



STATE OF OKLAHOMA

HONORABLE MARY FALLIN
GOVERNOR

OKLAHOMA MINING COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

101st Annual Report
Calendar Year 2017

Mary Ann Pritchard
Director



Mining Salt in Woods County, Oklahoma

ANNUAL REPORT

2017

As authorized by Mary Ann Pritchard, Director

In compliance with Title 45, Section 31,
Oklahoma Statutes

You can review this report on our website at

www.ok.gov/mines

or

Copies of this report may be obtained from

Oklahoma Department of Mines
2915 North Classen Boulevard, Suite 213
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106

405.427.3859
405.427.9646 Fax
405.424.4932 Fax

Table of Contents

Mining in Oklahoma – Overview	1
Oklahoma Department of Mines Key Personnel	2
Office of Chief Mine Inspectors / Directors	3
State Mining Board/Oklahoma Mining Commission	4
Oklahoma Mining Commission 2017	5
Oklahoma Miner Training Institute	6
Mine Health & Safety Conference / Safety Awards	7-8
Public Service / Student Outreach 2017	9-12
Geology & Mineral Resources of Oklahoma	13
Oklahoma Mining Production 2017	14-15
Oklahoma Remaining Coal Resources	16-18
Coalbed Information	19-22
Coal Production 2017	23
Coalbed Production 2017	24
Surface & Underground Tonnage Comparison	25-26
Major Mining Disasters in Oklahoma	27
Non-Fuel Minerals / Minerals Permits	28
Asphalt / Bentonite / Caliche Production	29
Chat Production / Clay Production	30
Copper Production / Dimensional Stone	31
Dolomite Production / Granite Production	32
Gypsum / Iron Ore / Lead & Zinc Production	33
Limestone Production	34-35
Salt Production	35
Sand Production	36
Sand & Gravel Production	36-37
Sandstone Production	38
Select Fill Production	38-39
Shale Production	39
Tripoli / Volcanic Ash Production	40
Acknowledgements / Sources	41

MINING IN OKLAHOMA – OVERVIEW

The Oklahoma mining industry has been very important to Oklahoma since before statehood. Currently, mining provides the basic raw materials for all of the products that we require so that: “If it is not grown, it must be mined”.

The Oklahoma Department of Mines regulates the production of solid minerals in the state, including coal and non-fuel minerals (crushed stone/limestone, granite, sand/gravel, clay/shale, dimensional stone, gypsum, salt, tripoli, asphalt, bentonite, copper, iron ore, volcanic ash, lead/zinc, and chat). The Oklahoma Corporation Commission regulates the production of the liquid and gaseous minerals in the state including iodine and helium, which are non-fuel minerals whose values are included below in the national statistics for non-fuel minerals used in this report. The Oklahoma Corporation Commission also regulates the production of the fuel minerals, oil and natural gas, which are reported as a separate Oil/Gas category for state and national statistics and are not included in the non-fuel mineral production report totals.

In 2017, Oklahoma ranked 29th in the U.S. for non-fuel mineral production with a value of \$700 million or 0.93% percent of the U.S. total, according to the National Mining Association. Coal production again decreased from 670,610 tons in 2016 to 634,452 thousand tons in 2017.

Mining production in Oklahoma is expected to grow due to increased need for major repairs and expansion of Oklahoma’s highway and bridge infrastructure.

The Oklahoma mining industry has an excellent record of safety and environmental responsibility. Nationally, mining safety has been greatly improved from it’s past history. In 2017, Oklahoma reported zero fatalities and 62 non-fatal accidents in the mining industry. While the potential hazards at mines still exist, the continuing diligent efforts of all the mining companies and their employees are proving their great value for achieving productive, safe, and environmentally responsible mining.

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR - STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES - KEY PERSONNEL**

Director	Mary Ann Pritchard
Deputy Director	Doug Schooley
Minerals Division Administrator	Richard Shore
Coal Program Director	Rhonda Dossett
Chief Counsel	Mark Secrest
Chief Financial Officer	Suzen Rodesney

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The Office of the Chief Mine Inspector was created before statehood for the safe operation of mines and the protection of the health of those employed in the mines. The territorial years were well noted for the many mining disasters, and officials were busied with the necessary investigations and recommendations following each serious or fatal accident. Over the years, major revisions in mining health and safety laws and the increase in surface mining versus underground mining helped to decrease mining fatalities in Oklahoma.

The extraction or mining of minerals from the earth occurs in every county of the state. Minerals mined in Oklahoma include coal, limestone, sand and gravel, gypsum, clay and shale, granite, volcanic ash, tripoli, salt, bentonite, iron ore, asphalt, copper and chat.

Before commencement of mining operations, a permit must be obtained from the Department. A permit is issued when the mine operator submits an acceptable application and posts adequate bond to cover reclamation costs should it be necessary for a third party to complete the reclamation process. The mining operator's permit application must include the requirements for legal and financial compliance, the safeguard of environmental resources, and an operations and reclamation plan. Before opening the site, the employees of the mining operation must be trained and certified in accordance with state and federal safety regulations. Mining practices, reclamation, and health and safety procedures are monitored on a regular basis by Department inspectors.

The general provisions of Title 45 O.S. address health and safety on the mine site and reclamation of mined land. In 1967, the Oklahoma Legislature passed the state's first reclamation law which became effective January 1, 1968. That law was replaced in July 1971 with the Mining Lands Reclamation Act, which requires better reclamation in general and includes all mining. Until the passage of such legislation, however, 17,000 acres had been mined with little or no reclamation. This Act is still in effect for non-coal lands.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 was created by Congress with the passage of Public Law 95-87. Subsequently, the State of Oklahoma enacted further legislation to equal the enforcement ability of the federal government. The Coal Reclamation Act of 1978 enabled Oklahoma to operate the interim program law and regulations (Section 715, CFR 30) under P. L. 95-87. It was followed by permanent standards adopted in 1979.

OFFICE OF CHIEF MINE INSPECTOR ABOLISHED

In 1986, State Question 594 was passed by the Oklahoma voters. This amended sections of the Oklahoma Constitution by removing all mention of the Chief Mine Inspector. The Department of Mines is now administered by a Director chosen by the Mining Commission. The Director must be knowledgeable of the Oklahoma mining industry and have the ability to administer the functions of the Department.

DIRECTORS, DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Gayle Townley	1986 -- 1987
Bennie Cox	1987 -- 1993
James Hamm	1993 -- 1998
Mary Ann Pritchard	1998 -- Present

CHIEF MINE INSPECTORS

Pete Hanraty	1907 -- 1910
R. W. Church	1910 -- 1911
Ed Boyle	1911 -- 1927
Miller D. Hay	1927 -- 1931
Robert Brown	1931 -- 1947
John M. Malloy.....	1947 -- 1963
Ward Padgett	1963 -- 1980
Otis English	1980 -- 1980

DEPUTY CHIEF MINE INSPECTORS

Blaney Qualls	1980 -- 1984
Gayle Townley.....	1984 -- 1986

TERRITORIAL DIRECTORS

Luke W. Bryan	1894 -- 1901
William Cameron	1901 -- 1907

STATE MINING BOARD

The State Mining Board was established at statehood with the express purpose of testing and certifying persons who would hold the important positions of mine superintendent, foreman, hoisting engineer, and fire boss. The Board was later given additional responsibilities: to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations with regard to the health and safety of persons employed in the mines, to issue or revoke certificates of competency for surface and underground mine positions, to require the submission and review of plans and specifications for underground mine ventilation and safety and to recommend approval or denial of such plans to the Chief Mine Inspector. In addition, the Board acted as mediator between miners and operators on matters of health and safety; the decision of the Board was binding unless overturned by an opinion of the Attorney General or by a court of law.

As revised by the 1982 Legislature, the Mining Board was composed of ten members. Four of the members were strip miners, of which at least two represented the industry mining non-coal minerals. Two members were practical miners, who held either underground mine superintendent, mine foreman, or fire boss certification. Two members were owners or superintendents of coal mines. One member was a non-supervisory miner who was actively employed in an underground coal mine for at least five years and held a minimum of a fire boss certificate. The last member was the Chief Mine Inspector, who was the executive officer of the Board.

THE OKLAHOMA MINING COMMISSION

In 1985, the State Legislature abolished the State Mining Board and replaced it with the Oklahoma Mining Commission. This nine member board, which held its first meeting in January, 1986, is the policy-determining body of the Department of Mines and determines the broad plans and programs for the Department.

The membership of the Commission consists of one person with a background in engineering or geology; one person with a background in labor or worker's safety; one person with a background in agriculture or soil conservation; one person with a background in transportation; one person with a background in economic development or banking; one person with a background in public utilities; one person with a background in natural resources; and two persons selected at large.

