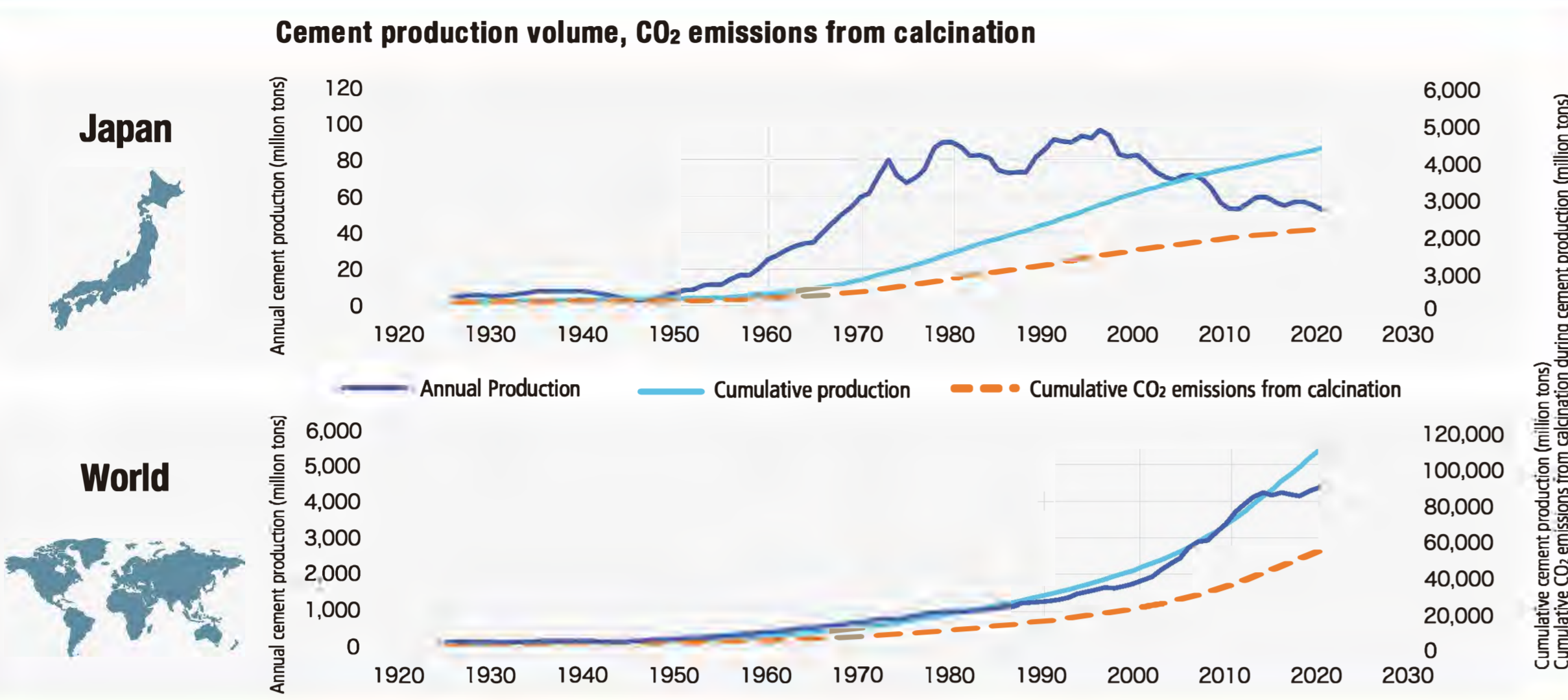


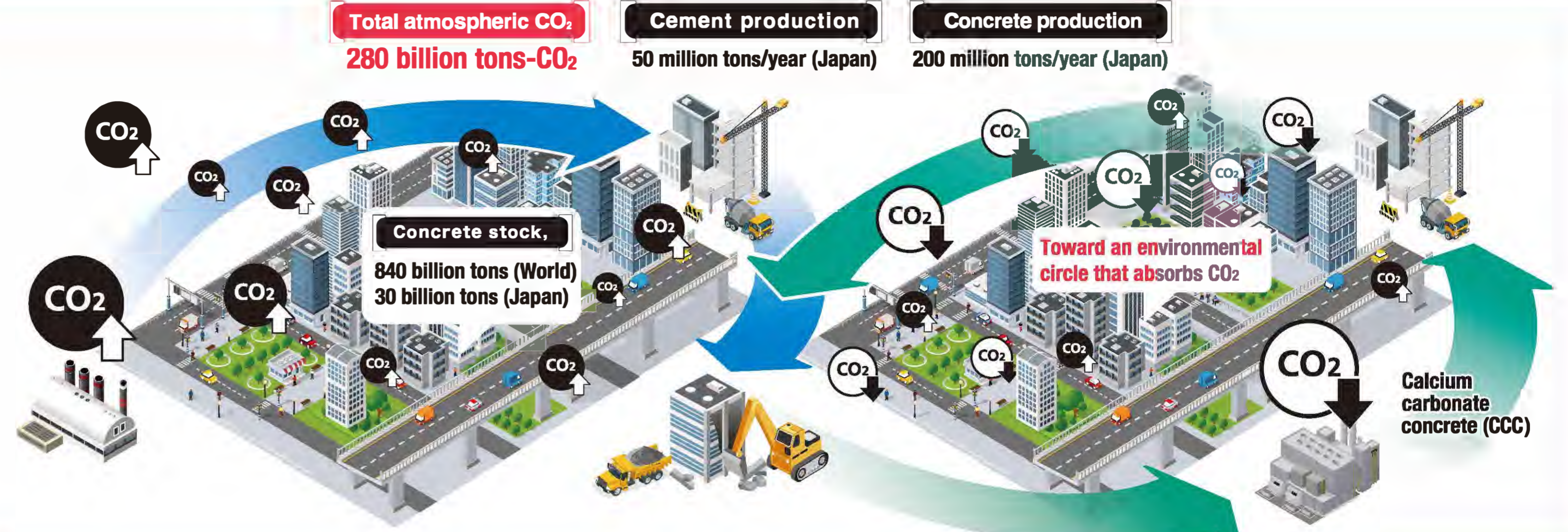
### 1 How much CO<sub>2</sub> has cement concrete emitted so far?

To date, the calcination of limestone during cement production has emitted a cumulative total of more than 50 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> worldwide (more than 80 billion tons cumulatively if calcination energy is included).



