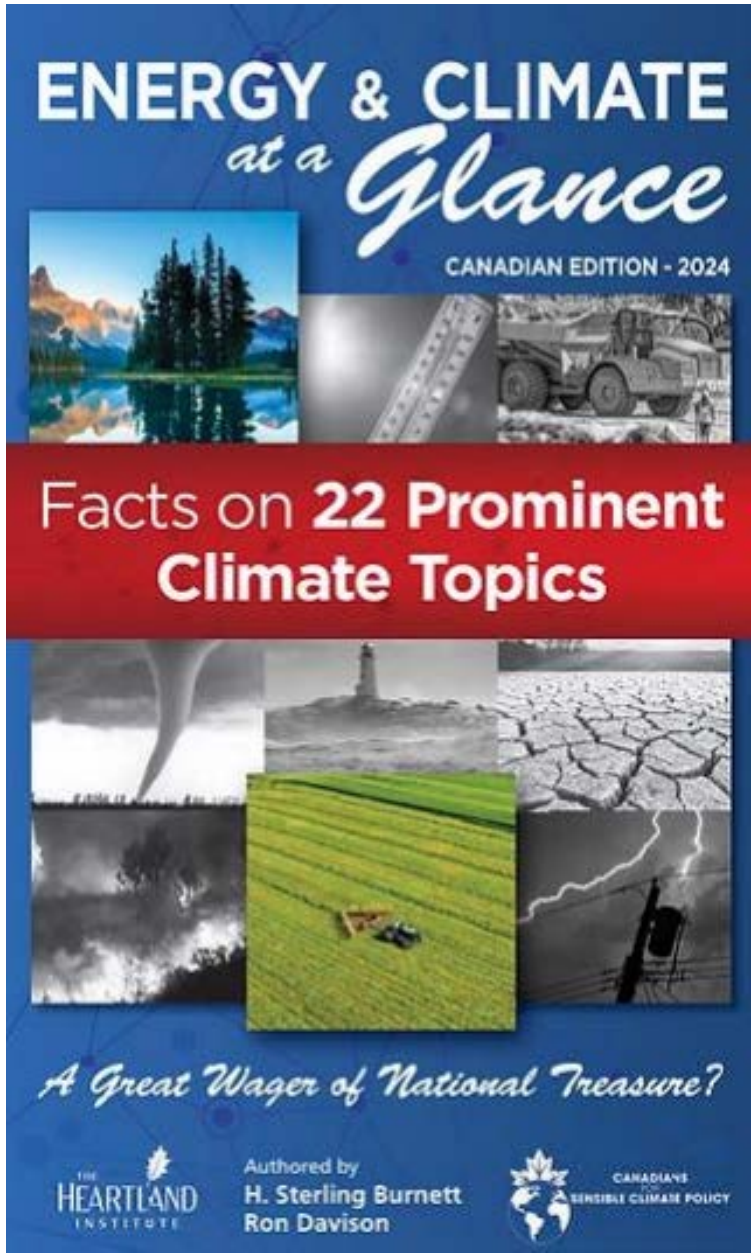
COMMON SENSE
ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Let's *Nix Net Zero* Together

MARCH 11th 2025 – 7PM

Net Zero – Climate Policy is All Pain, for Minimal Gain!



A Quick Look at Sections 1 Thru 3

Energy & Climate at a Glance
Canadian Edition 2024

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Introduction

- "Green" Initiatives (Net Zero, Paris Accords, Energy Transition, etc.) are being forced on the entire world.
- Costs over the last decade, US$14 Trillion, 60% CO_2 emission increase.
- Net Zero projected costs, as high as US$ 400 Trillion.
- Global temperature rise averted (0.07 to 0.28 °C).
- Canadian emission reduction commitments – 40 to 45 % below 2005 levels by 2030. We're back to the 1880s (and not just on emission levels).
- Trillions of Canadian Taxpayer dollars for a temperature rise reduction of maybe 0.007 °C and an annual GDP improvement in the $20 Billion range. Trillions to Save Billions!

Net Zero – Economic and Environmental Folly

All Pain, No Gain!

Section 1

The Economics of Canadian Climate Commitments, Reduction Goals

The "easy, cheap", & only real gains have been in electrical generation. Down 48% by 2019, 2030 target 88%.

Figure 2.2. GHG Reductions in Megatons by Sector

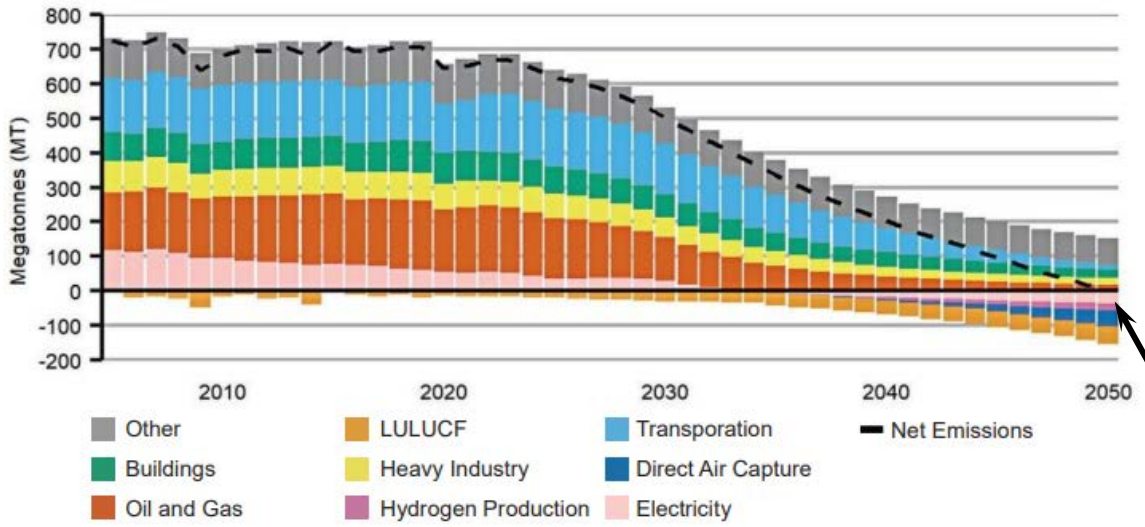


Figure 2.2: GHG reductions in Megatons by sector between 2005 and 2050.
Source: Canada's Energy Future, Scope

Figure 2.1. 2030 ERP Projected Sectoral Contributions

Sector	Where we were in 2005 (Mt)	Where we were in 2019 (Mt)	Where we could be in 2030 (Mt)	Per Cent Reductions from 2005 levels*
Buildings	84	91	53	-37%
Electricity	118	61	14	-88%
Heavy Industry	87	77	52	-39%
Oil and Gas	160	191	110	-31%
Transportation	160	186	143	-11%
Agriculture**	72	73	71	-1%
Waste and Others	57	51	29	-49%
Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LU-LUCF)*, Natural Climate Solutions	-	-	-30	-
Total*	739	730	443	-40%

40% reduction by 2030

Figure 2.1: Emissions reductions expected in each economic sector between 2019 and 2030, with some sectors requiring more reductions than others.
Source: Government of Canada, "Exploring Approaches for Canada's Transition to Net Zero," p. 13.

Net Zero The Plan

Section 1

Changes in Electrical Fuel Sources

Wind Power leads the way, followed by Nuclear (all at the expense of cheap, reliable Fossil Fuels). Some leeway for Natural Gas (with CCUS).

Figure 3.1. (a) Change in Electricity Generation from 2021 to 2050, by Fuel, Global Net-Zero Scenario

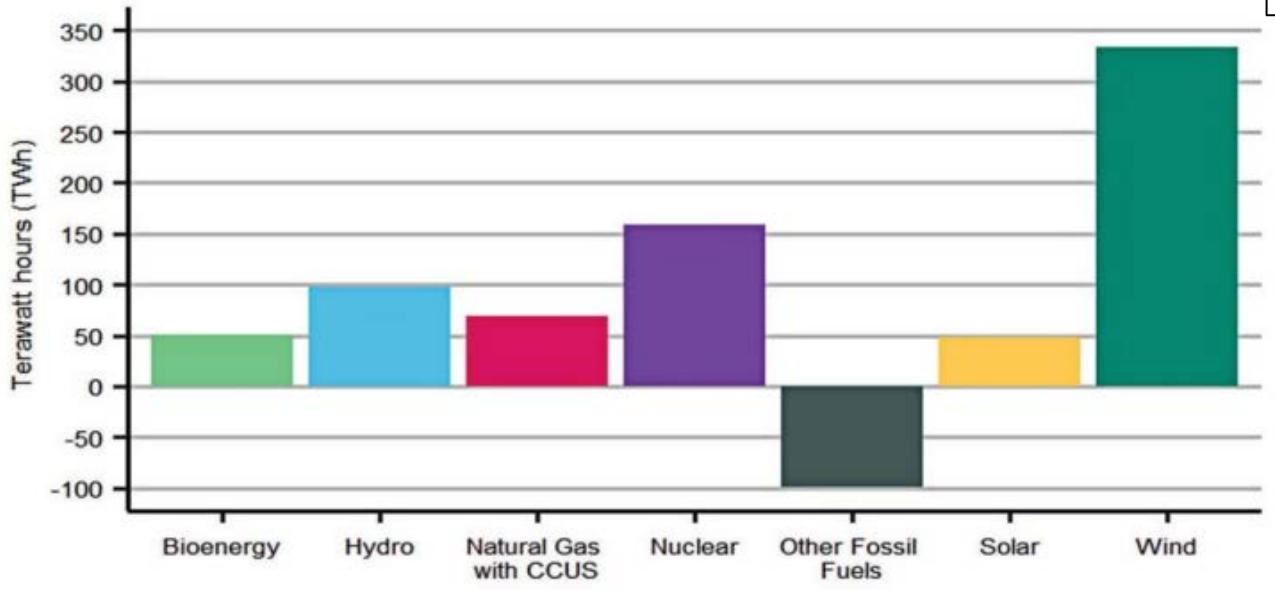


Figure 3.1. (b) GHG emissions from the electricity sector, by fuel, Global Net-zero Scenario

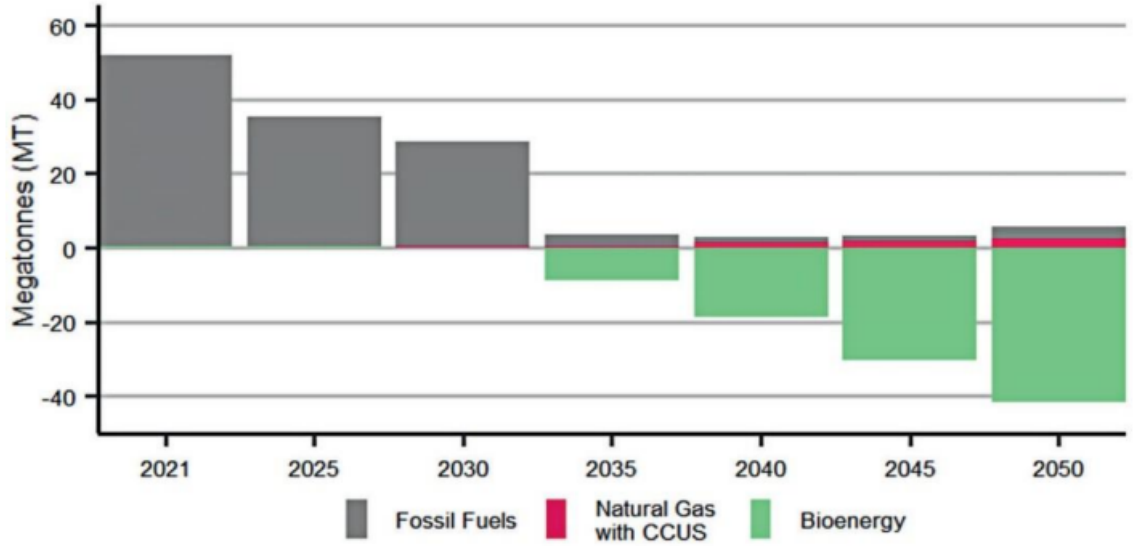


Figure 3.1: Emission Reduction Plan (ERP) – Change in electricity generation from 2021 to 2030, GHG emissions from the electricity sector by fuel.
Source: https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/canada-energy-future/2023/executive-summary/

The Premise

Fossil Fuels – Bad

Bioenergy – Good

But Fossil Fuels are Bioenergy?

Section 1

Electrical Generation Status (Canada/Alberta)

Canada already has one of the world's greenest grids. We are blessed with abundant hydro and our CANDU nuclear technology. Alberta is blessed with cheap, reliable, and abundant natural gas. We are not blessed by our inefficient wind/solar.

Table 3.1. AESO Grid - Renewable (Wind and Solar) Efficiencies

Time On	**Solar** Efficiency %	**Wind** Efficiency %	Consolidated Solar/Wind Efficiency %
Less Than 25%	67.2	45.8	44.6%
25% to 50%	11.4%	31.4%	45.9%
50% to 75%	10.6%	21.9%	9.5%
Greater Than 75%	10.8%	0.9%	0.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yearly Average	21.5%	31.1%	28.8%

Table 3.1: Alberta Power Generation – Efficiency Summary

Figure 3.2. Canada's Electricity Generation by Type

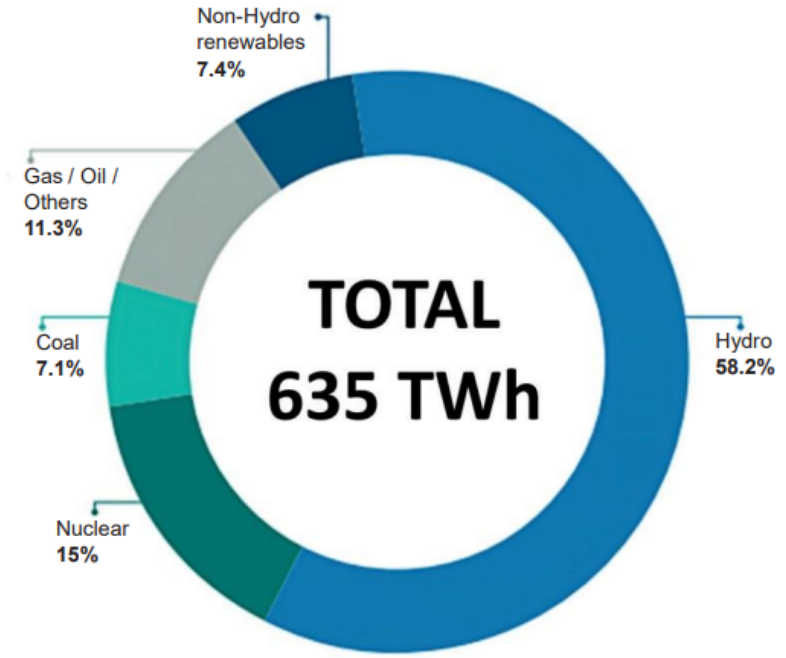


Figure 3.2: Canada's Electricity Generation by Type (82% non-emitting)

Canada's Current Renewable Energy Levels 80.6%

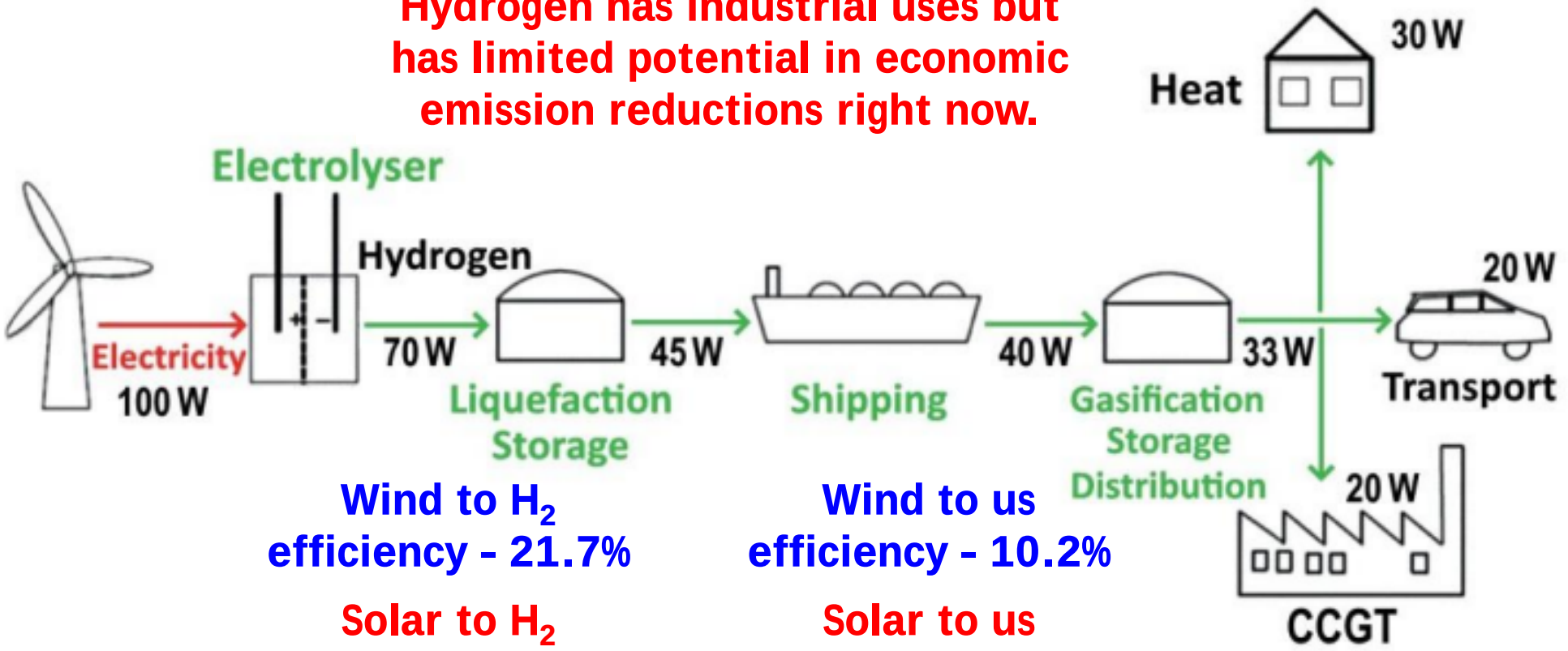
Section 1

Wind/Solar to Hydrogen?

