ELON MUSK'S DEADLY LITHIUM BATTERIES

Musk took over Tesla Motors in a hostile take-over in order to exploit lithium, cobalt and other mining corruption deals for his business partners. Let's take a look at the 'lithium' in Musk's horrifically miss-engineered lithium ion batteries:

His batteries cause wars in the Congo, Afghanistan and Bolivia from the corrupt mining deals involved with mining lithium and cobalt. Lithium ion batteries are insider trading-owned by ex-CIA boss Woolsey and DOE Boss Chu. Lithium ion batteries excrete chemicals that mutate fetuses when they burn; destroy your brain, lungs and nervous system when they burn; kill the factory workers who make them; cause Panasonic to be one of the most corrupt companies in the world; poison the Earth when disposed of; can't be extinguished by firemen; poison firemen when they burn; are based on criminally corrupt mining schemes like URANIUM ONE; Have over 61 toxic chemicals in them; come from an industry that spends billions on internet shills and trolls used to nay say all other forms of energy; and are insider-trading owned by corrupt U.S. Senators who are running a SAFETY COVER-UP about their dangers.

Lithium-ion batteries have a high potential to catch fire, but they can be designed to minimize this risk. Lithium-ion batteries can also vent gas and flammable electrolyte when they are charged, so they must be designed with vents to allow the gasses to escape. The electrolyte is typically a solution of lithium salts in an organic solvent such as dimethyl carbonate or di-ethyl carbonate, which may ignite or explode if not vented.

The electrolyte is also highly decomposed by exposure to oxygen and can dissociate into free lithium ions and carbon dioxide gas. If not vented, this can build up pressure and cause an explosion. In addition, the lithium ions in the negative electrode are reduced, releasing heat. The positive electrode is oxidized, resulting in a net transfer of electrons from the positive to the negative electrode, releasing energy. This heat is not readily dissipated and can result in melting of the battery and subsequent fires.

Internal lithium-ion batteries may not be as safe as you think. According to a 2007 BBC report, "the batteries can become unstable and overheat when they are on charge, or if the components within them move out of place". They can also release toxic and flammable gases if damaged.

This has been a problem for many years. A 2005 Los Angeles Times article states that Sony had known for some time about the risk of its lithium-ion batteries overheating. However, the company had chosen to keep the problem quiet rather than risk damaging its brand.

A 2007 New York Times article states that, between 2000 and 2003, a series of fires and explosions attributed to defective laptop batteries were reported, though most did not make headlines. It states that in 2004, Toshiba recalled 1.5 million laptops because of problems with their batteries, and that Dell had replaced an estimated 400,000 batteries since 2003.

And, according to a 2005 New Scientist article, the US Department of Transportation found that a "series of laptop fires, including two aboard airplanes, appear to be linked to the same problem:

improperly made cells of a type used in millions of portable devices, from cellphones to laptops, are dangerously unstable."

So, the next time you buy a product that uses a lithium-ion battery, it might be wise to ask the manufacturer if it is using safe, non-defective parts. Or, better yet, buy a product that uses a safer type of battery, such as the nickel-cadmium (NiCd) or nickel-metal hydride (NiMH) types.

The United States and China dominate the market, producing 90% of lithium-ion batteries worldwide in 2016.

China has a substantial lead over the US in production of lithium-ion batteries, both now and projected for 2020. The top 10 battery plants in the world are located in China, and the Chinese government has set a goal to become the dominant player in the global lithium-ion battery industry by 2020, capturing a market share of 70 percent.

The United States has a comparatively small lithium-ion battery manufacturing capacity, with four large companies producing batteries in the country. Of the four, the largest is Panasonic, which has a 34 percent market share.

Panasonic is a Japanese electronics company, best known for making consumer electronics such as audio equipment, television sets, and mobile phones. But the company also produces lithium-ion batteries for cars, trucks, ships, and planes.

Tesla Motors was founded in 2003, and is headquartered in Palo Alto, California. It manufactures all-electric cars and sells them under the Tesla Motors brand.

It was originally co-founded by Martin Eberhard and Marc Tarpenning. Eberhard served as CEO from 2004 until June 2008, when he was replaced by Elon Musk, the CEO of PayPal and the main force behind the creation of Tesla.

As of 2018, Tesla had 389 stores and 114 supercharger locations around the world. Tesla is planning to open more factories, which will expand its ability to produce vehicles and parts domestically.

The company is currently building a second Gigafactory in Shanghai, China. The factory will be much larger than the first Gigafactory in Nevada.

