

# The Mineral Industry of South Dakota

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

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Nonfuel mineral production in South Dakota during 1981 was valued at \$193.4 million, a 15% decrease from the 1980 record high. This decrease was attributed principally to lower prices for gold, coupled with reduced output for most of the other mineral commodities.

Among the 12 nonfuel minerals produced during 1981, 7 increased in output value and 4 gained in production over those of 1980. Gold, the leading commodity produced in terms of value, constituted 66% of the

State's total nonfuel mineral value. Among the nonmetallic minerals, stone led in output value, followed by cement and sand and gravel.

South Dakota was ranked 33d nationally in 1981 for the value of its nonfuel mineral production. Of the Nation's total gold output, the State contributed 20% in value but less than 1% of the Nation's total value of cement, clays, feldspar, gem stones, gypsum, lime, mica, sand and gravel, silver, and stone.

Table 1.—Nonfuel mineral production in South Dakota<sup>1</sup>

Mineral	1980		1981	
	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)
Cement:				
Masonry----- thousand short tons	6	\$377	6	\$454
Portland----- do	459	23,042	450	23,290
Clays <sup>2</sup> ----- do	169	283	116	209
Gem stones----- do	NA	50	NA	70
Gold (recoverable content of ores, etc.)----- troy ounces	<sup>3</sup> 267,642	<sup>3</sup> 163,947	278,162	127,854
Mica, scrap----- thousand short tons	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	W	W
Sand and gravel----- do	4,209	8,243	<sup>4</sup> 4,000	<sup>4</sup> 7,900
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)----- thousand troy ounces	51	1,058	56	587
Stone:				
Crushed----- thousand short tons	3,151	8,942	2,985	9,085
Dimension----- do	42	15,035	50	17,543
Combined value of beryllium concentrate (1981), clays (bentonite), feldspar, gypsum, iron ore (1980), lime, and value indicated by symbol W	XX	6,873	XX	6,382
Total-----	XX	<sup>3</sup> 227,854	XX	193,374

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. <sup>2</sup>Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; value included in "Combined value" figure. XX Not applicable.

<sup>3</sup>Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

<sup>4</sup>Excludes bentonite; value included in "Combined value" figure.

<sup>5</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.

Table 2.—Value of nonfuel mineral production in South Dakota, by county<sup>1</sup>

(Thousands)

County	1979	1980	Minerals produced in 1980 in order of value
Beadle	\$43	\$54	Sand and gravel.
Brookings	718	463	Do.
Brown	461	278	Do.
Brule	W	W	Do.
Butte	W	W	Clays, sand and gravel.
Campbell	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Charles Mix	216	227	Do.
Clark	W	76	Do.
Clay	44	48	Do.
Codington	498	W	Do.
Corson	11	10	Do.
Custer	W	W	Stone, feldspar, sand and gravel.
Davison	101	246	Sand and gravel.
Day	121	82	Do.
Deuel	W	95	Do.
Dewey	54	W	Do.
Douglas	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Fall River	968	433	Sand and gravel, stone.
Faulk	75	67	Sand and gravel.
Grant	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Gregory	51	218	Sand and gravel.
Haakon	18	W	Do.
Hamlin	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Hand	W	W	Do.
Hanson	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Hughes	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Hutchinson	92	W	Do.
Hyde	150	50	Do.
Jerauld	54	43	Do.
Jones	35	31	Do.
Kingsbury	22	W	Do.
Lake	W	222	Do.
Lawrence	77,429	166,606	Gold, silver, iron ore, stone, sand and gravel.
Lyman	44	49	Sand and gravel.
McCook	W	W	Do.
McPherson	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Marshall	W	W	Do.
Meade	W	W	Gypsum, sand and gravel, stone.
Miner	19	35	Sand and gravel.
Minnehaha	W	3,586	Stone, sand and gravel.
Moody	159	W	Sand and gravel.
Pennington	W	W	Cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, clays, mica.
Perkins	230	W	Sand and gravel.
Potter	113	67	Do.
Roberts	W	W	Do.
Sanborn	W	W	Do.
Spink	133	W	Do.
Sully	34	347	Do.
Tripp	5	220	Sand and gravel, stone.
Turner	W	74	Sand and gravel.
Union	156	79	Do.
Walworth	106	43	Do.
Yankton	429	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Ziebach	W	W	Do.
Undistributed <sup>2</sup>	66,103	54,109	
Total <sup>3</sup>	148,686	227,854	

