



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 3 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Rühme 71

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 first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration or corporate governance. The text outlines various methods for collecting and organizing data, including the use of spreadsheets, databases, and physical filing systems. It also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the information.

The second section focuses on the challenges associated with data management and analysis. It identifies common pitfalls such as data redundancy, inconsistency, and loss, and offers practical solutions to address these issues. The author stresses the importance of investing in robust IT infrastructure and training staff to handle complex data sets effectively. Additionally, the text discusses the role of data in decision-making, arguing that well-analyzed information can lead to more informed and strategic choices.

The final part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the legal and ethical considerations surrounding data collection and use. It covers topics such as data privacy, consent, and the protection of sensitive information. The author references relevant regulations and standards, providing a clear framework for compliance. The text concludes by reiterating the value of data as a strategic asset and the responsibility of organizations to manage it responsibly and ethically.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures that all necessary documents are available for tax purposes.

Next, the document outlines the various methods for organizing financial data. It suggests using a combination of physical and digital filing systems. Physical files can be used for original documents, while digital files can be used for scanned copies and spreadsheets. This hybrid approach ensures that information is both secure and accessible.

The document also provides detailed instructions on how to categorize expenses. It lists common categories such as travel, entertainment, and professional fees, and explains how to use codes to identify each type of expense. This systematic approach makes it easier to analyze spending patterns and identify areas for cost reduction.

Furthermore, the document addresses the issue of data security. It recommends using password-protected files and secure storage solutions to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive financial information. Regular backups are also advised to ensure that data is not lost in the event of a system failure.

In conclusion, the document stresses the importance of a proactive and organized approach to financial record-keeping. By following the guidelines provided, individuals and businesses can ensure that their financial data is accurate, secure, and easy to manage, ultimately leading to better financial decision-making.

