

Planetary Snooker Hats on!

Scout 39

Pole shift appears Deferred

Moon Under Threat

More Flares and of Course our favourite...

Much, much more DnA altering Radiation.....

Oh I nearly forgot – the Zombie creation process ramps up.

Important Clarification.

In Scout 38 I described the Moon as our Lunar Shortstop.

For Baseball and other sports fans, a Shortstop is a cricket term that refers to the man placed close to the batsman (batter) to catch at close range any balls that come his way from the batter. The result of course is that if the shortstop catches a ball, the batter is out of the game.

Unless the ball is large enough to hurt the Shortstop (catcher) then the **shortstop may be out of the game.**

Scout 38 - Reaper Moon, Possible Pole Shift, EMP, Proton Storm. 43

Our Lunar Shortstop (Back)

Near Earth Objects

The Back of the Moon.
You can see that the moon has been struck many thousands of times. Each of the asteroids and meteorites that struck the moon added to it's bulk and helped it grow.

Will help us deflect some of the incoming



Objects as she has in the past.

Missing Data

We explained that L'Oreal may have just been managing their satellite as a precautionary outage.

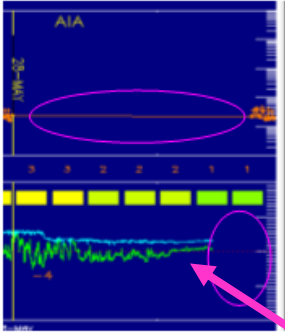
But that we thought that the cessation of North/South Magnetic influences data collection, may also have a more ominous meaning.

Scout 38 - Reaper Moon, Possible Pole Shift, EMP, Proton Storm. 15

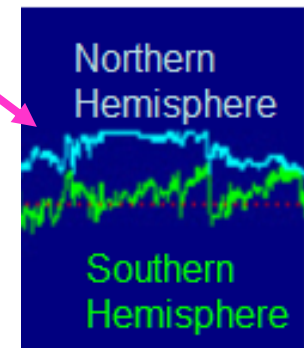
Something is Brewing

L'oreal may have lost another satellite....

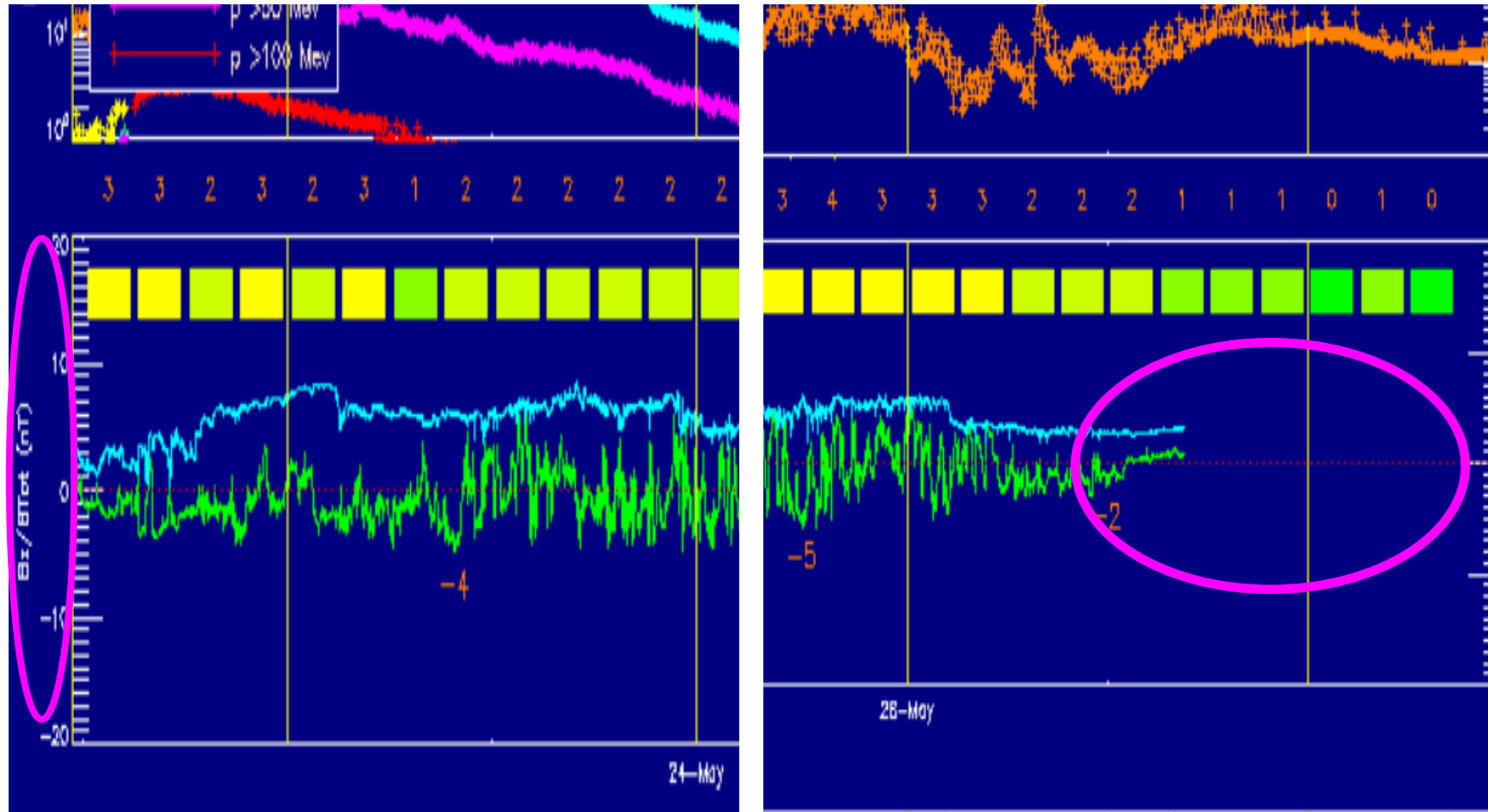
That's why there are blank segments. Sometimes they turn off the satellites so that they don't lose them.



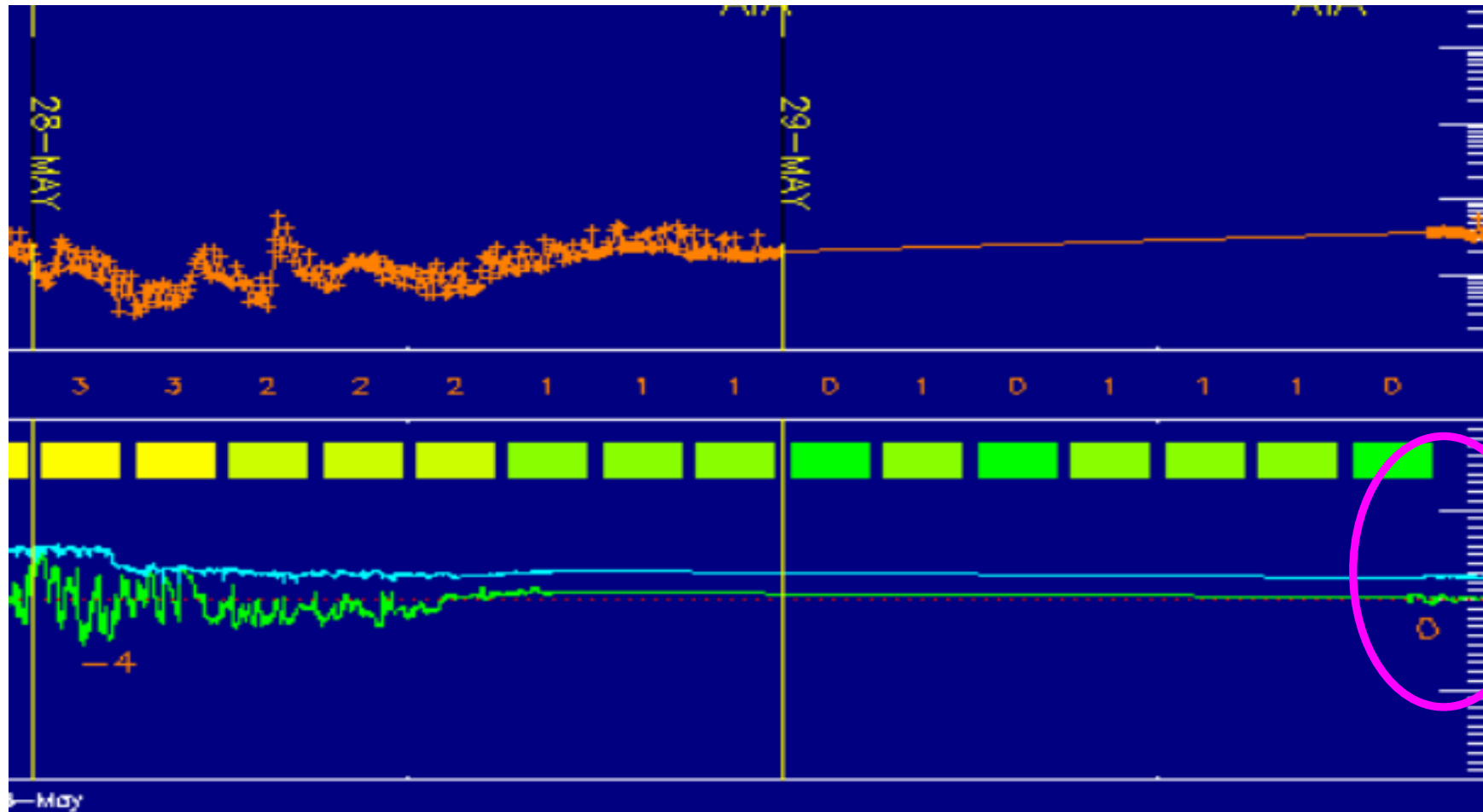
And we Explained the Green and Blue Magnetic influence Lines



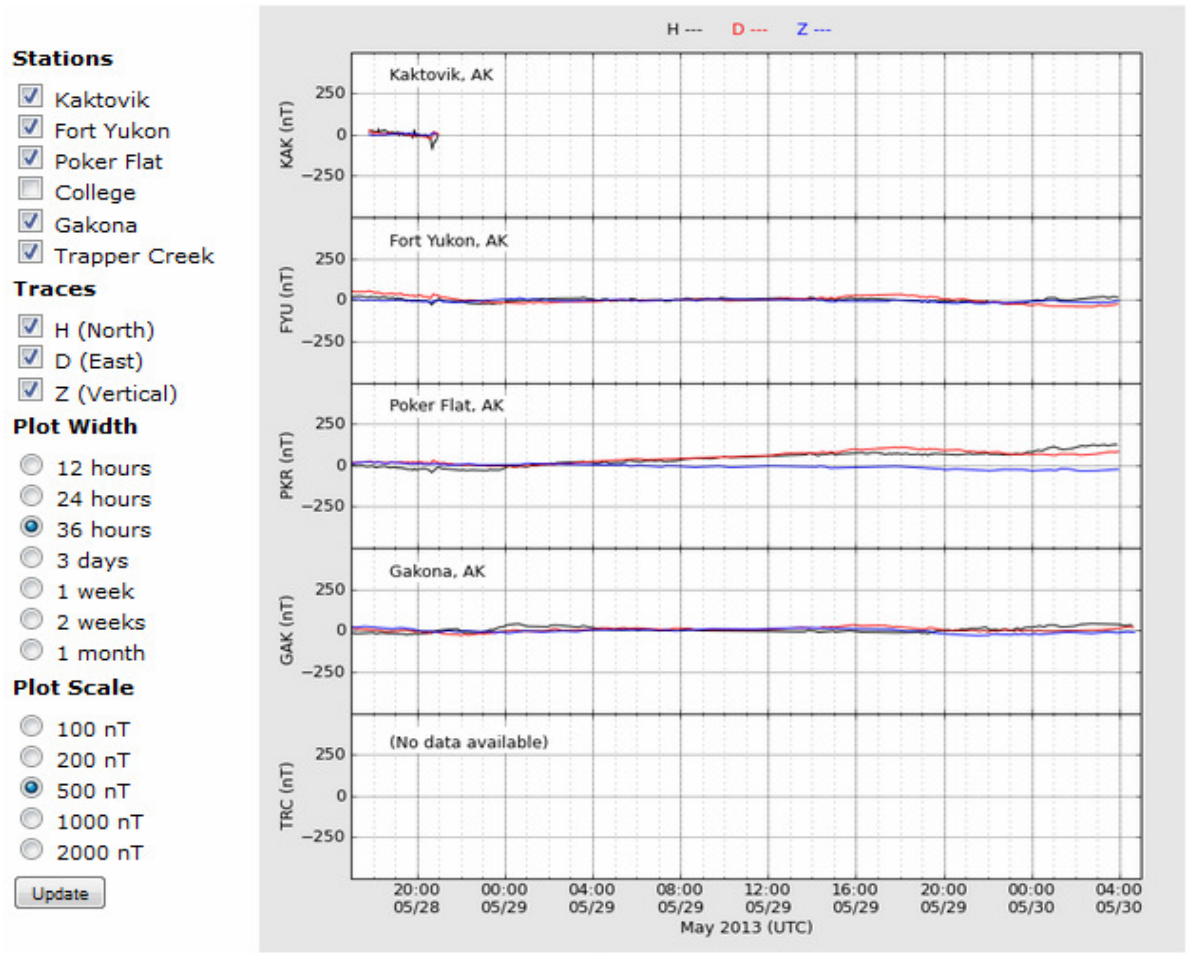
Pole shift appears to be cancelled.



