

MySurvivalAlliance



SECURING YOUR HOME FROM NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

1. Air purification procedures.
2. First line of defense.
3. Protecting the inhabitants.

[.. Continue Inside](#)

KNOW YOUR SURVIVAL BUNKERS

Taking refuge in a survival bunker could be the only way to survive catastrophic events like a nuclear detonation or a natural disaster like a tornado. Bunkers are made to give you complete protection from radiation fallout. It will also give you and your family a safe place to hide out from everyone else while the rest of the world comes to grips with what just happened.

You will need to find a good underground location. You are at too much risk with a shelter above ground, as a nuclear blast will destroy it.

The Basement

The basement of your home is a good place for a bomb shelter. It is easier to access, stock with supplies and you have easy access to your personal effects right above you.

Just remember, whatever you use for storage has to

be water proof. Some basements have been dug out with the intention of adding value to the home. If needed, you can add water proofing membranes to the walls. It is also a good idea to install support struts to ensure the structure is safe and sound.

About the only downside to having your bomb shelter in your basement is that if your home loses power so does your bunker, unless you have made the necessary modifications. Most people like the idea of a generator for power but that has its own problems, such as how to vent the generator but keep out radioactive particles. This also makes preserving food more difficult, having fresh air to breathe and securing a usable supply of water.

One advantage to having your survival bunker in your basement is that your neighbors won't realize you have a shelter. This could be a big plus, unless you plan on having enough food and water in your

shelter for the entire neighborhood.

When considering using your basement as a survival bunker, be aware that without significant modifications to provide a barrier against radiation, your basement will just be a place to die.

Under the Yard

Building your shelter under your yard may be more expensive but it allows you to tailor the shelter to your exact needs. Before getting started, get the book the book Nuclear War Survival Skills by Cresson H. Kearney

When building your own shelter, the following guidelines are recommended:

- **Excavation** - Make sure to slope the sides of your shelter to protect you from landslides or caving that could put too much pressure on the walls of your bunker. Make sure the area around the shelter slopes downward to ensure good drainage in wet weather.
- **Space** - One of the best ways to solve the problem of space is to put in bunk beds. Your shelter should be at least 7 feet tall; higher if you plan on housing family or friends who are taller. Your bunker should be rectangular for ease of building and heating. Each bed should be 6 1/2 feet long and 4 feet wide and your shelter itself should provide at least 20 square feet per person.
- **Pressures** - No set rules dictate exactly how deep your shelter should be; however, since you need at least three feet of earth between you and radiation, the walls and roof of the shelter will

need to be reinforced to withstand the pressure of the earth once the excavation is filled back in around the shelter.

A major disadvantage to building an underground survival bunker in your backyard is that unless your property is big enough that your neighbors can't see what you're doing, you could have a lot of unwanted and unplanned-for intruders showing up and demanding entrance into your bunker.

Renting a Space



If creating your own bunker seems like too much work or too expensive, people have come up with the idea of sharing bunkers in local communities.

Certain organizations sign up people who are interested in investing in a survival bunker for themselves. For a flat fee you can be sure that you will have a place saved in a secure shelter near where you live. Your money will buy you the guarantee of food, fuel, entertainment and communication with others in similar bunkers. It may seem extreme now but it would not hurt to investigate the option.

HOW MUCH RADIATION CAN YOU TAKE?

Just because the Cold War is over doesn't mean that the danger of radiation is any less. In the post apocalypse world survivors can be exposed to radiation in many forms, the most obvious is fallout from a nuclear weapon, but other less obvious forms can be from radioactive waste bound for an underground storage facility, a dirty bomb from a terrorist attack, or the radiation emitted from a nuclear power plant on meltdown like Chernobyl. Radiation for the most part is colorless, tasteless, and has no scent, other than fallout which has a dusty snow like appearance and the obvious signs such as containers marked as being radioactive

We all know that radiation is dangerous and can be fatal, but just how much radiation can the human body take and more importantly what are the side effects to. Here is a list to give you a general idea of how much radiation can survive and the side effects of each level. All measurements are shown in RADS short for Radiation Absorbed Dose.

