



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

10TH IGD-TP EXCHANGE FORUM

German site selection – current status and moving forward towards upcoming milestones

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Prague, 25/11/2025

AGENDA

German site selection

01

SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

02

CURRENT WORKS AND PROGRESS

03

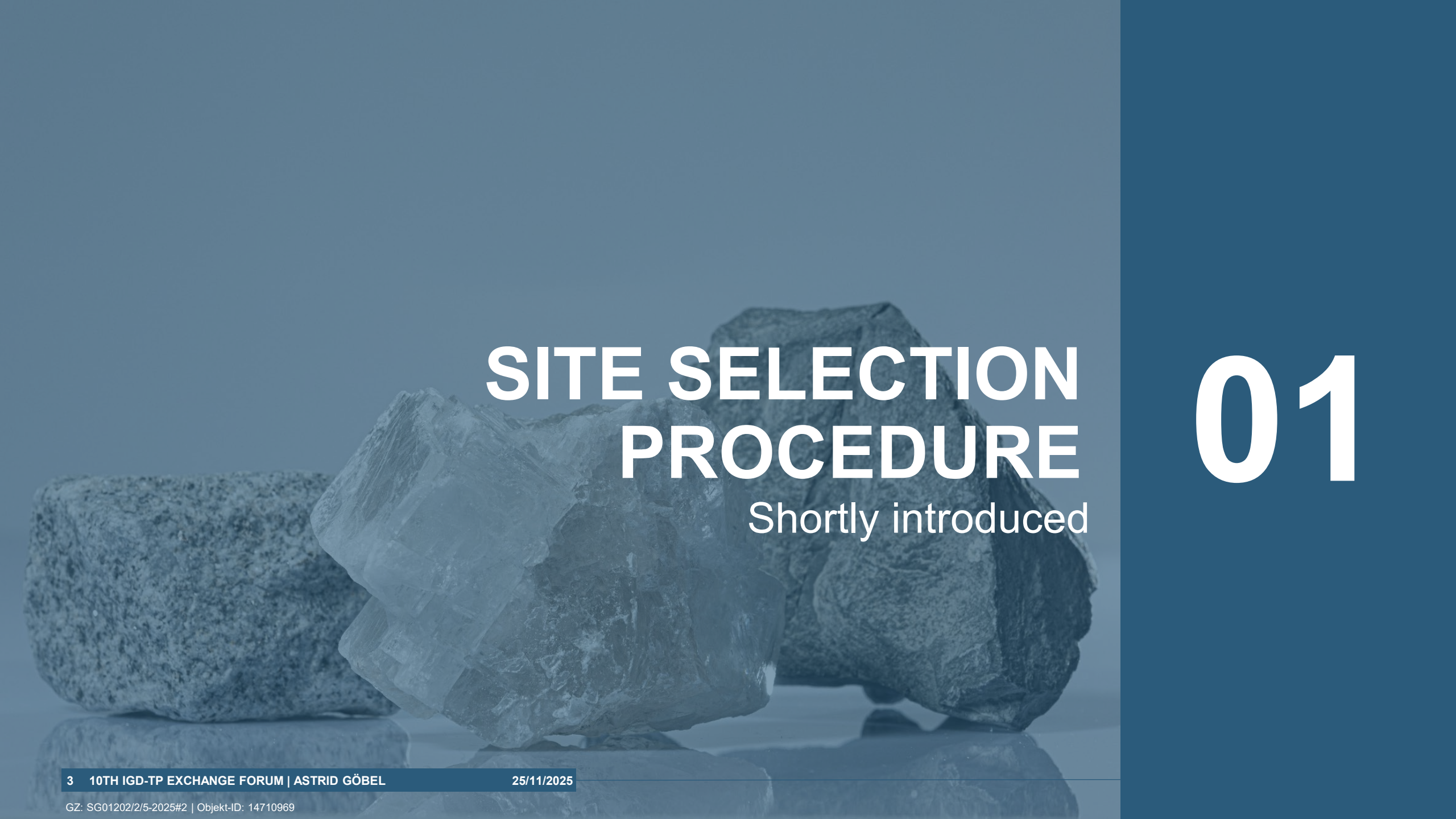
TOWARDS PHASE II – EXPLORATION, SAFETY ASSESSMENTS,
AND RESEARCH

04

SOME CURRENT PROJECTS

05

CONCLUSIONS



SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Shortly introduced

01

TASKS OF BGE



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Retrieval of
radioactive
waste from the
Asse II mine



Completion of the
Konrad repository
for around
300,000 m³ of low-
and intermediate-
level radioactive
waste



Decom-
missioning
of the
Morsleben
repository



Selection of a
site for a
repository for
high-level
radioactive
waste



Product control
– only
approved waste
packages can
be stored



Decom-
missioning
of the
Gorleben
mine

INVENTORY

Radioactive waste in Germany

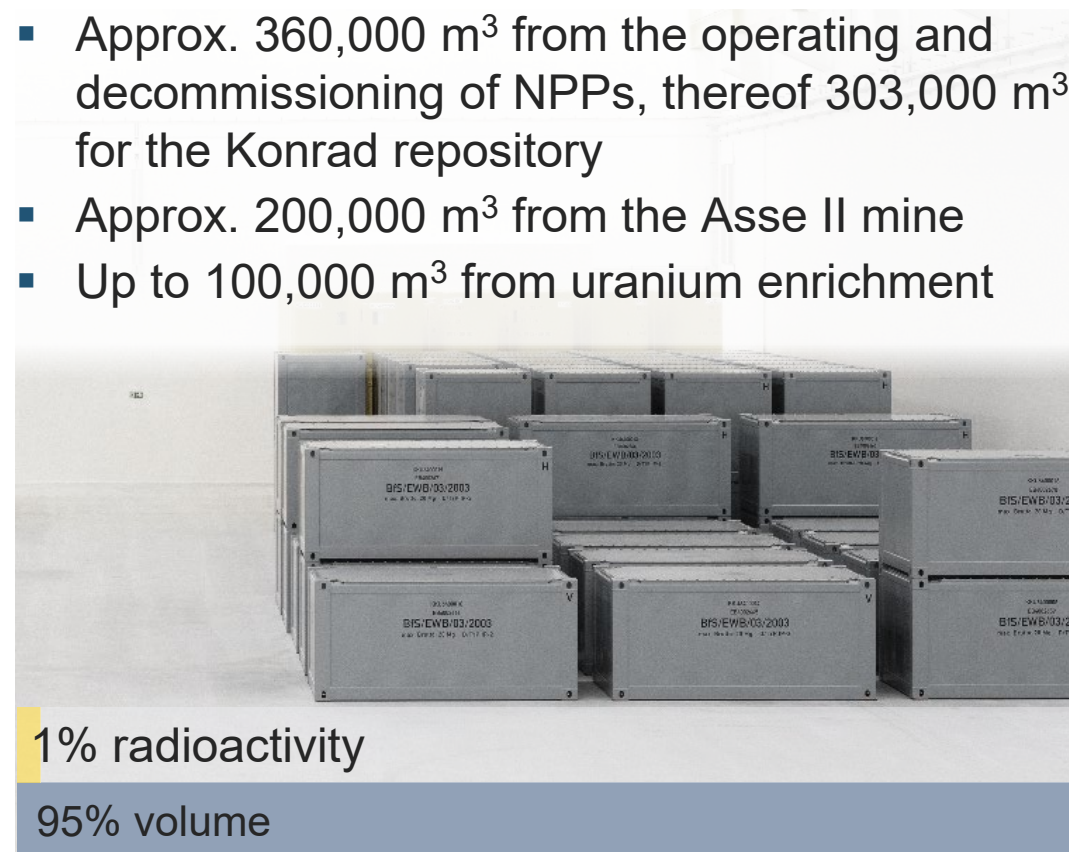
High-level radioactive waste:

- Forecast: approx. 1,750 castor containers
- Approx. 10,500 tons of heavy metal from fuel elements and 3,836 vitrified waste packages from reprocessing



Low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste:

- Approx. 360,000 m³ from the operating and decommissioning of NPPs, thereof 303,000 m³ for the Konrad repository
- Approx. 200,000 m³ from the Asse II mine
- Up to 100,000 m³ from uranium enrichment



SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Specific requirements and conditions in Germany

- Find the most-suitable site (“providing the best possible safety”, not just any suitable site)
- Three potential host rocks
- 1 million years
- Heterogeneous data availability, lack of digitalization
- Transparency, traceability, and involvement of the public and many different stakeholders
- Science-based, self-questioning and learning procedure



