

The Basic List For Your EMP Survival

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As you look around, you are aware that electricity and electronic devices have made permanent changes in how we all live. It is one thing to say you can do without electricity, and then actually be able to achieve that goal.

In fact, many people that lose access to electricity for one reason or another either wind up extremely sick or dead in a matter of weeks. No matter whether they are [unable to refrigerate foods](#) or [keep the house warm](#), surviving without electricity may not be as easy as it looks.

Since an EMP will disrupt both electrical power distribution and ruin devices that use it, the wise prepper will do everything possible to prepare for an EMP blast.

If you don't know where to start your EMP preparations, then [Survivopedia](#) is the best place to look for answers. Read the following article to find out a few simple things to do to prepare for something that many experts believe will be the main focus of an enemy attack.

Learn about Passive Heating

Since keeping your home warm or cool (depending on the season) tends to cost a lot of energy, this will be one place where you need to focus a good bit of attention. There are a number of "passive" unexpensive methods to keep your home warm or cool, and they can [cut your heating bill](#) by as much as 50 – 75% even on regular times.

- Add at least one foot of R-22 insulation to the walls (fiberglass, paper backed insulation is much cheaper than foam based insulation boards). Insulate the attic and under the roof. Insulate floors and add heavy carpets, install carpet hangings on the walls or other decorations that will seal off the rooms.
- Install tight fitting windows that will allow heat from the sun through in the winter. As long as you do not have furniture in the room that will fade in the sunlight, it is fine to choose windows that will let the maximum amount of light and heat in.
- Put plastic over the windows to help [keep heat from escaping the room](#). No matter how new or tight your windows may be, the seals may become brittle and the frames will lose their tight fit as the house settles.
- Install storm doors that will have a tighter fit than regular house doors.
- Rebuild door frames, hinge areas, and window areas so that they do not allow air in or out, and keep a good supply of newspaper on hand to place in doors to help prevent cold air from getting in.
- Do not cover over house ventilation zones when insulating. No matter how much you may want to save on heating bills, it will do you no good if mold, fungi, and mildew build up in the walls because there is not enough air circulating.
- Make sure the roof and shingles are in good repair. Always remember that heat rises, therefore the roof will always be prime escape point for heat that you may be trying to conserve. If you routinely close off the attic or other upstairs floors, then feel free to put plastic down on the floors in order to form a heat barrier.
- Choose and practice living in one room that has been properly weather proofed, and maintain a reasonable temperature with very few, if any heat resources.

- Don't forget that [candles](#), [kerosene stoves](#), [wood stoves](#), [propane stoves](#) and others all consume oxygen. Don't create a completely airtight seal in the room because carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide levels can build up to lethal levels very quickly.
- Use black and white to your advantage: black and dark colors absorb radiant energy while white and light colors reflect it. Carpets, furniture drapes, and many other internal objects can become heat retainers or reflectors if you pay attention to this one small factor alone.
- Keep a large aquarium in the room. As strange as it sounds, water is one of the best insulators on Earth. It absorbs heat well and can also help keep a warmer, less dry temperature in any room that features an aquarium.

Passive heating and cooling methods can give you approximately 20 degrees worth of stabilization and also substantially cut your power bills at the same time. Just be sure to use good quality materials and do what you can to get the best prices on installation and labor.

Where Do You Get Your Food From?

[Stockpiling food](#) will not do much beyond helping you get past a short term crisis. Unless you have a year's worth of food stored away and already eat enough to ensure fresh rotation, it is not likely that stockpiling will be a viable answer. And if you stockpile and others find out, they come to your home and try to take your food.

There are two ways that you can go about stockpiling. First, you can take a minimalist approach and only store 2-3 weeks' worth of food. As long as you have a viable means of producing food, don't take a chance of getting hit by looters or anyone else that might want to steal from you.

Second, the easiest if not most effective way to prepare for an EMP based food shortage may well be to store away large quantities of food for one year survival. Start off by purchasing airtight bins that will hold at least 30 gallons, and fill one bin with enough food to last for one month. The bin should include:

- [Foods that will last for one year or more](#) (dried and canned foods will work much better than frozen foods or ones that do not have a very long shelf life).
- Foods that are [nutritionally balanced](#). Check serving amounts and make sure that you also meet your daily caloric needs.
- Printed instructions for how to prepare each food.

