

BLUE PETROLEUM BFS™



new energy ...

THE WORLDS FIRST PETROLEUM REDUCING CO₂ EMISSIONS



In 2050 we will still continue to use petrol for transport and mobility.

Why?

- Because it's a unique source of energy that belongs to our planet's biosphere
- This chemical dense and inexhaustible energy has been fed by solar energy and photosynthesis
- All living organisms in our biosphere have used this type of biomass energy from millions of years ago.
 - Nuclear is uncontrollable and not infinite
 - Winds is not constant
 - Photovoltaic none applicable for storage and accumulation
 - Electricity: is only vector of energy

This Short video demonstrates how it is possible to avoid breaking the natural way of energy without destroying our delicate biosphere

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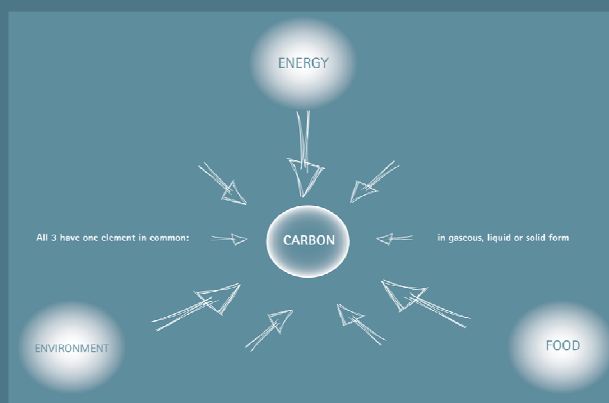
The third CO₂ cycle movie should be viewed here

new energy ...

THE WORLDS FIRST PETROLEUM REDUCING CO₂ EMISSIONS



THE SURVIVAL PROBLEMS OF OUR CIVILISATION ON THIS PLANET ARE BASED
MAINLY
ON THREE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS:



80 % of the energy that we consume comes from fossil hydrocarbons. Carbon is present in all animal and plant tissues. An important percentage of environmental problems are caused by the uncontrolled emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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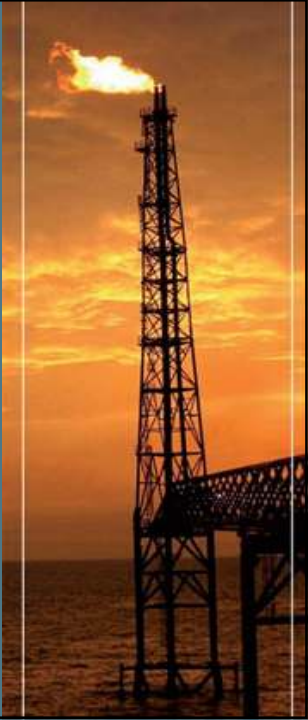
WHEN WE REFER TO NEW ENERGIES WE MUST CONSIDER 4 IMPORTANT PARAMETERS:

ENERGY DENSITY: The energy produced per unit of volume must have a high calorific power.

EFFICIENCY: The energy produced per unit of time must cover at least 8,000 work hours per year; with a positive energy balance.

INEXHAUSTIBLE: The production of that energy must have a capacity of reproduction without time limit.

STORABLE & TRANSPORTABLE: The energy must be able to be stored when not used and transportable to its place of use.



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PETROLEUM.

A

DENSE

PRACTICAL

TRANSPORTABLE

STORABLE CHEMICAL ENERGY

“BLACK GOLD IS THE PILLAR
OF THE ECONOMY IN THE
INDUSTRIALISED WORLD BUT
ITS ECONOMIC AND
ENVIRONMENTAL VIABILITY
OBLIGE US TO SEARCH FOR
OTHER ALTERNATIVE
RESOURCES ”

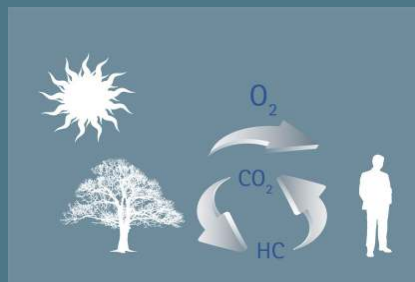


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ENVIRONMENT



"The Biosphere is not only a space where life is developed but it also holds living beings, objects, water, soil, air and the relations between these elements".



