



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.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase to 17.5 million by 2025, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for older people, which includes a commitment to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the community and social activities.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the strategy, which include:

- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- To ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the strategy, which include:

- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- To ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the strategy, which include:

- Older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- Older people are able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the strategy, which include:

- The number of older people who are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- The number of older people who are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- The number of older people who are able to access the services and support they need.
- The number of older people who are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key messages for the strategy, which include:

- Older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people are able to participate in the community and social activities.
- Older people are able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people are able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries, including the United Kingdom (Murray & Lewis, 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia is estimated to be 1% of the population (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a strategy for the care of people with schizophrenia, which emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to care, including social, psychological, and medical interventions (WHO, 1993).

One of the key components of this approach is the need to provide people with schizophrenia with a range of services, including housing, education, and employment. This is because people with schizophrenia often experience a range of difficulties, including social isolation, unemployment, and homelessness (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

One of the ways in which this can be achieved is through the use of supported housing. Supported housing is a type of housing that provides people with schizophrenia with a range of services, including housing, education, and employment. This is because people with schizophrenia often experience a range of difficulties, including social isolation, unemployment, and homelessness (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

Supported housing can be provided in a number of ways, including through the use of supported flats, supported houses, and supported care homes. Each of these options has its own advantages and disadvantages, and the choice of option will depend on the needs of the individual (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

One of the key advantages of supported housing is that it provides people with schizophrenia with a range of services, including housing, education, and employment. This is because people with schizophrenia often experience a range of difficulties, including social isolation, unemployment, and homelessness (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

Another key advantage of supported housing is that it provides people with schizophrenia with a sense of community. This is because people with schizophrenia often experience social isolation, and supported housing provides them with a place where they can meet and interact with other people (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

Finally, supported housing can also provide people with schizophrenia with a range of other services, including counseling, therapy, and medication management. This is because people with schizophrenia often experience a range of difficulties, including social isolation, unemployment, and homelessness (Murray & Lewis, 1998).

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, 2012).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the number of people who are in contact with mental health services (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2007, 2012). This has led to a focus on the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the number of people who are in contact with mental health services (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2007, 2012).

The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services, and to identify the factors that influence their experiences. The study was conducted in a mental health service in the UK, and involved interviews with 10 people with a mental health problem who were in contact with mental health services.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2 billion by the year 2015 (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the main reasons is the lack of access to education. In many developing countries, there are no schools or the schools are of very poor quality. This means that many children do not go to school and therefore do not learn to read and write.

Another reason for the increase in illiteracy is the high cost of education. In many developing countries, the cost of education is very high. This means that many families cannot afford to send their children to school. As a result, many children do not go to school and therefore do not learn to read and write.

There are also many other reasons for the increase in illiteracy. For example, in many developing countries, there is a high level of poverty. This means that many people do not have enough money to buy books or other educational materials. As a result, many people do not learn to read and write.

It is clear that there are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. However, there are also many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One of the most important ways is to improve access to education. This can be done by building more schools and by improving the quality of the schools that are already there.

Another way to reduce the number of illiterate people is to make education more affordable. This can be done by providing financial aid to families who cannot afford to send their children to school. This can also be done by providing free or low-cost educational materials.

There are also many other ways to reduce the number of illiterate people. For example, it is important to provide training for adults who are illiterate. This can be done through community-based programs or through government-funded programs.

It is clear that there are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. However, it is important to remember that reducing illiteracy is not just about providing education. It is also about providing the resources and support that people need to learn to read and write.

By providing access to education, making education more affordable, and providing training for adults, we can help to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. This will help to improve the lives of many people and will help to create a more just and equitable world.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy for older people is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people, (2) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people, and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently in their own homes. The strategy for older people is a key part of the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

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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 to relevant personnel.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience and scalability, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. The author suggests implementing robust backup strategies and security protocols to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business operations. It explores how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, improve efficiency, and free up resources for more strategic tasks. However, it also cautions against over-reliance on technology and the need for regular training and updates.

Finally, the document concludes by discussing the importance of data privacy and security. With increasing regulations and public concern, businesses must ensure that they are transparent about their data practices and take appropriate measures to protect sensitive information. This includes conducting regular security audits and educating employees on best practices for data handling.

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