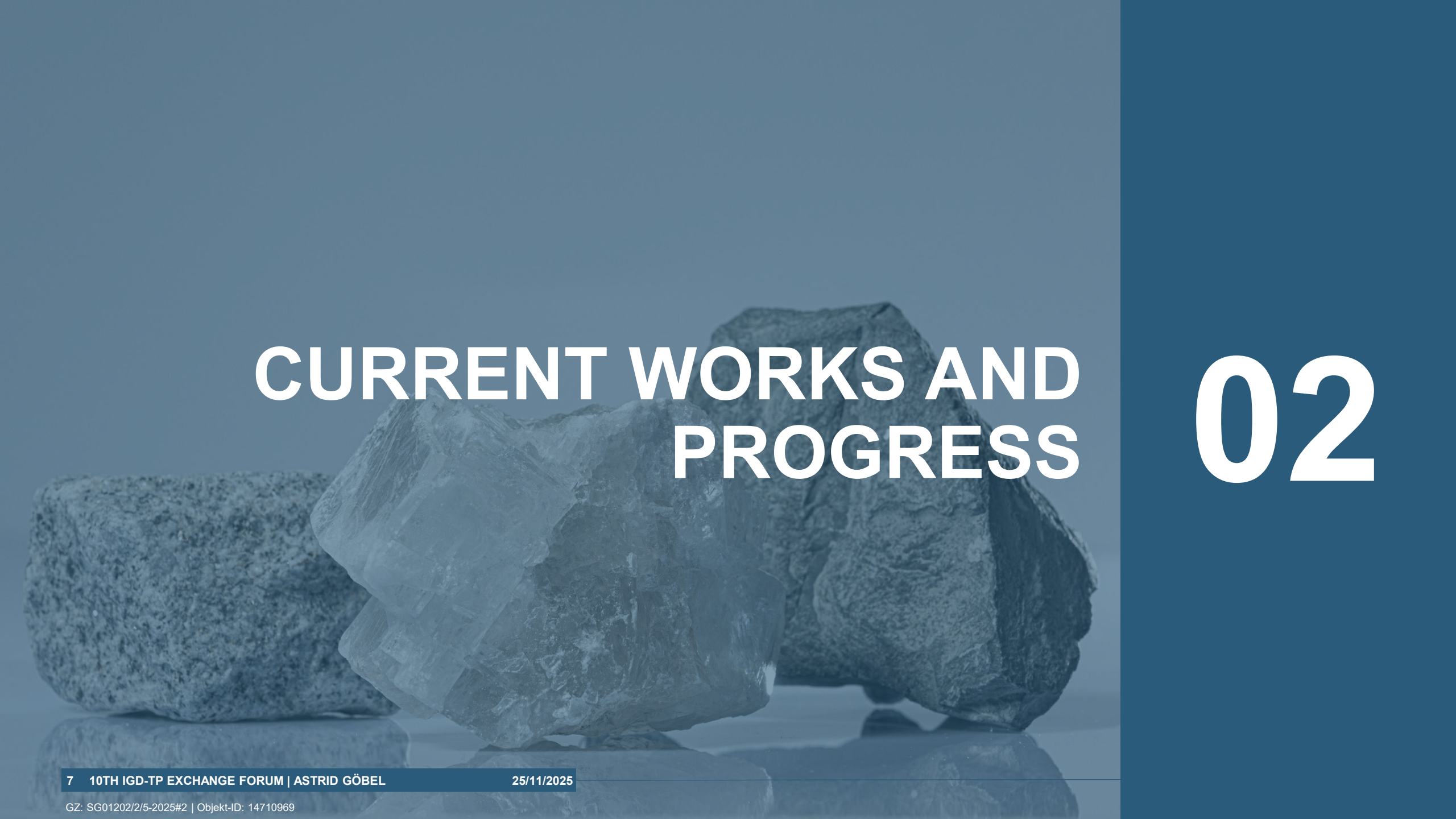
Crystalline rock



Rock salt



Claystone

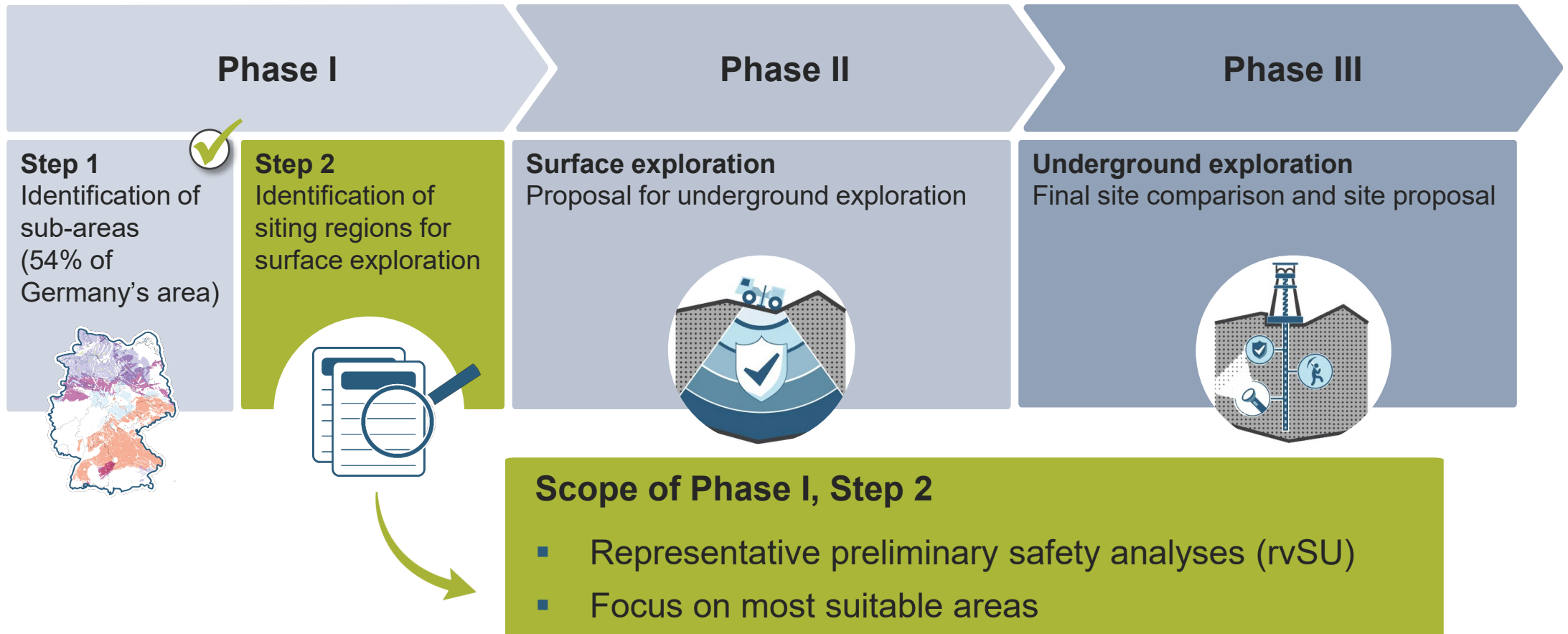
The background of the slide features three large, dark, crystalline mineral specimens resting on a reflective surface. The crystals have various shapes and textures, with some showing clear, sharp edges and others appearing more rounded or fractured. The lighting creates highlights and shadows, emphasizing their three-dimensional forms. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue gradient.

CURRENT WORKS AND PROGRESS

02

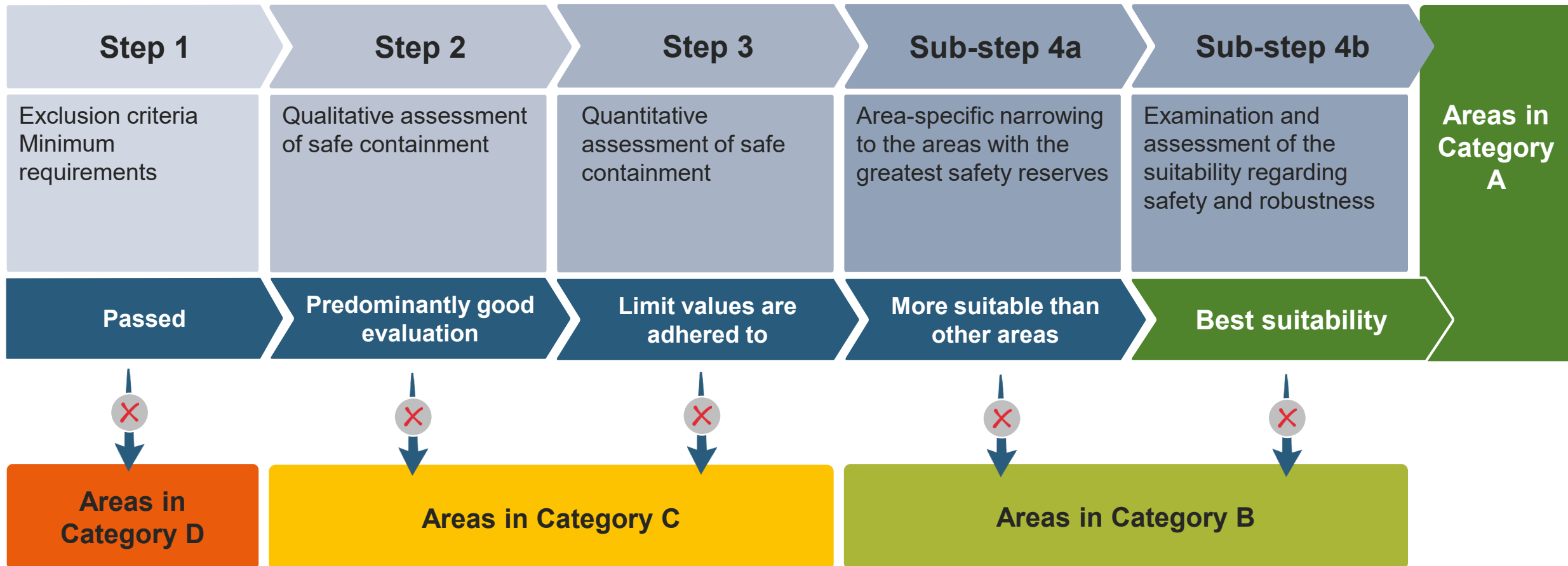
SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Sequence of procedure steps



