

Quick Facts about Kennecott Utah Copper's Garfield Smelter Stack

- The stack was built in 1974 by Kennecott Utah Copper. Construction began August 26 and finished November 17.
- The stack was built using 26,317 cubic yards of concrete and 900 tons of steel.
- The concrete pour was the largest continuous pour known to take place in Utah – 84 days.
- The diameter at the base is 177 feet across (hexagon shaped) and 12 feet thick.
- The diameter at the top is 40 feet and 12 inches thick.
- The stack is built to Zone 3 seismic standards.
- The stack cost \$16.3 million to complete.
- The stack is 1,215 feet high – equivalent to 120 stories. This is the tallest structure in Utah.
- The stack is the tallest of several predecessor stacks (413 ft) that have since been demolished.
- There is no regular need for employees to go to the top of the stack. When necessary a small cage elevator transports two workers at a time. There is a sample station at the 300 ft level that must be serviced daily.
- The stack is an icon for people travelling in and out of the Salt Lake Valley and as a geographic indicator to those boating on the Great Salt Lake.
- It is the only operating smelter and stack left in Utah.
- Strobe lights at two intensities, for day and night, protect the stack from air planes and helicopters.
- The Garfield Smelter is one of the cleanest copper smelters in the world.

- The smelter uses Kennecott developed Flash Converting technology that is cleaner and more efficient than all previous smelters. (For more information on the Garfield Smelter, see fact sheet.)
- The stack emits small amounts of gases within environmental permitting standards. The gases are created during the smelting process as sulfur is eliminated from the copper concentrate.
- A 1765 ft. long fiberglass flue connects the smelter operating areas to the stack.
- There is no visible smoke coming out of the stack. Usually when “smoke” is visible, it is steam from the smelting heat that condenses and dissipates quickly.
- The Garfield area was named after President James A Garfield who went swimming in the Great Salt Lake (Garfield Beach) just west of the present smelter site in about 1900. The town of Garfield was built about two miles east of the plant by the Utah Copper Company and American Smelting & Refining Co. to house the Smelter and Arthur Mill workers. The official smelter start-up date is Labor Day, 1906.
- The original highway through the area was known as the Salt Lake, Garfield, and Tooele Highway. It later became a section of the Lincoln Highway or US 50. In the early 60s, it was replaced by Utah Highway 201.