The Fallacy Behind Banning Fossil Fuels

There are many fallacies in the scientific world, most of which will never be corrected because the scientific community needs to 'keep face'[1]. Having trained as a research scientist, I'm all too aware of the scientific fakes and pseudo science that exist in the world today.[2] Even my own research at University was published, despite my advice to the professor that there were at least 2 major flaws in it – one in the method and one in the analysis. "Publish or perish", that was the catch-cry then and it still is now. That's why errors get propagated as fact – scientists need to publish or they don't employed or receive research grants, so they will publish articles based on a false premise, false data or false analysis.

(A) Past Temperatures Levels

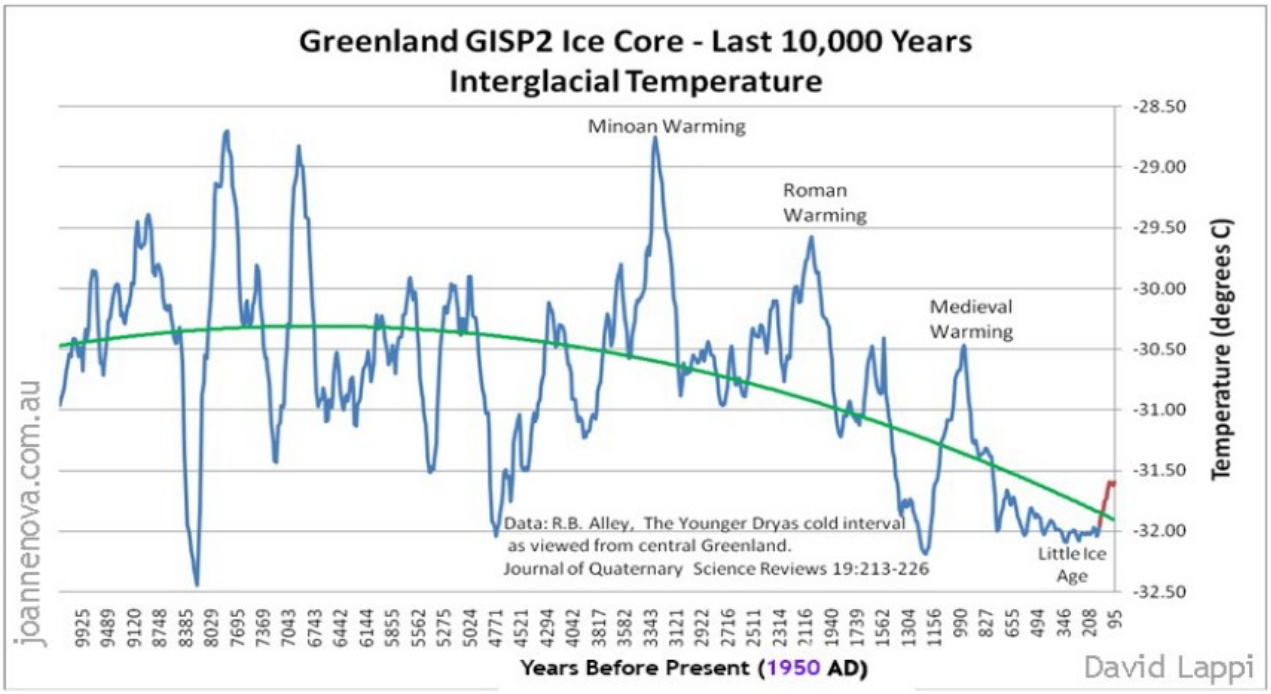
Environmental science has many fallacies, with Anthropogenic Climate Change having major ones. One such fallacy is that a 1ºC increase in temperature will destroy the world's ecosystems. This has caused young children to cry at the dread of believing "the world is going to burn up", thanks to Greta Thunberg.

> *"Greta Thunberg is literally retarded, and she is in a constant state of fear, thinking that the world is going to burn up."* [3]

I wrote on this previously,[4] showing that ice core readings indicate that the world's temperature was around 3ºC warmer in the past.

> **IMPORTANT:** The data used in this section are not perfectly accurate. They were derived from analysis and interpretation which only give us an indication of the past. No one was there historically to take atmospheric or land surface temperature readings, so they should only be seen as indicative of a reality that we need to grasp.