OKLAHOMA MINING COMMISSION - 2017

J. Clement Burdick III, Vice Chairman Edmond, OK
Position #1; Engineering/Geology

Kurt Klutts, Poteau, OK
Position #2; Labor/Worker’s Safety

George E. Fraley, Chairman Chelsea, OK
Position #3; Agriculture/Conservation

B. Dave Donoley Wilburton, OK
Position #4; Transportation

Jed W. Winters Mangum, OK
Position #5; Banking/Economic Development

Tommy R. Caldwell Shady Point, OK
Position #6, Public Utilities

John R. Curtis Broken Arrow, OK
Position #7; Natural Resources

Ronald R. Cunningham, SecretaryHartshorne, OK
Position #8; At-Large

Tim D. Lochridge Sulphur, OK
Position #9; At-Large

OKLAHOMA MINER TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Oklahoma Miner Training Institute (OMTI) is operated under the direction of the Oklahoma Mining Commission. The Institute, located at Eastern Oklahoma State College in Wilburton, OK provides training in all aspects of mine safety and health. Regularly scheduled classes are provided at the school, or at the mine sites throughout the state to minimize the inconvenience to both miners and operators.

Courses Offered by OMTI

Annual Refresher Training (Surface) Annual Refresher (Underground) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) (CPR) Refresher Electrical Retraining Fire Prevention and Control First Aid (Initial) First Aid (Refresher) Instructor Training	New Miner Training #1 (Surface) New Miner Training #2 (Surface) Blasting New Miner Training (Underground) State and Federal Regulations State Surface Certification State Surface Certification Refresher Surface Blasters Refresher Surface Blasters Initial
--	--

OMTI Personnel

Clarence “Buzz” Stanley, Executive Director
 Chassey Kirk, Secretary
 Danny Thornburg, Instructor

OKLAHOMA MINER TRAINING INSTITUTE				
2017 ANNUAL REPORT				
Year	# Miners Trained		Total # Of Classes	Total # Classroom Hours
	Coal	Metal/Non-Metal		
2017	50	3,095	140	1,328

OKLAHOMA MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY CONFERENCE

The State of Oklahoma is one of a very few states that has its own Mine Health and Safety Conference. For the past several years, the Oklahoma Miner Training Institute and the Oklahoma Department of Mines have joined with the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to co-host this conference. The purpose of the conference is to combat health and safety issues that plague the mining industry. This conference is usually held in the fall of the year at a designated site in Oklahoma City. As many as twelve other mining states come to Oklahoma to attend beneficial workshops and receive recognition awards for their safety efforts.

ODM INSPECTOR'S SAFETY AWARDS

In 2006, the Oklahoma Department of Mines created the Inspector's Safety Award. Since its inception, 253 awards have been earned by mine operators across Oklahoma. Recipients are chosen on an established set of criteria to reward operators for safe mining practices. These criteria include number of violations, reduction in violations from the previous year, and warnings. The awards are presented each year at the Oklahoma Mine Health & Safety Conference. ODM decided to make the awards more visible by using 30" by 36" road signs produced by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's Sign Shop. These awards are much coveted, and ODM is proud to recognize these operators who make safety a priority.





APAC-Central
Muskogee LE-1185

**APAC Central
(Muskogee Sand) LE-1185**



Meridian Aggregates
Hugo LE-1612

**Meridian Aggregates
(Hugo) LE-1612**



SCS Materials
Byrd PE LE-1834

**SCS Materials
LE-1834**



Ingram Concrete
LE-2482

**Ingram Concrete
LE - 2482**

No Photo Available

Stone Splitters, Inc. LE-2463
Big (4) Pit LE-1528
B & S Construction LE-2080
C S & T, LLC LE-1981
Erik's Trucking LE-2349



Meridian Aggregates
Broken Bow LE-2227

**Meridian Aggregates
(Broken Bow) LE - 2227**

**CONGRATULATIONS
2017 SAFETY AWARD
WINNERS !**

SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Oklahoma Mining Commission established a Safety Committee in March 2000. This committee creates and produces monthly “Safety-Grams” for distribution to all mining permittees and operators in Oklahoma. Safety-Grams have been published since 2000. The Safety-Grams cover basic first-aid, safe operation of mining equipment, and compliance with Oklahoma mining rules and regulations. Safety-Grams are distributed on mine sites, so all mine employees have access to the information. Each Safety Gram is also posted on our website at www.ok.gov/mines under publications.

PUBLIC SERVICE

In April 2000, The Oklahoma Department of Mines presented its first Student Outreach Program. The program is designed to provide Oklahoma students and teachers with a better understanding of the mining process in Oklahoma. The Department conducted the following public/student outreach presentations during 2017.

SOUTH CENTRAL JOINT MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY CONFERENCE April 10-13, 2017



The 35th annual South Central Joint Mine Health and Safety Conference was held in Grapevine, Texas April 10-13 at the Gaylord Texan. This grand facility accommodates many conference goers. This year, the mining group numbered about 350. Several Oklahoma mining companies attended and/or sponsored this multi-state event. There were over 35 vendors in the exhibit hall. The Oklahoma Department of Mines (ODM) was among the exhibitors. Our booth was manned by ODM Coal Permit Officer Stacy Woody, ODM Inspector Kevin Woody, and Sherry Stanley. There was information on ODM’s programs, ODM Safety Grams and Oklahoma’s Surface Safety Standards. ODM’s operational information cards and our new reflective hardhat stickers were distributed. For this conference, ODM designed and purchased an additional center banner with our newly designed logo. This center banner displays several historic mining photographs. The booth and the participants represented ODM very professionally.

The ODM conference attendees were Director Mary Ann Pritchard, Deputy Director Douglas Schooley, and Minerals Division Administrator Richard Shore along with OMTI Director Clarence (Buzz) Stanley.

A wide range of subjects was offered during the daily workshops with many informative presentations. During the MSHA awards luncheon, a number of Oklahoma mining operators were recognized for their safety records, with awards, including our own Mining Commissioner John Curtis for his Sherwood Construction Co. dba Greenhill Materials.

One of the most important aspects of this conference is to network with colleagues and make new acquaintances, as well as discussing national issues with MSHA representatives. ODM also attended a private meeting with MSHA South Central Director, Mike Davis, and his assistant Will O'Dell. (Mary Ann, Doug, and Richard met with the gentlemen). Several issues were discussed such as state and federal relationships, the financial impact of the budget cuts for both MSHA and Oklahoma and future projections of the MSHA grant.



Water Appreciation Day / Oklahoma State Capitol March 21, 2017

The 12th Annual Oklahoma Water Appreciation Day was held at the Oklahoma State Capitol on March 21, 2017. Geologist Darrell Shults and Records & Website Data Manager Ginna Harmon represented the Oklahoma Department of Mines for this event. Participants included state or federal government agencies, academic groups, environmental groups, a utility provider, and Indian tribes that either study or regulate water quality, water quantity, or advocate water issues. Each entity showcased their involvement in preserving Oklahoma's water resources.



Government officials, lobbyists, students, and the general public attended this event. Notables included a member of the legislature who once worked for Peabody Coal in his younger days, and ODEQ Director Scott Thompson.

Attendees were interested in ODM's rock display and our PowerPoint presentation highlighting our reclamation efforts. ODM literature such as cards detailing our mission statement, coal permitting and bond release process, blasting permit process, and emergency contact list was available to attendees.



ScienceFest 2017 / Oklahoma City Fairgrounds May 4, 2017



On May 4, 2017, the Oklahoma Department of Mines (ODM) manned an activity station at the Oklahoma City State Fairgrounds for ScienceFest 2017. Assisting Student Outreach Coordinator Stacy Woody with this event were ODM staff members Kevin Woody, Linda Landon, Doug Cross, Matt Moss, Troy Young, Ginna Harmon, and Andrea Adams, along with OMTI Director Clarence Stanley, and volunteer Sherry Stanley.

The ODM activity station was entitled "Mining for Marbles", which gave the students the opportunity to mine the marbles, process their materials, and cash it in at the market station for an "Honorary Oklahoma Miner" hand stamp. The station was intended to give the students a sense of the mining process.

Approximately 2,600 fourth, fifth, and sixth graders, and 123 teachers from 31 area schools attended this annual event. The students participated in numerous environmental activities related to science and natural resources protection.



Tahlequah Rock & Mineral Show August 18, 2017

On Friday, August 18, 2017, the Oklahoma Department of Mines (ODM) was on hand at the Tahlequah Rock and Mineral Show (TRAMS) 2017, teaching area students about the phases of mining and the importance of safety regulations on mine sites. ODM personnel participating in this event were Legal Officer Cathy Frank, Inspector Doug Cross and Inspector Matt Moss.

