



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 44 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Römerberg 3

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 world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the reasons is that the population of the world is increasing rapidly. In 1990, the world population was 5.3 billion. In 2000, it was 6.1 billion. In 2010, it is expected to be 7.1 billion (UNESCO 2003). Another reason is that the number of people who are not attending school is increasing. In 1990, there were 1.1 billion illiterate people in the world. In 2000, there were 1.2 billion illiterate people in the world. In 2010, it is expected that there will be 1.3 billion illiterate people in the world (UNESCO 2003).

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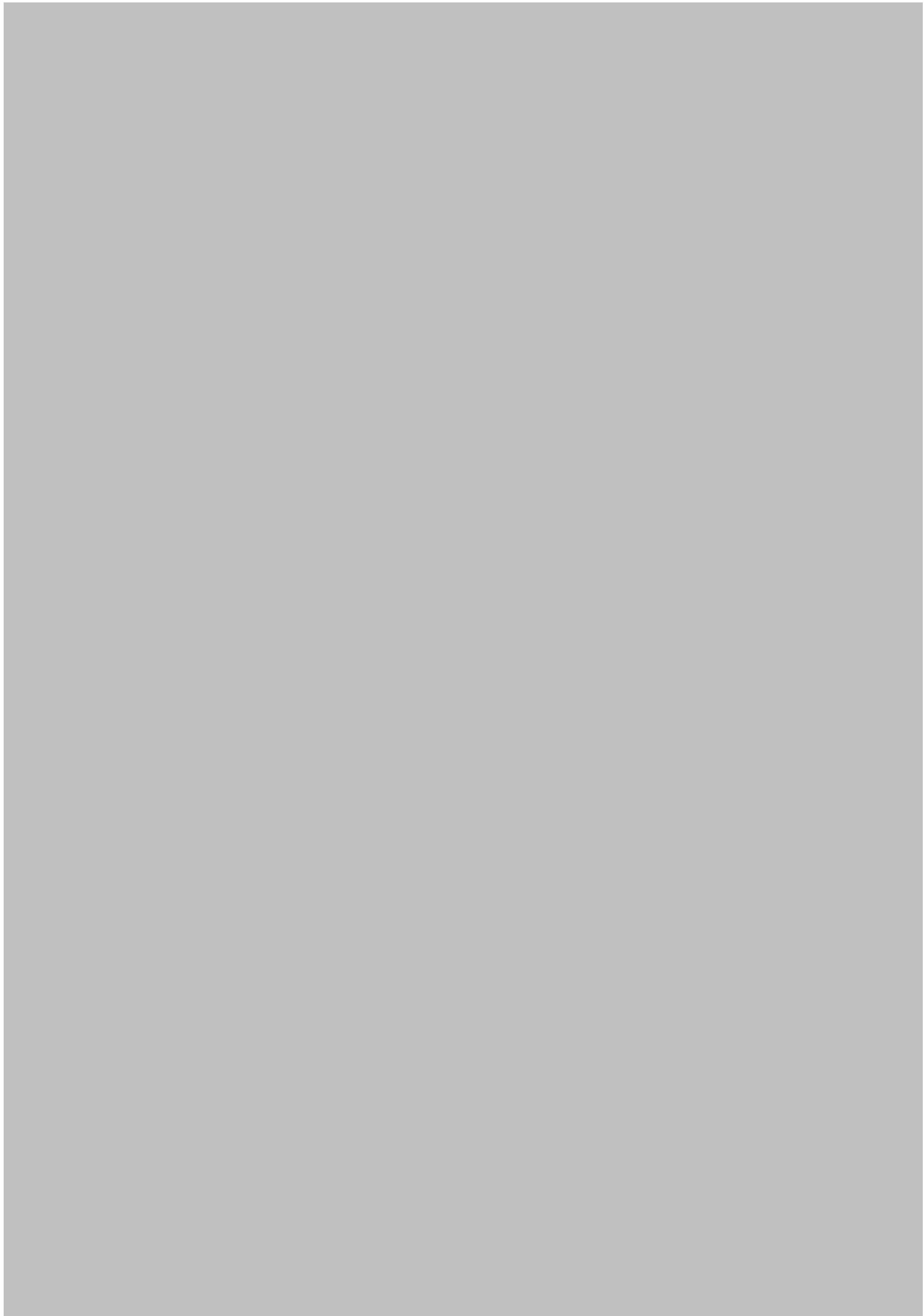
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the fact that the *de novo* synthesis of cholesterol is inhibited by the presence of dietary cholesterol.

