# Overview of post-wildfire research

## 2018 Camp Fire (Paradise and Magalia, CA)

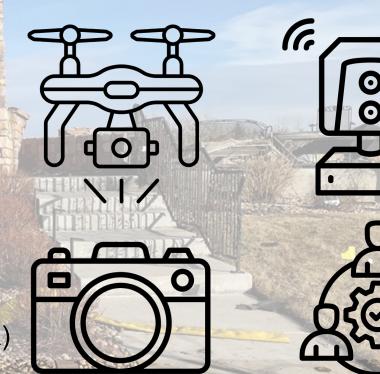
- Fire impacts on schools and hospitals
- Fire impacts on water distribution systems

## 2020 Labor Day Fires (Oregon)

Fire impacts on water distribution systems

## 2021 Marshall Fire (Boulder County, CO)

- Fire impacts on water distribution systems
- Characteristics of homes that influenced survivability
- Data collection on fire impacts to all civil infrastructure (GEER)



#### Post-wildfire data collection grants:

RAPID/Collaborative Research: Data collection on Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) for schools and hospitals following the 2018 California Camp Fire (CMMI 1917298)

Natural Hazards Center, Post-Wildfire Damage: The 2018 Camp Fire in Paradise, California

RAPID/Collaborative Research: Investigation of 2021 Marshall Fire Impacts on Physical Infrastructure and Decision-Making Processes

Geotechnical Extreme Event Reconnaissance (GEER): The 2021 Marshall Fire, Boulder County, Colorado

Water Research Foundation: Water Utility Resilience: A Case Study of the 2021 Marshall Fire

## **Key findings**

#### Water infrastructure:

- Extreme demands on the water distribution systems and leaking of burned down homes can cause depressurization
- Depressurization and presence of plastic pipes can cause VOC and SVOC contamination in the water distribution systems

### Schools:

- Layout of school grounds can provide fire breaks around a school limiting damage
- Teachers and counselors can be overwhelmed with their duties

#### Houses:

- Characteristics of houses and neighborhoods that influence survivability can vary by jurisdiction
- In high dense WUI communities, characteristics of houses and neighborhoods that influence survivability
  can look different than what previous research has shown
- Firefighting efforts should be documented as to not attribute survivability falsely

## **Lessons learned**

