ホワイトペーパー V1.0

SSTI

Super Steam It Coin

Waste to Value

廃棄物を資源に変える技術、

デジタル通貨で世界とつなぐ。

Super Steam It Foundation (Establishing) · Polygon Network

2026年3月

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CHAPTER 01

Executive Summary

Vision

SSTI envisions a world where waste is not a burden but a valuable resource — where proven environmental technology and decentralized finance converge to create a self-sustaining ecosystem accessible to everyone, regardless of geographic or financial barriers.

Mission

To deploy superheated steam pyrolysis equipment globally, funded transparently through blockchain, converting waste into marketable resources while generating real revenue that supports long-term token value through systematic buyback and burn.

Core Metrics

5B	$0.0125	$62.5M	$6.25M
TOTAL SUPPLY (FIXED)	LISTING PRICE	FULLY DILUTED VALUE	IDO RAISE

The SSTI Difference

Unlike speculative cryptocurrency projects, SSTI is anchored in physical infrastructure that generates measurable revenue. The project's value proposition rests on three pillars:

- → **Real Assets:** Physical pyrolysis equipment that processes waste and produces sellable resources — pyrolysis oil, carbon black, and syngas.
- → **Real Revenue:** Equipment operations generate cash flow independent of token market conditions, creating intrinsic value.
- → **Real Deflation:** 30% of net operating profit is used quarterly to buy back SSTI from the open market and permanently burn them. Total supply only decreases over time — no additional minting is possible.

The Value Cycle: Token sale → equipment investment → waste processing → resource sales → revenue → buyback & burn → reduced supply → increased scarcity → value appreciation → capacity for more equipment. This flywheel is powered by real economic activity, not speculation.

Key Facts

PARAMETER	DETAIL
Token Name	SSTI (Super Steam It Coin)

Blockchain	Polygon (Ethereum Layer 2)
Total Supply	5,000,000,000 — fixed, no additional minting
Listing Price	$0.0125 per token
Fully Diluted Valuation	$62,500,000
Phase 1 Raise (Presale & IDO)	$6,250,000
Token Model	Deflationary — buyback & burn only
Buyback Mechanism	30% of net profit, executed quarterly, on-chain verified
Smart Contract	OpenZeppelin-based, independently audited before deployment
Issuing Entity	Super Steam It Foundation (Panama, establishing)
Operating Entity	Steam It Co., Ltd. (South Korea)

CHAPTER 02

Problem Statement & Market Opportunity

2.1 The Global Waste Crisis

Every year, approximately **350 million tons** of plastic waste is generated worldwide. Of this staggering volume, only **9% is actually recycled**. The remaining 91% is either landfilled, incinerated, or leaked into the environment — polluting oceans, contaminating soil, and entering the food chain.

Conventional waste disposal creates cascading environmental damage:

- → **Landfilling:** Contaminates soil and groundwater. Plastic takes 400-1,000 years to decompose. Produces methane, a greenhouse gas 80x more potent than CO_2 over 20 years.
- → **Incineration:** Releases dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and CO_2. Requires expensive emission control systems. Destroys potential recoverable resources permanently.
- → **Ocean Leakage:** 8-12 million tons of plastic enter the ocean annually. By 2050, there may be more plastic than fish by weight in the world's oceans.

2.2 Market Opportunity

The global plastic recycling market represents a massive and rapidly growing opportunity:

$52.5B	$131.5B	8.7%	350M
MARKET SIZE (2024)	PROJECTED (2035)	CAGR	TONS/YEAR

Regulatory pressure is accelerating demand. The European Union's Circular Economy Action Plan, Single-Use Plastics Directive, and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations are compelling manufacturers worldwide to source recycled materials and invest in processing infrastructure. Similar legislation is emerging across Asia, North America, and developing nations.

> **SSTI's Addressable Market:** SSTI targets the **pyrolysis oil and carbon black** segment — converting mixed, contaminated, and hard-to-recycle plastics that traditional mechanical recycling cannot handle. This underserved segment represents the majority of plastic waste generated globally.

2.3 Why Current Solutions Fall Short

High-performance environmental processing technologies exist but face three systemic barriers to global deployment:

BARRIER	CHALLENGE	SSTI'S ANSWER
Capital Access	Equipment costs $500K-$2M+. Bank loans require collateral; VCs demand equity and control.	Tokenized global micro-investment. Anyone can participate with any amount.

Geographic Limits	Government grants are country-specific. Cross-border infrastructure investment is complex.	Borderless blockchain funding. Equipment deployed where waste is — not where capital is.
Transparency	Traditional fund flows are opaque. Investors cannot verify how capital is used.	All transactions on-chain. Fund usage, buyback execution, and burn events publicly verifiable.

2.4 Why Cryptocurrency

Blockchain technology is not a gimmick in SSTI's model — it solves real structural problems:

→ **Global Micro-Participation:** Anyone worldwide can participate in environmental infrastructure investment without minimum thresholds, accredited investor requirements, or geographic restrictions.

→ **Radical Transparency:** Token sale proceeds, equipment purchases, revenue reports, and buyback transactions are all recorded on-chain. Every dollar is traceable.

→ **Automated Value Return:** Smart contracts can automate buyback execution, ensuring the mechanism runs consistently regardless of management decisions.

