



# Earth Changes and the Pole Shift

Information and discussion about the Earth Changes and the pending Pole Shift.



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## Determine Your Safe Locations - 7 Steps

Posted by Nancy Lieder on July 18, 2011 at 6:39pm

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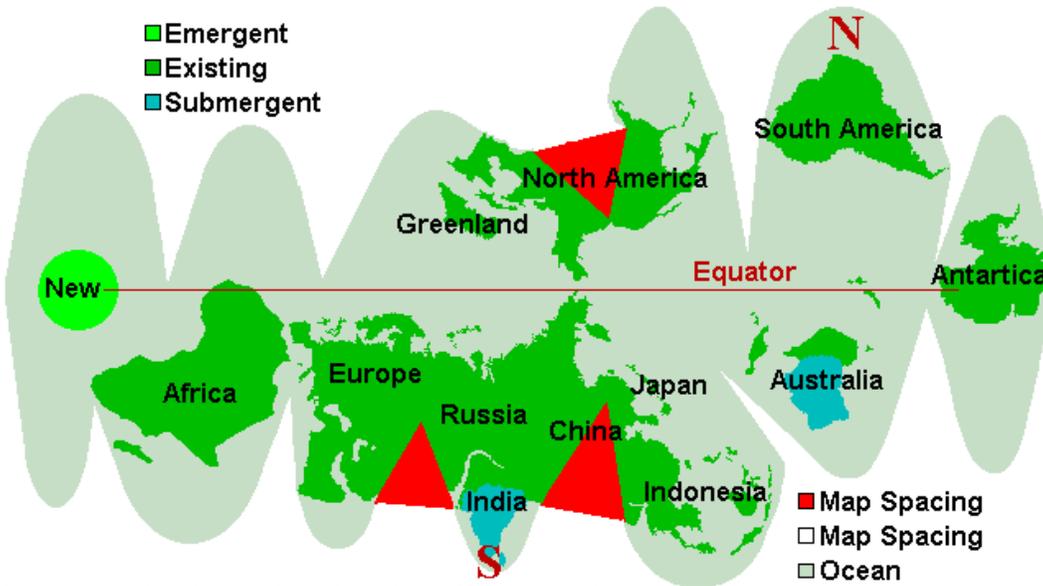
As presented by the Zetas during the September 11, 2010 chat.

### Step 1

is to research your location in the Safe Locations information (<http://www.zetatalk.com/info/tinfo242.htm>) on the ZetaTalk website. In this you should examine not only your country, your state or province, or your city but also any nearby. Your specific town may not be covered but the whole river valley may be predicted to flood and to flood permanently. This would be a clue that your specific town will be likewise affected. We *cannot* and *have not* addressed every spot on Earth, due to time and energy constraints, as we expect you to have a brain and take this approach.

### Step 2

is to research your location from the standpoint of the climate that will exist after the pole shift. This is quickly ascertained by looking at the New Geology map. This is a free map which can be cut out and taped together and will give a general idea of the latitude to expect. If your chosen location is where one of the new poles will be, this is a clue that you need to rethink or plan a migration route. This is likewise the case if your chosen location will be on land that will sink below the waves entirely, such as India or western Australia.



Note: Map may be printed and taped together to form a new globe.

### Step 3

is to research your elevation above sea level. A handy and free tool is Google Earth (<http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>)

which can be downloaded into a PC and will show the exact elevation of any spot the cursor passes over. [Google Maps](#) is a modified version that allows a color coded map based on elevation. Our advice to be 100 miles from a coastline and 200 feet above sea level to avoid the coastal tidal waves during the pole shift should be applied. *You* can determine your current elevation and whether your location will be 675 feet above sea level where the water will rise within 2 years after the pole shift. A rough guide in this matter is the map Nancy created.



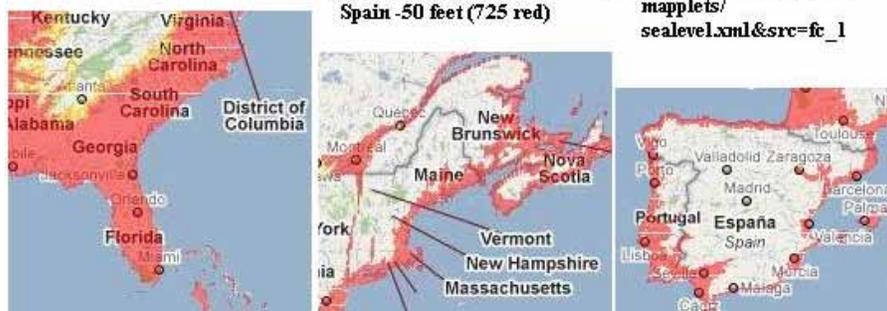
**Step 4**  
is to research the effect if you are in one of those regions which will rise or fall. India and western Australia will be below the waves as of the time of the pole shift, and being pushed down before the pole shift. Japan gains 150 feet, New Zealand gains 500 feet and eastern Australia benefits also, Spain loses 50 feet, western UK loses 150 feet, New England gains 450 feet due to the Seaway rip, Florida loses 150 feet, and Vancouver Island gains 100 feet.