The Tesla Gigafactory is a lithium-ion battery plant that Tesla and Panasonic will use to make electric car batteries. Construction began in 2014, and the factory opened in 2016.

Currently, the Gigafactory is the largest lithium-ion battery plant in the world, with an estimated production capacity of 50 GWh annually. The plant will produce lithium-ion batteries for the Model 3 and future models.

The Model 3 is Tesla's third mass-market vehicle, following the Model S and the Model X. The car was unveiled in a livestreamed event on March 31, 2016.

As of May 2018, the Model 3 is the fastest-selling vehicle in the United States, with over 270,000 reservations in 2018 alone.

The company is also investing in a battery technology known as lithium-air. This type of battery has the potential to store more energy per kilogram than other types of batteries.

Lithium-air batteries work by combining lithium ions with atmospheric oxygen. The process can be reversed, allowing the battery to charge.

In 2017, Tesla announced that its batteries would no longer be manufactured by Panasonic. Instead, the company plans to use batteries produced by a joint venture between Panasonic and Tesla called Gigafactory 1.

Tesla's battery technology has received praise from the automotive industry.

For example, Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., a Japanese carmaker, has invested $600 million in Tesla, and has worked closely with the company to develop a lithium-ion battery pack that can be recharged in 20 minutes.

However, the company has faced criticism for its business practices. For example, Tesla's autopilot features have been accused of causing several deaths, and the company's financial model is often cited as being unsustainable.

Some of the negative commentary surrounding the company has been attributed to its CEO, Elon Musk, and his outspoken personality.

One of the major risks to Tesla is the price of lithium. Lithium is a chemical element with the symbol Li and atomic number 3.

It is a soft, silver-white metal that is solid at room temperature. It has a melting point of 178 degrees Fahrenheit and a boiling point of 3,147 degrees Fahrenheit. It is the lightest of all metals and makes up about 0.05 percent of the Earth's crust.

Lithium is highly reactive and will form a metallic ion when dissolved in water. It is also flammable and can explode if heated.

It is widely used in batteries and is a key ingredient in many pharmaceuticals. It can also be found naturally in the mineral pegmatite and in small amounts in ocean water.

Lithium was first discovered by Johann August Arfvedson in 1817. It was named after the planet Lithium, which was discovered in 1787.

Lithium is a naturally occurring element that has many commercial applications. It is a vital ingredient in lithium-ion batteries, a type of rechargeable battery used in many consumer electronics such as mobile phones, laptops, and electric vehicles.

In 2016, global production of lithium reached a record 285,000 metric tons. China is the world's largest producer of lithium, with an estimated 2016 output of 154,000 metric tons.

Lithium is mined in three main forms: spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite. Spodumene is the most common form, and it can be found in various regions around the world.

Petalite and lepidolite are rarer, but they are both found in Brazil and Australia. Lepidolite is also found in India, Myanmar, and Zimbabwe.

Spodumene is primarily mined in Australia, Brazil, China, Portugal, and the United States. Petalite is primarily mined in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. Lepidolite is primarily mined in Madagascar, Myanmar, Russia, and Zimbabwe.

There are several different methods of mining lithium. One method is open-pit mining, which involves excavating the mineral-rich ore from the ground. Another method is underground mining, which involves drilling and blasting tunnels into the ground.

The most common method of lithium mining is heap-leaching, which involves crushing the ore, separating the valuable minerals from the waste material, and then leaching the valuable minerals out of the waste material using a chemical solution.

After the minerals are extracted, they are usually purified using a process called electrowinning. The purified minerals are then converted into lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide, which are the forms used in batteries.

In the past decade, the demand for lithium has increased dramatically. This is due to the growth of the electric vehicle market, which has led to an increased demand for lithium-ion batteries.

This increase in demand has led to an increase in the price of lithium, as well as an increase in competition for the mineral.

This is especially true in the lithium-ion battery market. According to a report published by Markets and Markets, the global lithium-ion battery market is expected to reach $39.1 billion by 2022, up from $15.4 billion in 2017.

The increased demand for lithium has also led to increased investment in lithium mining projects. In 2016, the Canadian mining company Lithium Corporation spent $225 million to acquire a lithium-rich property in Saskatchewan.

Another company, Ganfeng Lithium, spent $300 million to acquire a lithium mine and refinery in Australia.

In the future, the demand for lithium will continue to increase as the electric vehicle market grows. This increase in demand will lead to increased competition for the mineral, and higher prices.

