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Data on Mineral Production in Nebraska

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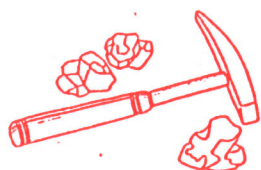
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INFORMATION

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DATA ON MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEBRASKA

	1995		1996	
	Quantity	Value, thousands dollars	Quantity	Value, thousands dollars
Clays.....thousand short tons..	256	1,130	259 ^P	1,140 ^P
Gemstones.....do.....	W	W	W	W
Lime.....do.....	22	803	20 ^P	737 ^P
Sand and gravel:				
Construction.....do.....	15,102	47,100	15,322 ^P	48,000 ^P
Industrial.....do.....	W	W	W	W
Stone (crushed).....do.....	7,264	41,800	7,055 ^P	40,900 ^P
Combined value of cement, gemstones, sand and gravel values indicated by symbol W.....	XX	55,500	XX	56,200 ^P
Natural gas.....million cubic feet..	2,240	2,265	1,875	2,495
Petroleum.....thousand 42-gallon barrels..	3,794	58,537	3,543	68,084
Uranium (yellowcake).....thousand pounds.....	729	8,384	822	11,508 ^e
Total.....	XX	\$215,919	XX	\$229,064 ^P

^P Preliminary. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; value included with "Combined value" figure. XX Not applicable.

^e Estimated on spot price of \$11.50 per pound (1995), \$14.00 per pound (1996)

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

Sources of data: U.S. Bureau of Mines, U.S. Geological Survey, Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and Crow Butte Uranium Resources, Inc.

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Geological and Natural Resources Surveys



Value of mineral production in Nebraska rose by \$13 million in 1996; petroleum, natural gas, uranium, sand and gravel and clay revenues all rise

Mineral production in Nebraska in 1996 increased by \$13.15 million, or 6 percent, over the production value for 1995. Value of production increased in petroleum, natural gas, uranium, sand and gravel and clays.

The overall rise was led by a 9.5 million increase in the value of petroleum production, a 16.3 percent rise due to an increase in the price of petroleum, according to preliminary figures offered by a University of Nebraska-Lincoln research geologist. Even though production went down by about 250,000 42-gallon barrels from 1995, a 7 percent decrease, the jump in value was the result of an increase in the price of oil that varied depending on the region of the state but was about \$4 a barrel in each area.

A 93,000-pound increase in production of uranium yellowcake slurry yielded a \$3.1 million increase in revenue, a 37 percent hike in value, the next highest rise from 1995. The price of uranium increased from \$11.50 to \$14 per pound in 1996.

Construction sand and gravel showed the third highest increase in value from 1995, a \$900,000 rise, spurred on by a production increase of 220,000 short tons, said Ray Burchett, of the UNL Conservation and Survey Division. Burchett compiled his data from confirmed figures for 1995 and preliminary figures for 1996 from the U.S. Bureau of Mines—now defunct—the U.S. Geological Survey, the Nebraska Oil and Gas Commission and Crow Butte Uranium Resources, Inc. They are available from the Conservation and Survey Division in a flyer on mineral production data in Nebraska.

Natural gas showed the next highest rise in value, from about \$2.26 million to about \$2.5 million, a 10 percent increase, even though quantity produced fell by 16.3 percent, from about 2.2 million to about 1.9 million cubic feet. The price of natural gas increased from \$1.19 to \$1.33 per thousand cubic feet in 1996.

The total value of non-fuel minerals rose by 1.3 percent, or about \$70,000, from \$5.55 million to \$5.62 million, the report said. Contributing to this increase was a rise in the value of clay production from \$1.13 million to \$1.14 million, reflecting an increase of 3,000 short tons produced.

Crushed stone and lime decreased in value of production from 1995 by \$900,000, a 2 percent drop, and by \$66,000, or 8 percent, respectively. Crushed stone production amounted to about 7 million short tons, worth \$40.9 million, down from 7.3 million in 1995, which were worth \$41.8 million. Lime produced tallied 20,000 short tons, worth \$737,000, down from 22,000 short tons produced in 1995, which were worth \$803,000.