There is a strong correlation between the amount of cholesterol in the diet and the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of physical activity.

Physical activity increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of stress.

Stress increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of sleep.

Less sleep is associated with higher levels of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of alcohol consumption.

Alcohol consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of smoking.

Smoking increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of caffeine consumption.

Caffeine consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of sugar consumption.

Sugar consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of fat consumption.

Fat consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of protein consumption.

Protein consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

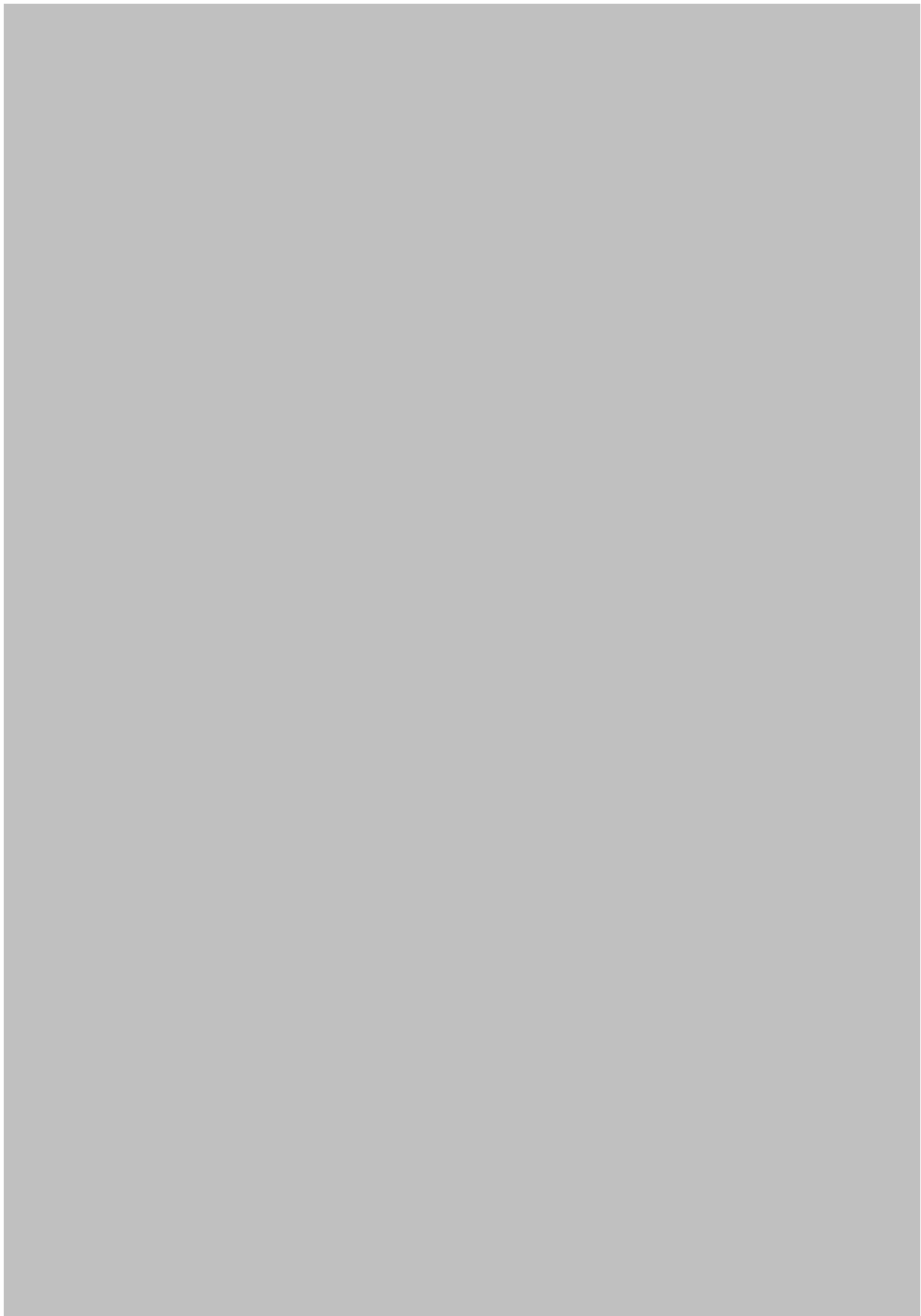
The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of fiber consumption.