Why would we use inefficient energy sources like wind at ±31% & solar at ±22% to produce hydrogen which has its own efficiency, technological and safety issues to deal with.

Figure 3.3. How Does it Make Commercial Sense?

Hydrogen has industrial uses but has limited potential in economic emission reductions right now.



Wind to H_2 efficiency - 21.7%

Solar to H_2 efficiency - 15.4%

Wind to us efficiency - 10.2%

Solar to us efficiency - 7.3%

Figure 3.3: Creating hydrogen from wind and solar power. 100 W, 70 W, etc. indicates how much power remains after each stage in the process between the initial energy production and that available to the end user.
Source: Robert Lyman, Friends of Science

Hydrogen has its place, but there are hurdles to overcome.

Section 1

Canada's Capital Requirements

The expenditures required to reach Net-Zero are astronomical. The current expenditures (±$20 Billion annually) have exacerbated our debt, inflation and financial issues. Increasing those costs by a factor of ±9 will leave an unnecessary, devastating financial burden for our children and grandchildren.

Figure 4.1. Annual Investment to Attain Net-Zero Emissions in Canada by 2050

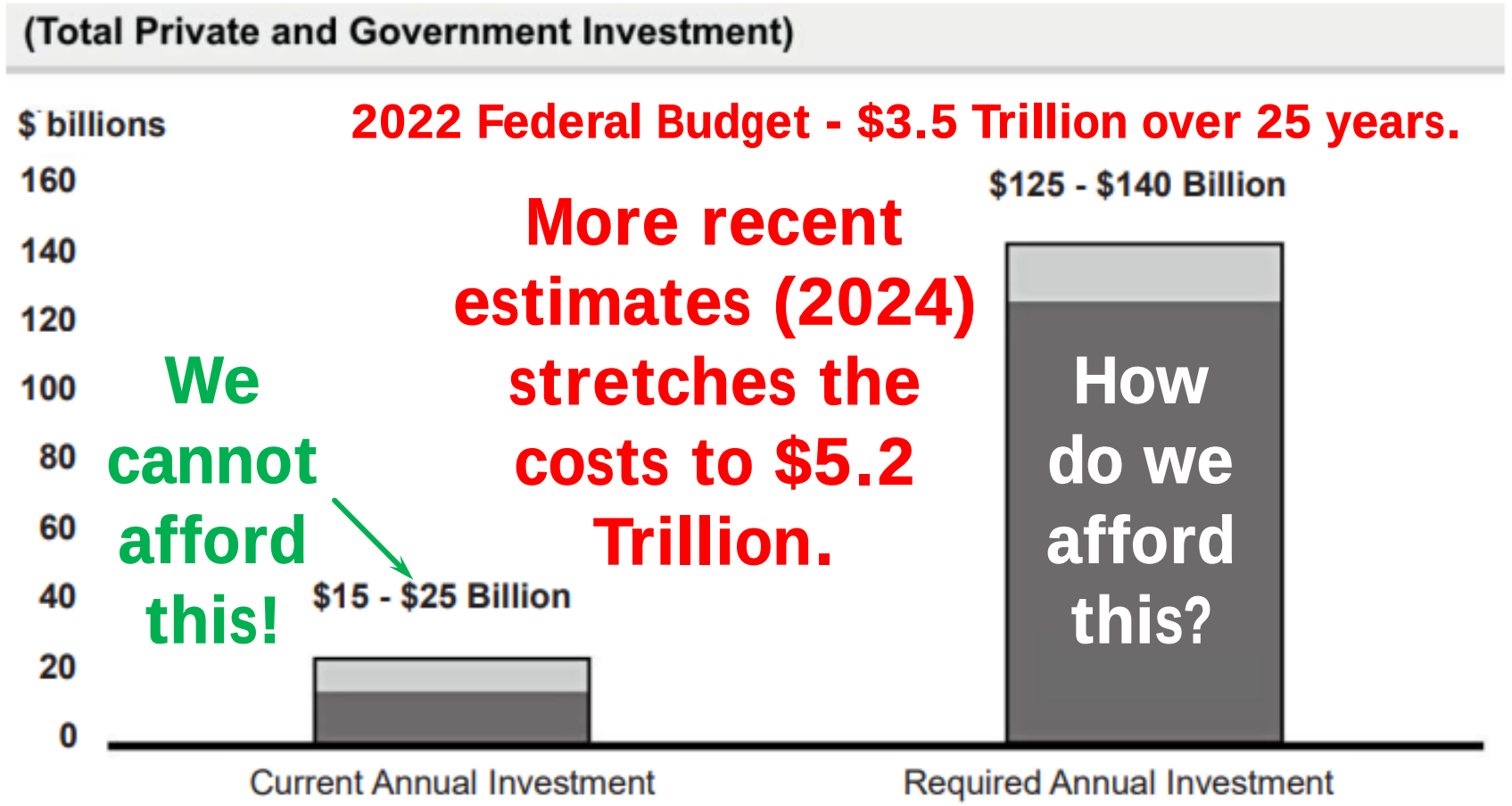


Figure 4.1: Annual Investment to Attain Net Zero Emissions in Canada by 2050 Source: 2022 Federal Budget

Section 1

Environmental and Social Impacts

Electric Vehicles Are Not Zero Emissions but Elsewhere Emissions. EV Lifecycle Emissions break even around 75,000 miles (around the time the EV operator requires a new battery).

A similar situation applies to energy production in Canada. If that barrel of oil, molecule of gas, tonne of coal is not produced in Canada, it will be produced in another jurisdiction with weaker emission, ethical, and environmental standards.

Figure 5.1. EVs Are Not Zero Emissions but Elsewhere Emissions

250 tons (oil-centric) mining per EV battery
15 BOE used to fabricate each battery

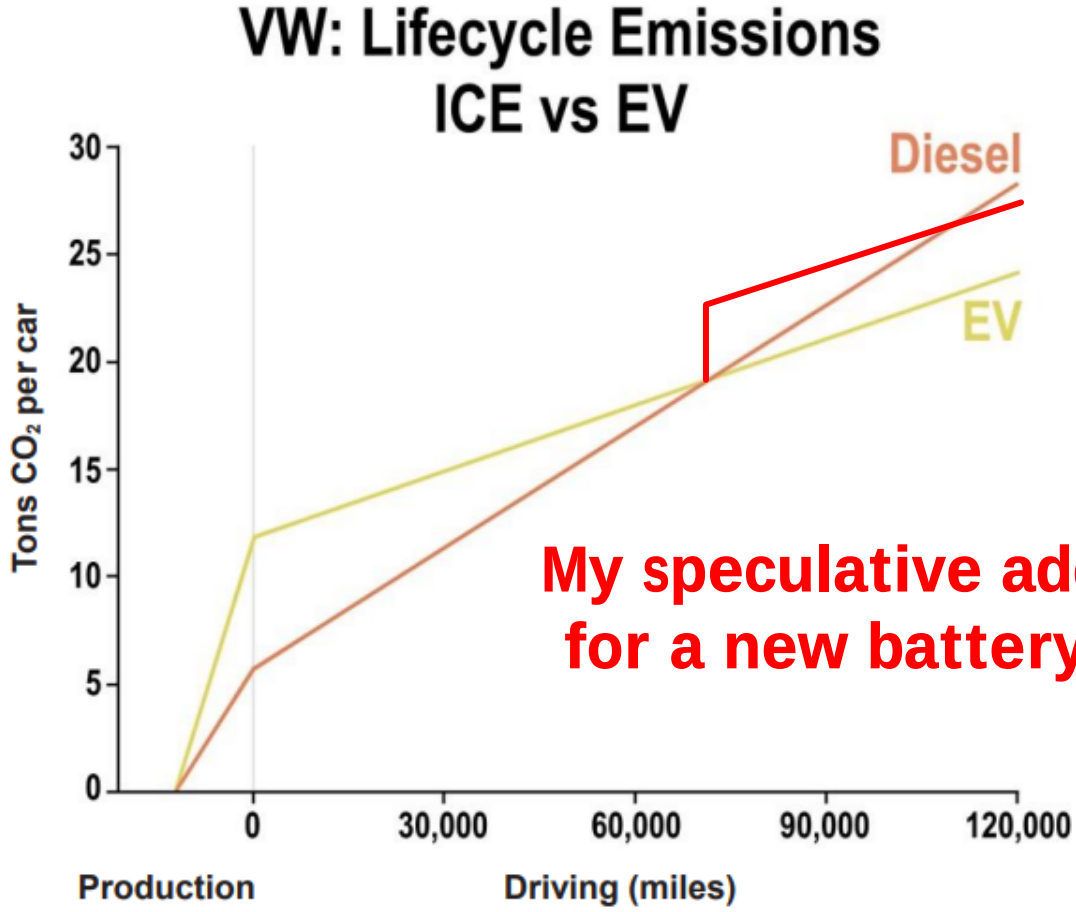


Figure 5.1: Volkswagen (VW) – Internal Combustion Engine (ICE), Electric Vehicle (EV) Lifecycle Emission Comparison. Graphic from Mark Mills - Manhattan Institute

Section 1

Supply Chain Fundamentals

EV Mandates have not been thought through properly. The demand for rare earth and other key minerals will require hundreds of new mines that will likely not even have approvals by 2035.

Figure 5.3. China Is the OPEC of Green Energy Minerals

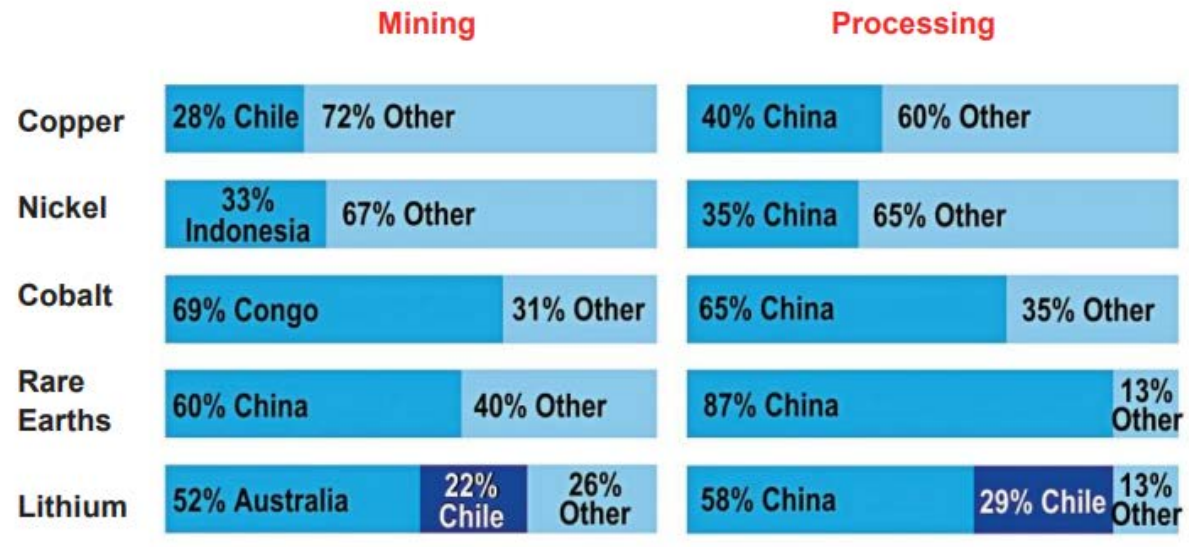


Figure 5.3: China's Dominance in the Rare Earth Mineral Fields
Source: IEA, "The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions," 2021

Figure 5.2. Volume and Time Required to Develop New Mines Make EV Mandates Nearly Impossible to Achieve

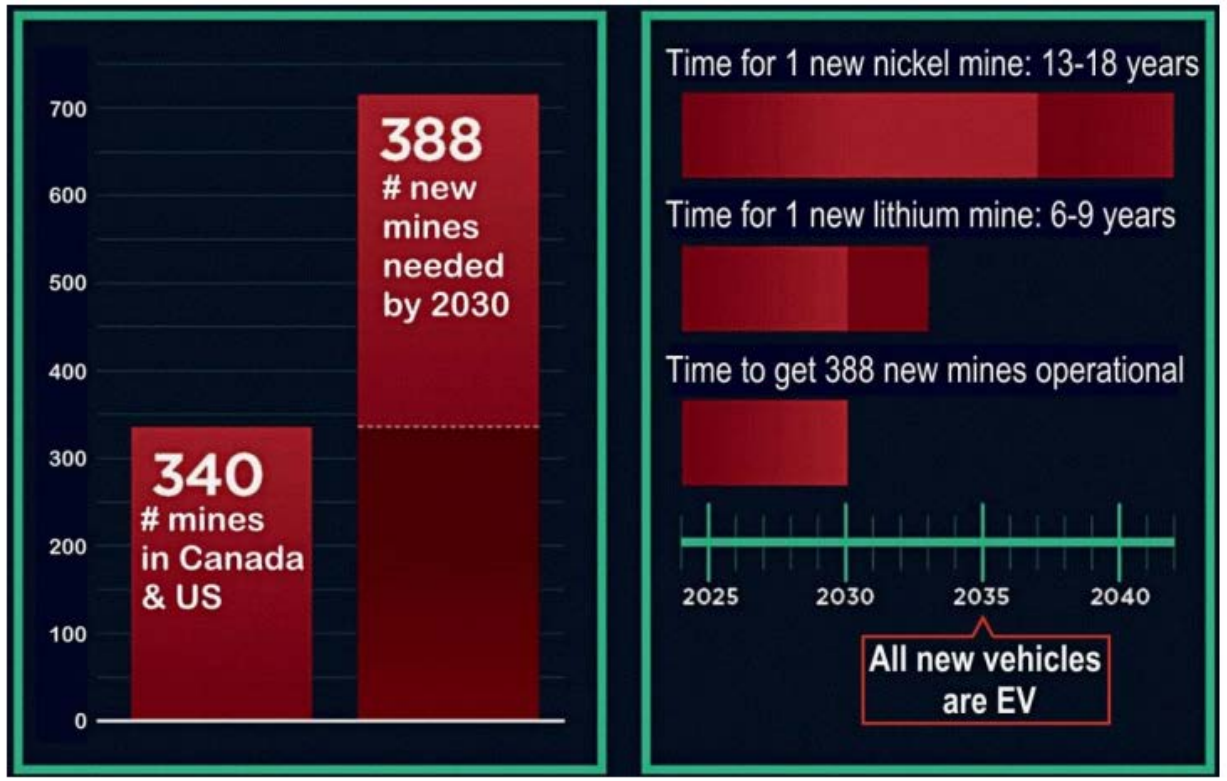


Figure 5.2: Existing Mines in Canada & US and Mine requirements with implementation times
Source: the Fraser Institute

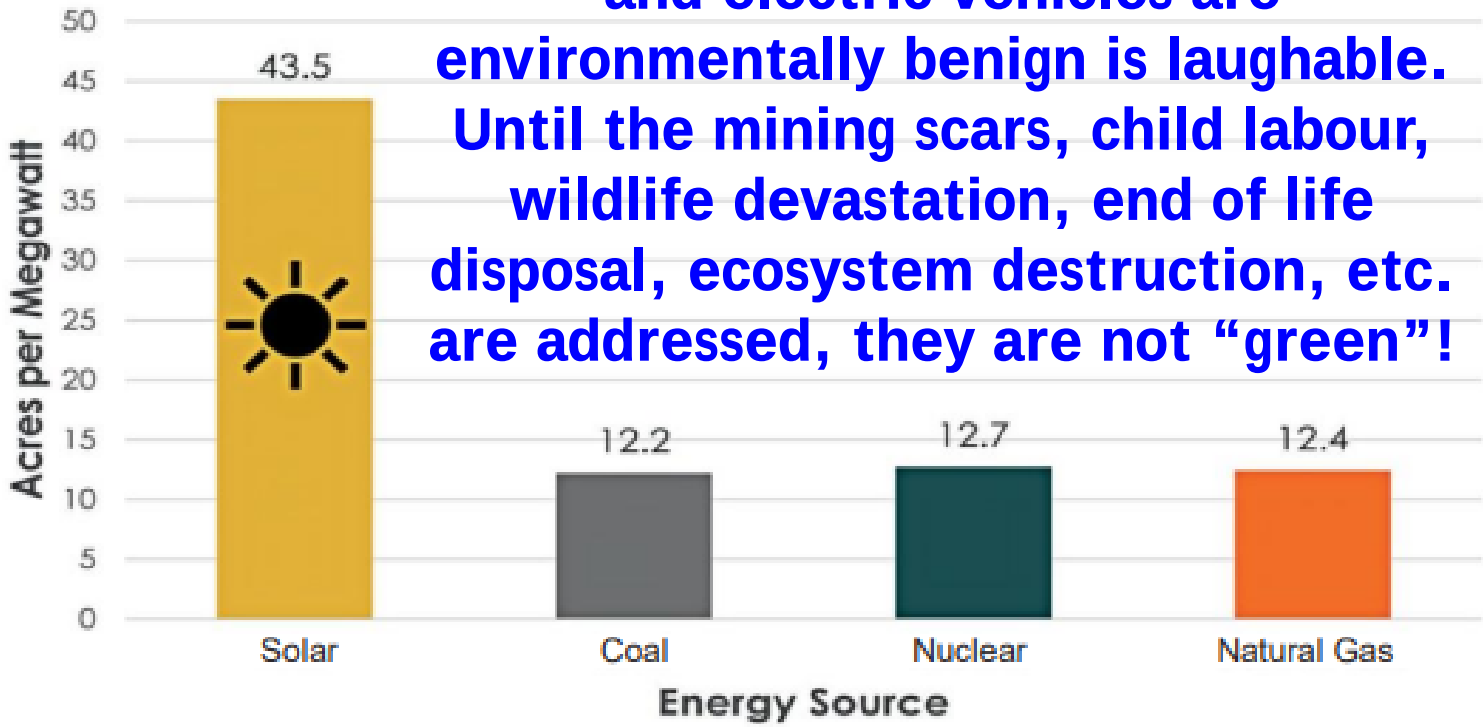
And who has the majority interest in those supply chains? China!

