

THE UTAH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: Earl F. Hanson  
Cedar City Office

DATE: April 14, 1949

TO: Allen D. Christensen  
San Francisco Office

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- Ogden  
 San Francisco

SUBJECT:

REFERENCE:

I have completed preliminary geological <sup>reports</sup> ratings on the following properties:

~~Conn's Consolidated Manufacturing Company~~  
Amboy, California  
Segerstrom-Heizer Iron Property  
Pershing County, Nevada  
Dayton Iron Deposit  
Lyon County, Nevada  
Iron Ages Mining Property  
San Bernardino County, California  
French Canyon Iron Deposit, Nevada

I believe the Dayton Property is of special interest since it is a fairly large deposit, favorably situated for labor, power, water, transportation, and general operating conditions. I feel we should follow this one up and obtain from the owners all available data supplied them by the bureau of mines. A study of the data will enable us to determine the amount of good ore which can be mined at low cost, and also lay out future development plans if our study turns out favorably.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for a most interesting trip, and hope that I can be of service to you again some time.

Very truly yours,

*Earl F. Hanson*

E. F. Hanson

EFH: jb  
Encl.

Excerpt from 1961 Annual Report Utah Construction Company from Stewart Library

Development of the Dayton deposit shows that this is a very significant addition to our domestic iron ore reserves. Negotiations are under way to sell this ore under a long-term contract.

Excerpt from 1963 Annual Report Utah Construction Company from Stewart Library

*“Near Dayton, Nevada, the Company controls one of the larger proven iron ore reserves in the western United States. Geological studies, mine layout and beneficiation plans are essentially complete, and emphasis has been directed toward the development of a suitable market.”*

The present writer made only a cursory study of the Main orebody and can add but little to the work of Geehan and Butler. The asymmetric anticline mapped by Butler is present, though it is indeed complex, being faulted, intruded by aplitic rocks, and showing discordant attitudes.

There is one point of importance, however, that deserves emphasis. In gross aspect, in regards to open pit mining, the main orebody is a linear tabular body striking to the north and dipping vertical to  $75-80^{\circ}$  to the east. See the magnetic anomaly map, geologic map, and sections by Butler.\* The Bureau of Mines vertical drill hole #1 was sunk down dip through the orebody and for 400 feet was in almost continuous ore. Drill hole #9 bottomed in ore at 456 feet. The point in question is this: how deep does the ore extend?

In view of this past drilling and considering the magnitude of the magnetic anomaly, the writer feels that this deep ore may constitute a substantial addition to the reserves of the deposit. However, because of the economic considerations of size, depth, and composition, if it is to be considered as reserve ore it will have to be drilled out and pit plans and initial stripping planned accordingly.

The Northwest orebody has been partially drilled out since the work by the Bureau in 1942. On the basis of recent magnetometer work by Larsen, there is a northwestern extension yet to be drilled. A comparison of U.C. drill hole #20 with the Bureau drill hole #10 suggests a probable connection in depth of the Northwest orebody and the Main orebody, even though no anomaly is registered.

The Northeast orebody is comparatively small, being only about 20-30 feet wide and about 200 feet long. Drilling shows no continuity in depth

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\* Company files.