Our activity station included the photographic display of the different phases of mining, reclamation, and blasting. Inspector Cross answered questions related to mining and the importance of reclamation to prevent negative environmental impacts on the land. Inspector Moss entertained the students with his acid test on rocks to determine the type of mineral present. Literature related to mining and our agency was available.

Approximately 150 students from area schools attended this annual event. The students participated in numerous environmental education activities related to science and natural resources protection.



GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF OKLAHOMA

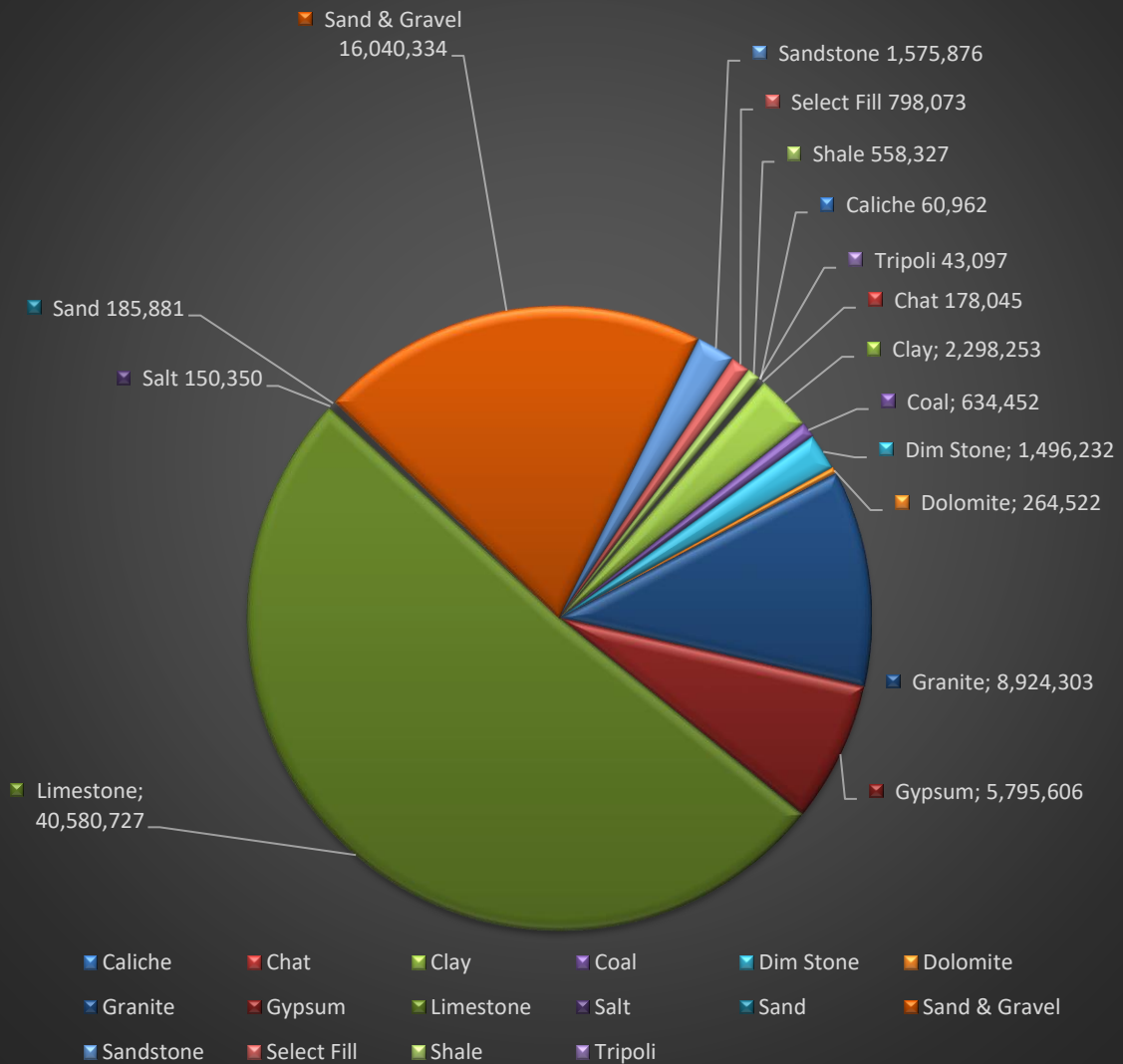
Geology

Oklahoma is a region of complex geology where several major sedimentary basins are set among mountain ranges and uplifts. The state contains many classic areas where fundamental concepts of geology, petroleum exploration, and mineral production have been formulated through the years. Because of its geologic history, Oklahoma has abundant mineral resources that include petroleum (crude oil and natural gas), coal, non-fuel minerals (lead, zinc, gypsum, limestone, salt, sand and gravel), and water.

Geologic forces deep within the earth's crust hundreds of millions of years ago caused portions of Oklahoma to subside as major sedimentary basins, while adjacent areas were folding and thrust upward as major mountain uplifts. Most of the outcropping rocks in Oklahoma are of sandstone, limestone, and gypsum. These sedimentary rocks typically are 2,000-10,000 feet thick in the northern shelf areas, and they increase sharply to 30,000-40,000 feet thick in the deep basins of the south. These sedimentary rocks contain most of the state's mineral resources, including petroleum, coal, water, and most of the non-fuel minerals. Sedimentary rocks rest upon a "basement" of igneous and metamorphic rocks that underlie all parts of the state.

Exposed in the southern Oklahoma mountain belts are a great variety of sedimentary and igneous rock units seen at few other places in the entire mid-continent region. Steeply dipping strata, such as those exposed along Interstate 35 through the Arbuckle Mountains, attest to the strong geologic forces that folded and raised the mountain blocks. Outcropping rocks outside the mountain regions are essentially horizontal, with dips of less than one degree being most common. These strata typically form gently rolling hills and plains: thick shale units form broad, flat plains and valleys, where resistant layers of sandstone and limestone cap mesas, cuestas, and hills 100-500 feet high. Rocks and soils of western Oklahoma typically are red in color, due to oxides present in the bedrock, whereas rocks and soils elsewhere are shades of brown, gray, and black.

Oklahoma Mining Production - Tons 2017



STATE OF OKLAHOMA PRODUCTION 2017

Product Mined	2017 Production
Caliche	60,962
Chat	178,045
Clay	2,298,253
Coal	634,452
Dimensional Stone	1,496,232
Dolomite	264,522
Granite	8,924,303
Gypsum	5,795,606
Limestone	40,580,727
Salt	150,350
Sand & Gravel	16,040,334
Select Fill	1,575,876
Shale	558,327
Tripoli	43,097
Total Production	78,950,588

OKLAHOMA COAL RESOURCES

COAL

Oklahoma fuel resources include coal, oil, and natural gas. Coal mining is regulated by the Oklahoma Department of Mines and is discussed below. Oil and natural gas production are regulated by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and are not discussed in this report.

Identified coal resources are present in an area of approximately 8,000 square miles in 20 counties in eastern Oklahoma. The area is within the southern part of the Western Region of the Interior Coal Province of the United States. The coal beds are of Middle and Late Pennsylvanian age, 0.8-10 ft thick, 0.4-6.5% in sulfur content, coking or non-coking, contain 11,400-15,000 Btu/lb, and are low (2-7%) in inherent moisture. Oklahoma contains the most significant deposits of bituminous coal between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Although the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System is available for barging coal to international ports, most coal production is shipped by truck or rail. As of January 1, 2007, 8.1 billion short tons of remaining coal resources have been identified; 76% are in the Arkoma basin and 24% are in the northeast Oklahoma shelf area. About 41% of the state's coal resources are low- and medium-volatile bituminous in rank and are present in the Arkoma basin. Four mining companies produced 634,452 tons of coal at seven mine sites in five counties in 2017.

The bituminous coals of the state are low volatile in northern LeFlore County; medium volatile in northern LeFlore, Sequoyah, and most of Haskell Counties; high volatile A and B in Craig and Nowata Counties, parts of Haskell County, and in most of the remaining coal-bearing counties; and high volatile C in Coal and Pittsburg Counties.

The commercial coalbeds in the Northeast Oklahoma Shelf area are 0.8-5.0 feet thick, average 2.0 feet thick, dip westward from ½ degree to 2 degrees, and contain more than 3 percent sulfur by weight with the exception of the low-sulfur Croweburg and Secor coals. The coalbeds in the Arkoma Basin area are 1-10 feet thick and occur in eroded anticlines and synclines that trend northeastward. The coals crop out mostly along the sides of these folded and faulted structures, and their dip ranges from 3 degrees to nearly vertical.

