



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 43 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Grünstadt 1

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 employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of young people. In 1990, only 1.5 million young people were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 3.5 million (30% of all young people in the UK).

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a major employer of women. In 1990, only 4.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 7.5 million (75% of all women in the UK).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of women in the health and social care sectors. In 1990, only 1.5 million women were employed in these sectors, but by 2000, this number had risen to 4.5 million (45% of all women in the UK).

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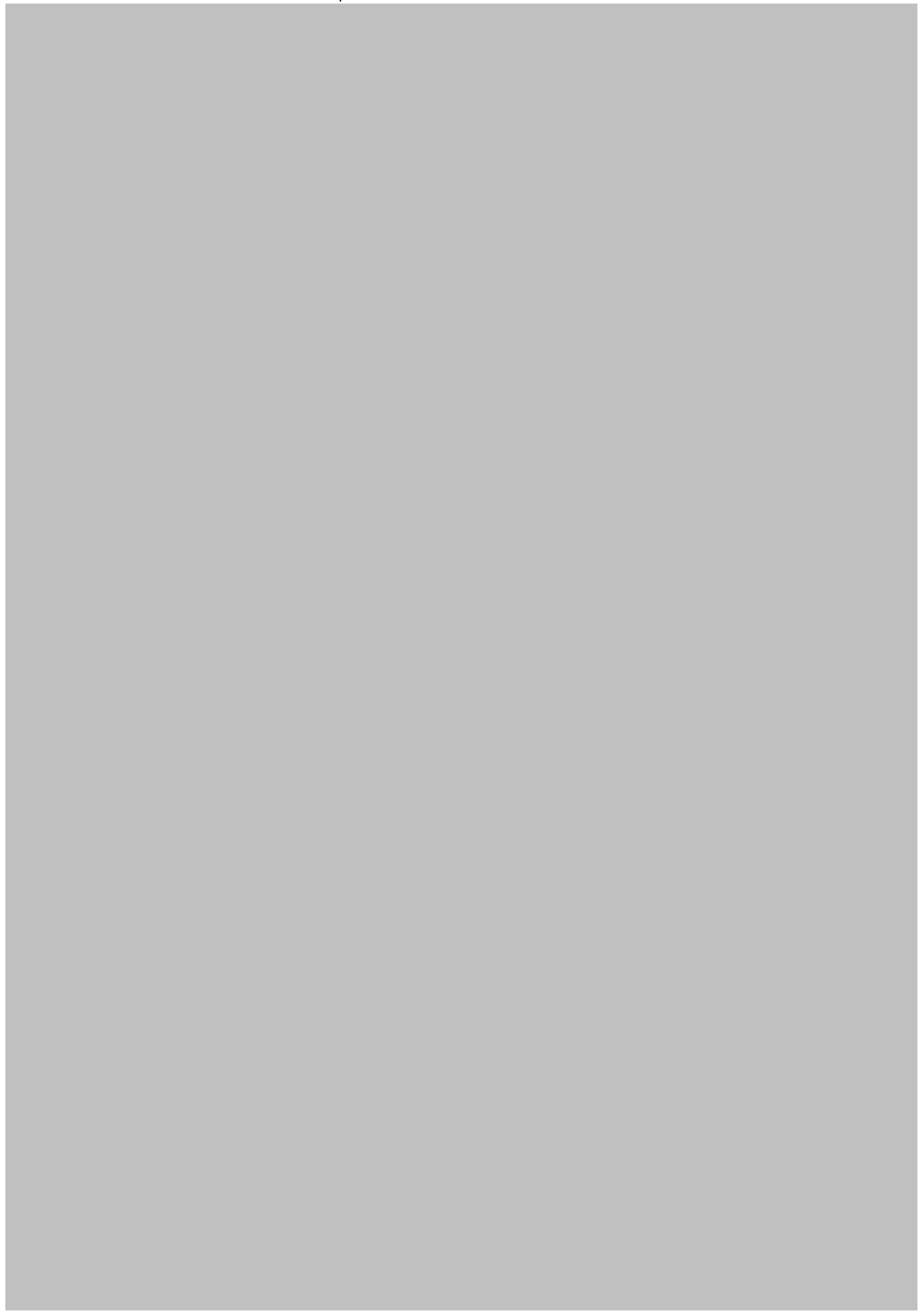
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector is seen to be more secure than the private sector, and that it offers better benefits and conditions of work.