To find out if your bin system will work, see if you can make it one month by eating only the foods in the bin and cooking only with resources that you will be using after an EMP has occurred.



You may have to tweak the foods you choose to store away in order to develop a nutritious menu that will meet all your needs. Once you arrive at the proper ingredients for your bin, repeat the formula for at least 11 more bins, and this will give you a year's worth of food that can be stored even in a medium to large sized apartment.

Do not forget that some factors (such as radiation exposure, damage to the packages, and looting) can deprive you of your stores. You must also have some kind of plan in place for what you will do when your stored food supplies run out.

As time passes, you'll find harder to obtain food in rural areas, especially as survivors move from the cities and over hunt, over fish, and over tax the soil. Excess harvesting will also take a toll on wild plants.

Overall, as a beginner, you may actually be better served by focusing on intensive container gardening. Not only will you be able to triple or quadruple normal production amounts, [container gardening](#) also forms an excellent basis for setting up a [hydroponics system](#). You can also grow container gardens in just about any location, including inner city apartments and other areas where land and other resources may not be available.

How to Cook without Electricity

Propane stoves can be expensive, and eventually you will run out of fuel, but there are still a number of alternatives you can use to cook meals:

- A [candle heater using flower pots](#). They can be used for cooking and for heating a room.
- A solar cooker that can be used outdoors or indoors
- A passive solar heater using tin cans, glass, and a wooden frame, and it can act as a heating

source for one room or many depending on how you arrange the pipes.

If you have a bit of land around you or a wooded area, there are devices that you can use to help with [cooking outdoors](#):

- A tin can rocket stove – It's fairly easy device to build from tin cans. It can be used to burn wood, or even used with candles. The rocket stove is usually used in outdoor settings, however you may use it indoors if you have sufficient ventilation.
- A cinder block stove - You can create a reasonably durable and reliable stove using just four cinder blocks. This is ideal for cooking outdoors since it provides a decent working surface.
- Start a compost pile near your home - [Compost piles generate a good bit of heat](#), it only takes a few coils of non-flammable piping to transport that heat indoors. If you circulate water through the pipes, add water carrying radiators in each room to disperse the heat.
- Underground stoves - These can be as simple as pits dug into the ground, or they can integrate tin can rocket stoves into the design. If you have enough wood or other materials, these stoves are easy to build and may be more efficient than above ground camp fires.



These outdoor stoves are easy to build, durable, and can be used with different kind of fuel (twigs, chopped up bits of wood, dried leaves, grass, dung, or anything else that is flammable). Keep supplies on hand to make it easier to start a fire: magnifying lens, tea lights, dried pine cone, or waterproof matches and tinder cloth. You can make the latter using a method similar to making charcoal.

If you live in a city, then you have seen homeless people and are aware of the methods they use to keep warm and cook any food they may find. Burn barrels or any other resource that may be set up by others in your neighborhood. Take the time now to get to know your neighbors so that in a crisis, you have the chance of moving among them safely.

Refrigeration and Keeping Cool

In time of need, you are sure to realize that any ice in your freezer will melt, and then you will not be able to make more using conventional means. If you have a solar cooker, you can make ice during the dark, or night time hours.

For the sake of simplicity, you can start off with a cardboard solar cooker, which can also be used for refrigeration during the night hours. In a survival situation, you will still need to switch to ice or some other method during the day hours.

There are some other simple things you can do to keep foods and medicines cool:

- Bury foods in the earth
- Use a zeer pot, which is basically 2 clay pots separated by wet sand. As the water evaporates, it will remove heat from the center of the pot.
- Add table salt to ice in your freezer or a sealed container.
- Consider refrigerators and freezers that run on propane or other alternative fuels

How to Obtain Purified Water

No matter whether you are accustomed to filtered water from the tap or rely on bottled water, there is bound to be a shortage of clean water after an EMP blast. You need a reliable plan for obtaining, conserving, and purifying water. If you are stuck in the city, it take much more time before you can get into a location where water be more available.