UK -150 feet (825 red)  
Florida -150 feet (825 red)

New Zealand +500 feet  
New England +450 feet  
Japan +150 feet  
Spain -50 feet (725 red)

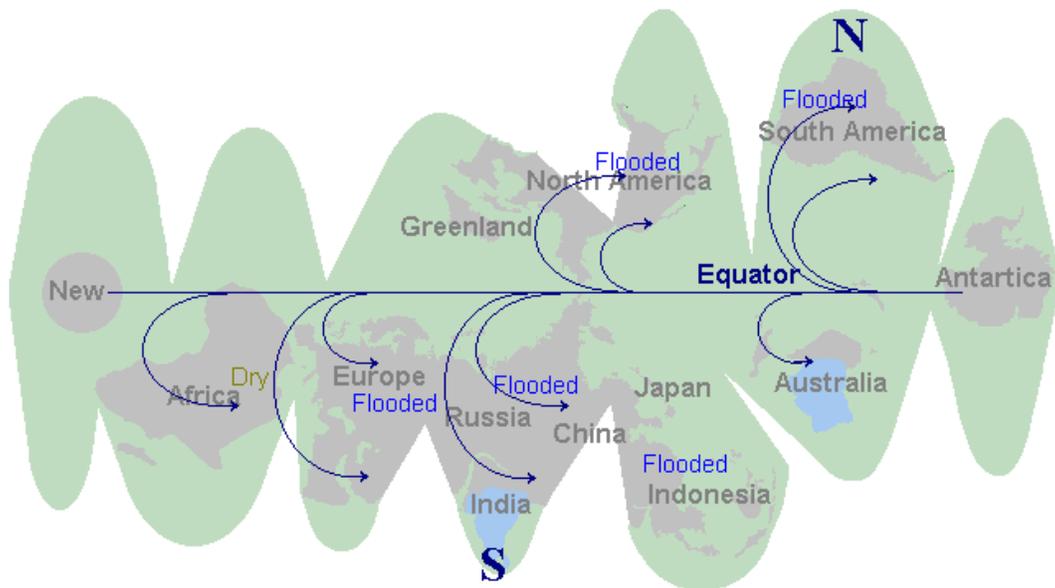
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**Step 5**  
is to research the effect of swollen rivers which will likely be in a backwash during the pole shift. We have stated that ALL rivers will be over their banks, so the worst possible scenario should be assumed. What will happen if the river cannot drain? Despite having a good sea level elevation, any land that does not have an advantage of being at least 200 feet in elevation over a major river bottom in the vicinity is likely to be flooded. A backwash from the main river in your vicinity should be assumed, so that creeks will not drain, for instance. Water on the move (<http://www.zetataalk.com/poleshift/p103.htm>) tears and bites and scours, and will undercut the soil under buildings so they will tilt and tumble. Being on solid rock that will not melt in this scenario is advised. Tidal bore along cliffs facing the ocean can likewise have water climbing up, or funneled up by ravines which will direct water all the way to Guadalajara from the Pacific, for example. Think this through, for your location, and be on the safe side.

**Step 6**

is to examine your volcanic or geographic risk due to mountain building. We have advised a 100 mile radius from all volcanoes that have been active within the last 10,000 years, and that Yellowstone will *not* become a super volcano. You can determine if the new westerly winds will blow volcanic ash in your direction. Consider that what was formerly north will now be west or east. Fire storms, though extremely rare, almost always occur near erupting volcanoes during the hour of the pole shift. We have advised that if in areas subject to mountain building that old rock not shattered is a good guide to what will survive, and newly fractured rock is a clue that more of the same might be expected. Older mountains as the Alps and Appalachians are considered safe, where the Sierras and Andes are building.



