



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