Lithium-based batteries have many advantages over traditional lead-acid batteries.

They weigh less, have a longer life, and are safer.

However, lithium-based batteries also have some disadvantages.

They are more expensive, require more energy to charge, and are less efficient.

As a result, lithium-based batteries are not currently suitable for all applications.

For example, they are not ideal for cars because the high cost and limited range would make them impractical.

In addition, the high energy requirement and slow charge rate would limit their usefulness for electric vehicles.

However, as the technology improves and costs decrease, lithium-based batteries will likely become more popular.

Ultimately, the decision about whether or not to use lithium-based batteries will be based on cost and convenience.

The future of the electric vehicle industry is bright.

Electric vehicles are becoming more affordable and more efficient.

New battery technologies are being developed that will improve range and reduce charging time.

In the long run, electric vehicles are likely to become the dominant form of personal transportation.

However, there are still some challenges that must be overcome before electric vehicles can truly compete with internal combustion engine vehicles.

For example, there is currently a lack of infrastructure for charging electric vehicles.

Additionally, the price of lithium-based batteries is still too high for most consumers.

These challenges will likely be overcome in the next few years as the electric vehicle market continues to grow.

In conclusion, the future of the electric vehicle industry is looking bright.

More and more people are choosing to drive electric vehicles and governments around the world are investing heavily in electric vehicle infrastructure.

With continued improvements in battery technology and manufacturing costs, electric vehicles are likely to become the dominant form of personal transportation in the future.

Lithium is a soft, shiny, silvery-white metallic element that is highly reactive and easily flammable.

It is the lightest of the alkali metals and has a melting point of 182 degrees Fahrenheits.

It is mined from minerals such as spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite, and it is found in large quantities in the Earth's crust.

It is widely used in the manufacture of alloys and glass, and it is an important component of many batteries.

Lithium has several industrial and commercial uses, but the most common use is in lithium-ion batteries, which are widely used in consumer electronics and electric vehicles.

As the world's demand for energy increases, and as the population continues to grow, there will be a growing demand for lithium and its associated products.

Lithium is an essential part of our everyday lives, and it is likely that the demand for this versatile and valuable metal will only continue to increase in the years ahead.

Lithium is a metallic element with the chemical symbol Li and an atomic weight of 6.94. It is a soft, white, silvery metal that is highly reactive and easily flammable.

In its natural form, lithium is found in the minerals spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite, and is also present in small amounts in seawater.

Lithium is a naturally occurring element and is the lightest of all the metals. It is mined from ore deposits around the world, but Australia and Chile are the largest producers.

Lithium has a wide range of uses, including in the production of glass and ceramics, as well as in the manufacture of batteries.

It is also used in the treatment of bipolar disorder and as a stabilizer in rocket fuel.

In recent years, the demand for lithium has increased due to its use in rechargeable batteries.

Batteries that use lithium-ion technology can store more energy per unit of weight than other types of rechargeable batteries, and this has made them popular in a range of applications, including mobile phones, laptops, and electric vehicles.

There are concerns, however, that the growing demand for lithium will lead to shortages and higher prices in the future.

In addition, there is a need to find more sustainable sources of the element, as mining and refining lithium can be harmful to the environment.

Despite these challenges, the demand for lithium is likely to continue to grow in the coming years, driven by the development of new technologies and the desire to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

The history of the electric vehicle industry is a long and complicated one.

The first commercially successful electric vehicle was the Duryea Motor Wagon, which was invented in 1893.

However, electric vehicles soon fell out of favor due to a combination of factors, including the availability of cheaper gasoline-powered cars, the development of public transportation, and the lack of an efficient charging infrastructure.

The electric vehicle industry remained dormant for decades, until the oil crises of the 1970s reignited interest in cleaner, more efficient forms of transportation.

Several companies, including GM and Toyota, began developing and selling electric vehicles, but these cars were largely hampered by a lack of range and a dearth of public charging stations.

However, technological advances, rising fuel prices, and government incentives have helped to revive the electric vehicle industry in recent years.

Major automakers, such as BMW, Nissan, and Tesla, have released a range of new electric vehicles, and many cities and states have introduced legislation aimed at encouraging the adoption of electric vehicles.

As battery technology continues to improve, and as the infrastructure for charging electric vehicles becomes more widespread, it seems likely that the electric vehicle industry will continue to grow in the coming years.

The future of the electric vehicle industry is unclear.

On the one hand, technological advances and government incentives are helping to make electric vehicles more affordable and more mainstream.