An Unsettling Look at the Settled Science of Global Warming
Part 3: Policy Maker's Summary
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In Part 1 of this series, a detailed description of the use of the engineering method (known as the path length approximation) for radiant heat absorption in the atmosphere (the greenhouse effect) shows that:

- The IPCC method for calculating the greenhouse effect of CO2 generates similar results to the engineering method for levels up to 100 ppm CO2;
- At levels above 100 ppm CO2 in the atmosphere, the IPCC method overestimates the impact of CO2 on the greenhouse effect, compared to the engineering method;
- The engineering method shows that for levels of CO2 above 200 ppm, increases in CO2 have a negligible impact on the greenhouse effect;
- The engineering method predicts that increasing CO2 from current levels to 800 ppm (more than double) will have AT THE MOST, the same effect as has occurred in the last 100 years (from 278 ppm to about 350 ppm).
- The maximum effect possible from increased CO2 will be equal to or less than the Copenhagen protocol. That is, the effect of no action is to meet the Copenhagen protocol.

It is important to note:

- The engineering method has been successfully used for decades in numerous fields, with designs based on it working in many areas;
- The IPCC method has never been tested except in computer models;

That is, the engineering method has been proven to work, while the IPCC method has not.