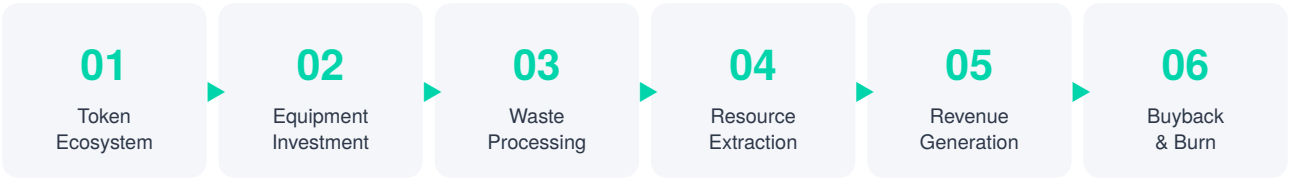
→ **Liquidity:** Unlike traditional infrastructure investments with 5-10 year lockups, token holders maintain liquidity through DEX and CEX trading.

CHAPTER 03

Solution — The SSTI Ecosystem

The SSTI ecosystem operates as a six-stage self-reinforcing value cycle. Each stage feeds into the next, creating compounding value for the ecosystem and its participants.

3.1 The Six-Stage Value Cycle



Stage 1 — Token Ecosystem

SSTI tokens are issued on the Polygon network, creating a transparent, low-cost financial infrastructure for global participation. Polygon's near-zero transaction fees ($0.007 average) ensure that buyback, staking, and governance operations are economically viable at any scale.

Stage 2 — Equipment Investment

35% of IDO proceeds ($2,187,500) is allocated to pyrolysis equipment acquisition through EcoPlastoPlant, SSTI's equipment procurement partner. EcoPlastoPlant sources verified equipment from three leading global manufacturers, ensuring competitive pricing and proven performance.

Stage 3 — Waste Processing

Installed equipment decomposes mixed waste — including plastics, vinyl, tires, and oil sludge — using superheated steam at 350-600°C in an oxygen-free environment. No pre-sorting or washing is required, dramatically reducing operational complexity.

Stage 4 — Resource Extraction & Sales

Three valuable product streams are extracted and sold to industrial buyers:

→ **Pyrolysis Oil (45-55% yield):** Industrial fuel oil — the primary revenue source. Certified quality, used as boiler fuel and industrial heating.

→ **Carbon Black (20-30% yield):** Sold to rubber manufacturers, road construction, and industrial applications.

→ **Syngas (20-25% yield):** Recycled as reactor fuel, eliminating external energy costs and enabling self-sustaining operation.

Stage 5 — Revenue Generation

Equipment operations generate real cash flow from resource sales. This revenue is independent of cryptocurrency market conditions — whether SSTI's market price rises or falls, the equipment continues producing and selling resources.

Stage 6 — Buyback & Burn

30% of net operating profit is allocated quarterly for buyback. The Foundation purchases SSTI from the open market through DEX/CEX and sends tokens to a verified burn address (0x000...dead), permanently removing them from circulation. All buyback transactions are recorded on-chain and publicly verifiable.

The Flywheel Effect: More equipment → more revenue → larger buyback → reduced supply → increased scarcity → higher token value → capacity to fund more equipment. Each revolution of the cycle strengthens the next, creating exponential rather than linear growth potential.

3.2 Equipment Supply Chain

SSTI sources equipment through **EcoPlastoPlant** (ecoplastoplant.com), a dedicated pyrolysis equipment import and distribution company. This ensures access to multiple manufacturers, competitive pricing, and reduced single-vendor risk.

EcoCreation

South Korea, Incheon. Low-temperature indirect pyrolysis with proprietary catalyst refinement. SK Energy as 2nd largest shareholder. First to pass Korea Ministry of Environment installation inspection. 350-420°C processing, 45-90% conversion rate.

Beston Group

China. 1,000+ projects delivered across 100+ countries. CE, ISO, SGS certified. Meets EU emission standards. Models from 6T/day (BLJ-6) to 30T/day (BLJ-20).

Klean Industries

Vancouver, Canada. 30+ years of commercial operation. Strategic partnership with KBR (global engineering firm). Hydrogen extraction capable. EU RTFO and US RIN compliant.

CHAPTER 04

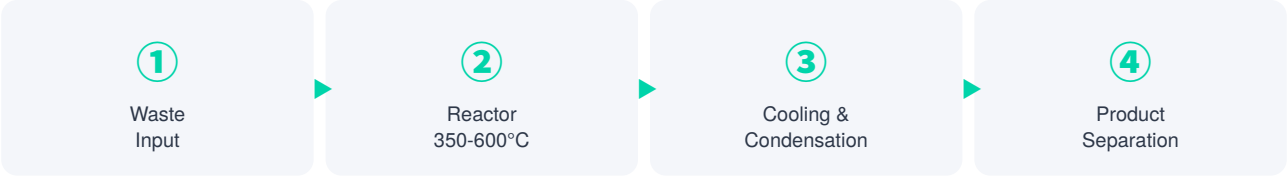
Superheated Steam Pyrolysis Technology

4.1 What is Pyrolysis?

Pyrolysis is the thermal decomposition of organic materials at elevated temperatures in the absence of oxygen. Unlike incineration (which burns waste in oxygen, producing toxic emissions), pyrolysis breaks molecular bonds through heat alone, producing recoverable hydrocarbon products.

