



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Selected Land Use Register Annual Report 2018-2019

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1. Introduction

The Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) is held by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) on behalf of the eight Territorial Authorities (TA) in the Greater Wellington region. The purpose of the SLUR is to maintain information regarding contaminated or potentially contaminated land within the region. The SLUR helps GWRC manage potential human and environmental health risks associated with hazardous sites.

The SLUR is not complete in terms of identifying all contaminated sites within the region, with sites being registered on the SLUR as they are identified.

This report summarises the data from GWRC's SLUR for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 inclusive.

The report also provides an overview of the SLUR and outlines GWRC's continued effort to improve the quality of information held within the database.

2. Overview of the Selected Land Use Register

The SLUR is a database of sites that have been historically or are currently occupied by activities or industries that have the potential to contaminate environmental media (soil, surface water and groundwater) by using, storing or disposing of hazardous substances.

Sites are included on the SLUR if they are known to have been, or are likely to have been occupied by an activity included in the Hazardous Activities or Industries List (HAIL) established by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) in 2011 (MfE 2011).

The MfE HAIL includes 53 activities and industries that have the potential to cause environmental contamination from the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances. A full list of the HAIL is provided in Appendix A.

The GWRC administers the SLUR on behalf of the eight TAs within the Greater Wellington Region.

Administration responsibilities of the SLUR include:

- The identification of new sites where HAIL activities are, or have been undertaken;
- Reviewing and updating details of current sites to incorporate incoming information such as site investigation reports; and
- Responding to requests for information.

2.1 SLUR Classifications

The sites included on the SLUR are assigned a classification which defines the contamination status of the site and reflects the information held on file such as; site investigation reports, management plans or other data relevant to the site.

The six SLUR Classifications are as follows:

- Category I – Verified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry
- Category II – Unverified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry
- Category III – Contamination Confirmed
- Category IV – Contamination Acceptable, Managed/Remediated
- Category V – No Identified Contamination
- Category VI – Entered on Register in Error

Sites are classified on the SLUR depending on what information we hold for the site. A site may be reclassified if GWRC receives further information regarding site remediation or site investigations into the extent of contamination. Detailed descriptions for each of the SLUR classifications can be found in Appendix B.

3. Selected Land Use Register Statistics for 2018-2019

3.1 SLUR Data for 2018-2019 – HAIL Categories

As of 30 June 2019 there were a total of 2,912 MfE HAIL activities/industries (MfE 2011) occurring across 2,387 sites recorded on the SLUR. It is important to note that the number of HAIL activities/industries exceeds the total number of SLUR sites as a result of a number of sites undertaking more than one HAIL activity.