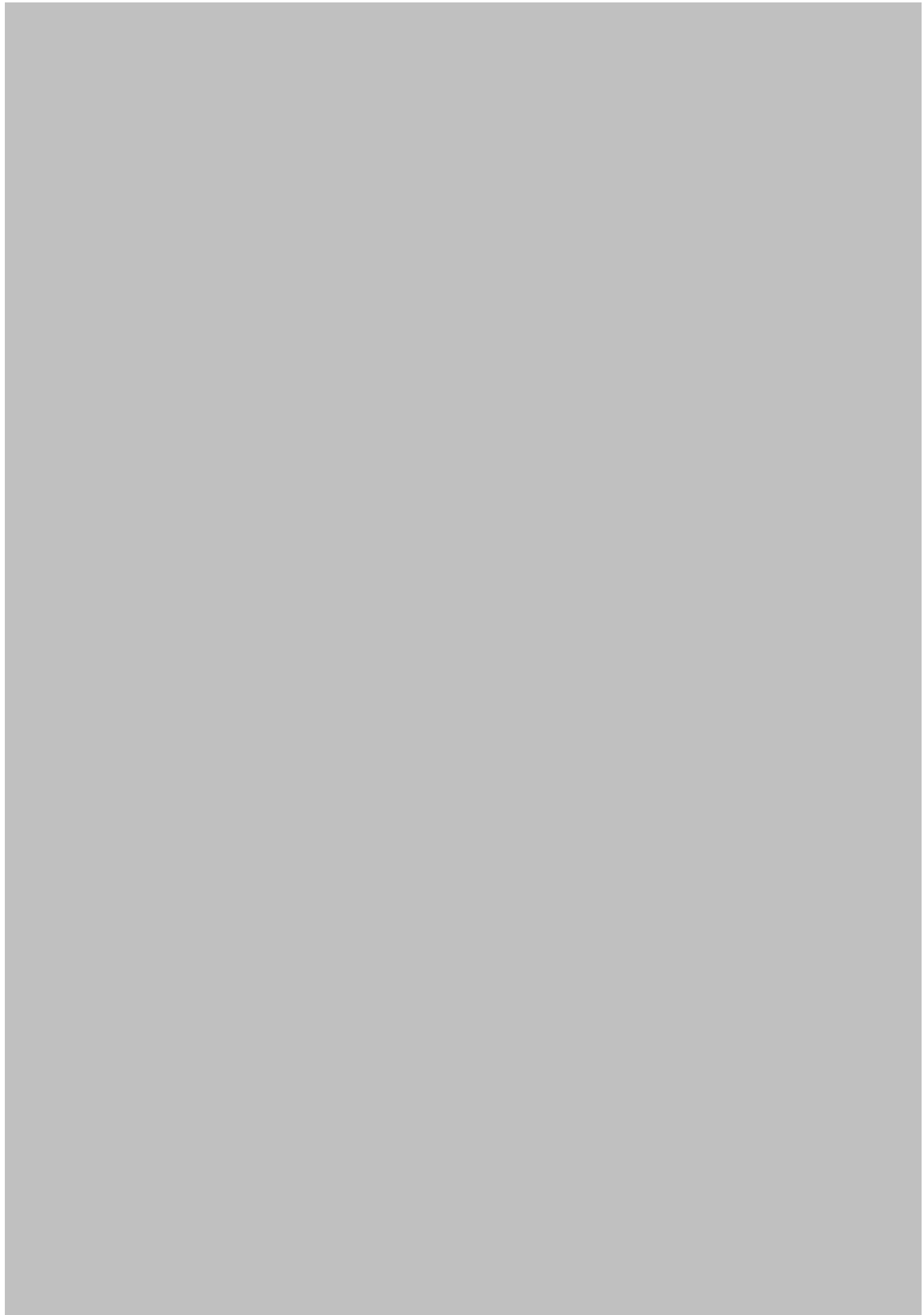
Fiber consumption decreases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The amount of cholesterol in the blood is also affected by the amount of vitamin consumption.

