1
00:00:07,190 --> 00:00:04,580
it'll simply be a point of light moving

2
00:00:10,550 --> 00:00:07,200
against the star background it's going

3
00:00:12,230 --> 00:00:10,560
to be tenth magnitude which is about 50

4
00:00:14,210 --> 00:00:12,240
times fainter than you can see with the

5
00:00:17,359 --> 00:00:14,220
naked eye but if amateur astronomers

6
00:00:20,089 --> 00:00:17,369
have a smallish telescope three inches

7
00:00:22,790 --> 00:00:20,099
in aperture or larger they can observe

8
00:00:25,519 --> 00:00:22,800
it if they have clear skies there have

9
00:00:28,040 --> 00:00:25,529
been some notices on the internet that

10
00:00:30,919 --> 00:00:28,050
have been very incorrect and very

11
00:00:32,359 --> 00:00:30,929
misleading we've pointed out time and

12
00:00:35,600 --> 00:00:32,369
time again that this object is not a

13
00:00:37,180 --> 00:00:35,610

threat it cannot approach the earth in a

14
00:00:39,800 --> 00:00:37,190
threatening manner it's simply a

15
00:00:44,069 --> 00:00:39,810
magnificent scientific opportunity to

16
00:00:47,410 --> 00:00:44,079
observe an asteroid this size this close

17
00:00:49,740 --> 00:00:47,420
NASA's doing their part by running for

18
00:00:52,779 --> 00:00:49,750
full time Observatory campaigns to

19
00:00:56,649 --> 00:00:52,789
detect discover and track these objects

20
00:00:58,360 --> 00:00:56,659
so it's one of the few natural potential

21
00:01:01,180 --> 00:00:58,370
natural disasters that we could do

22
00:01:02,619 --> 00:01:01,190
something about amateur astronomers and

23
00:01:06,670 --> 00:01:02,629
professional astronomers should take

24
00:01:09,850 --> 00:01:06,680
advantage of our website and EO JPL nasa

25
00:01:11,920 --> 00:01:09,860
gov and they can generate tables of

26
00:01:14,230 --> 00:01:11,930
positions they can see the illustrations

27
00:01:16,570 --> 00:01:14,240
that we've made of the object passing by