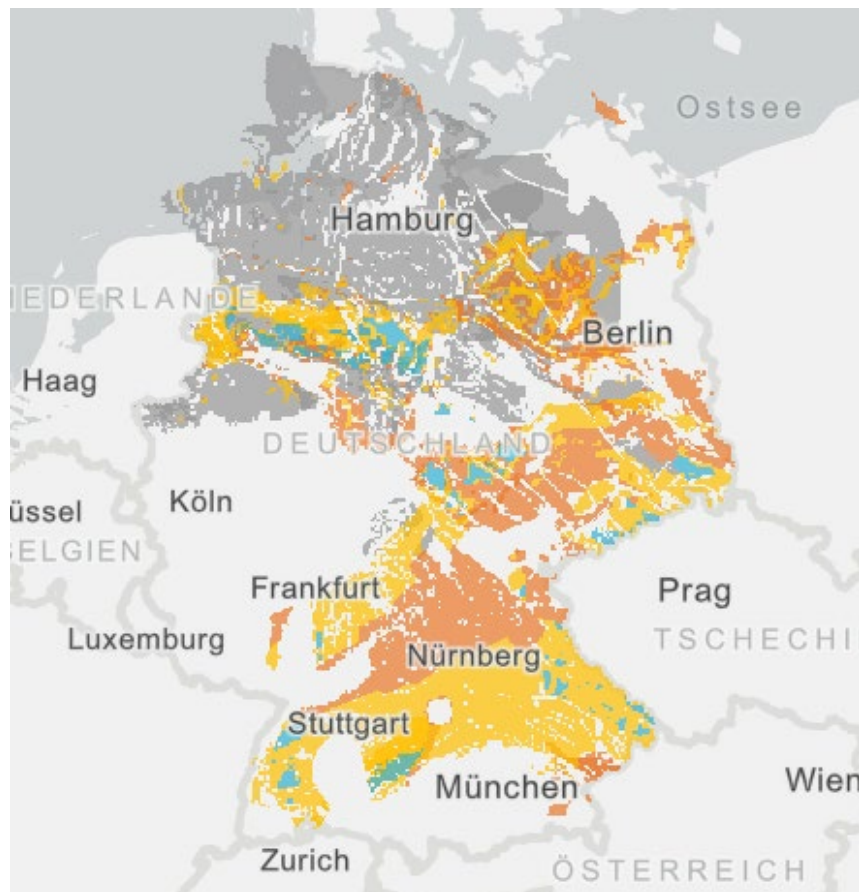
SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

rvSU procedure – four assessment steps



SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Step 2, Phase I – Current status of work – published 4/11/2025



Legend

Sub areas: preliminary status

Current status of the representative preliminary safety analyses (rvSU)

- Category C
- Category D
- rvSU Steps 1 and 2 still in process
- rvSU Steps 1 and 2 passed

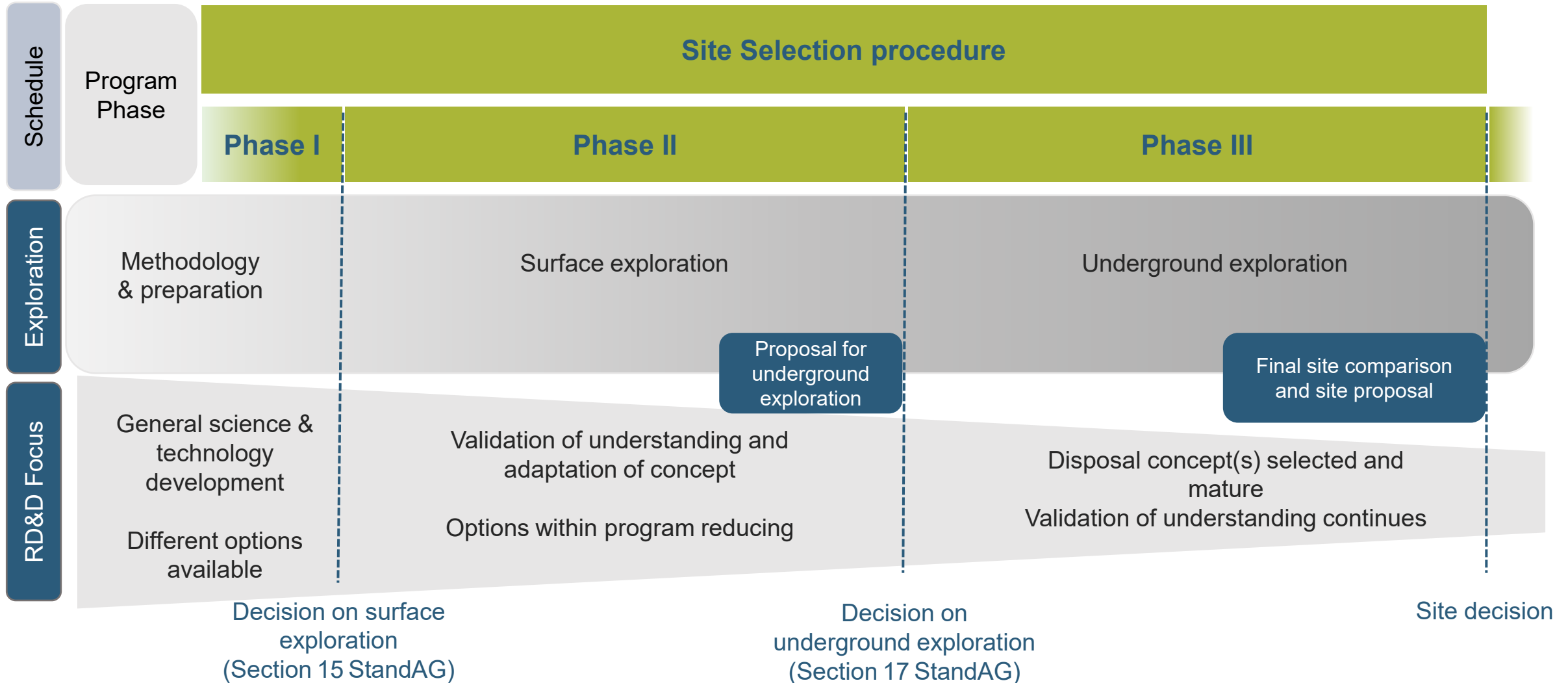
[BGE Endlagersuche Navigator](#)



TOWARDS PHASE II – EXPLORATION, SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

