

- Food
- Food Additive
- Cosmetic
- Quasi-drug



Hokkaido Yakumo

『 Weathering Fossil Shell Powder 』

Technical
Data

Calcium without Calcium Paradox



On the Kuromatsunai Fault in Yakumo-cho, Hokkaido, a fossilized layer of Kamionishi shellfish from about 20 million years ago has been exposed, and it has progressed to weathering. Because it has been weathered, it has low activity and has a different crystallization style (normal limestone is calcite, this weathering fossil shell is aragonite), making it a valuable calcium source that does not cause the so-called calcium paradox. This raw material is made by mining the weathered fossils of Kamionishi shellfish, carefully sorting them, heat sterilizing them at 280°C, and turning them into a fine powder.

Expected Function & Recommended Dosage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ Strengthen the bone and tooth ◎ Smoothen the function of muscle ◎ Stabilizing the mental condition ◎ Preventing osteoporosis 	<p>680~1,530mg/day (210~600mg/day as Calcium)</p>
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※ According to the standard of Nutrition Functional Food

Quality Standard Composition

Material	Weathering Kamionisiki fossil shell
Property	White powder
Particle size	1,000 mesh
Main Component	98% as Calcium carbonate (31~39% as calcium)
Viable count of bacteria	Less than 3,000 pcs/g
Coliforms	Negative

Uses

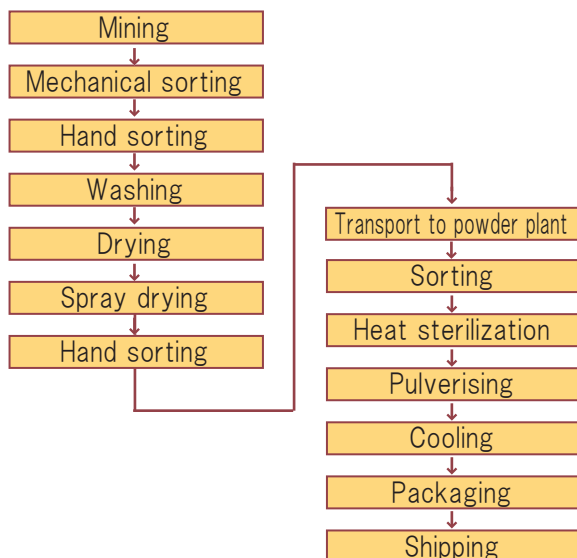
- ◎ Supplements, drinks and processed food

Chemical Analysis Value (/100g)

Energy	7	kcal
Protein	0.0	g
Fat	0.3	g
Carbohydrate	1.0	g
Salt equivalent	0.91	g
Ash	98.7	g
Calcium	39,000	mg
Iron	32.1	mg
Potassium	6	mg
Magnesium	170	mg
Lead	Not detected	
Arsenic	0.11	ppm

* Numbers are just an analysis example.
It does not guarantee the content of the product.

Production Process



Other

Quantity	20kg
Shelf life	Not set because it is a natural mineral with no additives
Storage condition	.Keep in cool dry place and avoid direct sunlight

Company Information

Ver.2304

North Life Co.,Ltd.