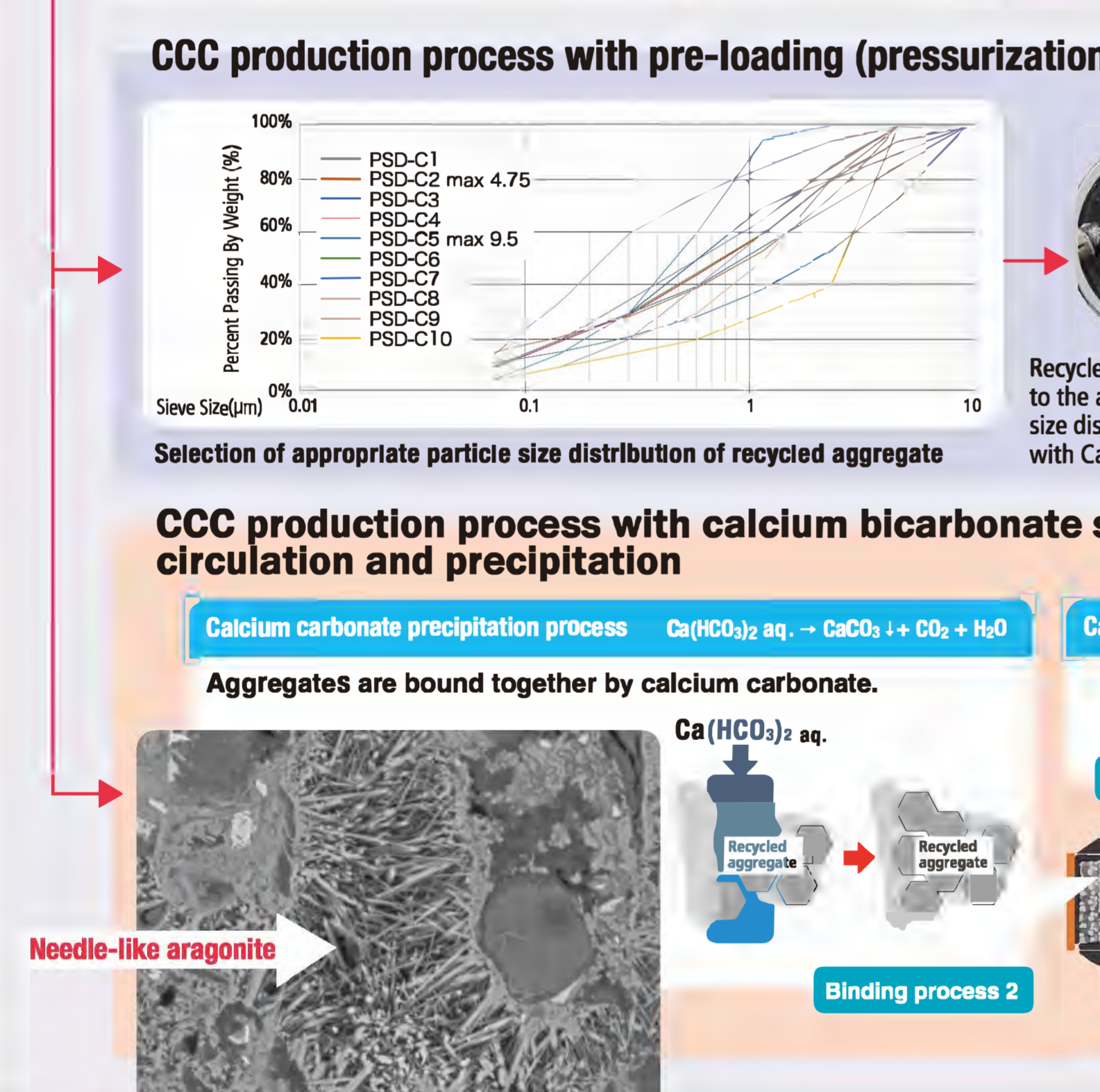
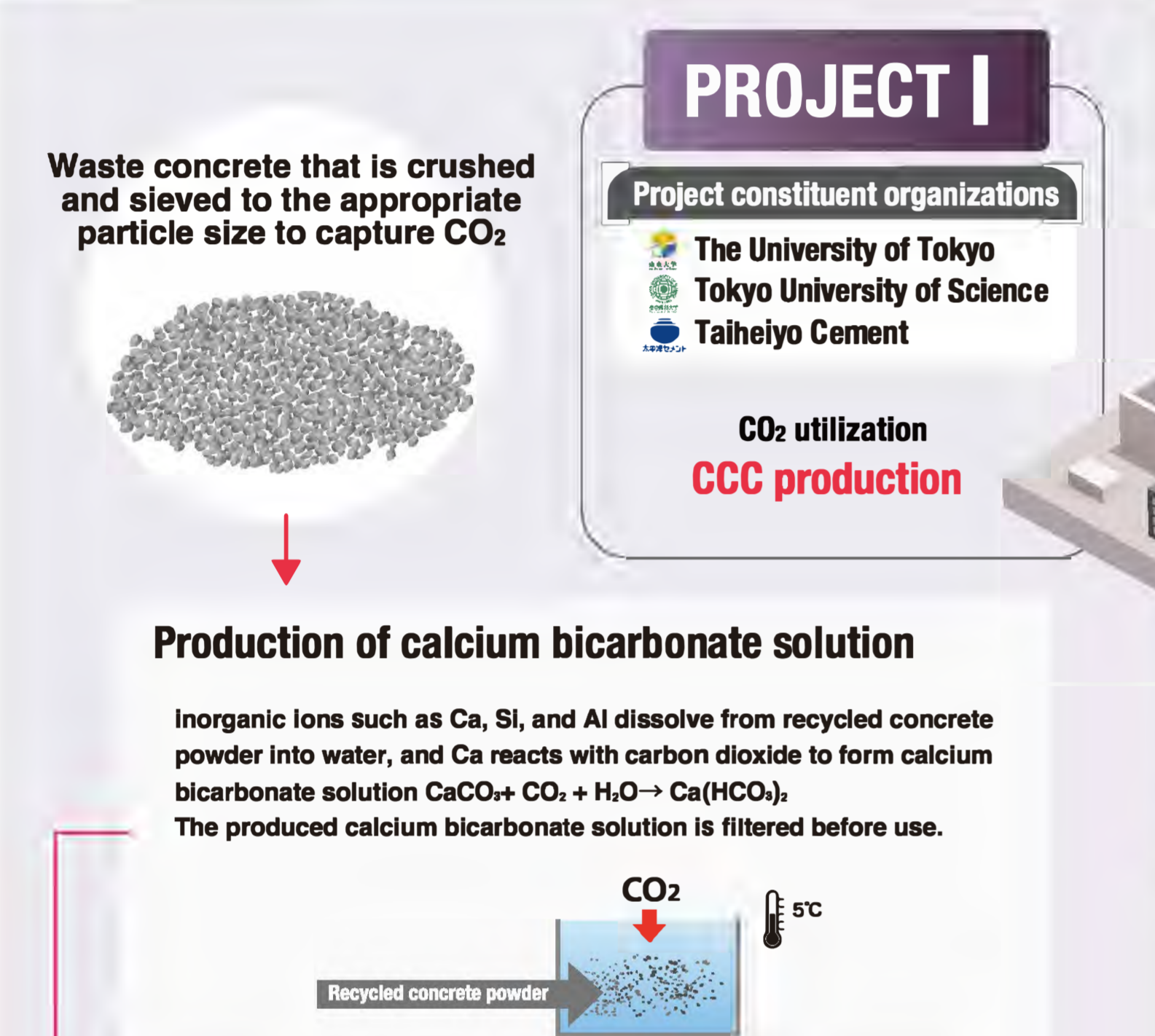
### 2 What are the goals of the project?

Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere emitted by the calcination of limestone during cement production will be captured to form calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>), which will be used as a binder to make calcium carbonate concrete for construction of structures.



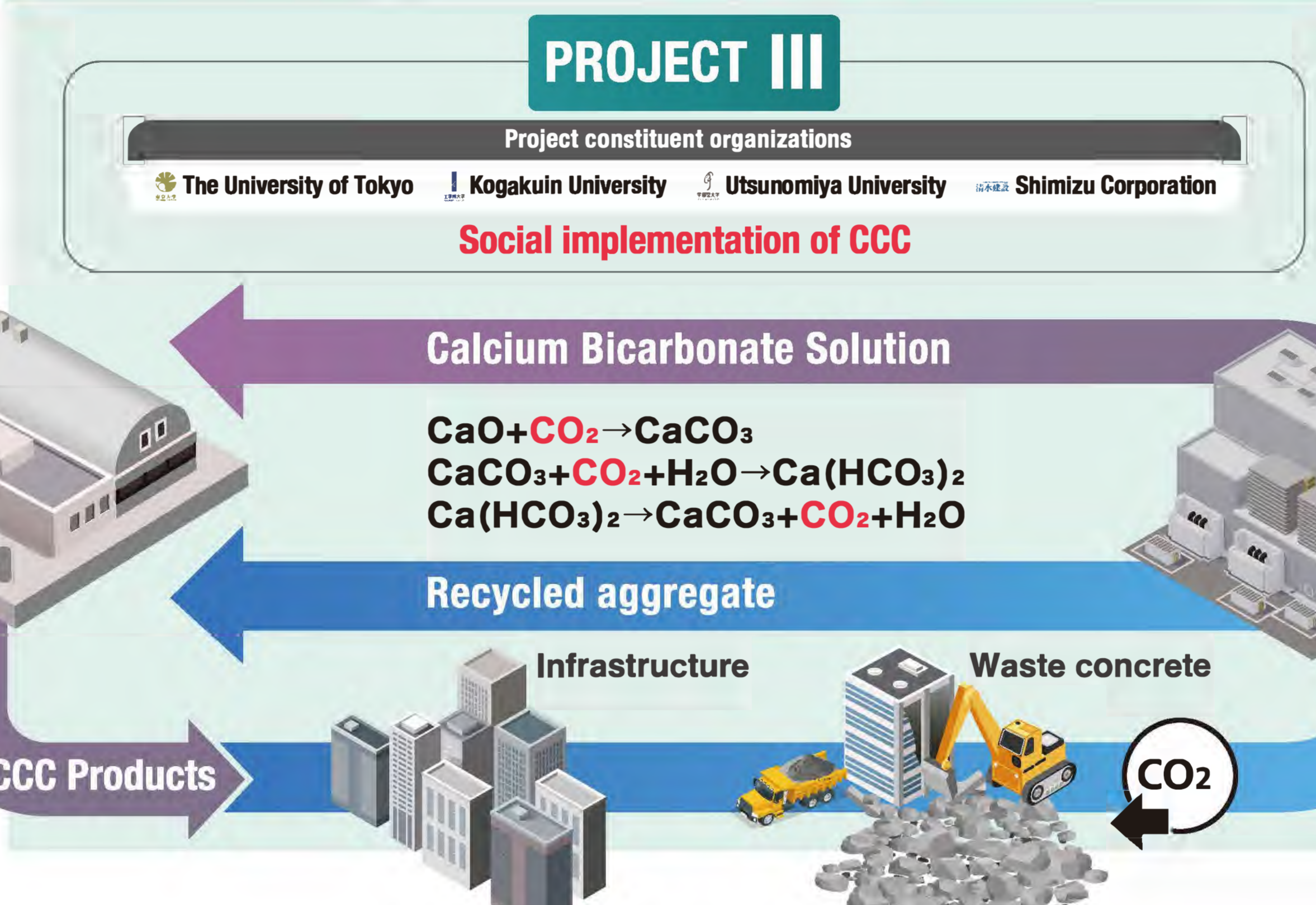
### 4 How do we produce CCC?