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a major employer of young people, and that it has become a major provider of services to the population.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One is that the public sector is facing a number of financial challenges, including the fact that it is facing a large increase in expenditure over the next few years.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of operational challenges, including the fact that it is facing a number of changes in the way it is organised and the way it provides services.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to reduce the cost of providing services.

Another way is to improve the quality of services provided by the public sector, and to ensure that services are provided in a timely and effective manner.

There are a number of other ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges, and it is important that these ways are explored and implemented.

The public sector is a vital part of the economy, and it is important that it is able to meet the challenges facing it in the future.

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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 need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

Another reason for the increase is the expansion of the public sector. The government has invested heavily in health care over the past few years, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. This includes not only those who work in hospitals and other health care settings, but also those who work in the pharmaceutical industry and in health care research.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. These include the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector as a result of the expansion of the public sector, and the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector as a result of the increasing demand for health care services.

It is clear that the number of people employed in the public sector has increased significantly over the past few years. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care services, the expansion of the public sector, and the increasing number of people who are employed in the public sector as a result of the expansion of the public sector.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has had a number of implications. One of the main implications is the increasing demand for health care services. This has led to an increase in the number of people who need to be treated in hospitals and other health care settings.

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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 and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for reconciling these accounts and identifying any discrepancies.

The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to categorize different types of costs, such as direct materials, direct labor, and overhead expenses. This classification is crucial for determining the true cost of production and for identifying areas where costs can be reduced. The document provides examples of how to allocate overhead costs to different products and departments, ensuring that each unit bears its fair share of the total expenses.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that periodic audits help to detect errors and prevent fraud, ensuring that the financial records are accurate and reliable. The document provides a checklist of items to be audited and a schedule for conducting these reviews. It also emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process, with all transactions being clearly documented and approved by the appropriate authorities.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some practical advice for implementing the recommended procedures. It stresses that consistent adherence to these guidelines is essential for maintaining accurate financial records and for making informed business decisions. The document concludes by encouraging the reader to take the time to review and understand the information presented, as it is a critical component of any successful business operation.

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Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It mentions the use of spreadsheets, accounting software, and manual ledgers. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, and the choice depends on the size and complexity of the business.

The document then delves into the process of reconciling accounts. This involves comparing the company's records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, errors in recording, and unauthorized transactions. Reconciling accounts is a crucial step in ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of regular audits. An audit is a systematic review of the financial records to verify their accuracy and compliance with accounting standards. It helps to identify any weaknesses in the internal control system and provides recommendations for improvement. Regular audits are essential for maintaining the trust of investors, creditors, and other stakeholders.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 500 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 600 million by the year 2015 (UNESCO, 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the world. Another reason is the lack of access to education, especially in rural areas. In many developing countries, the majority of the population lives in rural areas, where access to education is limited. This is due to a number of factors, including the lack of schools, the high cost of education, and the need for children to work to help support the family.

In addition, the quality of education is often poor in these areas. Many schools are overcrowded, and teachers are often underpaid and overworked. This leads to a lack of motivation and a high dropout rate. As a result, many children who do attend school do not learn enough to be able to read and write.

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 can lead to a lack of participation in community life and a sense of isolation.

There are many ways to reduce illiteracy. One of the most important is to improve access to education, especially in rural areas. This can be done by building schools, providing transportation, and offering financial incentives to encourage enrollment. It is also important to improve the quality of education, by training teachers and providing them with the resources they need to teach effectively.

Another important way to reduce illiteracy is to provide literacy training for adults. This can be done through community-based programs, where people learn to read and write in a way that is relevant to their lives. These programs can also provide other services, such as health care and financial counseling, which can help to improve the overall quality of life.

Finally, it is important to create a culture of learning. This can be done by encouraging parents to send their children to school, and by providing opportunities for people to learn throughout their lives. This can be done through libraries, community centers, and other educational institutions.

By taking these steps, we can reduce the number of illiterate people in the world and improve the lives of those who are currently illiterate. This is a challenge, but it is one that we must meet if we are to create a better world for all.

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 solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of tools used for project management, customer relationship management, and accounting are provided.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive and successful.









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).

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 set out a strategy for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the same range of health care services as younger people.
- To ensure that health care services are tailored to the needs of older people.
- To ensure that health care services are delivered in a way that is respectful of the dignity and autonomy of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To reduce the inequalities in health and well-being between older people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These actions are:

- To improve the training and education of health care professionals to meet the needs of older people.
- To improve the research and evidence base for health care services for older people.
- To improve the quality of health care services for older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are:

- The number of older people who are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- The number of older people who are able to access the same range of health care services as younger people.
- The number of older people who are able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

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