The face cleat trend is northwestward in the coal beds of the Shelf and the Basin. In the Arkoma Basin, coals that exhibit steep dips (18 degrees to 65 degrees) commonly were mined before 1960. From 1960 to 1974, no mines were developed in steeply dipping coalbeds because of cost. The Arab oil embargo of 1973 resulted in increases in demand and prices for coal. Thus from 1974 to 1984, seven surface mines were developed in steeply dipping coalbeds in the Arkoma Basin, and they produced coking and metallurgical coal in which the sulfur content was only 1%. Coal from steeply dipping beds has not been mined since 1984 because of the high cost. Of the remaining coal resources in the state, 76% are in the Arkoma Basin and 24% are in the Shelf area. The weighted average sulfur content of the total remaining coal resources is 2.3%.

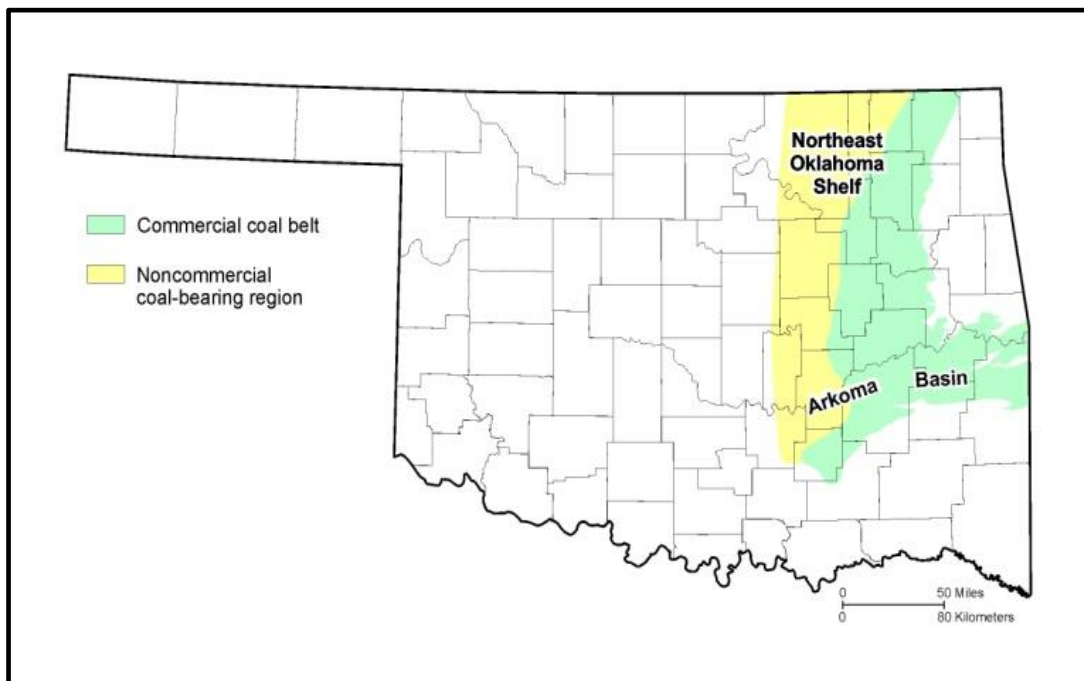
**Remaining Identified (Bituminous) Coal Resources in
Oklahoma - January 1, 2007**

County	Short Tons(thousands)
Atoka	29,619
Coal	292,875
Craig	638,560
Creek	15,573
Haskell	1,509,081
Latimer	840,492
LeFlore	1,962,725
Mayes	31,094
McIntosh	36,319
Muskogee	95,531
Nowata	27,829
Okfuskee	155,964
Okmulgee	339,909
Pittsburg	1,383,833
Rogers	360,183
Sequoyah	27,146
Tulsa	169,974
Wagoner	128,945
Washington	23,450
Total	8,069,102

Approximately 680 million tons of Oklahoma's remaining coal resources were estimated (Friedman, 1974) as strippable from beneath 100 feet or less of overburden, in beds 12 inches or more in thickness. Strippable coal resources were reported in Atoka, Coal, Craig, Creek, Haskell, Latimer, LeFlore, Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington Counties in 25 different coalbeds. The Demonstrated Reserve Base (DRB) shows 342 million tons as strippable (U.S. Department of Energy, 1996).

In 1986, the major use of Oklahoma coal was by out-of-state electric power generating plants, and the major use of Oklahoma coal in Oklahoma was in cement and lime kilns, at a paper plant, and for process heat at an auto assembly plant. In 1987, however, state law required blending 10% of the BTU value of total non-Oklahoma (Wyoming) coal consumed at Oklahoma power plants with Oklahoma coal. Consequently, a significant change took place in the distribution of Oklahoma coals by the end use. By 1991, more than 50% of Oklahoma coal production was shipped to Oklahoma electric power plants. Although the 1987 “10%” law was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in January 1992, the 1991 Oklahoma coal production increased 16% from 1990.

This is explained by a shift in shipments of Oklahoma coal in 1991 to the AES Shady Point fluidized-bed combustion power plant in LeFlore County. Nevertheless, about 18 million tons of low-sulfur (0.4%) subbituminous Wyoming coal was shipped to Oklahoma public utilities in 1997. Oklahoma power plants rank fourth among the states consuming coal imported from Wyoming. Cumulative coal production in Oklahoma (1873-2017) is 301 million tons.



COALBEDS

A total of 25 named bituminous coal beds are present and have been mined in eastern Oklahoma. Most past production has been from the Hartshorne, Lower Hartshorne, McAlester, and Croweburg Coals, which were mined by underground methods. Coal rank, generalized for all coals at or near the surface, ranges from high-volatile bituminous in the northeast Oklahoma shelf and western Arkoma Basin to medium-volatile bituminous and low-volatile bituminous in the eastern Arkoma Basin in Oklahoma. Rank increases from west to east and with depth in the Arkoma Basin, attaining semianthracite in Arkansas.

HARTSHORNE COAL

At the southern edge of the coal region in Oklahoma, the Hartshorne Coal commonly is split into two beds by shale and sandstone that are 1 to 100 feet thick. The two beds are called the Upper and Lower Hartshorne Coals, and they have been extensively mined. North of the position of the long axis of the Arkoma Basin, the Hartshorne Coal is not split but is a single bed 1 to 7 feet thick containing, in most places, a persistent black shale or mudstone parting about 1 to 5 inches thick. Core drilling and successful efforts at underground mine development since 1969 have demonstrated significant underground coal resources in the Hartshorne Coal in areas in Haskell and LeFlore Counties, where it is 3 to 7 feet thick, of low- or medium-volatile bituminous rank, and an excellent coking coal. In 2017, two mining companies produced 448,652 tons of Hartshorne coal at three mine sites. 73% of Oklahoma's coal production was from Hartshorne Coal.

LOWER HARTSHORNE COAL

Mined in the Arkoma Basin mostly for metallurgical coke manufacture for 115 years, the Lower Hartshorne Coal has been shipped to electric power plants since 1985. Hundreds of underground mines, many of them referred to as no more than "dog holes", have been developed along the 120 miles of outcrop of the Lower Hartshorne Coal since 1872, at which time a railroad first connected McAlester, Pittsburg County, with Arkansas, and thus with the other states. The Lower Hartshorne Coal is 0.8 to 7.0 feet thick, averaging 4 feet in underground mines. The railroads used this premium-grade coal for steam, but historically the coal was shipped to blast furnaces in Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Japan. The Lower Hartshorne Coalbed contains at least 1,541,000 tons of remaining coal resources (Friedman, 1974), and it also contains coalbed methane resources.

UPPER HARTSHORNE COAL

The Upper Hartshorne Coal was once extensively mined at outcrops on the flanks of anticlines in LeFlore, Haskell, Latimer and Pittsburg Counties. It is 2 to 4 feet thick and is low- or medium-volatile bituminous in rank in the east end of the Arkoma Basin and high-volatile in the west end. The Upper Hartshorne Coalbed contains 663 million tons of remaining coal resources (Friedman, 1974), and it also contains coalbed methane resources.

McALESTER COAL

The McAlester Coalbed has been extensively mined by underground methods at McAlester in central Pittsburg County and in southeastern Coal County. Throughout the Arkoma Basin, the McAlester Coalbed is 1.5 to 5.0 feet thick and mostly high-volatile bituminous in rank. The coal is thickest in Coal and Pittsburg Counties. It is suitable for use in electric power generation, for blending with higher rank coal for coke manufacture, in cement and lime manufacture, and it is suitable for gasification and liquefaction conversion processes. The McAlester Coal contains 1,012,000 tons of remaining resources (Friedman, 1974), and it contains significant coalbed methane resources in places where it is 3 to 5 feet thick.

