New Paper: Evidence of Coal-Fly-Ash Toxic Chemical Geoengineering in the Troposphere: Consequences for Public Health

Press Release

J.Marvin Herndon, San Diego August 12th, 2015th

In her 1962 book Silent Spring Rachel Carson called attention to the unintended consequences of herbicide and pesticide use, and launched the modern environmental movement. Now, there is growing evidence of a grave new and persistent global environmental public health threat that has gone unremarked in the scientific literature. Burning coal by electric utilities concentrates the impurities in "fly ash", fine particles that used to go up the smokestack, but now are trapped because of their toxic environmental and public health hazards. In a recent article in International Journal of Environment Research and Public Health, geoscientist, J. Marvin Herndon presents "strong experimental evidence that coal fly ash is the aerosolized particulate sprayed in the troposphere by tanker-jets for geoengineering, weather-modification and climate-modification purposes."

As the article reveals, while university scientists talk about geoengineering as if it is some possible future activity, the reality is that geoengineering has been practiced throughout the 21st century, with full scale, near-daily operational activity since about 2013. Further, while the academics talk about placing substances in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere), where little mixing occurs, with "no public disclosure, no informed consent, and no public health warnings" the on-going geoengineering activities spray toxic coal fly ash into the lower atmosphere (troposphere) where it mixes with and pollutes the air we all breathe.

Herndon discloses "the consequences on public health are profound, including exposure to a variety of toxic heavy metals, radioactive elements, and neurologically-implicated chemically mobile aluminum released by body moisture in situ after inhalation or through transdermal induction." He notes that long exposure to ultrafine-grain air pollution particulates has been associated with morbidity and premature mortality, so one "may therefore reasonably conclude that aerosolized coal fly ash … is detrimental to human health."

Herndon further states that aerosolized coal fly ash can potentially endanger humans through two primary routes: "(1) ingestion of rainwater-extract of coal fly ash toxins, directly or after concentration by evaporation and (2) particulate intake through inhalation or through contact with the eyes or skin. In the latter instance, harm to humans can arise from in situ body-fluid extraction of coal fly ash toxins as well as from the consequences of tissue contact." Moreover, he notes, ultrafine coal fly ash "is readily entrained in terminal airways and alveoli and retained in the lungs for long periods of time; the small grain-size enables it to penetrate and reach deep within the airways where it can cause inflammation and pulmonary injury."

Herndon describes "the profound implications on environmental health include exposing humans and Earth's other biota to: 1) chemically mobile aluminum, implicated in neurological disorders and botanic demise; 2) exposure to toxic heavy metals and radioactive elements; 3) preventing rainfall with concomitant loss of food production and habitats; and, 4) possibly contributing to global warming with concomitant arctic melting."

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