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

<sup>1</sup>The following counties are not listed because no nonfuel mineral production was reported: Aurora, Bennett, Bon Homme, Buffalo, Edmunds, Harding, Jackson, Lincoln, Mellette, Shannon, Stanley, and Todd.<sup>2</sup>Includes gem stones, sand and gravel that cannot be assigned to specific counties, and values indicated by symbol W.<sup>3</sup>Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 3.—Indicators of South Dakota business activity

	1980	1981 <sup>P</sup>	Change, percent	
<b>Employment and labor force, annual average:</b>				
Total civilian labor force	thousands	325.5	334.9	+2.9
Unemployment	do.	16.9	15.8	-6.5
<b>Employment (nonagricultural):</b>				
Mining <sup>1</sup>	do.	2.8	2.9	+3.6
Manufacturing	do.	26.1	25.8	-1.2
Contract construction	do.	10.7	9.9	-7.5
Transportation and public utilities	do.	13.3	12.8	-3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	do.	65.1	64.4	-1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	do.	11.1	11.3	+1.8
Services	do.	50.3	51.5	+2.4
Government	do.	58.6	58.2	-7
Total nonagricultural employment <sup>1</sup>	do.	238.0	236.8	-5
<b>Personal income:</b>				
Total	millions	\$5,408	\$6,028	+11.5
Per capita	do.	\$7,818	\$8,793	+12.5
<b>Construction activity:</b>				
Number of private and public residential units authorized	do.	3,100	1,613	-48.0
Value of nonresidential construction	millions	\$63.1	\$69.9	+10.8
Value of State road contract awards	do.	\$57.5	\$60.5	+5.2
Shipments of portland and masonry cement to and within the State	thousand short tons	263	243	-7.6
<b>Nonfuel mineral production value:</b>				
Total crude mineral value	millions	\$227.9	\$193.4	-15.1
Value per capita, resident population	do.	\$390	\$280	-15.2
Value per square mile	do.	\$2,955	\$2,510	-15.1

<sup>P</sup>Preliminary.<sup>1</sup>Includes oil and gas extraction.

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

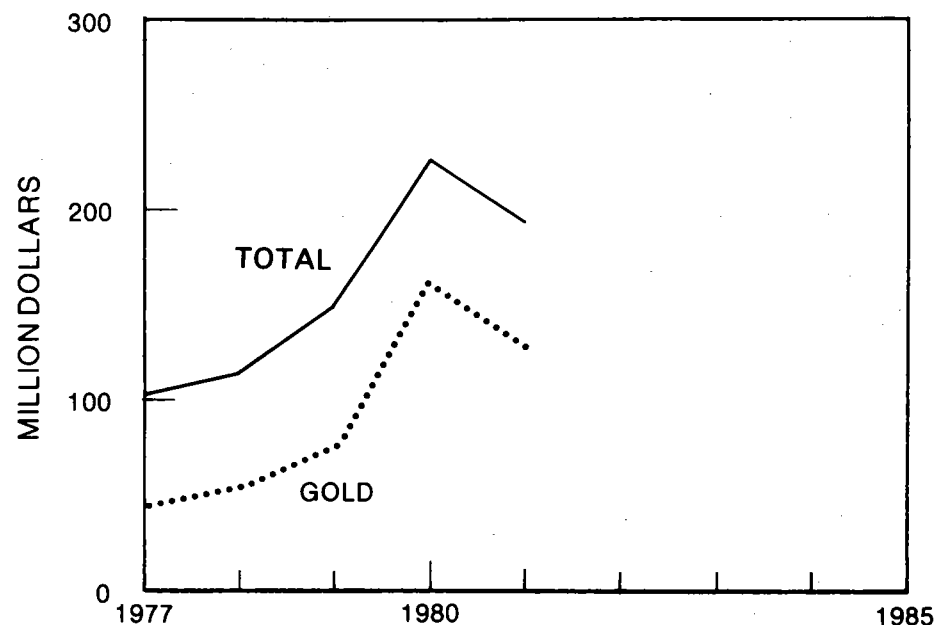


Figure 1.—Value of mine production of gold and total value of nonfuel mineral production in South Dakota.

**Employment.**—According to preliminary figures released by the South Dakota Department of Labor, average employment in the mining industry during 1981 totaled 2,900 workers, a 7.4% increase compared with that of 1980. Mining industry workers represented about 1.2% of the State's total nonagricultural workforce. During the last quarter of 1981, those engaged in mining received average weekly earnings of \$414, a 10% increase over that for the same period in 1980.

