, Md. 21701	-----do-----	Frederick.
<b>Clays:</b>			
Baltimore Brick Co. -----	501 St. Paul Pl. Baltimore, Md. 21202	Pit -----	Baltimore and Frederick.
Capitol Clay Products Inc. ---	6600 Sheriff Rd., N.E. Washington, D.C. 20027	Pit -----	Prince Georges.
Cyprus Industrial Minerals Co.	555 South Flower St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	Pit -----	Baltimore.
Victor Cushwa & Sons, Inc. --	201 West Potomac St. Williamsport, Md. 21795	Pit -----	Washington.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co. --	718 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa. 18101	2 pits -----	Carroll and Frederick.
Maryland Clay Products, Inc., Borden Brick & Tile Co. Div.	7100 Muirkirk Rd. Beltsville, Md. 20705	-----do-----	Prince Georges.
<b>Coal:</b>			
Buffalo Coal Co., Inc. -----	P.O. Box 275 Bayard, W. Va. 26707	3 strip; 1 auger.	Allegany and Garrett.
Grafton Coal Co. -----	P.O. Box 75 Mt. Storm, W. Va. 26539	Strip -----	Garrett.

Table 6.—Principal producers—Continued

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Coal—Continued			
Moran Coal Co., Inc	Drawer E Westernport, Md. 21562	5 strip	Allegheny.
Shallmar Coal Co., Inc	Bayard, W. Va. 26707	1 strip; 1 auger.	Garrett.
TG&C Coal Co., Inc	Midlothian, Md. 21543	Strip	Allegheny.
Winner Bros. Coal Co., Inc	300 Consol Rd. Frostburg, Md. 21532	2 strip	Do.
Gypsum (calcined):			
National Gypsum Co	325 Delaware Ave. Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	Plant	Baltimore.
United States Gypsum Co	101 South Wacker Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60606	do	Do.
Finished iron oxide pigments (natural and manufactured):			
Minerals Pigments Corp	7011 Muirkirk Road Beltsville, Md. 20705	do	Prince Georges.
Lime: S. W. Barrick & Sons, Inc	Woodsboro, Md. 21798	do	Frederick.
Peat: Garrett County Processing & Packaging Corp.	R.F.D. No. 1 Accident, Md. 21520	Bog	Garrett.
Perlite (expanded): Atlantic Perlite Co.	7950 New Hampshire Ave. Suite 6 Langley Park, Md. 20787	Plant	Prince Georges.
Petroleum refineries:			
Amoco Oil Co	910 South Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60680	Refinery	Baltimore.
Chevron Asphalt Co	Baltimore, Md. 21200	do	Do.
Sand and gravel:			
Annapolis Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 322 Waldorf, Md. 20601	Pit	Anne Arundel.
Buffalo Sand and Gravel, Inc	2001 Kenilworth Ave., N.E. Washington, D.C. 20019	Plant	Charles.
Campbell Sand and Gravel, Inc.	4911 Calvert Rd. College Park, Md. 20740	Pit	Prince Georges.
Charles County Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 322 Waldorf, Md. 20601	Pit	Charles.
Contee Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 460 Laurel, Md. 20810	Pit	Prince Georges.
Lone Star Industries, Inc	P.O. Box 277 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870	Pit	Do.
Nottingham Properties Inc	102 W. Pennsylvania Ave. Towson, Md. 21204	Plant	Baltimore.
Silver Hill Sand & Gravel Co	4714 St. Barnabas Rd., S.E. Washington, D.C. 20031	Pit	Prince Georges.
A. H. Smith Co	Branchville, Md. 20721	Pit	Do.
York Building Products Co., Inc	Loucks Mill Rd. York, Pa. 17400	3 pits	Cecil.
Smelters:			
American Smelting & Refining Co.	120 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10005	Refinery	Baltimore.
Kennecott Copper Corp	161 East 42d St. New York, N.Y. 10017	do	Anne Arundel.
Stone:			
Arundel Corp	501 St. Paul Pl. Baltimore, Md. 21202	Quarry	Baltimore, Har- ford, Howard.
M. J. Grove Lime Co., Division of the Flintkote Co.	Frederick, Md. 21701	do	Frederick.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co	718 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa. 18101	do	Carroll.
Marquette Cement Mfg. Co	First American Center Nashville, Tenn. 37238	do	Washington.
Martin-Marietta Aggregates Northeast Division.	66 Long Clove Rd. Congers, N.Y. 10920	do	Do.
Maryland Materials, Inc	P.O. Box W North East, Md. 21901	do	Cecil.
Rockville Crushed Stone, Inc	P.O. Box 407 Rockville, Md. 20850	do	Montgomery.
D. M. Stoltzfus & Sons, Inc	Talmage, Pa. 17580	do	Cecil and Harford.
Talc and soapstone:			
Harford Talc Co	P.O. Box 527 Bel Air, Md. 21014	do	Harford.
Vermiculite (exfoliated): W. R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Div.	62 Whittemore Ave. Cambridge, Mass. 02140	Plant	Prince Georges.