Figure 5.4. Some Examples of the Many Environmental Problems with Renewable Energy

Figure 5.4: Some examples of the many environmental problems with renewable energy.

Figure 5.5. Land Use in Acres Per Megawatt Energy Produced

The narrative that renewable energy and electric vehicles are environmentally benign is laughable. Until the mining scars, child labour, wildlife devastation, end of life disposal, ecosystem destruction, etc. are addressed, they are not "green"!



Solar/Wind footprints dwarf other options, destroying both agricultural and natural habitats!

Figure 5.5: Land use in acres per megawatt energy produced for solar, coal, nuclear, and natural gas generated electricity. Data from: Landon Stevens et al., The Footprint of Energy: Land Use of U.S. Electricity Production, Strata, June 2017, https://docs.wind-watch.org/US-footprints-Strata-2017.pdf

Section 1

Environmental Insanity

Section 2

Canadian Emission Targets

Canadian emissions peaked in 2007 at 0.594 GT/year.

The original reduction target was 30% below 2005.

The reduction target was then increased to 40 to 45% below 2005.

Those targets have since morphed into Net-Zero

Figure 1.1. Canadian CO_2 Emissions

Current Trend: -0.001 GT/year

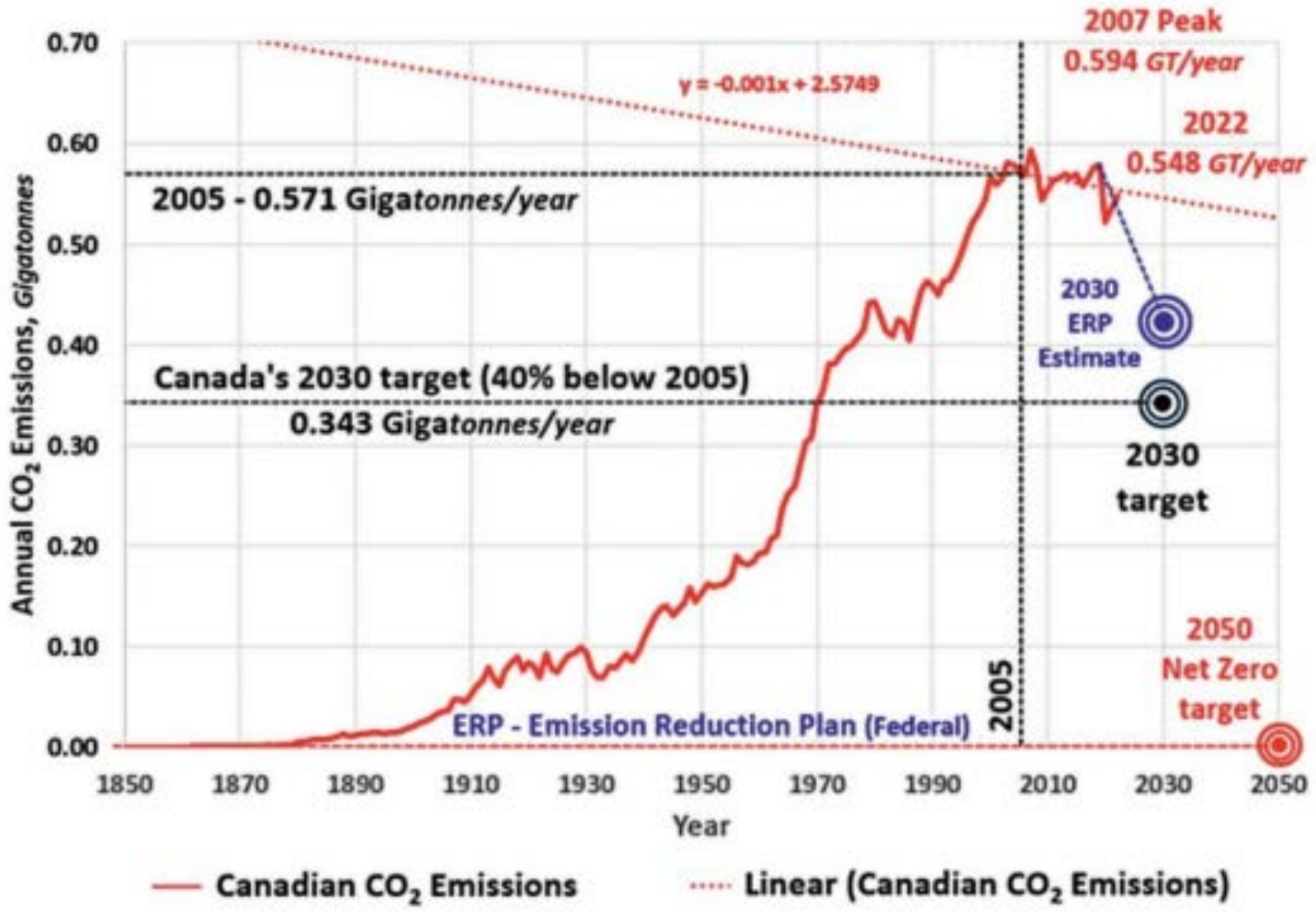


Figure 1.1: Canada is far from meeting its 2030 Net Zero goals.
Source: Ron Davison, Friends of Science Society, based on data from Our World in Data
https://ourworldindata.org/

2005 Base
0.57 *GT/a*

2030 ERP
0.42 *GT/a*

2030 Canadian Target
0.34 *GT/a*

2050 Canadian Target
0.00 *GT/a*

Section 2

Emissions Growth

CIA plus the US account for 53.3% of the emissions with no real Paris commitment!

Canada's impact is negligible. Global growth rates have slowed since 2010.

Figure 2.2. Global Emissions (With and Without Canada)

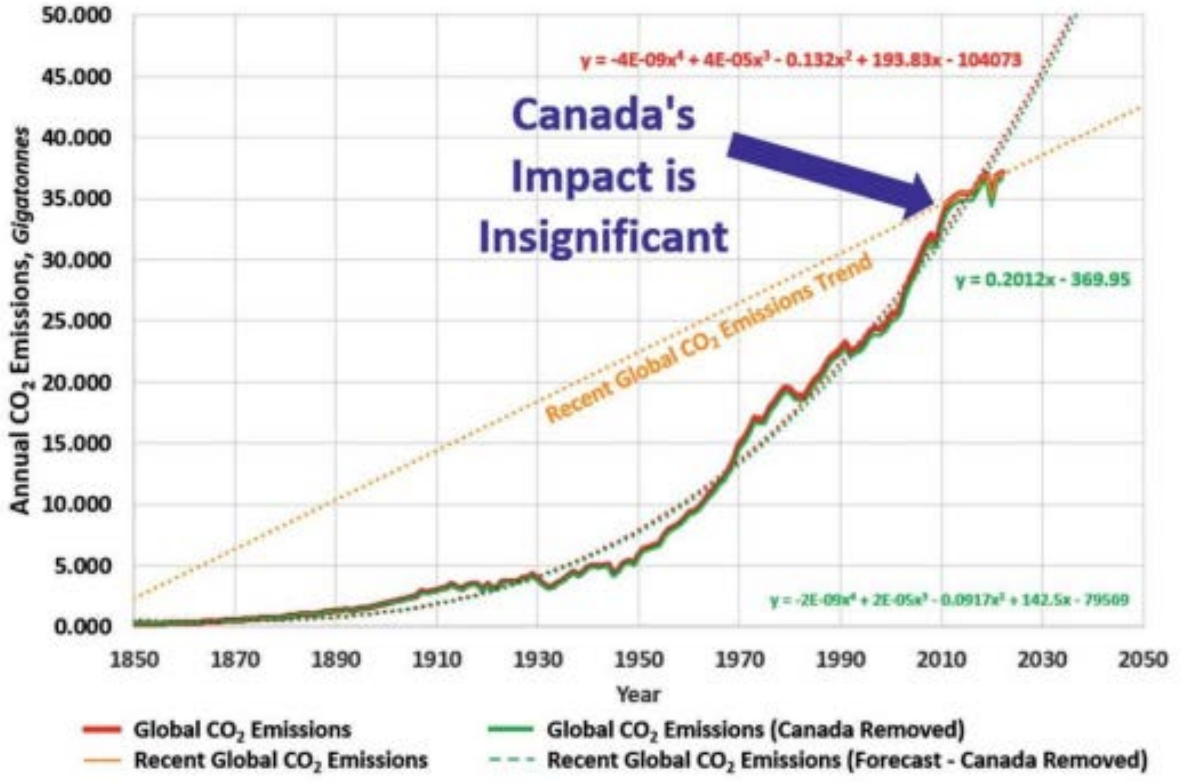


Figure 2.2: Global emissions including Canada (red line) and without Canada (green line). Canada's "contribution" to emissions reduction is effectively zero.
Source: Ron Davison, Friends of Science Society, based on data from Our World in Data
https://ourworldindata.org/

Figure 2.3. CO_2 Emissions - Africa, China, India

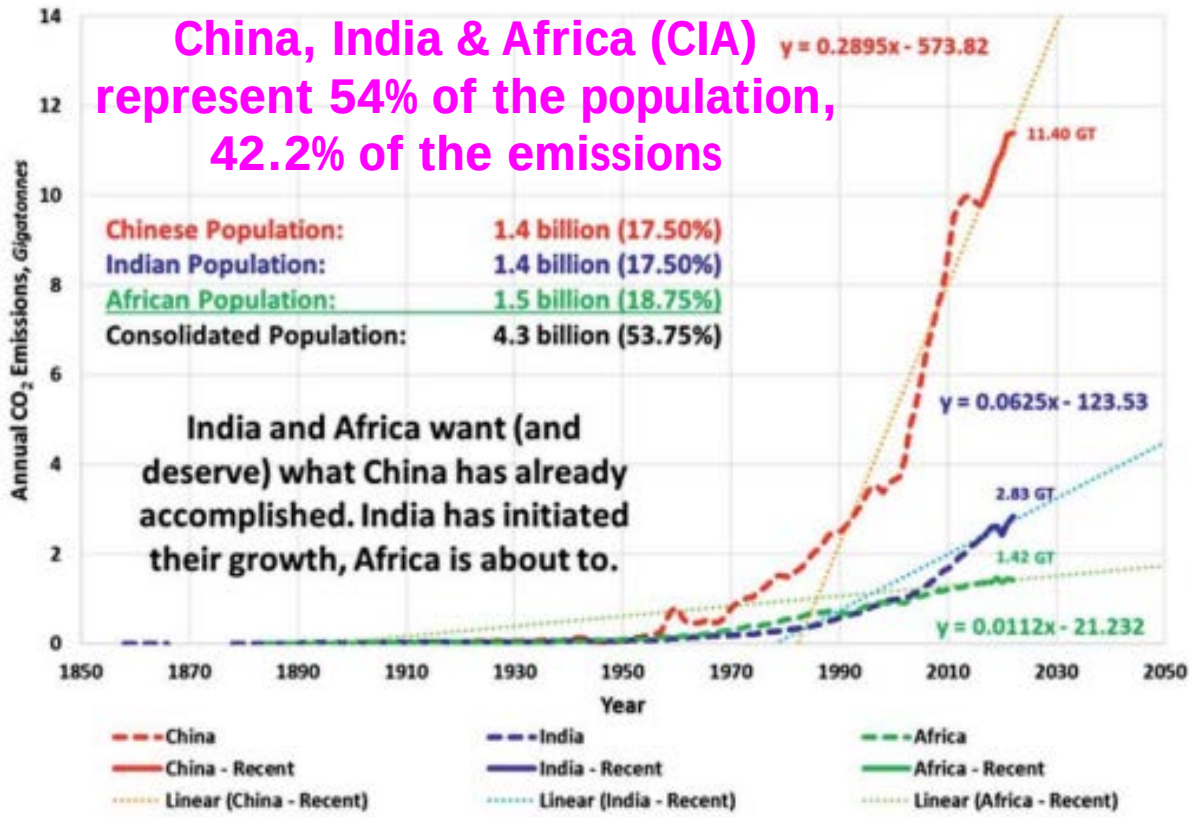
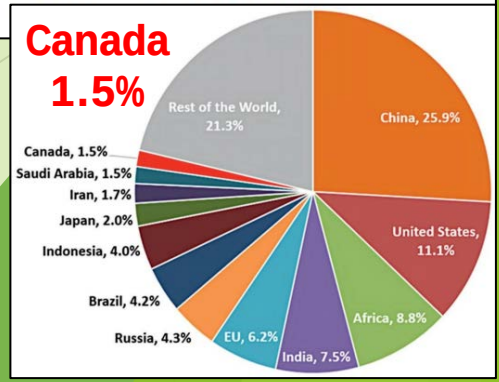


Figure 2.3: Carbon emission growth of developing regions like China, India, and Africa. Recent = 2016-2022
Source: Ron Davison, Friends of Science Society, based on data from Our World in Data
https://ourworldindata.org/

The developing areas (China, India, Africa) are still growing rapidly!



Section 2

Temperature Rise Reductions

Paris Accord (by 2100)
Bjorn Lomborg
0.17 °C for $160 T
Canada - 0.0026 °C

Net-Zero (by 2050)
R. Lindzen et al (CO_2)
0.07 °C for $400 T
Canada - 0.0011 °C

Net-Zero (by 2050)
R. Lindzen et al (IPCC)
0.28 °C for $400 T
Canada - 0.0042 °C

Net-Zero (by 2050)
R. McKitrick
Canada - 0.007 °C

Figure 3.1. Temperature Reduction with Paris Agreement

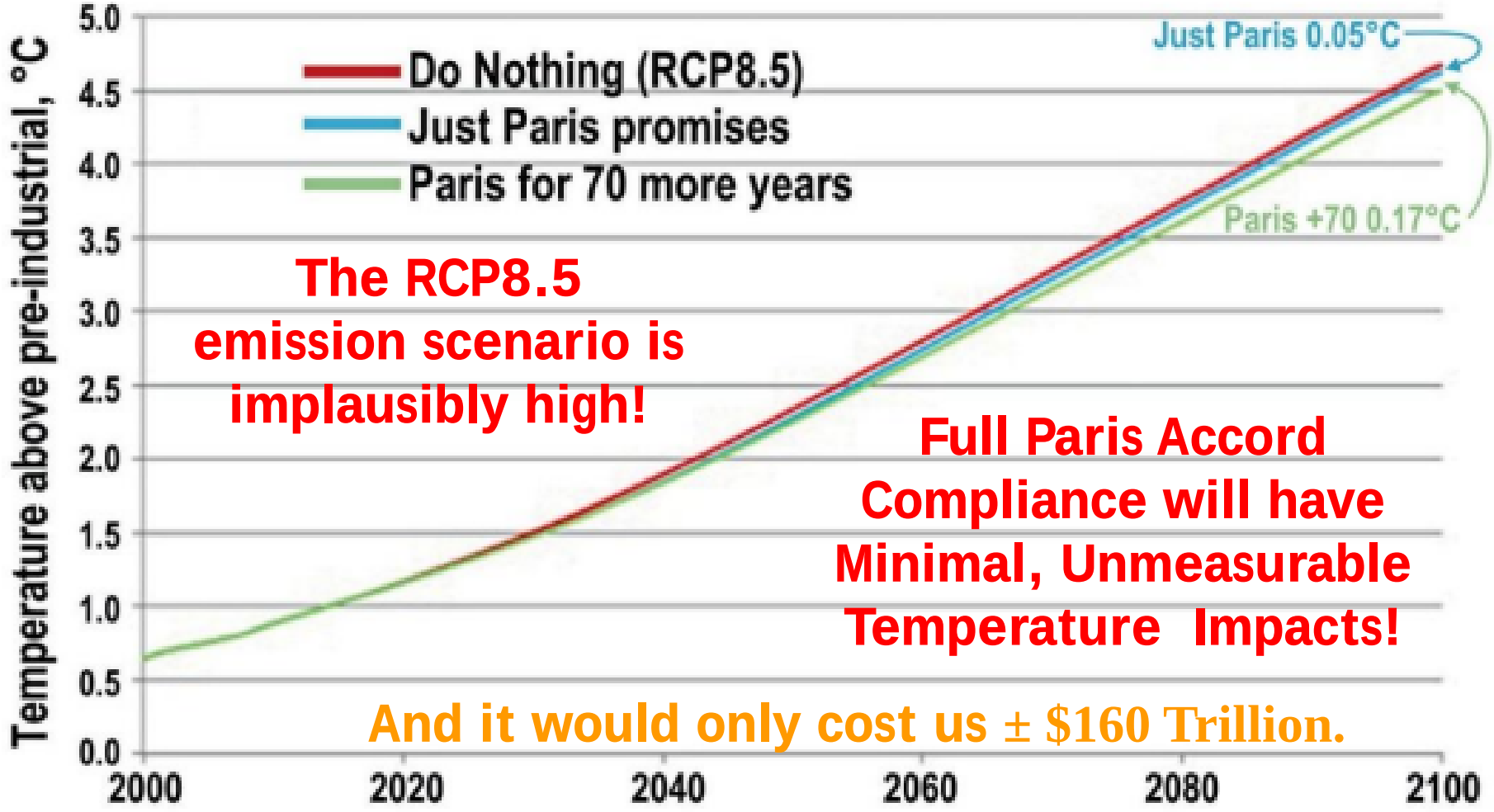


Figure 3.1: Temperature reduction with Paris (blue line, estimated by Lomborg at 0.05°C if all nations kept their climate promises up to 2030), without Paris (red Line), and if nations follow Paris for 70 more years up to 2100 (green line). There is virtually no difference in temperature reduction from following the Paris Agreement. Source: Bjorn Lomborg

Section 2

OECD GDP Growth

Canadian GDP growth has been lethargic since 2014 and will continue to be so into the future (2%/year or less).

