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

GB/T 4960.8-2025

Replacing GB/T 4960.8-2008

**Glossary of nuclear science and technology - Part 8:
Radioactive waste management**

核科学技术术语 第8部分：放射性废物管理

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Table of Contents

Preface	III
Introduction	VII
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Basic Terms	1
4 Waste categories	4
5 Waste Disposal	7
6 Waste storage and transportation18	24
7 Waste Disposal20	24
8 Uranium (Thorium) Mining and Metallurgical Waste Management	24
9 retired	25
Index	29

Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document is Part 8 of GB/T 4960 "Terms of Nuclear Science and Technology". GB/T 4960 has been published in the following parts.

- Part 1: Nuclear physics and nuclear chemistry;
- Part 2: Fission reactors;
- Part 3: Nuclear fuel and nuclear fuel cycle;
- Part 4: Radionuclides;
- Part 5: Radiation protection and safety of radiation sources;
- Part 6: Nuclear instrumentation;
- Part 7: Nuclear Material Control and Nuclear Safeguards;
- Part 8: Radioactive waste management;
- Part 9: Magnetic confinement nuclear fusion.

This document replaces GB/T 4960.8-2008 "Nuclear Science and Technology Terminology -

Radioactive Waste Management" and is consistent with GB/T 4960.8-2008.

In addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Added waste characteristics investigation (see 3.3), waste recovery (see 3.12), effluent monitoring (see 3.20), clean release (see 3.23), Containment system (see 3.28), area survey (see 3.30), site determination (see 3.32), organic waste (see 4.4), combustible waste (see 4.5), compressible waste (see 4.6), very short-lived radioactive waste (see 4.7), natural radioactive waste (see 4.17), technical waste (see 4.21), decommissioning waste (see 4.23), diffuse waste (see 4.26), non-stationary pollution (see 5.3), stationary pollution (see 5.4), Strong fixed contamination (see 5.5), contaminated area (see 5.6), detergents (see 5.9), acid and alkali decontamination (see 5.10), redox decontamination (see 5.11), complex decontamination (see 5.12), mechanical decontamination (see 5.17), ultrasonic decontamination (see 5.20), laser decontamination (see 5.21), plasma Decontamination of daughter (see 5.22), aerosol atomization fixation decontamination (see 5.23), vacuum decontamination (see 5.24), concentration factor (see 5.38), desalination beds (see 5.43), membrane technology (see 5.48), microfiltration (see 5.49), nanofiltration (see 5.51), excess air incineration (see 5.62), controlled air incineration (see 5.63), supercritical water oxidation (see 5.68), fast reactor transmutation (see 5.69), microwave drying (see 5.71), cement solidified bodies (see 5.76), waste fixed bodies (see 5.77), fluidity (see 5.84), glass solidified bodies (see 5.87), glass solidified bodies (see 5.88), Glass ceramic curing (see 5.96), ceramic curing (see 5.97), artificial rock curing (see 5.98), curing formula (see 5.101), heat, etc.

Static pressure (see 5.105), thermal stability (see 5.121), waste package characteristics (see 6.2), effective filling factor (see 6.3), packaging capacity Containers (see 6.7), outer packaging containers (see 6.8), bulk containers (see 6.9), transport containers (see 6.11), disposal containers (see 6.12), spherical Graphite cast iron (see 6.14), sand surface (see 6.15), voids (see 6.16), notches (see 6.17), high-density polyethylene (see 6.18), cross High-density polyethylene (see 6.19), near-surface disposal facilities (see 7.5), medium-depth disposal facilities (see 7.6), geological disposal facilities disposal (see 7.7), underground laboratories (see 7.8), landfill disposal (see 7.9), medium-depth disposal (see 7.11), cave disposal (see 7.13), deep borehole treatment (see 7.14), isolation (see 7.22), thermal-hydraulic-mechanical coupling (see 7.26), treatment unit (see 7.27), Active monitoring period (see 7.30), safety process system analysis (see 7.31), stability (7.33), in-situ blasting leaching (see 8.5), Decommissioning (see 9.2), Decommissioning End-State Objectives (see 9.3), Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Strategy (see 9.4), Decommissioning Plan (see 9.5), Immediate Dismantling (see 9.6), delayed dismantling (see 9.7), source term investigation (see 9.8), decommissioning safety (see 9.9), underwater cutting (see 9.14), cold cutting (see 9.15), high-pressure water cutting (see 9.16), abrasive cutting (see 9.17), thermal cutting (see 9.18), laser cutting (see 9.19), etc.