Magnetics Start to move Again



Very Quiet Magnetic Waves...



Next Likely Date for Pole Shift

April 2014 followed by May 2015.

- I would however like to assure you all that the coming pole shift will not be the end of the world.
- It will be the end of certain lifestyle and economic models.
- Of course globally, there will be winners (Australian climate turns tropical) and losers, (Brazil and India's climate get much colder).
- Geopolitically, a new order may come into being.
- But the world will survive, as will mankind.

No Pole Shift but enhanced Protons



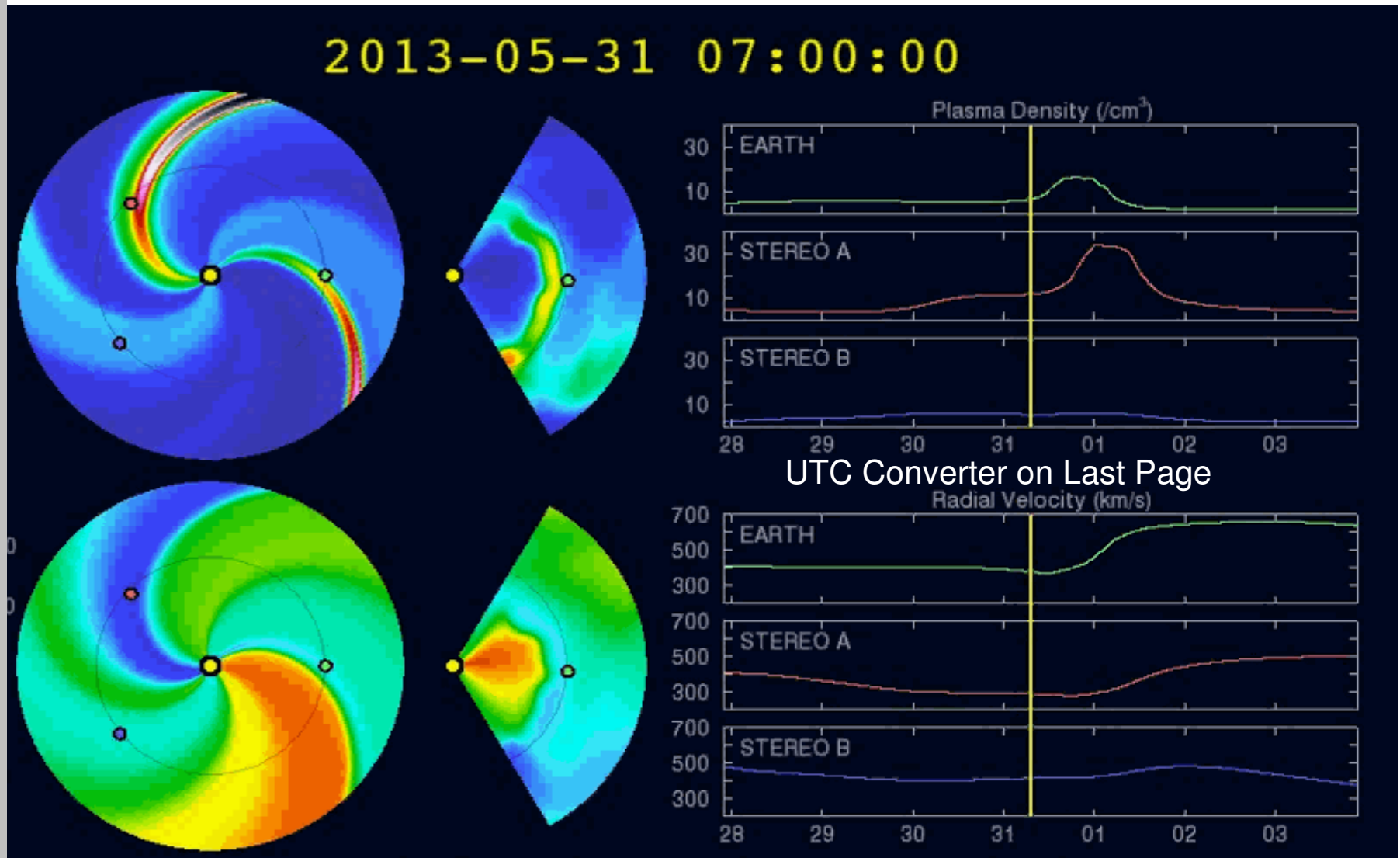
In Scout 35
(page 28)
we said :

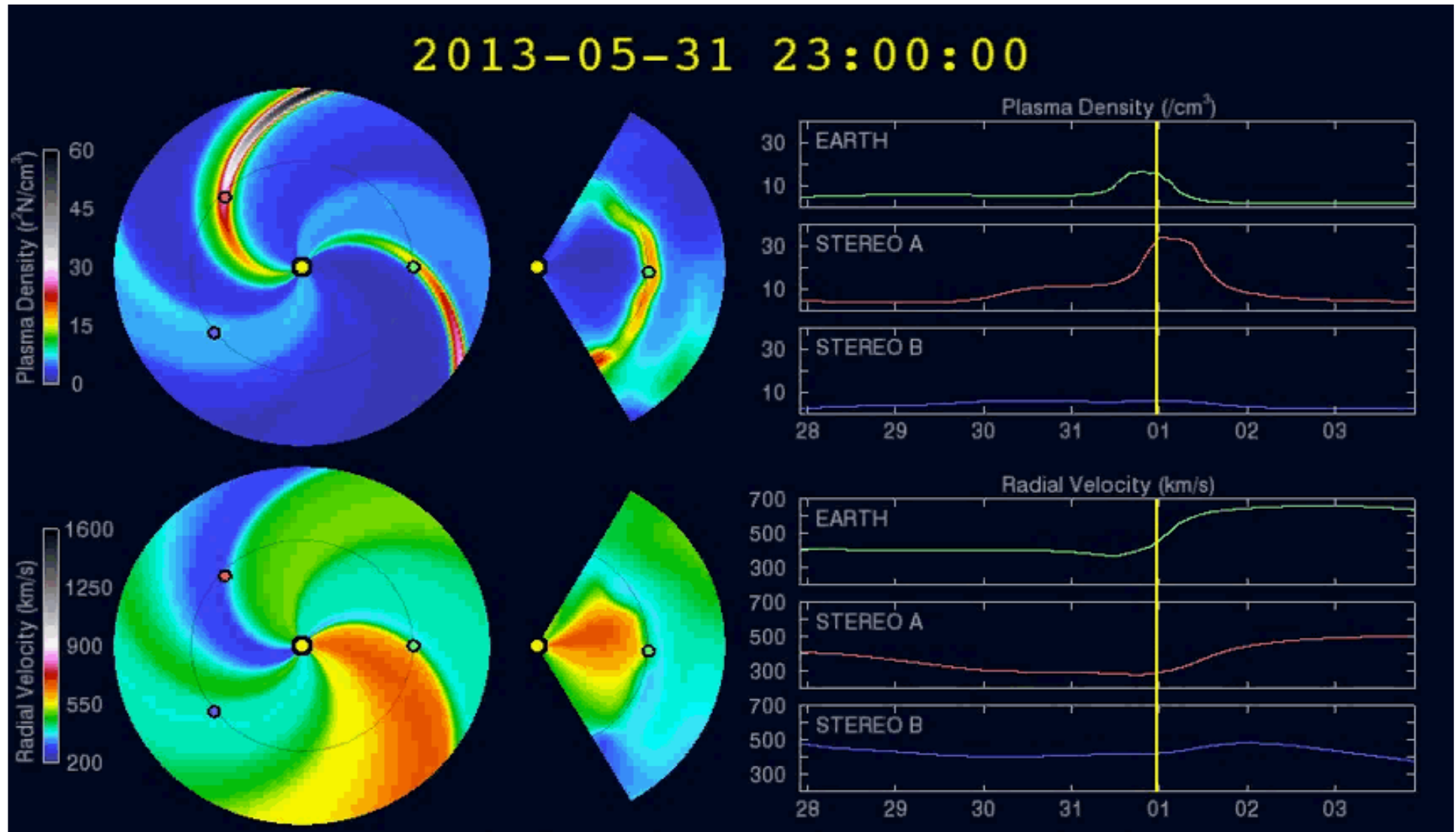
In which case we should just get a really bad Solar Burn (Flares) as the planet is behind us and adding its attraction power to tickle the suns magnetics.

