

Isolation Considerations

[Climate](#)

The underground provides isolation from all climates. The temperature within the soil or rock offers a moderate and uniform thermal environment compared with the extremes of surface temperatures.

[Read more](#)

[Natural Disasters and Earthquake](#)

Underground structures are naturally protected from severe weather (hurricanes, tornadoes, thunderstorms, and other natural phenomena)

[Read more](#)

[Protection](#)

Underground structures offer advantages in terms of preservation of objects or products stored within the structure. For example, food preservation is enhanced by the moderate and constant underground temperature conditions and the ability to maintain a sealed environment.

[Read more](#)

[Containment](#)

Containment is the inverse function of protection. This is very important for protecting the surface from the nuisances and dangers generated by some facilities.

[Read more](#)

[Security](#)

On some occasions, the need of maintaining a high level of security for certain infrastructures is the main reason to put those infrastructures underground.

[Read more](#)

The ground is massive and opaque and provides a variety of advantages in terms of isolation.

Isolation is an important reason for placing facilities underground.