03

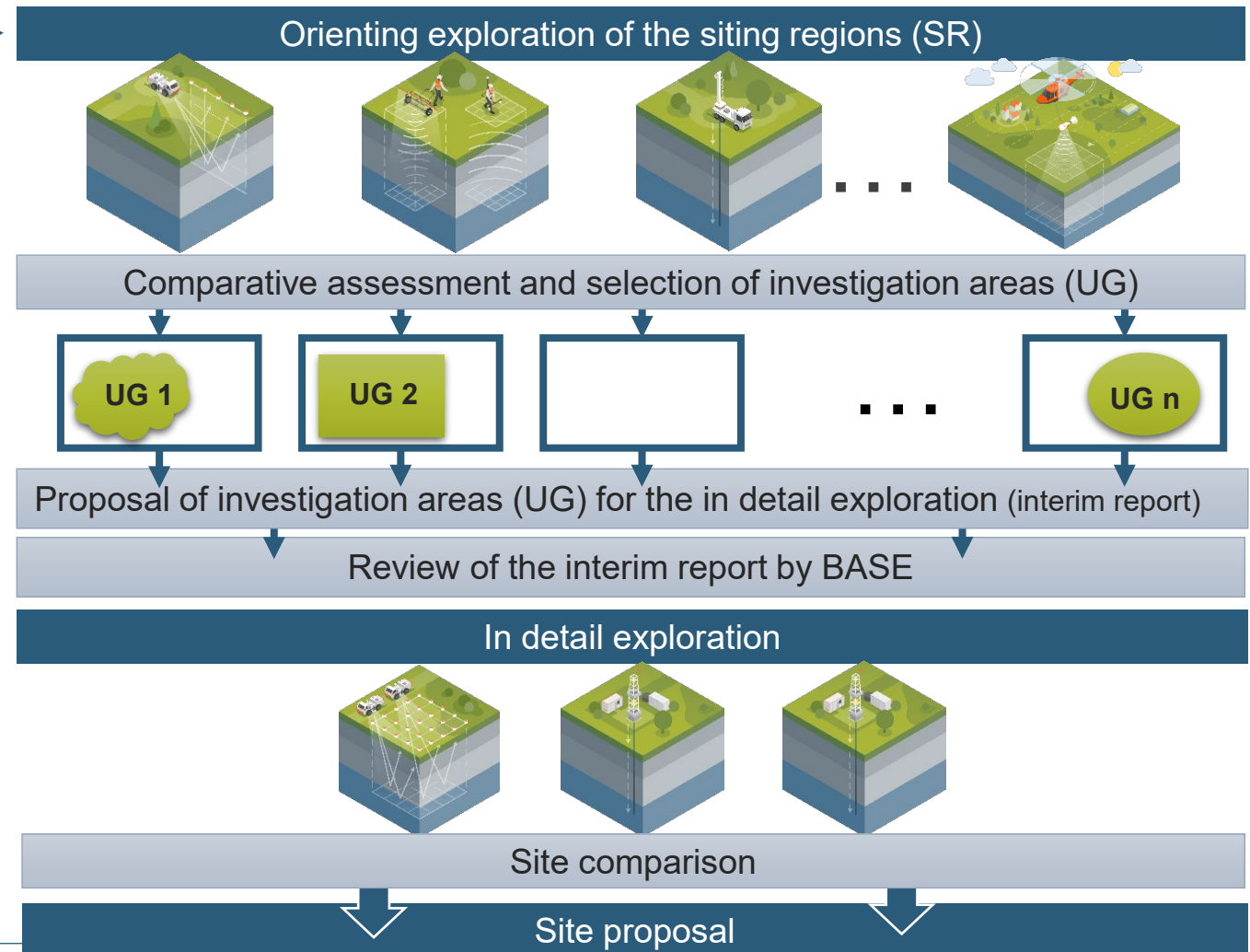
SCHEDULE AND ESTIMATIONS



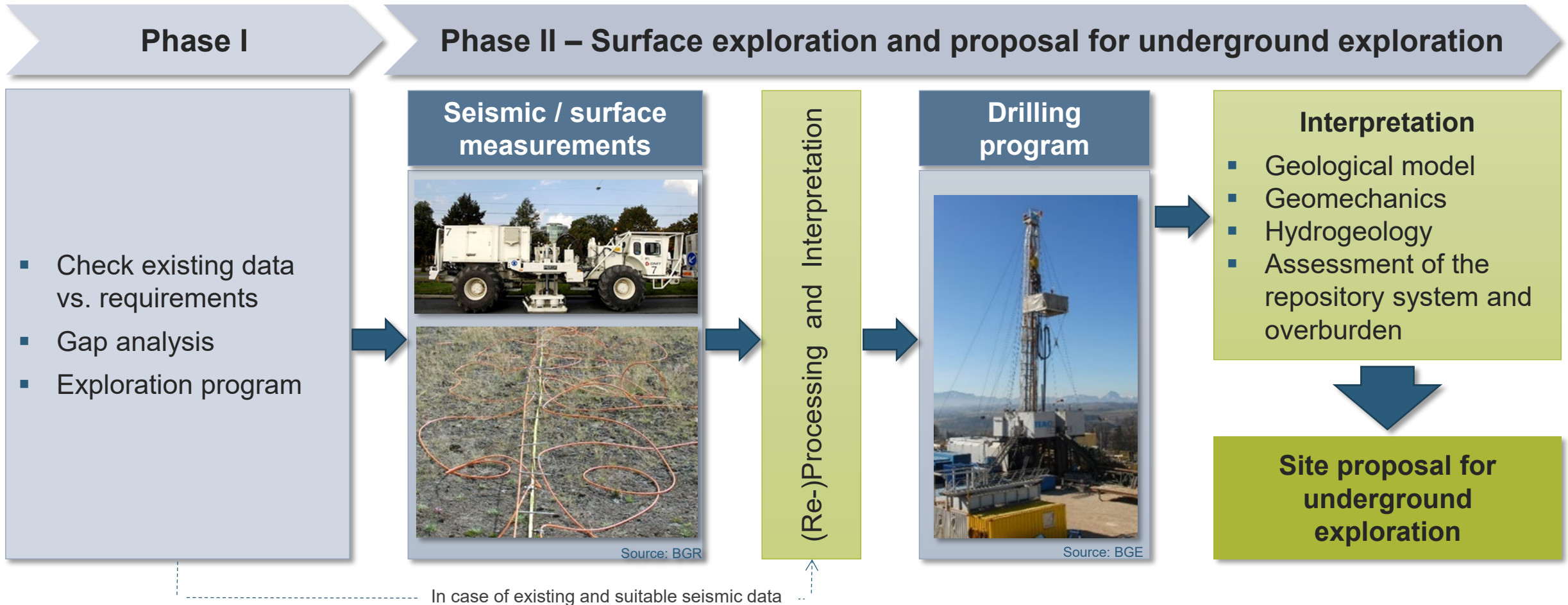
SUGGESTION – OPTIMIZATION OF SCHEDULE

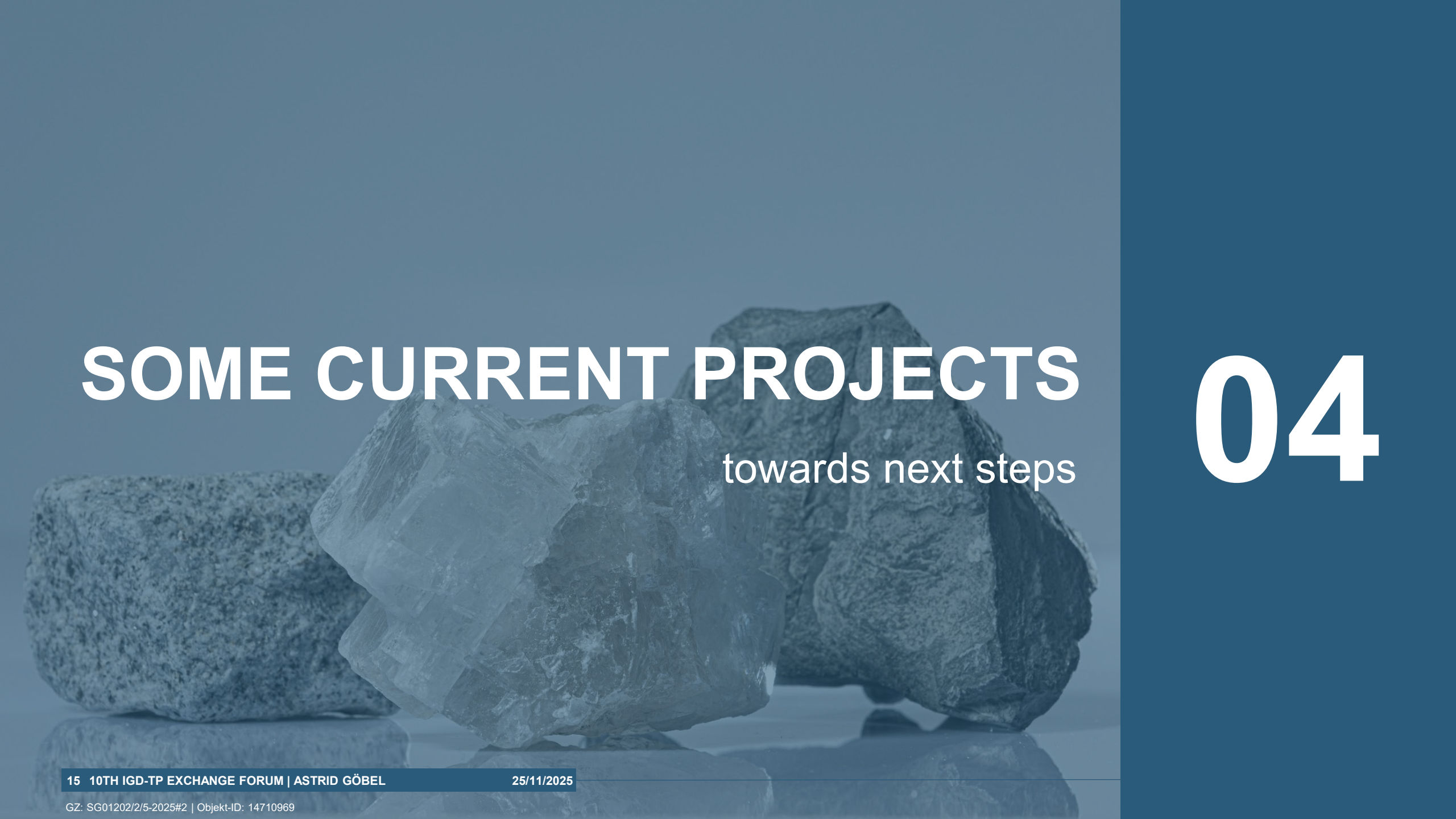
Combination of Phase II and III

- Decision about siting regions
- **Orienting exploration**
Site-specific through 2D seismic and drilling incl. requirement driven measurement program
Result:
Proposal of a minimum of 3 investigation areas (interim report)
Short review by BASE
- **In-detail exploration**
minimum 3 investigation areas through 3D seismic and rd. 9 drilling
- Submission of site proposal to BASE:
estimated time depending on the number of siting regions



APPROACH FOR SURFACE EXPLORATION PHASE



The background of the slide features three large, dark, crystalline mineral specimens resting on a reflective surface. The crystals have sharp, angular edges and a metallic sheen. The central crystal is the largest and most prominent, showing clear crystal faces. The other two are slightly behind and to the sides. The entire scene is set against a dark blue gradient background.

