The purpose of the maps in this series is to show the broad distribution of those mineral resources which may be of current or potential economic importance. Such an investigation is an essential precursor to submitting a planning application for mineral working. Extensive areas are shown as blank spaces on the maps, indicating that the information is not available. Published 2008.

Quartz conglomerate (Douglas Muir Conglomerate Member) is shown in the area of the Cumbernauld and Kilsyth district, mainly orientated NNE-SSW over an area of about 4 km by 2 km. Only about a dozen veins have been intensively worked to a greater thickness. Lead-zinc mineralisation includes narrow-vein lead-zinc deposits, which are typified by widths of less than 0.5 m. Production has tended to concentrate on the larger veins. The grade is variable, but small veins are of economic interest when economic factors, such as the ore-transport costs, are taken into account.

Silica sand is found in the area of the Cumbernauld and Kilsyth district, mainly orientated NNE-SSW over an area of about 4 km by 2 km. It is considered very likely that additional mineralisation remains below the existing workings. However, narrow-vein lead-zinc deposits have been found in the area of the Cumbernauld and Kilsyth district, mainly orientated NNE-SSW over an area of about 4 km by 2 km. Only about a dozen veins have been intensively worked to a greater thickness. Lead-zinc mineralisation includes narrow-vein lead-zinc deposits, which are typified by widths of less than 0.5 m. Production has tended to concentrate on the larger veins. The grade is variable, but small veins are of economic interest when economic factors, such as the ore-transport costs, are taken into account.

The Upper Limestone Formation has seen limited extraction; a few minor coal seams have been worked below the Calmy Limestone in South Lanarkshire. Throughout the region there has been a history of small scale peat exploitation for use as fuel, but it is now almost entirely due to the use of coal. Limestone is mainly extracted from the shallow deposits of the Calmy Limestone, which are found in the area of the Alloa and Loch Lomond and the Clyde valley district. Stone was also shipped to North Lanarkshire east of Motherwell, Auchinlea, Greenhill and Bellside quarry, although the stone was not used in the region. The stone was used in the manufacture of building stone for Glasgow and the Clyde valley, and stone was shipped far and wide, to Belfast as well as to America and South Africa.

The most active area in the Clyde valley for brick clay extraction was around Glasgow, where a large area had been extracted. Brick clay was also worked at Stonehouse from glaciolacustrine deposits but this is no longer active. Other clay resources include; mudstones from the Ballagan Formation from around Glasgow (although mudstones are interbedded with sandstone), and clay pipes from the same formation. Both bedrock and superficial deposits can provide the raw material for brick and tile manufacture, bedrock deposits comprise clay and sandstone, and superficial deposits comprise sand, gravel and clay. A large area of sand and gravel is composed of particles that are rich in silica (quartz, quartzite and flint), but other rock types, such as microgabbro and basalt, are also found. The silica sand industry in South Lanarkshire cannot compete with Levenseat, West Lothian, which supplies much of the region's demand. Much of the region's sand is extracted from the shallow deposits of the Calmy Limestone, which are found in the area of the Alloa and Loch Lomond and the Clyde valley district. Sand and gravel also occur on the northern side of Strathkelvin around Kilsyth.