STIGLER COAL

Correlated with the McAlester Coal (Friedman, 1978), the Stigler Coal has been mined historically to depths of 30 to 45 feet by surface methods in Haskell, LeFlore, Muskogee and Sequoyah Counties. The Stigler Coal was mined to 100 feet in Sequoyah County and to 140 feet in Haskell County. Mostly of low- and medium-volatile bituminous rank, the low-sulfur (0.5 to 1.0%) Stigler Coal has been used in coke manufacture in U.S. and overseas markets. In 1978-1979, 11 companies operated surface mines in this high BTU (13,000 - 14,500) coal, where it is 1.0 to 2.7 feet thick. This premium grade coal is overlain by 15 to 110 feet of medium- and dark-gray mudstone, the Stigler Rider Coal (correlated with the Upper McAlester Coal of Latimer, Pittsburg and Coal Counties), one sandstone bed, and in places, Quaternary silt and sand. The Stigler Coalbed contains 533 million tons of remaining resources (Friedman, 1974).

CAVANAL COAL

The Cavanal Coal, moderate in ash and high in sulfur content, is of medium-volatile bituminous rank and crops out on the synclinal flanks of Cavanal Mountain in LeFlore County (Knechtel, 1949). Of high-volatile bituminous rank, it was mapped in Pittsburg County (Hendricks, 1937). In 1976, it was mined at a surface operation on the north side of Cavanal Mountain, where it is 2 feet thick and overlain by 35 feet of blue-gray shale that is overlain by sandstone. Total remaining resources in the Cavanal Coal in the Arkoma Basin are 159 million tons (Friedman, 1974). About 60 feet below the Cavanal, the Lower Cavanal Coal, 2.0 to 2.2 feet thick, was mined by surface and underground methods in LeFlore County in 1942-43 (Knechtel, 1949). This medium-volatile bituminous coal contains undetermined resources.

LOWER WITTEVILLE COAL

The Lower Witteville Coal is widely distributed in the Arkoma Basin. In the first half of the twentieth century, underground mines produced 522,000 tons of this coal from Cavanal Mountain, LeFlore County, where it is 3 to 4 feet thick and contains thin shale partings. The Lower Witteville may correlate with the Drywood Coal in the Savanna Formation of the Northeast Shelf area (Friedman, 1982), or with an unnamed coal that occurs in a shale interval within the Bluejacket sandstone member of the Boggy Formation (Hemish, 1994). It is medium-volatile bituminous in rank, and thus it probably contains coalbed methane resources. The Lower Witteville Coal contains 52 million tons of identified coal resources in LeFlore County (Friedman, 1974).

ROWE COAL

A high-sulfur, high-volatile bituminous coal, the Rowe is 0.8 to 3.0 feet thick in Craig, Mayes, Muskogee, Rogers and Wagoner Counties. The remaining resources in the Rowe Coal are 25 million tons (Hemish, 1986, 1989). The Rowe Coal may be suitable for gasification and liquefaction conversion processes.

SECOR COAL

The Secor Coal in the Boggy Formation contains a minimum of 446 million tons of identified coal resources (Friedman, 1974). Recent exploration and mining indicates that additional millions of tons of this coal are present in LeFlore County. The Secor Coalbed is 1.5 to 4.3 feet thick, moderately brightly banded and medium-to-high-volatile bituminous in rank. High in ash and sulfur content, it contains 12,000 to 14,000 BTU/lb. The coal has been considered of marginal economic value for most markets. Discovery of a rare occurrence of a low-sulfur (1% or less) deposit of the Secor Coal in McIntosh and Wagoner Counties (Friedman, 1978) resulted in 3.2 million tons of production of this rare coal from 10 strip mines from 1978-1990.

WEIR-PITTSBURG COAL

Correlated from outcrops and drilling data in southeastern Kansas (Friedman, 1974), the Weir-Pittsburg Coal contains 496 million tons of identified coal resources in the Northeastern Oklahoma Shelf. Mined by surface methods in Craig, Mayes, Rogers, and Wagoner Counties, the Weir-Pittsburg Coal is 1.1 to 3.0 feet thick and is overlain by 20 to 30 feet of gray shale that in some places contains marine invertebrate fossils. This coal is high in sulfur (more than 3%) and ash (more than 12%). No production has been reported from this coalbed since 1980 because its run-of-mine condition has been of marginal economic value.

MINERAL COAL & MORRIS COAL

The Mineral is a high-volatile bituminous coal, 1.2 to 2.7 feet thick, averaging 1.8 feet in Craig, Nowata, Rogers, Tulsa, and Wagoner Counties. The Mineral Coal is overlain by a hard, thin, impure limestone and gray shale in most places in Craig County. Dunham and Trumbull (1955) described the Morris Coal as 7 to 30 inches thick, averaging 16 inches in the Henryetta Mining District. About 30 million short tons of identified resources of Morris Coal have been determined (Friedman, 1974). Although adverse geologic and mining conditions are present in the faulted area north of Morris, additional resources and recoverable reserves of Morris Coal undoubtedly are present in other places in Okmulgee County. Physical, chemical, petrographic and stratigraphic characteristics of the Morris Coal strongly indicate its correlation with the Mineral Coal of the Northern Shelf area (and of Kansas and Missouri)(Friedman, 1974, 1982). The Eram Coal in Okmulgee County is also correlated with the Mineral Coal (Hemish, 1988). The Mineral

Coal (and equivalent coalbeds) contains 198 million tons of identified coal resources in Craig, Nowata, Okmulgee, Rogers, Tulsa, and Wagoner Counties (Hemish, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1994).

CROWEBURG COAL

The Croweburg has been one of three leading coals produced in Oklahoma, because it contains 1% or less sulfur and a Free Swelling Index (FSI) of 6 or more in most of the area of its distribution in the Northeastern Oklahoma Shelf. A total of 681 million tons of identified remaining resources of the Croweburg Coal has been reported (Hemish, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1994) as present in Oklahoma. The Croweburg has been known as the Henryetta Coal, the Broken Arrow Coal, and the "Sequoyah" Coal (Oakes, 1944). In 2017, one company produced 167,132 tons of Croweburg Coal at three active mines site in Northeastern Oklahoma.

IRON POST COAL

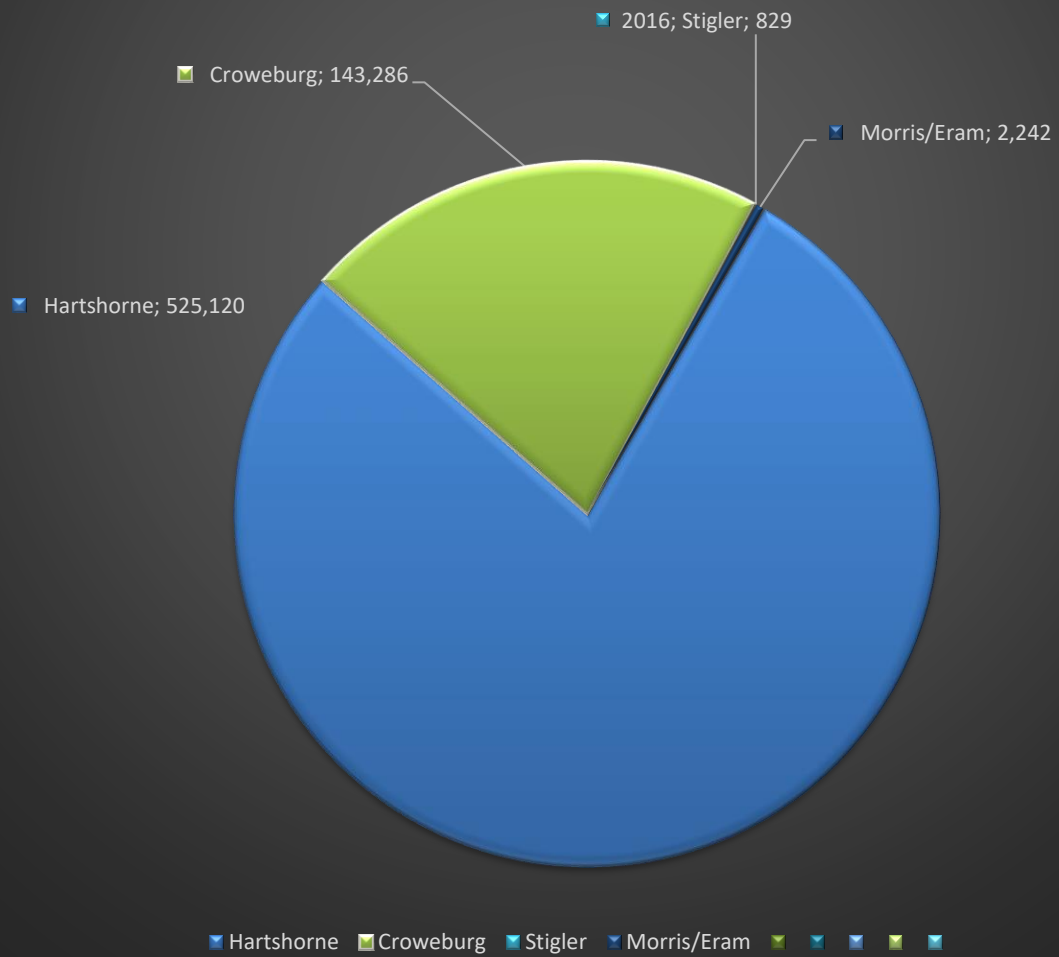
Fort Scott Coal is also known as Iron Post Coal. The Iron Post Coal is the uppermost commercial coal in the Senora Formation. It crops out across Craig, Nowata, and Rogers Counties in an irregular line roughly parallel to the outcrop line of the Croweburg Coal. The Iron Post Coal lies about 30 to 50 feet above the Verdigris Limestone and is overlain by a few inches to a few feet of black and gray shale. The shale is overlain in turn by a limestone known as Breezy Hill. It has a high BTU value that averages about 13,000. It averages about 12 inches in thickness, and has an average sulfur content of about 3.5%. In 2017, there were no mine sites producing Iron Post Coal.