SSTI's equipment uses **superheated steam** as the heat transfer medium — steam heated beyond its boiling point to 350-600°C. This approach offers superior heat distribution, eliminates combustion byproducts, and enables processing of mixed, unsorted waste streams.

4.2 Process Flow



Step 1 — Waste Input: Mixed waste is fed into the reactor without pre-sorting, washing, or drying. One day of natural moisture drainage is sufficient preparation.

Step 2 — Pyrolysis Reactor: Superheated steam at 350-600°C decomposes waste in an oxygen-free (H_2O gas) environment. Oils are distilled and vaporized. Chlorine is absorbed by catalyst layers.

Step 3 — Cooling & Condensation: Vaporized hydrocarbons pass through condensers, converting gas to liquid pyrolysis oil. Non-condensable gases become syngas.

Step 4 — Product Separation: Three product streams are separated: liquid pyrolysis oil, gaseous syngas, and solid carbon black residue.

4.3 Output Products

PRODUCT	YIELD	APPLICATION	REVENUE CONTRIBUTION
Pyrolysis Oil	45-55%	Industrial fuel oil, boiler fuel, can be refined to diesel	Primary (~70% of revenue)
Syngas	20-25%	Recycled as reactor fuel — self-sustaining operation	Internal use (cost savings)
Carbon Black	20-30%	Rubber manufacturing, road construction, industrial pigment	Secondary (~30% of revenue)

4.4 Fuel Quality Specifications

Extracted pyrolysis oil meets international fuel quality standards, verified by independent certification agencies:

PROPERTY	VALUE	STANDARD
Flash Point	46°C	Safe for industrial handling

Kinematic Viscosity	2.28 cSt	Comparable to diesel fuel
Pour Point	-4°C	Cold-weather operational
Freezing Point	-22°C	Year-round usability
Residual Carbon	0.31%	Low carbon residue
Ash Content	0.006%	Minimal combustion residue
Sulfur Content	≤0.2%	Within environmental limits

This fuel has been verified in field operations, used as forklift fuel at processing facilities, and certified by marine inspection associations.

4.5 Five Core Advantages

→ **Zero Emissions:** Oxygen-free decomposition produces zero dioxins, zero CO_2, zero furans. This is not "reduced" emissions — it is elimination at the molecular level.

→ **Self-Sustaining Operation:** Extracted syngas is recycled as boiler and superheater fuel. After initial startup, no external fuel or energy input is required. Operating costs are limited to labor and control electricity.

→ **No Pre-Sorting Required:** Mixed waste including food-contaminated plastics, mud-covered vinyl, and composite materials can be fed directly. No washing, sorting, or drying equipment needed.

→ **4-Stage Exhaust Purification:** Even though no combustion occurs, a comprehensive exhaust system is installed: (1) NOx decomposition (denitrification), (2) SOx removal (desulfurization), (3) Particulate removal (dust collection), (4) Odor removal (deodorization). Purified water is recycled to the steam boiler.

→ **Proven Commercial Track Record:** Partner equipment manufacturers have decades of commercial deployment across 100+ countries. This is not experimental technology — it is proven, operational infrastructure.

4.6 Processable Feedstock

Primary Feedstock

→ **Waste Plastics:** PP, PE, PS, and mixed plastics

→ **Waste Vinyl:** Agricultural film, packaging vinyl

→ **Waste Tires:** Automobile and industrial tires

→ **Oil Sludge:** Petroleum refinery waste sludge

Equipment Range

Partner manufacturers offer equipment from **1 ton/day to 200 tons/day** processing capacity, suitable for:

→ Small community-scale operations

→ Medium industrial installations

→ Large-scale municipal waste processing plants

CHAPTER 05

Blockchain Infrastructure — Why Polygon

SSTI is built on Polygon, the leading Ethereum Layer 2 scaling solution. This choice is driven by measurable technical and strategic advantages over alternatives.

5.1 Technical Advantages

PARAMETER	POLYGON	BNB CHAIN	ETHEREUM L1
Transaction Fee	**~$0.007**	$0.05-$0.20	$0.44+
Block Time	**~2 seconds**	~3 seconds	~12 seconds
Security Model	**Ethereum-inherited**	21 validators (centralized)	1M+ validators
Total Wallets	**520M+**	193M	114M
Daily Transactions	**4M+**	3.2M	1.1M
RWA TVL Ranking	**#2 ($1.1B+)**	Not ranked	#1

5.2 Enterprise Adoption

Polygon's enterprise partnerships provide institutional credibility critical for an RWA-adjacent project like SSTI:

→ **Mastercard:** Integrating Polygon's on-chain payment system into traditional financial infrastructure.

→ **JPMorgan (Onyx):** Using Polygon for blockchain-based settlement operations.

→ **Franklin Templeton:** Operating OnChain U.S. Government Money Fund on Polygon.

→ **Nike, Starbucks, Reddit:** Built consumer-facing NFT and loyalty programs on Polygon.