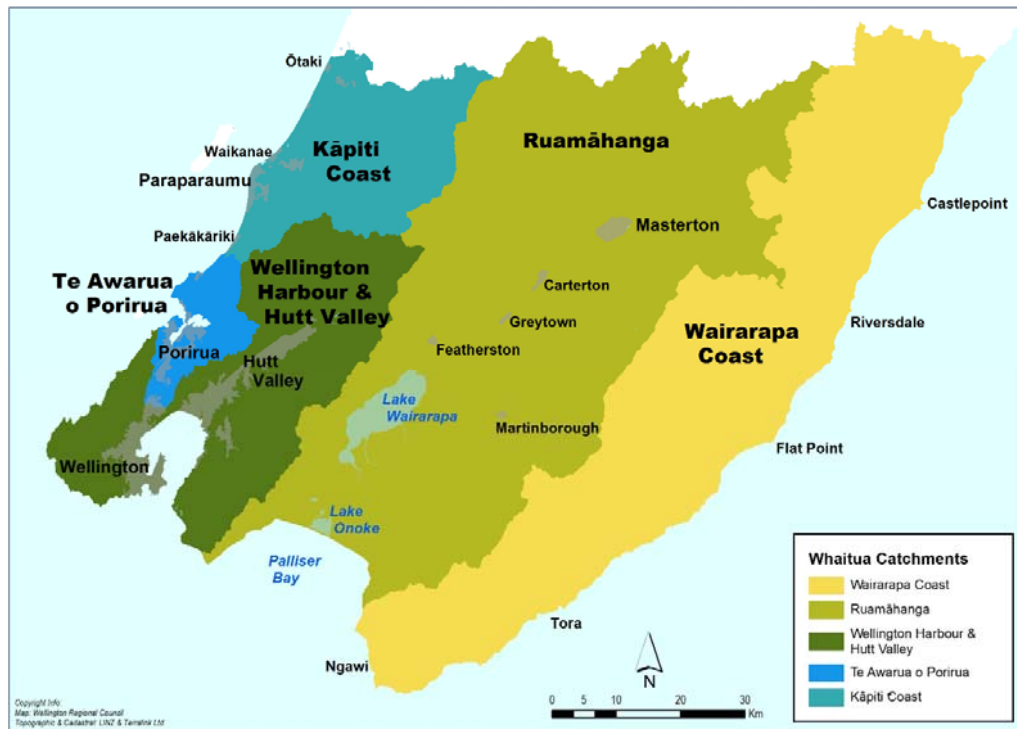
The majority of SLUR sites (74%) have only one HAIL category assigned to the site. This is where a single activity or industry prescribed on the HAIL is taking place onsite. Sites where two HAIL categories are occurring make up 23% of sites across the Greater Wellington Region, with the remaining 3% of sites having three or more HAIL categories. The nature of some industries may mean that multiple activities listed on the HAIL are taking place on the site. For instance, sites where *Chemical manufacture, formulation or bulk storage* is occurring may also have *Storage tanks or drums for fuel, chemicals or liquid waste*. The number of activities/industries occurring at a site does not necessarily depict the extent of the contamination, but rather reflects the types of activities taking place on site.

HAIL category A, *Chemical manufacture, application and bulk storage* was the most commonly occurring (38%) category across the Greater Wellington Region overall. This trend also followed for the majority of the five Whaitua. It is important to note that there are a total of eighteen activities/industries listed within HAIL category A, which is significantly higher than the other HAIL categories. Category A also includes a number of industrial based activities/industries, which is likely to contribute to the high frequency of occurrence of this category. Category F; *Vehicle refuelling, service and repair*, was the second most commonly occurring (31%) HAIL category overall. A total of 16% of HAIL sites within the region were assigned to Category G; *Cemeteries and waste recycling, treatment and disposal*. Each of the remaining HAIL categories made up less than 10% of sites, per category, across the region.

A detailed list of the HAIL is provided in Appendix A. A summary of the HAIL data for 2018-2019 is shown in Appendix C.

3.2 SLUR Data for 2018-2019 - Whaitua

The Wellington Region has been divided into five Whaitua; Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-Porirua, Wellington Harbour & Hutt Valley / Te Whanganui-a-Tara, Kāpiti Coast and Wairarapa.



The majority (61%) of sites included on the register fall within the boundary of the Wellington Harbour & Hutt Valley / Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua which includes Wellington City, Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt. The large percentage of HAIL activities located within this Whaitua is likely due to the large extent of industrial land located within these districts, as well as the inclusion of three of Wellington’s TAs within the boundary.

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua boundary includes the entire Ruamāhanga valley and contains the townships of Masterton, Carterton, Featherston and Martinborough. Within the 2018-2019 SLUR reporting period, the Ruamāhanga Whaitua had the second largest number of sites (19%) across the Greater Wellington Region.

SLUR sites within the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua accounted for nine per cent of total sites across the Greater Wellington Region. This Whaitua includes the coastal area from Paekākāriki north to the Manawatū-Wanganui regional boundary, and extends east to meet the Wairarapa Whaitua boundary over the Tararua Forest Park. Industrial sites tend to be a major contributor of sites registered on the SLUR database and will usually have a higher frequency of sites in areas with greater populations. The number of industrial sites is less frequent within this Whaitua which is most likely attributable to the exclusion of large cities and townships from the Whaitua boundary.