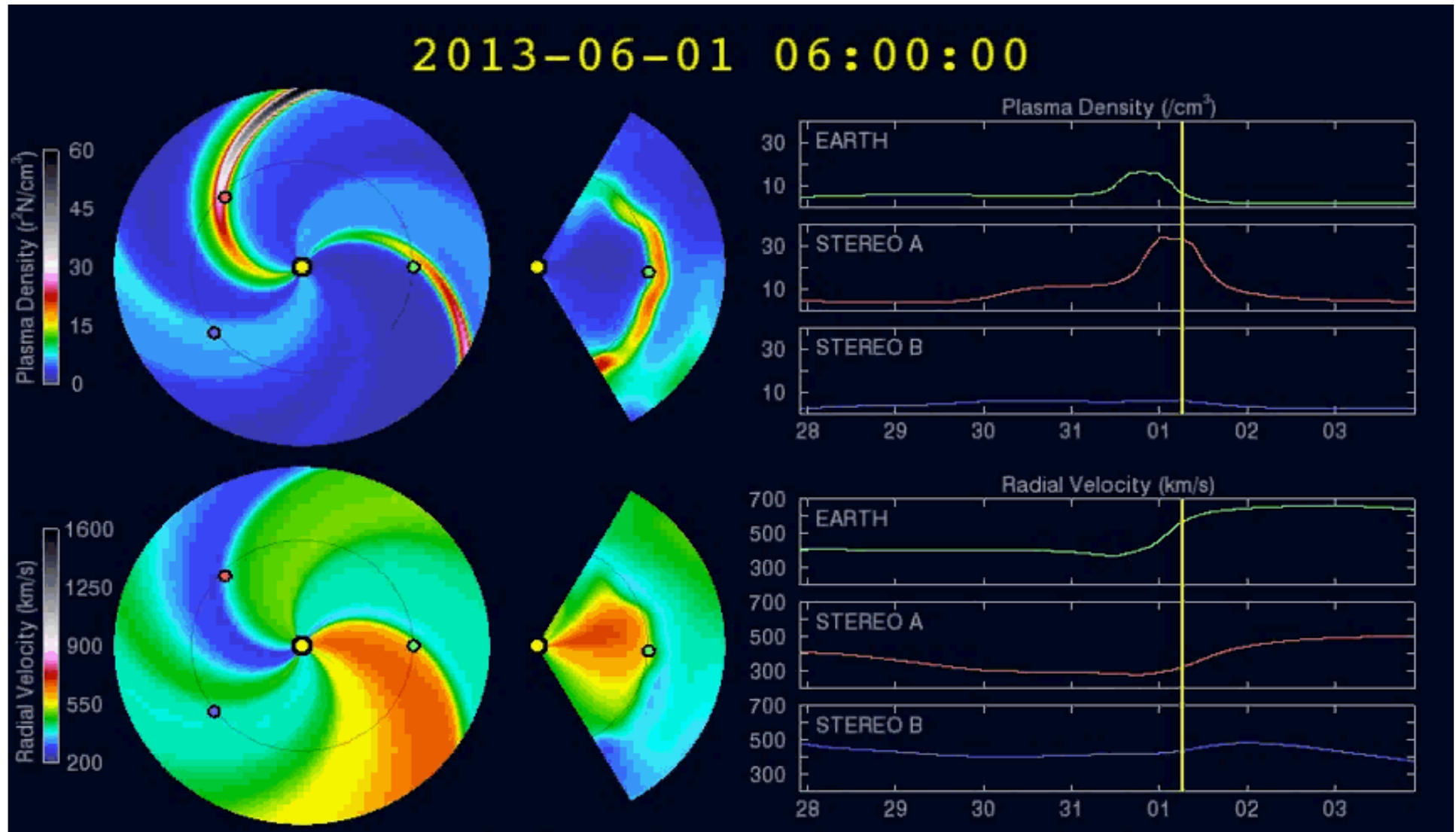
And Tomorrow – it arrives

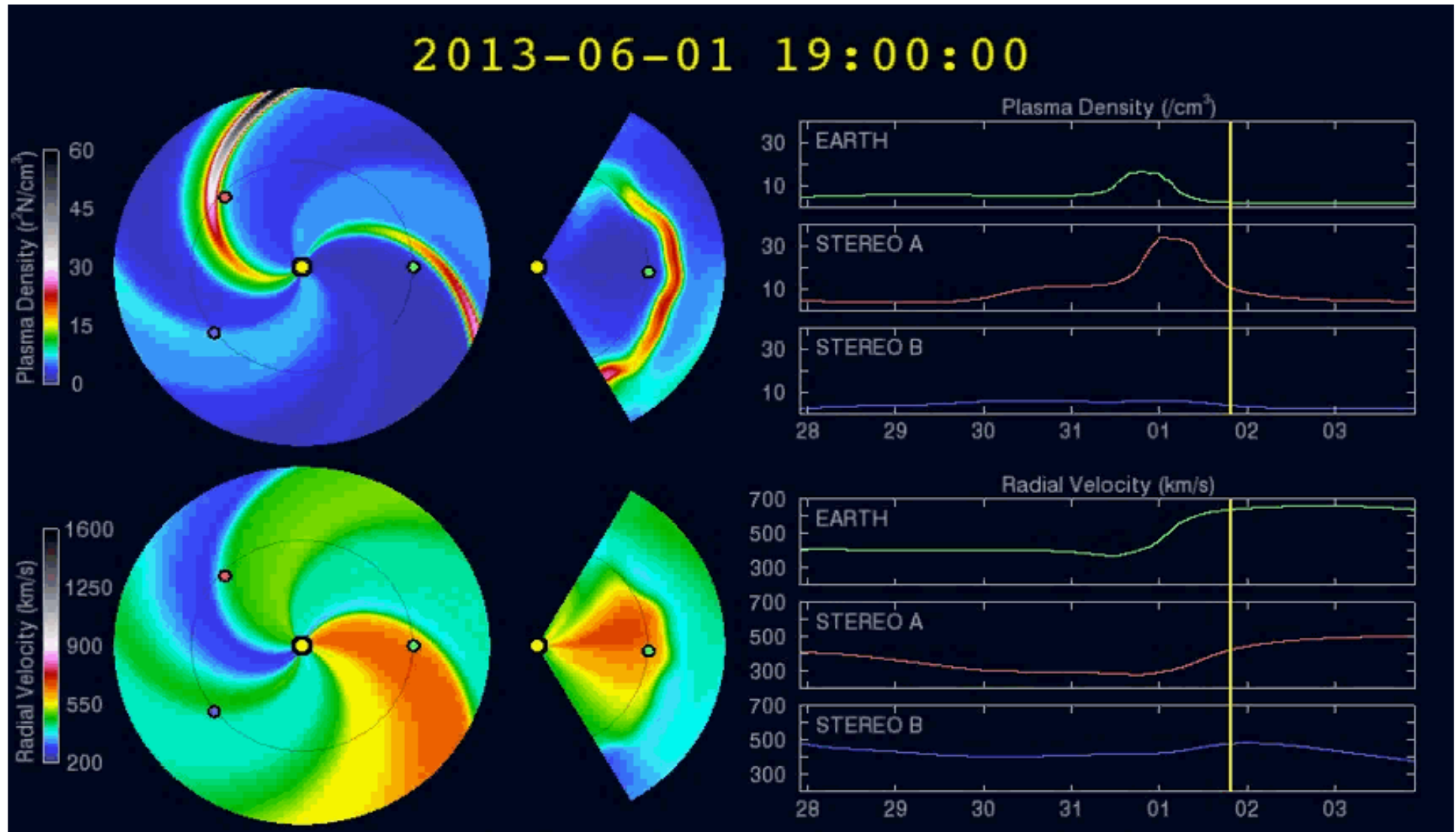
Pg Dn or Down Arrow or Mouse Scroll Wheel Down for Six pages

