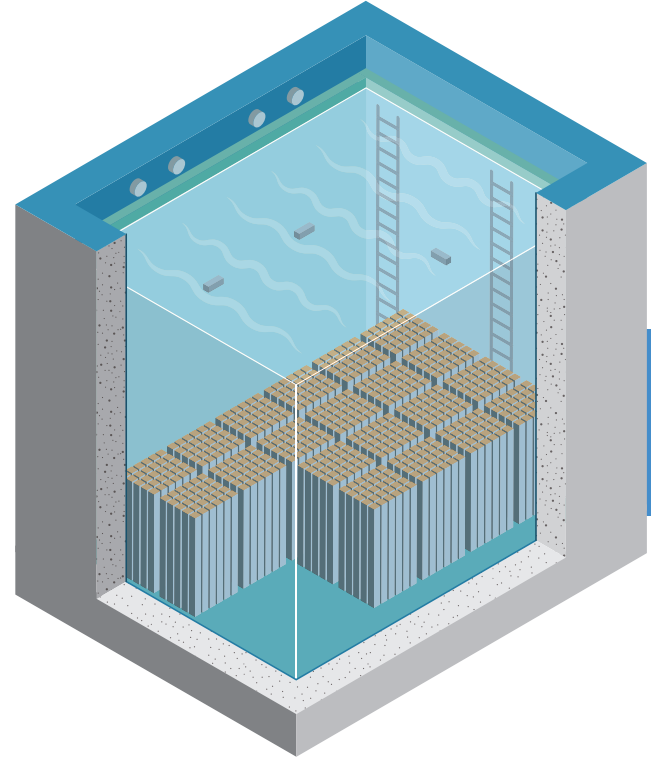


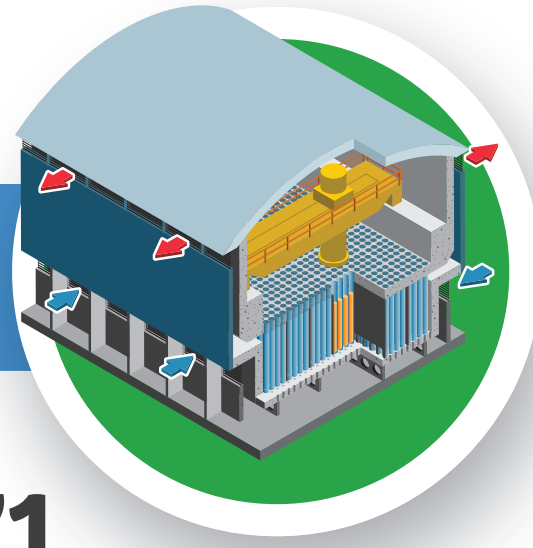
# DRY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES

## THE TIMELINE



Since the inception of nuclear power in the 1950s spent fuel has been stored wet.