The Te Awarua-Porirua Whaitua is located south of the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua, with the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua bordering the southern and eastern boundaries. This Whaitua occupies the smallest area of land out of the five Whaitua and includes the Porirua City Territorial Authority. This Whaitua accounts for ten per cent of the total number of SLUR sites recorded across the Greater Wellington Region

The Wairarapa Coast Whaitua accounts for one per cent of the sites across the Greater Wellington Region. This Whaitua has the lowest number of sites out of the five Whaitua, which is most likely attributable to the boundary of this Whaitua excluding all major townships and cities, with a significant amount of land associated with rural land use.

3.3 SLUR Data for 2018-2019 – SLUR Categories

As per section 2.1, there are 6 SLUR categories which depict the status of contamination at a HAIL site. Any activity or industry prescribed on the HAIL poses a risk of contamination, therefore any site identified as carrying out such activity or industry may be added to the SLUR. Reclassification between the various categories is possible following investigation into the extent of contamination, or remediation of any contamination at the site.

SLUR Category I (Verified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry) is the most commonly occurring category on the SLUR (71%). Category I is also the most commonly occurring category across each of the five Whaitua, with a trend in high frequency of this SLUR category across the Greater Wellington Region. Category I is assigned to sites that are confirmed to be currently, or have been historically occupied by a HAIL activity, for which GWRC does not hold further information to confirm whether or not the activities on site have resulted in contamination of soil, groundwater or surface water.

SLUR Category II (Unverified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry) is the least common Category (>1%) across the region and a low frequency of occurrence across each of the five Whaitua. Sites classified with SLUR Category II do not currently meet the description for Category I, most likely attributable to the absence of a confirmed report to support the occurrence of the activity or industry occurring at the site.

SLUR Category III (Contamination Confirmed) equates to 4% of sites across the Greater Wellington Region. Sites holding a classification of category III are those where information, such as a Preliminary or Detailed Site Investigation has been received that provides evidence to confirm that the site is contaminated.

SLUR Category IV (Contamination Acceptable, Managed/Remediated) has the second highest proportion of sites with 17% of sites assigned this classification. For sites to be classified as Category IV, site investigation report(s) must be submitted to GWRC that show:

- The level of contaminants on the site are below the relevant guideline values for the intended use of the property, i.e. residential, commercial, industrial and recreational; or

- The level of contaminants are below the relevant guideline values for the intended use of the property and the contaminants have been managed in a way that mitigates the risk to future users and environmental receptors; or
- The level of contaminants are below the relevant guideline values for the intended use of the property and the site has been remediated and validation samples have been collected to confirm that the site now presents a low risk to future users and environmental receptors.

Only two percent of SLUR sites meet the definition for Category V (No Identified Contamination), and the frequency of Category V is consistently low across each of the five Whaitua. Sites that are reclassified to Category V are required to have a detailed site investigation report identifying that contaminants are below the regional background concentrations (URS 2003). Category V is considered the objective for many sites on the database and reflects the completion of significant management or remedial works to ensure that the site is safe for future use.

Reclassification of a SLUR category is specific to the activity at the time. Therefore should a separate HAIL activity occupy the same site in the future, the site would be reclassified based on the new HAIL activity.

Five percent of SLUR sites were classified as having been entered onto the register in error (Category VI). This category captures sites that were initially recorded on the database under a different category, but a subsequent review or additional information resulted in the site being reclassified to Category VI, as no HAIL activity had been undertaken on the site. The category also includes administration errors as per guidance within Section 3.3 of the MfE Contaminated Land Management Guideline No.4 (MfE 2004).

A summary of the SLUR data for 2018-2019 is shown in Appendix C.

3.4 SLUR Site Updates and Amendments

Over the past year, 169 edits were completed within the SLUR database. Edits and updates are completed when further information, such as a site investigation report is received for a site. They are also completed when a discrepancy is found within the site details in the SLUR, including the correction of grammatical and spelling errors within the site history comments.