COAL PRODUCTION

Oklahoma’s coal production decreased in 2017 at 634,452 tons compared to 670,610 tons in 2016. Oklahoma coal production has declined from its peak production of 5.73 million tons in 1981 to it’s lowest production this year at 634,452 tons. Major in-state use of Oklahoma coal has been by the cement and lime industries and the use of coal at the Applied Energy Services Cogeneration Plant near Shady Point, Oklahoma. Until recent years, the major consumption of Oklahoma coal had been by out-of-state utilities. There is potential for Oklahoma’s coal resources to provide the basis for economic growth; only the apex of coal resources has been exploited.

Oklahoma Coal Production Information (Tons Produced)		2017
Producing Counties		5
Companies Reporting		4
Mine Sites		7
Total Tonnage		634,452
Counties / Mine Sites / Tons / Type of Coal		2017
Craig County:		
Phoenix 4287 / Most Mine	112,883 tons – Croweburg	112,883
Phoenix 4290 / Spur Mine	53,331 tons - Croweburg	53,331
Latimer County:		
Farrell-Cooper 4293F / Bull Hill #2	17,386 tons - Hartshorne	17,386
LeFlore County:		
Farrell-Cooper 4275F / Bull Hill	73,680 tons – Hartshorne	
GCI, Inc. 4243F / Pollyanna #8	374,972 tons – Hartshorne	448,652
Okmulgee County:		
Joshua Coal 4238 / Metropolis	1,282 tons – Eram	1,282
Rogers County:		
Phoenix 4270 / Kelley Ranch	918 tons - Croweburg	918
Coal Permit Activities		
Permits Issued		0
Permits on Inspectable Units List		54
Acreage Permitted		19,633
Inspections Conducted		474
Violations Issued (NOVs/COs)		28
Acreage Released (Phase III Bond Release Approvals)		1,192
Revisions Issued		12

Oklahoma Coalbed Production - Tons 2017



COAL				
Surface & Underground Tonnage Comparison				
YEAR (Fiscal)	Surface	Underground	% Surface Mined	Total
1930	351,109	2,905,557	11	3,256,666
1932	245,344	1,146,401	18	1,391,745
1933	228,674	758,230	23	986,904
1934	278,199	841,803	25	1,120,002
1935	275,233	832,590	25	1,107,823
1936	268,058	974,880	20	1,242,947
1937	452,704	875,037	36	1,327,741
1938	430,961	921,534	32	1,352,495
1939	355,175	707,037	33	1,062,212
1940	499,989	840,340	37	1,340,329
1941	675,429	982,583	41	1,658,012
1942	851,223	1,241,236	41	2,092,459
1943	1,273,960	1,582,462	45	2,856,422
1944	1,377,637	1,408,855	49	2,786,492
1945	1,804,954	1,295,974	58	3,100,928
1946	1,630,250	1,008,860	62	2,639,110
1947	1,812,881	1,013,885	64	2,826,766
1948	2,270,668	1,149,484	66	3,420,152
1949	2,218,492	991,960	69	3,210,452
1950	2,042,705	856,823	70	2,899,528
1951	1,437,278	957,691	60	2,394,969
1952	1,203,020	958,306	56	2,161,326
1953	1,426,672	870,162	62	2,296,834
1954	1,105,955	764,377	59	1,870,332
1955	1,118,841	787,440	59	1,906,281
1956	1,470,688	581,611	72	2,052,299
1957	1,469,891	474,875	76	1,944,766
1958	1,434,555	430,985	77	1,865,540
1959	1,347,922	348,608	80	1,696,530
1960	1,064,938	425,999	71	1,490,937
1961	953,265	128,436	88	1,081,701
1962	891,431	161,294	85	1,052,725
1963	956,232	55,713	94	1,011,945
1964	1,026,162	12,817	99	1,038,979
1965	954,043	9,523	99	963,566
1966	835,692	6,291	99	841,983
1967	822,903	2,352	99	825,983
1968	1,059,263	45,979	96	1,105,242
1969	1,716,877	120,490	94	1,837,367
1970	2,204,870	237,594	90	2,442,464
1971	2,038,565	194,928	91	2,233,493
1972	2,445,311	84,900	97	2,530,211

COAL				
Surface & Underground Tonnage Comparison Cont...				
YEAR (Fiscal)	Surface	Underground	% Surface Mined	Total
1973	2,194,670	0	100	2,194,670
1974	2,374,685	0	100	2,374,685
1975	2,850,427	0	100	2,850,427
1976	3,626,781	0	100	3,636,781
1977	5,346,654	0	100	5,346,654
1978	5,425,432	3,246	99	5,428,678
1979	4,491,211	1,476	99	4,492,687
1980	5,338,287	3,102	99	5,341,389
1981	5,723,312	5,149	99	5,728,461
1982	4,619,783	39,556	99	4,659,339
1983	3,672,107	13,783	99	3,685,890
1984	4,226,106	0	100	4,226,106
1985	3,343,188	0	100	3,343,188
1986	2,969,523	6,751	98	2,976,274
1987	2,866,840	0	100	2,866,840
1988	2,117,536	0	100	2,117,536
1989	1,728,437	39,855	98	1,768,292
1990	1,523,797	102,963	94	1,626,760
1991	1,863,720	26,839	99	1,890,599
1992	1,691,406	58,590	97	1,749,996
1993	1,704,275	92,076	95	1,796,351
1994	1,900,114	10,647	99	1,910,761
1995	1,860,514	25,450	99	1,885,964
1996	1,570,393	136,702	92	1,707,095
1997	1,407,562	211,686	87	1,619,248
1998	1,439,708	294,205	83	1,733,913
1999	1,461,234	199,760	88	1,660,994
2000	1,349,036	244,577	85	1,593,613
2001	1,303,334	412,434	76	1,715,818
2002	930,657	463,481	67	1,394,138
2003	1,174,237	456,837	72	1,631,074
2004	1,269,968	409,068	76	1,679,036
2005	1,172,751	465,459	72	1,638,209
2006	1,315,872	464,086	74	1,779,958
2007	1,146,230	514,288	69	1,660,518
2008	1,027,291	442,338	70	1,469,629
2009	548,961	487,063	53	1,036,024
2010	569,929	408,913	54	978,842
2011	736,306	438,266	57	1,174,572
2012	706,695	368,374	56	1,075,069
2013	494,341	672,867	57	1,167,208
2014	419,725	507,338	54	927,063
2015	389,494	407,365	49	796,859
2016	398,800	271,810	41	670,610
2017	374,972	259,480	40%	634,452