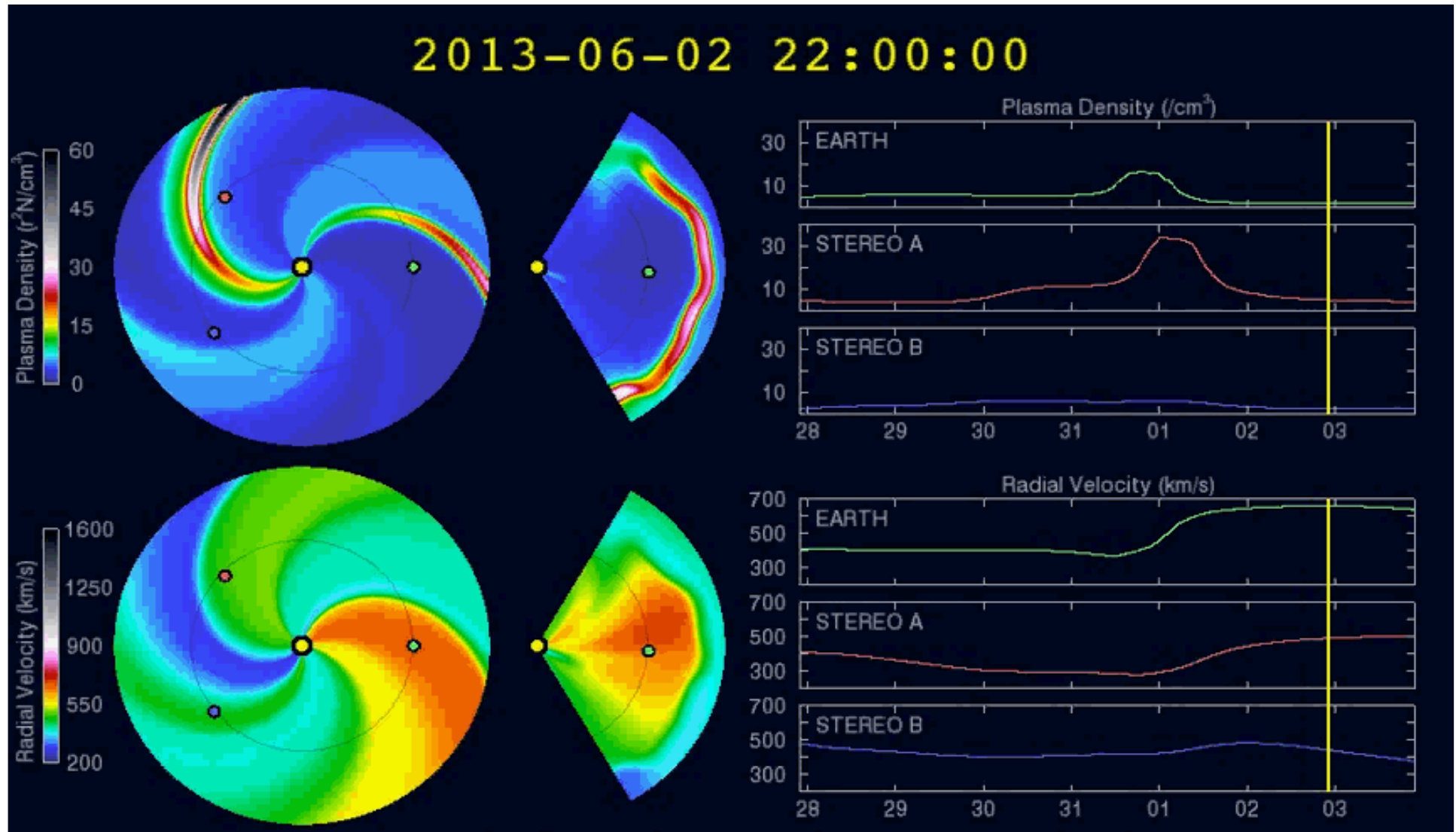
Solar Weather

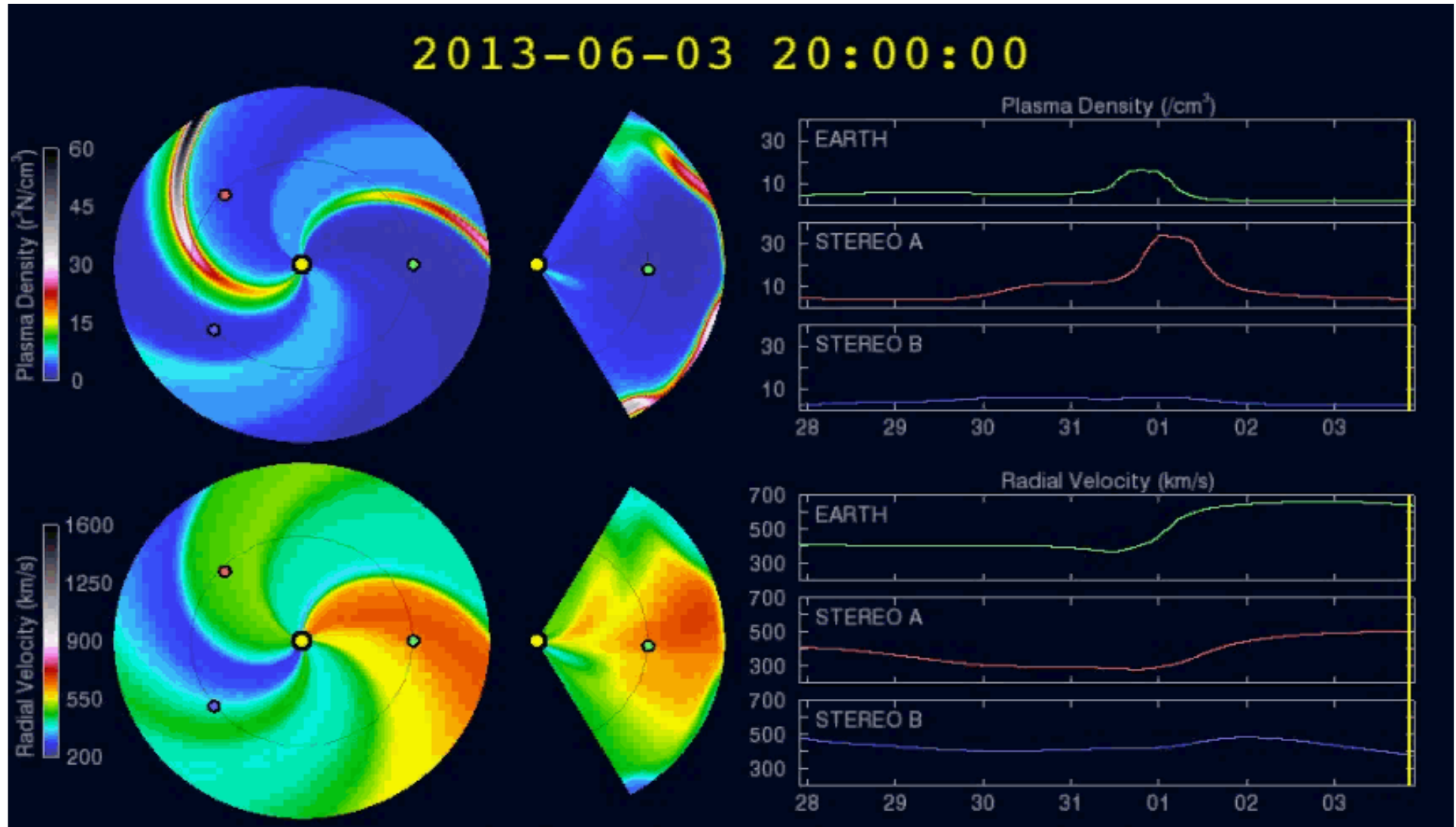




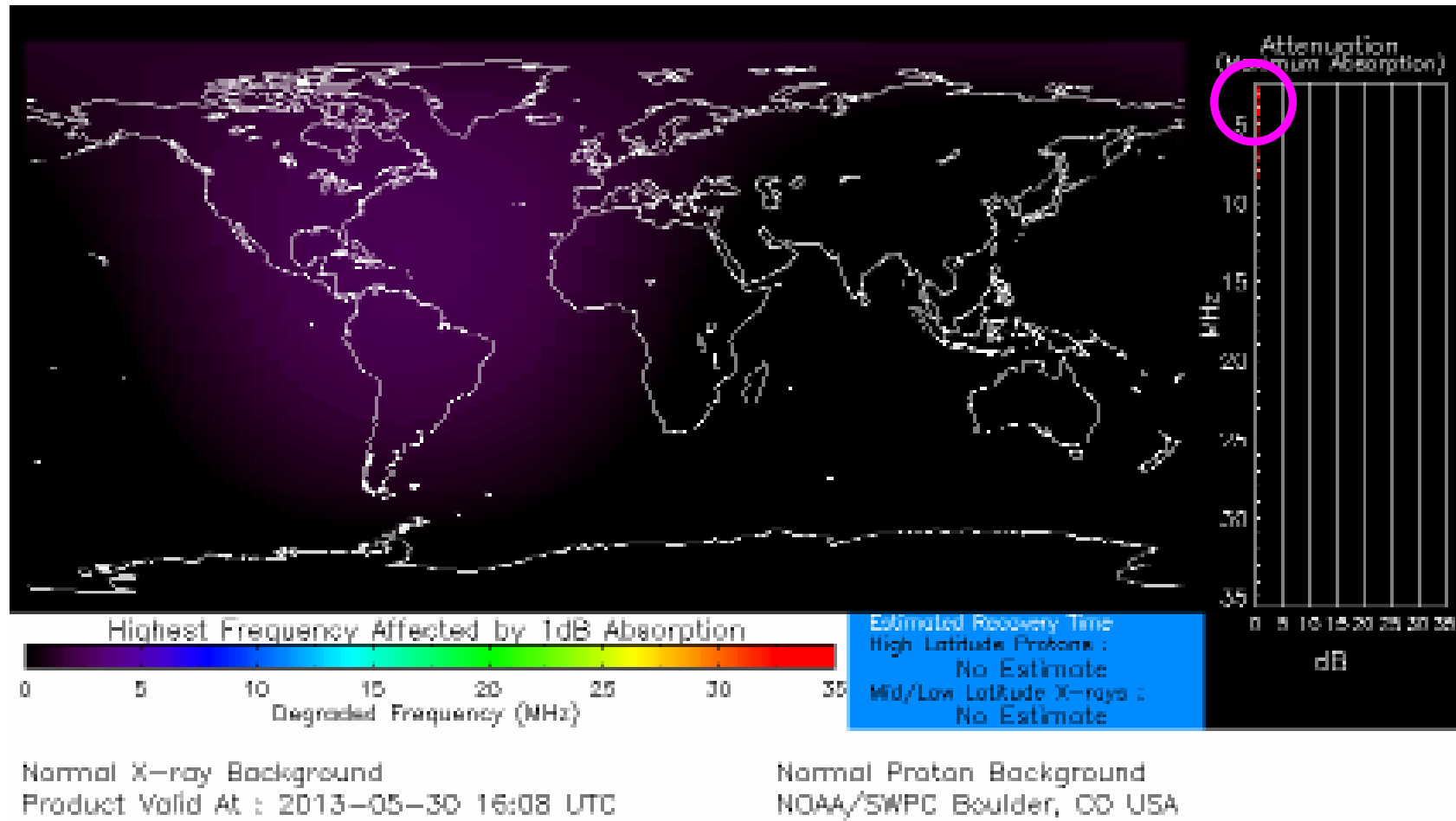








DRap is starting to Register

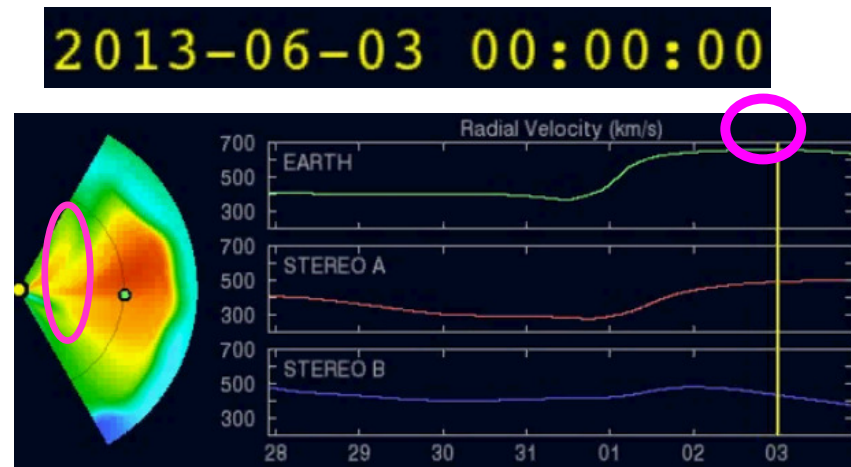


<http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/drap/index.html>

So only two Questions.

Geeky Stuff - Sorry

1. What will the Max Speed be ?
2. How long will this last?



Is the max speed set in stone ? NASA's maximum on their dials used to be 300. It is now 700. Could the maximum blow out on this event.

Remember, anything moving at over 1000 **kps*** can and probably will cause serious damage to electrical equipment that has power to it during an event.

To be safe – unplug, remove all batteries and stay powered down for a few hours. Maybe the family can sit in the radiation bunker and tell ghost stories by candle light.

* **KPS** Kilometres per second

No Bunker ?

Well, I guess you could dig one in two days... but it probably wouldn't be very safe. Get some aluminium foil and thick plastic polythene sheeting line the walls and ceiling of a room in your home and make that the radiation room. If you can put a lot of empty aluminium cans in the crawl/ceiling spacer above the room)

Put in a card table, some chairs, pillows, blankets, candles in a fire proof candle holder, (tea candles are good but short lived) games and books – NO ELECTRICAL ITEMS) Cover the power outlets and light fittings with plastic tape. Call it the Special Room. Have in there in a plastic cooler bin, some peanuts, chips, chia seeds,- high carb low moisture snacks for the kids. Some bottled water is also a good idea.

After the event take the Plastic down and wash it – with the hose if you have a garden Hose or in a shower if you don't. (if there's water – otherwise replace. Plastic and aluminium absorb radiation (although aluminium reflects 11% of radiation that hits it.)

Power Cables During Radiation Storms

Power cables attract and magnify Bremsstrahlung (German word meaning Braking Radiation) Which then travels along the wires looking for exits.

When Bremsstrahlung meets a dead end like a power plug or light socket it splits into more little nasties. Why not give it some electrical tape to bury itself in instead.

Not some laptop, television or light bulb that encourages it to come into your Safe Room.

Toilet/Washroom

Have a bucket with water in it in the toilet to wash down the bowl after use. When the town water supply is interrupted, you do not want the toilet backing up.

Try and get a 200L/44 gallon plastic drum full of water in the washroom for this purpose.

(Get two, one for drinking.....)

Line the walls and ceiling of the washroom with Mylar and thick plastic. Being irradiated while sitting on the toot is no fun.

Clothing During Radiation Events

Nylon Parkas/anoraks with Hoodies.

Not Cotton. Cotton absorbs and keeps radiation.

Radiation can be washed off plastic.

Plastic gloves for handling items outside.

Dispose of gloves after each use.

DO NOT REUSE water that has been used for washing down radioactive clothing. **Do not put it on your vegetable garden.**

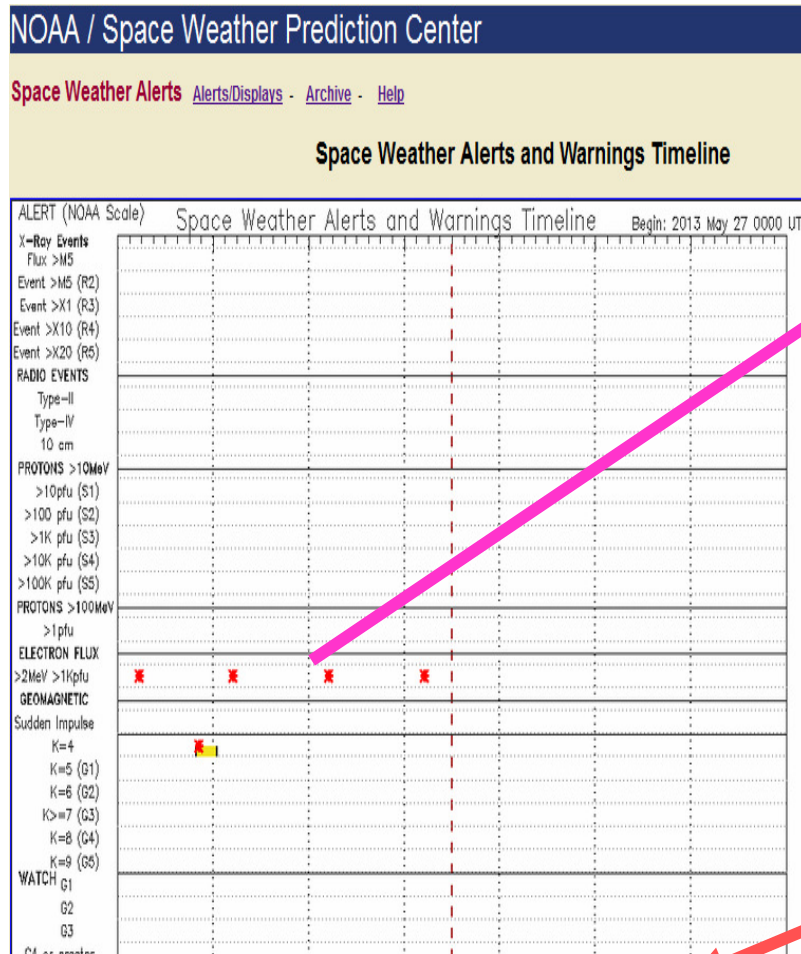
Going Outside During Events

- My simple advice is – Don't. Unless you like receiving continuous chest X-Rays.
- Plan for everything that you will need for three days. Have it in your safe room or in another room that is lined against radiation.

