

The Wilsons mining district is located 7 miles southeast of Antelope Springs and 5 miles northeast of Mount Helen (Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 47 E.). According to Ball (1906, p. 69), the district was discovered in 1904, and the deposits consist of northeast-trending, steeply dipping quartz veins in altered rhyolite and andesite. The rhyolite is probably the rhyolitic welded tuff of the tuffs of Antelope Springs. The quartz has been stained by limonite and malachite. Two properties are described in Appendix A, pages 112 to 113. east of 261

Other mineral resource occurrences

In addition to the properties described in Appendix A, several construction-aggregate operations and several undeveloped nonmetallic occurrences are found in the study area (MINOBRAS, 1973; Nevada Industrial Commission, 1976, 1977).

Inasmuch as the construction aggregates (sand and gravel, and crushed or broken stone) are high-bulk, low-value, they tend to be produced near the point of consumption. Thus, all major permanent operations are confined to economic hauling distances of Las Vegas. During highway construction, temporary operations are established to provide the needed material, but after project completion, the deposits are usually abandoned.

Sand and gravel is obtained principally from Quaternary valley alluvium or alluvial fans (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 166). The deposits consist of a wide variety of unsorted debris; as a result, almost all material must be crushed and screened (U.S. Geol. Survey and Nevada Bur. Mines, 1964, p. 241).