A summary of the types of edits completed within the SLUR database is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Completed Edits within the SLUR Database from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 inclusive

Update Completed	Number Completed
Reclassification of SLUR Site	22
Address/Site Details Amended	3
New Site Added	12
Site Released	8
Subdivision of SLUR Site	3
Hail Amended/Added	0
Site History Comments Amended	114
Investigation report details added	3
Total	165

3.5 SLUR Enquiry Responses

The information held on the SLUR files is publically available and requests for information from these files are mostly managed by the receipt of emails into the SLUR email inbox. In some cases enquiries are received by phone call and are transferred through from the Metlink call centre.

A public mapping service is available on the GWRC website, which allows users to determine whether or not a property is included on the SLUR. If the property is on the register, users can request the SLUR information by emailing the SLUR inbox (slur@gw.govt.nz), which is currently administered by two staff members.

Enquiries are received from the general public, property valuation companies and environmental consultants for information regarding sites that are registered on the SLUR. Responses were provided to 245 SLUR enquiries between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019. Of the 245 enquiries completed, 93% of enquiries received related to sites included on the SLUR, with the remaining seven percent relating to information for sites either not on the SLUR or general requests for information, such as advice regarding the process of engaging an environmental consultant.

Responses to these requests include issuing a copy of the SLUR Enquiry Response Letter which contains site specific details generated from the SLUR database. Supporting information held on file for a site is also released upon request by the enquirer. Information held on file may include copies of Dangerous Goods Licences and site investigation reports. The information available will vary across sites registered on the SLUR, and in some cases GWRC may not hold any additional information for a site.

3.6 SLUR Data Consistency Project

The SLUR Data Consistency Project which began in July 2015 aimed to improve the quality of the information and consistency of sites on the SLUR database. This project was initiated as the information for a number of older SLUR sites (included from 1998) required updating and/or amending. The project involves a monthly review of 10 sites included on the register in order to gradually improve the quality of data available on the register.

The SLUR data consistency project did not operate during the 2018-2019 reporting period due to other priorities within this area. The SLUR data consistency project will be continued from late 2019.

4. Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund (CSRF)

In order to remediate historic contamination of land throughout New Zealand, \$2.63 million is provided annually to remediate sites that pose a risk to human and environmental health. Applications for funding can be submitted to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) by Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities for sites which are believed to be a priority for remediation or further investigation into the extent of the contamination of the site.

4.1 Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund Priority List

Applications for the CSRF are assessed by MfE with emphasis on the risks to human and environmental health. The sites on this list are nationwide and are used to make funding recommendations to the Minister for the Environment. Placement on the CSRF does not depict immediate funding for a project, and a site may remain on the list throughout new application funding rounds.

The CSRF is not a list of the most contaminated sites in New Zealand, but rather a list of sites that have been identified as a priority for investigation or remediation funding. An important aspect to note is that not all contaminated sites will be eligible for funding by the CSRF. Should a site receive funding for remediation or investigation which results in the site no longer being a priority for further funding, the site will be removed from the CSRF and replaced by a new priority site.

There are currently three sites within the Greater Wellington Region that are on the Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund Priority List:

4.1.1 Miramar Gasworks, Wellington

*HAIL Category A – Chemical manufacture, application and bulk storage.
HAIL Activity 7 – Gasworks including the manufacture of gas from coal or oil feedstocks.*

GWRC has engaged Jacobs to carry out a site investigation which is currently underway.

4.1.2 Te Mome Stream, Lower Hutt

HAIL Activity I - Any land that has been subject to the migration of hazardous substances from adjacent land in sufficient quantity that it could be a risk to human health or the environment.

The Te Mome Stream has received stormwater discharges from the adjacent industrial properties. This has resulted in high concentration of heavy metal accumulating in the stream sediments. Investigations undertaken by Greater Wellington have shown that the concentrations of heavy metals exceeding guideline values are present in the stream sediments.