Figure 4.2. Average Growth Rates (%) in Real GDP Per Capita, OECD Countries, 2014-2022

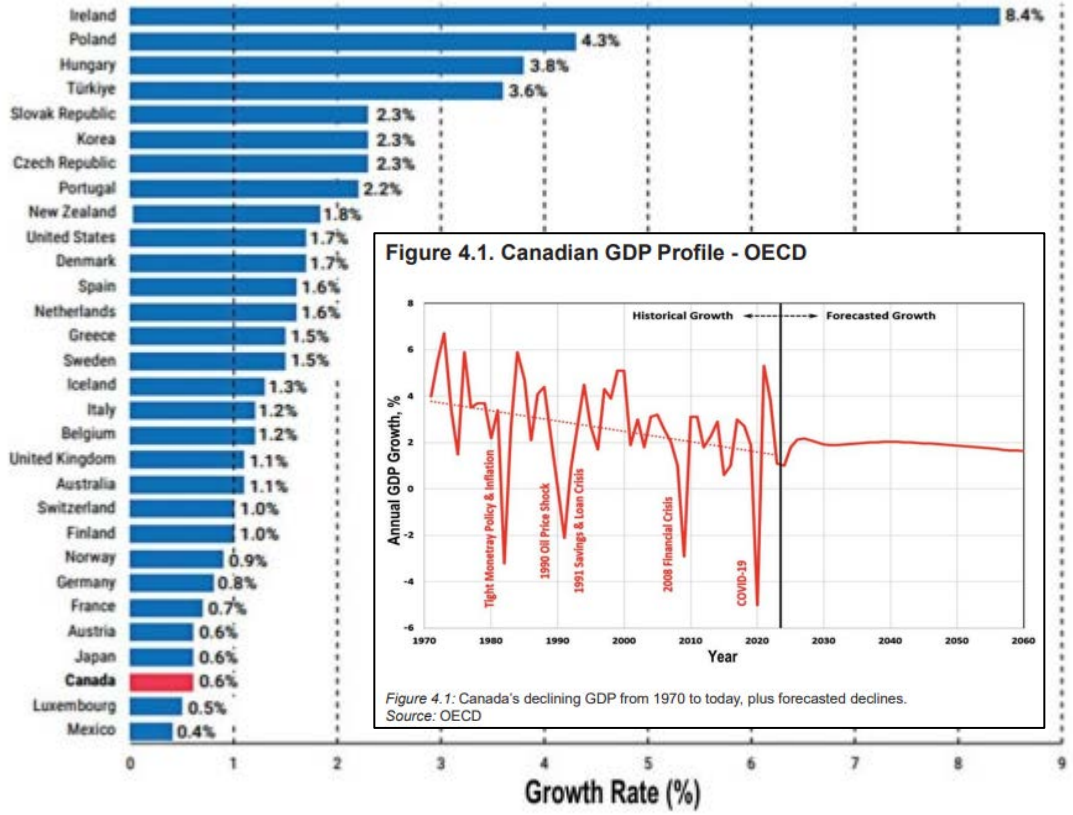
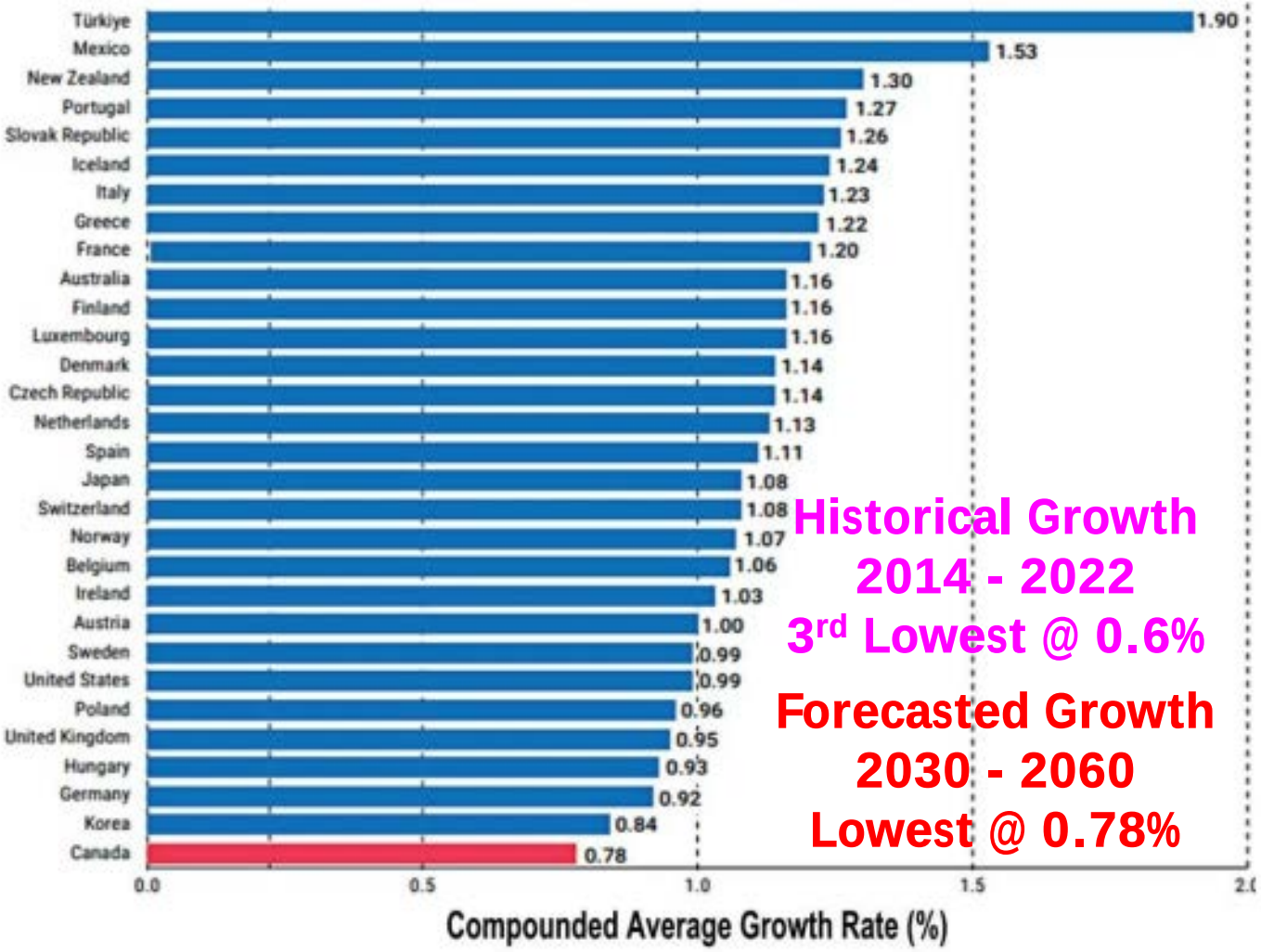


Figure 4.2: Average GDP/capita growth rates for OECD nations; Canada is near the bottom in red.
Source: OECD

Figure 4.1. Canadian GDP Profile - OECD

Figure 4.1: Canada's declining GDP from 1970 to today, plus forecasted declines.
Source: OECD

Figure 4.3. Projected Growth Rates in Per-Capita GDP, OECD Countries, 2030-2060



Historical Growth 2014 - 2022
3rd Lowest @ 0.6%

Forecasted Growth 2030 - 2060
Lowest @ 0.78%

Figure 4.3: OECD projections of GDP growth rates per capita 2030-2060. Canada (in red) is at the bottom of all OECD countries with only 0.78 per cent projected growth.
Source: OECD

Section 2 - GDP Growth

Table 4.1. Estimated Impact of Climate Change on Canada's Real GDP Based on Global GHG Emissions Scenarios

Difference - 0.8%, $17 Billion

With the Paris Accord

Percentage difference	2021	2050	2075	2100
Current policies plus announced pledges (APS)	-0.8	-2.4	-4.1	-5.8
Current policies only (STEPS)	-0.8	-2.5	-4.4	-6.6

Without the Paris Accord

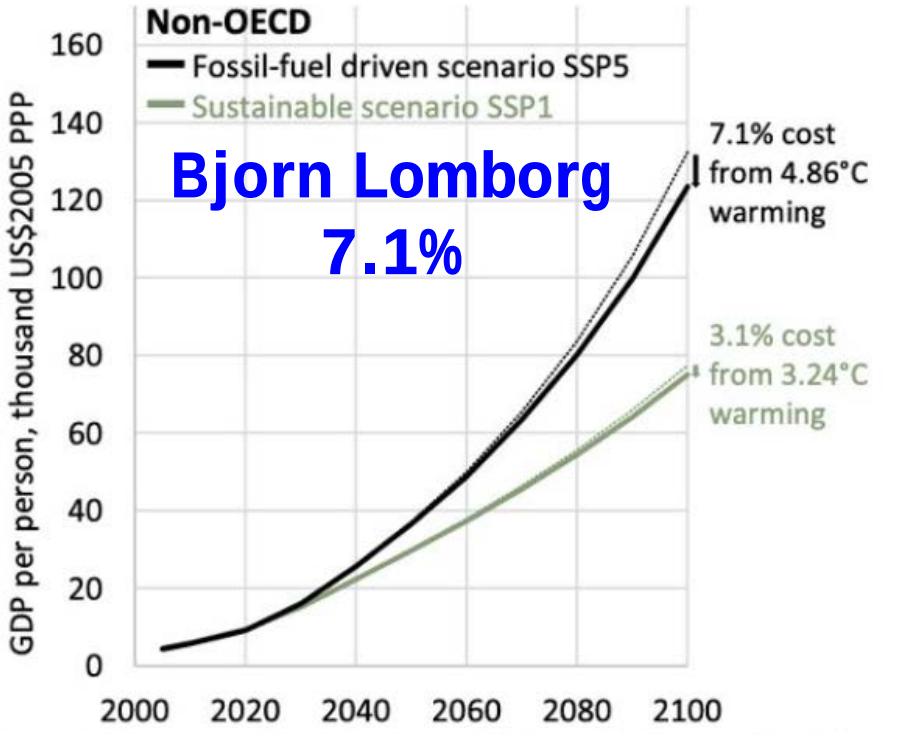
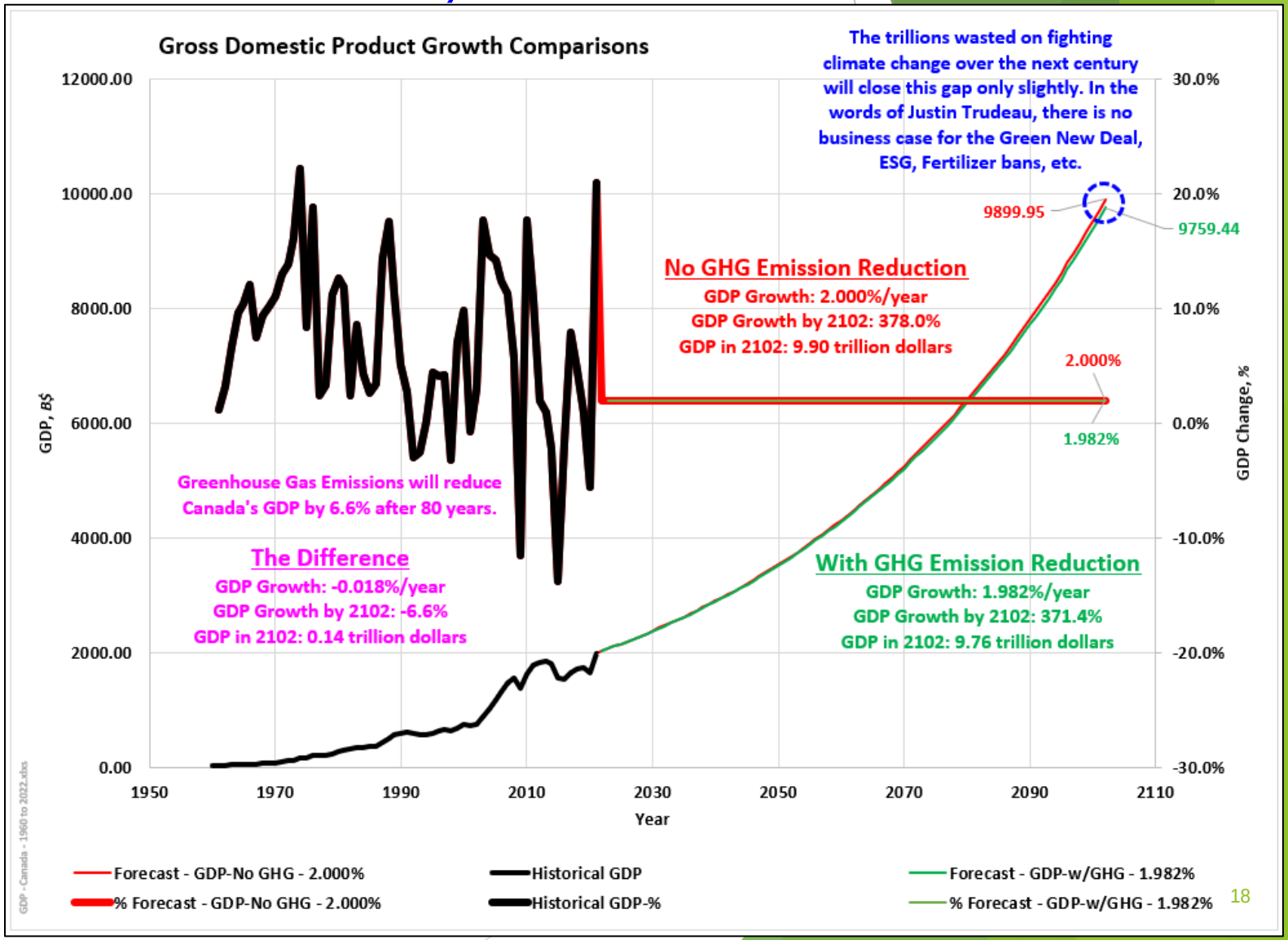


Fig. 21. GDP per person, 2005-2100 for people in non-OECD countries, without climate damage, and with climate damage deducted, for the coolest scenario, the sustainable SSP1 reaching 3.24°C by 2100, and the hottest scenario, the fossil-fuel driven SSP5, reaching 4.86°C by 2100 (IIASA 2018, Nordhaus 2010; Nordhaus, 2013; Riahi et al., 2017).

No climate change - 378.0%

Climate Change (RCP8.5) - 371.4%

Difference - 6.6%, $140 Billion



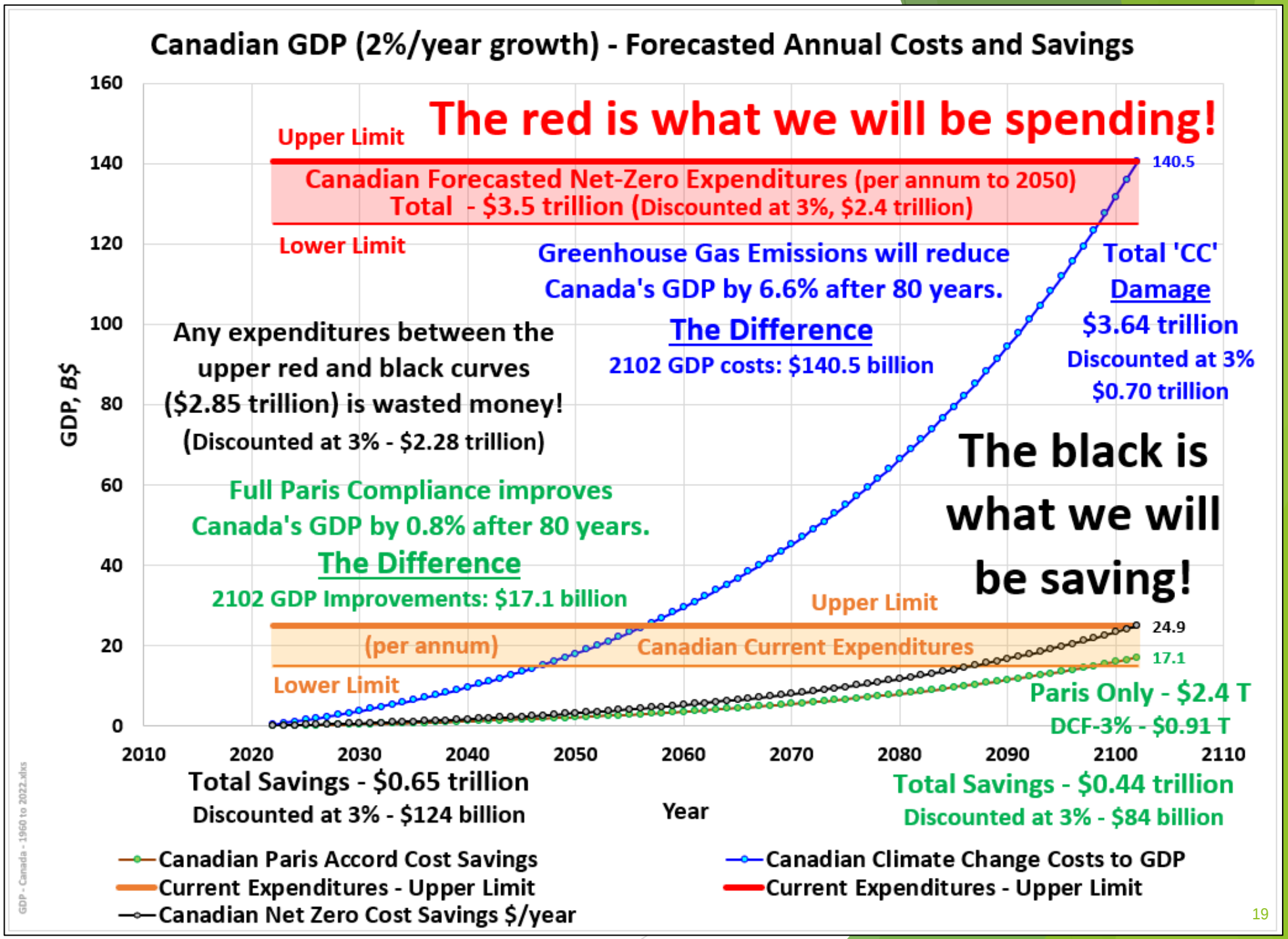
Section 2

Costs and Savings

Climate Change will cost us roughly $3.6 T (DCF-3 - $0.7 T). We are planning to spend (based on the 2022 budget) $3.5 T (DCF-3 - $2.4 T). We are spending more than CC will cost us!

