Purchased by the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company; manufactured chemical solvents, metal salts, fluorides, hydrofluoric acids, and other chemical products.

Harshaw Chemical Company began production activities to process and develop uranium compounds for the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) in support of the United States’ early atomic weapons program.

New uranium fluoride production plant built consisting of three units including Building G-1. Until 1951 uranium oxide feed materials were converted to uranium fluoride for further refining at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Beginning in 1951 a new process was used to extract uranium feeds now produced on site to uranium oxide. In 1953 recycled uranium feed from Hanford was used in the process.

Historical documents indicate the Harshaw Chemical Company held numerous Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) licenses authorizing the use and possession of specific radioactive materials. As part of the AEC licensing program, the company was required to maintain radioactive material control and management procedures.

Primary uranium compound production contract from the AEC was complete.

Building G-1 Complex, Plant C, was decontaminated by the Harshaw Chemical Company to levels that were industry standard at that time. Building G-1 remains standing but is still contaminated based on current standards.

The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) was initiated in 1974 to identify, investigate, and if necessary, clean up or control sites throughout the United States contaminated as a result of MED or early AEC activities.

Contamination studies performed on buildings allowed some of the non-contaminated buildings to be taken down.

Congress transferred management and execution of FUSRAP to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The U.S. Department of Energy determines the former Harshaw Chemical Company Site is eligible for inclusion in FUSRAP.