Greater Wellington has reviewed the risks associated with the site and determined that the heavy metals are immobilised and pose a low risk to ecosystem health.

The stream is a dead arm of the Hutt River and is used mainly to transport stormwater. There are no recreational activities in the stream, such as shellfish

gathering or contact recreation, so the exposure to humans is considered low. Monitoring of heavy metal presence in sediments in Wellington Harbour is completed every 5 years, with three surveys having been completed, the most recent in 2016 (Hewitt 2019). Two subtidal sampling sites are located in the direct path of the Hutt River and Te Mome Stream flow. Key stormwater contaminants were below guideline criteria at both sites and evidence of migration of contaminants from the Te Mome Stream was not found.

4.1.3 Premier Pine, Masterton

HAIL Category A – Chemical Manufacture, application and bulk storage.

HAIL Activity 18 - Wood treatment or preservation including the commercial use of anti-sapstain chemicals during milling, or bulk storage of treated timber outside.

This site has been used as a sawmill since 1909. During this time these operations have included the treatment of timber using chemical preservatives and antisapstains. A number of oil and timber treatment chemical spills occurred at the site between 1977 and 1987, which may have resulted in significant contamination of the site. Initial investigations undertaken at the site showed elevated concentrations of arsenic to be present in the groundwater.

The site has a consent for discharge to land and has been investigated both in terms of soil and groundwater by GWRC and the site owners. The arsenic is mostly present at a shallow depth and a concrete pad has been placed over the area of higher contamination. The groundwater contamination monitoring shows that arsenic levels appear to be reducing over time. It would be useful to complete a site investigation in future.

Acknowledgements

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- Nicky Detheridge-Davies for significant contribution to SLUR enquiries, site reviews and updates over the past year.
- Rebecca Morris for her assistance in carrying out SLUR enquiries.
- Dr David Bull of HAIL Environmental for providing ongoing technical advice for new SLUR site inclusions and site reviews.

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Ministry for the Environment. 2011. *Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL).*

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URS New Zealand Limited. 2003. *Determination of Common Pollutant Background Concentrations for the Wellington Region.* Report 48235-002/R001_WRC_REPORT.DOC prepared for Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington.

Appendices

Appendix A – Hazardous Activities and Industries List

A. Chemical manufacture, application and bulk storage

1. Agrichemicals including commercial premises used by spray contractors for filling, storing or washing out tanks for agrichemical application
2. Chemical manufacture, formulation or bulk storage
3. Commercial analytical laboratory sites
4. Corrosives including formulation or bulk storage
5. Dry-cleaning plants including dry-cleaning premises or the bulk storage of dry-cleaning solvents
6. Fertiliser manufacture or bulk storage
7. Gasworks including the manufacture of gas from coal or oil feedstocks
8. Livestock dip or spray race operations
9. Paint manufacture or formulation (excluding retail paint stores)
10. Persistent pesticide bulk storage or use including sport turfs, market gardens, orchards, glass houses or spray sheds
11. Pest control including the premises of commercial pest control operators or any authorities that carry out pest control where bulk storage or preparation of pesticide occurs, including preparation of poisoned baits or filling or washing of tanks for pesticide application
12. Pesticide manufacture (including animal poisons, insecticides, fungicides or herbicides) including the commercial manufacturing, blending, mixing or formulating of pesticides
13. Petroleum or petrochemical industries including a petroleum depot, terminal, blending plant or refinery, or facilities for recovery, reprocessing or recycling petroleum-based materials, or bulk storage of petroleum or petrochemicals above or below ground
14. Pharmaceutical manufacture including the commercial manufacture, blending, mixing or formulation of pharmaceuticals, including animal remedies or the manufacturing of illicit drugs with the potential for environmental discharges
15. Printing including commercial printing using metal type, inks, dyes, or solvents (excluding photocopy shops)
16. Skin or wool processing including a tannery or fellmongery, or any other commercial facility for hide curing, drying, scouring or finishing or storing wool or leather products
17. Storage tanks or drums for fuel, chemicals or liquid waste
18. Wood treatment or preservation including the commercial use of anti-sapstain chemicals during milling, or bulk storage of treated timber outside