Plasma cutting (see 9.20), overall lifting (see 9.21), site decontamination (see 9.23), radioactive residues (see 9.25), soil removal 98 terms and definitions including pollution (see 9.26), eradication (see 9.27), and decommissioning final state investigation (see 9.28);

- Changed radioactive waste (see 3.1, 2008 edition, 2.1), radioactive waste management (see 3.2, 2008 edition, 2.3), waste Pretreatment (see 3.4, 2008 edition, 2.4), waste classification (see 3.5, 2008 edition, 4.2), pollution (see 3.6, 2008 edition, 4.6 of the 2008 edition), decontamination (see 3.7, 4.7 of the 2008 edition), waste disposal (see 3.8, 2.5 of the 2008 edition), waste preparation (see 3.9, 2008 edition, 2.6), waste storage (see 3.10, 2008 edition, 7.9), pre-disposal management (see 3.11, 2008 edition, 8.1), waste disposal (see 3.13, 2.7 of the 2008 edition), waste minimization (see 3.14, 2.8 of the 2008 edition), waste inventory (see 3.15, 2008 edition, 2.11), radionuclide form (see 3.16, 2008 edition, 2.12), emission (see 3.17, 2008 Edition, 2.13), Dispersion (see 3.18, 2008 Edition, 2.14), Effluent (see 3.19, 2008 Edition, 2.15), Discharge Control values (see 3.21, 2008 edition 2.16), exemptions (see 3.22, 2008 edition 2.17), cleaning clearance levels (see 3.24, 2008 edition, 2.18), Environmental Remediation (see 3.25, 2008 edition, 2.21), Separation-Transmutation (see 3.26, 2008 edition, 2.20), Naturally occurring radioactive materials (see 3.27, 2008 edition, 2.22), Disposal site selection (see 3.29, 2008 edition, 8.11), Site characterization (see 3.31, 10.1 of the 2008 edition), radioactive gaseous waste (see 4.1, 3.1 of the 2008 edition), radioactive Liquid waste (see 4.2, 3.2 of the 2008 edition), radioactive solid waste (see 4.3, 3.3 of the 2008 edition), short-lived radioactive Waste (see 4.8, 3.7 of the 2008 edition), long-lived radioactive waste (see 4.9, 3.8 of the 2008 edition), very low-level radioactive waste Waste (see 4.10, 3.11 of the 2008 edition), low-level radioactive waste (see 4.11, 3.4 of the 2008 edition), intermediate-level radioactive waste Waste (see 4.12, 3.5 of the 2008 edition), high-level radioactive waste (see 4.13, 3.6 of the 2008 edition), alpha waste (see 4.14, 3.9 of the 2008 edition), transuranic waste (see 4.15, 3.10 of the 2008 edition), exempt waste (see 4.16, 3.12), mining and metallurgical wastes (see 4.18, 3.14 of the 2008 edition), associated radioactive wastes (see 4.19, 3.15 of the 2008 edition), industrial wastes Technology waste (see 4.20, 5.17 of the 2008 edition), nuclear technology application waste (see 4.22, 3.13 of the 2008 edition), simulated waste (see 4.24, 3.16 of the 2008 edition), secondary waste (see 4.25, 3.18 of the 2008 edition), wet waste (see 4.27, 3.22), dry waste (see 4.28, 3.23 of the 2008 edition), spent radioactive sources (see 4.29, 3.24 of the 2008 edition), waste sorting (see 5.1, 4.3 of the 2008 edition), waste modulation (see 5.2, 4.5 of the 2008 edition), hot spots (see 5.7, 4.9 of the 2008 edition), Decontamination factor (see 5.8, 4.8 of the 2008 edition), electrochemical decontamination (see 5.13, 11.3 of the 2008 edition), foam decontamination (see 5.14, 11.4 of the 2008 edition), gel decontamination (see 5.15, 11.5 of the 2008 edition), peelable film decontamination (see 5.16, 11.8 of the 2008 edition), high-pressure jet decontamination (see 5.18, 11.6 of the 2008 edition), smelting decontamination (see 5.19, 11.7), recycling (see 5.25, 11.9 of the 2008 edition), reuse (see 5.26, 11.10 of the 2008 edition), exhaust (see 5.27, 2008 Edition, 5.1), exhaust gas

