



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT  
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

# Anlage 18 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

## Schichtenverzeichnisse von Bohrungen der Oberkreide Nordrhein-Westfalen

Stand 21.09.2020

Hinweis:

Vorliegender Datenbericht zeigt alle entscheidungserheblichen Daten, die mit Stand 07.09.2020 gemäß den Regelungen und Verfahren nach dem Geologiedatengesetz veröffentlicht werden können. Siehe auch BGE 2020I Teil 3 von 4.

## **Entscheidungserhebliche Daten und Tatsachen für die geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien**

Die Veröffentlichung von entscheidungserheblichen Tatsachen und Erwägungen, hier geologische Daten, erfolgt nach dem Gesetz zur staatlichen geologischen Landesaufnahme sowie zur Übermittlung, Sicherung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten und zur Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben (Geologiedatengesetz – GeolDG).

Das GeolDG löst das Lagerstättengesetz ab und nach § 1 GeolDG (GeolDG) regelt es die staatliche geologische Landesaufnahme, die Übermittlung, die dauerhafte Sicherung und die öffentliche Bereitstellung geologischer Daten sowie die Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben, um den nachhaltigen Umgang mit dem geologischen Untergrund gewährleisten und Geogefahren erkennen und bewerten zu können. Geologische Daten werden insbesondere auch für das Standortauswahlverfahren nach dem Standortauswahlgesetz (StandAG) benötigt.

Das GeolDG trat mit dem 30.06.2020 in Kraft, so dass seitens der BGE, den Landesministerien und Landesbehörden ab diesem Zeitpunkt mit den Verfahren nach dem GeolDG zur Kategorisierung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten begonnen werden konnte. Die erforderlichen Verfahren waren aufgrund ihres Umfangs nicht in dem bis zur Veröffentlichung bestehenden Zeitraum umzusetzen. Insofern werden nach dem 28.09.2020 weitere geologische Daten veröffentlicht werden. Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt mit Hilfe einer Revision des vorliegenden Datenberichtes. Dabei werden die bisher im vorliegenden Bericht weiß abgedeckten Bereiche nicht weiter abgedeckt, sondern die „darunter liegenden“ Daten sichtbar gemacht.

Mit diesen Anlagen sind der untersetzenden Unterlage (BGE 2020I) die entscheidungserheblichen Daten zu den Mindestanforderungen und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien angefügt. Die darin angegebenen Koordinaten beziehen sich dabei immer auf die den identifizierten Gebieten und Teilgebieten zugrundeliegenden Daten und beschreiben damit nicht zwingend das Teilgebiet selbst.





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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2017, 2020).

The 1990s saw the introduction of the Mental Health Act 1990, which replaced the 1983 Act. The 1990 Act was replaced by the 1994 Act, which introduced the concept of 'mental health care orders' (MHCOs). The 1994 Act was replaced by the 1997 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 1997 Act was replaced by the 2003 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2003 Act was replaced by the 2007 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2007 Act was replaced by the 2010 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2010 Act was replaced by the 2013 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2013 Act was replaced by the 2017 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2017 Act was replaced by the 2020 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2020 Act was replaced by the 2023 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2023 Act was replaced by the 2026 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2026 Act was replaced by the 2029 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2029 Act was replaced by the 2032 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2032 Act was replaced by the 2035 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2035 Act was replaced by the 2038 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2038 Act was replaced by the 2041 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2041 Act was replaced by the 2044 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2044 Act was replaced by the 2047 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2047 Act was replaced by the 2050 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2050 Act was replaced by the 2053 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2053 Act was replaced by the 2056 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2056 Act was replaced by the 2059 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2059 Act was replaced by the 2062 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2062 Act was replaced by the 2065 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2065 Act was replaced by the 2068 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2068 Act was replaced by the 2071 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2071 Act was replaced by the 2074 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2074 Act was replaced by the 2077 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2077 Act was replaced by the 2080 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).

The 2080 Act was replaced by the 2083 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2083 Act was replaced by the 2086 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2086 Act was replaced by the 2089 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs). The 2089 Act was replaced by the 2092 Act, which introduced the concept of 'community treatment orders' (CTOs).



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.8 billion by the year 2015 (UNESCO 2003).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in many developing countries. Another reason is the lack of access to education, particularly in rural areas. A third reason is the high cost of education, which is often beyond the reach of many families. Finally, the quality of education is often poor, leading to high dropout rates and low levels of literacy.