SOME CURRENT PROJECTS

towards next steps

04

GeoMetEr



Development of geophysical measurement methods and method combinations for creating high resolution surface exploration programs (1/2)

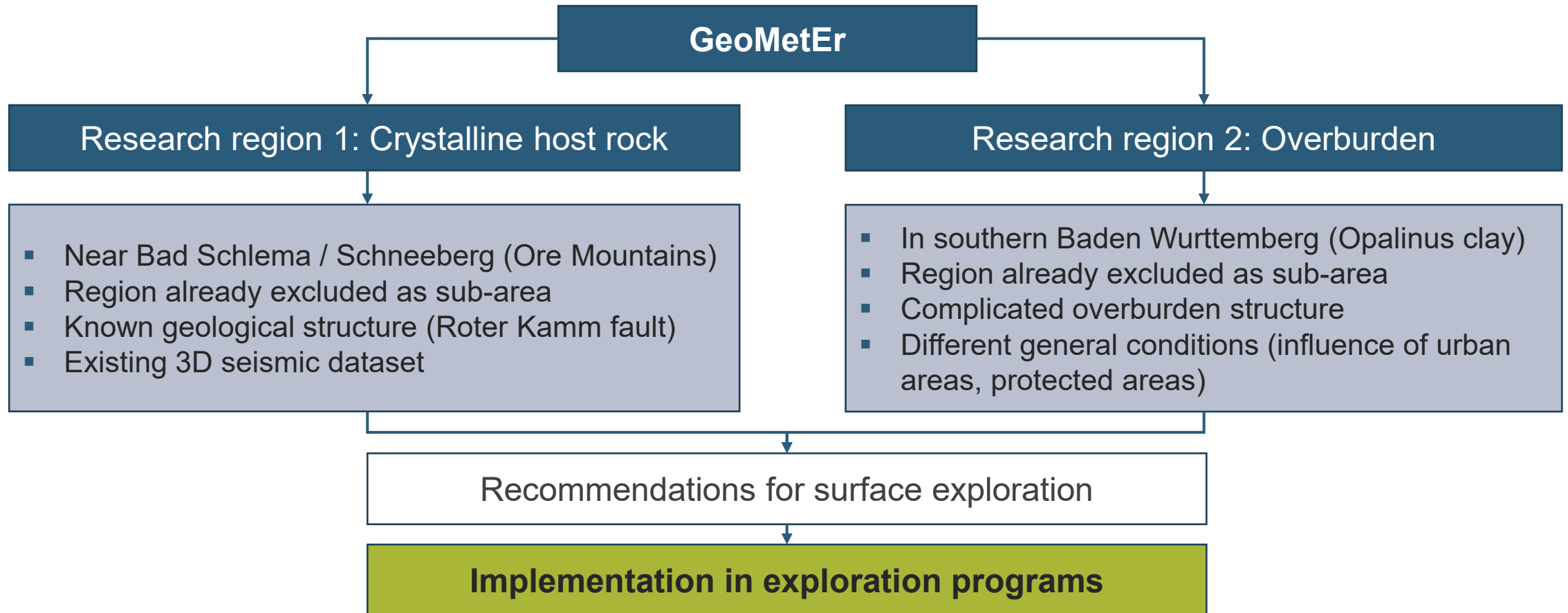
- **Project goal:** Determination of the optimal geophysical exploration methods and method combinations
 - Application of new geophysical measurement methods in practice
 - (Further) development of new data processing and inversion methods
 - Joint interpretation and inversion
 - Verification of the results through drilling
- **Project duration:** January 1, 2023–March 31, 2028
- **Research funding:** 8.77 million €
- **Main contractor:** TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Germany
- **Scientific coordination:** Leibniz-Institut für angewandte Geophysik



Source: BGE



Development of geophysical measurement methods and method combinations for creating high resolution surface exploration programs (2/2)



Underground research laboratory GeoLaB (Geothermal Laboratory in the crystalline Basement)

Research will significantly improve the understanding of hydraulic processes in fractured crystalline rock under enhanced flow rates

Project sponsors are Helmholtz research centers:

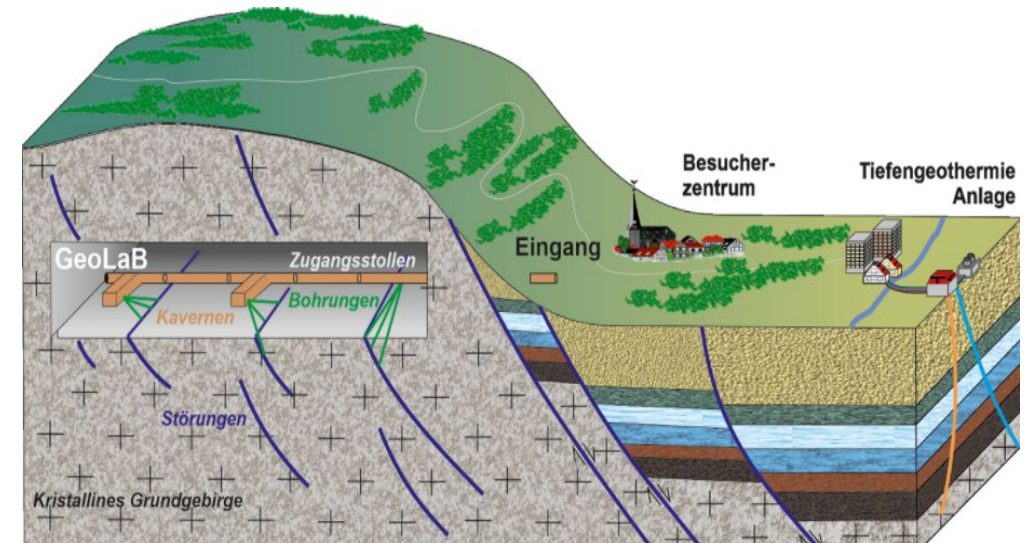
- Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
- Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum Potsdam (GFZ)
- Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung (UFZ)

Project duration: 2023 to min. 2038 (**BGE participation until 2028**)

Project budget: €50 million, initial BGE contribution €15 million

BGE objective for participation:

- Gain competence in licensing (operating plans according to the mining law, environmental permits, etc.)
- Practice exploration planning and operation, e.g., seismic exploration and drilling, and gain experience in mining technologies in crystalline rock
- Develop organizational and communication skills for the exploration campaign required by StandAG in Phase II



Source: KIT

COLLABORATIVE R&D ON-SITE CHARACTERIZATION (1/2)

„Suchtiefe“ – Implications of subglacial erosion for the Selection procedure of a repository site for high-level radioactive waste

- Aim: prognosis of the potential reach and location-dependent penetration of possible future erosion/tunnel valleys. Focus on areas, determined as sub-areas in step 1 of phase I of the Site Selection Procedure. Based on the obtained results, location-dependent depth values for the upper boundary of the effective containment zone for a repository site for high-level radioactive waste are to be determined.
- Projektpartner: Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (2021 – 2023), Germany