**Trends and Developments.**—In 1981, the State issued 15 nonfuel mineral exploration permits, about the same number as in 1980. Most of the permits were issued for precious metals.

At the Homestake gold mine in Lead, the company continued to expand bulk-mining techniques, first introduced in 1978, to offset and control rising costs in the labor-intensive cut-and-fill mining method being used. During 1981, the Homestake Mine derived approximately 43% of its production from bulk mining. In addition, the company mechanized certain cut-and-fill stopes with new types of equipment designed to increase efficiency and continued planning for deep-level mining where exploration was encouraging. Ore was produced in more than 100 different areas of the mine to a depth of 6,800 feet. Production from the 7,100-foot level was scheduled to commence in 1982. The company continued work on an engineering design for deepening an internal shaft, the No. 4 winze, to the 8,000-foot level.<sup>2</sup>

Early in the year, Homestake Mining Co. announced that it was considering a surface mining operation for gold on property adjoining its underground mine in Lead. Known locally as the "Open Cut," the area is the site of the original gold discovery and mining activity in the northern Black Hills and has not been worked for approximately 35 years. The area is a surface occurrence of low-grade gold reserves partly overlying abandoned underground workings. The company estimated that 10 tons of ore would be required to recover 1 ounce of gold.

In early March, South Dakota enacted legislation setting a severance tax of 6% of the gross yield from the sale of precious metals (gold and silver) severed in the State. The new tax replaced a net profits production tax on precious metal production. In August, Homestake Mining Co. filed a lawsuit against South Dakota, challenging the

1-month-old tax. In its suit, Homestake alleged the legislation unconstitutionally discriminated against its Lead operation, the only one in the State subject to the tax.

A Canadian company, Wharf Resources, Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, began experimenting with a process to extract gold by sprinkling a cyanide solution over low-grade ore. If the so-called "heap leaching" process proves to be economically feasible for treating the ore, the company indicated that commercial development of the estimated 5-million-ton ore reserve could begin in 1982. Wharf Resources, Ltd., is the second company to recently experiment with heap leaching of gold in the Black Hills area. Cyprus Exploration Co., a subsidiary of Amoco Minerals Co., tried the process in 1980 on ore tailings at the Gilt Edge Mine on Strawberry Hill near Deadwood. Cyprus was reportedly studying the results of these tests during the year.

In cooperation with the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission and the State of South Dakota, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) completed a project identifying and summarizing environmental and land use permits the State required for developing energy, mineral, and other related natural resources. The findings, published as a guidebook<sup>3</sup> available to all interested groups, provide concise, easy-to-use information on the State regulations that govern the development of such resources.

Throughout 1981, the Geologic Division of the USGS continued a program investigating the State's mineral resources and its underlying geology. Among the various projects underway or completed by the Geologic Division during the year were reports on the origin of lithium-rich magmas and on iron in spodumene in the Keystone pegmatite area of the Black Hills; a study of the mineral resource potential on Indian lands; and a study of geology, geophysics, and mineral potential of buried Precambrian rock.

**Legislation and Government Programs.**—Among the bills the 1981 session of the South Dakota legislature enacted that affect the mining industry and mineral-resource development activities in the State were the following:

**HB 1311.—Precious Metals Tax.**—Changes precious metals tax from a tax on net profits to a severance tax of 6% of gross yield from sales of precious metals severed in the State, retroactive to January 1, 1981. The measure exempts producers of

less than 1,000 ounces per year.

**Senate Concurrent Resolution 19.—Mining Law Study.**—Requests that an interim committee be established to study the mining laws of the State and to report to the next session of the legislature.

Throughout most of the year, the Legislative Research Council Select Committee on Mining directed efforts toward revising, updating, and consolidating the State mining laws. After holding numerous public hearings with various interest groups, the

committee completed its investigative work near yearend and recommended a series of changes in the exploration, mining, and milling laws for the 1982 legislature's consideration.

By Executive Order 81-02, the Governor transferred the functions of the surface mining program (including oil and gas exploration) from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Water and Natural Resources, effective July 1, 1981.

## REVIEW BY NONFUEL MINERAL COMMODITIES

### METALS

**Beryllium.**—Bland Mining reported a small amount of beryllium ore production from the Roosevelt and Beecher Mines in Custer County during 1981.