### WET STORAGE POOLS

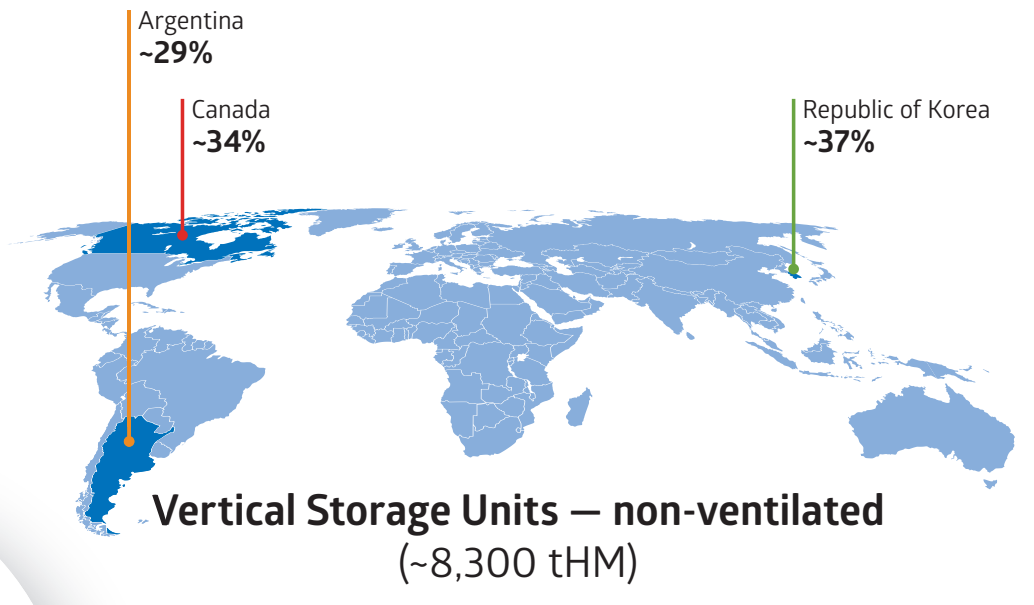


### 1971 STORAGE BUILDINGS

Storage building Wylfa, UK

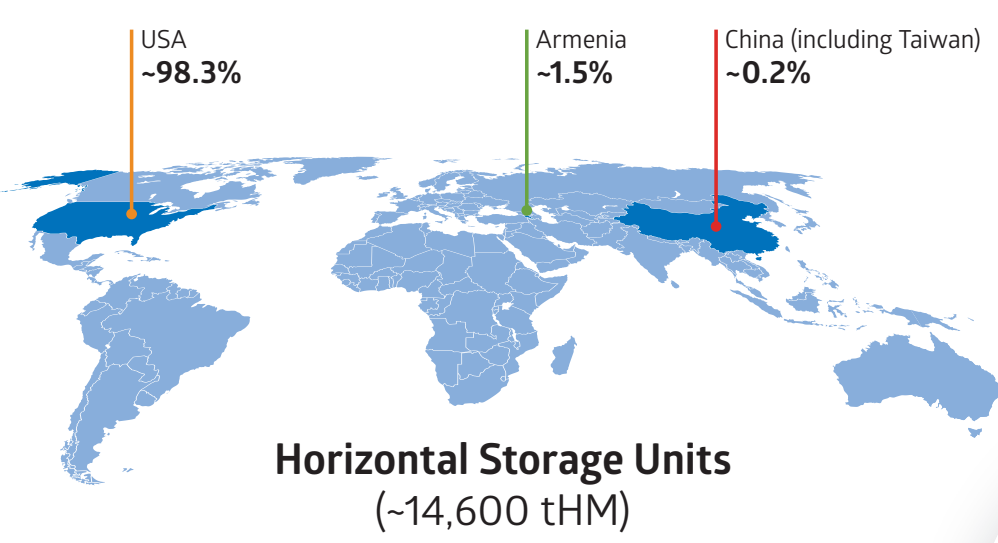
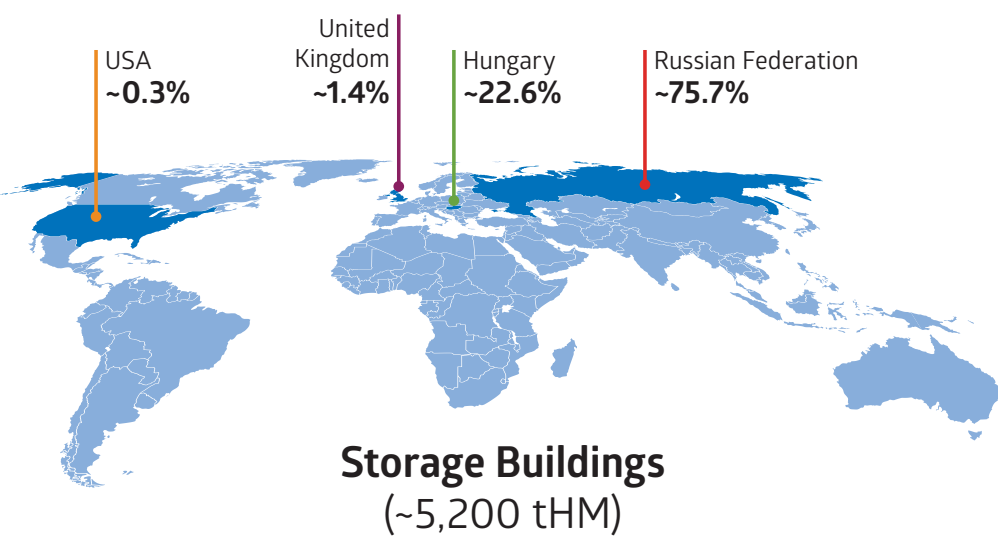


Over the past 50 years, dry storage has been increasingly used to provide additional storage capacity according to each facility's needs.