We will be wasting close to $3 T (DCF-3 - 2.3 T)

Canadians will be spending Trillions to save Billions!



Section 3

Humanity's contribution to GHG – 0.001224%

There is NO Climate Crisis!

Historical CO_2/Temperature Greenhouse Gas Distribution

Greenhouse gases account for 1% - 2% of the atmosphere. CO_2 accounts for just 3.6% of the greenhouse gases. And humanity accounts for just 3.4% of the global CO_2 emissions. CO_2 is a trace gas at just 0.042% of the atmosphere!

Figure 1.1. Breakdown of Total Atmospheric Gas Composition by Percent, All Greenhouse Gases

(Note: read left to right for diminishing values)

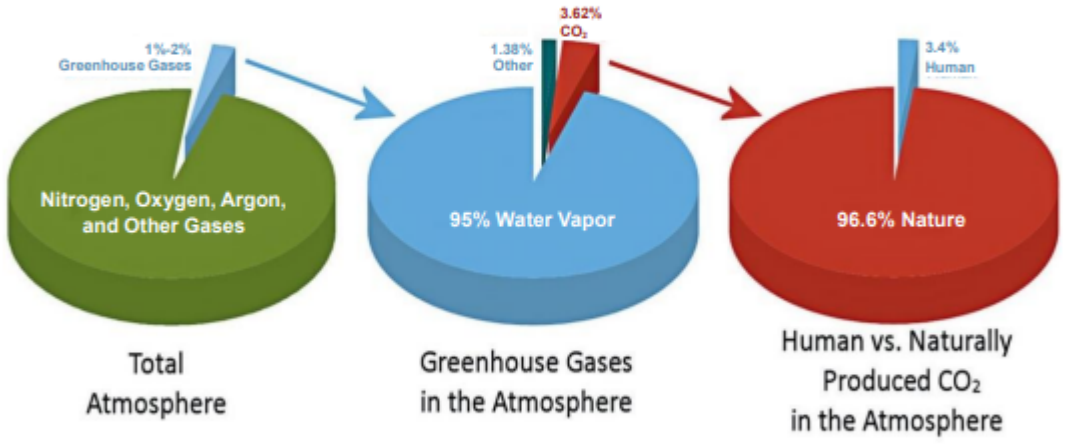
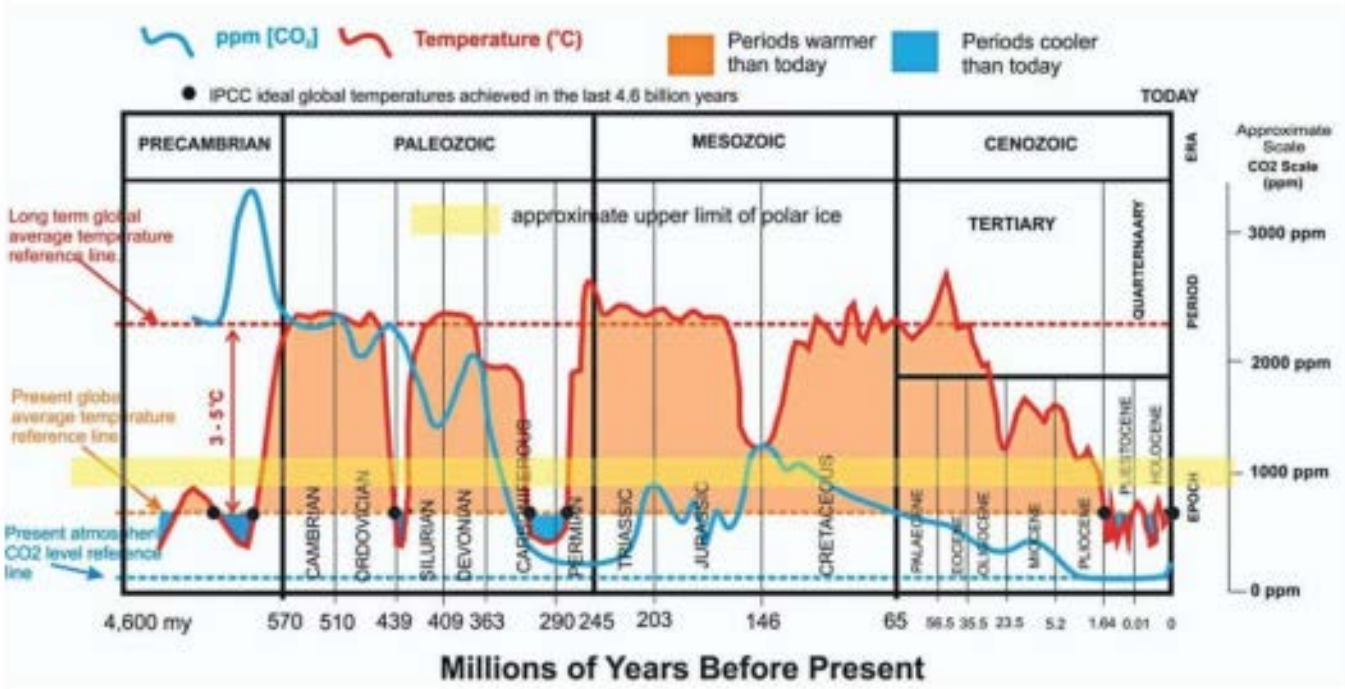


Figure 1.1: A breakdown of total atmospheric composition, all greenhouse gases, and human versus naturally produced carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. Graphic by A. Watts, adopted from National Center for Policy Analysis, A Global Warming Primer.

Figure 1.2. Geological Timescale: Concentration of Atmospheric CO_2 & Mean Global Temperatures



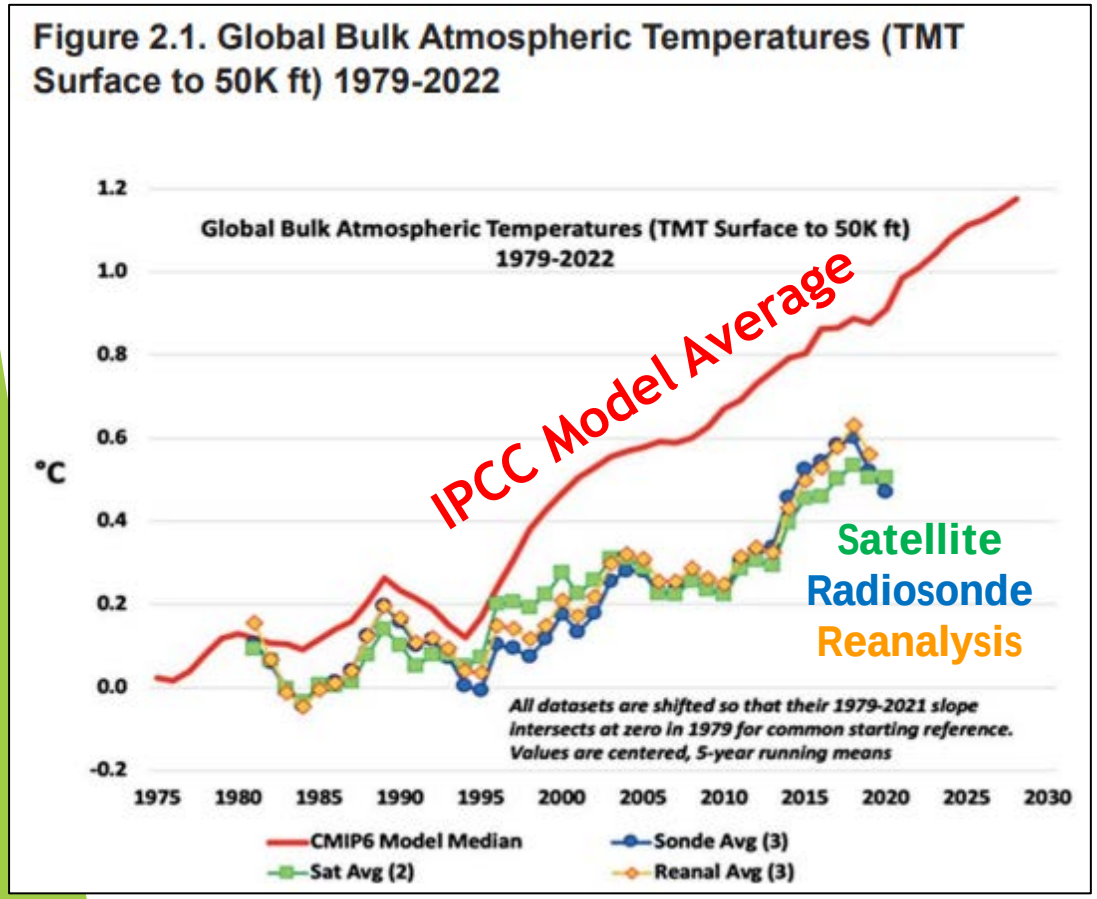
We are at historically low (and dangerous) CO_2 levels. Our planet dies at 150 ppm and reached a low of 180 ppm in the depths of the Last Glacial Maximum. The moderate temperatures we are currently experiencing through the Holocene interglacial are also near historical lows.

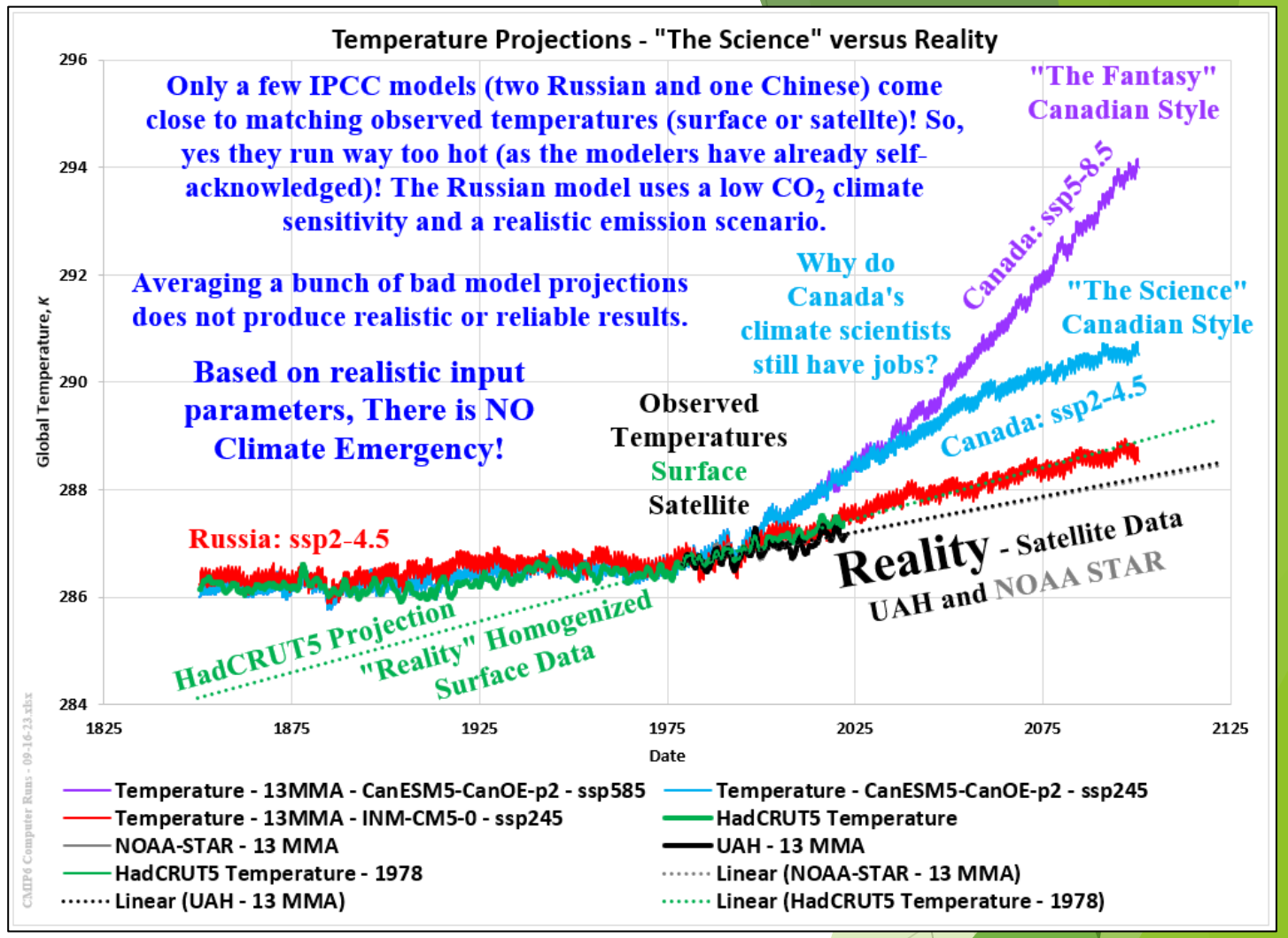
CO_2 and Temperature Are Not Correlating

Section 3

Computer Models

The IPCC CMIP6 computer models are self-acknowledged to "run way too hot" and use implausibly high emission scenarios (any scenario above ssp2-4.5)!





Canada – Unrealistic to Fantasy Levels

Russia – Realistic (HadCRUT5 match)

No Match for the Satellite Data

UAH and NOAA's STAR

CSS-30 – CMIP6 Climate Models
https://climatechangeandmusic.com/cmip6-climate-models/
OPS-55 – The State of Climate Science
https://climatechangeandmusic.com/the-state-of-climate-science/

Section 3

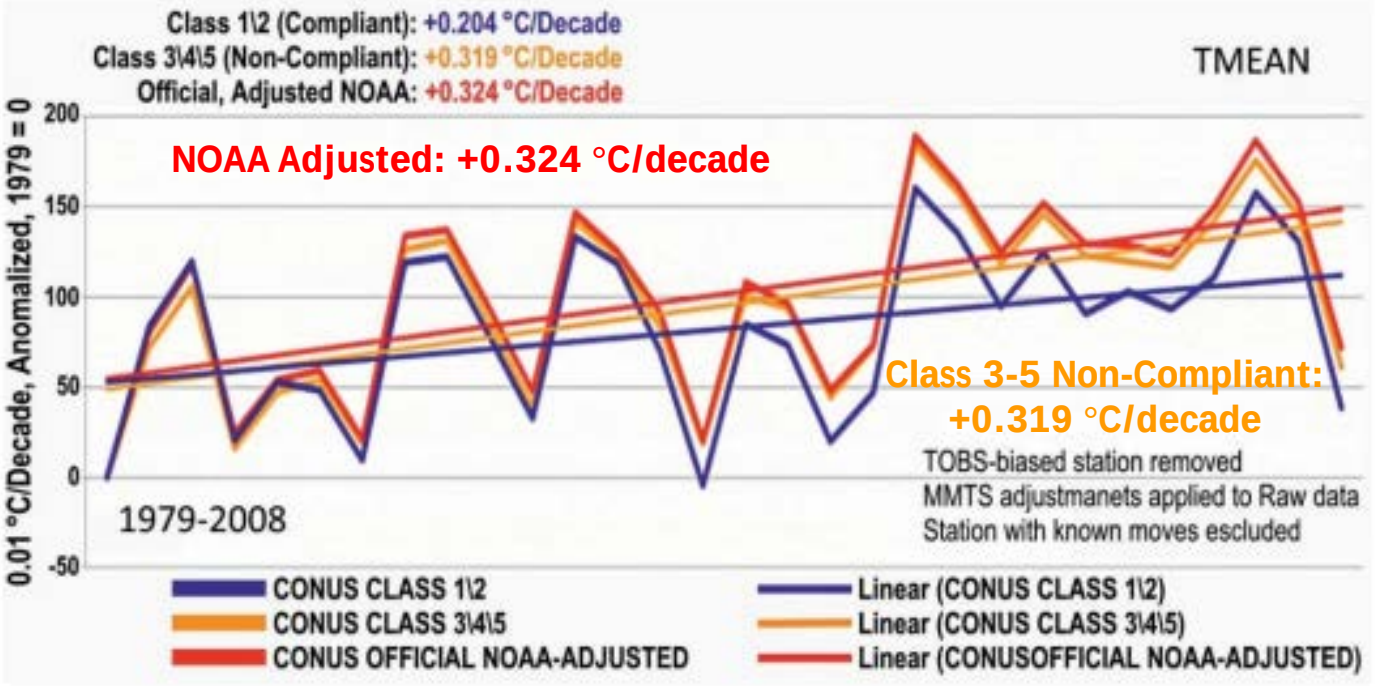
Surface Temperature Measurement

Weather station placement is critical and often suspect. A parking lot location will lead to erroneously high temperatures.

Figure 3.1. Weather Station at the University of Arizona

Figure 3.1: U.S. Historical Climatology Network weather station used to collect climate data. This station is located in a parking lot at the University of Arizona in Tucson. The station was previously located in a grassy area, but researchers moved the station as the campus grew. Photo by Anthony Watts.