5.3 Real-World Asset (RWA) Ecosystem

SSTI's model — real equipment generating real revenue that supports token value — is fundamentally an RWA proposition. Polygon ranks **#2 globally in RWA tokenization** with over $1.1 billion in total value locked. Institutional entities including NRW.BANK (German state bank) and multiple sovereign-level projects have deployed on Polygon.

This existing RWA ecosystem means SSTI operates on a chain where institutional investors and enterprise partners are already active — reducing friction for future partnerships.

5.4 CEX Listing Compatibility

A common concern with Layer 2 networks is exchange support. Polygon tokens are fully supported by all major centralized exchanges:

- → Binance, Coinbase, Kraken, KuCoin, Bitfinex, Gate.io, MEXC, Bybit, Bitget — all support Polygon network deposits and withdrawals.
- → POL token itself trades across 122+ exchanges and 193 markets.
- → No listing disadvantage compared to BNB Chain or Ethereum L1 tokens.

5.5 Smart Contract Security

SSTI's smart contract is built on **OpenZeppelin's** verified standard library — the most widely adopted security framework in the blockchain industry, trusted by projects managing tens of billions of dollars.

Before deployment, the contract will undergo an independent security audit by a recognized third-party firm. Audit results will be published publicly on the SSTI website.

> **No Additional Minting:** The smart contract is designed with a fixed total supply of 5,000,000,000 tokens. The minting function is permanently disabled after initial token generation. This is enforced at the contract level and cannot be changed by any party, including the Foundation.

CHAPTER 06

Token Economics

6.1 Token Overview

PARAMETER	VALUE
Token Name	SSTI (Super Steam It Coin)
Blockchain	Polygon (ERC-20 compatible)
Total Supply	5,000,000,000 — fixed, no additional minting
Listing Price	$0.0125 per token
Fully Diluted Valuation	$62,500,000
Phase 1 Raise (Presale & IDO)	$6,250,000
Token Model	Deflationary — buyback & permanent burn
Buyback Mechanism	30% of net operating profit, quarterly
Smart Contract Standard	OpenZeppelin ERC-20, independently audited

6.2 Token Distribution

ALLOCATION	%	TOKENS	VESTING SCHEDULE
Presale & IDO (Phase 1)	10%	500,000,000	Immediate circulation at listing
Post-Listing Sale (Phase 2)	10%	500,000,000	Quarterly release after CEX listing
Brand Partnership (Eco Alliance)	15%	750,000,000	No vesting — available for immediate deployment
Ecosystem Development	15%	750,000,000	Quarterly release over 4 years
Staking Rewards	18%	900,000,000	Distributed over 3 years per staking program
Team & Advisors	15%	750,000,000	1-year cliff, then 10% monthly unlock
Liquidity	6%	300,000,000	DEX/CEX liquidity pools at launch
Foundation Reserve	5%	250,000,000	Emergency reserve — DAO approval required
Marketing	6%	300,000,000	Airdrops & campaigns within 2 years
Total	**100%**	**5,000,000,000**	

6.3 Circulating Supply Schedule

Not all 5 billion tokens enter circulation at once. The following table shows estimated circulating supply over time:

MILESTONE	APPROX. CIRCULATING	% OF TOTAL	NOTES
At DEX Listing (Q2 2026)	~800M	16%	IDO (500M) + Liquidity (300M)
End of Q4 2026	~1.5B	30%	+ Staking distribution begins, marketing, eco dev starts
End of 2027	~2.5B	50%	+ Phase 2 sales begin, team unlock starts (after cliff)
End of 2028	~3.5B	70%	+ Continued unlocks across all categories
Full Unlock (~2030)	5.0B minus burns	<100%	Buyback & burn reduces actual circulating supply

> **Key Insight:** While total supply is 5B, circulating supply at listing is only ~800M (16%). As buyback & burn begins operating (2027+), the actual circulating supply may *decrease* even as scheduled unlocks occur — creating net deflation if burn rate exceeds unlock rate.

6.4 Token Utility

→ **Equipment Investment Participation:** SSTI holders participate in the growth of pyrolysis equipment projects. Equipment operating profits are reflected in token value through buyback & burn — not through direct profit distribution. This structure maintains SSTI's utility token classification.

→ **Staking Rewards:** Lock SSTI for defined periods to earn additional token rewards. See Chapter 7 for detailed staking mechanics.

→ **Governance Voting:** Vote on key project decisions including equipment locations, partnership approvals, fund allocation, and buyback ratio adjustments. 1 SSTI = 1 vote.

→ **Service Discounts:** Receive discounts on ecosystem services — equipment licensing, technology consulting, data access — when paying with SSTI.

→ **Buyback & Burn:** 30% of net operating profit is used quarterly to purchase SSTI from the open market and permanently destroy them.

→ **Ecosystem Payments:** SSTI serves as the base payment method for all platform services, partner integrations, and future ecosystem applications.

