DRY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES
THE CHARACTERISTICS

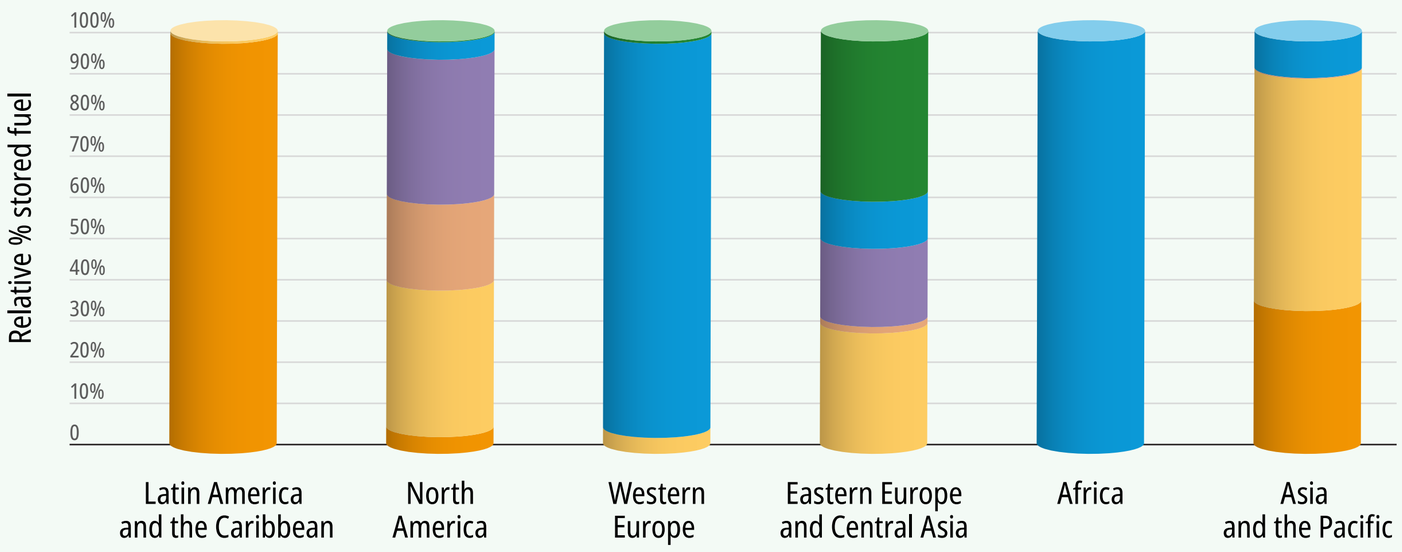
Casks
transportable[1]

- **Concrete Body**
  - Canister
    - Examples: TUK-109, ...
  - Bare Fuel
    - Examples: CONSTOR, CANDU DSC, ...
- **Metal Body**
  - Canister
    - Examples: HI-STAR 100, ...
  - Bare Fuel
    - Examples: CASTOR V19, ENUN 32p, ...

Storage Structures
non transportable

- **Storage Building**
  - Canister
    - Examples: Mining Chemical Complex, ...
  - Bare Fuel
    - Examples: Paks, ...
- **Storage Unit**
  - Horizontal
    - Examples: NUHOMS MATRIX, ...
  - Vertical Single
    - Ventilated
      - Examples: MAGNASTOR, HI-STORM, VSC-24, ...
    - Non-Ventilated
      - Examples: INVAP, AECL Concrete Silo, ...
  - Vertical Multiple
    - Above Ground
      - Examples: MACSTOR, ...
    - Below Ground
      - Examples: HI-STORM UMAX, ...

Spent Fuel Dry Storage Systems by Regions (105,900 tHM)[2]



As a wide variety of terms are used for spent fuel dry storage technologies, this infographic classifies them based on the system characteristics.

Examples of currently available spent fuel storage systems are given for illustration; these examples are neither an exhaustive list nor an endorsement.

[1] Able to obtain a type B(U) package approval for transportation.

[2] 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.

IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

NEFW
Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Materials Section