Here's what you can do now for a better water management and also prepare for an EMP:

- Find out [how much water you are using](#) each day.
- Make note of the flow rate on all shower heads and faucets.
- Replace shower heads with more water efficient options.
- Place at least one ½ gallon jug in the toilet filled with water, to reduce the amount of water being used.
- Look at all pipes, and any other places where the water you pay for may be leaking

Once you have learned to conserve water, you will turn your attention to storage and collection. There are five basic ways to obtain water during an EMP crisis:

- [Capture precipitation](#) such as rain or snow in a bucket.
- If you have access to the outdoors, learn how to collect water vapor that rises from the soil.
- Pull water from the air by using table salt or other desiccants
- If you have access to a well, [install a hand pump](#) to draw water from it.
- Obtain water from a nearby pond or other source of water, and you can use an [Archimedes Screw](#) or a ram pump to draw the water

If you have to [survive an EMP caused by a nuclear event](#), any water that you collect may not be suitable to drink even after you purify it using bleach, tablets, or some other form of chemical filtration.

The simplest way to cover all your basis in an EMP (get rid of bacteria, chemicals, and all radioactive substances except Tritium) is to [distill the water](#). It requires heating it up to a point where it turns to steam, and then collecting the water droplets in a clean container.

Aside from using a still that require vast amounts of wood, propane, or some other fuel, you can also use a solar cooker with a plastic tent on it. If you do some experiments with plastic bottles, you'll see how to use natural sunlight to make water evaporate faster, and then collect the clean water in a chamber away from the main heating area.

What About Your Car?

After an EMP blast occurs, you are likely to find it impossible to make use of motorbikes, cars, and other motorized vehicles. Even if they are not destroyed by the EMP, you will not be able to use them on the main roads until all of the broken down cars are removed.

And even if you fully [prepare your vehicle for an EMP](#) blast, it still may not be capable of moving over the kinds of rough terrain that you might have to navigate in the post EMP world. Use alternative forms of transport that you might want to consider: sled dogs, horses, other [animals used for transport](#), or a rugged bike that can go over rough. A rickshaw might also be of some help.

For short distance or extreme emergency transport, skateboards and skates may be of some help. While they may seem slow, there is no question they will get you further and faster than running.



Remember that in a nuclear attack, it is estimated you will have about ½ hour before the radiation and compression waves catch up. You can double, or even triple you distance of travel with a skateboard or skates when compared to walking or running.

You may not think much about mobility aides unless you are disabled.

On the other hand, as the crisis unfolds, any number of problems can rob you of your mobility: injury from buildings falling apart as fires erupt as well as injuries sustained in altercations with rioters and looters.

If you choose one mobility aide, the most versatile aide is the rollating walker, which can be used just like a regular walker, or you can push the seat down and use it as a wheelchair. Even though the wheeled part is best used indoors and on smooth surfaces, it can help you get around your home in time of need.

For individuals looking for a lower budget option, a shepherd's staff might be of some help. It can be as easily used indoors as it can rough terrain. As an added bonus, this type of staff also makes for a powerful weapon if you know how to use it.

Managing Sewage and Waste Disposal

If you live in a rural setting and have an independent leach field, then it is not likely you will need to worry about disruptions in the sewage system. Just keep some sludge removers on hand so that you can put off cleaning out the tank as long as possible.

People living in a city setting will truly have a number of problems with sewage because the municipal systems are likely to overflow and contaminate the streets, water, and just about anything else that the sewage comes into contact with. The simplest thing you can do is keep a portable composting toilet on hand to use in time of need.

Even if you avoid using municipal sewage, other people may still be dumping all kinds of things down the toilets and sink drains. Overflowing sewers will eventually back up and spew all kinds of noxious materials right into your home.

The only way to stave off this problem is to make sure all of your drains (including the toilet) are set up with shut off valves. As soon as an EMP hits, you will be well served by closing these valves so that sewage cannot get into your home.

As for the [waste disposal](#), more than a few people think they will burn almost all of their garbage and keep their house warm at the same time. This may work for paper and wood, but not for plastics.