**Gold.**—South Dakota was ranked second nationally behind Nevada in gold production for the year, with the Homestake Mine at Lead yielding most of the State output. Minor amounts of gold were produced from a placer operation near Deadwood in Lawrence County. Although the quantity of gold produced in 1981 increased about 4% over 1980 output, the value of 1981 production was about 22% lower, owing to major declines in gold prices during the year; the average price dropped about \$153 per troy ounce to \$460.

The average recovery grade of the 1,848,303 tons of lode mine ore processed in 1981 was 0.15 ounce per ton of gold content, and that of the approximately 5,000 cubic yards of placer ore washed was about 0.04 ounce per cubic yard of material handled.

According to the Homestake Mining Co. 1981 annual report, ore reserves at the Homestake Mine in Lead were estimated at 19,335,000 tons in 1981 with an average grade of 0.204 ounce per ton. Average cost per ounce of gold produced at the mine increased to \$342 in 1981 from \$308 in 1980, resulting primarily from increased labor costs and higher severance taxes. The severance tax paid to the State on gold sold from the Lead operation was \$27.31 per ounce, totaling \$7,493,000, nearly 23% of the mine's operating earnings in 1981.

Table 4.—South Dakota: Mine production of gold and silver in terms of recoverable metal

Year	Mines producing		Material sold or treated <sup>1</sup> (thousand metric tons)	Gold (lode and placer)		Silver (lode and placer)	
	Lode	Placer		Troy ounces	Value (thousands)	Thousand troy ounces	Value (thousands)
1977	1	1	1,432	304,846	\$45,212	69	\$317
1978	1	—	1,442	285,512	55,261	53	287
1979	1	—	1,297	245,912	75,618	58	643
1980	1	1	1,621	267,642	163,947	51	1,058
1981	1	1	1,677	278,162	127,854	56	587
1876-1981	NA	NA	NA	37,808,733	1,677,111	13,505	14,601

<sup>1</sup>Revised. NA Not available.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes placer gravel.

**Silver.**—The State's entire silver production during the year was obtained as a coproduct with the gold produced at the Homestake Mine in Lead. Output in 1981 increased 10% in quantity but fell 45% in total value from that of 1980 because of lower silver prices; the average price dropped 49% to \$10.52 per troy ounce.

### NONMETALS

**Cement.**—Cement manufactured in South Dakota during 1981 came exclusively from the State-owned plant at Rapid City. Cement shipments during the year, consisting of four types of portland cement and a prepared masonry cement, decreased 2% in

quantity but increased slightly in value over that of the previous year. The average unit values of both the portland and masonry cement sold in 1981 reached record highs of \$51.73 per ton and \$79.63 per ton, respectively.

Ready-mix concrete companies were the largest users of portland cement, consuming 63% of the 1981 shipments. Approximately 840,000 tons of State-produced nonfuel minerals was consumed in manufacturing the cement produced in South Dakota during 1981.

Clays.—American Colloid Co. operated the State's only bentonite processing plant, near Belle Fourche in Butte County. The plant processed crude material obtained from sources within the State and from Montana and Wyoming. Output from the plant increased both in quantity and value over the levels attained in 1980.

The processed bentonite was marketed for many uses: As an ingredient in oil and gas drilling mud; as a binder for animal feed; as waterproofing sealants; as a binder for iron ore pellets; in foundry sand; and for other miscellaneous uses. Bentonite accounted for the greatest percentage of the total clay value credited to the State in 1981.

Common clay and shale output dropped in quantity and value from that of 1980. Production in 1981 was from pits the South Dakota Cement Commission and Dakota Block Co. operated in Pennington County. Most of the output was used in cement manufacturing, and the remainder, in concrete blocks and structural concrete products.

Feldspar.—Pacer Corp. processed hand-cobbed crude feldspar, obtained from mines in Custer County, at its grinding mill at Custer. The quantity and value of crude feldspar mined decreased from levels attained in 1980.

Among the end uses of the processed material marketed during the year were pottery and enamel. The processed material was shipped to more than a dozen States as

well as to foreign countries.

Gem Stones.—No commercial operations for mining gem stones were reported in South Dakota in 1981. Although no precise value is known for material that rockhounds, mineral collectors, and other hobbyists collected, it is estimated that the amount did not exceed \$70,000.