### Step 7

is to ascertain if you need a migration route. It is possible to survive the pole shift by avoiding tidal waves and staying outside of structures that will crush you, but to be in a position to be flooded within 2 years after the pole shift. Siberia is a case in point. Here the land is so low in elevation that vast swaths of land will be flooded, and survivors must plan to migrate on foot or via boat. Survivors near the new N Pole off the Bulge of Brazil might consider migrating toward the Andes and their familiar tropical warmth. Such migration, and your target location, can be plotted. Migration routes can be expected to be crowded, so should be avoided as a location for survival camps in general.

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### Comment

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Comment by [Carla Herman](#) on January 16, 2012 at 10:19pm  
@Lieven, are you also from Belgium?

i thin i read that germany is save? my english is good but not that good that i can read everything the Zetas write...



Comment by [Lieven](#) on January 14, 2012 at 11:57am  
Carla, the Zetas are very clear about the sealevel rise after the PS and clearly recommend to stay far away from big cities.

The South of Belgium remains an option, but the nuclear power plants are the big unknowns. The following link shows the (some) nuclear power plants <http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF8&t=p&source=embed&....>

The Zetas recommend to stay at least 100miles away from nuclear sites  
<http://www.zetataalk.com/info/tinfx102.htm> and <http://www.zetataalk.com/safe2011.pdf>

One can also hope that the nuclear power installations would be shut down timely by good-hearted and well-informed operators, but this is in the hands of man.

We could also count on intervention of higher density beings to mitigate the nuclear risk, but the Zetas are rather clear on this point. See <http://www.zetataalk.com/ning/05mr2011.htm>

It is very tricky to give advise about your personal best location. The best is to go through the list at <http://www.zetataalk.com/info/tinfo242.htm>, country by country in order to assess your options.

There are many options, including staying at (y)our home country Belgium.



Comment by [Derrick Johnson](#) on January 14, 2012 at 10:43am

Carla you also have to follow the steps above using the links in each step to determine how safe your location will be for the pole shift, if it's safe for the Pole Shift then it will be safe for the steps leading up to the shift. And no one can tell you where to go you need to decide that on your own.



Comment by [Derrick Johnson](#) on January 14, 2012 at 10:37am

Hi Carla

Here is ZetaTalk about how the Mayan Calendar does not line up with the Gregorian and the 2012 date is based on a guess

<http://www.zetataalk.com/ning/26no2011.htm>

**Unlike the headlines, *neither* of these objects refers to the Gregorian year 2012. The Tortuguero monument is a broken tablet that is interpreted to say that the god of war and creation will descend from the sky. There is *no* reference to 2012 or even a date! The Comalcalco brick in question likewise refers to something that will arrive. Again there is *no* reference to 2012 or even a date. The Comalcalco brick has an *estimated* age of 1,300 referring to the Mayan holiday, and is interpreted to refer to the 52 Calendar Round, a Mayan holiday.**

**We have stated before that mankind has *incorrectly lined up* the Mayan and Gregorian calendars. Record keeping *goes to heck* after a pole shift, and after hundreds of years survivors attempt to re-establish their holidays. So the Ceremonial Calendar cannot be used as a guide. The Long Count Calendar is *without connection* points to either the ceremonial or astronomical calendars. Mankind is used to thinking of the Mayan calendar like they do the Gregorian calendar, where eclipses and returning comets and planetary lineups are recorded along with the dates. The Mayan calendars have none of these.**

**The age of one of the glyphs used to determine a connection between two calendars was carbon dated with a range of 3-5 years. How precise is that? So you have an ancient language no longer spoken or written so interpretation is a *guess*. You have a Mayan people practicing ceremonies today after a breach of hundreds of years so their ceremonial calendar is no longer a good guide and is a *guess*. You have glyphs whose date is a *guess*, established by carbon dating on wood which is imprecise or carved on stone which cannot be carbon dated. So you have a *guess* based on a *guess* based on a *guess*! All pointing, per those who want to sell books with 2012 in their title, to precisely December 21, 2012.**

**Clearly something is pending, as per our prediction Planet X arrived in the inner solar system in 2003 and has been wrecking havoc ever since. Clearly the passage, resulting in a pole shift for Earth, a crustal shift, is pending. Even the Annunaki were not able to pinpoint precisely when their planet would return to your Sun. Any long journey results in variables, so the time can vary somewhat. We ourselves are not perfect in our ability to predict, though we are certain of the date of passage to within a 47 days period, and already know the year and trimester involved. As we have often stated, we are not allowed to reveal the date.**

**2012 was used as a magnet, so that discussions about the many prophecies, the End Time prophecies, could be pointed into the *future*. When the 2012 craze first began, years ago, this was far into the future and thus considered safe by the establishment, who want first and foremost for their slave classes to tend to their jobs and not rush away from coastal cities. Where ZetaTalk was saying mankind should prepare *now*, move to their safe locations *now*, the establishment wanted the common man to think they had plenty of time to prepare. What will they do now that 2012 is upon them, and we are only at the start of the 7 of 10 scenarios? They will fog the issues, finding some reason to point into the future. .**



Comment by [Carla Herman](#) on January 14, 2012 at 10:23am

so what would you suggest? going to germany? our luxemburg? our france?what do you all think would it begin like the maya s sead around 21 12 2012?