Here's what the past 10,000 years of global temperature looked like, starting backwards from 1950:[5]



1 – They don't want to be shown to be wrong so they make changes somehow so they appear to remain right.
2 – READ: My book "Unmasking Evolution" canberraforerunners.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Unmasking-resource-book.pdf
3 – dailystormer.su/norwegian-scientists-say-climate-in-antarctica-very-stable-not-being-destroyed-by-cow-farts
4 – "Earth's Temperature is Returning to Normal" (6-6-2021) canberraforerunners.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Earths-Temperature-is-Returning-to-Normal.pdf
5 – Jo Nova (21-2-2010) "The big picture: 65 million years of temperature swings" joannenova.com.au/2010/02/the-big-picture-65-million-years-of-temperature-swings

The **GREEN** mean line (the average) shows that temperatures were warmer in the past and have been declining for the past 7,000 years. This trend is over-&-above the **BLUE** line fluctuating changes caused by the solar magnetic field oscillations and the planet's movement through the galaxy.[6]

Of note is the **RED** line for the last 200 years of the **BLUE** line. This is the area where environmentalists and governments are concerned about the rise of the global temperature. But… in 1950 it was around 3ºC **cooler** than the highest global temperature in the past 10,000 years *(See Minoan Warming on the graph)*.

If, extrapolating from the Greenland ice core data, the planet was 2-3ºC warmer in the past why wasn't life destroyed on Earth? That's what environmental activists predict is going to happen happen if the current temperature rises even 1ºC more. We are here alive today, as are all the plants and animals which sustain the biosphere, so life wasn't annihilated when it was 2-3ºC warmer.

REALITY: As the planet was 2-3ºC warmer in the past, and life wasn't totally destroyed, it's logical to say then that a 1ºC rise in the near future is only helping to return Earth to what it was in the past. It's not taking us into the unknown, but back to the known. Life coped successfully in the past, so it can with 'Global Warming'.

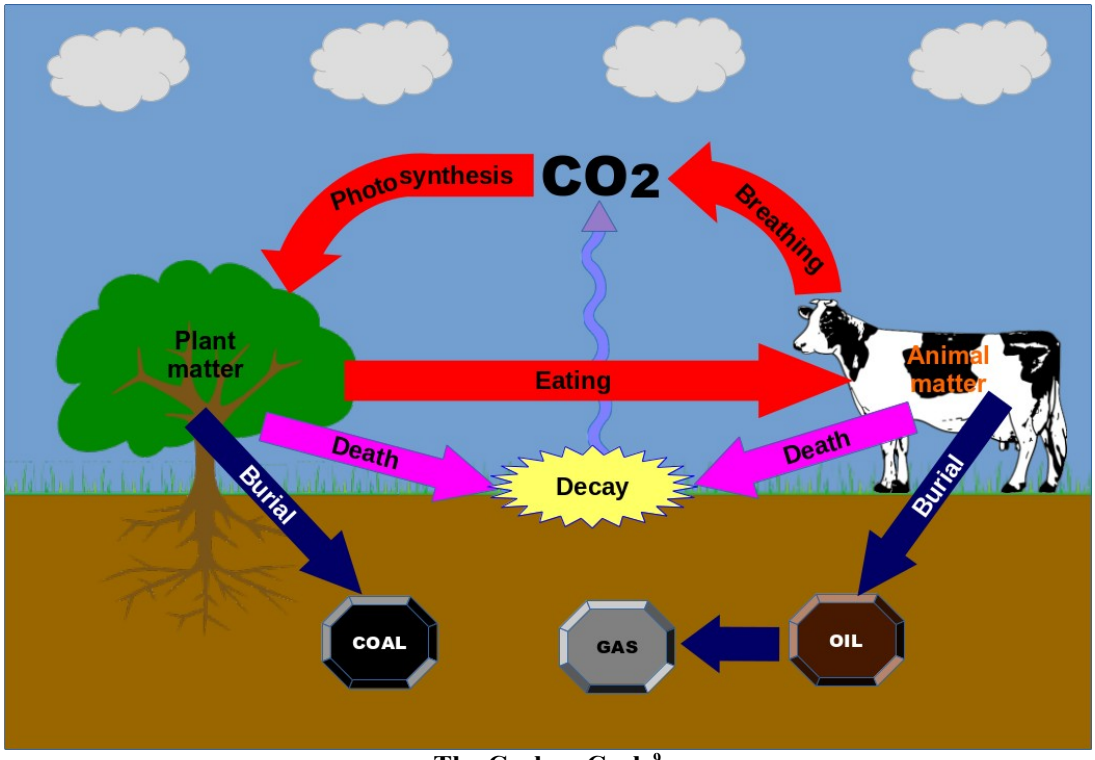
NOTE: The only problem will be rising sea levels for those who have inhabited coastal lands and islands during the cooler period over the past 700 years.[7] (PHOTO[8])

