

THE CARR FORK PROJECT

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The Carr Fork Project of The Anaconda Company is the development of a deep underground copper mine in the central part of the Oquirrh Mountains, Utah. Construction began in mid-1974 and initial ore production will start in September 1979. By September 1980 the project will reach the planned steady production rate of 10,000 TPD. When in full production the mine will rank in the top 10 underground metal mines in the United States.

At present four shafts are under construction. The service and production shafts are located in Pine Canyon; the fresh air shaft is collared underground adjacent to the Pine Canyon tunnel which connects Pine Canyon and Carr Fork; the exhaust shaft is located in Carr Fork.

The Carr Fork ore lies beneath the central portion of the Oquirrh Range adjacent to the Kennecott pit and will be transported 7000 feet underground to the production shaft in Pine Canyon. The ore will be milled in a concentrator to be constructed near the mouth of Pine Canyon.

The general geology of the Carr Fork ore deposit is described in another part of this Guidebook (Einaudi & Atkinson). The surface of the Pine Canyon shaft site is located in the moderately north-dipping south limb of the Bingham anticline. The surface exposures consist of unaltered quartzite and thin limestones of the Bingham Mine formation.

The shafts were collared about 600 feet above the Petro limestone. The service shaft is now in the "800 quartzite" where the beds have steepened into the vertical north limb of the Bingham anticline. The production shaft, until recently inactive, remains in the Upper Quartzite.

The trace of the steeply west-dipping Occidental fault lies in the bottom of Pine Canyon and continues to the southeast in Baltimore Gulch.