B. Electrical and electronic works, power generation and transmission

1. Batteries including the commercial assembling, disassembling, manufacturing or recycling of batteries (but excluding retail battery stores)
2. Electrical transformers including the manufacturing, repairing or disposing of electrical transformers or other heavy electrical equipment
3. Electronics including the commercial manufacturing, reconditioning or recycling of computers, televisions and other electronic devices
4. Power stations, substations or switchyards

C. Explosives and ordnance production, storage and use

1. Explosive or ordnance production, maintenance, dismantling, disposal, bulk storage or re-packaging
2. Gun clubs or rifle ranges, including clay targets clubs that use lead munitions outdoors
3. Training areas set aside exclusively or primarily for the detonation of explosive ammunition

D. Metal extraction, refining and reprocessing, storage and use

1. Abrasive blasting including abrasive blast cleaning (excluding cleaning carried out in fully enclosed booths) or the disposal of abrasive blasting material
2. Foundry operations including the commercial production of metal products by injecting or pouring molten metal into moulds
3. Metal treatment or coating including polishing, anodising, galvanising, pickling, electroplating, or heat treatment or finishing using cyanide compounds
4. Metalliferous ore processing including the chemical or physical extraction of metals, including smelting, refining, fusing or refining metals
5. Engineering workshops with metal fabrication

E. Mineral extraction, refining and reprocessing, storage and use

1. Asbestos products manufacture or disposal including sites with buildings containing asbestos products known to be in a deteriorated condition
2. Asphalt or bitumen manufacture or bulk storage (excluding single-use sites used by a mobile asphalt plant)
3. Cement or lime manufacture using a kiln including the storage of wastes from the manufacturing process
4. Commercial concrete manufacture or commercial cement storage
5. Coal or coke yards
6. Hydrocarbon exploration or production including well sites or flare pits
7. Mining industries (excluding gravel extraction) including exposure of faces or release of

groundwater containing hazardous contaminants, or the storage of hazardous wastes including waste dumps or dam tailings

F. Vehicle refuelling, service and repair

1. Airports including fuel storage, workshops, washdown areas, or fire practice areas
2. Brake lining manufacturers, repairers or recyclers
3. Engine reconditioning workshops
4. Motor vehicle workshops
5. Port activities including dry docks or marine vessel maintenance facilities
6. Railway yards including goods-handling yards, workshops, refuelling facilities or maintenance areas
7. Service stations including retail or commercial refuelling facilities
8. Transport depots or yards including areas used for refuelling or the bulk storage of hazardous substances

G. Cemeteries and waste recycling, treatment and disposal

1. Cemeteries
2. Drum or tank reconditioning or recycling
3. Landfill sites
4. Scrap yards including automotive dismantling, wrecking or scrap metal yards
5. Waste disposal to land (excluding where biosolids have been used as soil conditioners)
6. Waste recycling or waste or wastewater treatment

H. Any land that has been subject to the migration of hazardous substances from adjacent land in sufficient quantity that it could be a risk to human health or the environment

I. Any other land that has been subject to the intentional or accidental release of a hazardous substance in sufficient quantity that it could be a risk to human health or the environment

Appendix B – SLUR Classifications

Category I – Verified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry

A site classified as ‘Verified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry’ is a site for which a past or present use has been confirmed as falling within one of the definitions on the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL). Assignment to this category does not imply the site is contaminated, but merely that hazardous substances have been used, stored or disposed of on the site and therefore there is a potential for site contamination to have occurred.

Category II – Unverified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry

A site classified as ‘Unverified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry’ is a site for which its past or present use is the subject of an unconfirmed report that indicates that it falls within one of the definitions on the HAIL. Assignment to this category does not imply the site is contaminated, but merely that there is a possibility that hazardous substances have been used, stored or disposed of on the site and site contamination may have occurred. The reports could be from an external source or from a general information search carried out by Greater Wellington. A site remains under this category until further information is available that enables it to be transferred to another category.