By densely connecting the particles of carbonated waste concrete (recycled aggregate) with fine crystals of calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>), a hardened body of calcium carbonate concrete (CCC) that can withstand the construction of structures is produced.



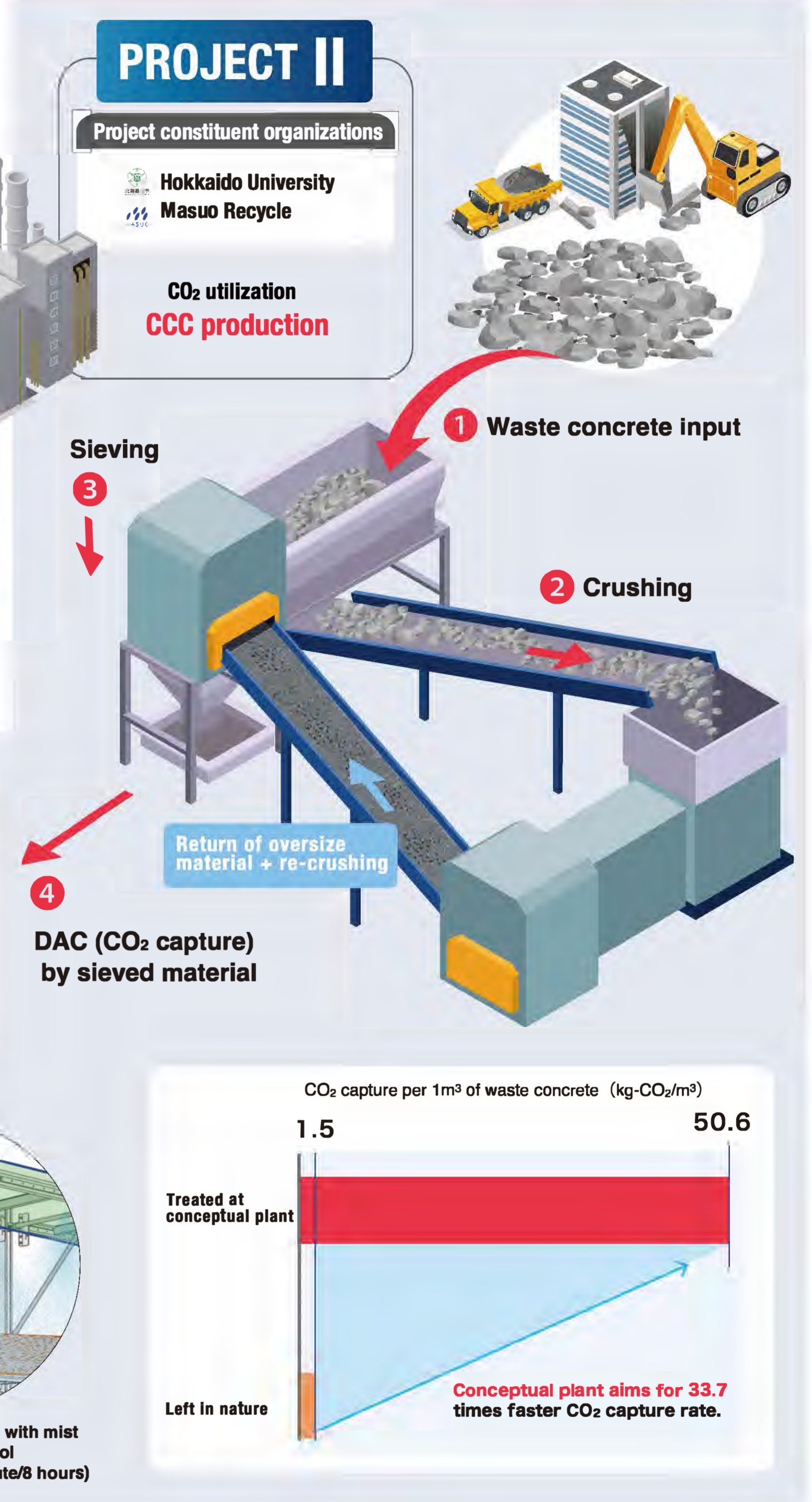
### 3 How would you describe the project in one word?

