

The Anatomy of a Volcano, Earth Quakes, and Tsunami
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Abstract: The first reasons for earth quakes are caused by volcanic activity, like the type that occurred in Mt. Fuji- Japan, Krakatau-Indonesia, Mauna Loa-Hawaii, etc. To prevent an earthquakes locate the gas in the area of the last earthquake, and drill down into the reservoir, and release the gas. The gas can be liquefied, and sold on the open market. This article describes the anatomy of a volcano. [Researcher. 2009;1(1):25-28]. (ISSN: 1553-9865).

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I'm an expert on earth quakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes. I have been working on earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes for over 15 years. I have discovered how to control earthquakes that are caused by the ignition of methane gas reservoirs to the point of preventing them from occurring. There are two causes for Earthquakes one generated by the ignition of large pockets of methane gas, and the other is generated by volcanic activity. Both types of earth quakes are caused by the build up of excessive pressure in the upper mantle, and lower, upper crust.

The first reasons for earth quakes are caused by volcanic activity, like the type that occurred in Mt. Fuji- Japan, Krakatau-Indonesia, Mauna Loa-Hawaii, etc. The earth quake that occurred during the Krakatau eruption in 1883 was, so powerful it generated strong earth quakes, which generated a tsunami, so large it killed tens of thousands of people. The pressure in the magma chamber was, so great it pushed a large area of the ocean floor upwards several yards above the surrounding area. The pressures in a volcano originate in the earth's outer core where crude oil, and it's components are combusted. The pressure in the outer core is distributed up through volcanic pathways to the volcano's magma chamber. Gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride gases, and high pressure, etc are all components of combusted crude oil. They are force up through the volcanic pathways to the volcano's magma chamber, where the pressure become so great it blow off the top of the mountain, where the carbon gases are ejected by the pressure. Earthquakes occur during volcanic activity, because the mountain top will not give way to the tremendous pressure easily. The pressure in the magma chamber, and volcanic pathways become, so excessive it pushes the surrounding lower, and upper crust apart, moving it laterally. Sometimes the pressure pushes the crust upwards, if this upward movement occurs in a large body of water a tide wave (tsunami) will form. Earth quakes generated by volcanoes can't be controlled. Volcanoes are the core's exhaust system. The core is the earth's engine it generate the earth's magnetic field, which protect, and sustains all life in the biosphere called earth. The higher the temperature in the core, the stronger, more violate, more wide spread, and more frequent volcanic eruptions will occur,

and the stronger earth's magnetic field. The lower the temperature in the core, the weaker, less volatile, less wide spread, and less frequent volcanic eruptions will occur, and weaker earth's magnetic field will become.

The second cause for earth quakes is the ignition of underground methane gas, and/or crude oil reservoirs, like the type that occurred South America, Mexico, California, Alaska, China, Russia, and Iran, and other countries in the Middle East, etc. All these places experience earthquakes in the past, and all these places have methane gas, and/or crude oil reserves beneath the ground in the area where the earth quakes occurred. These methane gas/ crude oil reservoirs are located all around the planet. There are areas on the planet that contain underground large pockets of methane gas/ crude oil reservoirs, and don't experience earthquakes. The methane gas in these areas are undisturbed methane gas reservoirs, but most earthquakes are caused by the ignition of large pockets of underground methane gases, not volcanoes.

The methane gas is ignited by coming in contact with magma, which has seeped up from the outer core, or the methane gas/ crude oil reservoir is being over pressurized. The methane gas comes in contact with the magma the gas is ignited, then it expands, and pushes the lower, and upper crust apart, moving it the crust laterally, sometimes the crust is pushed upwards. This upward movement can occur on the sea floor, or land. This is how faults, and tectonic plates on the surface, and upper crust are formed. Faults, and tectonic plates can't form on their own, and don't cause earthquakes. All hydrocarbon expands, when ignited, and nothing can withstand the pressure generated by ignited methane gas, not even an one inch thick carbon steel tank. What occurs in a methane gas earth quake is the same principle that powers the internal combustion engine. Fuel is sprayed into the engine cylinder, the sparkplug lights the fuel mixture, and the gas expands pushing the piston down. This is how the engine crank is turned. In methane gas earth quakes the expanding gas pushes the crust laterally, and sometimes large areas of the upper crust are pushed upwards. If this upward movement of the crust occurs in a large body of water a tide wave (tsunami) will form.

