

MySurvivalAlliance



TIPS ON BUILDING ON YOUR SURVIVAL SHELTERS

- Equipments available
- Risk involved
- Construction of the shelter.

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BUILDING YOUR OWN BACKYARD SURVIVAL SHELTER

Having a survival shelter near your home may be the only way to survive an apocalyptic event like the detonation of a nuclear warhead. When it comes to building a survival shelter you can either do-it-yourself or hire a qualified contractor to do it for you.

The latter option can be expensive but may be your best choice if you haven't had much construction experience. If you are willing to take the time and learn, you can save yourself a lot of money and build one to your unique needs.

Shelter Specifications

If you're thinking about building your own survival shelter you will need to familiarize yourself with the proper technical specifications to make it as safe as possible and able to withstand a major disaster. Currently the government's advice on survival shelters is the following:

- **Depth-** The top of your shelter should have at least eight inches of earth above it. If you can't build one underground you will still need about eight inches of dirt covering your shelter to keep you safe from radiation. Some experts advise a depth of three feet.
- **Concrete-** This is your best choice when it comes to protecting yourself from radiation and electromagnetic fields triggered by an atomic blast. Your shelter should be surrounded on all sides by at least three inches of concrete. If you're doing it yourself make sure your shelter walls are at least 18-inches thick.
- **Entrance-** The door to your shelter should be made from the thickest metal you can find. Barring that, a large concrete slab covered

with a half-inch sheet of steel will also work. If possible grade the entrance way so that the door opens like that of your home. You can also make yours like the hurricane basement doors with steps leading into the shelter. It is best to have an "L-turn" in the entrance.

- **Space per person**- The larger you make your shelter the more it costs to build and maintain. You do need a certain amount of space for each person to make it tolerable to stay in for weeks or months at a time. You can position bunk beds with at least three feet in between and you should have at least 20 square feet per person to keep people from feeling overcrowded.

Air Supply

Be sure to factor in an air filtration system when you are designing your survival shelter. You can't just run a vent to the outside world. You need a system that will clear the air of radiation particles. This usually comes as an attachment to an air conditioning system that sits over the intake valves.

Water

You will also have to figure out how to provide clean water. You will have to store and purify water then distribute it to the taps and washing parts of your shelter. Rain water can be one of your best supplies of water and you can set up iodine tanks or solar distillation systems before the water enters your survival shelter.

Sanitation

Finally, you have to think about sanitation. You need to have a way to get human waste out of the shelter as soon as possible. You can use a simple pump that takes the waste to an underground tank. Just be sure the tank is large enough to allow people to stay

in your shelter as long as possible.

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Blueberry Basil Vinegar

Ingredients (makes 2 pints)

- 4 cups blueberries
- 4 cups white wine vinegar
- 1 cup basil, loosely packed
- Zest of lemon

Preparations:

1. In a glass bowl, combine blueberries, vinegar, basil, and lemon zest.
2. Crush the blueberries. I used a back of a spoon.
3. Cover bowl with wax paper or plastic wrap.
4. Store vinegar in a cool dark place for 4 weeks. Stir the mixture every 2-3 days.
5. Strain the blueberries with a fine mesh strainer, coffee filter, or cheese cloth.
6. In a pot, heat the vinegar to 180 degrees F.
7. Ladle vinegar into hot sterile jars leaving 1/4" head space.
8. Adjust two piece caps and process in a boiling water canner for 10 minutes.

Optional: One-fourth cup fresh blueberries may be added to vinegar before canning.

TIPS ON BUILDING YOUR OWN SURVIVAL SHELTERS

Survival shelters contribute to being a life saving advantage to residential and corporate properties. In the times where the threats to human existence involve nuclear, biological and chemical risks due to various factors like nuclear plants and the rising possibilities of war. A bomb shelter provides a safe place of stay for the occupants till the situations improve. This article discusses about the various tips to be considered when building bomb shelters.