6.5 Buyback & Burn Mechanism — Detailed

The buyback mechanism is SSTI's primary value maintenance tool:

PARAMETER	DETAIL
Source of Funds	30% of net operating profit from equipment operations

Frequency	Quarterly (every 3 months)
Execution Method	Market purchase via DEX/CEX at prevailing prices
Burn Process	Purchased tokens sent to verified burn address (0x000...dead)
Verification	All transactions on-chain, publicly viewable by any holder
Reporting	Quarterly buyback report published on website and community channels
Adjustability	30% is default ratio; can be adjusted through DAO governance vote

Buyback Projection (Conservative Estimate)

YEAR	EST. NET PROFIT	BUYBACK (30%)	TOKENS BURNED (AT LISTING PRICE)
2027	$150K-$230K	$45K-$69K	3.6M-5.5M SSTI
2028	$600K-$900K	$180K-$270K	14.4M-21.6M SSTI
2029+	$1.5M+	$450K+	36M+ SSTI per year

Note: If token price appreciates above listing price, fewer tokens are burned per dollar — but each burned token represents greater value removed from circulation. The mechanism is self-balancing.

6.6 Securities Classification

SSTI is a utility token, not a security. Holders do not receive direct profit distribution from equipment operations. Operating profits fund market buyback and burn — an indirect value support mechanism that increases token scarcity. SSTI serves real utility functions: governance voting, service payments, staking rewards, and ecosystem access. This structure is designed to maintain clear utility token classification under major jurisdictions.

CHAPTER 07

Staking & Governance

7.1 Staking Program

SSTI's staking program incentivizes long-term holding, reduces circulating supply, and creates predictable demand. 18% of total supply (900,000,000 tokens) is allocated to staking rewards over 3 years.

Staking Tiers (Planned)

TIER	LOCK PERIOD	ESTIMATED APY	EARLY WITHDRAWAL
Flexible	No lock	3-5%	Anytime
Standard	90 days	8-12%	Penalty applies
Premium	180 days	15-20%	Penalty applies
Diamond	365 days	25-35%	Penalty applies

APY rates are subject to adjustment based on total staked volume and remaining reward pool. Rates will be finalized and published before staking program launch.

> **Staking + Buyback Synergy:** Staked tokens are locked and cannot be sold, reducing circulating supply. Meanwhile, buyback removes tokens permanently. Together, these mechanisms create compounding supply reduction — the circulating, tradeable supply shrinks from two directions simultaneously.

7.2 Governance Framework

SSTI implements on-chain governance allowing token holders to participate in key project decisions. This is not advisory governance — approved proposals are binding.

RULE	DETAIL
Proposal Eligibility	Must hold 100,000+ SSTI (0.002% of supply)
Voting Period	7 days from proposal submission
Quorum Requirement	5% of circulating supply must participate
Approval Threshold	Simple majority — 50% + 1 of votes cast
Voting Weight	1 SSTI = 1 vote
Voting Method	On-chain snapshot voting (Snapshot or equivalent platform)

Governance Scope

Token holders can vote on:

- → **Equipment Deployment:** Geographic locations for new equipment installations.
- → **Partnership Approvals:** Major brand partnerships and Eco Alliance collaborations.
- → **Fund Allocation:** Use of ecosystem development and foundation reserve funds.
- → **Buyback Ratio:** Adjustment of the 30% default buyback ratio (increase or decrease).
- → **Staking Parameters:** Modification of staking tiers, lock periods, and reward rates.

CHAPTER 08

Business Model, Revenue & Fund Usage

8.1 Phase 1 — IDO Funds ($6,250,000)

CATEGORY	%	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Equipment Investment	35%	$2,187,500	Pyrolysis equipment purchase, shipping, installation, commissioning
Platform Development	20%	$1,250,000	Investor dashboard, smart contract deployment, mobile app, monitoring systems
Marketing & Partnerships	20%	$1,250,000	Global marketing, brand collaborations, community growth, Eco Alliance program
Exchange & Liquidity	15%	$937,500	CEX listing fees, DEX/CEX liquidity provision, market maker arrangements
Operations & Legal	10%	$625,000	Foundation administration, legal advisory, accounting, security audit, insurance

8.2 Phase 2 — Post-Listing Revenue

After CEX listing, 500,000,000 tokens (10% of supply) are sold at market price in quarterly tranches. This phased approach avoids market flooding and provides ongoing capital for equipment expansion.

SCENARIO	TOKEN PRICE	TOTAL REVENUE	PRIMARY USE
Conservative (listing price holds)	$0.0125	$6,250,000	2-3 additional equipment units
Moderate (2x appreciation)	$0.025	$12,500,000	4-6 equipment units + global expansion
Optimistic (5x appreciation)	$0.0625	$31,250,000	Major fleet expansion + multiple countries

8.3 Revenue Model — Per Equipment Unit

Revenue is generated from direct sale of pyrolysis products. The following is a conservative model for a single small-scale equipment unit:

PARAMETER	VALUE
Processing Capacity	6-10 tons/day
Operating Days/Year	300 (allowing for maintenance)
Annual Throughput	1,800-3,000 tons

Pyrolysis Oil Yield	45-55% (~810-1,650 tons)
Oil Sale Price	$300-$500/ton (varies by market)
Annual Oil Revenue	$243K-$825K
Carbon Black Revenue	$50K-$150K (additional)
Total Gross Revenue	$293K-$975K per unit/year
Operating Costs	40-60% of gross (labor, maintenance, logistics)
Net Profit per Unit	$117K-$585K per year

> **Revenue Independence:** Equipment revenue comes from selling physical products (oil, carbon black) to industrial buyers. This revenue stream is *independent* of SSTI's token price, cryptocurrency market conditions, or blockchain sentiment. Even if the entire crypto market declines, the equipment continues operating and generating revenue.