Flooded island and coast lands

(B) Past Carbon Dioxide Levels

IMPORTANT: The figures used in this section are not accurate. They are ball-park figures which give us an indication of the past. No one was there prehistorically to take atmospheric CO_2 readings, so they should only be seen as indicators of a reality we need to grasp.

6 – "How the Sun Causes Climate Change" canberraforerunners.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/How-the-Sun-Causes-Climate-Change.pdf
7 – SEE IPCC's "Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 ºC" Topic **B.2**: www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm
8 – James Mann from Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, CC BY 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flooded_Island_on_Saint_John_River_(8458291198).jpg



The Carbon Cycle[9]

Living plants are a store of carbon and so are fossilized plants (coal). Animals store carbon and so do fossilized animal tissues (crude oil and natural gas). This is why the burning of fossil fuels is condemned because they will release the stored carbon into the air as carbon dioxide.

$$C + O_2 \xrightarrow{burn} CO_2$$

That's the formula for pure carbon. It's slightly different for organic matter, which coal, oil and natural gas are. It's something like this generic formula:

$$C_xH_xO_xN_xS_x + xO_2 \xrightarrow{burn} xCO_2 + xH_2O + xNO_2 + xSO_2$$

(where x is unknown)

Because the planet is a closed system for carbon (none comes in from outer space), then the amount of this element remains constant from the time the planet came into existence. That means all the original carbon is either in the air as carbon dioxide, or, it's in plant matter, animal matter, coal, crude oil and natural gas.

Gases do escape from the atmosphere into space[10], but the majority are the lighter gases, not carbon dioxide. "Heavier molecules are less likely to escape because they move slower than lighter molecules at the same temperature. This is why hydrogen escapes from an atmosphere more easily than carbon dioxide."[11] That means there has been some loss of carbon into space as carbon dioxide on the history of the planet. Around 90 tonnes of the atmosphere disappears into space every day, according to the European Space Agency,[12] so a tiny amount is actually lost on a continuing basis.

The carbon stored in coal, crude oil and natural gas was originally in the atmosphere because the 'capture' of carbon into living tissue only comes via photosynthesis in the chloroplasts of green plants.

9 – DIAGRAM: Laurence Smart 2021
10 – "Atmospheric Escape" en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmospheric_escape
11 – "Jeans Escape" en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmospheric_escape#Jeans_escape
12 – "Why doesn't all our air disappear into space?" sciencenorway.no/space-space-research/why-doesnt-all-our-air-disappear-into-space/1870565

The process happens like this:

$$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}} C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$$

*[**NOTE:** Phosphoglyceraldehyde ($C_3H_7O_6P$) is the first product produced by photosynthesis. However, 6-carbon sugars ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) are the first stable product considered to be produced by the process.]*

That means that all the carbon stored in the various places (coal, gas and oil) on the planet was originally in the atmosphere. As that's the case, that means that the amount of atmospheric CO_2 in the distant past was vastly greater than it is right now.

As our biosphere is here right now and functioning properly, it means the higher carbon dioxide levels of the past didn't destroy all life on the planet. That's a major fact that must be accepted and used to assess any governmental Anthropogenic Climate Change policy.

As a consequence of the higher CO_2 levels in the past, plants grew more abundantly, resulting in what palaeontologists describe as lush conditions. Coupled with the warmer conditions, life prospered and the lush prehistoric landscape was teeming with life. Below is a modern impression in a botanical garden of what it might have looked like, but it doesn't really do justice to the reality.[13]

(For lushness, think about the Jurassic Park movies)

Astonishing photo of Jurassic Park at night

So, what were the CO_2 levels like in the past?