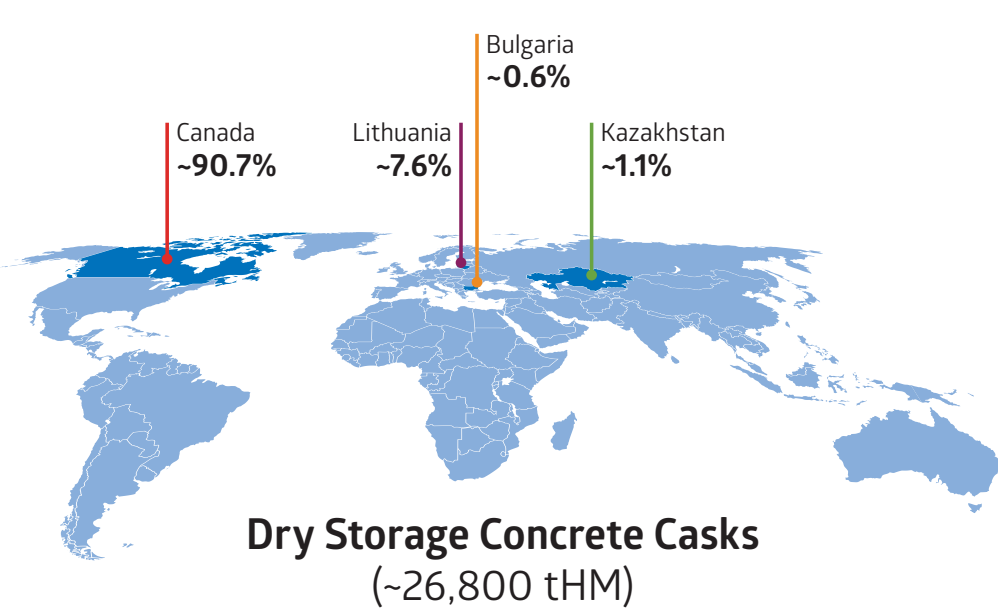
### 1977 VERTICAL UNITS

NON-VENTILATED  
Vertical unit Whiteshell, Canada



### 1989 HORIZONTAL UNITS

Horizontal unit H. B. Robinson, USA

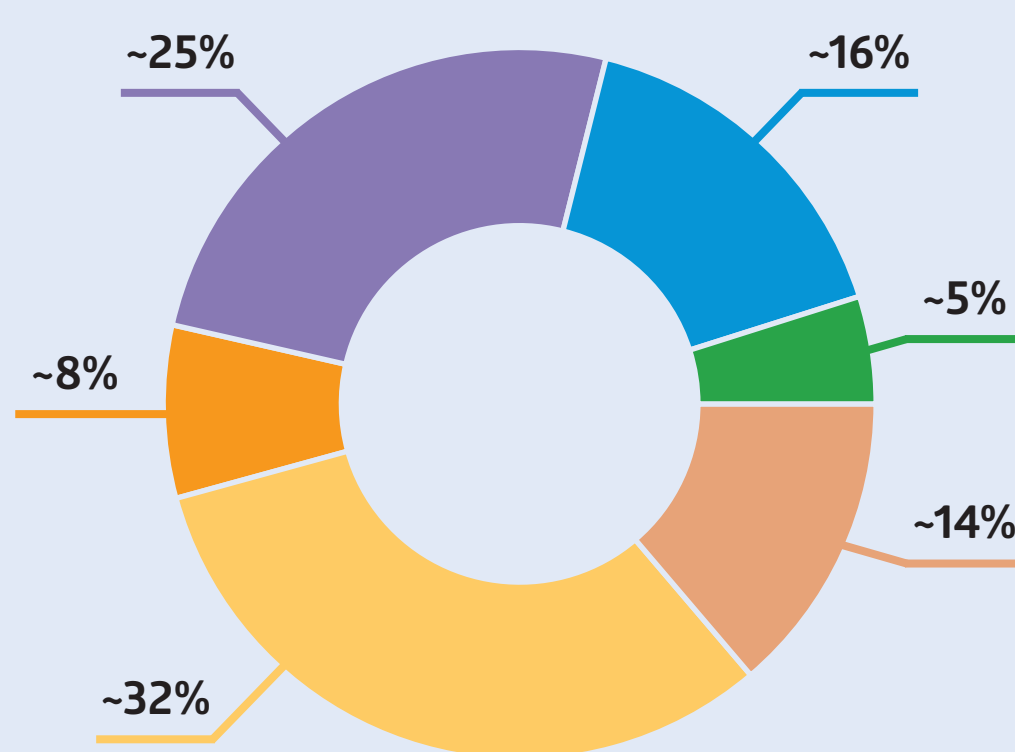


### 1996 CONCRETE CASKS

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE  
