Nothing gets built without aggregates.

California’s Permitted Aggregate Supplies Are Running Out

Time is running out for local, low cost, and uninterrupted aggregate supplies

Supplies of sand and gravel and crushed stone throughout California are being depleted much faster than replacement resources are being permitted. Shortages negatively affect California’s quality of life, economy, and environment.

Some regions are running out in a few years, or have already run out. The State Geologist estimates that statewide there may only be a 16 year supply at current rates of consumption. There are 4 areas with less than a 10 year supply. Here are a few examples, based on percentage of expected 50 year demand:

- North Bay Area – 8%
- Western San Diego County – 17%
- Fresno – 11%
- San Fernando Valley & Ventura County – 19%

These estimates do not take into account accelerated construction from infrastructure bonds in November 2006, or from an earthquake or other natural disaster.

What are aggregates and why does it matter if they’re running out?

- Sand and gravel and crushed stone are “Aggregates.” Over 90% are used in construction. Steady supplies are necessary for constructing and maintaining roads, housing, schools, buildings, and all other public and private infrastructure. Asphalt pavements and concrete are mostly made of aggregates.

- Approximately 43% of all aggregates are used in public works projects – our public roads, highways, buildings, bridges, airports, sewer systems, schools, and other structures.

- An average home requires nearly 100 tons of aggregates. After adding neighborhood infrastructure, a 1500 sq. ft. home requires 328 tons of sand and gravel and 202 cubic yards of concrete.

- Californians use an average of 5-7 tons per person per year of aggregates. Using conservative population estimates for the next 20 years, California will require 5 billion tons of aggregates, or an average of 250 million tons per year.

- Supplying aggregates is a local business. The farther away aggregates are shipped, the costlier they are for customers and taxpayers. Long distance shipping impacts the economy and the environment.

- The permitting process can be lengthy, often taking years to permit an operation. Considering that aggregate shortages have the ability to severely imperil the state’s infrastructure – our economic prosperity – improved permitting processes are urgently needed.