Vitamin consumption increases the amount of cholesterol in the blood.







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 (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 78 years for men and 82 years for women. This is an increase of 10 years since 1950. The increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in diet, housing, and healthcare.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are having children later in life. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are now having children at an older age, and the fact that men are now having children at an older age. This has led to an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over who have children.

There are a number of challenges that the UK faces as a result of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main challenges is the need for more care and support for older people. This is due to the fact that older people are more likely to have health problems and to need help with everyday tasks. The UK government has a number of policies in place to support older people, but there is still a need for more care and support.

Another challenge is the need for more housing for older people. This is due to the fact that older people are more likely to live alone and to need a home that is adapted to their needs. The UK government has a number of policies in place to support older people with housing, but there is still a need for more housing.

There are a number of ways in which the UK can address the challenges that it faces as a result of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One way is to improve the care and support that is available for older people. This can be done by increasing the number of care workers and by providing more training for care workers. Another way is to improve the housing that is available for older people. This can be done by providing more adapted housing and by providing more financial support for older people who need to adapt their homes.

The UK government has a number of policies in place to support older people, but there is still a need for more care and support. The UK government should continue to work to improve the care and support that is available for older people, and to improve the housing that is available for older people. This will help to ensure that older people can live well in the UK.

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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 6.5% in 1995, which corresponds to 1.5 million people (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high mortality. The most common complications are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. The prevalence of these complications is high, and the mortality is also high. In the Netherlands, the mortality of diabetes is estimated to be 10% in 1995, which corresponds to 150,000 people (1).