Reducing the pressures in the methane gas reservoir will weaken any future earth quake, or totally eliminate them all together. Caution, methane gas/ crude oil reservoirs are the earth's fuel systems. Some methane gas/ crude oil reservoirs can't be tampered with. The pressurized in methane gas/crude oil reservoir forces the crude oil into the outer core of the planet, where it combusts in gaseous form. This in turn sustains the high temperature in the core (the earth's engine). The higher the temperature in the core, the stronger the earth's magnetic field, which sustains all life in this bio-sphere called earth. The temperature in the core is determined by the amount of fuel (crude oil) it receives. Some of the pressurized methane gas is forced back up into the crude oil reservoir to keep it pressurized. I believe the earthquake (tsunami) in the Indian Ocean that killed thousands of people along the coast of India was caused by a methane gas earth quake, because the area is not known for volcanic activity.

I challenge anyone to prove my finding wrong! The other scientists have their theories, but I'm the only one that can prove his finding on earthquakes. All others findings are wrong, because tectonic plates, and faults don't cause earthquakes, and they can't form on their own.

This is how to set off a man made earthquake (tsunami). Locate, and drill down into a large underground methane gas/ crude oil reservoir. There are large pockets of methane gas reservoirs all around this planet, including beneath the ocean floor, see figure #1. As in nature the ignition source must be large, hot and last as long as possible, so enough methane gas can be

combusted, so enough pressure can be generated in the methane reservoir to move the lower, and upper crust. This is what happens when the methane gas come in contact with magma. These methane gas/ crude oil reservoirs extend for thousands of miles down to the outer core. Once the drill head is in the methane gas reservoir activate the ignition source, and ignite the methane gas.

Once the gas is ignited the explosion (blast) is silenced by the surrounding rocks, and soil, and can't be hear on the surface. The crust can't withstand the pressure generated by the expanding gases, and is pushed laterally, and/or upwards. There are small amount of air in a methane gas reservoir. That's why in nature the magma stays in contact with the methane gas for a long periods of time in order to ignite enough gas, which will generate enough pressure to move the lower, and upper crust, and create an earthquake.