Major Mining Disasters in Oklahoma

Name & Location	Date	Number of Men Killed	Cause
Osage Coal & Mining, Krebs, OK	03/00/1885	13	Gas & Dust
Mines #1 & #2, Savannah, OK	04/06/1887	18	Gas & Dust
Osage Coal & Mining Co., Krebs, OK	01/07/1892	96	Gas & Dust
Choctaw-Oklahoma Gulf Railway Co., Alderson, OK	01/04/1897	5	Gas & Dust
McAlester Coal Co., Alderson, OK	04/29/1901	6	Gas & Dust
McAlester Coal Co., Hartshorne, OK	12/28/1901	6	Cage Dump
Milby-Dow Coal Co., Dow, OK	01/13/1902	10	Mine Fire
Central Coal & Coke Co., Canton, OK	04/13/1903	6	Gas & Dust
Missouri-Kansas Co., Wilburton, OK	04/30/1905	13	Gas & Dust
Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co., Witteville, OK	04/30/1906	14	Dynamite
Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Haileyville, OK	08/26/1908	29	Oil Fire
Rock Island Coal & Mining Co., Hartshorne, OK	10/21/1909	10	Gas & Dust
Western Coal & Coke Co., LeHigh, OK	03/31/1910	6	Gas & Dust
San Boise Coal Co., McCurtain, OK	03/20/1912	73	Gas & Oil
Union Coal Co., Adamson, OK	09/04/1914	14	Slope Cave-in
Rock Island Coal & Mining Co., Alderson, OK	06/30/1919	15	Gas & Dust
M.K. & T. Coal Co., Degnan, OK	08/21/1920	10	Gas & Dust
McCurtain Improvement Co., McCurtain, OK	10/20/1922	8	Gas & Dust
Eastern Coal Co., Wilburton, OK	01/13/1926	91	Gas & Dust
Superior Smokeless Coal Co., Tahona, OK	09/03/1926	16	Gas & Dust
Covington Coal Co., Poteau, OK	09/17/1929	8	Gas & Dust
Old Town Coal Co., McAlester, OK	12/17/1929	61	Gas & Dust
Sample Coal Co., McAlester, OK	10/30/1930	30	Gas & Dust
Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Lutie, OK	11/29/1930	13	Gas & Dust
Bond Valley Coal Company, Haileyville, OK	01/17/1945	9	Gas & Dust

NON-FUEL MINERALS

In 2017, Oklahoma’s estimated value of non-coal raw mineral production was \$700 million based upon the annual U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data. The state ranked 29nd in 2017, of which Oklahoma accounted for .93% of the U. S. total value.

MINERALS PERMITS

Minerals Mining Permit Activities	2017
Permits Issued	52
Revisions Issued	66
Annual Renewals Processed	549
Inspections Conducted	3,050
Violations Issued	222
Non-Mining Blasting Activity	2017
Blasting Permits Issued	16
Blasting Plans Reviewed	24
Blasting Exemptions Issued	110
Non-Mining Blasting Inspections	26
Violations Issued	4
Limited Use Permits	49

ASPHALT

Asphalt is a viscous residue of petroleum found in porous rocks. It was mined commercially in Oklahoma from around 1900 through 1960, primarily in Murray and Atoka Counties, but has not been mined in recent years.

BENTONITE

Bentonite is either of two principally aluminum silicate clays, containing some magnesium and iron, distinguished by sodium or calcium content with corresponding high or low swelling capacity and used in various adhesives, cements, and ceramic fillers. There has been no Bentonite production in Oklahoma since 2010.

CALICHE

Caliche is a sedimentary rock, a hardened deposit of calcium carbonate. This calcium carbonate cements together other materials, including gravel, sand, clay, and silt. Caliche is generally light colored but can range from white to light pink to reddish-brown, depending on the impurities present. It is generally found on or near the surface, but it can be found in deeper subsoil deposits as well. The layers can vary from a few inches to feet thick, and multiple layers can exist in a single location.

Caliche Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	2
Companies Reporting	4
Total Tonnage	60,962
Production County	
Ellis	59,562
Texas	1,400

CHAT (CHAT HAULING)

The term "*chat*" is applied to fragments of silicious rock, limestone, and dolomitic waste rejected in the lead-zinc milling operations that accompanied lead-zinc mining in Ottawa County, largely in the first half of the twentieth century. These chats, found as huge man-made mounds in that county, are utilized as construction aggregate, principally for railroad ballast, highway construction, and concrete production.

Chat Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	1
Companies Reporting	1
Total Tonnage	178,045
Production County	
Oklahoma	178,045

CLAY

Clay is a naturally occurring material composed primarily of fine-grained minerals. Clay deposits are mostly composed of clay minerals, a subtype of phyllosilicate minerals, which impart plasticity and harden when fired or dried; they also may contain variable amounts of water trapped in the mineral structure by polar attraction. Organic materials which do not impart plasticity may also be a part of clay deposits.

Clay Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	21
Companies Reporting	33
Total Tonnage	2,298,253
Production County	
Beckham	12,192
Bryan	30,139
Canadian	163,524
Cherokee	32,399
Cleveland	32,012
Delaware	1,409
Greer	37,512
Kingfisher	421,920
LeFlore	43,786
Lincoln	1,090
Logan	122,328
Love	254,834
Mayes	13,780
Muskogee	330,785
Oklahoma	381,397
Ottawa	18,805
Payne	9,788
Pontotoc	36,095

Production County	2017
Rogers	148,272
Seminole	205,235
Sequoyah	953

COPPER

The occurrence of *copper* in Oklahoma has been known since the mid-19th century, when observations were first recorded in what is now Jefferson County. Studies in 1962 proved that deposits in Jackson County were of a sufficient quality and thickness for commercial value. First production from these reserves was in 1965, although the operation is inactive now.

DIMENSIONAL STONE

The term *dimensional stone* refers to stone that is finished to specific dimensions and shapes. Most commonly it is quarried in large rectangular blocks, which are then sawed into slabs for further finishing, and used in building, monuments, furniture industrial applications and other uses. Other stone, sold as fieldstone, flagging, rubble and other similar names, is sold in either natural or broken sizes and shapes that are sorted into size ranges, but not finished or dressed to specific dimensions. These types of stone can be used for building, paving, decorative, or other purposes.

Dimensional Stone Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	14
Companies Reporting	84
Total Tonnage	1,496,232
Production County	2017
Cleveland	2,898
Haskell	225,308
Johnston	566
Latimer	12,048
LeFlore	638,506
McClain	6,460
McIntosh	11,666
Muskogee	4,943
Nowata	74,893
Pittsburg	4,034
Pontotoc	464,596
Pottawatomie	47,169
Rogers	1,582
Sequoyah	1,563

DOLOMITE

Dolomite differs from limestone in that it contains magnesium as well as calcium. It is used to supply both of these elements and is a very effective neutralizing agent. It is a carbonate limestone type product that should contain between 8-12% Magnesium as Mg and 18-22% Calcium as Ca. Dolomite should contain less than 0.2% Sodium as well, so make sure you check this prior to purchasing. The best quality dolomite is sourced from limestone type rock, and requires crushing and screening.

Dolomite Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	2
Companies Reporting	2
Total Tonnage	264,522
Production County	2017
Johnston	264,522

GRANITE

Oklahoma's commercially quarried **granite** deposits are confined to the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains. Production is limited to Johnston and Murray Counties in the Arbuckles and Greer and Kiowa Counties in the Wichitas. The variety of colors of granite found in Oklahoma makes it desirable for use as dimension stone and monument stone.

Granite Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	3
Companies Reporting	5
Total Tonnage	8,924,303
Production County	
Greer	199
Johnston	7,901,375
Kiowa	1,022,729

GYPSUM

Gypsum is a calcium sulfate compound found in large quantities as rock in western Oklahoma, principally in Blaine, Caddo, Jackson, Major and Woods Counties. The mineral is used as a plaster for interior walls and wallboard, and soil conditioners. Oklahoma ranked first nationally in gypsum production for 2015.

Gypsum Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	4
Companies Reporting	6
Total Tonnage	5,795,606
Production By County	
Blaine	2,644,133
Caddo	1,107,337
Jackson	735,343
Major	1,308,793

IRON ORE

The term "*iron ore*" refers to any body of rock which contains economically extractable quantities of iron. The most common iron ores are the iron-based minerals hematite, magnetite and goethite. These minerals occur quite commonly throughout the world and account for the majority of iron ore production. These minerals occur in sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic environments with percentages of iron contained in typical ores ranging from thirty to sixty-five percent or higher. No iron ore has been mined in Oklahoma since 1988.

LEAD & ZINC

Lead and zinc ores were discovered in the Ottawa County region of northeastern Oklahoma in 1904. Rapid development of these resources and those in neighboring Kansas and Missouri made the Tri-State Mining District the leading producer of lead and zinc in the world. In almost every year from 1918 until 1945, Oklahoma led the world in the production of zinc. The greatest production levels were reached shortly after the discovery of the ore bodies at Picher in 1914; production highs for both lead and zinc mining industries were recorded in 1925. Production dropped to pre-World War I levels during the Great Depression. Although a minor resurgence in production occurred just before and during the Second World War, the lead and zinc mining industries were never able to again come close to the boom of the 1920's. Declining world prices forced a temporary shutdown of the field in 1959 and 1960; the mines were permanently closed in October 1970. Depletion of the higher grade ores in the field, a decline of the world price, and the cost of continual pumping made mining in the once-great mining center uneconomical and forced its closure. During the years of production, Oklahoma mines produced 1.3 million tons of recoverable lead and 5.2 million tons of recoverable zinc.