Equipment Available

A wide range of bomb shelter equipment are available that enable you to make strong and resistant shelters. Your shelter is as good as your weakest point. This makes it very essential to plan the design and construction of the shelter in detail and after consulting with your family and friends who already have shelters of this sort. You may also go through the website of the survival shelter suppliers to know about the different equipment offered by them. Blast resistant doors are considered to be among the most important parts of the construction. These doors are resistant to gas, radiation, heat and physical impact of explosions. These doors ensure that your entry and exit spots are secured. NBC filters are necessary to ensure that the air you breathe is filtered. This is significant in the event of nuclear explosions or bomb blasts which produce a lot of poisonous gas which can lead to death or permanent impairment in the affected individual's health. Other equipment you may require to consider are partition walls, beds and such basic items that will be required during your stay in the shelter.

Risks Involved

During the design phase it is important to decide on the number of doors. Apart from these

emergency escape hatches are very important to ensure you are not stuck inside in the event of your main doors being blocked. The number of doors needs to be made minimum to ensure your structure is strong. Additional doors and hatches may weaken the construction. The placement of the blast resistant doors and hatches are very important considering the protection rendered and the accessibility of these entry and exit points in the event of emergencies. Safety is the prime concern and it should not be compromised in anyway.

Construction Of The Shelter

Ensure that your design is ready before the construction of the shelter begins. The placement of the blast doors and the NBC filters should be done properly and sealed well. The construction is smoother when the design is ready. This also gives you the opportunity to ensure that sufficient attention is given to the quality of construction. It is essential to make arrangements for sanitation and storage facility to make life comfortable in these shelters. Storage is essential to keep a large supply of food to sustain occupants till they are able to move out.

Find here more information about safe room doors. Please visit our website <http://www.blastdoorsandnbcfilters.com/>

SURVIVAL GUIDE: THREE TYPES OF SURVIVAL SHELTER

One of man's basic needs is shelter. Regardless of the situation it's important that this needs to be fulfilled. Shelters are the primary key to surviving whatever disaster one may experience. In building a shelter four important factors must be given particular attention. Size of the survival shelter, ventilation, heat and safety are the things that must be properly considered. There are three major types of shelters to choose from, each type serving different purposes. You can choose one among the three or build a shelter that has the improvisations of all.

1. Dugout shelters are flexible and very easy to build. During winter, a dugout shelter is highly recommended. You can build a dugout shelter around a tree or a pole that can hold up a roof made of leaves or brush. For the floor of your dugout shelter, you can also use a layer of leaves. This will bring comfort to you and your family while you await rescue operations. Make sure that the dugout shelter has dimensions that can provide breathing space for all the members of your family yet small to take advantage of warmth. The only difficulty you may come across when building this type of survival shelter is when you're dig hard earth. Make sure that you have the right digging equipment or if it's really difficult, look for an existing hole in the ground and enlarge it.



2. If you live in a place where the climate is hot, place your openings in such a way that they are aligned with a cross breeze. On the other hand if you live in a cold climate, have only a single opening that is against the direction of wind or toward the place where you intend to build fire.

3. Large sheets of clothing, a poncho, parachute and a tarp can be of good use when you wish to build a poncho shelter or a tarp shelter. You can build a poncho or tarpaulin shelter by having a strong pole lean unto an indentation on a tree or crack of a big rock and spread the sheet of clothing, tarp or poncho over it. This type of shelter will look like a tent. The number of people who can however fit into the shelter is limited depending on how large the sheets are.

In more unfortunate situations, you might find yourself caught off guard and have no resources to build a survival shelter. The only thing that you can do is to make the most out of the situation that you are in.

In times where your only equipment is the things that are provided to you by your surroundings, a debris shelter is the best and most practicable choice. Debris shelters are made out of dried leafs, branches, twigs and other fallen parts of trees. Make sure that the debris you choose to work with is free from scorpions, ticks, and other pesky and minute insects.

BUILDING A LEAN-TO: TIPS FOR CONSTRUCTING A RUGGED SURVIVAL SHELTER

A lean-to is fun to build and can serve as a great hide-out or clubhouse. It is a simple structure that can be quickly constructed and serves as a good survival shelter as well. Most lean-tos are intended to be temporary. However you could use a lean-to design to make a more permanent shelter if you use the proper materials.

Be sure to construct your lean-to on your own property or where you have permission. If I were building a serious lean-to for survival purposes and I had a survival knife or hatchet, I would cut good straight healthy trees about 1 - 2 inches in diameter and 6 - 10 feet long, depending on how large I wanted to make my structure.