Category III – Contamination Confirmed

A site classified as ‘Contamination Confirmed’ is a site where there is evidence that hazardous substances exist above background concentrations AND it is a likely that adverse effects on human health (subject to exposure path) or the environment will occur based on the current or foreseeable site use. This category is for sites that the council holds information on, typically as a result of a site investigation that shows contaminants are present on the site at concentrations that exceed relevant guidelines. A site remains in this category until it is remediated or managed in such a way that it can be transferred to Category IV.

Category IV – Contamination Acceptable, Managed/Remediated

A site classified as ‘Contamination Acceptable, Managed/Remediated’ is a site where there is clear evidence that residues of hazardous substances exist above background concentrations BUT the level of risk of adverse effects on human health or the environment is shown to be acceptable for the particular land use. Either the concentrations are below relevant guideline levels OR remedial or management action has been taken to reduce the risks to an acceptable level. Sites may be placed in this category either because an investigation report has been received that shows the site has contaminants present in environmental media but the concentrations are below relevant guideline values, or the site has previously been registered in Category I or III and further investigation or remediation has been undertaken.

Category V – No Identified Contamination

Sites are placed in the ‘No Identified Contamination’ category when an investigation report has been received that demonstrates an absence of contaminants above background concentrations. The investigation will have considered contaminants that could have resulted from the past or present use. Sites would be placed in this category either because the site had not been previously registered on SLUR, but an investigation

report has been received, or the site had previously been registered as Category I or II and further investigation was undertaken.

Category VI – Entered on Register in Error

A site classified as ‘Entered on Register in Error’ is a site that has been classified under any other category, but subsequent investigation has found that the site has never been associated with any of the uses on the HAIL and there is no possibility of contamination of the site. This category is used for sites entered onto the SLUR or into the initial registration category as a result of incorrect information. The site is not removed from the register; it remains on SLUR to correctly record the sites history. The reasons for the original entry and reasons for the change to this category are recorded. The site is not released for external viewing on the public or territorial authority portal.

Appendix C – SLUR Data Summary Tables

HAIL Categories	Regional		Wairarapa Coast		Kapiti Coast		Porirua Harbour		Ruamahanga		Wellington Harbour	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	1105	38	10	34.5	109	40.4	87	30.4	230	42.6	669	37.4
B	111	4	3	10.3	8	3.0	3	1.0	18	3.3	79	4.4
C	45	2	0	0.0	1	0.4	28	9.8	6	1.1	10	0.6
D	178	6	0	0.0	13	4.8	13	4.5	32	5.9	120	6.7
E	76	3	0	0.0	11	4.1	9	3.1	10	1.9	46	2.6
F	904	31	5	17.2	89	33.0	96	33.6	163	30.2	551	30.8
G	462	16	11	37.9	38	14.1	50	17.5	78	14.4	285	15.9
H	15	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	14	0.8
I	16	1	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4	13	0.7
		100		100		100		100		100		100
Total HAIL Categories Assigned	2912		29		270		286		540		1787	

SLUR Categories	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Category I - Verified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry	1702	71	961	66.1	192	90.6	185	74.0	340	76.7	24	82.8
Category II - Unverified History of Hazardous Activity or Industry	23	1	6	0.4	1	0.5	14	5.6	2	0.5	0	0.0
Category III - Contamination Confirmed	93	4	61	4.2	7	3.3	6	2.4	17	3.8	2	6.9
Category IV - Contamination Acceptable, Managed/Remediated	401	17	314	21.6	7	3.3	16	6.4	62	14.0	2	6.9
Category V - No Identified Contamination	38	2	24	1.7	1	0.5	10	4.0	3	0.7	0	0.0
Category VI - Entered on Register in Error	130	5	87	6.0	4	1.9	19	7.6	19	4.3	1	3.4
		100.0		100		100		100		100		100
Total number of sites	2387		1453		212		250		443		29	