8.4 Revenue Growth Projection

YEAR	EQUIPMENT	EST. NET PROFIT	BUYBACK (30%)
2027	1 small unit	$150K-$230K	$45K-$69K/year
2028	2-3 units (incl. medium)	$600K-$900K	$180K-$270K/year
2029+	4+ units, multi-country	$1.5M+	$450K+/year

These projections are conservative estimates. Actual results depend on equipment selection, location, waste supply contracts, and product sale prices.

CHAPTER 09

Roadmap & Partnership Strategy

9.1 Development Timeline

2026 Q2 — Foundation & Launch (Current)

Panama foundation establishment. Smart contract development and OpenZeppelin audit. Website and whitepaper launch. SSTI token generation event. Community building (target: 5,000+ members). DEX listing on QuickSwap and Uniswap V3 (Polygon). KYC/AML implementation for Presale & IDO participants.

2026 Q3 — Equipment & Exchange

First pyrolysis equipment contract signed through EcoPlastoPlant. CEX listing pursuit (target: MEXC, Gate.io, or equivalent). Platform v1 launch — investor dashboard with real-time equipment status. Phase 2 token sale begins (quarterly tranches).

2026 Q4 — Pilot Operations

Pilot equipment installation at designated site. Waste processing trials and performance validation. First batch of pyrolysis oil and carbon black produced. Independent verification of output quality. Operational data collection for investor reporting.

2027 — Revenue & Buyback

Commercial operations begin — revenue generation from resource sales. First quarterly buyback and burn executed (30% of net profit). Partnership expansion — domestic environmental companies and NGOs. Staking program launch. Governance platform activation. Estimated net profit: $150K-$230K. Second equipment procurement initiated.

2028+ — Global Expansion

Multiple equipment units operational. Southeast Asia and Middle East market entry. Global enterprise ESG program partnerships. Eco Alliance brand partnership program at scale. Estimated net profit: $600K-$900K+, growing to $1.5M+ by 2029.

9.2 Partnership Strategy

Phase 1 — Domestic (2026)

2-3 environmental company MOUs. Equipment manufacturer technical partnerships. Municipal waste processing pilot agreements. Operational track record establishment for investor confidence.

Phase 2 — Asia & Middle East (2027)

Southeast Asian waste processing partnerships (Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia). Middle East industrial waste collaborations. Corporate ESG program integration. International NGO cooperation network.

Phase 3 — Global (2028+)

Global enterprise ESG programs (Fortune 500 targets). Local entity establishment in key markets. Large-scale municipal plant contracts. Carbon credit integration via ecoplasto.com platform.

9.3 Eco Alliance — Brand Partnership Program

15% of total supply (750,000,000 tokens, no vesting) is allocated to the Eco Alliance program — a dedicated fund for collaborations with environmentally conscious brands. Use cases include:

- → **Co-Marketing Campaigns:** Joint campaigns with eco-friendly consumer brands, driving awareness for both the brand's sustainability credentials and SSTI's ecosystem.
- → **Brand Reward Programs:** Consumers earn SSTI tokens for purchasing partner brand products or participating in recycling programs.
- → **ESG Partnership Incentives:** Enterprise partners receive SSTI allocations for integrating waste-to-value solutions into their supply chains.
- → **Carbon Credit Linkage:** Future integration with carbon credit programs, allowing brands to offset emissions through verified waste processing.

CHAPTER 10

Legal Structure & Compliance

10.1 Dual-Entity Structure

ENTITY	LOCATION	STATUS	ROLE
Super Steam It Foundation	Panama	Establishing	Token issuance, governance, treasury management, global investor access
Steam It Co., Ltd.	South Korea	Operating	Equipment import, installation, operation, technology management, local partnerships

Why Panama?

Panama offers a cryptocurrency-friendly regulatory environment, tax efficiency for token issuance, international neutrality, and established legal frameworks for foundation structures. This provides legal clarity for global token distribution while the Korean entity handles operational execution.

Entity Relationship

The two entities are **independent legal entities with no equity relationship**. They cooperate through a formal Service Agreement that defines roles, responsibilities, reporting requirements, and fund flow procedures.

10.2 Fund Flow Structure

Step 1: Panama Foundation raises funds through token sale (Presale & IDO).
Step 2: Foundation places equipment purchase orders with Korean operating company.
Step 3: Korean company imports equipment through EcoPlastoPlant, installs, and begins operations.
Step 4: Korean company operates equipment, sells pyrolysis products, generates revenue.
Step 5: Korean company reports net profit figures to Foundation quarterly.
Step 6: Foundation executes buyback using 30% of reported net profit — purchasing SSTI from open market and burning.

10.3 KYC / AML Compliance

KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) procedures are implemented prior to the IDO. All Presale and IDO participants must complete identity verification. This ensures compliance with global regulatory standards and protects both investors and project integrity.

10.4 Securities Classification

SSTI is designed and operated as a utility token. Key structural elements that support this classification:

→ **No Direct Profit Distribution:** Token holders do not receive dividends, interest, or direct share of equipment revenue.