Helpful Hint

The Public Warning System

Helpful Hint



Alert Message - Pale Moon
http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/alerts/warnings_timeline.html

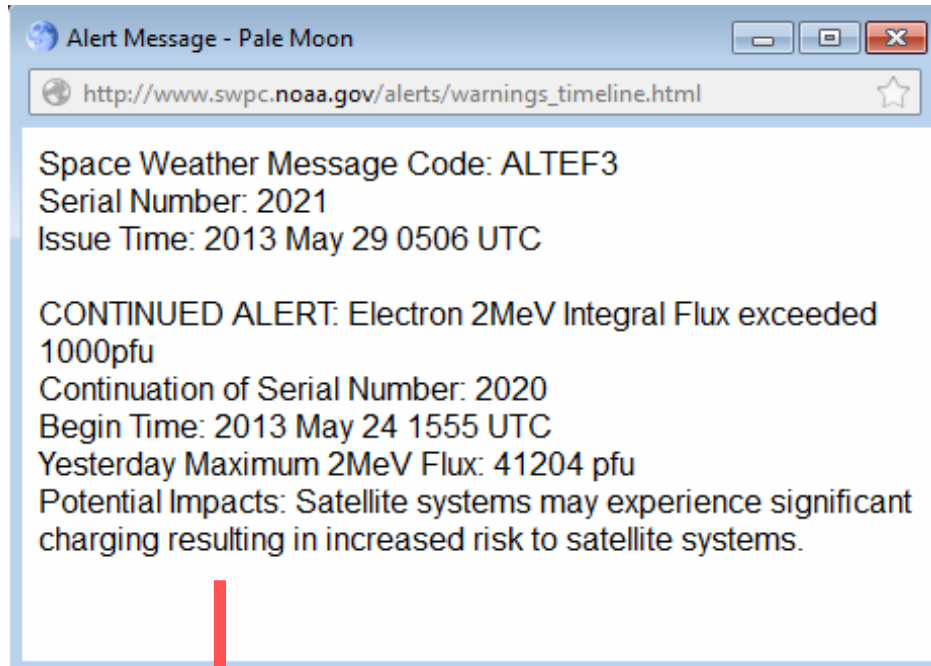
Space Weather Message Code: ALTEF3
Serial Number: 2021
Issue Time: 2013 May 29 0506 UTC

CONTINUED ALERT: Electron 2MeV Integral Flux exceeded 1000pfu
Continuation of Serial Number: 2020
Begin Time: 2013 May 24 1555 UTC
Yesterday Maximum 2MeV Flux: 41204 pfu
Potential Impacts: Satellite systems may experience significant charging resulting in increased risk to satellite systems.

I'm sure everyone knows where to find the USA official Radiation warning messages.
(In case they don't – Tell a Friend.)

http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/alerts/warnings_timeline.html

They forgot to add...



Who cares about some stupid satellite – what will 41,204 radioactive particles per cubic centimetre do to us ?

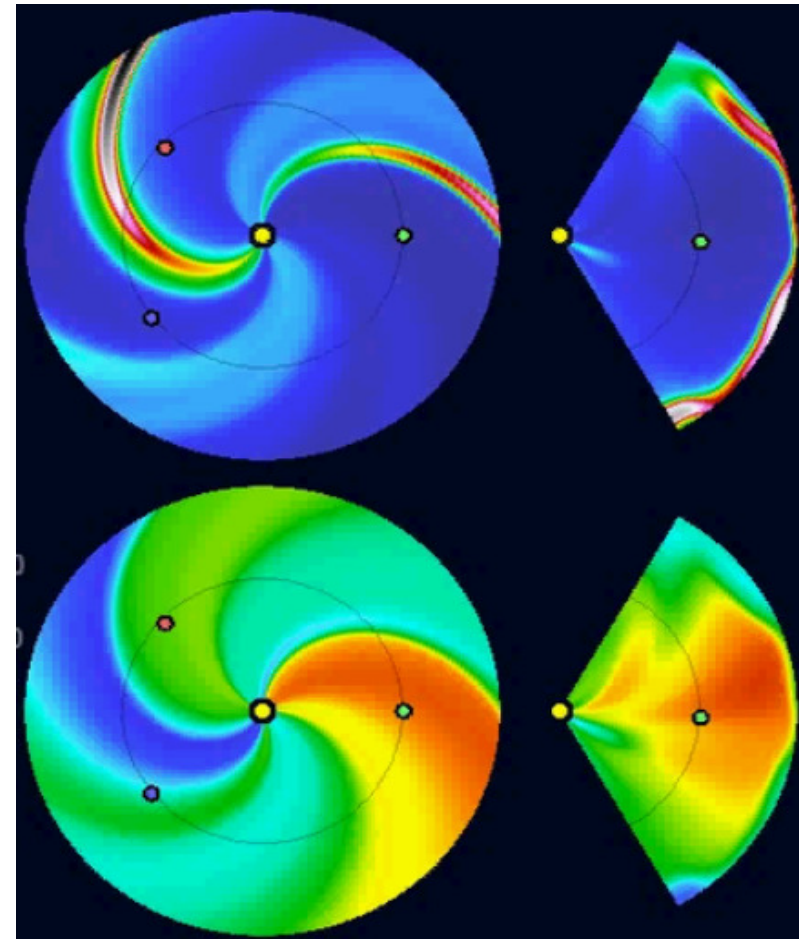
Might also Fry your brains,
Give you a free sterility operation without a scalpel
Make your food Glow
And kill your Capsicum and Paw Paw plants.

How long will this last ?

The Enil Video stops at UTC 1800 on the 3/June. Click on link below to see if they updated it.

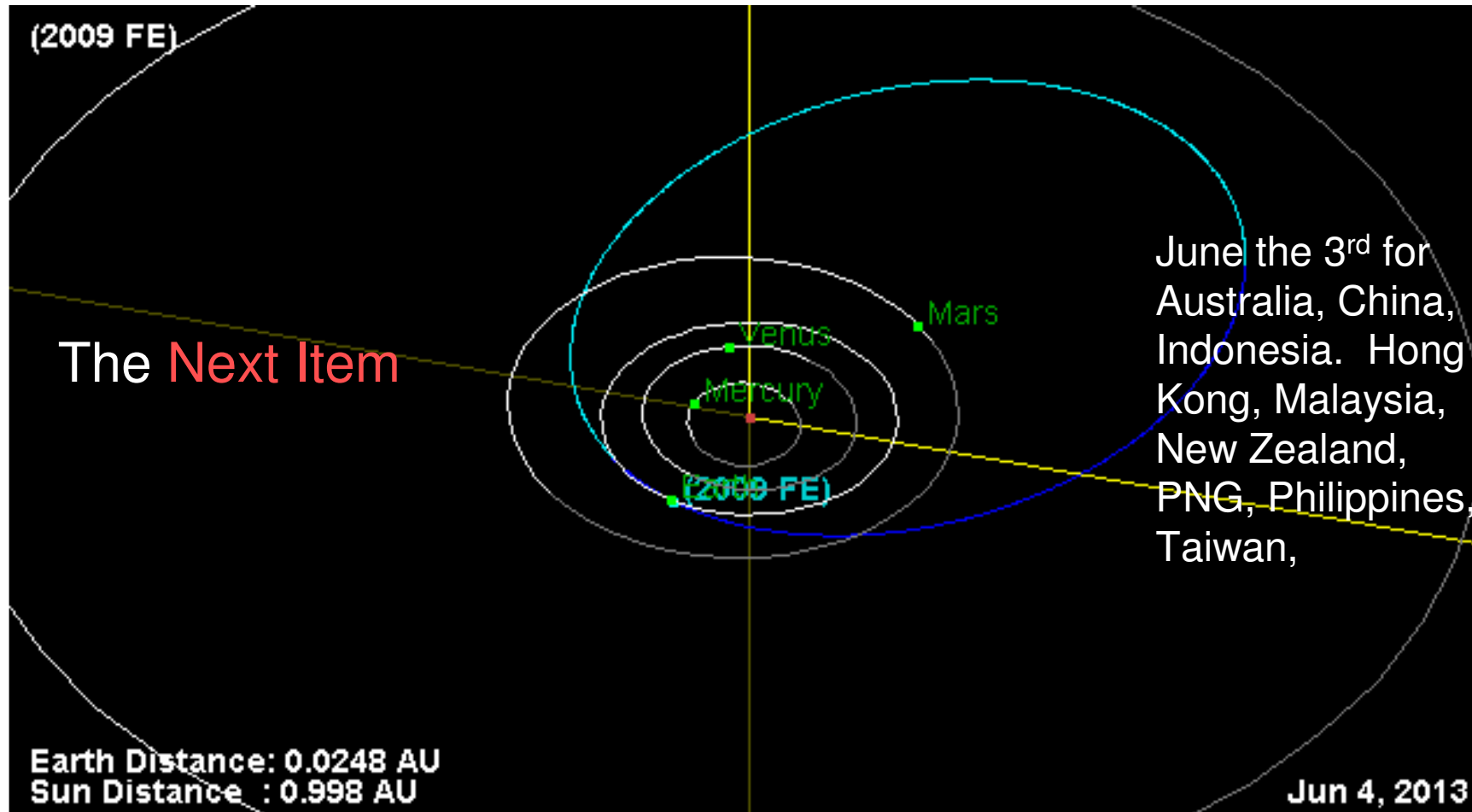
Or until the **next item**, takes our minds of this problem and gives us something new to worry about.

<http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/wsa-enil/>



2013-06-03 18:00:00

Incoming Asteroid 2009 FE



<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/sbdb.cgi?sstr=2009%20FE;orb=1;cov=0;log=0;cad=0#orb>

NASA Calculation Method of AU

```
JPL/HORIZONS (2009 FE) 2013-May-29 01:53:14
Rec #:635589 (+COV) Soln.date: 2013-May-21_01:17:13 # obs: 104 (2009-2013)

FK5/J2000.0 helio. ecliptic osc. elements (AU, DAYS, DEG, period=Julian yrs):

EPOCH= 2455192.5 ! 2009-Dec-27.00 (CT) Residual RMS= .44224
EC= .607362165453837 QR= .9971822249803666 TP= 2454962.1692903466
OM= 40.42188217373609 W= 200.5792444847655 IN= 1.933347498054477
A= 2.539699787548432 MA= 56.0896003533781 ADIST= 4.082217350116498
PER= 4.04745 N= .243517681 ANGMOM= .02177838
DAN= 3.71546 DDN= 1.02182 L= 240.990393
B= -.6794635 MOID= .00386600010097026TP= 2009-May-10.6692903466

Physical parameters (KM, SEC, rotational period in hours):
GM= n.a. RAD= n.a. ROTPER= n.a.
H= 21.323 G= .150 B-V= n.a.
ALBEDO= n.a. STYP= n.a.

ASTEROID comments:
1: soln ref.= JPL#18, PHA OCC=0
2: source=ORB
```