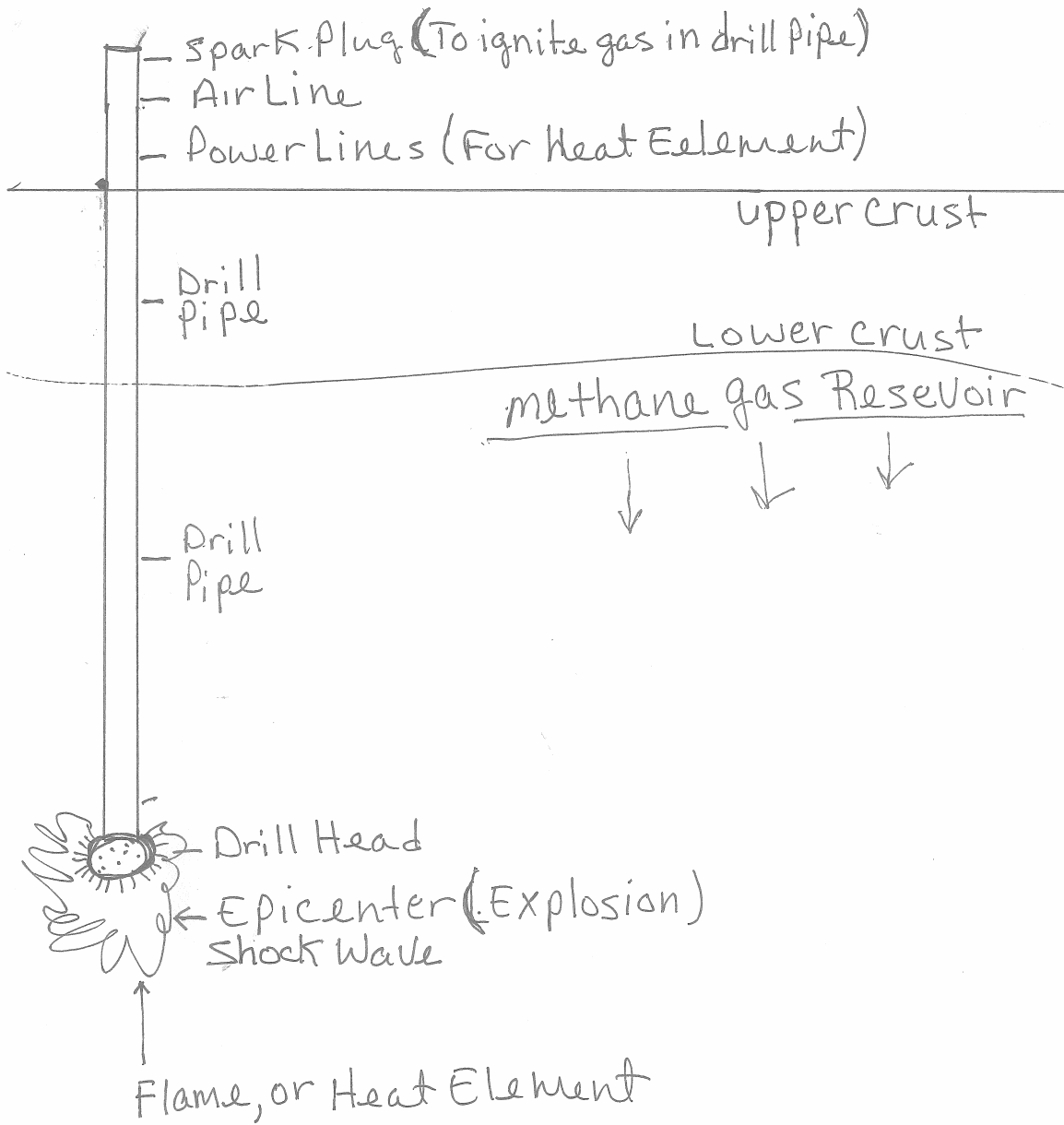
The ignition source can be achieved by igniting the gas in the drill pipe, or the head of the drill pipe can be outfitted with a heat element, that generate temperatures well above the flash point of methane gas, as with figure #1.

The explosion take place hundreds of feet beneath the surface, and the explosion (blast) is silenced by the surrounding rock, and soil. That's why the blast from the ignited methane gas can't be heard by people on the surface. The blast, and epicenter are one in the same. It's the blast (epicenter) that cause the sock wave, and it the expanding gases that causes earthquakes. The shock wave from the explosion is picked up by earth quake sensors. The sensors pinpoint where the methane gas explosion (epicenter) took place.

It is possible to drill down in the area of the epicenter of the last earthquake in the Indian ocean, where the ocean floor was push up, and ignite the methane gas, and cause another earth quake, and tsunami using the method in figure# 1. Since we know how the ocean floor will react to more pressure generated by the ignited methane gas. If a good ignition source can't be generated, it may be necessary to pump as much air into the methane gas reservoir as possible for 2-4 days with a high volume, high pressure pump, then activate your ignition source.

To prevent an earthquakes locate the gas in the area of the last earthquake, and drill down into the reservoir, and release the gas. The gas can be liquefied, and sold on the open market. Reducing the pressure within the reservoir will greatly decrease the possibility of another earthquake. My purpose is to convince you my findings on earth quakes, and global warming are correct, so I can show the world how to control, and/or stop these deadly events.

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Figure # 1