We produce calcium carbonate concrete (CCC) using only atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and waste concrete, which are ubiquitous, as raw materials, and permanently circulate CCC as a construction material.



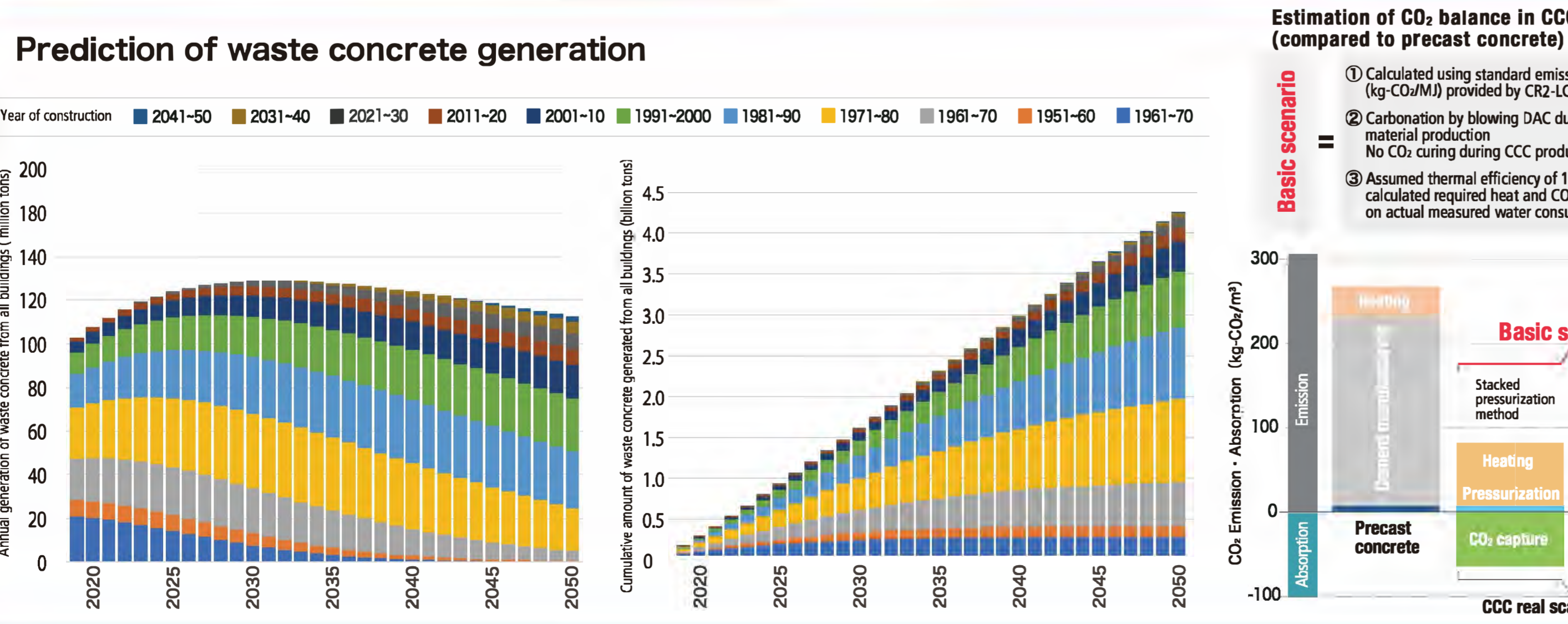
### 5 How do we capture the CO<sub>2</sub>?