CO₂ is the main element in the carbon cycle. This natural cycle is saturated and unbalanced due to industrial emissions of CO₂.

"Burning fuel or carbon will become a luxury in the near future if we do not find the way to neutralize or recycle the CO₂".



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COLLATERAL INCIDENCE OF CO₂

1. OCEAN

- Global warming.
- Acidification of the oceans.

For the first time one scientific study confirms that the ocean loses approximately 1 % of their vegetal plankton each year.

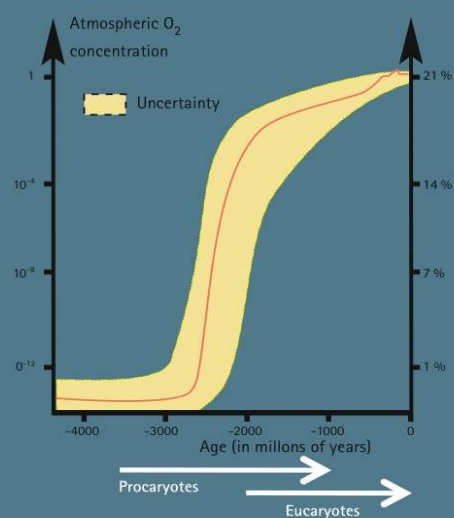


1. CO₂ STORAGE

Mankind emits (each year):
32.000 million tons of CO₂.
23.000 million tons of oxygen.

If we bury this amount of CO₂, 23.000 million tons of oxygen will disappear, in other words, a part of our oxygen will be buried each year.

The reduction of free oxygen in the atmosphere would provoke a destruction of a great part of our biosphere, living beings would have very little time to adapt to the new environment conditions.



HOW BFS TECHNOLOGY CAN TAKE PART IN THE MEETING OF THESE CHALLENGES

ENERGY

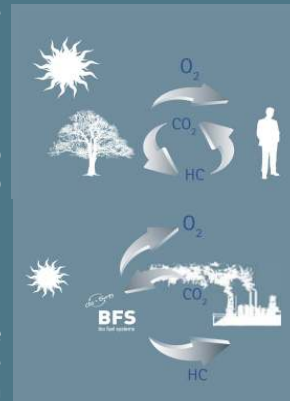
1. Absorbing and quickly turning industrial CO₂ into fuels similar to fossil fuels that are compatible with current transport and electrical production structures.

ENVIRONMENT

2. Creating an artificial anthropic CO₂ cycle to avoid the saturation of the natural cycle due to industrial emissions and by consequence reduce the greenhouse effect.

FOOD

3. Working on the organic chain above the mineral chain of CO₂ transformation to separate protein elements and essential fatty acids for a healthier nutrition of the population.



SOME FIGURES

- In order to keep up the growth of (Gross Domestic Product) we need 1kg oil equivalent to produce \$ 10 added value.
- By producing 20 million bbl per day of this new CO₂ - REDUCING OIL, we would be able to eliminate 7 GT of anthropogenic CO₂ per year. This means 20% of global emissions.
- Global emissions = 1,022 tones of CO₂ per second
- GT = Gigatonnes
- With our current performance, which has been proven in our industrial facilities, a desert area equivalent to 20 times Sardinia or a third of Libya would be enough to produce 85 million bbl per day; in other words the equivalent of world oil production.
- The ability to amortize our facilities enables us to set the price of this new oil at a level that is perfectly competitive with fossil fuel barrels, with the added advantage of eliminating 1 t of CO₂ per barrel or 7 t of Co2 per tons of crude oil.
- In addition to creating or 2 permanent jobs per hectare – it may aid economic and social development. For example, in order to produce 1.000.000 bbl/day
- We would create 500.000 permanent jobs.
- The oil industry has invested about \$ 3.5 trillion in infrastructures over the last 50 years without managing to control production.
- The problem with our energy choices for the near future lies in wrongly identifying our real needs.
- All too often, we consider electricity to be a basic type of energy, yet electricity cannot be accumulated. This is a form of energy obtained from kinetic energy, which in turn is produced by basic forms of energy such as chemical (oil, coal and gas), nuclear power, hydraulic and solar thermal energy.
- 80% of the basic energy we currently use is chemical (oil, coal and gas).
- Nuke power plant= 1200 MW = 30.000 BBL/DAY = CIRCLE OF 8 KM RADIUS BFS SYSTEMS NEED.



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