Concrete cask Pickering, Canada

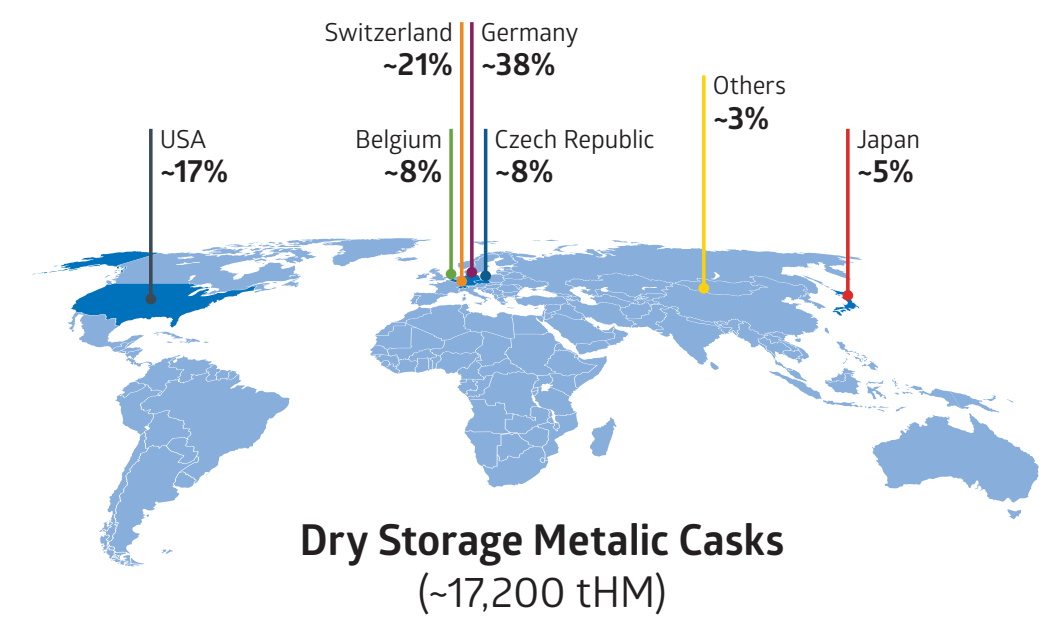
### Global Inventory Distribution in Dry Storage Systems (~105,900 tHM)

- Storage Buildings ●
- Metallic Casks ●
- Concrete Casks ●
- Vertical Storage Units, non-ventilated ●
- Vertical Storage Units, ventilated ●
- Horizontal Storage Units ●



