



Climate Health WA Inquiry

About your submission	
Are you responding on behalf of an organisation or group?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
If yes, please identify the organisation	
Your contact details	
The following information will not be published without your permission but enables the Inquiry to contact you about your submission if required.	
First name	Robert
Surname	Brooks
Address	[REDACTED]
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Publication of submissions	
Submissions will be published with the name of the submitter unless otherwise indicated below. Do you consent to be identified in the published submission?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, I / my organisation agree to be identified	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, I / my organisation request to remain anonymous	
Terms of Reference	
You are encouraged to address at least ONE of the Terms of Reference as listed below. Please select which item/s you will address:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Establish current knowledge on the implications of climate change for health in Western Australia (WA) and recommend a framework for evaluating future implications.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Identify and recommend a program of work to manage the implications of climate change for health in WA, which will protect the public from the harmful health impacts of climate change.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Identify and recommend a program of work to manage the implications of climate change for health in WA, which will strengthen the preparedness and resilience of communities and health services against extreme weather events, with a focus on the most vulnerable in the community.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Identify and recommend a program of work to manage the implications of climate change for health in WA, which will reduce the contribution of WA health services to climate change and other detrimental impacts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Identify and recommend a program of work to manage the implications of climate change for health in WA, which will enable WA Health services to implement change, including energy efficiency, to a more sustainable model.	

- 6. Evaluate the likely benefits (health and wellbeing, social and economic) arising from climate change mitigation strategies, with a focus on WA health services.
- 7. Define the role of the Department of Health in leading public policy on climate change and health.
- 8. Recommend the Terms of Reference, scope and preferred methods for undertaking a climate change vulnerability assessment for the health sector.
- 9. Recommend the Terms of Reference, scope and preferred methods for developing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the health sector.

Submissions response field ✓

Please type your response to the item(s) selected above into the field below. Alternatively you may provide your submission as a separate attachment (suggested maximum 5 pages).

Submission enclosed.



Friday, August 16, 2010

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Current knowledge of climate change is politically correct but scientifically incorrect.

Warming is generally accepted as 0.8 degrees Celsius over 120 years, but little attention has been given to the cooling between 1940 and 1970 or the 0.56 degrees cooling between February 2016 and February 2018. Worse much of the worry has been based on capital and major city readings which are seriously affected by the urban heat island effect, leading to exaggeration of the rises.

8 & 9. It is recognised by many people that climate scaremongering causes more, particularly young, people to be worried about their and their children's futures. As you are well aware, worry often leads to or exacerbates, health problems leading to medical problems and expenses.

I recommend a study based on my experience and the attached letter to the editor of The Sunday Times, copied here.

WA 43

Give ALL the facts

Like David Whelan (Your Say, June 2) I too, spoke to 15-year-old students regarding climate change and found them well informed (on some aspects of the topic) and extremely concerned.

Unfortunately, while being well versed on the argument concerning the human influence on our ever-changing climate, they had received no information on the other acknowledged causes such as solar activity, the varying distances of Earth from the Sun, ocean currents and, over billions of years, the widely differing composition of our atmosphere.

I invited them to look at these. Having done so they told me their understanding was markedly different to that presented to them in school. Education can have a powerful influence.

ALAN FREIND
Learning

2

Global Warming Petition Project

31,487 American scientists have signed this petition, including 9,029 with PhDs

*David Nelson
Dallas TX*

Petition

We urge the United States government to reject the global warming agreement that was written in Kyoto, Japan in December, 1997, and any other similar proposals. The proposed limits on greenhouse gases would harm the environment, hinder the advance of science and technology, and damage the health and welfare of mankind.

There is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth's atmosphere and disruption of the Earth's climate. Moreover, there is substantial scientific evidence that increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide produce many beneficial effects upon the natural plant and animal environments of the Earth.

John A. Edler
Please sign here Please send more petition cards for me to distribute.

My academic degree is B.S. M.S. Ph.D. in the field of PHYSICS

For information about this project, click on the appropriate box below.

Home	Summary of Peer-Reviewed Research	Letter From Frederick Seitz	List of Signers By State	List of Signers By Name
Purpose of Petition	How Petition is Circulated	Instructions for Signing Petition	Qualifications of Signers	Frequently Asked Questions

Fort Denison's mean sea levels.