We can use a calculation to get an idea of it, but it won't be perfectly accurate. Accuracy would require taking into account the geological age of the Earth according to evolutionary theory which the temperature graph in the previous section is a subset of.

13 – "Astonishing photo of Jurassic Park at night"
orlandoinformer.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/DSC_1062-4.jpg

The starting point for our calculation is the theory that all coal came from living plants that were alive in the past. Along with that is the theory that crude oil and natural gas[14] came from animals which died and were buried.

(*There is an alternative hypothesis that oil and gas came from hydrocarbons released lower down in the mantle of Earth.)*[15]

Our calculation is based on global reserves of crude oil, natural gas and coal which were formed from carbon dioxide prehistorically. Specifically:

- There are 1.65 trillion barrels of proven **oil** reserves in the world. [16]
- There are 6,923 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proven **gas** reserves in the world as of 2017.[17]
- As of December 31, 2016, estimates of total world proved recoverable reserves of **coal** were about 1,144 US billion short tons (or about 1.14 US trillion short tons).[18]

We now need to know the average amount of carbon in these so we can calculate the amount of carbon that came from the atmosphere to make them:

- The typical carbon content for **coal** (dry basis) ranges from more than 60 percent for lignite to more than 80 percent for anthracite.[19]
- Almost all **crude oil** ranges from 82 to 87 percent carbon by weight. [20]
- The Carbon content calculated by the heat values of the **natural gas** is 75%-78%.[21]

When these organic products are burned as fuel, they produce CO_2 which is released into the atmosphere. However, according to the scientific theory of the origin of coal, crude oil and natural gas, this amount of CO_2 was what was originally in the air in the first place.

The amount of carbon on the Earth, in its various forms, remains constant in our closed system. That's because we don't get any coming in from outer space. However, a tiny amount of CO_2 does leak out into space each year, so it's lost. That basically means we can account for the carbon in the past from what's in our air. That's what's stored in plants, and what's stored in fossil fuels.

So let's complete the calculation.

Coal

Mass Stored: 1.14 trillion short tons

Short Ton equivalent: 907.2 Kg[22]

Mass equivalent: 1,140,000,000,000 x 907.2 Kg = 1,034,208,000,000,000 Kg

C-content[23]: 70% (average)

C-mass[24]: 1,034,208,000,000,000 x 70% = **723,945,600,000,000** Kg

(continued over the page)

14 – Formula: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas
15 – en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abiogenic_petroleum_origin
16 – www.worldometers.info/oil
17 – www.worldometers.info/gas
18 – www.worldometers.info/coal www.eia.gov/energyexplained/coal/how-much-coal-is-left.php
19 – www.eia.gov/coal/production/quarterly/co2_article/co2.html
20 – www.britannica.com/science/crude-oil
21 – ecen.com/eee48/eee48e/carbon_content_n_gas_using_heat_values.htm
22 – en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_ton
23 – Carbon Content
24 – Carbon Mass

Crude Oil

Volume Stored: 1.65 trillion barrels
Barrel Mass: 136 Kg[25]
Mass Stored: 1,650,000,000,000 x 136 Kg = 224,400,000,000,000 Kg
C-content: 84.5% (average)
C-mass: 224,400,000,000,000 x 84.5% = **189,618,000,000,000** Kg

Natural Gas

Volume Stored: 6,923 trillion cubic feet
Mass equivalent: 6,923,000,000,000,000/35.315 m^3 = 196,035,000,000,000 m^3
Density: 0.8 Kg/m^2 (average)[26]
Mass Stored: 196,035,000,000,000 x 0.8 = 156,828,000,000,000 Kg
C-content: 76.5% (average)
C-mass: 156,828,000,000,000 x 76.5% = **119,900,000,000,000** Kg

Carbon Total Stored

Formula: Coal + Crude Oil + Natural Gas
SUM: 724,000,000,000,000 Kg +
189,000,000,000,000 Kg +
120,000,000,000,000 Kg
1,033,000,000,000,000 Kg
Equivalent Mass: 1,033,000,000,000 tonne (Australian)
1.033 trillion tonne (Australian)

