



Per the [Alabama Administrative Code \(Chapter 360-X-1\)](#), "This form must be completed and submitted prior to beginning any certification training leading to certification as a Fire Fighter or Volunteer Fire Fighter". To meet the stipulations of [Code of Alabama §36-32-7](#), this form must also be completed and submitted by the fire chief within thirty (30) days of employment of a trainee who is not currently certified as a firefighter in the State of Alabama. Submit the completed form to the AFC Certification Unit at certification@alabamafirecollege.org.

The physical and medical examination should be conducted for the purpose of detecting or determining the presence of deficiencies or abnormalities which would reasonably be expected to limit the abilities of the applicant to satisfactorily and safely perform all the duties associated with firefighting.

The Essential Functions of Firefighting listed below are meant to serve as a reference resource for physicians when determining the fitness of a candidate for firefighting duties as recommended by NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications' Entrance Requirements. The Essential Functions of Firefighting are meant to define and to give a broader understanding of the physical requirements demanded of firefighters. The Essential Functions of Firefighting are merely meant to be used as an aid for physicians when assessing the physical status of a candidate.

I, as a licensed practicing physician, have examined and certify the individual listed below to be in good health and physically fit for the performance of duties as a firefighter.

Applicant's Full Name (Print):

SSN (Last 4 digits):

Date of Examination:

Physician's Name or such Designee (Print):

Physician's Signature (or such Designee):

Name of Practice:

Office Number:

Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Essential Functions of Firefighting

- While wearing personal protective ensembles and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), performing fire-fighting tasks (e.g., hoseline operations, extensive crawling, lifting and carrying heavy objects, ventilating roofs or walls using power or hand tools, forcible entry), rescue operations, and other emergency response actions under stressful conditions, including working in extremely hot or cold environments for prolonged time periods
- Wearing a SCBA, which includes a demand valve-type positive-pressure face piece or HEPA filter masks, which requires the ability to tolerate increased respiratory workloads
- Exposure to toxic fumes, irritants, particulates, biological (infectious) and nonbiological hazards, and/or heated gases, despite the use of personal protective ensembles and SCBA
- Depending on the local jurisdiction, climbing six or more flights of stairs while wearing fire protective ensemble weighing at least 50 lb (22.6 kg) or more and carrying equipment/tools weighing an additional 20 to 40 lb (9 to 18 kg)
- Wearing fire protective ensemble including SCBA, that is encapsulating and insulated, which will result in significant fluid loss that frequently progresses to clinical dehydration and can elevate core temperature to levels exceeding 102.2°F (39°C)
- While wearing personal protective ensembles and SCBA, searching, finding, and rescue-dragging or carrying victims ranging from newborns up to adults weighing over 200 lb (90 kg) to safety despite hazardous conditions and low visibility
- While wearing personal protective ensembles and SCBA, advancing water-filled hoselines up to 2½ in. (65 mm) in diameter from fire apparatus to occupancy [approximately 150 ft (50 m)], which can involve negotiating multiple flights of stairs, ladders, and other obstacles
- While wearing personal protective ensembles and SCBA, climbing ladders, operating from heights, walking or crawling in the dark along narrow and uneven surfaces that might be wet or icy, and operating in proximity to electrical power lines and/or other hazards
- Unpredictable emergency requirements for prolonged periods of extreme physical exertion without benefit of warm-up, scheduled rest periods, meals, access to medication(s), or hydration
- Operating fire apparatus or other vehicles in an emergency mode with emergency lights and sirens
- Critical, time-sensitive, complex problem solving during physical exertion in stressful, hazardous environments, including hot, dark, tightly enclosed spaces, that is further aggravated by fatigue, flashing lights, sirens, and other distractions
- Ability to communicate (give and comprehend verbal orders) while wearing personal protective ensembles and SCBA under conditions of high background noise, poor visibility, and drenching from hoselines and/or fixed protection systems (sprinklers)
- Functioning as an integral component of a team, where sudden incapacitation of a member can result in mission failure or in risk of injury or death to civilians or other team members
- Working in shifts, including during nighttime, that can expand beyond 12 hours.