Replace thin-wall cracking nuclear waste canisters with thick-wall casks

Oppose nuclear waste legislation that reduces our rights and safety

Nuclear waste across the country is stored in unsafe thin canisters that can crack and leak, with no plan in place to prevent or stop leaks or explosions.

Nuclear waste must be stored in proven thick casks that can be maintained and monitored to prevent leaks and explosions.

Each canister holds roughly a Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approves unsafe storage of nuclear waste and hides the truth.

Ten reasons to use thick nuclear waste storage casks

Safety Features	Thin canisters	Thick casks	Thin Canister
1. Thick walls	1/2"- 5/8"	10"- 19.75"	
2. Won't crack		√	
3. Ability to repair, replace seals		√	
4. Ability to inspect (inside & out)		√	1000
5. Monitor system prevents leaks		√	Thick Cask
6. ASME container certification		√	
7. Defense in depth (redundancy)		√	
8. Store in concrete building		√	
9. Gamma & neutron protection	Need overpack	√	L
10. Transportable w/o add'l cask		√	
Market leader	U.S.	World	CASTOR® - Type V/19 cask

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The NRC falsely assume nothing will go wrong. They know thin canisters cannot be maintained, monitored or inspected inside or out, and provide no warning before failure. *No one would buy a car that doesn't meet those basic safety requirements.*

The President and Congress must require the NRC enforce that nuclear waste must be maintained, monitored and retrievable in a manner to prevent radioactive leaks and explosions. Only thick-wall casks can meet those storage requirements.

Instead, Congress is focused on nuclear waste bills such as H.R. 3053, that propose to transport these unsafe cracking canisters to another location, with no plan if something goes wrong. *This will no more make us safer than rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic would stop it from leaking.*

Oppose nuclear waste bills that reduce our rights and safety, such as H.R. 3053, that:

- Remove basic safety requirements from the law (Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982).
- Remove federal, state and public rights for input, oversight and transparency. Preempt other federal, state and local rights, including site specific environmental impacts.
- Allow ownership transfer to Department of Energy at existing sites.
- Remove mandatory spending for nuclear waste management. Require discretionary funding from Congress.



- Step One: Stop loading nuclear waste in unsafe thin-wall canisters.
- **Step Two:** Replace existing thin-wall canisters with proven thick-wall metal casks that can be maintained and monitored to prevent major cracks and radioactive releases into our environment and that are transportable.
- **Step Three:** Store thick casks in hardened buildings on higher ground away from coastal and flooding risks. Require continuous radiation monitoring with on-line public access.

San Onofre (SONGS) has 89 times the Cesium-137 released from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. R. Alvarez June 2013

