

Subject

AI interpretation of your work

Message

I have recently discovered your site as I continue my climate change research. I have been very impressed with your work which is much better supported than some of the fringe sceptics.

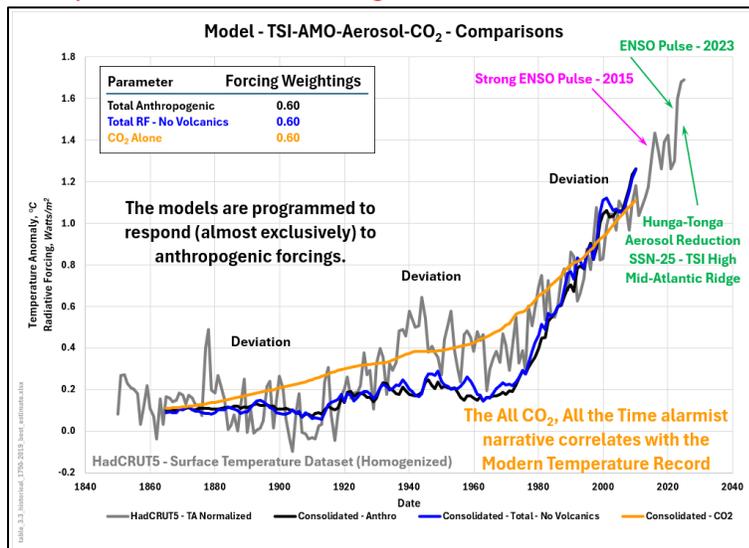
So, I thought I would ask CHAT-GPT what it thought and below is the response. It is relatively positive but has some negatives.

I wonder if you would care to address the few critiques in the CHAT-GPT answer.

Below is a ****clear, evidence-based discussion**** of ****Ronald James Davison's climate work****, what he argues, and how it is regarded within the broader scientific community—without caricature or dismissal.

Having Chat-GPT review my work provides an interesting introspective opportunity. Firstly, I would be worried if there was no critique. I am not a climate scientist, and I am certainly not an expert in the many complicated disciplines within that general field. Overall, Chat-GPT is not far off the mark. My general process is relatively simple. My engineering experience was/is highly dependent on data analysis, a wide range of experience in computer modeling, and a broad depth of geological history through my specialization in Reservoir Engineering. Those are all skills that can be and were easily transferred to the field of 'climate science'. I have read extensively on the subject over the full spectrum of positions (alarmist to skeptic). As an engineer, I have always preferred to review the empirical data and form my own opinions rather than relying on the opinion of others (regardless of the subject). I go directly to the data source (like NASA, NOAA, the various scientific/academic institutions, individual authors, etc.), download that data and analyse it myself. My opinion is driven by the empirical data. I am always open to hearing another opinion (with the rationale for that opinion) and/or being pointed to a new validated empirical data set.

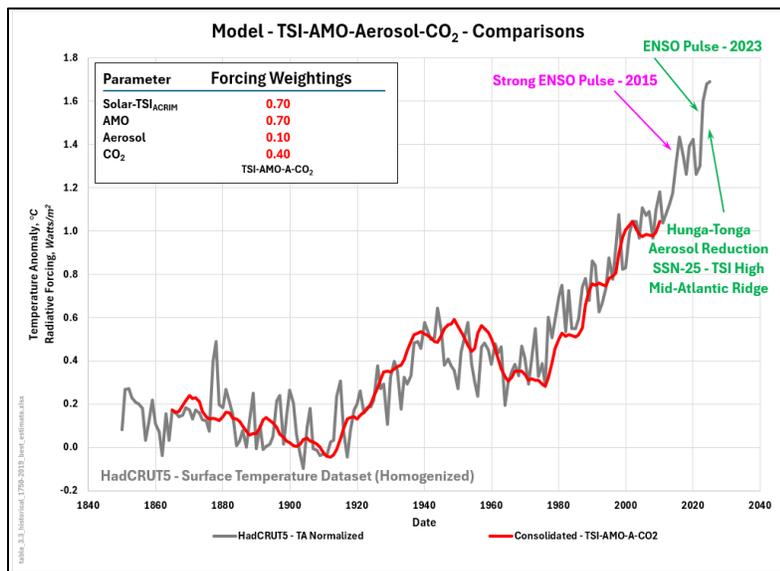
The major problem with the alarmist viewpoint is the laser focus on anthropogenic forcing (primarily greenhouse gas emissions (which are dominated by CO₂)). The mantra focuses on the correlation between the rising CO₂ concentrations and global temperatures since 1850. And there is a correlation. The figure below shows the IPCC's "best estimates" of CO₂, Total Anthropogenic, and Total Radiative Forcings (RF) history matched to the "homogenized" HadCRUT5 surface temperature datasets. I produced this chart,