Gypsum.—State gypsum production in 1981 came from a single mine the South Dakota Cement Commission operated in Pennington County. Production, less in quantity and value than in 1980, was used exclusively in cement manufacturing.

Lime.—The State's entire lime production during 1981 was from the Pete Lien & Sons, Inc., plant in Rapid City. Output for the year was down slightly in quantity but was higher in total value compared with that of 1980.

Lime consumption in South Dakota, obtained from all domestic sources, was approximately 22,000 tons in 1981.

Mica.—Concepts West, Inc., and Pacer Corp. reported mica production from the Tin Crown and Brite-X Mines, respectively, in Custer County, and Pendleton Mining Co. reported production from the Woodtin Mine in Pennington County. The material produced was used primarily in well drilling and in manufacturing roofing products.

Sand and Gravel.—To reduce reporting burdens and costs, the Bureau of Mines implemented new canvassing procedures for its surveys of sand and gravel producers. Beginning with the collection of 1981 production data, the survey of construction sand and gravel producers will be conducted for even-numbered years only; the survey of industrial sand and gravel producers will continue to be conducted annually. Therefore, this chapter contains only preliminary estimates for 1981 production of construction sand and gravel. The preliminary estimates for production of construction sand and gravel for odd-numbered years will be revised and made final the following year.

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

	1980			1981 <sup>P</sup>		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousands)	Value per ton
Sand	1,168	\$2,941	\$2.52	NA	NA	NA
Gravel	3,041	5,302	1.74	NA	NA	NA
Total or average	4,209	8,243	1.96	4,000	\$7,900	\$1.98

<sup>P</sup>Preliminary. NA Not available.

Stone.—Granite, limestone, and sandstone or quartzite were produced in the State during 1981. Of all nonmetallic minerals produced during the year, stone was ranked first in value, accounting for 41% of the State's total value of nonmetallic mineral output.

Stone production dropped slightly in quantity but rose modestly in value compared with 1980 levels. In 1981, 15 firms mined stone from 20 quarries in 9 counties. Pennington County led in crushed stone output; all dimension stone came from Grant County.

Table 6.—South Dakota: Crushed stone<sup>1</sup> sold or used by producers, by use

(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Use	1980		1981	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Concrete aggregate	1,222	4,437	1,159	4,327
Bituminous aggregate	275	801	337	1,130
Dense-graded road base stone	217	W	W	W
Surface-treatment aggregate	42	108	35	117
Other construction aggregate and road stone	W	46	50	99
Riprap and jetty stone	98	429	112	491
Railroad ballast	187	542	171	567
Lime manufacture	210	398	179	359
Other <sup>2</sup>	901	2,181	941	1,994
Total <sup>3</sup>	3,151	8,942	2,985	9,085

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes limestone and sandstone.

<sup>2</sup>Includes stone used as agricultural limestone, in cement manufacture, other uses not specified, and data indicated by symbol W.

<sup>3</sup>Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 7.—South Dakota: Stone sold or used by producers, by kind

(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Kind of stone	1980		1981	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Dimension stone, total <sup>1</sup>	42	15,035	50	17,543
Crushed and broken:				
Limestone	2,237	5,428	2,048	5,278
Sandstone	914	3,515	937	3,807
Total	3,193	\$23,977	3,035	26,628

<sup>1</sup>Data represent granite.

<sup>2</sup>Data do not add to total shown because of independent rounding.

Limestone output, exceeding that of any other rock type, came from 10 quarries in Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, and Yankton Counties. The mined material was crushed and used most extensively as an aggregate in concrete and in cement manufacturing.

Six companies quarried granite at seven sites in Grant County. Most of the output was used as an aggregate for concrete; lesser amounts were used as bituminous aggregate, railroad ballast, riprap, and surface-treatment aggregate.

Approximately three-fourths of South

Dakota's 1981 stone production was from the operations of four firms. The range of output from individual quarry operations in 1981 varied widely, with 10 quarries producing less than 25,000 tons; 5 quarries, between 25,000 and 200,000 tons; 3 quarries, between 200,000 and 500,000 tons; and 2 quarries producing in excess of 500,000 tons. Approximately 70% of the crushed stone produced during the year was transported by truck; the remainder was handled by rail.

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<sup>2</sup>Homestake Mining Co. 1981 Annual Report, p. 12.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Geological Survey. South Dakota Permit Requirements for Natural Resources Development. September 1981, 76 pp.

