Principal mineral resources in the southern Hood Canal area are sand, gravel, peat, and rock. Basalt and sandstone have been mined for road building and riprap, and significant metallic minerals have been found in the area. Locations of ore deposits of economic potential should be considered when establishing land use controls, as these areas should be preserved for future resource development.

Both the location of existing pits and quarries and the known distribution of potential non-metallic mineral resources are shown on the map. The resource information is based, in part, on geological mapping and on mineral inventories by previous workers (see references).

Most of the sand and gravel of economic potential was deposited by streams that drained the Pleistocene Preparations of the Pacific Northwest. Washington Geological Society of America with support from the U.S. Geological Survey, v. 3, pp. 384-385. Washington Division of Mines and Geological Survey of the state. These deposits are identified on the map as most alluvial fans, alluvial fans, and alluvial fans. Some gravels, especially the older, more compact deposits, contain excessive amounts of clay, fine sand, and iron staining. Generally at the surface, but in places overlying up to 15 feet of glacial till.

The Crescent basalt is suitable for riprap where there is no strong wave action. The basalt is overlain by a thin veneer of loose soil in most places. Areas of basalt of possible economic value for road building and riprap are shown on the map.

Areas of sand and gravel deposits of possible economic value are shown on the map. Generally at the surface, but in places overlying up to 15 feet of glacial till. Areas of sand and gravel deposits of possible economic value for road building and riprap are shown on the map. Generally at the surface, but in places overlying up to 15 feet of glacial till.

Existing sand and gravel deposits. Many are in poor quality deposits and are used as sources of roadbed; only a few have been developed as aggregate sources. Current use of these pits was not determined.

Areas of peat deposits of possible economic value. Generally at the surface, but in places overlying up to 15 feet of glacial till. Areas of peat deposits of possible economic value.