The lead and zinc mines of the Tri-State District operated with the room-and-pillar method of mining; many of the rooms were as much as sixty feet in height, with only a thin roof of rock separating them from the surface. Some of the contaminated waters from the mines have seeped into the drinking water and surface water systems of the area. In the 1980's and again in the early 2000's, the Department of Mines worked with task forces which focused on the pollution problems resulting from this situation. Extensive funding has been provided at various times by both the State of Oklahoma and the federal government for the remediation of soil and water contamination, but some of the problems persist. Relocation of most residents is now taking place.

LIMESTONE

Limestone represents one of the most widely available of the mineral resources of Oklahoma, and has generally accounted for around 57% of the reported tonnage of all non-fuel minerals mined in the state. Three major production areas exist within Oklahoma: the Tulsa-Rogers-Mayes counties region of northeastern Oklahoma north of the Arkansas River; the Arbuckle Mountains region of Murray County and extending into Pontotoc County; and the Wichita Mountains area of Comanche and Kiowa counties. Limestone is used mainly in the crusted state as concrete aggregate for building highways and other structures, railroad ballast, glass manufacturing, cement production, preparation of lime, and agricultural purposes. Some limestone is used as dimensional building stone.

Limestone Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	30
Companies Reporting	61
Total Tonnage	40,580,727
Production By County	
Adair	68,102
Atoka	3,413,696
Bryan	97,608
Carter	864,152
Cherokee	739,383
Choctaw	1,266,161
Comanche	4,256,918
Craig	298,314
Creek	849,500
Haskell	90,466
Johnston	3,317,292
Kay	548,171
Kiowa	2,052,325
LeFlore	121,034
Marshall	624
Mayes	1,424,637

Limestone Production County	2017
McCurtain	511,634
McIntosh	140,780
Murray	6,730,477
Nowata	6,785
Osage	704,920
Ottawa	490,295
Pawnee	277,681
Payne	149,325
Pittsburg	785,998
Pontotoc	428,532
Pushmataha	41,807
Rogers	4,858,920
Seminole	149,945
Sequoyah	655,276
Tulsa	4,315,044
Wagoner	244,039
Washington	680,889

SALT

Oklahoma's vast **salt** reserves underlie most of the northwestern portion of the state. Salt brine, dissolved from underground deposits by ground water, is brought to the surface either as natural springs or by pumping; the salt is recovered as a residue through solar evaporation of the brine. Salt is used primarily for stock feeds, recharging water softeners, and road de-icing.

Salt Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	1
Companies Reporting	1
Total Tonnage	150,350
Production County	2017
Woods	150,350

SAND

Sand is produced in most counties in Oklahoma from deposits that are found near the many rivers and streams. Principal uses are in mixing concrete for highway building and other construction, and for railroad ballast.

Sand Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	13
Companies Reporting	19
Total Tonnage	185,881
Production County	2017
Bryan	9,795
Canadian	11,436
Carter	4,819
Choctaw	37,369
Cleveland	9,867
Creek	10,284
Grady	572
Johnston	32,352
Kay	164
LeFlore	32,695
Pontotoc	2,877
Pottawatomie	458
Wagoner	33,193

SAND & GRAVEL

Sand and gravel is produced in most counties in Oklahoma from deposits that are found near the many rivers and streams. Principal uses are in mixing concrete for highway building and other construction, and for railroad ballast. Silica sands, found chiefly in the Arbuckle Mountain region of south-central Oklahoma, are used in the manufacture of various grades of glass and other chemical and industrial activities.

Sand & Gravel Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	49
Companies Reporting	134
Total Tonnage	16,040,334
Production County	
Atoka	73,335
Beaver	221,248
Beckham	63,534
Bryan	2,468,885
Canadian	643,506

Sand & Gravel Production County	2017
Carter	53,742
Cherokee	5,355
Choctaw	36,904
Cimarron	2,514
Cleveland	729,335
Comanche	34,971
Cotton	253,116
Creek	89,694
Dewey	15,835
Garfield	38,524
Garvin	2,450
Harper	6,410
Haskell	240,953
Hughes	3,594
Jackson	220,145
Johnston	2,116,113
Kay	316,611
Kingfisher	1,071,421
LeFlore	40,166
Lincoln	31,321
Logan	479,859
Love	153,381
Major	47,841
Marshall	212,575
Mayes	57,587
McClain	94,805
McCurtain	461,851
Murray	1,443
Muskogee	375,384
Okfuskee	17,254
Oklahoma	1,067,694
Okmulgee	9,750
Payne	46,592
Pittsburg	2,865
Pontotoc	1,242,844
Pottawatomie	141,923
Seminole	182,981
Sequoyah	36,430
Stephens	5,170
Texas	33,815
Tillman	132,613
Tulsa	1,253,005
Wagoner	1,163,052
Woodward	39,939

SANDSTONE

Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand-size grains of mineral, rock, or organic material. It also contains a cementing material that binds the sand grains together and may contain a matrix of silt- or clay-size particles that occupy the spaces between the sand grains. Sandstone is one of the most common types of sedimentary rock and is found in sedimentary basins throughout the world. It is often mined for use as a construction material or as a raw material used in manufacturing. In the subsurface, sandstone often serves as an aquifer for groundwater or as a reservoir for oil and natural gas.

Sanstone Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	5
Companies Reporting	6
Total Tonnage	1,575,876
Production County	2017
Choctaw	1,356,494
Haskell	2,017
LeFlore	130,608
Pittsburg	2,457
Sequoyah	84,301

SELECT FILL

Select Fill is a clay-based excavated product that packs well. This dirt has some rocks present, but is generally composed of clay and/or silty sand. It is appropriate for filling holes or as a base for other materials around a house foundation or berm.

Select Fill Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	23
Companies Reporting	43
Total Tonnage	798,073
Production County	2017
Adair	2,240
Beckham	5,049
Bryan	20,940
Caddo	3,120
Carter	1,262
Cleveland	73,429
Commanche	12,071
Creek	49,232
Custer	7,122
Garvin	660
Kingfisher	154,203

Select Fill Production County	2017
LeFlore	7,304
Lincoln	7,150
Logan	7,656
Love	1,234
McClain	11,541
Oklahoma	157,650
Okmulgee	500
Ottawa	11,438
Rogers	115,606
Seminole	9,500
Tulsa	124,867
Wagoner	14,300

SHALE

Shale is a classic sedimentary rock typically composed of variable amounts of clay sized particles and weathering debris. The addition of variable amounts of other mineral constituents alters the color of the rock. In manufacturing, shale is used as a filler material for concrete and brick.

Shale Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	14
Companies Reporting	30
Total Tonnage	558,327
Production County	2017
Beckham	1,829
Blaine	70,592
Canadian	131,040
Coal	1,762
Creek	24,523
Kingfisher	23,070
LeFlore	39,505
Muskogee	17,372
Pontotoc	28
Rogers	7,476
Sequoyah	6,451
Tulsa	224,862
Wagoner	5,769
Washington	4,048

TRIPOLI

Tripoli is the general name for soft, porous silica found in sedimentary rocks in Ottawa County and neighboring parts of Missouri and Arkansas. Primarily used as an abrasive, it is also used in concrete and as paint filler. One company is at present responsible for the production in Oklahoma. The United States is self-sufficient in tripoli and much of the product is exported.

Tripoli Production Information	2017
Producing Counties	1
Companies Reporting	1
Total Tonnage	43,097
Production County	2017
Ottawa	43,097

VOLCANIC ASH

Volcanic Ash is composed of fine, uncemented particles of volcanic dust that were deposited in lakes during pre-historic activity. These deposits occur in many western and central counties in Oklahoma. The material is primarily used for concrete mixtures, abrasives, and insulating compounds. There was no production of Volcanic Ash in Oklahoma for 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oklahoma Geological Survey

University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dr. Samuel A. Friedman

Oklahoma Geological Survey

University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Oklahoma Geological Survey

University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

US Geological Survey

Reston, Virginia

Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Archives Division

Government Documents Division

SOURCES

Mineral Resources of the United States

United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior - 1891 through 1924 reports

Mineral Resources of the United States

Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce - 1925 through 1931 reports

U. S. Geological Mineral Yearbook 2017

Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior - 1932 through 1979 reports

Oklahoma's Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals

Industrial Development Division, Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board 1952

Annual Report - Office of the Territorial Mine Inspector - 1884 through 1907 reports

Annual Report - Office of the Chief Mine Inspector - 1910 through 1983 reports

Annual Report - Oklahoma Department of Mines -1984 through 2017 reports