

SRINIVASAN - -

EXHIBIT 2

2.3.6 FIRE AND EXPLOSION PROTECTION

No significant fires are expected at the ISFSI. No combustible materials are stored in its proximity. The only transient combustible used within the ISFSI would be the gasoline or diesel fuel in towing vehicles used to move the casks. When these vehicles are in use, they move at very slow speeds and are accompanied by the plant personnel who would detect and suppress any small fires associated with fuel leaks. The ISFSI is protected from industrial and forest fires by the distance between combustibles and the ISFSI casks and by the open areas surrounding the ISFSI. Therefore, significant fires would not be credible at most ISFSI sites.

Nevertheless, the TranStor™ Storage System design is highly resistant to the effects of fire. The thick concrete walls are capable of protecting the basket containing irradiated fuel. Although the exposed layer of concrete may lose a portion of its strength, it would not disintegrate from an exposure to flame temperatures on the order of 1,500 °F (as specified in 10 CFR 71). In addition, any fire would be required to burn for a long time (days) before much of the wall thickness would be affected. Therefore, the cask is capable of being safely unloaded should it be determined that a fire was significant enough to warrant such an action.

Likewise, no explosions of any significance are possible at the ISFSI site. However, the cask resistance to explosion overpressure is evaluated in Chapter 11.0. As demonstrated by the analysis, the cask can withstand any potential explosion that could occur at an industrial facility located reasonably close to the ISFSI.

2.4 DECOMMISSIONING CONSIDERATIONS

The first step in decommissioning the TranStor™ Storage System is to move the fuel. This can be done in a number of ways. Various potentials are discussed in References 2.3 and 2.4.

The baseline decommissioning plan for a TranStor™ Storage System site is to transfer the basket into a TranStor™ Shipping Cask and ship the basket and the empty storage cask to a federal or private storage/disposal/reprocessing facility. This decommissioning method involves the least burden on the utilities because it avoids opening the basket and re-handling of fuel assemblies, minimizes radiation dose to workers, and provides a usable storage cask to the downstream facility. However, this is only one of many alternatives, as discussed in References 2.3 and 2.4.

If the worst case scenario evolves and the downstream facility is not available, the TranStor™ Storage System would be unloaded (in the sequence that is essentially the reverse of loading) into the fuel pool. After that the storage cask and basket could be reused for other on-site waste storage or disposed of in a normal landfill (the storage cask) and at a low-level waste burial facility (the basket). Because the basket exterior is clean and doesn't contact the storage cask interior, no