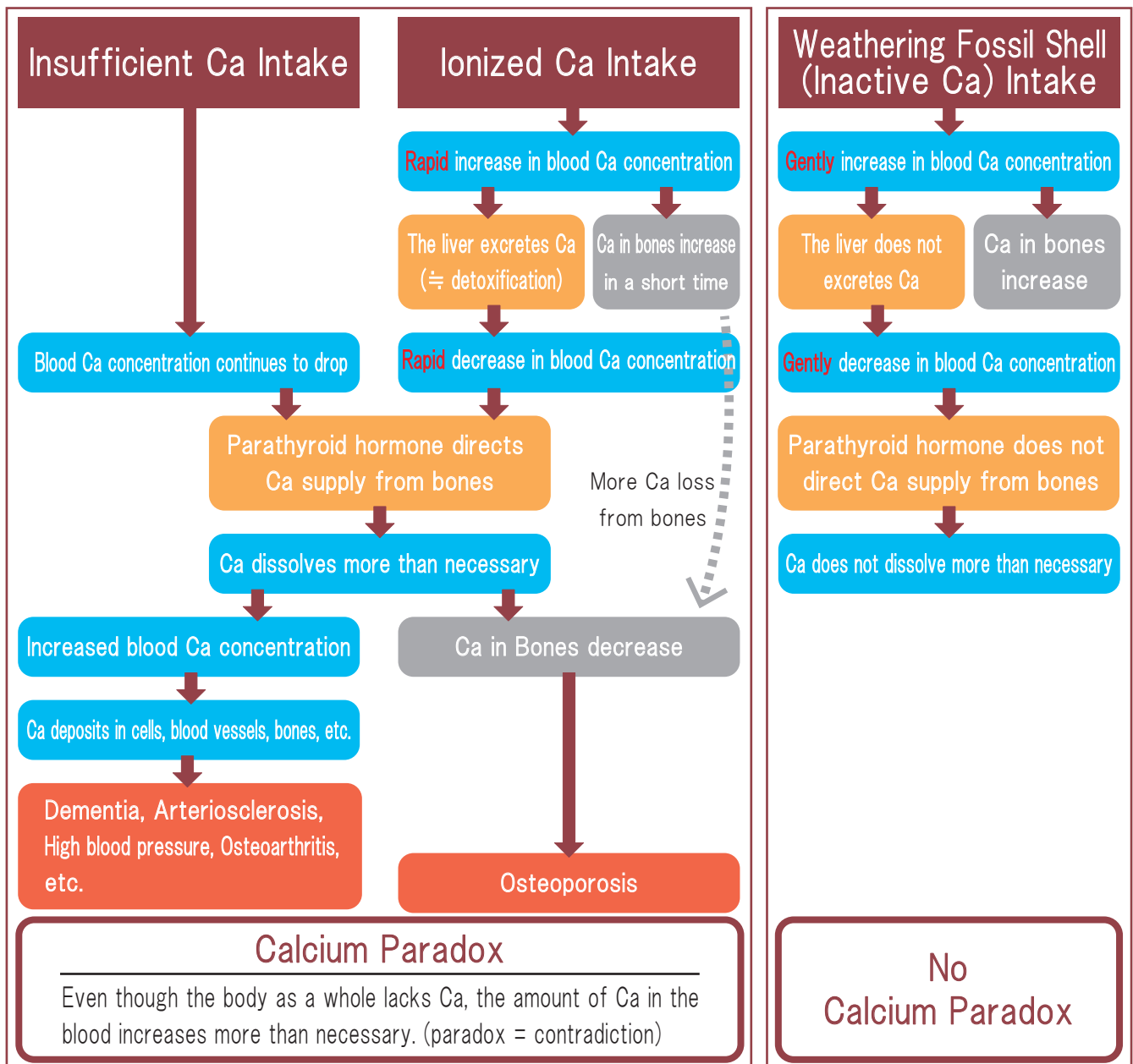
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■ Calcium without Calcium Paradox

The calcium paradox is a phenomenon in which the more calcium people ingest, the less calcium they have in their bones. Normally, when 100 million calcium is stored in bones, the ideal balance is 10,000 in the blood and 1 in each cell. When this balance is disrupted, various problems will surface.

In the case of ionized active calcium, the absorption speed into the body is fast, so the calcium concentration in the blood temporarily increases rapidly. The brain then sends a command to excrete the excess calcium from the blood, causing the blood calcium concentration to drop rapidly. At this time, it would be good if the concentration settled down to a good balance, but the amount of calcium excreted based on commands from the brain is greater than necessary, and the calcium concentration in the blood becomes low. This phenomenon is called the calcium paradox because when people take in calcium, it actually decreases. When a calcium paradox occurs, the body tries to replace the decreased calcium in the blood. The source of compensation is bone. Therefore, the calcium concentration in the bones decreases, leading to various problems such as osteoporosis.

Calcium that does not cause the calcium paradox is called inactive calcium, and has the characteristic that it is not rapidly absorbed into the blood. Inactive calcium is also called good calcium, and ionized active calcium is called bad calcium. Weathering fossil shell calcium from Yakumo-cho is a representative example of inactive calcium = good calcium.



Company Information