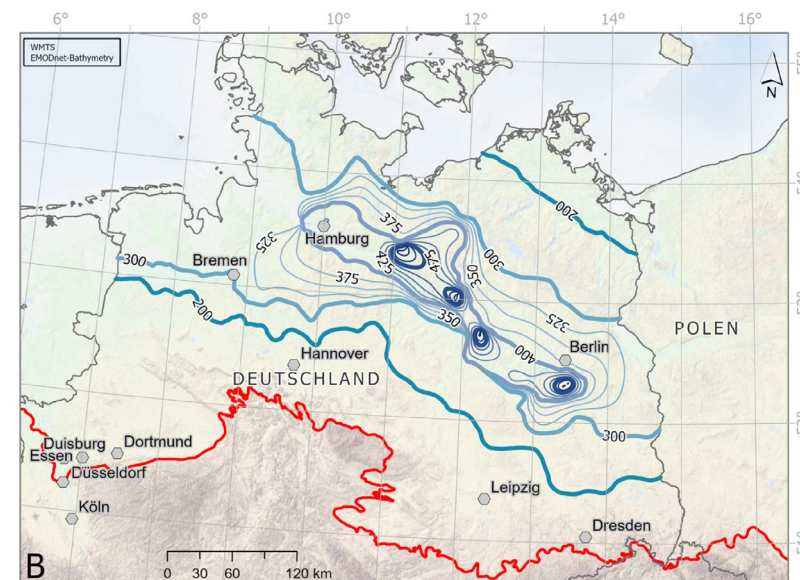
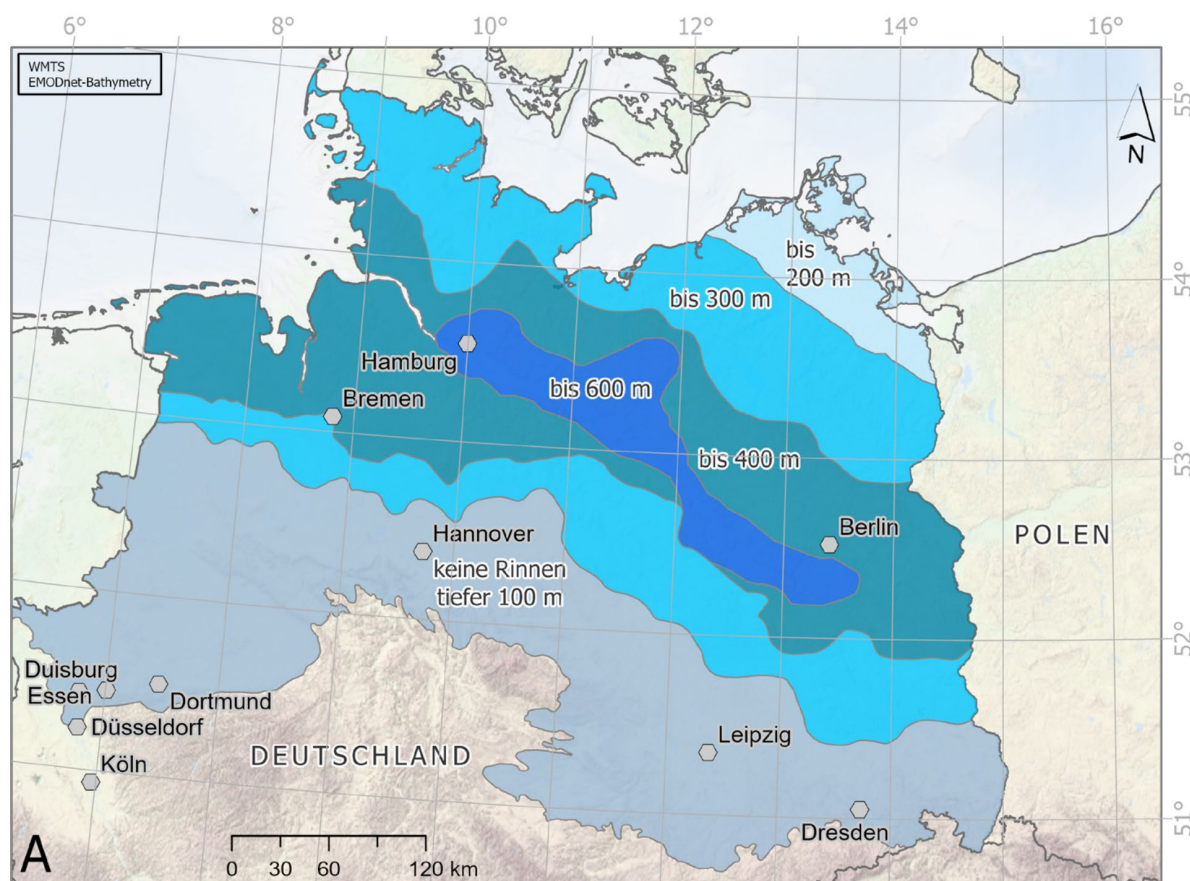
„QUASI“ – Dynamical modelling of subglacial meltwater erosion during past and future glaciations

- Aim: depth of subglacial meltwater erosion during future glaciations based on numerical simulations. Model uncertainties will be quantified and discussed.
- Projektpartner: Aarhus Universitet, Denmark
Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany
(2022 – 2025)



COLLABORATIVE R&D ON-SITE CHARACTERISATION (2/2)

„Suchtiefe“ – Application of the results within the Site Selection Process



Quelle: Breuer et al. (2023)

Rinnen: Tiefe, Verbreitung
und Bedeutung für die
Mindesttiefe eines Endlagers



Abschlussbericht

Hannover, März 2023

Quelle: Breuer et al. (2023)

URS

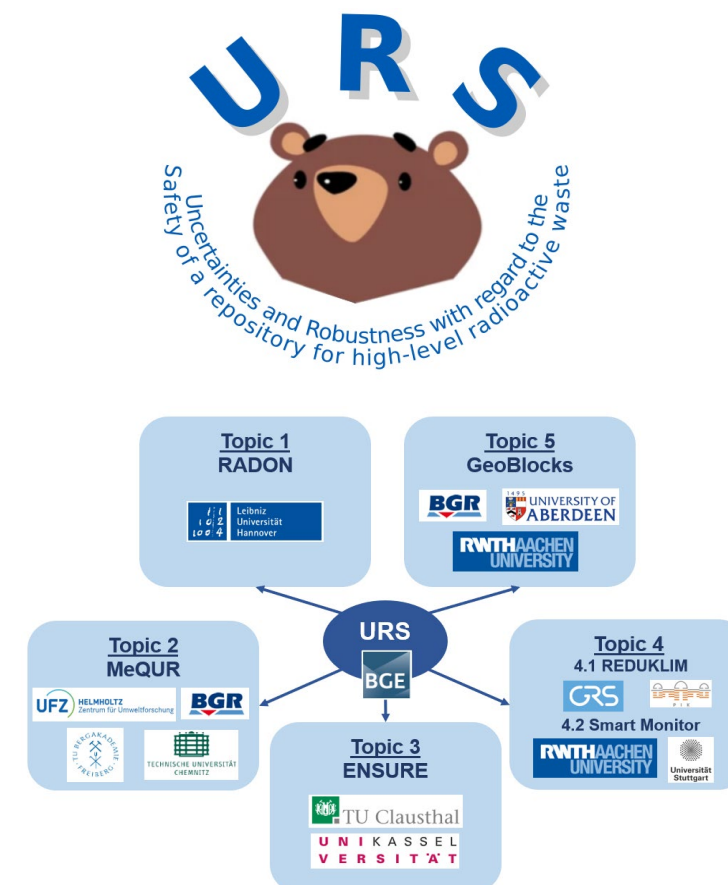
Uncertainties and Robustness with regard to the Safety of a repository for high-level radioactive waste

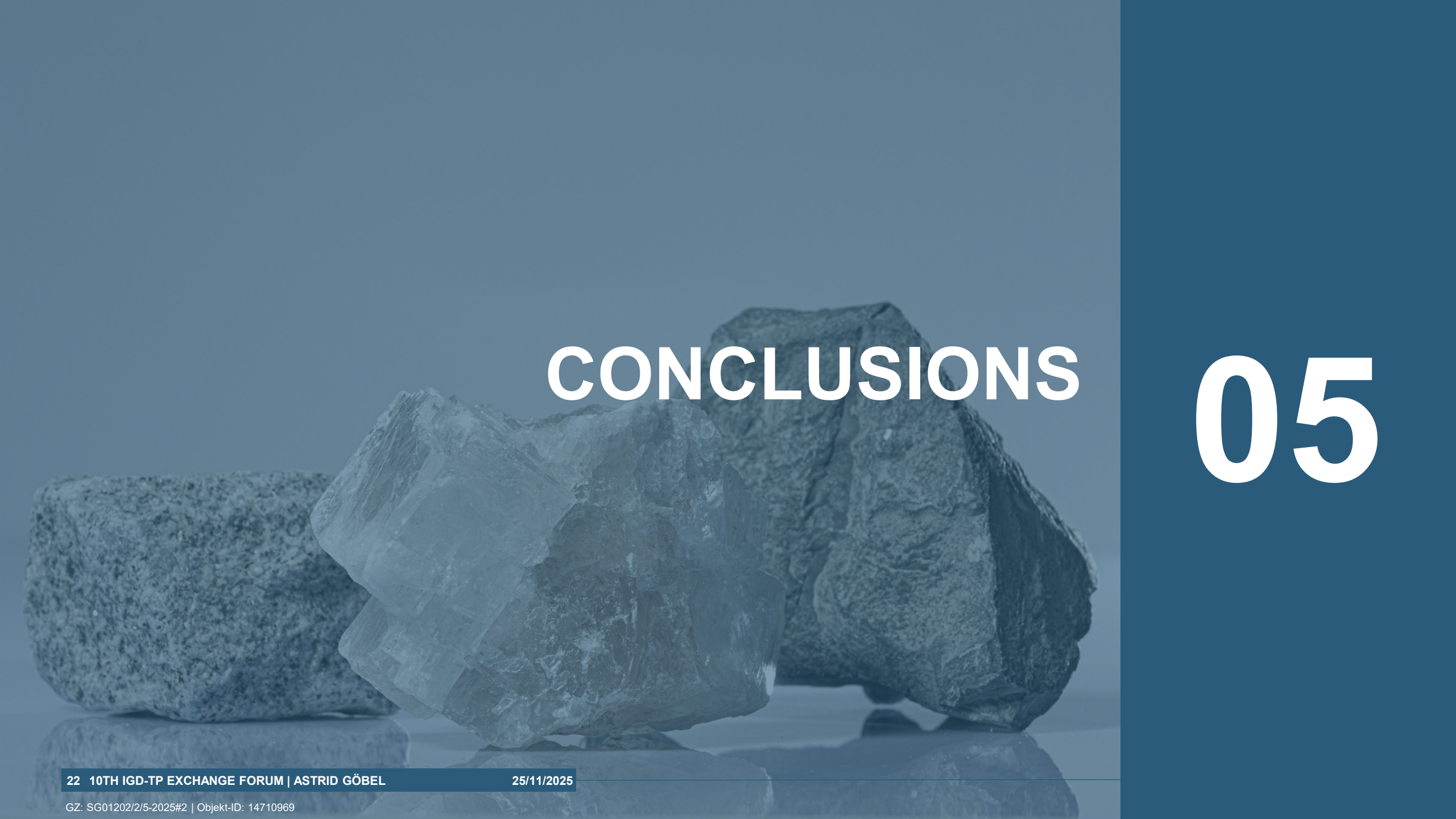
Research partner: see figure

Budget: Around 6 million €

Project description:

- According to § 11 EndlSiUntV uncertainties have to be assessed and documented.
- The research initiative aims to cover the diverse topics related to uncertainties through investigating different aspects and questions with the overall objective to increase the robustness of safety concepts.
- The project scope covers knowledge building as well as the development of methods in terms of how to manage uncertainties.
- Promotion of young researchers – 13 PhD theses





CONCLUSIONS

05

DERIVATION OF RESEARCH NEEDS

Research is essential

Mainly driven by safely implementation, optimization, and confidence building

- To consider the permanent progress in terms of methodological approaches and especially in terms of IT capacities (speed, storage)
- To increase drastically the efficiency for the processing/inversion and handling of big data
- To assure the application of cutting-edge technologies with the highest resolution
- To be in accordance with the scientific society
- To evidence the application of the best-possible technologies for public society



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

WOULD YOU LIKE TO READ MORE ABOUT IT?



[Sub-areas Interim Report with all documents and annexes](#)

[Interactive map with all sub-areas and excluded areas](#)

[Interactive introduction to the preparation of the Sub-areas Interim Report](#)

[Fact sheets of areas for methodological development](#)

[Work progress methodology of representative preliminary safety analyses](#)

[NBG report on methodological development](#)



[Work progress methodology of planning-scientific weighing criteria](#)

[Approach to identification of siting regions in the sub-areas](#)



[Statements and expert classifications of BGE](#)

[Your questions and our answers](#)

[BGE Repository Search Navigator](#)

ABBREVIATIONS

Approx.	Approximately
BASE	Bundesamt für die Sicherheit der nuklearen Entsorgung
BGE	Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH
BGR	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe
EndlSiUntV	Endlagersicherheitsuntersuchungsverordnung
GfZ	Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum Potsdam
IGD-TP	Implementing Geological Disposal Technology Platform
KIT	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
NPP	Nuclear power plant
Rd.	around
RD&D	Research, Development & Demonstration
rvSU	Repräsentative vorläufige Sicherheitsuntersuchungen
SR	Standortregion (Siting region)
StandAG	Standortauswahlgesetz (Site Selection Act)
UFZ	Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung
UG	Untersuchungsgebiet (Investigation area)

LITERATURE

BGE (2020): Zwischenbericht Teilgebiete gemäß § 13 StandAG. Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH (BGE). Peine. Online verfügbar unter https://www.bge.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Standortsuche/Wesentliche_Unterlagen/Zwischenbericht_Teilgebiete/Zwischenbericht_Teilgebiete_barrierefrei.pdf.

Breuer, Sonja; Bebiolka, Anke; Noack, Vera; Lang, Jörg (2023): Berücksichtigung subglazialer Erosionsprozesse bei Auswahl eines Standortes für die Endlagerung hochradioaktiver Abfälle ("Suchtiefe"). Pleistozäne subglaziale Rinnen: Tiefe, Verbreitung und Bedeutung für die Mindesttiefe eines Endlagers. Abschlussbericht. Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR). Hannover.

EndlSiUntV: Endlagersicherheitsuntersuchungsverordnung vom 6. Oktober 2020 (BGBl. I S. 2094, 2103). EndlSiUntV.

Implementing Geological Disposal of radioactive waste Technology Platform (2020): IGD-TP Vision 2040 and Strategic Research Agenda. Wettingen. Online verfügbar unter <https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ffigdtp.eu%2F&data=02%7C01%7Cirina.gaus%40nagra.ch%7C1f2baf281ac94e9933b008d85348030b%7C1903b63211614e84bcebcbdb91b46599c%7C1%7C0%7C637350916041755955&sdata=FnuuMgM9LL6UkCqY0mK1CfF3bYfb%2Fy6rcSC3m%2BnE2fc%3D&reserved=0>

StandAG: Standortauswahlgesetz vom 5. Mai 2017 (BGBl. I S. 1074), das zuletzt durch Artikel 8 des Gesetzes vom 22. März 2023 (BGBl. 2023 I Nr. 88) geändert worden ist. StandAG, zuletzt geprüft am 17.01.2025.



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

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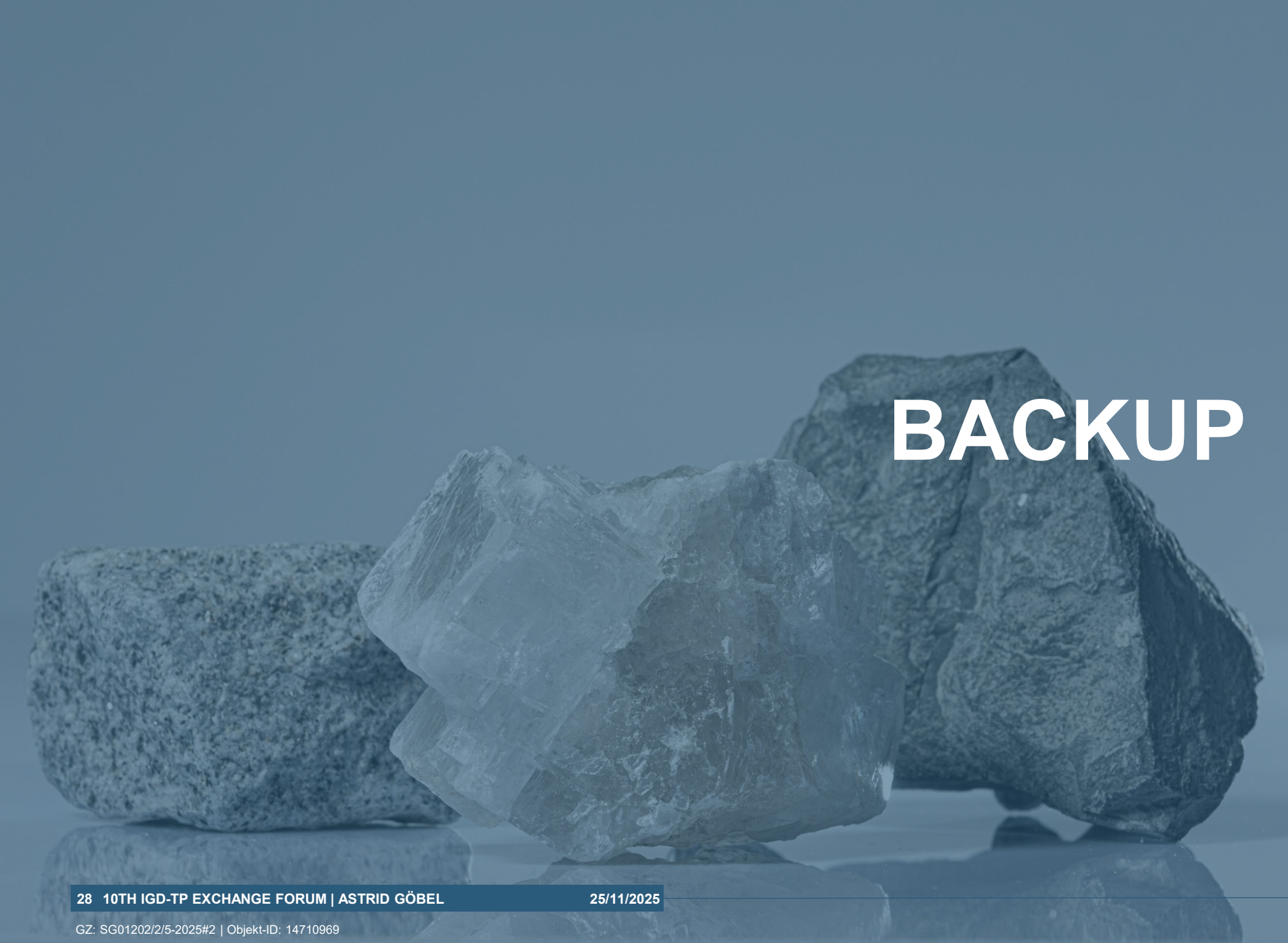


BGE Endlagersuche
Navigator



Die Newsletter
der BGE



The background of the slide features three large, dark, crystalline mineral specimens, possibly coal or graphite, resting on a reflective surface. The crystals have sharp, angular edges and a layered, fibrous internal structure. The lighting is soft, creating subtle highlights and shadows that emphasize their three-dimensional form. The overall color palette is a range of blues and greys, with the text and logo in white for high contrast.