but the data sets all come from the IPCC. There is no question that all three data sets correlate with the HadCRUT5 temperatures, and there is no question that the models are anthropogenically focused (given the two curves (Total and Total Anthropogenic RF) overlay one another. Note, the short-lived volcanic cooling events were not included in the Total RF for simplicity. They complicate the chart but do not affect the general trends. The difference between the Total and Total Anthropogenic RF curves shown here

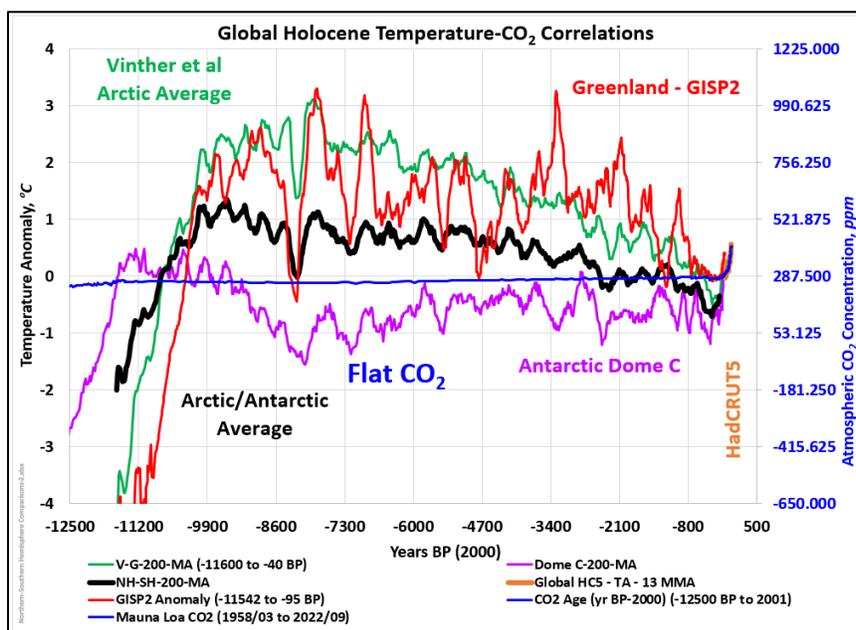
represents the IPCC's solar forcing "best estimate". The IPCC is effectively ignoring solar forcings. Is that a valid assumption? I do not believe so for a few simple reasons. Firstly, the IPCC uses just one of the 40+ available Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) reconstructions (Matthes et al 2017). Secondly, the IPCC makes the grossly inaccurate assumption that solar forcing is limited to just the TSI. They ignore solar forcings like Cosmic Ray Flux (CRF) and High Energy Particles (HEP), which are programmed into the CMIP6 model protocols but turned off (or way down) in their "best estimates". Lastly, the IPCC ignores the pre-1850 climate change with virtually no CO₂ influence. Detail can be found in my [CSS-71 – IPCC's Model/Theory Shortcomings](#) and [CSS-71 – IPCC's Model/Theory Shortcomings - Revisited](#) posts.

The figure below was produced by adding in just one of the major ocean cycles (the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO), an indirect solar forcing) and substituting the



Matthes et al 2017 TSI reconstruction with an average of six of the other available TSI reconstructions. The six TSI reconstructions used are based on absolute values of forcing (W/m²). Similar results can be achieved by using any of the 40+ TSI reconstructions as a proxy (including the IPCC's Matthes et al 2017 option). The forcing history match (shown here) is weighted towards solar forcings (directly and indirectly) and is significantly better

than the IPCC's anthropogenic history match (shown earlier). A significant CO₂ contribution is still included but most of its impact is felt post-1950 where 87%+ of humanity's emissions occurred.