I've included a screen grab of these values, since 1914, that were provided by BOM and discussed by Andrew Bolt with a hydrographic surveyor Daniel Fitzhenry.

Published 1-Aug-2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mjOmsqlbk>

FORT DENISON MEAN SEA LEVELS

1914 – 1.11 Metres	1974 – 1.09 Metres
1924 – 0.98 Metres	1984 – 1.02 Metres
1934 – 0.98 Metres	1994 – 1.04 Metres
1944 – 0.97 Metres	2004 – 1.08 Metres
1954 – 1.00 Metres	2014 – 1.12 Metres
1964 – 1.09 Metres	2019 – 1.05 metres

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Climate Concerns

From: [REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED]

Date: Tuesday, 13 August 2019, 11:50 am AWST

Dear Sir, anyone with climate change or global warming concerns should log on to "global cooling" to see theories and facts, including the varying sea levels in Sydney harbour in the last 140 years. Also, NASA's global temperature data from February 2016 to February 2018, a fall of 0.56 degrees Celsius while atmospheric CO2 continued to rise. The media who keep insisting that the public have a right to know have barely mentioned this turnaround in global temperature. Check University of Alabama Huntsville for verification.

Robert Brooks, ASTC, FAusIMM, MIEAust. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Sun As Main Driver: Japanese Scientist Cites 7 Major Examples How Real Climatic Data Contradict AGW Claims

<http://notrickszone.com/2019/01/13/sun-as-main-driver-japanese-scientist-cites-7-major-examples-how-real-climatic-data-contradict-agw-claims-sun/>

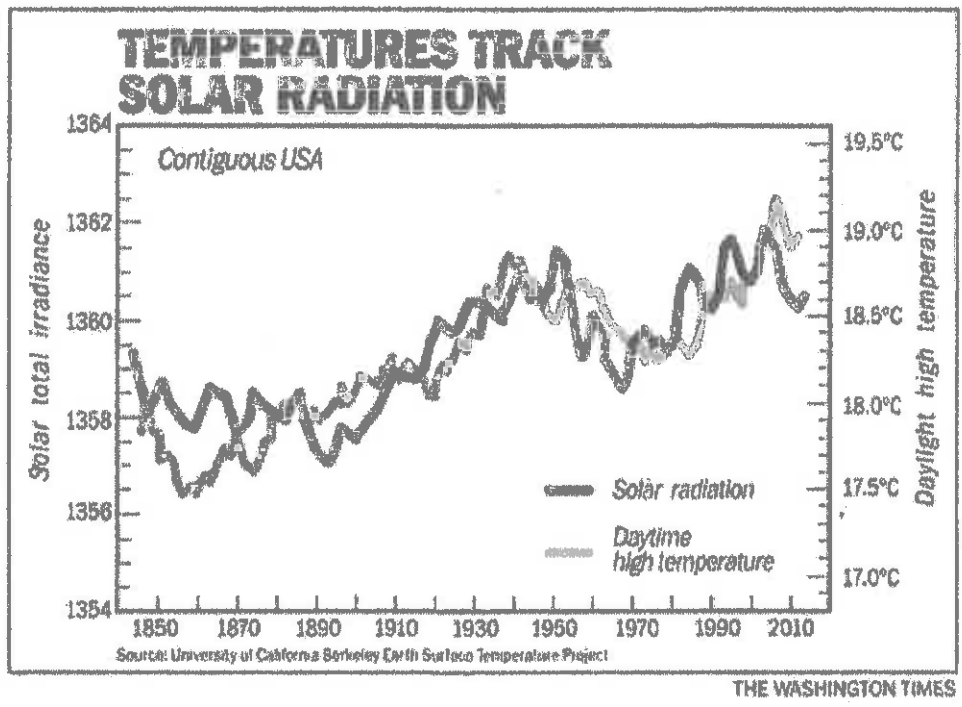
By P Gosselin on 13. January 2019

By **Kyoji Kimoto**

kyoji@mirane.co.jp

1. Warmer period of the 1930s

In 1998 D. Dahl-Jensen et al. pointed out in the journal *Science* that the 1930s is 0.5°K warmer than the present time based on a bore-hole study of Greenland ice sheet. The following data support D. Dahl-Jensen's findings, from Soon 2012.