5 RADS and under - no visible symptoms

5 to 50 RADS - Temporarily decreased red blood cell count

50 to 100 RADS - Decreased production of immunity cells, this will make you susceptible to infections. Nausea, severe headaches, and vomiting are common. This is still a survivable level with no treatment.

150 to 300 RADS - At this stage up to 35 percent of those exposed will die within 30 days. Like the above level you will experience the same side effects, but at this stage you will also lose all your hair.

300 to 400 RADS - You're chances drop to 50

percent survival rate after 30 days, you will also suffer from uncontrollable bleeding in the mouth, under the skin, and kidneys.

400 to 600 RADS - If you've been exposed to this much radiation you have a 60 percent chance of dying after 30 days, all symptoms now start to become apparent after a couple hours. Like the previous level this is when skin will easily blister and begin to detach itself from the body.

600 to 1000 RADS - You have almost no chance of survival at this rate, the fatality rate is nearly 100 percent after 14 days. Those at this level will also suffer from severe intestinal damage, and almost all bone marrow in the body is destroyed.

1200 to 2000 RADS - 100 percent fatality rate after 14 days with almost immediate symptoms

2000 RADS and over - All symptoms listed above will begin to set in instantly. They will then cease after a few days, giving many individuals a sense of false hope. Suddenly they suffer from gastrointestinal cells are destroyed, and death begins with delirium and insanity, the brain at this point can't function properly and starts to shut down, death follows shortly afterwards.

A little about me. I am a former Canadian Forces soldier who has served the military honourably for 7 years. My website <http://www.therazors-edge.com> is a collection of that military experience mixed with my fascination for the apocalypse and end of the world related topics. I wanted to create a practical real life guide that can help you survive if our civilization collapses.

SECURING YOUR HOME FROM NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

The constant war between terrorists and sovereign nations is just getting bigger and bigger with tensions on every continent of the world. The threat of a nuclear bomb or an attack with biological or chemical weapons is not something to be taken lightly, with billions of dollars being spent of intelligence and countermeasures against terrorism. This threat has resulted in a thriving industry in underground bomb shelters which are capable of surviving nuclear blasts.

Air Purification Procedures

While preparing for such an attack with the construction of an underground bunker is okay if you can afford it, making sure you are able to survive independently without any outside resources is the true test of such shelters. In a situation where there is a nuclear explosion, the maximum danger comes from radiation fallout which could affect individuals far away from the actual explosion.

In these cases, even the air is toxic and the only way to survive such an explosion is to install NBC filtration systems inside the shelter to neutralize and purify the air. These systems act like gas masks which ensure that all the toxic substances found in the air following a nuclear blast is removed and only clean filtered air is sent to the underground bunker.

First Line of Defense

The first line of defense against these hazards are good quality bomb shelter doors which keeps out the hazardous and toxic atmosphere after a nuclear strike or against biological or chemical

agents that may have been used. A well-constructed bomb shelter door can protect inhabitants from nuclear and radiation fallout, fires, earthquakes, and other natural disasters. Depending on your budget, you have the option of choosing between concrete filled blast doors or armored blast doors and hatches. A survival shelter that is well constructed should use the best heavy duty materials to withstand anything that nature or man can throw against it, with the interior walls, hatches, and blast doors capable of handling the extreme pressures from outside.

Protecting the Inhabitants

At the present time, some of the best underground shelters and bunkers that are available on the market offer a wide range of security and safety for the family. Depending on your requirement and parameters, they can provide different systems to ensure that the inhabitants of these shelters come to no harm in the event of a nuclear, biological or chemical strike.



The first lines of defense in this scenario are the bunker doors, which have to take the brunt of the explosions or strikes. The company making the shelters has to be certain of the integrity of the bunker door; if this fails the rest of the system will be thoroughly compromised resulting in fatalities.