Carbon Dioxide Produced

When carbon is fully burnt to form CO_2, rather than CO or any other form, the equation is this:

$$C + O_2 \xrightarrow{burn} CO_2$$

So, how much CO_2 is produced from the stored carbon? Here's the calculation:

The atomic mass of Carbon is 14g
The atomic mass of Oxygen is 16g
Therefore, 1gram of Carbon produces 14 + 2x16 gm of Carbon dioxide = 46gm

*That means every kilogram of carbon in fossil fuels could potential give rise to 46 Kg of CO_2

Therefore, there is 46 x 1.033 trillion tonne or 47.5 trillion tonne of potential CO_2 in fossil fuels.

Putting it another way:

*47.5 trillion tonnes of CO_2 in the prehistoric atmosphere was used to produce the plants and animals that became fossilised. This is potentially 'trapped' in our fossil fuels.

All that carbon dioxide was in the atmosphere in the past and it didn't destroy life on Earth

25 – energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Barrels_of_oil_equivalent
26 – www.petropedia.com/definition/8154/natural-gas-density

** In fact, geologists believe the Earth was very lush prehistorically, with abundant animal and plant life. Higher carbon dioxide is not very disastrous, ecologically? Paleo-history gives a resounding "NO!"

Calculation Confirmation

How much carbon dioxide would be released if we used up all our fossil fuels?

Mass of atmospheric carbon dioxide (currently):

Mass of the atmosphere: ~5.8×10^{15} tonne[27]
Concentration of carbon dioxide: 420 ppm (0.042%)
Mass of carbon dioxide = 0.042% x 5.8×10^{15} tonne
= 0.002436×10^{15} tonne
= 2.436×10^{12} tonne

Percentage increase of CO_2 from all fossil Carbon = 1.033×10^{12} tonne ÷ 2.436×10^{12} tonne
= **42% ↑**

From our calculations, then, we would increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by just over 40% **IF** we burnt all our fossil fuels. That may sound like a huge increase, but that's really only the carbon that was in the atmosphere in the past. Life flourished at those higher levels in the past, so there shouldn't be a dire concern about heat waves, bushfires, and the destruction of life on Earth if we released more CO_2 into our atmosphere.

My calculations above, for the large quantity of carbon dioxide that was in the atmosphere in the past, is confirmed by this data:

> *"Concentrations of CO_2 in the atmosphere were as high as 4,000 parts per million (ppm, on a molar basis) during the Cambrian period…~2,000 ppm during the Devonian period…*
>
> *Global annual mean CO_2 concentration has increased by 50% since the start of the Industrial Revolution, from 280 ppm during the 10,000 years up to the mid-18th century to 420 ppm as of April 2021."* [28]

The Theory of Evolution says that life evolved on Earth, becoming more diverse and complex, during the times of much higher atmospheric carbon dioxide. So, why are believers in evolution so worried about life on Earth?

What Should We Make of All This?

Here are the points of importance which come from our investigation in this article:

1) The temperatures in the past were warmer than today and life wasn't destroyed.
2) Carbon dioxide is a normal part of nature on Earth.
3) Without carbon dioxide, all life on Earth would become extinct.
4) The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the past was nearly 10 times what it is today and life flourished at those higher levels.
5) If we burnt all our underground fossil fuel reserves, they may only increase the carbon dioxide concentration by around 40%, which is very much less than the levels of the past when life flourished.

27 – "Mass of the Atmosphere" hypertextbook.com/facts/1999/LouiseLiu.shtml
28 – en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide_in_Earth%27s_atmosphere

6) If rising carbon dioxide levels produce anything we know from the past, it's much better conditions for life to flourish.

7) If rising carbon dioxide levels produce a rise in global temperature, we know from the past that the sea level will rise because of the melting of the ice reserves. This will reduce human habitable areas back to where they were in warmer intervals, such as the Mediaeval Warm Period (800-900 y.a.).

8) Increasing carbon dioxide will not destroy life on Earth, so we won't have to relocate on Mars.

9) It's a fallacy to believe that the of burning fossil fuels will increase the level of carbon dioxide to an intolerable level, requiring the world to stop using these fuels immediately.

Laurence
8-7-2021
[published on 5-12-2021]
(www.CanberraForerunners.org)