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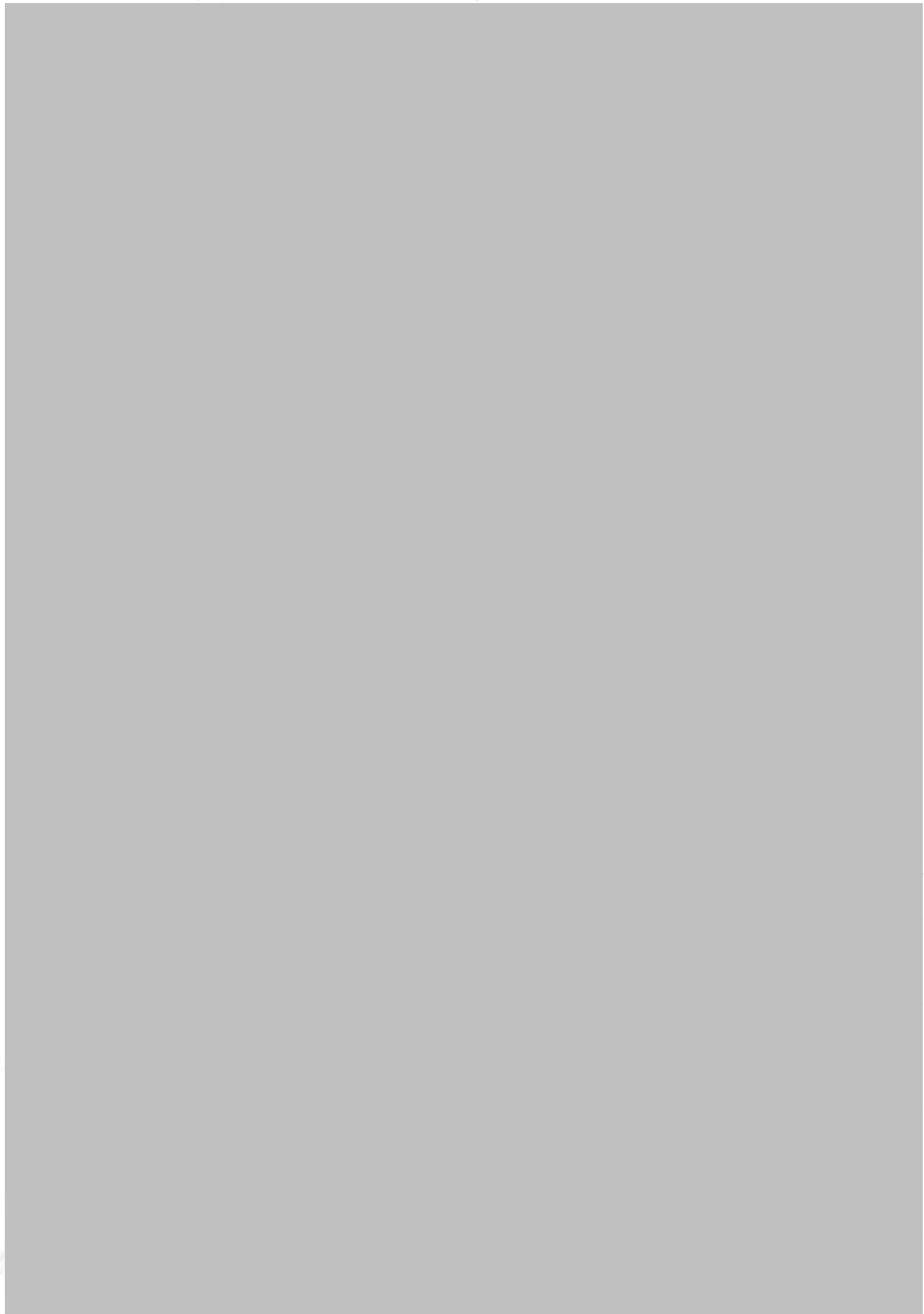
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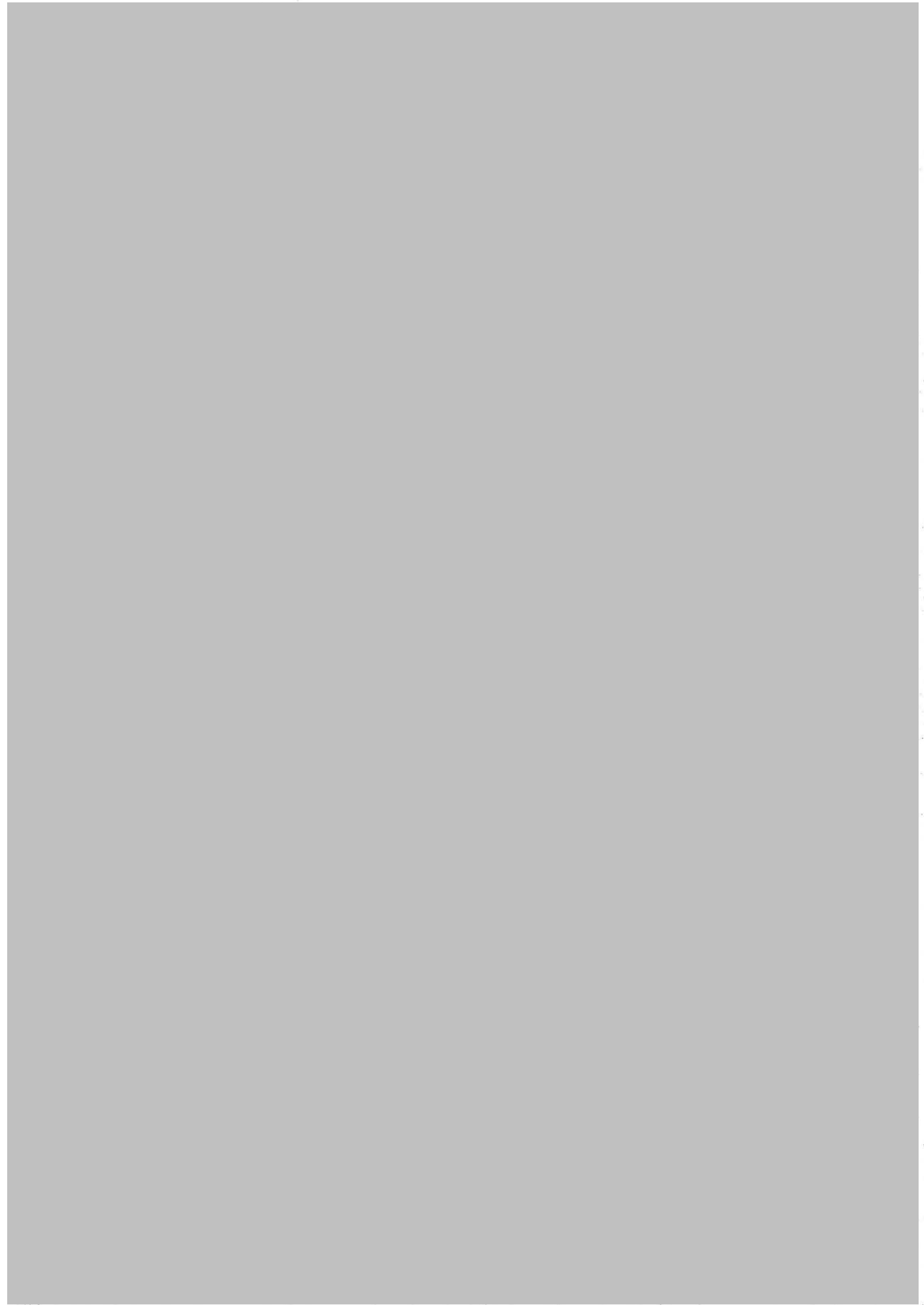