Figure 3.2. CONUS, All Unperturbed



Class 1/2 Compliant: +0.204 °C/decade

Figure 3.2: Uncorrupted stations (classes one and two, blue line) report much less warming than stations corrupted by urban heat island factors (classes three, four, and five, red line). The trend lines for the corrupted stations (red) clearly show more warming than the uncorrupted stations (blue)[67]

The non-compliant stations have large error ranges and show temperatures rising almost 60% faster than compliant stations. This temperature range is not climate representative.

Section 3

Extreme Weather – Precipitation/Hurricanes

The ssp5-8.5 emission scenario is implausibly high.

The tables below are from the IPCC's latest report (AR6, Table 12.12). They are representative samples of all the summarized extreme weather events.

The blank cells are not a mistake, they just indicate that no trends currently exist or are not expected in the future.

So, no current trends and the potential for more precipitation but with ssp5-8.5 emissions.

Figure 4.1. IPCC's AR6 Report Table

Climatic Impact-driver Type	Climatic Impact-driver Category	Already Emerged in Historical Period	Emerging by 2050 at Least for RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5		Emerging Between 2050 and 2100 for at Least RC8.5/SSP5-8.5	
Wet and Dry	Mean precipitation		6	7		
	River flood					
	Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood				8	
	Landslide					
	Aridity					
	Hydrological drought					
	Agricultural and ecological drought					
	Fire weather					

6. Increase in most northern mid-latitudes, Siberia, Arctic regions by mid-century, others later in the century.
7. Decrease in the Mediterranean area, Southern Africa, South-west Australia.
8. Northern Europe, Northern Asia and East Asia under RCP8.5 and not in low-end scenarios.

High confidence of decrease | Medium confidence of decrease | Low confidence in direction of change | Medium confidence of increase | High confidence of increase

Figure 4.1: IPCC's AR6 report shows no human-influenced trend for most wet and dry "extreme weather." The white boxes indicate "low confidence in direction of change" (i.e., no discernible human influence"). Source: IPCC AR6, Working Group I, Chapter 12, Table 12.12.

Figure 4.2. Global Tropical Cyclone Frequency - 12 month Running Sums (Updated December 31, 2023) @RyanMaue

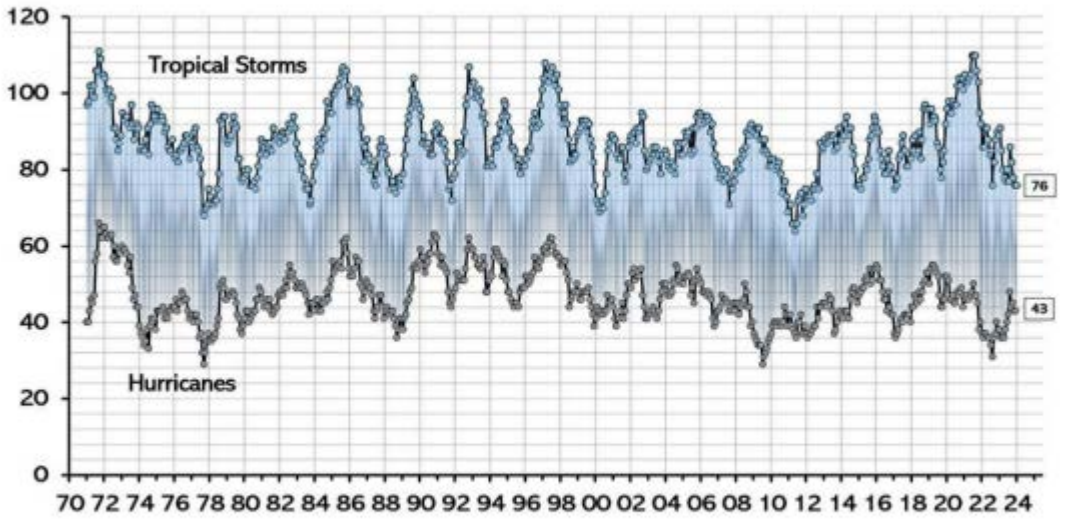


Figure 4.2: This figure shows that global hurricane and tropical cyclone activity is not increasing. Even with the slight uptick in the number of tropical storms in 2021, it is still below the peak recorded in 1971. Source: Ryan N. Maue, "Global Tropical Cyclone Activity," Climate Atlas, http://climatlas.com/tropical/frequency_12months.png.

Figure 4.3. IPCC's AR6 Report Table

Climatic Impact-driver Type	Climatic Impact-driver Category	Already Emerged in Historical Period	Emerging by 2050 at Least for RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5	Emerging Between 2050 and 2100 for at Least RC8.5/SSP5-8.5
Wind	Mean wind speed			
	Severe wind storm			
	Tropical cyclone			
	Sand and dust storm			

No extreme winds expected in the IPCC world!

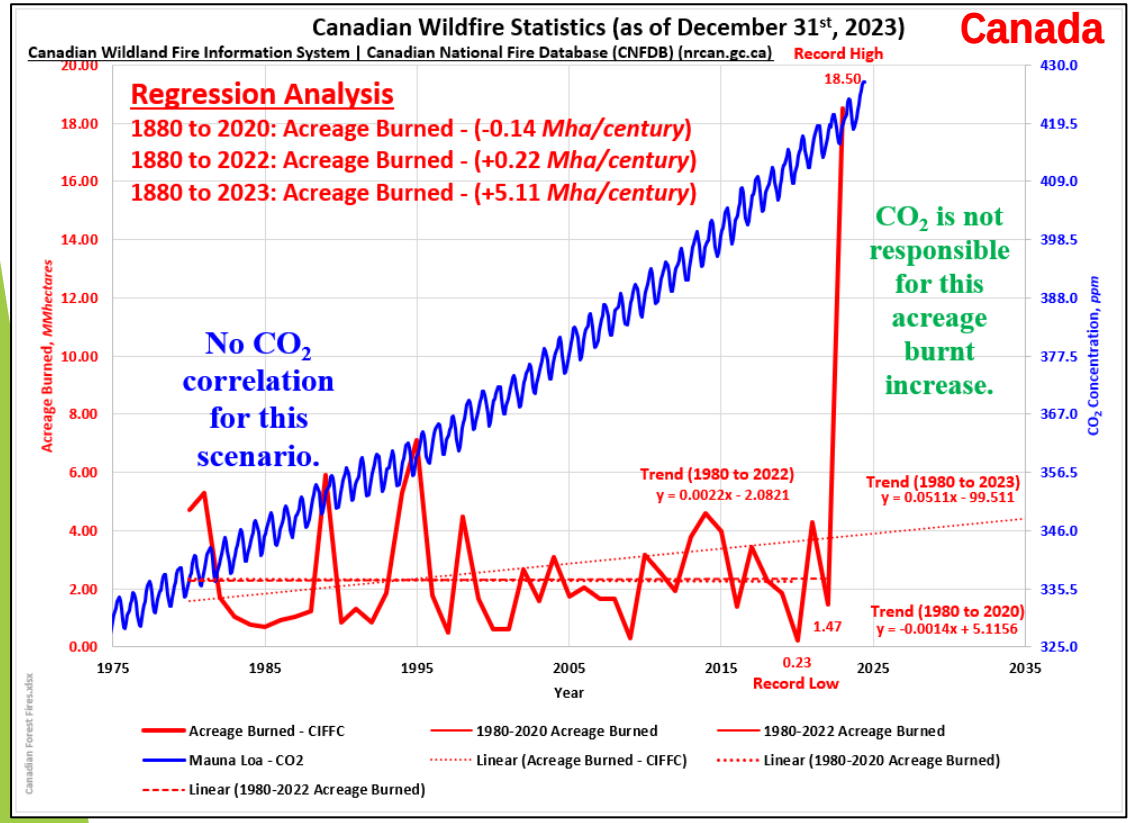
https://climatechangeandmusic.com/ipcc-chapter-12-extreme-weather/

Figure 4.3: IPCC's AR6 report shows no human-influenced trend (white boxes) for most "wind" weather events. Source: IPCC AR6, Working Group I, Chapter 12, Table 12.12.

Section 3

Extreme Weather – Fire Activity

Contrary to the alarmist narrative, global fire activity has been steadily declining and decelerating (all while CO_2 concentrations have been rising). Canada's historical fire activity has been statistically flat with an anonymously high 2023 fire season. Not CO_2.



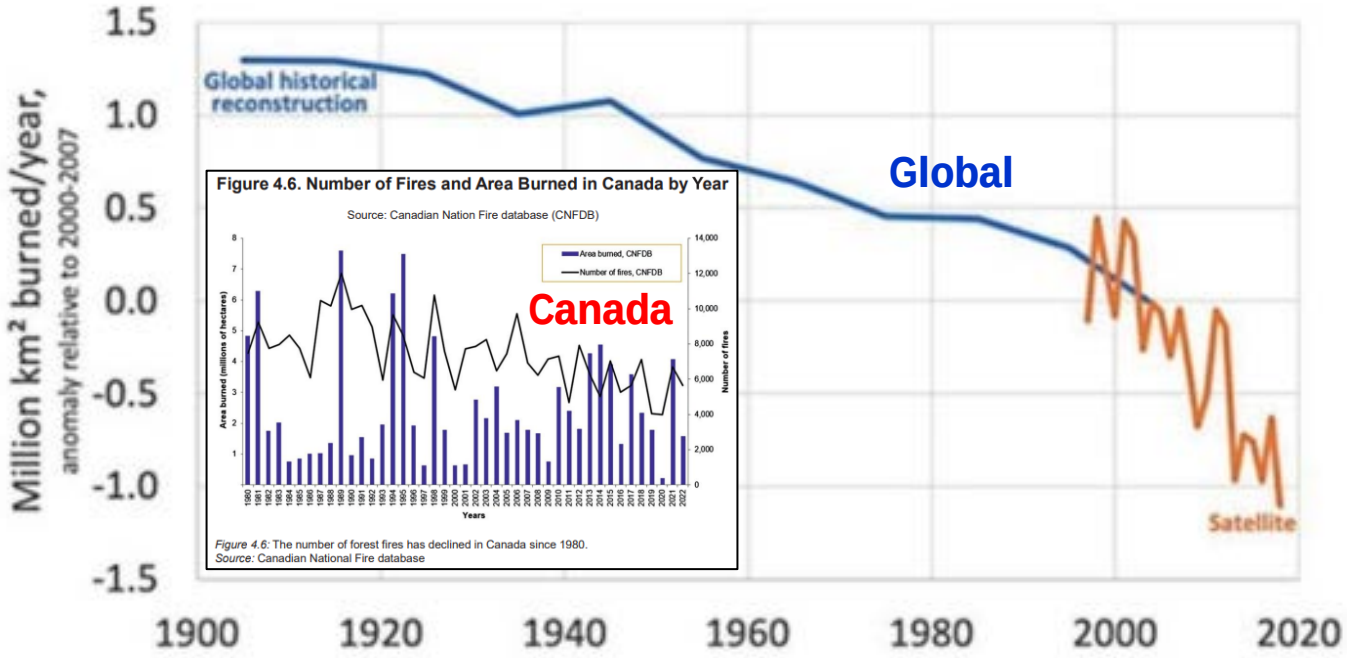


Figure 4.5:
1901-2007 data from https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2013JG002532;
1997-2016 from http://globalfiredata.org/index.html;
2017-2018 from https://gwis.jrcec.europa.eu/apps/gwis.statistics/

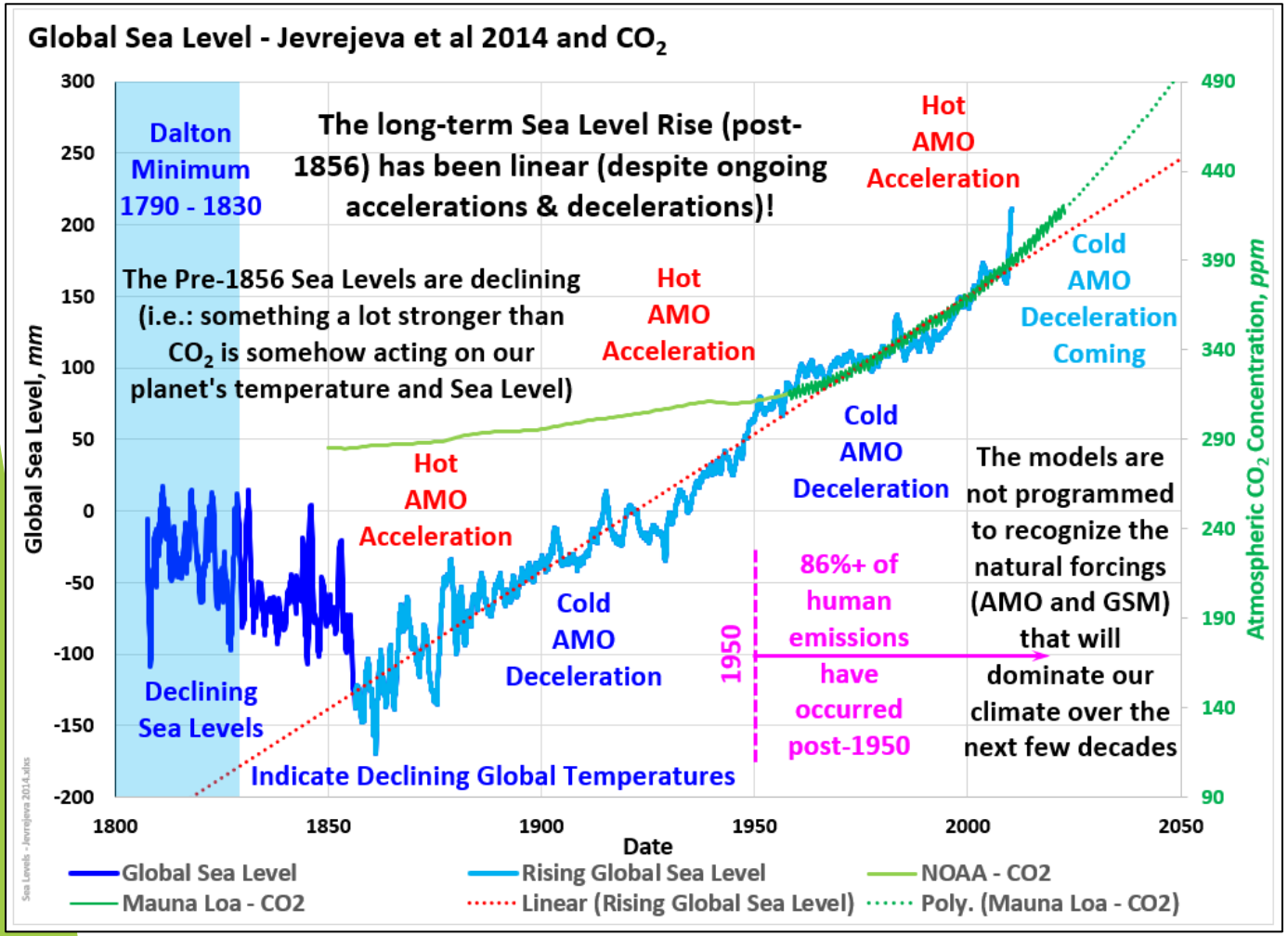
Record low acreage burnt in 2020 (0.23 million hectares) to a record high acreage burnt in 2023 (18.5 million hectares). That is NOT a CO_2 response!

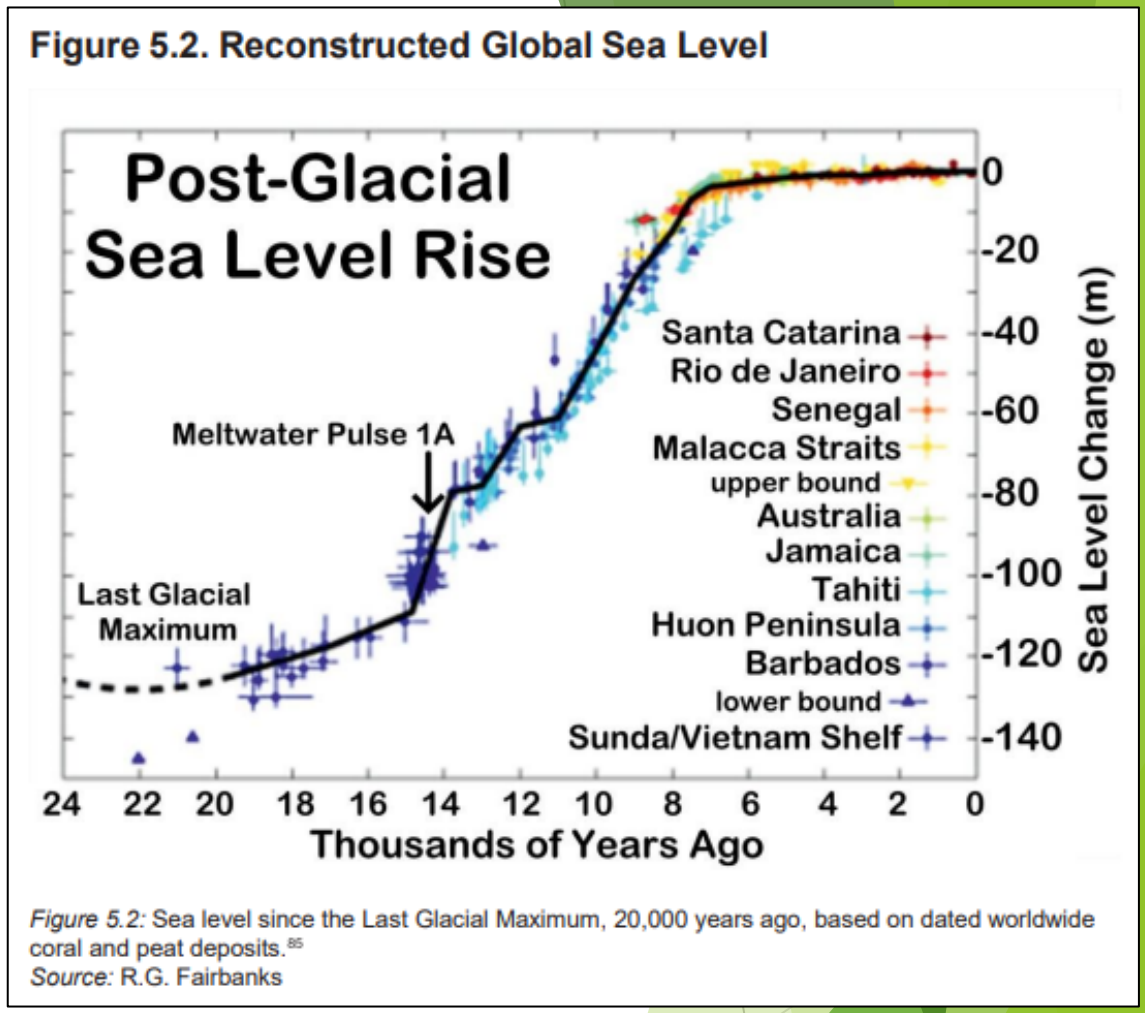
Section 3

Sea Level Rise

Historical sea levels have risen and fallen regularly and dramatically independent of CO_2 levels

CO_2 and Sea Level Rise DO NOT Correlate!
The long-term (1850s+) sea level rise trend is linear.
Sea levels were declining pre-1850s despite flat CO_2.



