Outline of JNFL's Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities

(As of the end of Aug. 2021)

	Reprocessing Plant	Vitrified Waste Storage Center	MOX Fuel Fabrication Plant	Uranium Enrichment Plant	Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Center
Location	Aza-Okizuke, Oaza-Obuchi, Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture			Aza-Nozuki, Oaza-Obuchi, Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture	
Capacity	Area of site: approx. 3.9 million m^2		Maximum capacity: 130 t-HM*2/y MOX fuel assemblies for domestic light water reactors (BWR and PWR)	Area of site: approx. 3.4 million m^2	
	Maximum yearly reprocessing capacity: 800 t-U*1/year Maximum daily reprocessing capacity: 4.8 tU*1 Storage capacity for spent fuel: 3,000 t-U*1	Storage capacity for waste returned from oversea plants: 2,880 canistiers of vitrified waste		450 t-SWU*3/year	[Existing Facilities] Number one disposal facility: approx. 40,000 m^3 (Equivalent to 200,000 200-liter drums) Number two disposal facility: approx. 40,000 m^3 (Equivalent to 200,000 200-liter drums) [Planned New Facilities] Number three disposal facility: approx. 42,000 m^3 (Equivalent to 210,000 200-liter drums) Planned to be expanded to 600,000 m^3
Current Status	Under construction	Cumulative number of stored canisters: 1,830	Under construction	In operation	Number one disposal facility: 149,435 drums Number two disposal facility: 177,544 drums
Schedule	Start of construction: 1993 Completion: First half of 2022	Start of construction: 1992 Business operation: 1995	Start of construction: 2010 Completion: First half of 2024	Start of construction: 1988 Business operation: 1992	Start of construction: 1990 Start of disposal: 1992

*1 U: The mass of uranium in the metal state.
*2 HM: The mass of the metal component of plutonium and uranium in MOX fuel.
*3 SWU: Separating work units when the natural uranium is separated from enriched uranium.

Source: Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd., with others