Uncoloured areas on the map indicate undivided bedrock and superficial surface deposits. Unspecified mineral resources may be present, but more work is required to identify them. The mineral resource data presented are based on the best available information, but are not comprehensive and their quality is variable. The site details are as accurate as possible, any map of active quarries is a snapshot in time. Moving the extraction location may act as traps for hydrocarbons. The organic maturity of the source rocks has been shown to lie within the early oil window in most places, although overmaturity occurs in the vicinity of the oil fields. Almost all onshore coal resources in Scotland occur in rocks of Carboniferous age (300 to 330 million years old) and the main strata containing coal seams at fairly regular intervals. The North Coal is locally over 4%. Production of coal is now limited to a few collieries. A study of the resource in this region came to the conclusion that there is potential in developing the coalfield under the North Sea. Limestone had been altered to what was described as 'coarse ochre', 7 m thick. Historically, yellow ochre (hydrated iron oxide) has been quarried and possibly mined at Bilston Glen where the Hurlet (Gilmerton) Limestone was worked for several centuries. The Hurlet Limestone is worked for lime and cement, both locally and much further afield. About 100 000 tonnes of Dolomite was produced from deep mines, such as at Philpstoun, Newton, Winchburgh, Broxburn, Uphall, Newtongrange, and Penicuik. The only limestone worked in the Lothians is the Lower Purbeck Limestone which is used for road dressing. This is worked in large quantities at Blackhall (Upper Longcraig) and at Portmahomack (Upper Longcraig) in the Berwickshire area. Peat has been worked for many centuries in the Lothians, but production total of about 75 million barrels. 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