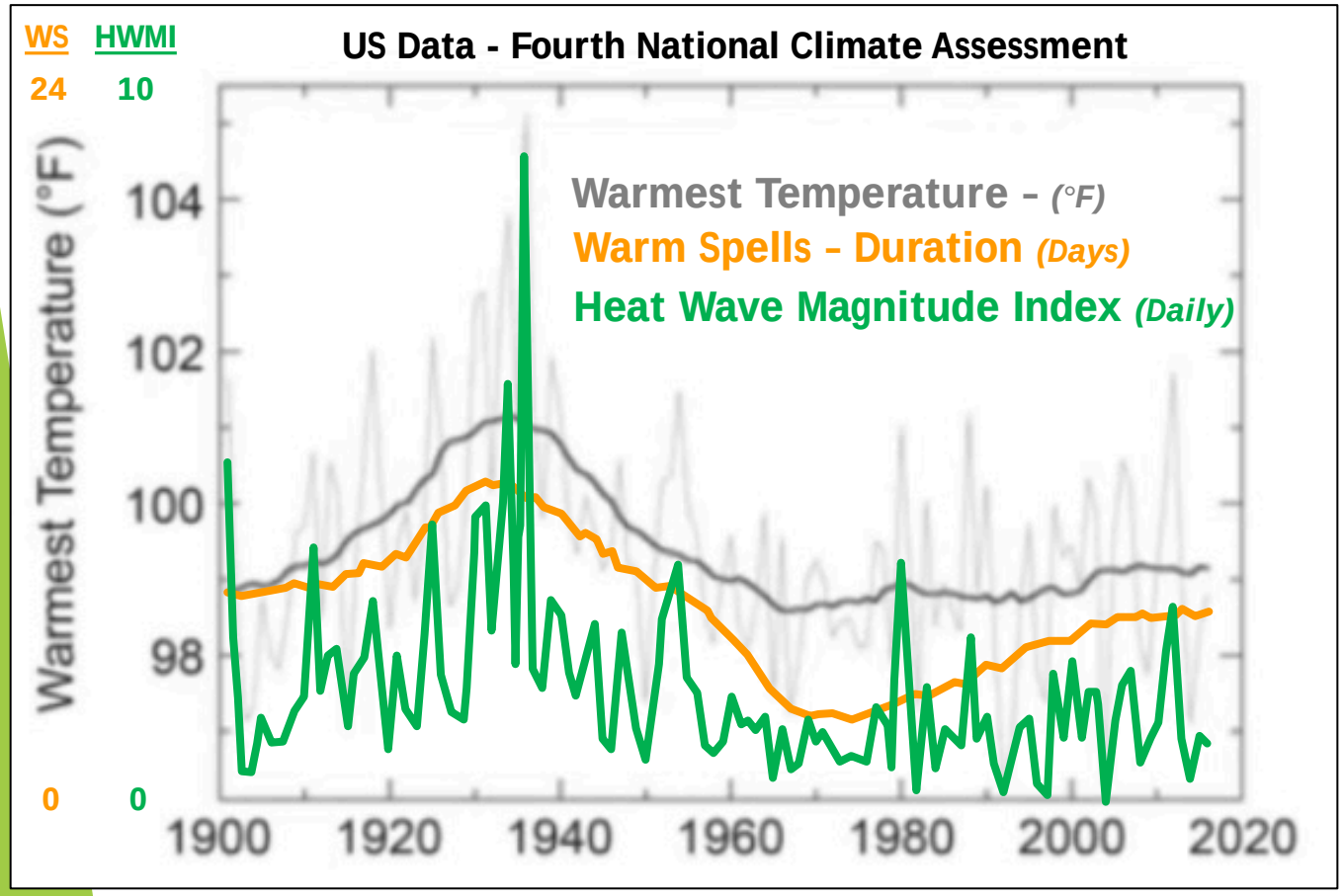


Sea Level decelerates and accelerates after 1960 (as it did from 1900 to 1960). More likely a response to ocean cooling and warming than CO_2.

Section 3

Extreme Weather – Temperatures

Every hot day is a new reaffirmation that CO_2 is going to burn us in an eternal hell. However, that does not conform to the historical empirical data. Temperatures were far warmer, warm spells longer, and Heat Wave Index higher during the early 1900s.



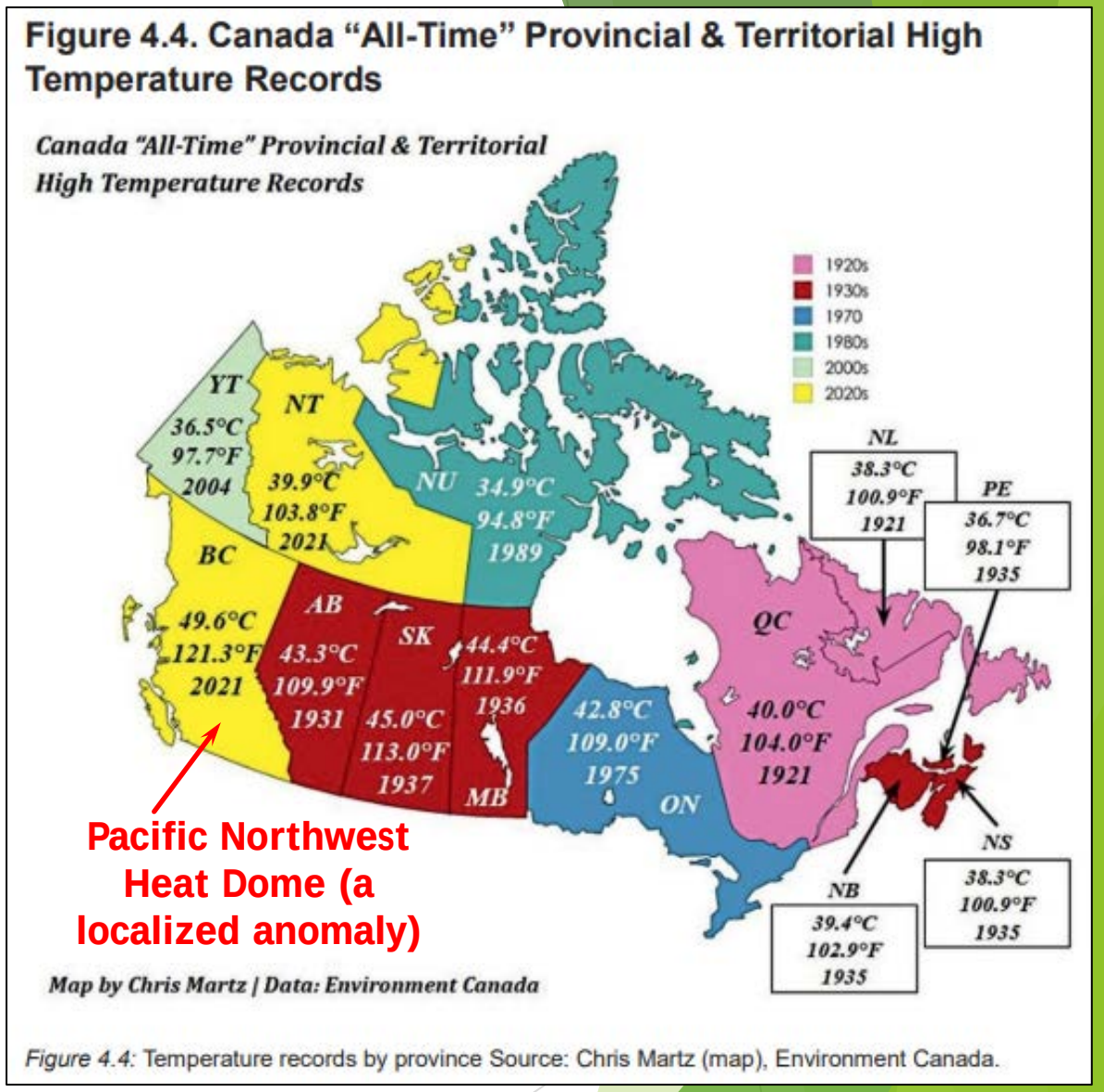


Figure 4.4: Temperature records by province Source: Chris Martz (map), Environment Canada.

8 of Canada's 10 province's record high temperatures occurred pre-1940.

Section 3

Extreme Weather Holocene CO_2-Temperatures

Scaled to reflect the alarmist narrative that the 1.07 °C temperature increase is due to the 140-ppm CO_2 increase. Despite virtually flat CO_2 levels, temperatures fluctuated significantly. Those natural forcings (primarily solar) have continued and will continue to be active despite the IPCC decree that they do not exist.

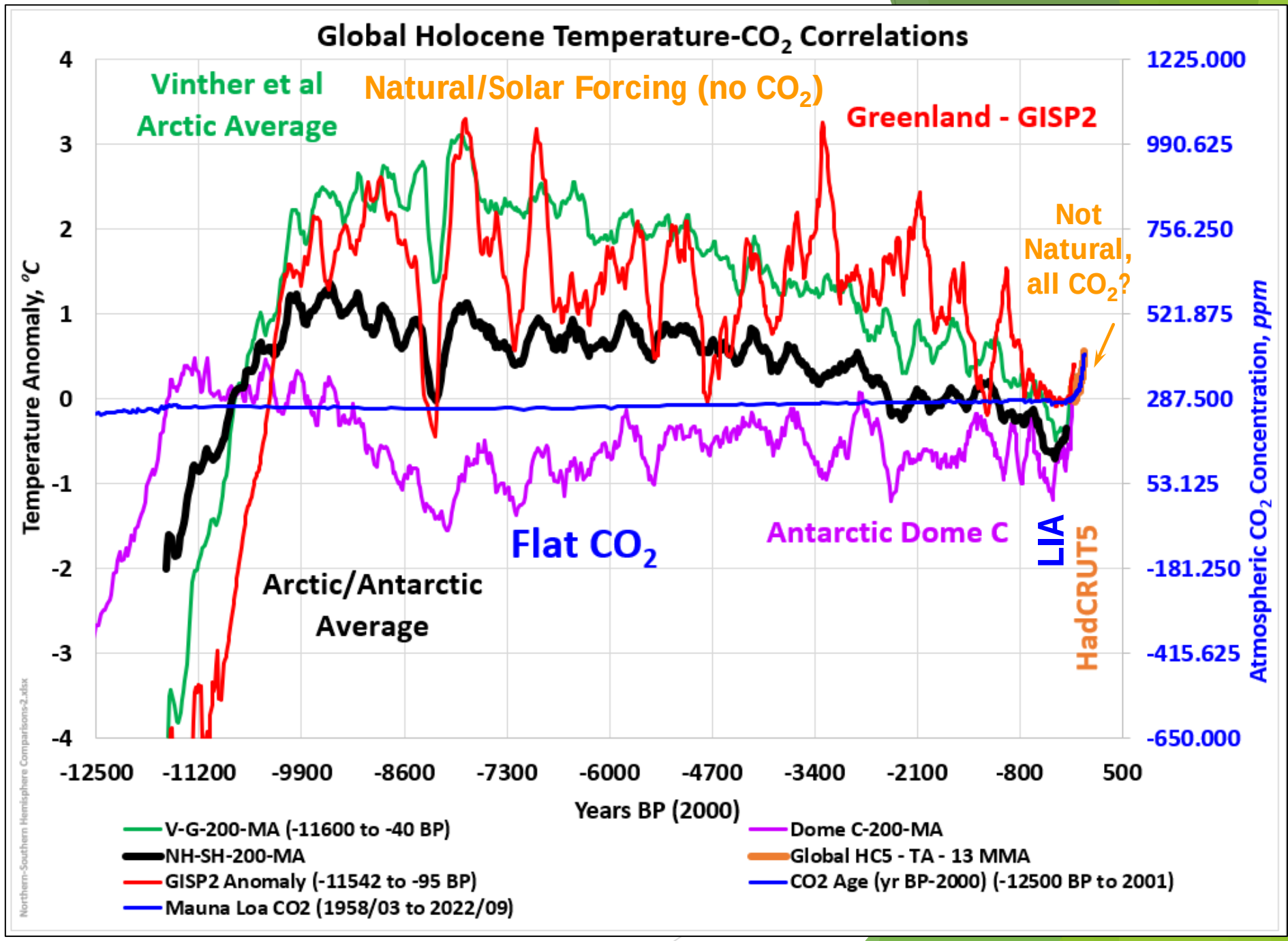


Figure 5.1. The PH Scale

Section 3 - Ocean pH

Ocean pH ranges from 7.8 to 8.5 (all basic, not acidic, averaging 8.1). Phytoplankton (like plants) thrive with higher CO_2 concentrations, boosting the ocean ecosystem. The oceans are not acidifying!

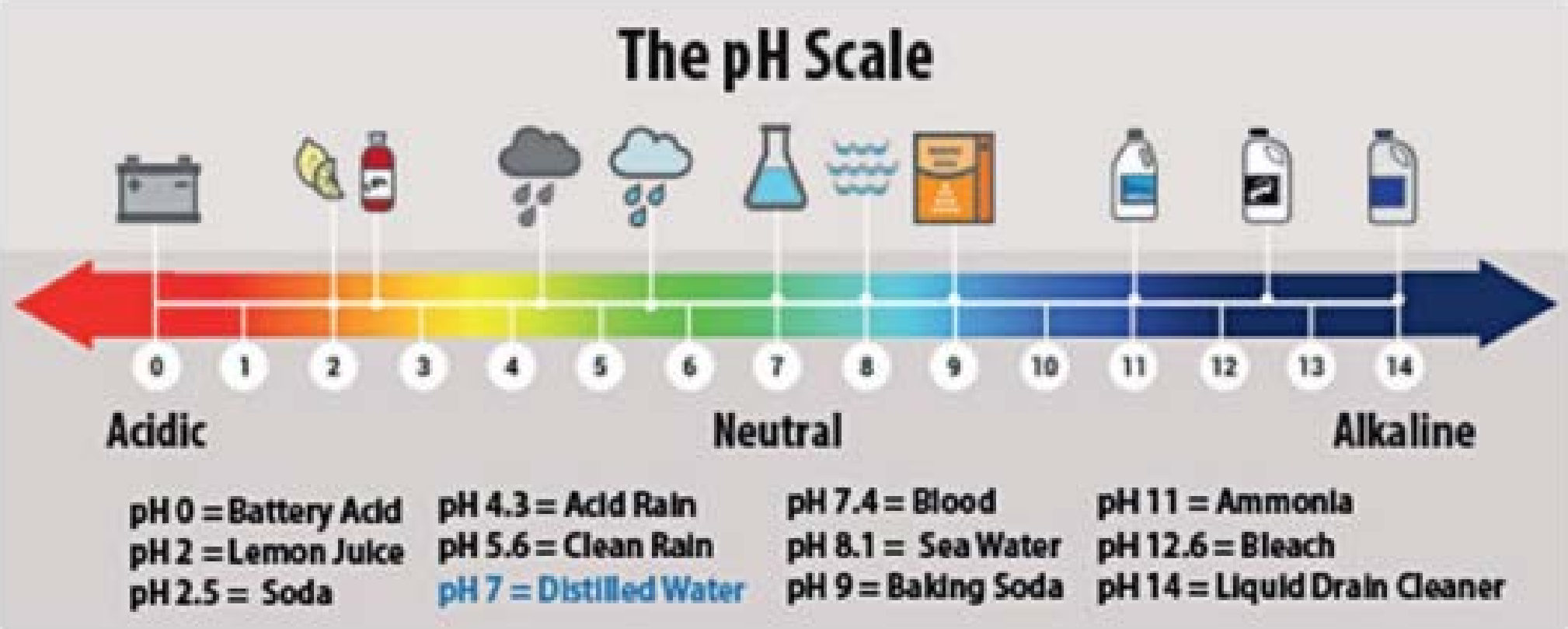


Figure 5.1: Comparison of the pH of common substances. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Measuring Acid Rain," https://www.epa.gov/acidrain/what-acid-rain

Section 3

Extreme Weather Consolidation Chart

Are any extreme weather trends getting worse?

