How to Gather Static Baseline EM Field Levels by Russ Bennett

The Setup:

For each room that will be scanned a name should be given for easy data logging and review.

Note the time the room was scanned.

In each room place two or three tape X's on the floor (if a larger room then place more) and label them a,b,c, etc. These
will be your measuring points.

Taking the base line readings:

Go to your first room and stand on X-A. Imagine your body as a clock divided into quadrants 12, 3, 6, and 9.

Face the 12 o'clock position and allow your meter to stabilize for 15 seconds. The key is to ensure the meter is getting constant numbers. Do not log spikes - at this time we are not concerned with spikes as we are trying to baseline. Do the same for the 3 o'clock position, 6 o'clock position and 9 o'clock position. I log them as follows:

Room#1,b,A,12,3mG
Room#1,b,A,3,6mG
Room#1,b,A,6,3mG
Room#1,b,A,9,3mg
Room#1,b,A,Average,3.75mG

The above means: room name, baseline, tape location, point, measurement

Go to the next X and do the same
Averages are figured like this (n+n+n+n)/points (i.e.; (3+6+3+3)/4)

Repeat the same steps for the next rooms.

Collecting the data for the investigation:

During the investigation I cannot stress how important it is to use the same meter that was you used to collect the baseline
data. If more than one meter is used then they all should have their own data sets and baselines.

Go to your room and stand on the first tape. Point to your 12 o'clock position. Now different than gathering the baseline
info, you will sweep smoothly between 9, 12, and 3. With this sweep a couple times you will take note any spikes that occur
and log your readings. You will then face the 3 o'clock position and sweep between 12, 3, and 6 noting your readings. Then
face the 6 o'clock and sweep through 3, 6, and 9 and so on.

I log my info as follows:

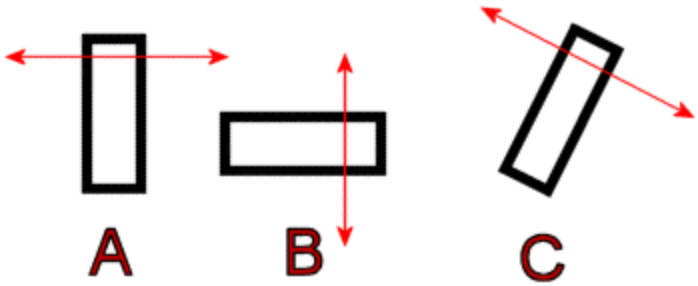
Room#1,S,A,12,4mG
Room#1,S,A,3,3mG
Room#1,S,A,6,8mG
Room#1,S,A,9,3mg
Room#1,S,A,Average,4.5mG

The above means: room name, sweep, tape location, point, measurement

The average shows a fairly significant change of .75mG - if all the spots showed a change this

would probably be a good spot
to drop an em alarm, audio recorder or video.

Some other tips:
When using a single axis emf meter (i.e.; Gaussmaster) it is important to know that the way you hold the meter can directly
impact your readings. The image below shows how a single axis reader reads. Example C covers more area and ensures that nothing goes below or above the reader - this is my preferred method of holding it. For those that don't understand the image below - The black box is the emf reader and the red arrow is the plane at which a single axis emf reader reads.



Never carry a 2-way radio with you when collecting baseline data and doing the sweep. Radios have a tendency to emit very high em fields.

In closing:
This is by no means THE way to do it, but rather, it is my way of doing it and I hope that others see the logic behind it. It is important to follow a consistent process and the only way to remain consistent is to write it down and follow what is written. If all researchers follow a process that is the same or very similar then the data collected by other researchers should be universally accepted throughout the paranormal community.

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