1942 Defense Plant Corporation (U.S. government) builds a magnesium reduction facility to produce metallic magnesium on 40 acres near the Village of Luckey, Ohio.

1942 to 1945 (World War II) Defense Plant Corporation contractor, the Magnesium Reduction Company, operates the plant as an assignee to National Lead.

1945 Plant closes and transfers to Reconstruction Finance Corporation custody.

1946 The Office of Defense Plants leases equipment from the Luckey facility to Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contractor, Brush Beryllium Company, for pilot projects.

1949 The AEC builds a beryllium production plant on the property. It can produce 4,000 pounds of beryllium per month from ore. The Brush Beryllium Company (later Brush Wellman) leases the entire site and under contract to the AEC produces beryllium oxide, beryllium hydroxide, and beryllium pebbles and ships these products to other facilities for further processing.

Late 1951 to early 1952 The AEC sends approximately 1,000 tons of radioactively contaminated scrap metal to the site in anticipation of resuming magnesium processing at the facility.

1958 Beryllium production ceases at the facility.

1959 The AEC contracts with Brush Beryllium Company to close the facility.

1961 The General Services Administration transfers the facility to Aluminum and Magnesium, Inc., by quitclaim deed. The government, however, reserves the right to reclaim any beryllium remaining.

1967 Aluminum and Magnesium, Inc. (a division of Vulcan Materials Company), transfers property to Vulcan.

1968 Property transfers to Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

1974 The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) is initiated to identify, investigate, and, if necessary, clean up or control sites throughout the U.S. contaminated as a result of Manhattan Engineer District or early AEC activities.

1987 Goodyear transfers property to Motor Wheel Corporation (later Hayes Lemmerz International, Inc.).

1988 The U.S. Department of Energy conducted a preliminary radiological survey at the Luckey Site.

1992 The U.S. Department of Energy designates the Luckey Site a FUSRAP site.

1995 Urettech International, Inc., leases the site to produce urethane parts for the automotive, sporting goods, and health care industries.

1997 Congress transfers administration and execution of FUSRAP to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2000 The Corps of Engineers completes remedial investigation. It identifies the nature and extent of FUSRAP-related contamination at the Luckey Site and the fate and transport of contaminants through site groundwater, surface water, and air; it also assesses potential human health and ecologic risks resulting from FUSRAP-related contaminants in the environment.

2003 The Corps of Engineers completes the feasibility study, which develops and evaluates alternatives to address FUSRAP contamination. It also releases a proposed plan with the Corps of Engineers’ preferred alternative to address soils and groundwater contaminated with FUSRAP-related constituents of concern at the Luckey Site.

2004 Urettech ceases operations at the site. The site remains unused and vacant from this point on.

2006 The Corps of Engineers releases a record of decision with the selected remedy for the Soils Operable Unit of the Luckey Site. This record of decision identifies beryllium, lead, radium-226, thorium-230, uranium-234, and uranium-238 as FUSRAP-related constituents of concern in soils. The remedy for soils is to excavate and dispose of FUSRAP-contaminated material off-site.

2008 The Corps of Engineers releases a record of decision with monitored natural attenuation as the selected remedy for the Groundwater Operable Unit of the Luckey Site. When the Corps of Engineers remediates FUSRAP-impacted soils, it precludes further contamination of groundwater and promotes natural attenuation of contaminants within the groundwater system.

2010 The Corps of Engineers, with funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, investigates and further delineates the horizontal and vertical extent of contaminated soils requiring excavation. The investigation includes soil sampling and radiological, geophysical, and topographic surveys. The Corps of Engineers installs additional groundwater monitoring wells.

2011 The Corps of Engineers releases the investigation report. It clarifies the estimated volume of radionuclide- and beryllium-contaminated soils requiring removal and off-site disposal.

2011 The Corps of Engineers releases Luckey FUSRAP Site Examination of Historical Photography conducted by the U.S. Army Geospatial Center. The analysis interprets black and white aerial photography of the project area between 1938 and 2010, focusing on the 1950s when AEC operations were underway.

2014 The request for proposals for the Luckey Site remediation contract is released for bid.

2015 The Luckey Site remediation contract is awarded.

2017 The Corps of Engineers releases an explanation of significant differences for the Luckey Site, which estimated the current cost for the Soils Operable Unit remedy at the Luckey Site to be $244 million, a significant increase over the record of decision cost estimate of $59.4 million. A revised cost estimate attributes the increase to updated cost information based on lessons learned from other FUSRAP remedial actions and an increase in the estimated volume of contaminated soil. This increase in contaminated soil volume includes the extension of the modeled contaminated soil footprint beneath at least two unoccupied site buildings, which require removal to fully address the soil contamination.