NOT global or US fires

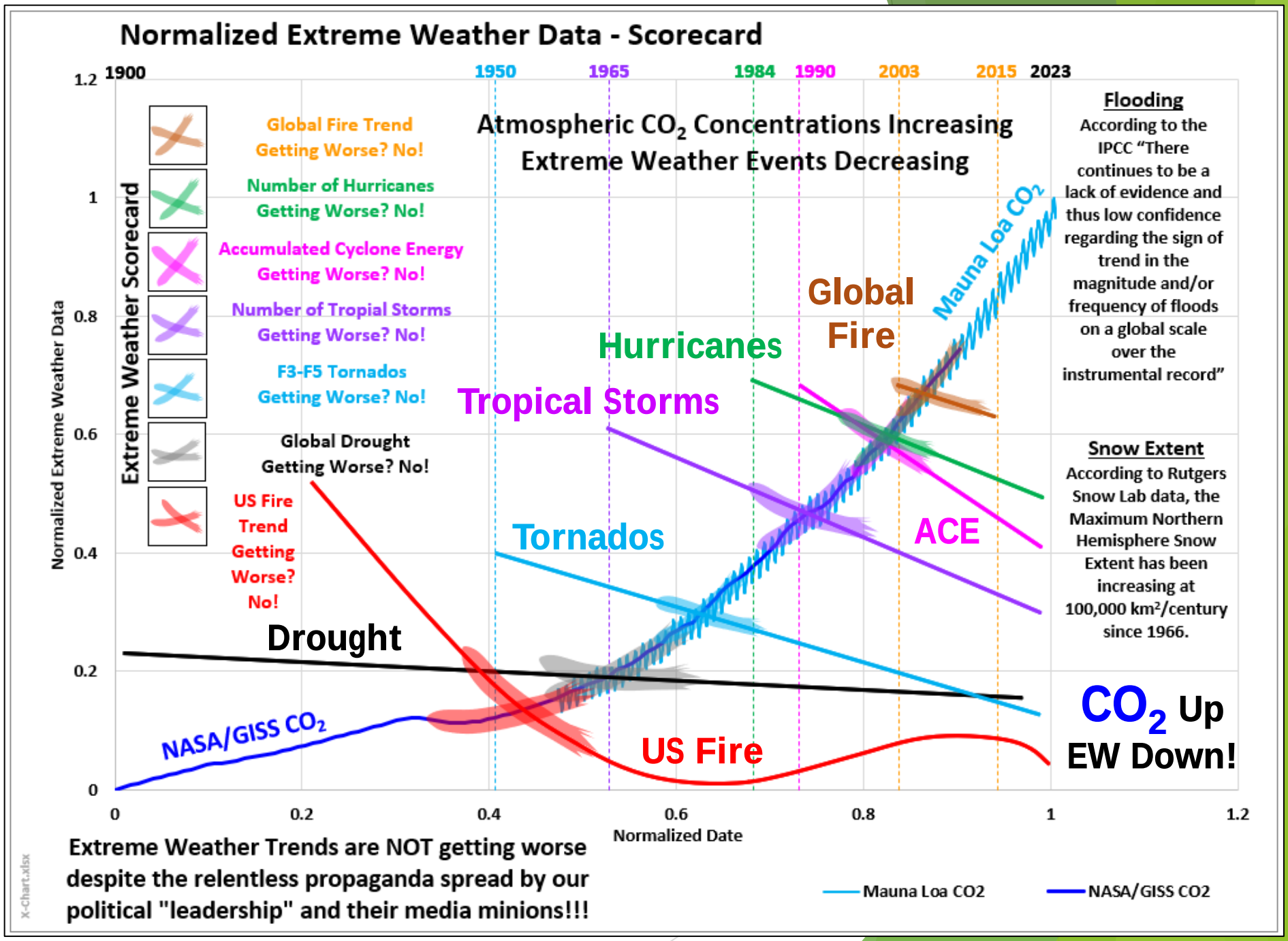
NOT tropical storms, hurricanes or cyclonic energy

NOT tornados

NOT drought

NOT floods

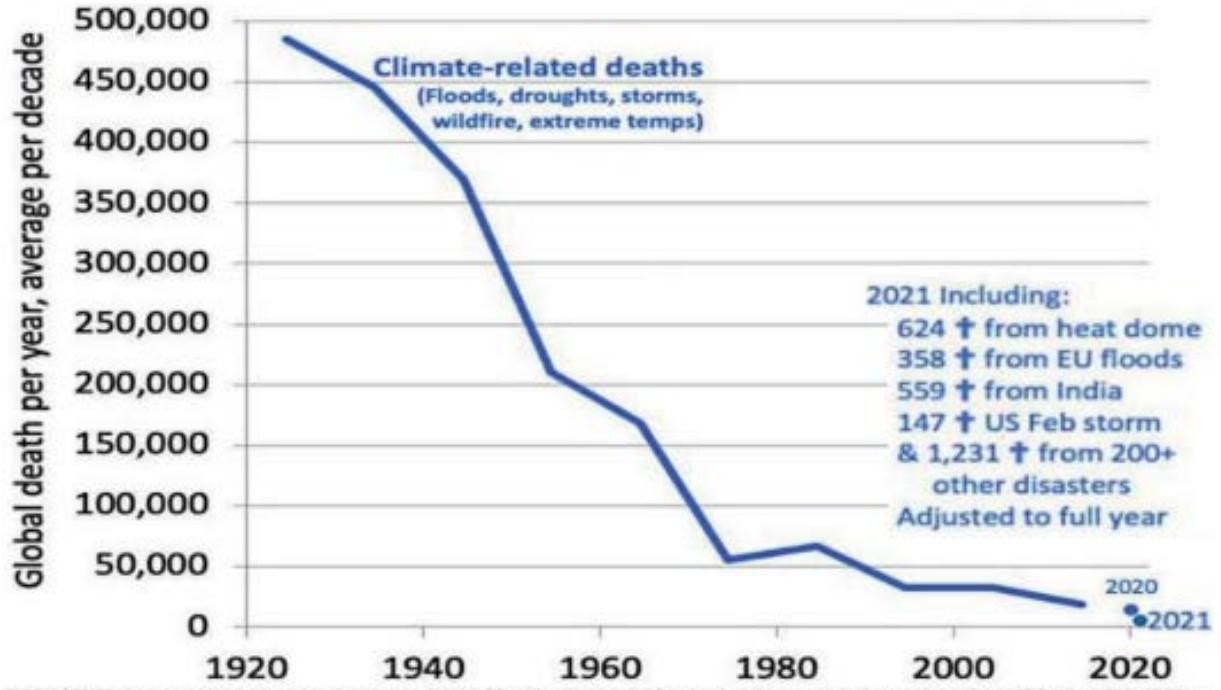
Comments to the contrary are rooted in ignorance or lies!



Section 3 - Climate Deaths

The "narrative" proclaims "Global Warming" is an existential threat. The opposite is true!
Climate related deaths are down by 95%+
Cold kills an order of magnitude more than heat

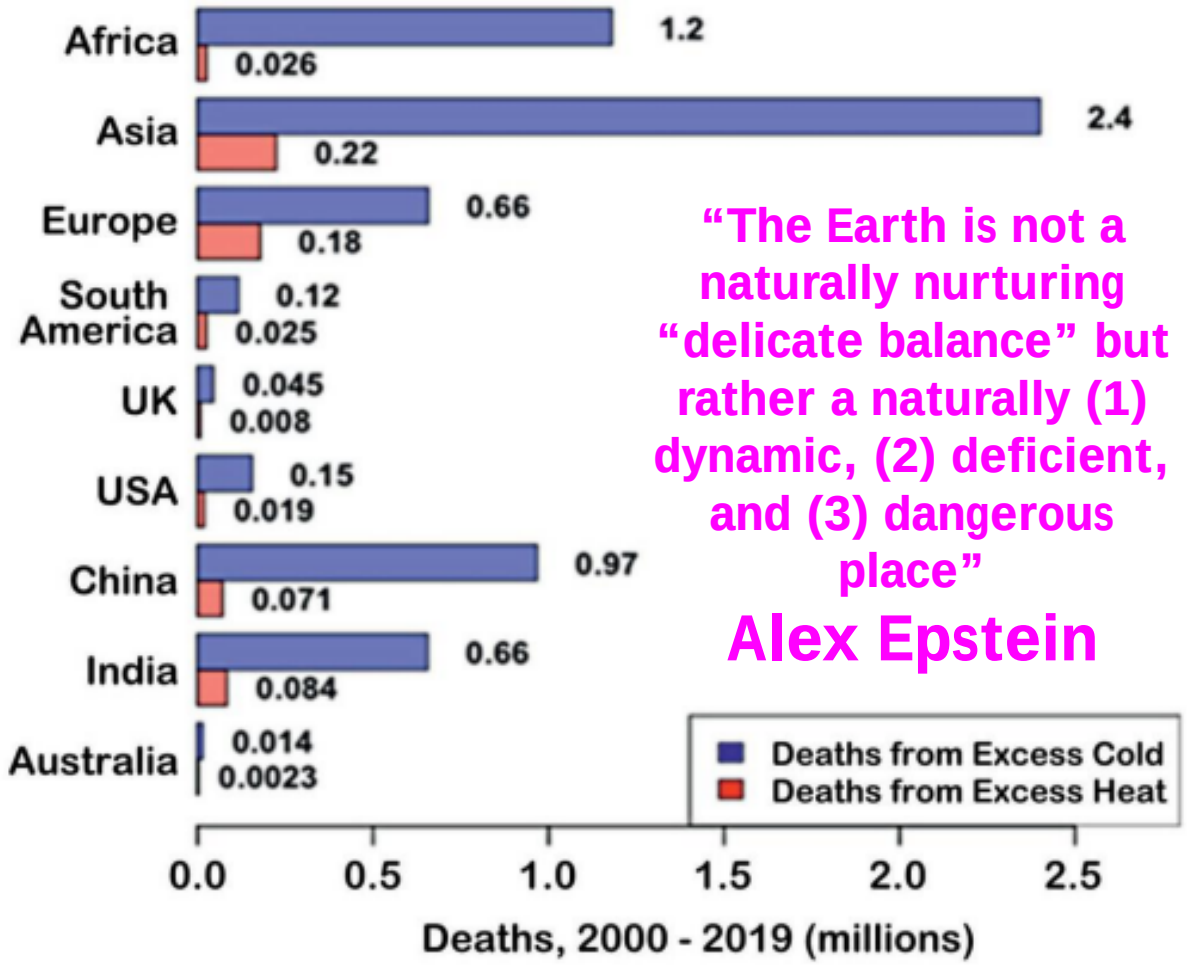
Figure 6.1. Climate-related Deaths 1920-2021



OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, https://public.emdat.be/data, deaths averaged over decades 1920-29, 1930-1939, ... 2010-2019 placed at decadal midpoints (1924.5, 1934.5 etc), with data from 2020 and 2021, accessed July 25, 2021. 2021 is not finished, so adjusted for historical fraction of deaths from Jan-July 1990-2020 compared to full year. Likely that database will be updated further, so current 2021 estimate probably low. 2020 at 14,893 dead, current full 2021 estimated at 5,569.

Figure 6.1. There has been a remarkable fall in human deaths related to all extreme weather events from 1920 to 2021. Source: Dr. Bjorn Lomborg, data from International Disaster Database published in ScienceDirect.[87]

Figure 6.2. Climate Crisis Update, 2000-2019: About Ten Times As Many Deaths From Cold Weather As From Hot Weather



"The Earth is not a naturally nurturing "delicate balance" but rather a naturally (1) dynamic, (2) deficient, and (3) dangerous place"

Alex Epstein

Figure 6.2: A Lancet study found deaths due to cold weather outnumbered deaths due to extreme heat by almost ten to one.
Data Source: https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196(21)00081-4/fulltext

Cheap, reliable hydrocarbons have made our environments safe

Book Summary – Section 1 - 3

- Canada's global emission contribution is an insignificant 1.5%.
- Canadians are spending trillions (3.4 to 5.2) to save billions (peaking at ±20 in 2100).
- Achieving Global Net Zero ambitions will reduce the temperature rise by 0.28 °C with the "IPCC science" (Canada's share: ±0.004 °C).
- Extreme weather events (in general) are not getting stronger or more frequent.
- The climate models are self-acknowledged to "run way too hot" and are still using implausibly high emission scenarios.
- Supply chains cannot meet the Net-Zero mandates.
- Wind, Solar, EVs, batteries, etc. are not environmentally, ethically, or socially benign.
- Hydrocarbons have allowed our society to develop and survive on a planet that is not intrinsically safe for the hairless apes we are. We are not technologically/economically ready for an energy transition.
- CO_2 is a minor climate driver at best.
- Natural forcings did not stop acting, just because CO_2 is rising.
- There is NO Climate Emergency, Crisis, etc. (not from warming).

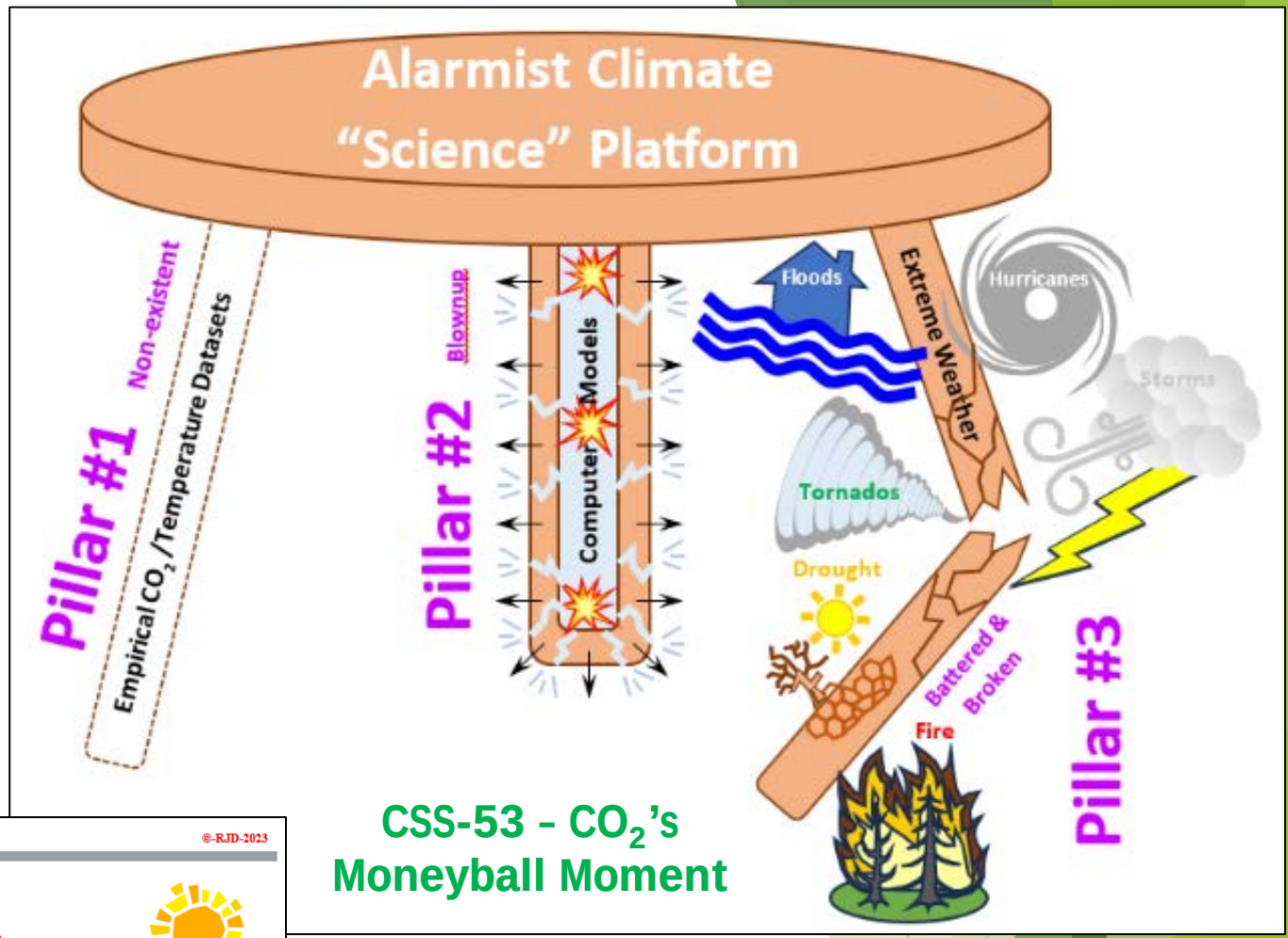
Section 3 - Climate Deaths

The alarmist "narrative" (not science) is built on three principles.

1. CO_2 emissions will result in catastrophically higher global temperatures with no empirical CO_2/temperature data to support that narrative (a basic Scientific Method requirement).

2. Computer model projections self-acknowledged to "run way too hot" and use implausibly high emission scenarios.

3. Extreme weather is becoming more frequent and stronger. The empirical data says otherwise and attribution studies still use the models that "run way too hot" and use high emissions!



CSS-53 – CO_2's Moneyball Moment

CSS-53p ©-RJD-2023

CO_2 HAS LITTLE TO NO EFFECT ON THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS

- GREENLAND TEMPERATURES
- ANTARCTIC TEMPERATURES
- PRE-MTR HOLOCENE TEMPERATURES
- GLOBAL SEA LEVELS
- GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH (DUE TO CO_2 EMISSION REDUCTION)
- FUTURE TEMPERATURE REDUCTIONS (DUE TO CO_2 EMISSION REDUCTION)
- EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS ARE DECLINING AS CO_2 LEVELS RISE (NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE 'NARRATIVE')

Why do the models run way too hot? Maybe, just maybe the CO_2 alarmist narrative is not all encompassing?

FRIENDS OF SCIENCE

CO_2's INFLUENCE IS GROSSLY OVERSTATED

- THE COMPUTER MODELS USE A CO_2 CLIMATE SENSITIVITY RANGE OF 1.8 TO 5.7 °C (ALL TOO HIGH, NOT SETTLED).
- OBVIOUS NATURAL FORCINGS (SOLAR AND SOLAR RELATED) ARE BEING IGNORED (TO OUR OWN DETRIMENT).

SO WHY ARE WE SACRIFICING OUR WAY OF LIFE TO REDUCE CO_2 EMISSIONS?

The "energy transition" is all pain, no gain. Our children will bear the financial burden (inflation, debt, lower standard of living, etc.), with more environmental issues and no measurable impact on temperature rise!

Help Support us with a Donation

Thank You!