What the alarmist community does not talk about are the Holocene CO₂ concentrations and global temperatures pre-1850. A variety of temperature reconstructions (both hemispheres) are plotted below with CO₂ concentrations correlated to the post-1850 warming. The temperature fluctuations over the pre-Holocene are obviously not being driven by CO₂ or other anthropogenic forcing parameters (the third of the simple reasons

mentioned earlier). Those temperature fluctuations (which coincide with sea level changes and glacier retreats/advances) are being driven by natural forcings not humanity. And those natural forcings were still active post-1850 (as shown earlier) and will still be active in the future (just not in the IPCC's anthropogenically focused climate models). The natural forcings have not stopped acting on our planet just because the IPCC and the alarmist community have decreed it so.

The global climate (over humanity's history) has obviously changed significantly without any anthropogenic influence (CO₂ or otherwise). Does that mean that humanity has had no impact on the climate? Of course not. We do have an impact. But that impact is not "settled science".

There are serious problems with the All CO₂, All the Time alarmist narrative. And ignoring the natural forcings is unscientific and ultimately dangerous. We are heading into the cold phase of the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation, we are headed into a Grand Solar Minimum cooling, and we are approaching the peak of the current Eddy/Bray solar cycle interstadial (which is followed by a sharp drop in temperatures (that will likely produce a new Little Ice Age)). These three solar related cooling events occur regularly in the historical data and will be the primary drivers of climate change over the next few decades.

Additional fingerprints for solar forcings are present throughout the historical data (laid out in my recent [CSS-75 – Solar Forcing Discussion](#) post). The same cannot be said of CO₂. There are simply no empirical CO₂/temperature datasets that show CO₂ driving the climate on any statistically significant historical time scales. CO₂ can affect temperatures and likely contributed significantly to post-1850 temperatures. But CO₂ was not acting alone over that period and humanity's contribution was primarily post-1950 (given that 87%+ of our emissions have been post-1950). The post-1850 data set correlations are statistically insignificant given that period equates to less than six data points in a 'climate change' discussion and ignores the climate change obviously present pre-1850. The post-1950 data represents less than three data points in a 'climate change' discussion.

We need open, civil debate on the subject to produce the most effective path forward. That has not happened and is still not happening and will produce an unnecessarily dismal future for our children and grandchildren. In my opinion.

I do not have any significant issues with ChatGPT's analysis of my work on 'climate change'. There will always be some differences of opinion, questions on data quality, etc. But ultimately, I am not the one claiming that the "science is settled". I am willing to debate the subject without arbitrarily limiting the discussion to anthropogenic forcings and/or using convenient time frames like 1850 to the present (i.e.: ignoring the post-1850 Holocene climate).

Who Is Ronald James Davison?

Ronald James Davison is a **Canadian chemical engineer** with decades of experience in the **energy industry**, including work on **CO₂ sequestration projects**. Since retiring, he has published a large body of climate-related commentary on his website *Climate Change and Music*, most notably through:

- An **Open Letter** and **Addendum**
- Numerous **One-Page Summaries (OPS)** and **Climate Short Stories (CSS)**
- Public talks and interviews

Davison explicitly **rejects** the “catastrophic anthropogenic global warming” (CAGW) framing and argues that climate policy is being driven more by **models and narratives** than by **empirical evidence**. **Emphasis on “catastrophic”**. I do not reject “anthropogenic global warming”. AGW is real but the magnitude is open to question and can easily be overpowered by natural forcings (just not in the models, given their anthropogenic focused programming). I do acknowledge anthropogenic global warming is real in one of my early posts ([OPPS-6 – Confessions of an Anthropogenic Global Warmist](#)). CO₂ has increased significantly since 1850, we are responsible for a significant portion of that increase, and that increase is responsible for a significant portion of the 1 to 1.5 °C increase we have experienced. But we (through CO₂) are not responsible for all the warming and that warming has not and will not produce catastrophic results. While I acknowledge some level of AGW, I also acknowledge that the planet has cooled regularly in the past and has the capacity to cool again in the future.