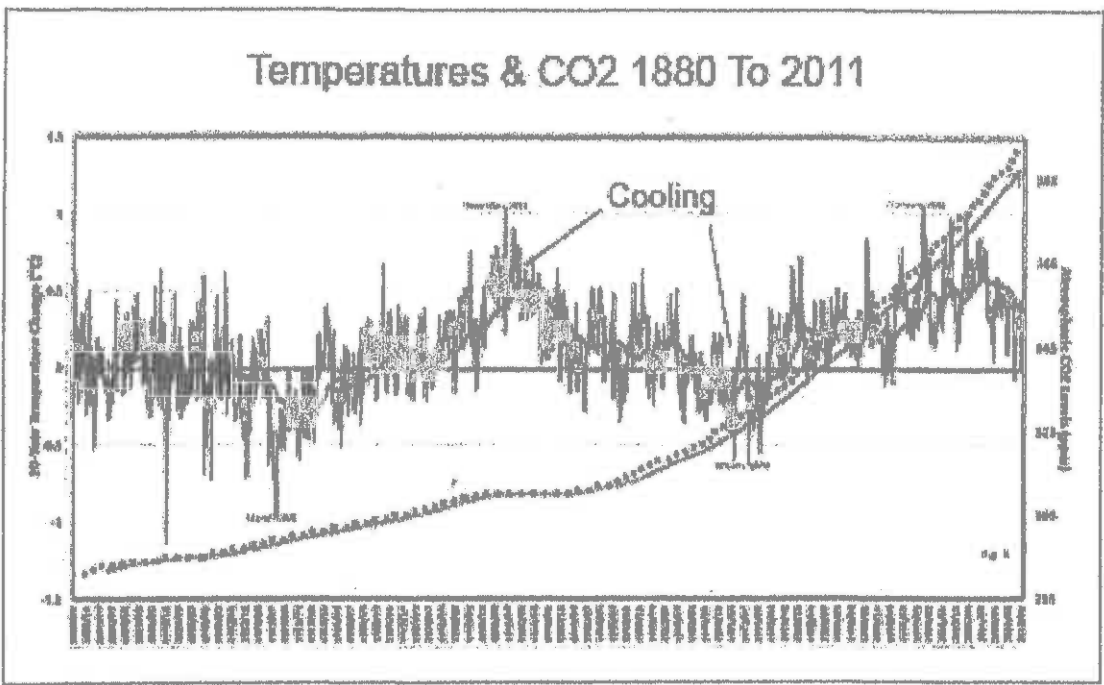
Also heat waves were far worse across the USA in the 1930s:

7

5

What does the relationship between atmospheric carbon dioxide and world average temperature look like?

This chart shows the variation over the recent 130 years. Clearly there is no dependence of temperature on carbon dioxide level. The red line shows the ten year averaged temperature which barely shifts by half of one degree from the norm. The carbon dioxide level increase since WW2 is clearly shown, and today's temperature is shown to be the same as it was 70 years ago. The increase in temperature over the recent 30 years is very similar to the increase from early 20th century until about 1945.



The year on year changes for mean temperatures, have been calculated, and then converted any negative values to positive . (This stops negative changes from cancelling out positive ones). Finally a 10 year running average has been added. Figure 1 shows the results.

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Published 1-Aug-2019

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FORT DENISON MEAN SEA LEVELS

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1954 – 1.00 Metres

2014 – 1.12 Metres

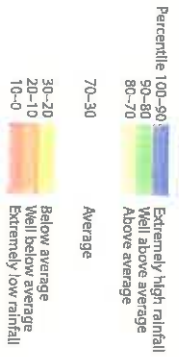
1964 – 1.09 Metres

2019 – 1.05 Metres

For interest! Can you see a global warming pattern??

Australia's Variable Rainfall

April to March Annual Australian Rainfall Relative To Historical Records 1890-2004



Originally referred specifically to a warming of the sea of the coast of Peru, now it is more generally used for the unusual warming of the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Strongly linked to negative phases of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), SOI compares the difference in atmospheric pressure anomaly between Tahiti and Darwin.

Now used to refer to the opposite of an El Niño, or events associated with positive values of the SOI.

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