

Article Title

Firstname Lastname ¹✉ , Firstname Lastname ²✉ and Firstname Lastname ^{3,*}✉

¹ Affiliation 1

² Affiliation 2

³ Affiliation 3

* Correspondence: e-mail@e-mail.com; Tel.: (optional)

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Abstract: A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: 1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; 2) Methods: Describe briefly the main methods or treatments applied; 3) Results: Summarize the article's main findings; and 4) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article, it must not contain results which are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions. A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: 1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; 2) Methods: Describe briefly the main methods or treatments applied; 3) Results: Summarize the article's main findings; and 4) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article, it must not contain results which are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article; yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

1. Introduction

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

2. Materials and Methods

Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols [2] associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets [2, 3] that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans [1], and other studies require ethical approval must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

3. Results

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results [6], their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

3.1. Subsection

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Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet;
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1. First item;
2. Second item;
3. Third item.

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Figure 1. This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: **(a)** Description of what is contained in the first panel. **(b)** Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. Summary of nuclear waste inventory.

Waste category	Definition	Activity Terabecquerel = 1,000,000,000,000 Becquerels	Volume
High-Level Waste (HLW)	Wastes in which the temperature may rise significantly because of their radioactivity. HLW is generated from reprocessing spent nuclear fuel at Sellafield. It is initially produced as a concentrated nitric acid solution containing waste fission products. The 2019 Inventory includes the nitric acid solutions awaiting conditioning in the Waste Vitrification Plant (WVP), some insoluble fission products that settle in the storage tanks, tank liquor heels, the glass product of conditioning, and small quantities of contaminated plant items from the WVP (mostly metal and ceramic).	76.1% 14,000,000TBQs	1470 m ³
Intermediate-Level Waste (ILW)	Radioactive elements not meeting the criteria for HLW or LLW wastes. The major components are steels, graphite, concrete, cement and sand, sludges, ion exchange resins, and flocculants. There is a wide range of steel items, including plant items and equipment, fuel cladding and reactor components. Most graphite is in the form of moderator blocks from final stage reactor dismantling at Magnox and AGR power stations. Most of the waste reported as cementitious materials is cement associated with conditioned waste. The remainder is mostly higher-activity concrete from the decommissioning of buildings.	5.4% 1,000,000TBQs	496,000 m ³
Low-Level Waste (LLW)	Wastes having a radioactive content not exceeding 4 Gigabecquerels per tonne of alpha activity or 12 Gigabecquerels per tonne of beta/gamma activity. The major components of LLW are building rubble, soil, and steel items such as framework, pipework, and reinforcement from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the clean-up of nuclear sites. LLW also comprises miscellaneous contaminated wastes from the operation of nuclear facilities, which is mainly scrap metal items, plastics, and paper.	0.1% 130TBQs	1,340,000 m ³
Very-Low-Level Waste (VLLW)	<p>A sub-category of LLW, VLLW comprises waste that can be safely disposed of with municipal, commercial, or industrial waste or can be disposed of at specified landfill sites. VLLW comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-volume VLLW—wastes with maximum concentrations of 4 MBq (megabecquerels) per tonne of total activity that can be disposed to specified landfill sites. There is an additional limit for tritium in wastes containing this radionuclide. • Low-volume VLLW—wastes that can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial, or industrial waste, each 0.1 m³ of material containing less than 400 kBq (kilobecquerels) of total activity, or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. There are additional limits for C-14 and tritium in wastes containing these radionuclides. The major components of VLLW are building structural materials (principally concrete, with brick, metal, and other materials) from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear facilities. There are also smaller quantities of excavated soil from construction and demolition 	0.1% 12TBQs	2,750,000 m ³

Source: (NDA, 2021). Waste Inventory Factsheets.

4. Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

[For] (i) Enjoyment; (ii) Good entertaining films; (iii) Greater understanding of [the] issue portrayed; (iv) Insight into literature and film making; (iv) Discussion on current perspectives in treatment or research on topic; and (v) Opportunity to socialise and catch up with friends. (Female Student, 4165)

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

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5. Conclusions

This section is not mandatory, but can be added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

Acknowledgments: Acknowledgments statement gives credit to those who contributed to the manuscript but did not meet the criteria for authorship. Personal communications should include a letter of permission and may be acknowledged in the Acknowledgements section.

Funding: The names of funders/funding institutions should be provided in full and grant numbers/identifiers given. For example: "This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy] and the National Science Foundation [grant number zzzz]." Report funding sources for publication as, "The APC was funded by [XXX]". If there are no funding sources, please include, "There are no sources of funding to declare."

Author Contributions: The following statements should be used "Conceptual-ization, X.X. and Y.Y.; methodology, X.X.; software, X.X.; validation, X.X., Y.Y. and Z.Z.; formal analysis, X.X.; investigation, X.X.; resources, X.X.; data curation, X.X.; writing—original draft preparation, X.X.; writ-ing—review and editing, X.X.; visualization, X.X.; su-pervision, X.X.; project administration, X.X.; funding acquisition, Y.Y.

Conflicts of Interest: The conflict-of-interest statement should disclose any conflict of interest due to financial, personal, academic interest, or any other factor that may be perceived to influence the objectivity, integrity or value of the study. If there is no conflict of interest, please state: "The author(s) declare no conflict of interest".

Supplementary Materials: The supplementary materials are available at xxx/xxx.

Appendix A

Appendix A.1

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text—for example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data are shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or

Table A1. This is a table caption.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
Entry 1	Data	Data
Entry 2	Data	Data

Appendix B

All appendix sections must be cited in the main text. In the appendices, Figures, Tables, etc. should be labeled, starting with “A”—e.g., Figure A1, Figure A2, etc.

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4. Author 1, A.B.; Author 2, C. Title of Unpublished Work. *Abbreviated Journal Name* year, *phrase indicating stage of publication (submitted; accepted; in press)*.
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7. Author 1, A.B. Title of Thesis. Level of Thesis, Degree-Granting University, Location of University, Date of Completion.