Start off by finding out exactly what you throw away each day and break those items into categories. Next, figure out alternative means for disposing of each waste type, or even repurpose it in a survival situation. If you have access to land, keep a few compost bins, and use it to grow houseplants that can be consumed for food or medicinal needs.

Personal Safety

If you have been following the news about [terrorist attacks in Paris](#), then you may also be thinking a bit more about how you will manage personal safety.

Many people rely on [guns for personal safety](#), while newer technologies are beginning to overshadow conventional guns. Considering that EMP would turn the world into a stage for anarchy, there are certain things that you should avoid for your personal defense:

- Guns with electronic locks or biometric firing guards
- Gun lock boxes that feature any kind of digital lock
- Laser sights and scopes, even if they offer all kinds of advantages to shooters.

But there are many different kinds of weapons that do not require electricity, nor will they be affected by an EMP blast: knives, throwing stars, wooden staffs, swords, axes, poison darts, pen guns, poison/debilitating sprays, and just about anything with a sharp edge.

When it comes right down to personal defense training, there is no such thing as winning a fight unless you know the rules of the game. In the instance of personal defense the first rule is, and always will be situation awareness. This does not mean hyper vigilance, but knowing what to look for and how to look for it.

There are many kinds of defense training courses that you can take. [Martial arts](#) can give you plenty

of moves as well as training in weapons that can be far more effective at close range than guns.

Most self-defense classes will teach you how to disarm an attacker as well as how to attack if needed. Never underestimate the value of even a few classes, because they can save your life now and also in the post EMP world.

Navigation and Communication



If you have a GPS in your car, rely on the radio for traffic updates, or use your cell phone to get travel directions, then you will be at a huge disadvantage when an EMP takes out all the broadcasting stations, satellite links, and other infrastructure points that deliver this information to you.

When you are trying to get out of a city, you will be challenged more by obstructions on the roads than actual navigational problems. You can still use compasses and other items to help you determine which direction to go in. You have to know where you are in the city so that you continue to move outward instead of moving deeper into it.

Be aware of the fact that people escaping cities and towns may be in the woods. Before you go tromping through an area, always be aware that nervous people may be in the woods and will not recognize that you mean them no harm.

Unless you only know how to navigate with a GPS system, you will find that it is not especially difficult to [navigate after an EMP](#). In fact, even if you do not have a map, you can still use landmarks for navigation and other methods to help you get to a generalized location. If you would feel safer having some kind of map on hand, then choose a good quality atlas.

Also, many people preparing for an EMP crisis already know that cell phones, GPS systems, and many other electronic aides will become useless. These very same people do not realize that there are also some very serious problems with other elements of the communications infrastructure. But there are also other things to consider:

- Radio stations in the modern world do not always rely on full-scale transmitters.
- If you have a radio in your home, chances are it also relies on transistors, microchips, and other components that will be destroyed during an EMP. In fact, even if you bought a weather or [emergency radio](#) that operates on crank power, there is also every chance that it will not

- withstand an EMP unless it has a built in Faraday cage, or was placed in one prior to the EMP.
- A spark gap transmitter can be built in such a way that it cannot be damaged by an EMP. Unfortunately, it is illegal to maintain and operate one of these broad range transmitters because they can disrupt pacemakers and other sensitive electronic equipment.

If you find it difficult, if not impossible to build up small radio networks, then you should at least know about basic signaling systems that may or may not help you [gain and transmit information](#) over short distances.

These methods include smoke signals, banging on pipes, and Morse Code. Even though these signaling methods are usually used for rescue needs, they can also be used to transmit information in your local area.

Even the most basic aspects of preparing for surviving an EMP can be complicated and require some effort. In many cases, these beginning tips will also give you plenty of room to expand into more advanced topics and training.

While you are looking at this list, remember that it does not do much good to overly focus on one area of prepping at the expense of others. For example, many people today are more concerned with food, water, and guns, yet completely forget that an EMP crisis may also involve trying to navigate, and maintain a comfortable room temperature.

Preparing for all of these elements will take time, practice, and the willingness to do quite a bit of experimenting. If you get started now, you will be that much further along in the process, and hopefully more confident in your abilities to survive an EMP and thrive in the post crisis world.



World's Smallest Battery Powers House For 2 Days

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