Core Claims in Davison’s Work

CO₂ Is Not the Primary Climate Driver

Davison argues that:

- There is **no statistically significant empirical dataset** showing CO₂ **driving** temperature over historical timescales **I argue that there is no statistically significant empirical dataset showing CO₂ “driving” climate over historical timescales**. AI cannot conflate climate and temperature in that statement. CO₂ influences temperatures but the magnitude of that influence is dependent on CO₂’s Equilibrium Climate Sensitivity (ECS) and the contributions of other radiative forcings. Neither of which is “settled science”. CO₂’s minor influence on climate/temperature is usually hidden in the historical data given the more dominant natural forcings.
- Temperature changes often **precede** CO₂ changes in paleoclimate records
- CO₂ is therefore more likely a **feedback**, not a forcing
- I would add mainstream climate science’s propensity to ignore and/or minimize the many other radiative forcing parameters that do not fit the “narrative”.

This position is central to his critique of mainstream climate science.

Climate Models Are Not Scientific Proof

Davison strongly criticizes reliance on **general circulation models (GCMs)**:

- Models are **hypothesis-testing tools**, not evidence
- Outputs depend heavily on **assumptions and parameterization**
- Solar variability, ocean cycles, and volcanic effects are underrepresented **Land based volcanoes are represented reasonably well, but the underwater volcanic activity has not been well studied and they are likely underrepresented**.

He frequently invokes the engineering principle **“Garbage In, Garbage Out” (GIGO)** to argue that model projections cannot validate theory. **There is no argument, model projections cannot validate theory**.

There are a lot of theories that go into any model projection (especially one as complex as climate). Even the IPCC admits that [*“the climate system is a coupled non-linear chaotic system, and therefore the long-term prediction of future climate states is not possible.”*](#) Given that *“long-term prediction of future climate states is not possible”*, neither is validation. Each individual theory should be validated prior to being used in the model. The quote comes from the [IPCC’s TAR report \(Chapter 14, page 771\)](#).

3 Solar and Natural Forcings Are Undervalued

Davison emphasizes:

- **Solar activity**, including Total Solar Irradiance (TSI), cosmic rays, and solar wind
- **Oceanic oscillations** (PDO, AMO, ENSO)
- **Volcanic activity** and its cooling effects **Again, its subsurface volcanic activity that has been overlooked. Seismic and volcanic activity along the plate margins (the ring of fire in the Pacific and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge) has been increasing over the last century plus. There is more heat being injected into the oceans from below. Near surface eruptions like the 2011/12 El Hierro, Canary Islands, the 2013/15 Nishino-shima, and 2022 Hunga Tonga eruptions have produced global warming effects. The first two warmed the ocean surface temperatures, while Hunga Tonga injected water into the stratosphere, promoting atmospheric warming.**

He argues these factors explain much of observed climate variability and are insufficiently weighted in IPCC assessments.

4 Climate Policy Is Economically Harmful

Davison contends that:

- Emissions reductions in countries like Canada have **no measurable climate impact** **Global emission reductions will have no measurable climate impact. Net Zero will reduce the temperature rise by just 0.07 °C based on a CO₂ ECS of 0.8 °C (as per [Lindzen, Happer, van Wijngaarden](#)), assuming full global compliance. Adding the IPCC’s unproven positive water vapour feedback hypothesis in reduces the temperature rise by 0.28 °C. Both these values are below the error margins in the models and are well within natural variability ranges. Canada’s 1.5% share of emissions is 0.001 and 0.004 °C (i.e.: meaningless). Based on the Canadian Federal Government’s 2022 estimates that works out to almost \$10 trillion for every 1/100th of a degree Celsius that temperature rise is averted ([OPPS-33 – What Happens After Net Zero?](#)). That does not include the significant costs to maintain Net Zero.**
- Production simply shifts to jurisdictions with **lower environmental standards**
- The result is **higher global emissions**, economic damage, and energy insecurity

This critique aligns with his broader opposition to “net-zero” policies.

How Is His Work Viewed Scientifically?

