**Translation Mock Exam**

*Translate the following text in English about nuclear waste management into Spanish.*

**Radioactive waste management at nuclear power plants**

Nuclear power is environmentally clean compared to most other forms of energy used in electricity production. However, as result of the operation of nuclear reactors, some radioactive wastes are produced. These are rather low in activity and the radionuclides contained therein have a low radiotoxicity and usually a short half-life. The nature and amounts of wastes produced in a nuclear power plant depend on the type of reactor, its specific design features, its operating conditions and on the fuel integrity.

The responsibility for safely managing the radioactive waste arising from the generation of electricity with nuclear energy is a key policy challenge for developers, industry, regulators, governments and international organisations, and governments. Scientific investigations and critical discussion regarding radioactive waste disposal have gone on for decades. Numerous studies and international meetings have occurred since the 1970s that have examined and evaluated approaches for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high level waste (SNF/HLW).

The scientific consensus today is that deep geological repositories (DGRs) are a safe and effective approach to permanently dispose of SNF/HLW. Independent national regulators, applying globally-accepted radiation protection standards, have endorsed their effectiveness to isolate SNF/HLW from humans and the environment. The safety principles and technological solutions for the long-term management of SNF/HLW are now well established, and their requirements have been independently reviewed and determined acceptable by qualified international organisations. This has included consideration of a variety of options and the feasibility of their implementation.

The activities necessary for managing radioactive waste properly can be categorised into the following steps:

* minimising the amounts created
* conditioning and packaging to permit safe handling and protection during transport
* interim storage
* final disposal