1 AU= 149597870.691 km,

```
.....
Ephemeris / WWW_USER Wed May 29 01:53:14 2013 Pasadena, USA / Horizons
.....
Target body name: (2009 FE) {source: JPL#18}
Center body name: Earth (399) {source: DE405}
Center-site name: GEOCENTRIC
.....
Start time : A.D. 2013-May-24 00:00:00.0000 UT
Stop time : A.D. 2013-Jun-23 00:00:00.0000 UT
Step-size : 1440 minutes
.....
Target pole/equ : No model available
Target radii : (unavailable)
Center geodetic : 0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000 {E-lon(deg),Lat(deg),Alt(km)}
Center cylindrical: 0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000 {E-lon(deg),Dxy(km),Dz(km)}
Center pole/equ : High-precision EOP model {East-longitude +}
Center radii : 6378.1 x 6378.1 x 6356.8 km {Equator, meridian, pole}
Target primary : Sun {source: DE405}
Vis. interferer : MOON (R_eq= 1737.400) km {source: DE405}
Rel. light bend : Sun, EARTH {source: DE405}
Rel. lght bnd GM: 1.3271E+11, 3.9860E+05 km^3/s^2
Small perturbers: Ceres, Pallas, Vesta {source: SB405-CPV-2}
Small body GMs : 6.32E+01, 1.43E+01, 1.78E+01 km^3/s^2
Atmos refraction: NO (AIRLESS)
RA format : HMS
Time format : CAL
EOP file : eop.130425.p130717
EOP coverage : DATA-BASED 1962-JAN-20 TO 2013-APR-25. PREDICTS-> 2013-JUL-16
Units conversion: 1 AU= 149597870.691 km, c= 299792.458 km/s, 1 day= 86400.0 s
Table cut-offs 1: Elevation (-90.0deg=NO),Airmass (>38.000=NO), Daylight (NO)
.....
In
1 AU= 149597870.691 km,
.....
OM= 40.42188217373609 W= 200.5792444847655 IN= 1.933347498054477
Asteroid physical parameters (KM, SEC, rotational period in hours):
GM= n.a. RAD= n.a. ROTPER= n.a.
H= 21.323 G= .150 B-V= n.a.
```

Our Calculation of 1 AU

- 1 AU is the Distance from the Earth to the Sun.
- Our distance to the sun changes daily
- Nasa's calculation on the JPL site is an aggregated annual figure – whether the oversight is deliberate or accidental is immaterial, it is wrong for individual orbital Calcs.

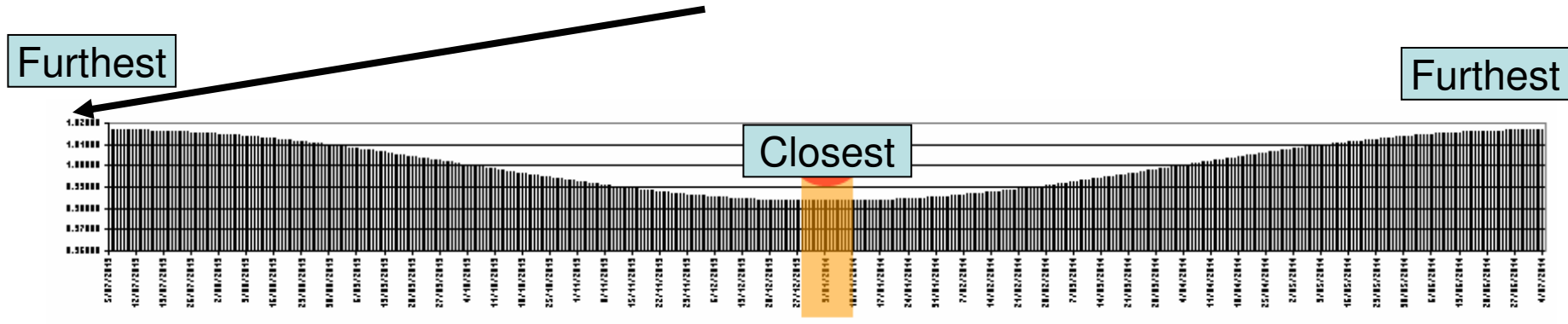
Our Calculation

DOY	DD/MM/YY	AU's	Kilometres
147	27/05/13	1.01371	151,649,590.84
148	28/05/13	1.01387	151,673,496.58
149	29/05/13	1.01403	151,696,744.09
150	30/05/13	1.01418	151,719,468.01
151	31/05/13	1.01433	151,741,548.65
152	1/06/13	1.01447	151,762,956.11
153	2/06/13	1.01461	151,783,795.09
154	3/06/13	1.01475	151,803,990.80
155	4/06/13	1.01488	151,823,573.16
156	5/06/13	1.01500	151,842,482.34
157	6/06/13	1.01513	151,860,733.28

NASA's Calculation

1 AU = 149597870.691 km,

Distance from the Sun



NASA use a constant for calculating the distance unit AU

149,597,871 kilometres

Terminology		Day of Year	Kilometres
Furthest	Apogee	5/07/2013	152,096,708.95
Closest	Perigee	3/01/2014	147,099,137.76

Accurate to within 5 million miles.

- Yet that distance is only accurate for a few moments every year on the 3rd of April and the 5th of October.
- The rest of the year the difference varies by

+ 2,498,837.95 kms
- 2,498,733.24 kms

And whilst this may be accurate enough for school lessons. When calculating the orbit of an asteroid or meteor close to earth, I personally would prefer to see a more accurate figure than +/- approximately 2million

NASA's Close Approach Data

Close-Approach Data ...sorted by Date/Time (TDB)					
Date/Time (TDB)	Time Uncertainty (days_HH:MM)	Body	Nominal Distance (AU)	Minimum Distance (AU)	Maximum Distance (AU)
1916-Jul-25 07:26	00:02	Earth	0.294773901696681	0.294685462287106	0.294862339652121
1920-Jul-11 10:04	00:03	Earth	0.139780930529043	0.139707967441759	0.139853890957303
1924-Jun-28 06:15	00:04	Earth	0.0370900891918422	0.03706037313436	0.0371198320416008
1928-Jun-14 12:11	00:04	Earth	0.0359601374223932	0.0359490030666601	0.0359712788394175
1932-Jun-18 18:15	00:02	Earth	0.0257996665124152	0.0257967647577754	0.0258025708505055
1936-Jul-03 11:45	00:01	Earth	0.0890235784992535	0.0890065869185142	0.0890405699753022
1940-Jul-14 02:57	< 00:01	Earth	0.206075040576485	0.206055536806844	0.206094544190139
1944-Jul-27 04:40	< 00:01	Earth	0.442394664949785	0.442375081645416	0.442414248228356
2005-Mar-22 15:04	< 00:01	Earth	0.4378979459502	0.43789533221966	0.437900559683073
2009-Apr-15 10:47	< 00:01	Earth	0.103433797331718	0.103433610092248	0.103433984571364
2013-Jun-04 05:05	< 00:01	Earth	0.024680404135987	0.02467930160913	0.0246815066584824
2017-Jul-05 08:00	< 00:01	Earth	0.125475040870612	0.125471122865997	0.125478958858239
2021-Jul-22 23:03	< 00:01	Earth	0.363748037989626	0.363741087949906	0.363754988021947
2047-Dec-02 03:31	00:01	Jupiter	1.8565128200065	1.85650639465475	1.85651924537212
2053-Jul-31 01:06	< 00:01	Earth	0.355470490908701	0.355434567336966	0.355506414314362
2057-Jul-16 14:45	00:02	Earth	0.142758214480864	0.142720721208218	0.142795707115882

NASA claim that the Moon, Ceres, Pallas and Vesta will interfere with 2009 FE's orbit.

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*****
Target pole/equ : No model available
Target radii    : (unavailable)
Center geodetic : 0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000 {E-lon(deg),Lat(deg),Alt(km)}
Center cylindric: 0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000 {E-lon(deg),Dxy(km),Dz(km)}
Center pole/equ : High-precision EOP model          {East-longitude +}
Center radii    : 6378.1 x 6378.1 x 6356.8 km      {Equator, meridian, pole}
Target primary  : Sun                               {source: DE405}
Vis. interferer : MOON (R eq= 1737.400) km         {source: DE405}
Rel. light bend : Sun, EARTH                        {source: DE405}
Rel. lght bnd GM: 1.3271E+11, 3.9860E+05 km^3/s^2
Small perturbers: Ceres, Pallas, Vesta             {source: SB405-CPV-2}
Small body GMs  : 6.32E+01, 1.43E+01, 1.78E+01 km^3/s^2
Atmos refraction: NO (AIRLESS)
RA format       : HMS
Time format     : CAL
EOP file        : eop.130425.p130717
EOP coverage    : DATA-BASED 1962-JAN-20 TO 2013-APR-25. PREDICTS-> 2013-JUL-16
Units conversion: 1 AU= 149597870.691 km, c= 299792.458 km/s, 1 day= 86400.0 s
Table cut-offs 1: Elevation (-90.0deg=NO),Airmass (>38.000=NO), Daylight (NO)
Table cut-offs 2: Solar Elongation ( 0.0,180.0=NO ),Local Hour Angle( 0.0=NO )
*****

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○

Subject to Check

- We will analyse the position of ceres pallas and vesta for prior close approach dates and estimate if their interference could be greater or less than it is now. However, we assume it will be greater due to the increased size of sun.

Close-Approach D

Date/Time (TDB)
1916-Jul-25 07:26
1920-Jul-11 10:04
1924-Jun-28 06:15
1928-Jun-14 12:11
1932-Jun-18 18:15
1936-Jul-03 11:45
1940-Jul-14 02:57
1944-Jul-27 04:40
2005-Mar-22 15:04
2009-Apr-15 10:47

Scraper or Reaper

If greater, that could turn 2009 FE into a moon scraper. (Reaper ?)

Either way, there is some concern about this asteroid. It was named in 2009, which means that is when it was discovered.

Then how could NASA have orbital data for it going back to 1916 ?

Close-Approach D	
Date/Time (TDB)	
1916-Jul-25	07:26
1920-Jul-11	10:04
1924-Jun-28	06:15
1928-Jun-14	12:11
1932-Jun-18	18:15
1936-Jul-03	11:45
1940-Jul-14	02:57
1944-Jul-27	04:40
2005-Mar-22	15:04
2009-Apr-15	10:47

June Moon Distances

At perigee, (the moons closest point to us), the moon lies only 356,991 kilometres (221,824 miles) away.

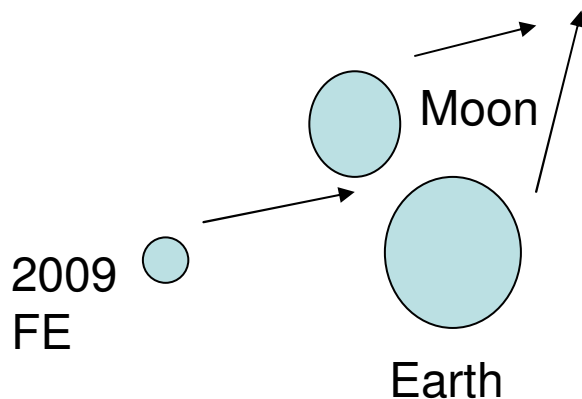
At its apogee, its farthest point for June and 2013 – is this month at 406,490 kilometres (252,581 miles) distant.

Date	Earth Moon Distance Kms (Scout)
1/06/2013	378993.43
2/06/2013	382430.00
3/06/2013	385866.57
4/06/2013	389303.14
5/06/2013	392739.71
6/06/2013	396176.29
7/06/2013	399612.86
8/06/2013	403049.43
9/06/2013	406486.00

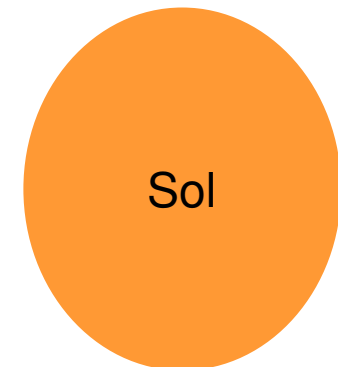
Resulting in...

Date	Earth Sun Distance Kms (Other Sources)	2009 FE Sun Distance Kms (Scout)	2009 FE Earth Distance Kms (Scout)	2009 FE Moon Distance Kms (NASA)	Earth Moon Distance Kms (Scout)
3/06 - 4/06/2013	151,823,573.16	151,500,382.82	323,190.34	389,303.14	382,430.00

Numbers that don't add up to what they should.