Comment by [Lieven](#) on January 13, 2012 at 10:50pm

@ Carla:

Indeed I also advise you to first have a look at <http://poleshift.ning.com/profiles/blogs/7-of-10-safe-locations> and more specific at the information related to the European tsunami.

Based on the information from the Zetas we can conclude that Flanders will be hit hard, especially the provinces West-Flanders, East-Flanders and Antwerp. Only Limburg and Vlaams-Brabant (in Flanders) seem to be safe related to the european tsunami.

The picture related to the PS changes and considering the rising of the sealevel after the PS, we can see that all major cities within Belgium, including Mons, Charleroi, Namur and Liège will be underwater.

You should stay far away of these cities, in order to limit the risk to be confronted with STS gangs. That leaves limited options, but you can still consider the very South of Belgium.

If you also want to avoid nuclear power installations, and knowing that Tihange is between Namur and Liège, that leaves limited options to stay within Belgium itself.

This gives the big framework, and it depends on your personal assessment, and your personal situation and preferences to make your decisions.



Comment by [KM](#) on January 13, 2012 at 6:05pm

@ Carla: take a look at the main page, and also at Zetatalk regarding Belgium. Here are some links:

<http://poleshift.ning.com/profiles/blogs/7-of-10-safe-locations>

<http://www.zetatalk.com/info/tinfo242.htm>



Comment by [Carla Herman](#) on January 13, 2012 at 4:28pm

Hello

im from Belgium, i was wondering what would happen in belgium and where would i be save?

thanks for answering



Comment by [Jamie Paulin](#) on November 19, 2011 at 4:22am

Thank you Derrick for clarifying what i already suspected. The Zeta talk on my province seemed promising, with your help, I can now see that the city I love doesn't fare well. I understand how difficult it must be to help everyone, regarding their specific areas, and I truly appreciate your taking the time to address me.

Though devastated regarding Halifax, my will to survive prospers. Thanks again Derrick. Also a thank-you to Souz Riden In my hometown Of Ottawa.



Comment by [Derrick Johnson](#) on November 18, 2011 at 8:52am

@ Jamie

here is additional information about the flood tides during the shift

<http://zetatalk2.com/index/zeta554.htm>

**Our rule is 100 miles inland and 200 feet above sea level. We have also made the statement that tidal waves will be 500-600 feet high along the coastlines. There are river basins that will be overflowing with rainwater, and thus a backwash there will create [higher tides upriver](#), [as in the Stratford upon Avon UFO warning]. There are places where tidal bore will happen in hills along the coastline, so extra height is required. We cannot address every spec of land. Go on the safe side, in any such advice you give to people.**

<http://www.zetatalk.com/ning/23oc2010.htm>

**There are spots on the globe known for enormous waves, often a surfers delight. A tidal bore is not a wave, although such spots that feature large waves have compressed the area available to the incoming waves somewhat in order for the waves to increase in size. Tidal bore occurs where the rate of compression is sudden, so that no distribution of the incoming tide to the side can occur. Normally, the term is used for a high tide rolling inland along a river, so that a wave perhaps 20 feet high is rolling up the river. But when we refer to a tidal bore during the hour of the pole shift or during large tsunamis, where the tide will be from 100 to 600 feet high, the bore rises dramatically. This is normally up along a ravine, with steep sides to retain the water, no escape. A 600 foot tide, so compressed, can rise several thousand feet. The water is stacked upon itself. It cannot go backward, so must go forward. It cannot spread to the side, so must rise. Would the result be an exploding wave at the top as appears in this photo? Yes, because the water in a bore is *on the move* and under great pressure. It does not rise into a gentle lapping pool. It explodes.**

ZetaTalk about how even during the sever wobble before the shift the waves will be 200 to 300 feet high ( the city of Halifax will not survive that)

<http://www.zetatalk.com/index/zeta586.htm>