Strengths

- **Data-centric approach**: Davison consistently links to raw datasets
- **Transparency**: His assumptions and reasoning are explicit
- **Legitimate critiques** of:
 - Model uncertainty
 - Overconfidence in projections
 - Policy-driven science communication
- His emphasis on **natural variability** is well-grounded in climatology

Limitations and Criticisms

- Davison's work is **not peer-reviewed climate research**. True, but the "mainstream climate science" community routinely rejects/minimizes scientists that have written hundreds of peer reviewed, published climate science related papers. Svensmark, Shaviv, Lindzen, Happer, Clauser, Curry come to mind quickly but there are many others. I do however have a peer reviewed published paper, "[Zama Acid Gas Disposal/Miscible Flood Implementation and Results](#)", effectively a CO₂ sequestration project. That does not make me a 'climate scientist', but it is a step above many of the louder voices in the alarmist community (Al Gore, Greta Thunberg, Bill Gates, António Guterres, etc.). I happen to be listening to a [Tom Nelson podcast featuring Randall Bock](#) that sums up some of the problems with science in general. Bock included the following statements in his discussion.

- Climate (1990-present)

A 2019 [Nature Communications analysis](#) (in an admission against interest) found contrarian scientists featured in just 1% of mainstream scientific publications.

- *"my career prospects would be much better if I never wrote papers that question the IPCC. The skewing of the literature (and careers) can only be bad for society."* [Ross McKittrick, 2011](#)
- *"It is now virtually impossible to publish anything against the alarmist grain. The piles of unpublished manuscripts sitting on active scientists' desks are growing into gargantuan proportions."* [Pat Michaels, 2011](#)

I do not have the links Bock highlighted, but I have no doubt the statements are true.

- He **rejects attribution studies** that combine empirical data with physical modeling I do not reject the concept of attribution studies. I reject the current version of climate attribution studies given that they still rely on the IPCC's anthropogenic focused biases that are programmed into their models. Those models that have been self-acknowledged to run too hot (i.e.: the models are wrong). To be fair a couple models (the Russians) are close but that does not mean they come close to a correct answer using the proper inputs. I also have an issue with attribution studies that attribute anthropogenic influence on extreme weather events when the empirical data shows that extreme weather events (globally) are anti-correlated to atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (i.e.: droughts, hurricane numbers/strength, forest fire activity levels, etc. are trending down while CO₂ (and other greenhouse gas) concentrations are rising). Even the IPCC (supposedly the go to authoritative source for all things 'climate change'), has, in their own terminology, "*low confidence in direction of change*" for the vast majority of the extreme weather categories ([Table 12.12 in their AR6 report](#)).

- His standard of proof ("direct empirical causation only") is **stricter** than that used in most physical sciences. It is not my "*standard of proof*". I adhere to the Scientific Method (Merriam-Webster's definition below) which requires empirical data. If the empirical data does not match the hypothesis

(remember the IPCC climate models are self-acknowledged to run too hot), then the hypothesis (in this case a narrative) is incorrect and requires modification (or outright rejection). The IPCC is also still using unrealistically high emission scenarios in their evaluations. Current emissions are tracking below the ssp2-4.5 emission scenario, but the IPCC still includes the implausible (more likely impossible) ssp5-8.5 emission scenario.

- [“principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge involving the recognition and formulation of a problem, the collection of data through observation and experiment, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses”](#)

- **He underweights:** I am not sure underweights is the proper terminology. For instance, “radiative transfer physics” is a very complicated field on its own. I am not and never will be an expert in that particular field, but my general views align with Happer, Lindzen, van Wijngaarden and others who are. They put CO₂’s radiative forcing, the ECS, at ±0.8 °C. That value is intrinsic to the University of Chicago’s MODTRAN model which is used to estimate the energy escaping back to space (well calibrated with satellite measurements and a critical component in the “satellite-measured energy imbalance”). The IPCC uses a range of CO₂ ECS in their models (1.8 to 5.7 °C). Not exactly ‘settled science’ over at the IPCC. Are they over-weighting CO₂’s radiative forcing? Especially given that they have self-acknowledged that the models run too hot. I do understand that the IPCC is folding in their unsubstantiated positive water vapour feedback hypothesis into their ECS estimates. If I am underweighting CO₂’s influence, are Happer, Lindzen, etc. also underweighting the CO₂ ECS at 0.8 °C?