- → **Indirect Value Support:** Buyback & burn is a market operation that reduces supply — not a distribution to holders.
- → **Real Utility Functions:** Governance voting, service payments, staking rewards, and ecosystem access.
- → **No Equity Representation:** SSTI does not represent ownership in any entity.

CHAPTER 11

Team

SSTI is led by a focused team with complementary expertise spanning business management, blockchain development, marketing, and environmental engineering.

ROLE	FOCUS AREA	EXPERTISE
CEO — Business Lead	Strategy & Operations	Business strategy formulation, investor relations, corporate partnerships, business development. 10+ years of management experience across technology and environmental sectors.
Blockchain Lead	Technology	Smart contract architecture and deployment. OpenZeppelin-based ERC-20 token development. DeFi protocol design experience. Platform development and security oversight.
Marketing Lead	Growth & Community	Global community building strategy. Brand positioning and narrative development. Web3 native marketing with multiple project launches. Social media and content strategy.
Equipment Advisor	Environmental Technology	Pyrolysis equipment technology specialist. Equipment selection, procurement, installation, and operations consulting. Manufacturer relationship management through EcoPlastoPlant network.

Full names, photographs, and detailed professional backgrounds will be disclosed in a subsequent whitepaper update and on the SSTI website team page.

Advisory & Partners

→ **EcoPlastoPlant** — Equipment procurement and supply chain partner. Provides access to verified manufacturers (EcoCreation, Beston, Klean Industries).

→ **Legal Advisory** — Panama corporate law and international cryptocurrency regulatory counsel (to be disclosed).

→ **Security Audit** — Independent smart contract audit firm (to be engaged before deployment).

CHAPTER 12

Competitive Analysis

SSTI operates at the intersection of environmental technology and blockchain — a space where most existing projects focus on waste collection tracking or recycling incentives, but none combine direct waste processing with token economics.

12.1 Landscape Overview

Existing environmental blockchain projects fall into three categories:

→ **Collection Incentive Platforms** (Plastic Bank): Pay individuals to collect waste using blockchain-tracked tokens. Revenue depends on corporate sponsorship — not waste processing.

→ **Supply Chain Tracking** (ReSea, Circulor): Use blockchain to certify and trace plastic waste through recycling supply chains. B2B service model. No token for retail investors.

→ **Reward Token Systems** (RecycleGO): Issue tokens for recycling behavior. Limited utility and revenue model.

12.2 Direct Comparison

FEATURE	PLASTIC BANK	RESEA / CIRCULOR	RECYCLEGO	SSTI
Core Model	Collection incentives	Supply chain tracking & certification	Reward tokens for recycling	**Equipment profit-backed buyback & burn**
Revenue Source	Corporate sponsorship & credit sales	B2B service fees	Advertising & partnerships	**Direct sale of pyrolysis oil & carbon black**
Waste Processing	Collection only (processing outsourced)	Tracking only (no processing)	Tracking only (no processing)	**Direct decomposition & resource recovery**
Token Value Mechanism	Corporate demand dependent	No retail token	Limited utility demand	**30% net profit quarterly buyback & permanent burn**
Revenue Independence	Dependent on corporate sponsorship cycles	Dependent on B2B contracts	Dependent on user engagement	**Physical product sales — independent of token market**
Scalability	Dependent on collection network growth	Dependent on B2B pipeline	Regional, engagement-limited	**1T-200T equipment lineup, deployable globally**
Environmental Impact	Ocean plastic collection (important but doesn't process)	Transparency improvement	Behavioral incentive	**Direct waste decomposition + zero-**

			emission resource recovery

SSTI's Fundamental Difference: Other projects tokenize the *tracking* of waste or the *incentive* to collect it. SSTI tokenizes the *economics of processing waste into valuable resources*. This means SSTI's token value is backed by real, tangible revenue from selling physical products — not by corporate goodwill or user engagement metrics.

CHAPTER 13

Risk Analysis & Mitigation

Transparency requires acknowledging risks. The following analysis identifies key risks and SSTI's specific mitigation strategies.

RISK CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Regulatory Risk	Cryptocurrency regulations vary by jurisdiction and are evolving rapidly. Changes could affect token trading, IDO participation, or operational structure.	Panama foundation for token issuance (crypto-friendly jurisdiction) + Korean operating entity (established corporate law). Dual-entity structure provides geographic diversification. Legal advisory team monitors regulatory developments continuously.
Technical Risk	Equipment malfunction, performance below specifications, or technology obsolescence.	Multiple equipment suppliers (EcoCreation, Beston, Klean) reduce single-vendor dependency. Manufacturer maintenance contracts with guaranteed response times. Spare parts inventory maintained. Technology has 30+ years of commercial track record globally.
Market Risk	Token price volatility. Cryptocurrency bear markets could reduce token value regardless of project fundamentals.	Buyback & burn creates a price floor based on real revenue — not speculation. Even in bear markets, equipment continues generating revenue and buyback continues executing. Intrinsic value grows independent of market sentiment.
Operational Risk	Team departure, fund mismanagement, operational failures.	Multi-signature wallet for all fund management (requires multiple approvals). Phased fund execution plan. Team tokens locked with 1-year cliff. DAO governance allows community oversight of fund usage. Quarterly financial reporting.
Smart Contract Risk	Code vulnerabilities, exploits, or bugs in the token contract.	Built on OpenZeppelin's battle-tested standard library. Independent security audit before deployment. Bug bounty program post-launch. Contract is intentionally simple (standard ERC-20 with fixed supply) to minimize attack surface.
Commodity Price Risk	Pyrolysis oil and carbon black prices fluctuate with global commodity markets.	Diversified revenue streams (oil + carbon black). Self-sustaining operation minimizes fixed costs. Equipment can process multiple waste types, allowing feedstock flexibility. Long-term offtake agreements pursued where available.