purification system (see 5.29, 2008 Edition, 5.3), high efficiency particulate air filter (see 5.30, 5.4 of the 2008 edition), iodine adsorber (see 5.31, 5.5 of the 2008 edition), filtration efficiency (see 5.32, 5.7 of the 2008 edition), Cryogenic adsorber (see 5.33, 5.11 of the 2008 edition), radioactive gas decay chamber (see 5.34, 5.12 of the 2008 edition), retention Bed (see 5.35, 5.13 of the 2008 edition), radioactive aerosols (see 5.36, 5.14 of the 2008 edition), steam residues (see 5.37, 2008 edition, 5.16), filtration (see 5.39, 2008 edition, 5.18), dehydration (see 5.40, 2008 edition, 5.19), denitrification (see 5.41, 5.20 of the 2008 edition), desalination (see 5.42, 5.21 of the 2008 edition), sedimentation (see 5.44, 5.24), precipitation (see 5.45, 5.25 of the 2008 edition), coprecipitation (see 5.46, 5.26 of the 2008 edition), flocculation (see 5.47, 2008 edition, 5.27), ultrafiltration (see 5.50, 2008 edition, 5.30), reverse osmosis (see 5.52, 2008 edition, 5.22), electroosmosis Analysis (see 5.53, 5.23 of the 2008 edition), Evaporation (see 5.54, 5.34 of the 2008 edition), Heat Pump (see 5.55, 5.35), ion exchange (see 5.56, 5.40 of the 2008 edition), volume reduction (see 5.57, 5.45 of the 2008 edition), volume reduction factor (see 5.58, 5.46 of the 2008 edition), compaction (see 5.59, 5.53 of the 2008 edition), incineration (see 5.60, 5.47 of the 2008 edition), Pyrolysis incineration (see 5.61, 5.48 of the 2008 edition), slag incineration (see 5.64, 5.49 of the 2008 edition), plasma melting (see 5.65, 5.50 of the 2008 edition), fluidized bed incineration (see 5.66, 5.51 of the 2008 edition), wet oxidation (see 5.67, 5.52 of the 2008 edition), microbiological treatment (see 5.70, 5.55 of the 2008 edition), fixation (see 5.72, 6.1 of the 2008 edition), solidification (see 5.73, 6.2 of the 2008 edition), cement solidification (see 5.74, 6.12 of the 2008 edition), waste forms (see 5.75, 6.6), curing in drums (see 5.78, 6.8 of the 2008 edition), curing outside drums (see 5.79, 6.9 of the 2008 edition), curing in place (see 5.80, 6.10 of the 2008 edition), base material (see 5.81, 6.11 of the 2008 edition), water-cement ratio (see 5.82, 6.13), water exudation (see 5.83, 6.15 of the 2008 edition), heat of hydration (see 5.85, 6.17 of the 2008 edition), glass curing (see 5.86, 6.23 of the 2008 edition), borosilicate glass solids (see 5.88, 6.24 of the 2008 edition), phosphate glass solids (see 5.89, 6.25 of the 2008 edition), Tank Molten Glass Solidification (see 5.90, 6.27 of the 2008 edition), Two-Step Metal Melting Furnace Induction heating glass solidification (see 5.91, 6.28 of the 2008 edition), Joule heating ceramic electric melting furnace glass solidification (see 5.92, 6.29 of the 2008 edition), cold crucible vitrification (see 5.93, 6.30 of the 2008 edition), in-situ vitrification (see 5.94, 2008 edition, 6.31), glass ceramics (see 5.95, 2008 edition, 6.38), geothermal technology (see 5.99, 2008 edition, 6.32), self-propagating high temperature synthesis (see 5.100, 6.33 of the 2008 edition), crystallization (see 5.102, 6.35 of the 2008 edition), yellow phase (see 5.103, 6.36 of the 2008 edition), calcination (see 5.104, 6.37 of the 2008 edition), waste containment rate (see 5.106, 6.42 of the 2008 edition), free liquid (see 5.107, 6.43 of the 2008 edition), freeze-thaw test (see 5.108, 5.33), compressive strength (see 5.109, 6.44 of the 2008 edition), durability (see 5.110, 6.45 of the 2008 edition), leaching test (see 5.111, 6.46 of the 2008 edition), leachant (see 5.112, 6.47 of the 2008 edition), leachate (see 5.113, 6.48 of the 2008 edition), leaching rate (see 5.114, 6.49 of the 2008 edition), normalized element leaching rate (see 5.115, 6.50), waste aging (see 5.118, 6.53 of the