A large amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is captured from the atmosphere by bringing the calcium component (CaO) in crushed waste concrete into contact with atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) as fast and as much as possible to produce calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>).



### 6 How much CCC raw material is generated? How much CO<sub>2</sub> can be captured?

In the future, structures will be demolished as they reach the end of their service lives, generating approximately 100 million tons or more of waste concrete each year, reaching a cumulative total of approximately 4 billion tons by 2050. For every 1 m<sup>3</sup> of CCC produced, more than 50 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> (target 124 kg) will be captured from the atmosphere.



### 7 What will the CCC structure look like? How widespread will it be?

We envision a prestressed structure that is a composite of CCC and steel. We aim to have several CCC buildings constructed in 2030, and half of all concrete structures will be CCC by 2050.

Fiscal year	Development and dissemination of CCC	CCC production volume	Minimum required strength of concrete: 12 MPa Article 74 of the Building Standard Law Enforcement Ordinance: "The strength of concrete used in reinforced concrete construction shall be as specified below."
2022	Compressive strength of 12 MPa achieved	0 thousand tons	Exhibition of experimental structures at EXPO 2025 Osaka
2024	Construction of experimental structures	0.1 thousand tons	
2029	Construction of 2-3 low-rise CCC buildings	2 thousand tons	Enactment and revision of laws and standards ① Obtained ministerial approval under Article 20 of the Building Standard Law ② Establishment of the Codes and Standard Specifications of the Architectural Institute of Japan ③ Obtained ministerial approval under Article 37, Paragraph 2 of the Building Standard Law ④ Establishment of Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) ⑤ Revision of Notification No. 1446 (technical standards) of the Ministry of Construction ⑥ Compliance with Article 37, Paragraph 1 of the Building Standard Law
2040	1.725 times increase annually	345 thousand tons	
2050	50% of concrete structures are CCC construction.	110,000 thousand tons	

Japan: ▲26.2 million tons-CO<sub>2</sub>/year  
World: ▲2.1 billion tons-CO<sub>2</sub>/year

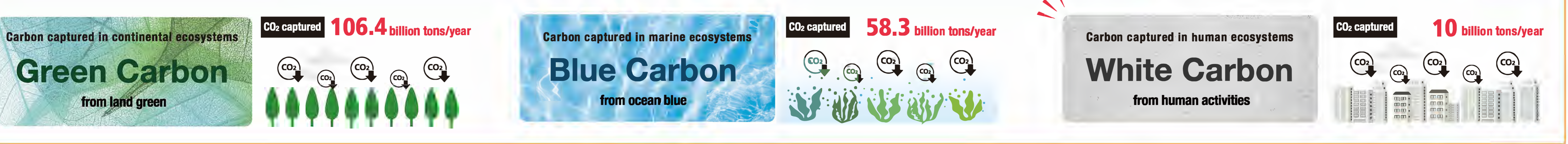
CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions

Low-rise CCC building High-rise CCC building

### 8 Concrete to be white carbon!

"White Carbon" following Green Carbon and Blue Carbon reduces global warming.

Concrete can create carbon capture and storage in human ecosystems in addition to continental and marine ecosystems.



Save the Earth with White Carbon!