Not to Scale



Data Accuracy

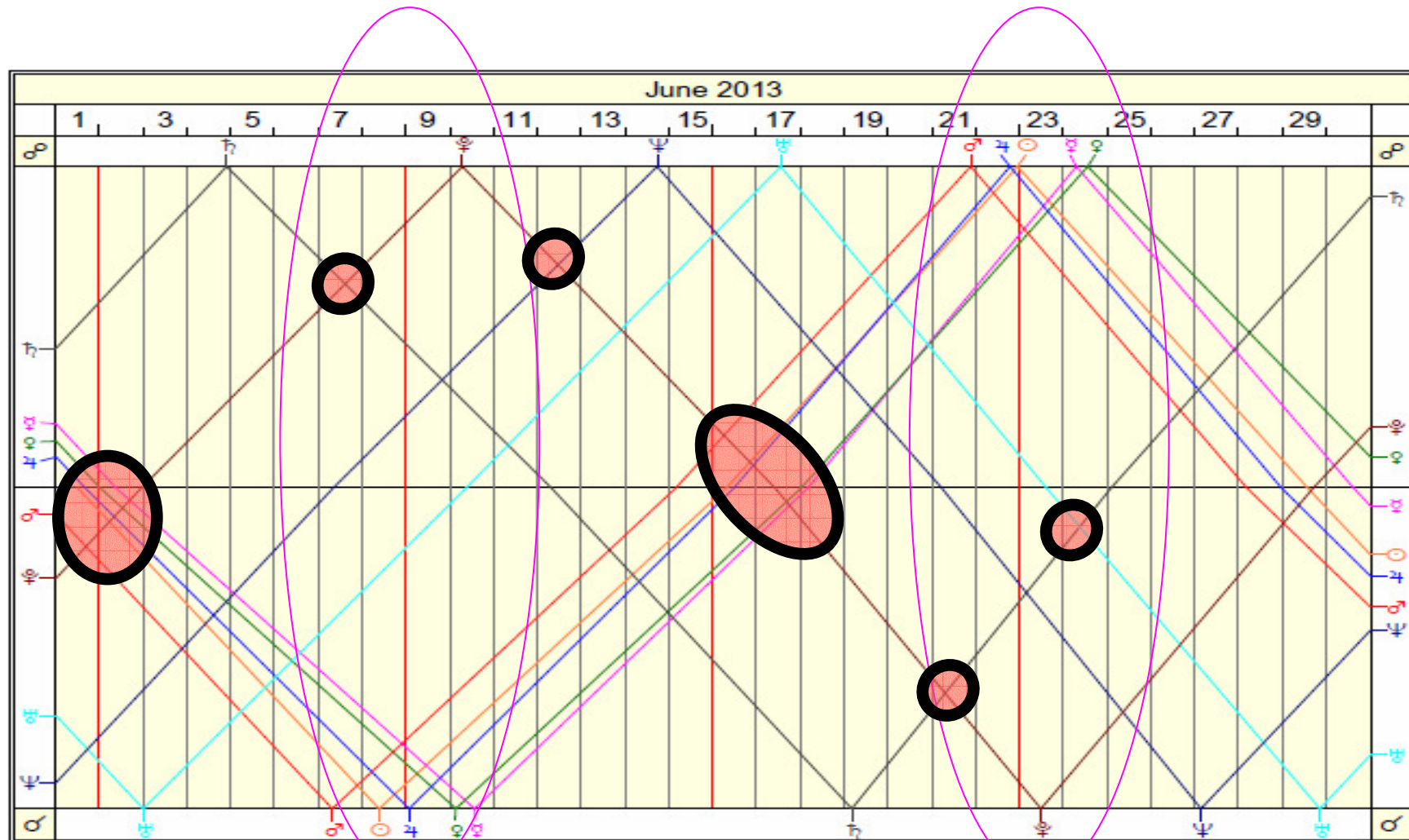
Some would say that they extrapolated the data. In which case how could they know that their uncertainty of orbit timing... is/was accurate before it was discovered in 2009 ?

Something smells fishy...

Why would they even publish prior data unless carrying out a “see it’s safe” PR exercise.

Date/Time (TDB)	Time Uncertainty (days_HH:MM)
1916-Jul-25 07:26	0:02
1920-Jul-11 10:04	0:03
1924-Jun-28 06:15	0:04
1928-Jun-14 12:11	0:04
1932-Jun-18 18:15	0:02
1936-Jul-03 11:45	0:01
1940-Jul-14 02:57	< 00:01
1944-Jul-27 04:40	< 00:01
2005-Mar-22 15:04	< 00:01
2009-Apr-15 10:47	< 00:01

June's Planetary Alignments



Watch Days 1,2,3 7,8,9,10, 12, 15,16,17, 21, 22,23,24

High Traffic Expected

NEO Designation	ETA	Size	Earth Sun Kms	Earth Distance AU (NASA)	Earth Distance Km's	Sol Distance AU (NASA)	Sol Distance Km's	Asteroid Sol Distance minus Earth Distance	+/- Kilometres
2013 KB	May-22	16 m	151,521,265.79	Departed					
2004 BV102	May-25	1.4 km	151,599,984.19	0.214	32,013,944.39	1.087	162,612,885.78		
1998 QE2	May-31	2.1 km	151,741,548.65	0.0927	14,060,133.13	1.03927	155,472,579.39		
2009 FE	Jun-04	230 m	151,823,573.16	0.0067	1,016,811.81	0.99	150,245,326.55	- 1,578,246.62	- 561,434.81
2000 FM10	Jun-05	1.3 km	151,842,482.34	0.262	39,194,642.20	1.237	185,052,566.43		
2002 KL3	Jun-06	1.1 km	151,860,733.28	0.376	56,248,799.50	1.26	188,493,317.46		
1999WC2	Jun-12	1.9 km	151,911,671.35	0.309	46,225,742.14	0.873	130,598,941.38		
2006RO36	Jun-18	1.2 km	151,995,520.96	0.315	47,123,329.37	0.777	116,237,545.77		

Real Kilometre Distances



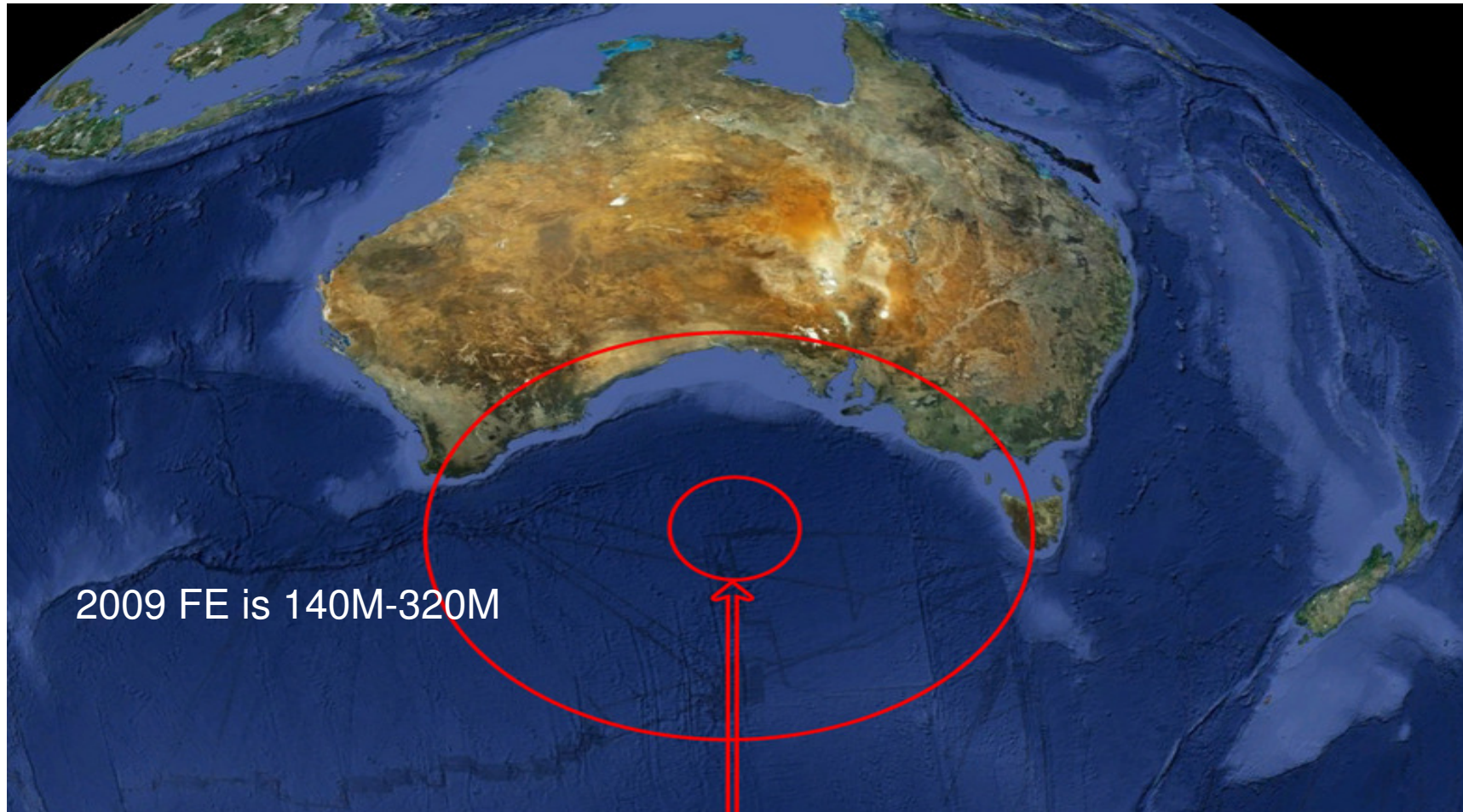
Need Checking...

Object Name	Close Approach Date	CA Distance* (AU)	CA Distance* (LD)	Estimated Diameter**	H (mag)	Relative Velocity (km/s)	Earth Distance to Object (kms)
285263 (1998 QE2)	2013-May-31	0.0392	15.2	1.1km - 2.5km	16.9	10.58	5,925,390.56
(2013 JT17)	2013-Jun-01	0.0984	38.3	39m - 86m	24.2	10.92	14,877,183.95
(2013 JU22)	2013-Jun-01	0.0519	20.2	26m - 57m	25.1	8.49	7,846,807.39
(2011 BM45)	2013-Jun-01	0.0749	29.2	130m - 280m	21.6	27.67	11,324,197.95
(2004 KH17)	2013-Jun-03	0.0979	38.1	110m - 250m	21.9	12.91	14,807,913.96
(2009 FE)	2013-Jun-04	0.0247	9.6	140m - 320m	21.3	8.81	3,736,791.75
(2013 JE29)	2013-Jun-04	0.0511	19.9	55m - 120m	23.4	11.77	7,730,771.59
(2013 JB36)	2013-Jun-04	0.076	29.6	220m - 500m	20.4	18.96	11,497,820.76
152756 (1999 JV3)	2013-Jun-04	0.1425	55.5	440m - 990m	18.9	13.64	21,558,413.92

And we'll do it as soon as we can.....

