

The contained information about potentially contaminated sites,

[Business](#), [Management](#)



The implementation of legislation both prospective and currently existing regulatory framework at national and EU levels has resulted in lower concentrations of contaminants within the EEA but each country will use a different model or system to provide the acceptable levels of contaminants with concerns to groundwater safety.

The building blocks for the policy frameworks for local soil contamination is a system with a set number of tiered steps to breakdown the management system. And in the majority of cases each country uses a guideline provided by the EEA as a 4 tiered system but does not take into account certain areas of contamination in which a party needs to be identified, for the clarification of liability issues. Thirty of the 39 countries in the EEA have gathered comprehensive data banks on the levels and concentrations of land contamination, furthermore 24 of those countries have national data stores whilst a further 6 more Sweden, Italy, Bosnia-Herzegovnia, Belgium, Greece and Germany arrange their contaminated land data at a regional level.

All of these inventories contained information not just on contaminated sites but contained information about potentially contaminated sites, potentially damaging activities, potentially polluting activities and annual expenditures. An average was taken 42% of the total expenditure of the combined remediation of the contamination comes from budgets which are provided by tax payer money, The expenditure on average in terms of EUR 10.7 per capita, this then validates to an average of 0.041% of the national GDP. At almost 81% of the regional and national expenditures for the remediation, reclamation and reuse of sites is spent while a low 15% only is spent on

preliminary investigations such as desk studies. These points further presented in appendix A points that will be described in further research will be presented in appendix B.