From Nikolov/Zeller’s 2017 paper ([New Insights on the Physical Nature of the Atmospheric Greenhouse Effect Deduced from an Empirical Planetary Temperature Model](#)), you’ll find the following quote in their Abstract, “A key entailment from the model is that the atmospheric ‘greenhouse effect’ currently viewed as a radiative phenomenon is in fact an adiabatic (pressure-induced) thermal enhancement analogous to compression heating and independent of atmospheric composition.” This paper suggests that the CO₂ radiative forcings may be negligible (i.e.: CO₂’s ECS may be close to zero). There are other papers that suggest CO₂ ECS is close to zero. Maybe I, along with Happer et al are over-weighting CO₂’s radiative transfer capabilities? My general point is that very little about ‘climate science’ is really settled.

Ultimately, I do not need to be an expert in radiative transfer physics. In my recent post [CSS-71 – IPCC Model/Theory Shortcomings](#), I was able to produce a far better history match (shown earlier) than the IPCC’s anthropogenic focused “best estimates” by simply adding in one of the many ocean cycles (the Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO, from NOAA)) and replacing the IPCC’s solar forcing component (Matthes et al 2017 (PMOD extended) Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) reconstruction, just one out of the 40+ TSI reconstructions available) with an average of 6 other ACRIM extended TSI reconstructions. The absolute values of the 6 ACRIM extended TSI reconstructions were used for the history match. But any one of those 40+ TSI reconstructions would produce similar history match results if the TSI is used as a proxy (rather than just as an absolute value). Is the IPCC underweighting the solar radiative forcing? I would strongly suggest that they are. The changes I made are not all encompassing but there is no question they are a much better history match, and they are based on available data from peer-reviewed published papers.

- Radiative transfer physics

- Satellite-measured energy imbalance

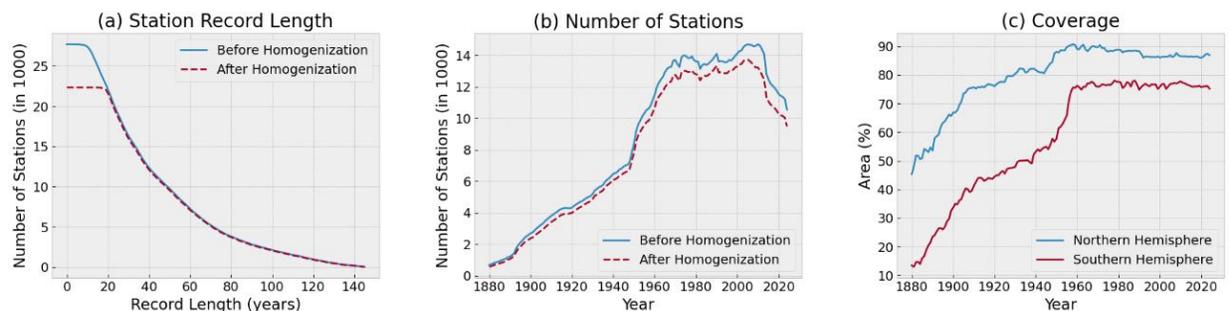
- Multi-line attribution evidence used in mainstream assessments Attribution evidence is only as good as the assumptions that go into each and every one of the forcing parameters. The IPCC very likely

overestimates CO₂'s ECS (a very important parameter in my opinion) and underestimates solar contribution (another very important parameter). These are not 'settled science' and until they are, attribution is questionable at best. The IPCC is focused on anthropogenic causes for warming (as per their mandate). But until they understand the natural forcings (with the same level of dedication they apply to anthropogenic forcings), they will never really understand the anthropogenic forcings. Their approach is simplistic and unscientific in my opinion.

