

- 1942-1945** The site known as the Bannister Federal Complex was originally built for the U.S. Navy to produce aircraft engines until the end of WWII. The plant was operated by Pratt & Whitney.
- 1943-1964** The U.S. Department of Defense operated a landfill to dispose of manufacturing waste, including solvents, metals and petroleum, which lead to contamination of soil and groundwater at the complex.
- 1945-1949** After the war ended, the site was used as a storage facility for tires, raw rubber, sugar and lumber.
- 1949** Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracted with Bendix Corp. to begin Kansas City Plant (KCP) operations at the Bannister Federal Complex location. The primary mission at the KCP is to manufacture nonnuclear components that ensure the safety and security of nuclear weapons. The types of industrial materials found at the KCP are the same found in commercial manufacturing facilities with common machining, plating, and cleaning operations.
- 1963** General Services Administration (GSA) acquired ownership of the Bannister Federal Complex from the U.S. Navy. Excluded from this property acquisition were 8 buildings which were transferred directly to the AEC.
- 1970** Environmental Protection Agency was established to protect human health and the environment.
- 1976** The GSA transferred ownership of the remaining parcel, known as the Kansas City Plant, to the AEC. The KCP occupies approximately 136 acres of the entire 300-acre Bannister Federal Complex.
- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed to protect human health and the environment from potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally friendly way.
- 1974** Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) was established replacing the AEC.
- 1977** The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) was formed, replacing the ERDA.
- 1980** The Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) was passed, creating a federal Superfund to locate, investigate and clean up hazardous wastes sites in the nation.
- 1983** A complex cleanup of the Bannister Federal Complex began with an assessment of previous use of the site and remediation.
- 1984** RCRA was amended, which gave EPA new responsibilities in regulating hazardous wastes.
- 1984-1987** The DOE Albuquerque Operations Office initiated the Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program (CEARP) to identify, evaluate, and conduct remedial actions at sites including the Kansas City Plant.
- 1987-2011** The DOE began the Pumping and Treatment of groundwater from pumping wells designed to halt the spread of groundwater contamination to Blue River and Indian Creek. Legacy contamination in soils and groundwater is from accidental releases of solvents and fuel oil primarily from prior to 1974.
- 1989** DOE and EPA entered into a Corrective Action Administrative Order on Consent, (VII-89-H-0026) under the authority of Section 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The Consent Order requires the evaluation of releases of hazardous wastes and their constituents and remedial measures (corrective actions) to be implemented to protect human health and the environment at the DOE Kansas City Plant. The Consent Order initially listed 35 solid waste management units (SWMUs) which were defined as possible release sites. Eight more were added after the Consent Order for a total of 43.

- 1989-present** Sampling and analysis of soil, groundwater and air quality continue to ensure the effectiveness of remediation activities.
- 1997-present** The Kansas City Plant's environmental management systems, including air emissions, water discharges, land releases, waste disposal or resource and energy use, are audited using international standards called ISO 14001. Certification is achieved and maintained through tri-annual inspections.
- 1999** A Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Facility Permit (HWMF) is issued by Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), superseding the EPA Consent Order. It serves as the new regulatory document for continued clean up and affirms that 42 of 43 clean up sites under the Consent order had completed the RCRA corrective action process. It also requires ongoing monitoring, reporting, and use of institutional and engineering controls to protect human health and the environment.
- 2006** The Kansas City Plant completed RCRA Corrective Action Process for the last site, completing the process for all 43 areas. The HWMF permit requires that DOE continue to operate and maintain those remedies and minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination.
- 2008** The Kansas City Plant announced plans to relocate to a new location in south Kansas City beginning in 2013. A new flexible and modern facility is a major component in the plant's mission to save the government nearly \$100 million each year and support a smaller stockpile.
- 2010** Department of Energy Office of Inspector General conducted a six-month investigation of KCP's environmental and safety controls. The final report, "Audit Report on Environment and Worker Safety Control Systems" found the KCP had established and implemented controls to adequately protect the environment and workers.
- 2010-2011** The Kansas City Plant released Request for Information for Disposition/Revitalization alternatives and a Notice of Availability for the purpose of allowing the community as a whole to comment and submit ideas for the use, development, or transformation of the Kansas City Plant upon termination of occupancy of the BFC by the current occupants.
- 2012** NNSA selected industrial real estate firm CenterPoint Properties as a preferred partner to further develop approaches for potential reuse opportunities for the Bannister Federal Complex. Through discussions with CenterPoint Properties, NNSA has determined that only land uses consistent with current zoning constraints are feasible.
- 2012** EPA Region 7 and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources issued final hazardous waste permit modifications that allow better coordination of environmental investigations between BFC's property owners U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. General Services Administration. The permit modification brings the entire BFC under one agency and promotes a consistent, comprehensive approach to further environmental investigation.
- 2012** NNSA began an Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze the environmental impacts associated with transferring excess Kansas City Plant property to a new owner who would use the property in a manner consistent with current zoning.
- 2013** NNSA publishes Final Environmental Assessment (EA) and the Description of Current Conditions Report (DCCR) and determines that a property transfer of the NNSA-owned property to a new owner would have no significant impact on the environment.
- 2015** Centerpoint Contractors begin extensive site environmental investigation as a part of due diligence activities to characterize the BFC.
- 2015** NNSA operations at Bannister complete relocation to a new facility 7 miles south in South Kansas City
- 2016** Centerpoint completes due diligence environmental investigations. NNSA publishes Revised Finding of No Significant Impact to include land owned by the General Services Administration to the Final Environmental Assessment associated with transferring excess Kansas City Plant property to a new owner at the Bannister Federal Complex.