**Translation Mock Exam**

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

**Radioactive waste management at nuclear power plants**

Radioactive waste management refers to the safe treatment, storage, disposal of liquid, solid, and gas discharge from nuclear industry operations with the goal of protecting people and the environment.

Radioactive waste of various types results from any activity that makes use of nuclear materials, including medical and industrial uses. However, nuclear energy is the most important source of such wastes because of the larger volumes generated and its long-lived nature. Whatever their origin, radioactive wastes have to be managed safely and economically.

In general, radioactive waste is separated into three categories: low-level waste (LLW), intermediate-level waste (ILW) and high-level waste (HLW), depending on its level of radioactivity and the length of time it remains hazardous. Disposal of LLW and most ILW is a mature practice, while most HLW is safely stored in dedicated facilities. The permanent disposal of HLW in deep geological repositories (DGRs) is accepted to be practicable by the scientific and technical community, but has to be accepted by civil society in many countries.

One way that scientists have come up with to store nuclear waste more permanently is to vitrify it. In this process, the hazardous material is converted to a more easily managed immobile solid—glass. Not only does glass prevent toxic species from leaking into the environment, but it also provides some shielding against radioactivity leakage and is highly durable.

Stabilizing nuclear waste via vitrification is not a new idea. The process involves blending waste materials with glass precursors, heating the mixture to above 1,000 °C to melt the components, pouring the molten glass into a storage container, and letting it cool and solidify, locking the harmful constituents in the glass matrix.