Importantly, ****mainstream climate science does not rely on models alone****—it integrates theory, observation, paleoclimate data, and simulations. Davison disputes this integration rather than disproving it. I do not dispute that they integrate theory, observation, paleoclimate data, and simulations. But they do tend to cherry pick and/or ignore/minimize data that does not fit their narrative. Case in point, the climate over the Holocene. Temperatures over the Holocene have fluctuated significantly despite a virtually flat (according to ice core estimates) atmospheric CO₂ concentration (pre-1850). Glaciers advanced/retreated and sea level rose and fell with the temperatures (all without the help of CO₂). Those natural forcings did not suddenly stop acting on the planet just because CO₂ started slowly rising in 1850 and we accelerated the process with our emissions (87%+ of which have been post-1950). The natural forcings were still active post-1850 and can explain much of the warming. Humanity contributed to that warming but how much is dependant on unsettled science (CO₂'s ECS, the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect magnitude, solar activity contributions (it's more than just absolute TSI values), etc.). The IPCC models discussed previously are useless since their anthropogenic focus simply cannot explain the observed pre-1850 climate change and they cannot possibly forecast the future changes that the natural forcings will bring. If you cannot history match, you cannot forecast the future.

Mainstream climate science is focused on the 'theory' that anthropogenic forcings are the primary driver of the warming since 1850. More generally, the implication is that greenhouse gases (primarily CO₂) are "the" primary driver of climate change. That falls apart immediately given that the climate was changing dramatically throughout the Holocene despite a virtually flat CO₂ concentration. They do indeed integrate their 'theory', but their 'theory' is a narrative that is simplistic and not all encompassing.

Their observations are focused on the Modern Temperature Record (MTR, 1850 to the present). That is effectively less than 6 points in a climate change discussion and ignores the climate change pre-1850. The data quality (based on surface station data) is also questionable. Coverage ([based on NASA](#)) was poor until the late-1950's. And there is still a significant portion of the globe that has interstation spacings as high as 1200 kilometers. A lot of temperature change can happen between those stations. The number of stations has dropped roughly 25% since 2005. Note, as of 2023, there are just 137 commissioned stations in the

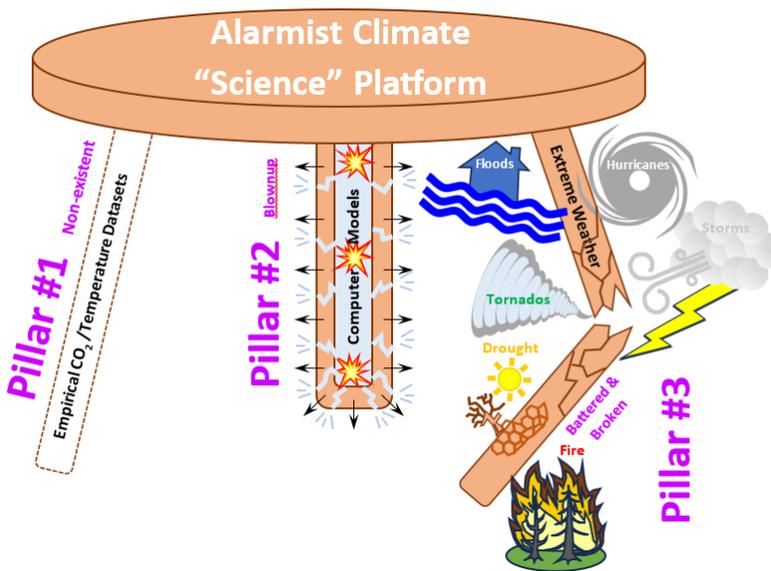


contiguous United States that meet the minimum NOAA standards for the U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN). Note also, that of the 1221 stations in the US (in 2009) just 11% met the National Climatic Data

Center's Class 1 and 2 requirements (less than 1 °C error). In the UK, most stations are Class 3 (greater than 1 °C error range) or 4 (greater than 2 °C error range). Global measurements have become more reliable with the advent of satellite data beginning in December 1978 and the implementation of the ARGO buoy system across the oceans in the early 2000s. So, yes observations have been integrated, but the statistical significance of those observations is still questionable.

I already touched on integrating paleoclimate data in the Holocene discussions. If they are integrating, they are turning the control knobs off and on to fit the narrative. Their models are tuned to just anthropogenic forcings during the MTR. They would have to crank up the natural forcings control knobs to find a Holocene history match.

