

ICS 13.080



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 45437-2025

**Acceptable levels of residual radioactivity in soil of release site
from nuclear facility decommissioning**

核设施退役场址土壤中残留放射性可接受水平

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Foreword

This document was issued on 28 February 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and has been in force since 1 June 2025.

It is the first edition of this standard.

The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

Classification: ICS 13.080.

1 Scope

GB 45437-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering how clean the ground has to be before a decommissioned nuclear site can be released - the general criterion for the residual radioactivity left in the soil, and the general method for determining the release criteria a particular site has to meet before it is opened to unrestricted use, applied also by reference to decommissioned nuclear technology facilities and to other radioactively contaminated land under environmental management. Once a site is released the soil criterion is the only thing standing between the old plant and whatever gets built there. A mandatory standard, first edition, under the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. In force from 1 June 2025. It was issued on 28 February 2025 and has been in force since 1 June 2025, as a first edition. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. This page is published from the official record of the 2025 edition. The figures, limits and tables the standard contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

About this edition

GB 45437-2025 is the first edition of this standard. It was issued on 28 February 2025 and has been in force since 1 June 2025.

There is no earlier edition to compare it with, so a specification that has to refer to this subject can only cite GB 45437-2025 itself.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

GB 45437-2025 is classified under ICS 13.080, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. ICS is the International Classification for Standards, the same scheme used by ISO and by the national bodies of most countries, which is what allows a Chinese standard to be placed beside its foreign counterparts on subject rather than on number.

The GB prefix without a suffix marks a mandatory national standard: compliance is required by law for the products or activities within its scope, and a product that does not meet it may not lawfully be placed on the Chinese market.

The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, which is the body that maintains it and that will answer a formal question about its interpretation.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.