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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

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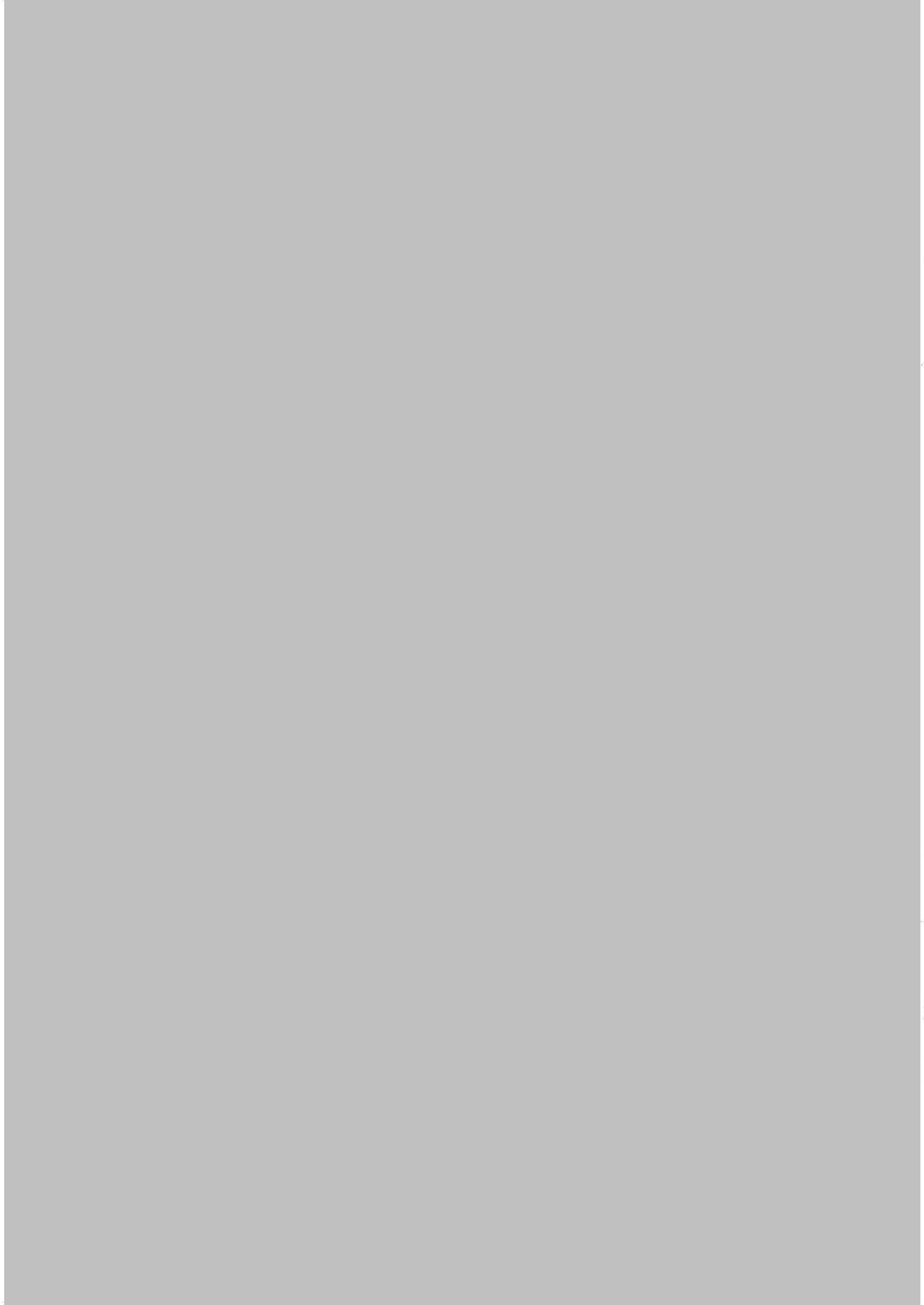
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every sale, purchase, and payment must be properly documented to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes keeping receipts, invoices, and bank statements in a secure and organized manner.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling the company's books with the bank statements. This involves comparing the company's records of deposits and withdrawals with the actual transactions recorded by the bank. Any discrepancies should be investigated and resolved promptly to avoid errors in the financial reporting.

The document also addresses the need for regular audits. Internal audits help identify potential weaknesses in the accounting system and ensure that all transactions are recorded correctly. External audits by independent accountants provide an objective assessment of the company's financial health and compliance with accounting standards.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of transparency and communication. Management should provide clear and timely information to the board of directors and other stakeholders regarding the company's financial performance. This helps build trust and ensures that everyone is on the same page regarding the company's financial future.





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