Spent nuclear fuel and its containment must be stored in a manner to be maintained, monitored and retrievable to prevent hydrogen gas explosions in both short and long-term storage and transport.


- San Onofre thin-wall canisters cannot meet those requirements.
- Proposed storage sites in New Mexico and Texas cannot meet those requirements.
- Storage sites plan to return leaking canisters to sender.
- Each canister holds roughly a Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Holtec UMAX air vents in above ground lids
- Holtec lids have air vents that circulate radiation and corrosive air around the canisters and into the environment.
- Moist marine salts and other conditions can cause canisters to corrode and crack. Potash (potassium chloride) found in New Mexico, is also highly corrosive.
- A 2-year old Diablo Canyon canister has all conditions for cracking.
- Once a crack starts, it can grow through the wall in 16 years (NRC).
- Edison has no method to prevent or stop leaks or explosions yet continues to load canisters (73 Holtec canisters).
- Holtec President admits not feasible to repair, even if you could find cracks. He said even a microscopic through-wall crack will release millions of curies of radionuclides into the environment.

Areva NUHOMS air vents in concrete housing
- 51 canisters up to 15 years old already loaded (2003). One contains GTCC nuclear waste. An estimated 12 more canisters will be loaded with GTCC nuclear waste.
- Edison plans to stop reporting radiation levels from outlet air vents (where peak radiation levels would be from leaking canisters).
- Outlet air vents are on top of each concrete housing unit. The canisters are stored horizontally inside each concrete housing unit.
- Edison has not inspected for cracks because they cannot.
- Today’s technology cannot inspect cracks, depth of cracks or repair canisters filled with spent nuclear fuel.

Share information with elected officials and others. The problem is now.

- Pending legislation will make the problem worse. It does not address these issues.
- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is ignoring these problems. They even claim we do not have enough humidity at San Onofre for corrosion.
- Cracking canisters cannot be transported.
- We need a hot cell (dry fuel handling facility) to replace thin canisters with thick-wall transportable storage casks.
- Store casks in buildings for additional environmental and security protection. Thick casks survived Fukushima.