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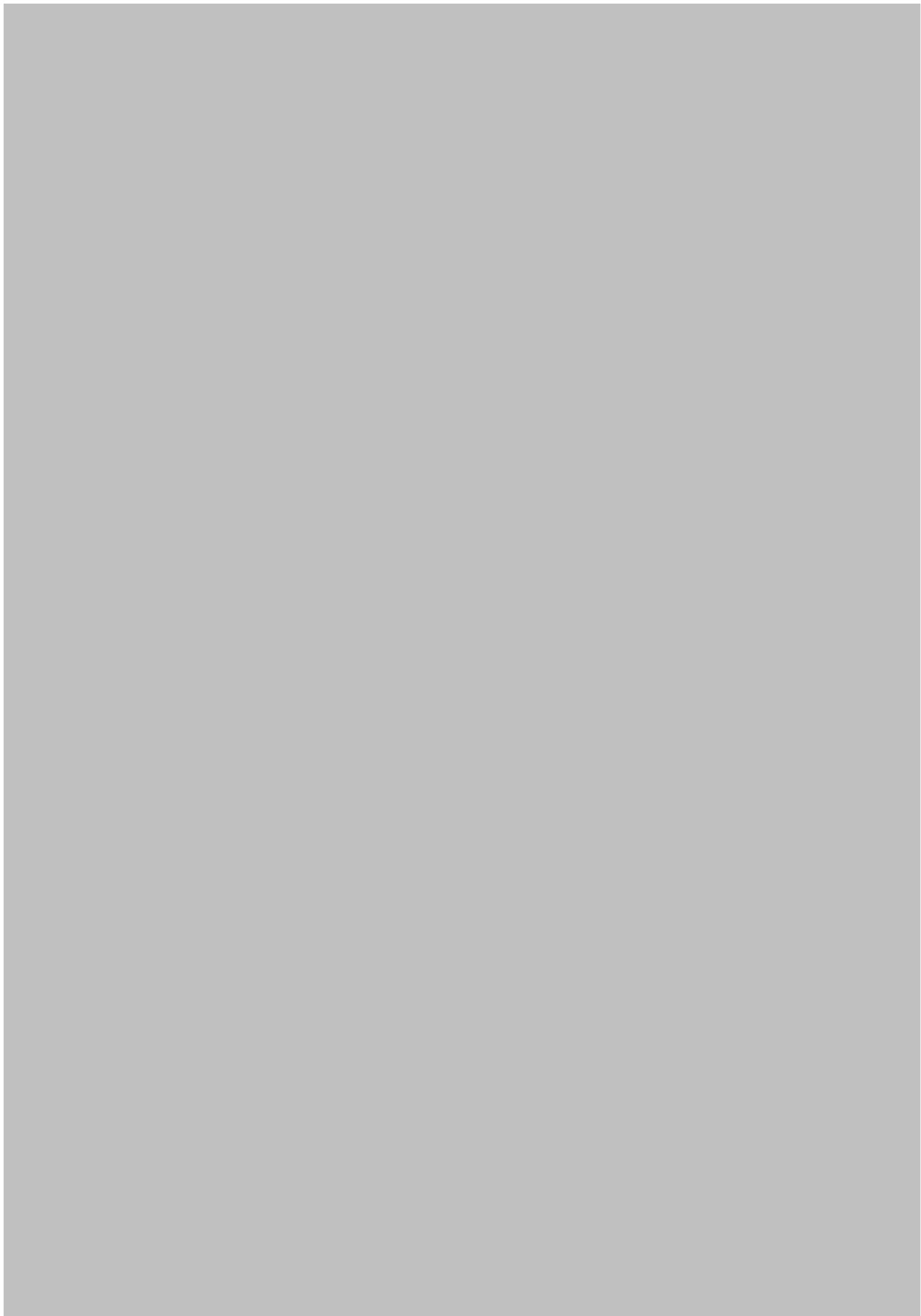
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This includes not only sales and purchases but also the various expenses incurred in the course of business. It is essential to ensure that every receipt is properly filed and that the books are balanced regularly. This practice not only helps in identifying any discrepancies but also provides a clear picture of the company's financial health at any given time.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability. All financial decisions should be documented and approved by the appropriate authorities. This helps in preventing any misuse of funds and ensures that the company's resources are being used effectively. Regular audits are also recommended to verify the accuracy of the financial statements and to identify any areas where improvements can be made.

In addition, the document provides detailed instructions on how to handle different types of transactions. For example, it explains how to record sales on credit, how to account for returns and allowances, and how to deal with bad debts. These guidelines are designed to help businesses maintain accurate records and avoid common pitfalls that can lead to financial problems.

Overall, the document serves as a comprehensive guide for anyone involved in the financial management of a business. It covers all the essential aspects of bookkeeping and provides practical advice that can be applied in a wide range of circumstances. By following the principles outlined in the document, businesses can ensure that their financial records are accurate, reliable, and easy to understand.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books are balanced. It also discusses the importance of regular reconciliations and how to identify and correct errors. The second part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of bookkeeping, including the use of journals, ledgers, and trial balances. It provides step-by-step instructions on how to set up a bookkeeping system and how to maintain it over time. The document also includes a section on the importance of keeping up-to-date with changes in accounting standards and regulations. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a list of resources for further study.

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