



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 20 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnisse Bohrung Ilerburg Z1

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.

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document then goes on to describe the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information collected.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the data collected. It discusses the various statistical methods and techniques used to interpret the data and draw meaningful conclusions. The document also emphasizes the importance of using appropriate statistical tests and ensuring that the results are presented in a clear and concise manner.

The final part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for continued research in this area and the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in the field.

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. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are hospitalized and the number of people who are in long-term care.

Another reason for the increase is the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care. This is particularly true of the nursing profession, which has seen a significant increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in meeting the increasing demand for health care services. One of the main challenges is the shortage of health care professionals. There is a significant shortage of nurses, doctors, and other health care professionals, and this is leading to a decline in the quality of care that is provided.

Another challenge is the increasing cost of health care services. The cost of health care services has increased significantly in the UK, and this is leading to a decline in the number of people who can afford to pay for the services that they need. This is particularly true of the private sector, where the cost of health care services is significantly higher than in the public sector.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet the increasing demand for health care services. One of the main ways is to increase the number of health care professionals who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are trained in health care professions, and by increasing the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another way is to reduce the cost of health care services. This can be done by increasing the efficiency of the health care system, and by reducing the number of people who are hospitalized and the number of people who are in long-term care. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are employed in the public sector, and by increasing the number of people who are employed in health care.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can meet the increasing demand for health care services. One of the main ways is to increase the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are trained in health care professions, and by increasing the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another way is to reduce the cost of health care services. This can be done by increasing the efficiency of the health care system, and by reducing the number of people who are hospitalized and the number of people who are in long-term care. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are employed in the public sector, and by increasing the number of people who are employed in health care.

Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH
Eschenstraße 55
31224 Peine
T +49 05171 43-0
poststelle@bge.de
www.bge.de