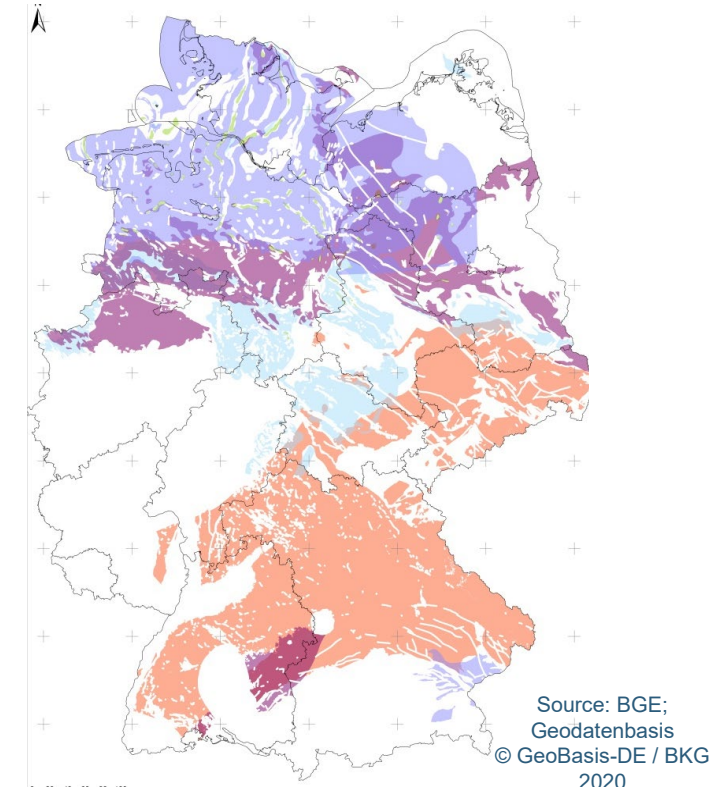
BACKUP

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SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Sub-areas Interim Report (step 1, phase I) – completed 2020

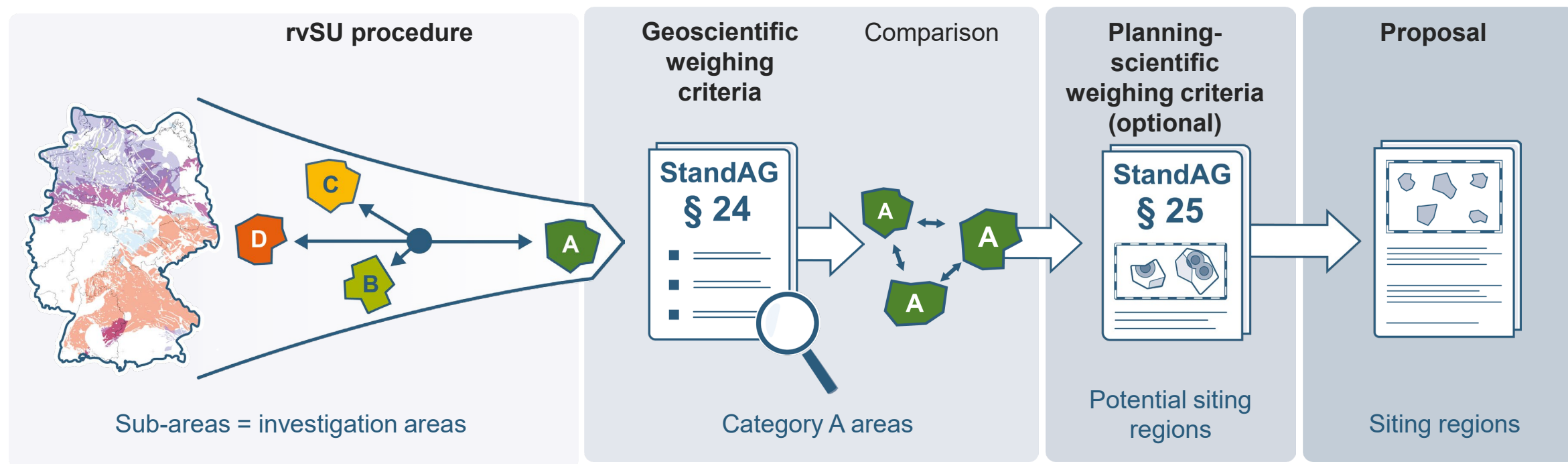
Host rock	Number of identified areas	Number of sub-areas	Areas of sub-areas (in km ²)
Claystone	12	9	129,639
Rock salt, of which			
• stratiform deposit	23	14	28,415
• steep deposit	139	60	2,034
Rock salt total	162	74	30,450
Crystalline host rock	7	7	80,786
<u>Total</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>240,874</u>
Share of federal territory			Roughly 54 %



- Claystone
- Crystalline host rock
- Steep rock salt formations
- Stratiform rock salt formations

SITE SELECTION PROCEDURE

Step 2, Phase I – Current tasks: creating the siting region proposal

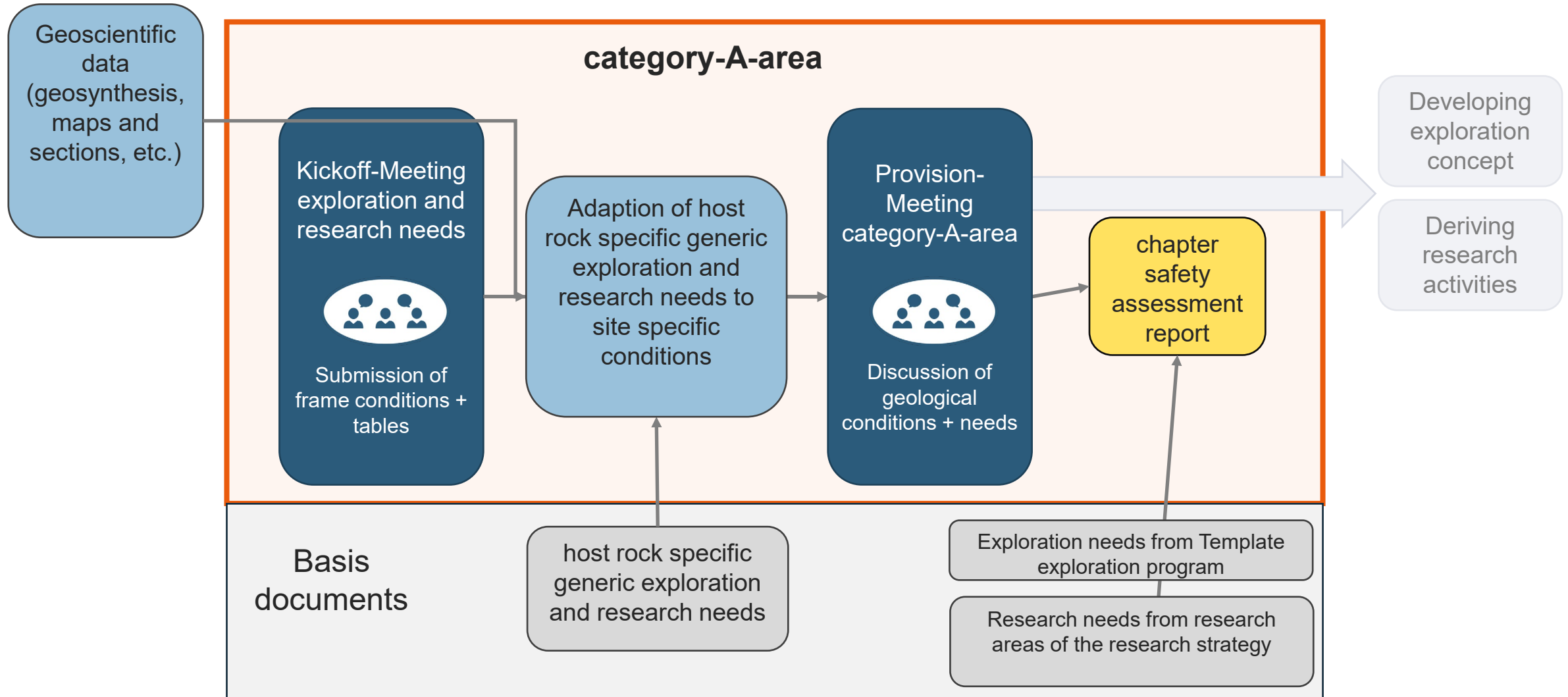


Step-by-step narrowing down of sub-areas to site regions using the tools

DERIVATION OF EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH NEEDS



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POTENTIAL TIME SCENARIOS