### 1986 METALLIC CASKS

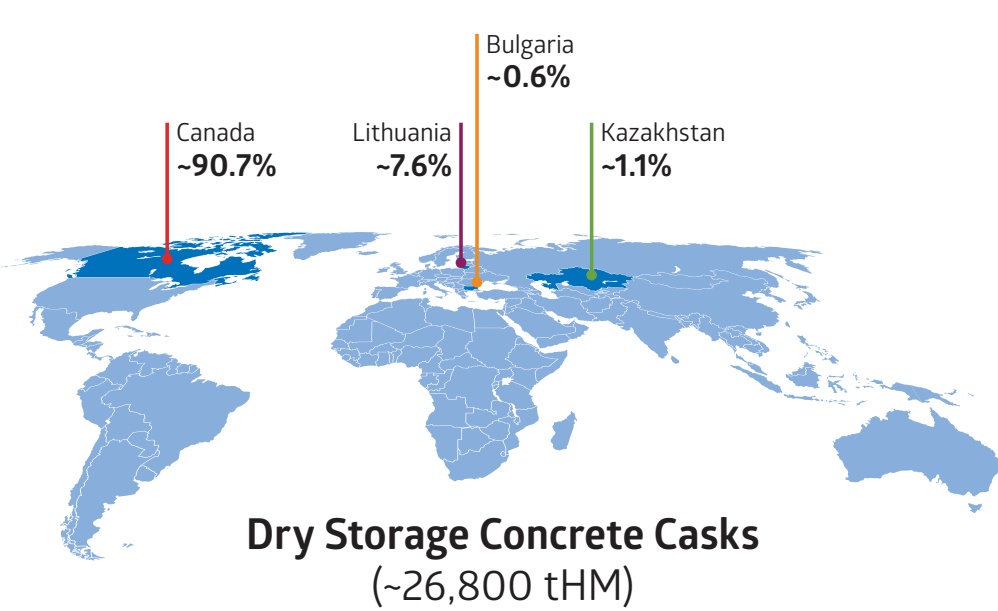
STORAGE-ONLY  
Metallic cask Surry, USA



\* Including MACSTOR systems used in Canada, Romania, Republic of Korea since 1995

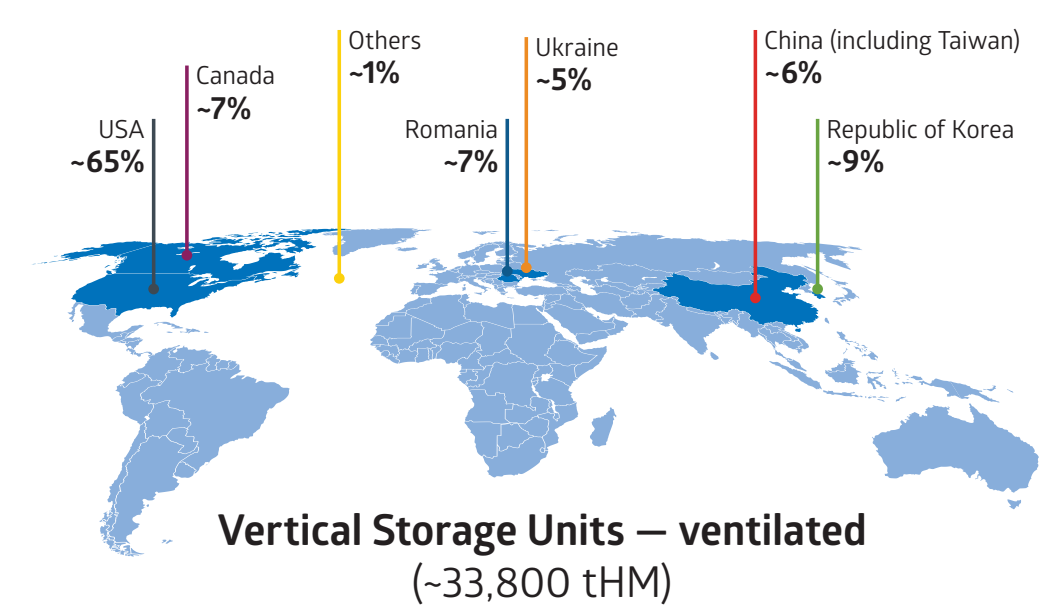
### 1990 METALLIC CASKS

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE  
Metallic cask transportable Surry, USA



### 1993 VERTICAL UNITS\*

VENTILATED  
Vertical unit Palisades, USA



### 2015 VERTICAL UNITS BELOW GROUND

VENTILATED  
Vertical unit Callaway, USA



Displayed values have been rounded and are based on the 2019 reports of the contracting parties for the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management as well as other publicly available sources.

