

Lightning Pole Shift Preparations Common Sense

(12/25/2016)

With the large amount of high magnitude earthquakes that accompany a pole shift, there will be lots of static electric discharges and lightning. If you want you and your electronics to work after the pole shift then take the following preventive measures before the pole shift starts.

Any metal will pick up emp induced high voltages. The longer the metal is the higher the voltage. These will create sparks. Expect this to the extreme during the hour of the pole shift. Be prepared to stay well away from electrical systems. Or anything metal or that has lots of wiring or is of any length.

Antennas: Disconnect all large antennas from all radios and ground the antenna well away from the radio. Disconnect the radio from its power source. Also, do this with approaching storms before and after the pole shift.

Computers: Disconnected from Ethernet, power, etc. and packed away in rubber padding-foam to withstand an equivalent of a 100-200 ft drop.

12-48 volt DC and 120-240v AC systems: disconnect all items to include but not limited to lighting, inverters, motion sensors, TVs, radios. Make sure there is a good distance between the plug and power. Disconnect batteries at the source. Disconnect generators and chargers at the source. Run a jumper wire from + to - for DC and hot to ground for AC sorting the wiring system that has now been disconnected from batteries and any source power.

Use only a single point of grounding for all electrical systems that are connected or separate systems housed close to each other. The induced voltage potential in the ground around a near lightning strike is high enough to burn out wiring between ground points if there are multiple grounds. Multiple grounding rods close to each other can be connected to a single point and then spread out to the multiple electrical wiring systems to accomplish this.

Learn to think like lightning. Look for the shortest distance to ground from the sky or an attractor point. Make a short path outside any structures for this lightning. Set up heavy conducting wires or steel rods from likely strike points directly to ground. Make the path for lightning and decide for it, where it should go. This could be as simple as erecting say 4 - 20 foot rebar bars sticking out of the ground to go higher than any livable structure around it.

If you can't ground the hot side of your DC and AC wiring and still need to keep some of it in operation until the last hours, then set up a short air spark gap (say 1/8 to 1/4 inch between two heavy outdoor conductors) that is the shortest path to ground that it will jump across instead of going inside to short out your electronics. Remember a close by strike of lightning will induce a lot of voltage into any thing that will conduct. The potential is usually enough to burn out sensitive electronics if not disconnected.

There are lightning arrestors that will handle this to some extent but they sometimes burn out after one use. A home made spark gap will survive but also allows more voltage to be conducted indoors. So disconnecting electronics is the only sure option. One could set up a heavy duty plug and receptacle from the source of power and the electrical wiring. The idea being at the last hours

Lightning Pole Shift Preparations Common Sense

(12/25/2016)

to be able to unplug the wiring distribution system and plug it into a near by several feet away receptacle that is wired to short hot to ground. There by attempting to save anything that has not been remembered to be disconnected from the wiring.

If preparing a car or vehicle for lots of static discharges, disconnect the battery and connect the negative and positive terminals together to make a sort. Leave the disconnected battery in its strapped down place. This hopefully will keep any electronics that is connected to the 12v system from being fried. If staying in the vehicle then stay away from metal and wiring as much as possible. Make sure the vehicle is protected from high winds, flash floods, and so falling items will not crush it.

A large survival site battery bank can act as a surge protector for the rest of the wiring system as long as one side is grounded. Any motion sensors or inverters or LEDs or lights or sensitive equipment would need to be disconnected and shorted positive to negative locally to keep emp from burning them out. Take circuit breakers and fuses out of their box. This so the lightning has to jump a bigger gap if it wants to keep traveling down that line.