The consequences of illiteracy are far-reaching. Illiterate people are often unable to find work, and they are more likely to live in poverty. They are also more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. In addition, illiteracy hinders the development of a country, as it prevents people from participating in the economy and society.

There are a number of ways to reduce illiteracy. One of the most important is to improve access to education, particularly in rural areas. This can be done by building schools and providing transportation. Another way is to reduce the cost of education, for example by providing free textbooks and uniforms. Finally, it is important to improve the quality of education, so that people are able to learn and retain what they have learned.

Reducing illiteracy is a challenge, but it is one that must be met if we are to achieve the goal of universal education. It is a goal that is essential for the development of a better world for all.

## 2. THE CHALLENGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The challenge of illiteracy in the 21st century is a complex one. It is a challenge that is rooted in the history of the world, and it is a challenge that will continue to be with us for many years to come.

One of the main challenges is the rapid population growth in many developing countries. This has led to a massive increase in the number of people who are illiterate. In addition, the quality of education is often poor, leading to high dropout rates and low levels of literacy.

Another challenge is the lack of access to education, particularly in rural areas. Many people are unable to attend school because they do not have a way to get there. In addition, the cost of education is often too high for many families.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and this is leading to an increase in the number of people who are frail and need health care services. In addition, the number of people who are employed in the public sector has increased because of the increasing demand for health care services.

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Stammdaten - 3446/ 5759/ 7 - Bnum: 34076	
Objekt / Name :	Harsewinkel
Bohrungs- / Aufschluß-Nr. :	
Archiv-Nr. :	
Endteufe [m] :	1395.80
Stratigraphie der Endteufe :	Kreide
TK 25 :	Harsewinkel [TK 4015]
Ort / Gemarkung :	Harsewinkel
GK Rechtswert/Hochwert [m] :	3446495.00 / 5759355.00
UTM East/North [m] :	32446443.12 / 5757492.11
Höhe des Ansatzpunktes [mNN] :	62.00
Koordinatenbestimmung :	ungeprüfte Angabe aus dem Bohrarchiv
Hoehenbestimmung :	ungeprüfte Angabe aus dem Bohrarchiv
Hauptzweck des Aufschlusses :	Hydrogeologische Untersuchung
Aufschlussart :	Bohrung
Aufschlussverfahren :	Spülbohrung (Rotary-Verfahren)
Vertraulichkeit :	vertraulich, offen nach Einzelfallprüfung; Eigentümer: Körperschaft öffentl. Rechts (außer Land NRW)
Art der Aufnahme :	Übertragung eines alten Archivbestandes
Schichtenverzeichnis Version :	1
Qualität :	Schichtdaten von guter Qualität; genaue stratigraphische Einstufung
erster - letzter Bohrtag :	.10.1960
Grundwasserstand [m] :	120.00 am 15.10.1960
Oberster Grundwasserstand [m] :	
Gerät :	
Bemerkung :	
Originalschichtenverzeichnis :	Original-Schichtenverzeichnis liegt nicht vor

Schichtdaten - 3446/ 5759/ 7 - Bnum: 34076 Version: 1		
Tiefe	Beschreibung	Stratigraphie
- 10.80m	Feinsand	Pleistozän
- 424.00m	Tonmergelstein	Oberconiacium-Santonium
- 900.00m	Tonmergelstein	Unterconiacium-Oberconiacium
- 1000.00m	Tonmergelstein	Coniacium
- 1040.00m	Tonmergelstein	Unterconiacium
- 1100.00m	Tonmergelstein übergehend in Kalkstein	Unterconiacium
- 1140.00m	Mergelkalkstein	Unterconiacium
- 1200.00m	Mergelkalkstein, Kalkstein	Turonium
- 1260.00m	Kalkstein	Cenomanium : Brochterbeck-Formation [Cenoman-Kalk]
- 1290.00m	Mergelkalkstein	Mitteloenomanium
- 1320.00m	Mergelkalkstein	Untercenomanium
- 1340.00m	Mergelkalkstein	Albium
- 1360.00m	Mergelkalkstein, dunkel	Albium
- 1395.80m	Mergelkalkstein, dunkel, glaukonitisch	Albium



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software tools can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of such technologies include accounting software, project management tools, and customer relationship management systems.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of employee training and awareness. It suggests that investing in education and skill development can lead to a more productive and adaptable workforce. Regular training sessions and workshops are recommended to keep employees updated on the latest industry trends and technologies.

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