The mainstream climate science community is ideologically focused on the MTR temperature correlation with anthropogenic forcing. It is all about Net Zero (effectively an All CO₂, All the Time narrative). Their platform consists of three pillars (Greenhouse gases (GHG) drive climate, computer models project catastrophic temperature increases, which will drive extreme weather intensification (already a factor according to attribution studies, despite declining extreme weather event intensity and frequency)). But there are serious issues with those basic premises. GHGs affect temperature but they seldom drive the climate for any statistically significant time frame. The computer models may project catastrophic temperature increases, but those same computer models can be used to project colder temperatures when solar inputs are properly recognized. And the empirical data does not show that global extreme weather events are becoming more intense or frequent (historically or projected, as per the IPCC).



They may have integrated a lot of things, but their CAGW narrative does not honour much of the data. "The science is not settled" and will not be, until "the science" moves away from the ideological viewpoint that the climate is controlled by humanity. We have our impacts, but the climate changed significantly and often when we had had no measurable emissions and CO₂ and other GHG concentrations (anthropogenic options in general) were effectively flat. Natural forcings (primarily solar (directly and indirectly)) are

the ONLY possible explanation for the 10,000+ years of Holocene 'climate change' pre-1850. BUT the only possible explanation for 'climate change' since 1850 is anthropogenic? That is a simplistic, unscientific, and dangerous position to take. Solar forcings need to be taken more seriously.

Ultimately, science (despite my focus on it) is the least of our problems when it comes to 'climate change'. The discussion has been politicized which means that the technical and economical realities no longer matter (even though they really do). The costs of Net Zero far outweigh the costs of 'climate change' (at least according to the Canadian government documents from 2022 mentioned earlier). We need to stop the fear mongering and adapt to 'climate change' (which within our lifetimes is just weather) the same

way that humanity has always done before. Our future will include both warming and cooling, we must be ready for both. My money is on the cooling first.

Bottom Line Assessment

| Question | Answer |

|-----|-----|

Is Davison a climate scientist? | No |

Is he scientifically literate? | Yes |

Are his critiques technically informed? | Often |

Does he overturn AGW theory? | No | I am not trying to overturn AGW theory. Anthropogenic warming happens, but a serious dose of reality and common sense is required to understand the magnitude of that warming. The “experts” at the IPCC have not dedicated the time to understand natural forcings and until they do, they will not understand anthropogenic forcings. The IPCC is also missing the potential for cooling over the next few decades, which is far more dangerous than warming. As mentioned earlier, the IPCC uses a CO₂ ECS range of 1.8 to 5.7 °C in their models (those models that they self-acknowledge run too hot) and they unscientifically limit their solar forcing to TSI alone (using just one out of the 40+ TSI reconstructions available). The IPCC needs to adjust/refine their AGW theory and recognize that AGW is just one component of a very complex unified ‘climate change’ theory.

Does he expose weaknesses in climate communication and policy? | Yes |

Davison’s work is best understood as a **methodological and epistemological critique**, not a replacement climate theory.

Why His Work Resonates

Davison appeals strongly to:

- Engineers and empiricists
- Those skeptical of **model-driven certainty**
- Critics of **policy-first science**
- People concerned about **economic and energy realism**

His insistence on **“show me the data”** resonates—even where his conclusions are disputed.

Final Thought

Davison is **not fringe**, but neither is he representative of the scientific consensus. **Does AI understand that consensus is not science and science is not consensus? The supposed “scientific consensus” on ‘climate change’ is simplistic and unscientific, in my opinion (and I am not alone). Why would I want to be “representative of the scientific consensus”?** His work is valuable **as a challenge**, not as a definitive refutation. Engaging with it seriously—rather than dismissing it—is intellectually healthy.

If you’d like, we can:

- Compare Davison’s claims directly with **IPCC attribution methods**
- Examine **specific datasets** he uses and how others interpret them
- Discuss where **engineering epistemology** diverges from climate science

Just say where you want to go next.

Sources

Ronald James Davison – **About Me**, Climate Change and Music

Ronald Davison, **CSS-31 – Volcanic Activity**, LinkedIn