However, for practice or play purposes please do not cut trees. There are usually plenty of recently fallen limbs that can be used for this purpose. Select the best limbs you can find.

There are several different ways to build your lean-to. I like to start by locating two large trees relatively close together with straight trunks and a couple of low-hanging branches. I will use the healthiest limb I can find as a cross-member and lash it to each of the tree trunks, using the low-hanging branches as the lashing point.

This cross-member is the most important part of your lean-to, and as such, if you are going to cut any trees, cut a good one to use for this vital part. The cross-member is important because it will support the rest of the structure. If your cross-member is weak, the lean-to will cave under the weight of the limbs you will be placing on it.

As you are selecting your two trees and lashing in your cross-member, keep in mind the prevailing winds. What direction do the winds in your area primarily blow from? You will need to plan in advance so that you are protected from the wind.

Next, lean the poles you have selected across the cross-member and lash each one in so that it will not fall.

You can make your lean-to so that it only has one side and the other side is open. If you choose to do this, be sure that the side you cover is the side the prevailing winds blow from. You do not want your lean-to catching the wind. You want to be protected from the elements, so you will want your lean-to wall to deflect the wind. If you choose, you can make two walls for your lean-to, forming a structure that looks more like a tent.

Cover the wall of your lean-to with branches that have leaves, moss, bark, or anything else you think will help keep out rain. Do not expect your lean-to to be completely water proof. You will probably have a few leaks, but try to make it as water-resistant as possible. If you plan to use your lean-to a lot, you may want to put a layer of sheet plastic in between layers of brush to make it water-proof. You can buy plastic sheeting in the garden section of your local home improvement store.

If you leave one side of your lean-to open, you can build a small reflecting wall in front. This is where you would build a fire when it is cold. The reflecting wall reflects the fire back towards the opening of the lean-to and keeps you warm.

Enjoy your new lean-to and experiment with it. As with anything, the more you practice, the better you will become.

THREE THINGS EVERY OFFICE BUILDING SHOULD HAVE ON-HAND FOR EMPLOYEE SAFETY

A company's employees are its most important assets. In the event of a disaster, things like furniture, office supplies, and even the building itself can be replaced if destroyed - but employees cannot be. Businesses both big and small should take the proper steps to ensure employee safety at all times. However, even the most painstaking preparation can't always prevent accidents from happening, so it is important to keep the proper supplies on-hand in case of emergency. First-aid kits, sprinkler systems and fire extinguishers, and survival gear are things every company should have around the office.

First-Aid Kits

It is important to prepare for even the most minor of mishaps. Most workplace injuries are minor and non-life-threatening, but injuries happen more often than you might realize. According to the United States Department of Labor, there were around 3 million non-fatal workplace injuries or illnesses suffered in 2011. Whether an employee gets cut by a machine or office tool, burned in the company kitchen, or injured in another everyday activity, always have first-aid kits readily available and easily accessible.

Sprinkler Systems and Fire Extinguishers

Sprinkler systems and fire extinguishers are absolutely crucial to have in the office. Ideally, these fire safety tools will mitigate the damage in the event of a fire by quickly and safely putting out the flames. However, even if the fire is too big and too strong to be put out by sprinklers and fire extinguishers, these measures will at least help to keep the flames at bay so employees escape danger and evacuate. In addition to making sure your office space has working sprinklers and fire extinguishers;

make sure your employees are familiar with the location of the fire exits in the building and the proper protocol for evacuations.

Survival Gear

What if you take all of the proper preventative measures, but disaster still strikes? It is important to always have an escape plan. In the event of a fire or other disaster - particularly for offices on the top floors of a building - it is all too easy for employees to become trapped with no escape route. Companies who call high-rise buildings home should be sure to invest in survival gear that will allow for a quick and safe descent from a tall structure. There are a number of state-of-the-art products on the market that allow individuals to escape fires and other emergencies by leaving through the window and swiftly lowering themselves to safety on the ground below.

Taking steps to prevent a workplace disaster is always a smart idea, but so is preparing for the worst-case-scenario, just in case. With the right measures in place, your company can keep damage, injuries, and loss of life to an absolute minimum in the event of an emergency.