Table 8.—Principal producers

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
<b>Beryllium concentrate:</b>			
Bland Mining -----	Rte. 3, Box 18 Custer, SD 57730	Mines -----	Custer.
<b>Cement:</b>			
South Dakota Cement Commission. -----	Box 360 Rapid City, SD 57709	Four rotary kilns -----	Pennington.
<b>Clays:</b>			
American Colloid Co -----	5100 Suffield Ct. Skokie, IL 60076	Open pit mine and plant. ---	Butte.
Dakota Block Co. -----	Box 2920 Rapid City, SD 57709	-----do -----	Pennington.
South Dakota Cement Commission. -----	Box 360 Rapid City, SD 57709	Open pit mine -----	Do.
<b>Feldspar:</b>			
Pacer Corp -----	Box 912 Custer, SD 57730	Open pit mines and dry- grinding plant.	Custer.
<b>Gold:</b>			
Homestake Mining Co -----	Box 875 Lead, SD 57754	Underground mine, cyanid- ation mill, refinery.	Lawrence.
Strawberry Hill Mining Co ---	Box 645 Deadwood, SD 57732	Placer -----	Do.
<b>Gypsum:</b>			
South Dakota Cement Commission. -----	Box 360 Rapid City, SD 57709	Open pit mine -----	Pennington.
<b>Lime:</b>			
Pete Lien & Sons, Inc. -----	Box 440 Rapid City, SD 57709	1 rotary kiln, 1 vertical kiln, continuous-hydrator plant.	Do.
<b>Mica:</b>			
Concepts West, Inc -----	Box 706 Rapid City, SD 57709	Mine and dry-grinding plant.	Custer.
Pacer Corp -----	Box 912 Custer, SD 57730	-----do -----	Do.
Pendleton Mining Co -----	Box 286 Keystone, SD 57751	Mine -----	Pennington.
<b>Sand and gravel (1980):</b>			
Birdsall Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. -----	Box 767 Rapid City, SD 57709	Pits and plants -----	Fall River, Pen- nington, Sully.
Concrete Materials, Inc -----	Summit, SD 57266	Pit and plant -----	Roberts.
L. G. Everist, Inc -----	302 Paulton Bldg. Sioux Falls, SD 57102	Pits and plants -----	Brookings, Pennington, Yankton.
Fodness Gravel -----	Route 5 Sioux Falls, SD 57101	Pit and plant -----	Minnehaha.
Luke Construction Co -----	Kimball, SD 57355	-----do -----	Brule.
F. J. McLaughlin Co -----	Box 13 Watertown, SD 57201	-----do -----	Codington.
N & M Construction, Inc. -----	Box 337 Sturgis, SD 57785	-----do -----	Meade.
Reynolds Construction Co -----	Box 689 Sioux Falls, SD 57101	-----do -----	Minnehaha.
<b>Silver:</b>			
Homestake Mining Co -----	Box 875 Lead, SD 57754	See Gold -----	Lawrence.
<b>Stone:</b>			
<b>Granite:</b>			
Cold Spring Granite Co ---	Cold Spring, MN 56320	Quarries -----	Grant.
Dakota Granite Co -----	Box 1351 Milbank, SD 57252	Quarry -----	Do.
Delano Granite Works, Inc ---	Delano, MN 55328	-----do -----	Do.
Robert Hunter Granite Co., Inc. -----	501 East Drake St. Milbank, SD 57252	-----do -----	Do.
<b>Limestone:</b>			
Centennial Quarry Co -----	Box 311 Spearfish, SD 57783	Quarry and plant -----	Lawrence.
Pete Lien & Sons, Inc -----	Box 440 Rapid City, SD 57709	Quarries and plants -----	Custer and Pennington.
Northwestern Engineering Co. (Hills Materials Co.). ---	Box 1392 Rapid City, SD 57709	-----do -----	Fall River, Meade, Pennington.
South Dakota Cement Commission. -----	Box 360 Rapid City, SD 57709	Quarry and plant -----	Pennington.
<b>Sandstone:</b>			
Concrete Materials Co -----	3000 West Madison St. Sioux Falls, SD 57102	-----do -----	Minnehaha.
L. G. Everist, Inc -----	302 Paulton Bldg. Sioux Falls, SD 57102	-----do -----	Do.
Spencer Quarries, Inc -----	Box 25 Spencer, SD 57374	-----do -----	Hanson.