Previous KT Events

145 metre Meteorite (Australian Bight),



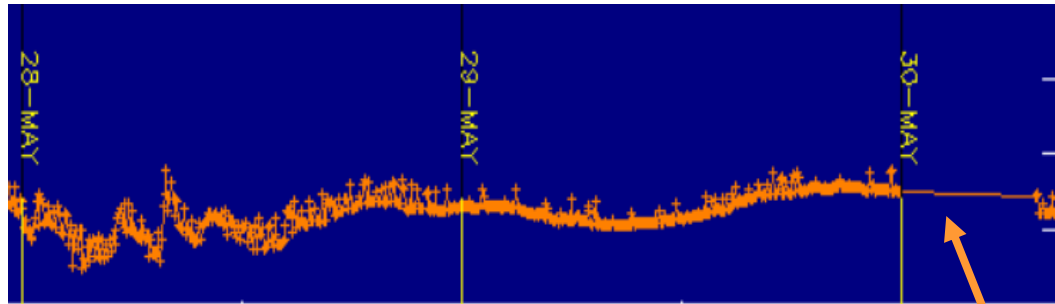
2009 FE is 140M-320M

https://ucadia.s3.amazonaws.com/geology/extinction_impacts/00145m_total_extinction_2900km_australia_bight.jpg

The Next 24 Hours

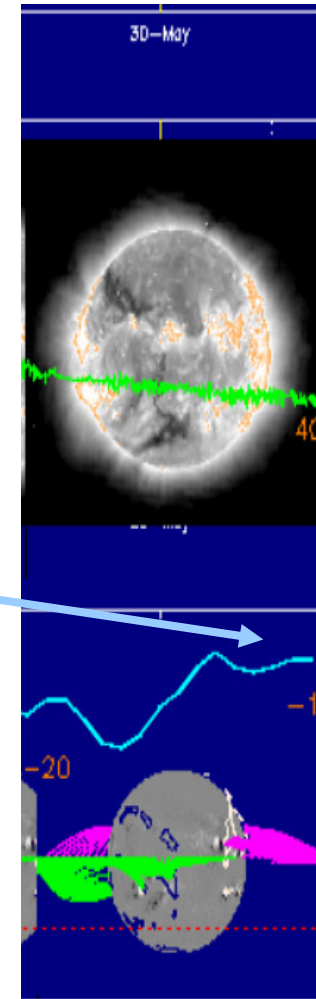
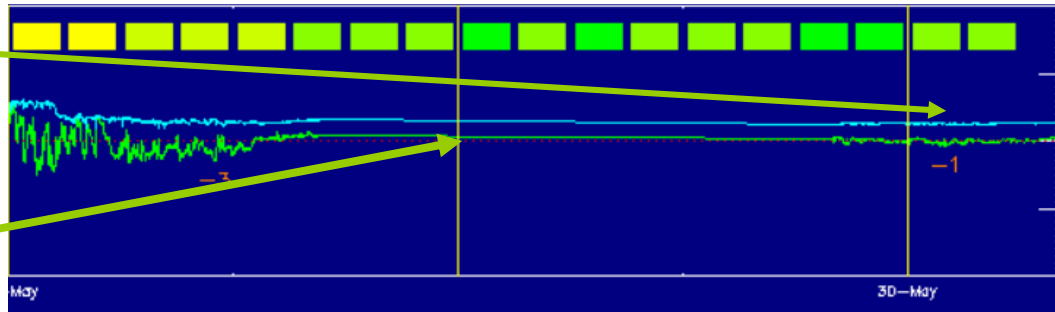
Although this looks like the Magnetic Poles are still thinking about flipping us over. (The previous NOAA MAGs say no.)

Sorry Folks – All I can do is give you my observation (I'm not a prophet)



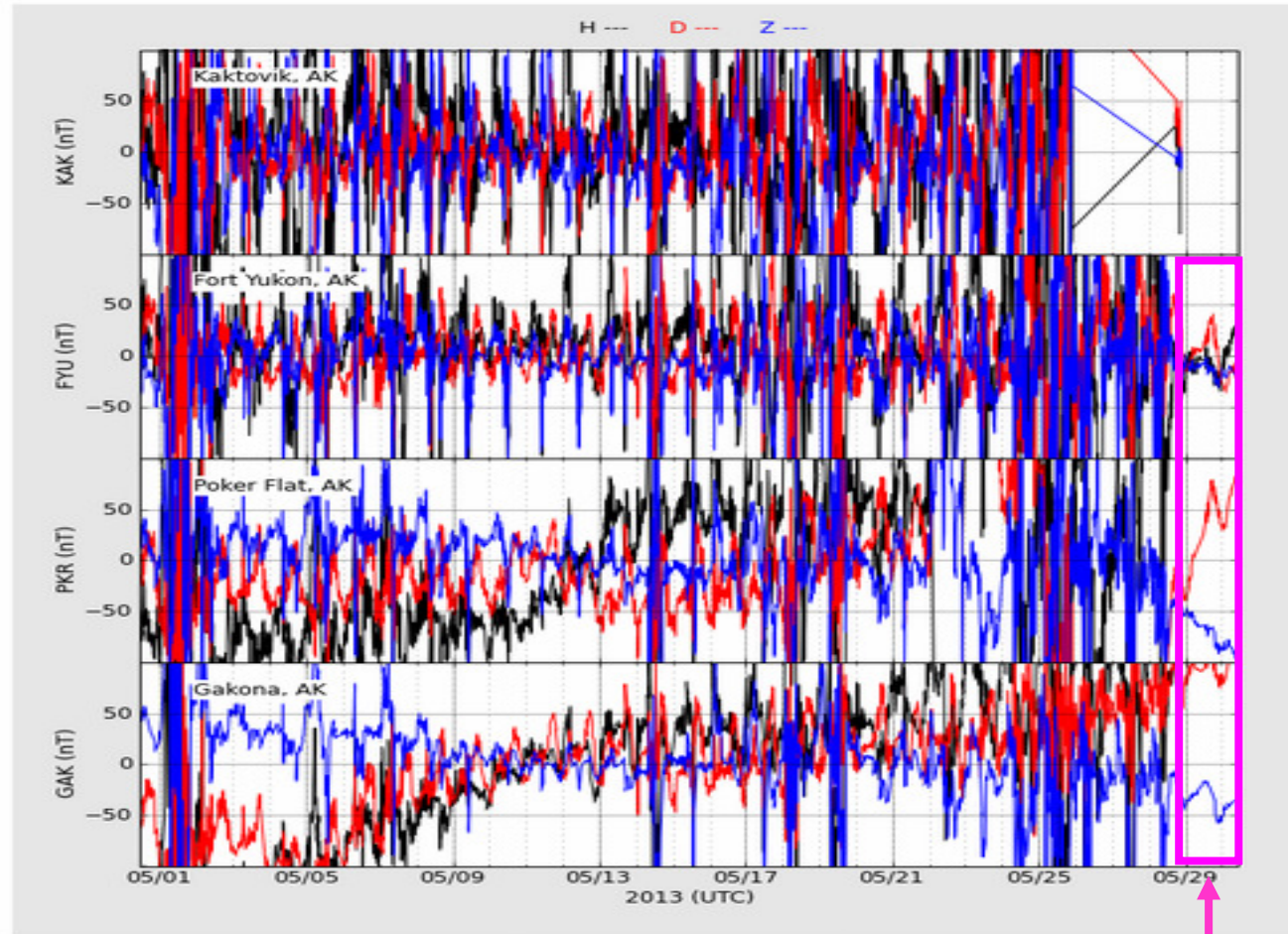
This looks like an increased energy baseline.

This looks like an increase in output ready to spike viciously.



The Magnetometer Story

- Stations**
- Kaktovik
 - Fort Yukon
 - Poker Flat
 - College
 - Gakona
 - Trapper Creek
- Traces**
- H (North)
 - D (East)
 - Z (Vertical)
- Plot Width**
- 12 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 36 hours
 - 3 days
 - 1 week
 - 2 weeks
 - 1 month
- Plot Scale**
- 100 nT
 - 200 nT
 - 500 nT
 - 1000 nT
 - 2000 nT
-



Perhaps back to Normal.

Please Share this file with Anyone with Children

But only if they are mature enough to not go to pieces.

We don't need panic – that will come eventually.

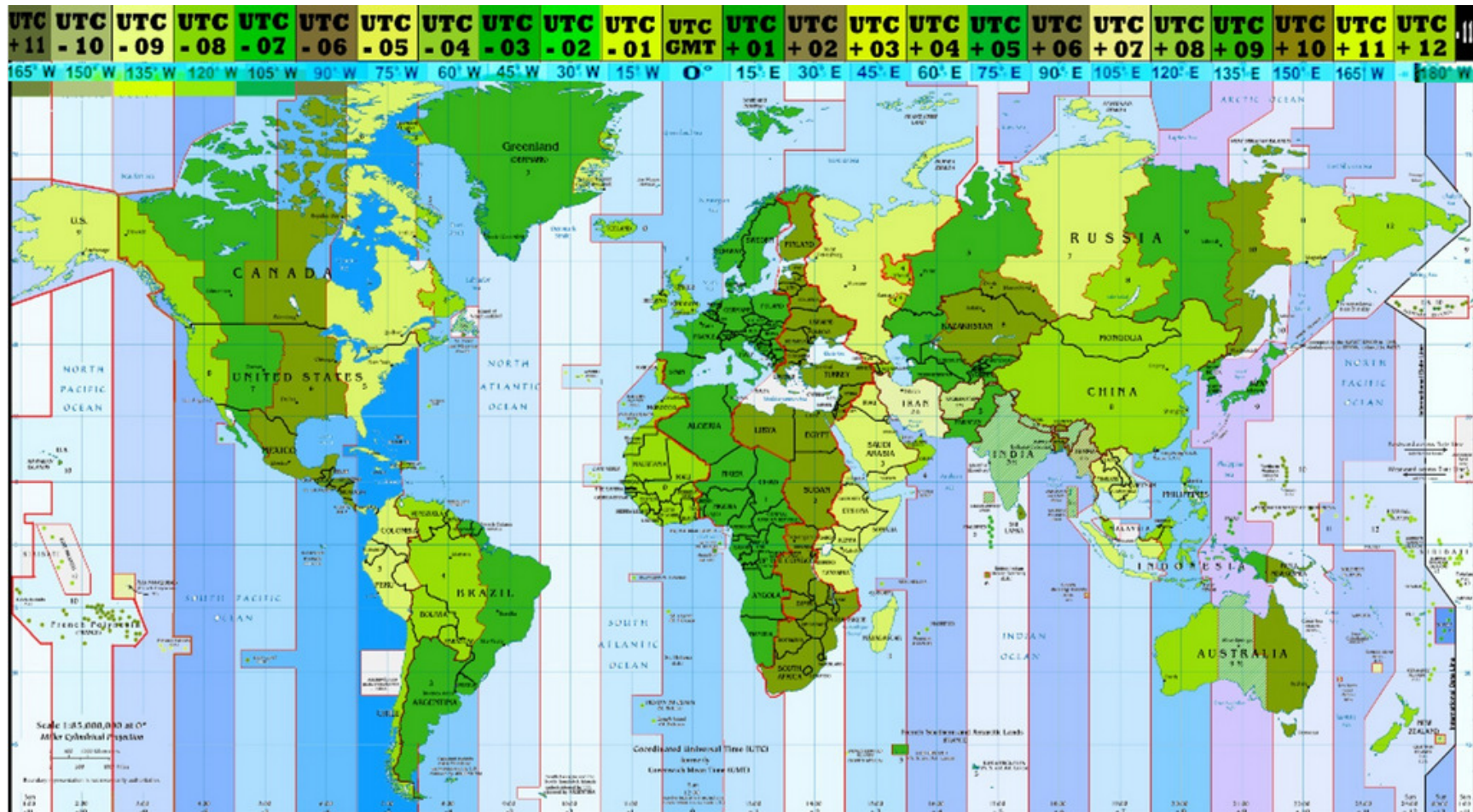
Right now we need to keep our kids safe from harm.

Good Luck and...

- Bottle Water
- Fill up the Gas bottles
- Do one more shopping trip NOW
 - Dried foods, More Rice, Kelp tablets, iodised salt, Polythene sheeting, Mylar emergency blankets, Candles.
 - And I apologise for the last item on my suggested shopping list: Ammunition.

Regards, Tom

UTC Time Converter



References

- A Quick Video on X-Ray Interactions
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4p47RBPiOCo>