CHAPTER 14

Environmental Impact

SSTI's environmental mission is not aspirational marketing — it is the core business model. Every token sold funds equipment that physically removes waste from the environment and converts it into usable resources.

14.1 Direct Environmental Benefits

- → **Waste Diversion:** Each equipment unit processes 1,800-3,000 tons of waste annually that would otherwise be landfilled, incinerated, or leaked into the environment.
- → **Zero-Emission Processing:** Superheated steam pyrolysis produces zero dioxins and zero CO_2 — a fundamental improvement over incineration.
- → **Resource Recovery:** 85%+ of input waste is converted to usable products (oil, carbon black, syngas), achieving near-total resource recovery.
- → **Circular Economy:** Extracted syngas powers the reactor, creating a self-sustaining energy loop. Carbon black re-enters industrial supply chains.

14.2 Projected Impact Metrics

The following projections will be updated with verified data once equipment is operational:

TBD	TBD	TBD	85%+
ANNUAL WASTE PROCESSED (TONS)	CO_2 EQUIVALENT AVOIDED	PYROLYSIS OIL PRODUCED	RESOURCE RECOVERY RATE

> **Verification Commitment:** All environmental impact data will be independently verified by a third-party certification body before publication. SSTI will not publish unverified environmental claims. Verified metrics will be updated quarterly on ssti-c.com.

14.3 Alignment with Global Frameworks

SSTI's operations align with multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- → **SDG 7 — Affordable and Clean Energy:** Pyrolysis oil provides alternative fuel source; syngas recycling achieves energy self-sufficiency.
- → **SDG 9 — Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure:** Deploying advanced waste processing infrastructure in underserved regions.
- → **SDG 12 — Responsible Consumption and Production:** Converting waste into resources, supporting circular economy principles.

→ **SDG 13 — Climate Action:** Zero-emission processing eliminates dioxins and CO_2 that incineration would produce.

→ **SDG 14 — Life Below Water:** Preventing plastic waste from reaching oceans by processing it into valuable resources.

Disclaimer

SSTI is a utility token, not a security. This whitepaper is not intended as investment solicitation, financial advice, or a prospectus. It is provided for informational purposes only.

Cryptocurrency investments carry substantial risk, including the possibility of complete loss of principal. Token prices are volatile and may be affected by market conditions, regulatory changes, technological developments, and other factors beyond SSTI's control. Past performance of any cryptocurrency is not indicative of future results.

Forward-looking statements in this whitepaper — including revenue projections, timeline estimates, and partnership expectations — are based on current assumptions and involve significant risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated.

SSTI does not guarantee any specific return, price performance, or financial outcome. Investment decisions must be made at your own responsibility after independent evaluation of risks.

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The information herein does not constitute legal, financial, tax, or investment advice. Consult qualified professionals before making investment decisions.

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Buyback & Burn	The process of purchasing tokens from the open market and permanently destroying them by sending to a burn address, reducing total circulating supply.
Carbon Black	A solid carbon residue produced during pyrolysis, used in rubber manufacturing, road construction, and industrial applications.
CEX	Centralized Exchange — a cryptocurrency trading platform operated by a company (e.g., Binance, Coinbase).
Cliff	A waiting period before any tokens begin unlocking. A 1-year cliff means zero tokens are released for the first 12 months.
DAO	Decentralized Autonomous Organization — a governance structure where token holders vote on decisions.
DEX	Decentralized Exchange — a blockchain-based trading platform without central authority (e.g., QuickSwap, Uniswap).
ERC-20	The standard token interface on Ethereum and compatible networks (including Polygon).
FDV	Fully Diluted Valuation — total supply multiplied by current token price.
IDO	Initial DEX Offering — a token sale conducted on a decentralized exchange or launchpad.
KYC/AML	Know Your Customer / Anti-Money Laundering — identity verification procedures required by financial regulations.

Layer 2 (L2)	A secondary network built on top of a blockchain (like Polygon on Ethereum) to improve speed and reduce costs.
Polygon	An Ethereum Layer 2 scaling solution offering low fees (~$0.007), fast transactions (~2s), and enterprise-grade security.
Pyrolysis	Thermal decomposition of materials at high temperatures in the absence of oxygen.
Pyrolysis Oil	Liquid hydrocarbon fuel produced by pyrolysis, usable as industrial fuel or refinable into diesel.
RWA	Real-World Assets — physical assets (equipment, real estate, etc.) represented or supported by blockchain tokens.
Staking	Locking tokens for a defined period to earn rewards, reducing circulating supply.
Syngas	Synthesis gas — a combustible gas mixture produced during pyrolysis, recycled as reactor fuel.
Vesting	A schedule controlling when allocated tokens become available for transfer or sale.