CHAPTER 3
CPAT AND YOUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

In order for your department to utilize the CPAT you must comply with the Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures (1978). When the IAFF, IAFC and the ten departments and their local union affiliates of the Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Task Force decided to embark on the development of a physical ability test for fire service candidates, we were required to comply with these guidelines. Any fire department utilizing CPAT must validate that the CPAT is a suitable test for your jurisdiction.

The specific section in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that applies to validating a test for one organization that was developed by another organization is found in 29 CFR 1607.7. This section of the Guidelines requires these organizations to provide evidence in three specific areas.

First, an employer must provide evidence that the selection procedure is valid.

Second, an employer must provide evidence of job similarity with the job on which the validity study was performed.

Third, an employer must provide evidence of test fairness. It is for this reason that departments are required to submit their CPAT results to the national database at the IAFF using the CPAT Administrator, the required CPAT data collection software.

TRANSPORTABILITY STUDY

Transportability studies are a routine part of the selection criteria adoption process. Most tests are developed with the assistance of a limited number of participants and then applied to additional participants after the initial development phase has been completed. In general, the goal of the transportability study is to demonstrate that the major work behaviors required of the participants in the initial test development are sufficiently similar to the major work behaviors required by other users of the selection criteria.

The steps to conduct an effective transportability study include:

- Selection of a transportability study leader
- Analysis of essential job duties required by the department
- Completion and analysis of the physicality and criticality surveys found in Appendix C
- Completion and analysis of the equipment survey found in Appendix C
- From this analysis, creation of a written job description
- Apply for licensure from the IAFF

Listed below are descriptions of each of these steps.

SELECTION OF A TRANSPORTABILITY STUDY LEADER

One person from within your department should be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the CPAT for your fire department. The individual designated as the leader of the transportability study should be someone who is familiar with CPAT protocols and has good administrative and communication skills.

The leader of the transportability study is responsible for ensuring all parts of the transportability study remain in their possession and the transportability study is administered exactly as the instructions are written. Securing the data is essential to ensuring the study is valid and accurately reflects the opinions and practices of the department’s personnel.

JOB ANALYSIS

Performing the job analysis is the basis for the transportability study. In order to accurately perform the job analysis you will have to perform several steps including, determining the number of required survey participants, selecting survey participants, determining where and how you will administer the surveys, administering the surveys, and having the data evaluated by a testing professional from either within your department or an outside consultant.

DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Surveying an adequate number of fire fighters in your department is critical to the validity of the results. Similarly, adequately representing the diversity of your department is essential for acquiring a representative sample. The following procedure must be followed to assure a diverse group of individuals have completed the survey:

The number of personnel required to complete the survey is dependent on your department’s size. The results are strengthened if more personnel complete the survey. Larger fire departments will be able to survey a percentage of their personnel while smaller fire departments may be required to survey all their personnel. The quantity of surveys completed ensures the results adequately represent the opinions of fire department personnel regarding the criticality and physicality of the survey’s 31 fire fighting tasks.
SELECTION OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Members of your department who complete the criticality and physicality ratings of the 31 fire fighting tasks should be selected using a stratified sampling. The selection of these survey participants must follow these steps:

- Individuals selected to complete the survey must represent personnel from all areas within your department's operational rank structure. Probationary fire fighters and fire fighters serving in administrative positions should not complete the survey due to their lack of experience or current exposure to fire fighting tasks.

- Personnel randomly selected to complete the survey must represent a diverse group of department members. Survey participants must include personnel from different ranks, ages, gender, and ethnic/minority groups. The survey participants ultimately selected must include a representative sampling from each of these groups although it is acceptable to have more participants from the lower ranks. Failure to include a diverse department sample may jeopardize the validity of the survey results. A testing professional should be contacted if you experience difficulty regarding your ability to achieve the diversified sample.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYS

The transportability study leader is responsible for administering the criticality and physicality surveys to department personnel. To alleviate having to read the instructions multiple times, large groups should be assembled if possible. Similarly, to assure consistency in the administration of these surveys the same person must administer all surveys.

The method used to distribute the surveys to selected personnel will vary from department to department. If your fire department is large and well diversified, the surveys can be distributed as part of a group training exercise. The surveys can be administered during different exercises until representative sampling is achieved. If your department is small to mid-size, and not well diversified, you can administer the surveys to an entire station or shift that has the required representative sampling. Your department's Personnel Section or Human Resources Department should be able to assist you with identifying the work locations of underrepresented members.

ADMINISTRATION OF SURVEYS

Once a group of survey participants have been assembled, the transportability study leader must distribute the job task surveys and #2 pencils with instructions to all participants not to proceed until all instructions have been read and understood. The transportability study leader reads the following instructions after all survey participants have received a job task survey and a #2 pencil:

Please open your booklets to page one and follow along as I read the instructions. The instructions must be followed exactly. Please do not proceed to the survey until I have read the instructions.

The CPAT is a comprehensive evaluation system that evaluates whether fire fighter candidates possess the minimal physical ability to commence training as an entry-level fire fighter.

Your fire department, as the employer, has elected to validate the test for use by your department. The validation effort will require you to participate in a survey regarding fire fighter job requirements. We need you to identify, based on your experience, the critical and physical tasks that all fire fighters must perform.

Your responses to the questionnaire and participation will be completely confidential. You are not required to state your name or provide any identifiers. You have been randomly selected and will remain anonymous. Your completed questionnaire will be collected and analyzed to determine if the CPAT is suitable for use by your department.

Initially, the technical committee, made up of members from the original ten participating departments, reviewed job descriptions and job analyses from each of the ten fire departments. From these job descriptions the committee derived a list of 31 physical tasks are critical to the job of fire fighting.

Please rate each task on two scales based on your experience as a fire fighter. First assess the critical nature of the task during a fire emergency. Second, assess the physical effort required to successfully perform each task. Use the following scale:

**Criticality**

1 = Not Performed
2 = Least Critical (failure to perform results in no negative consequences.)
3 = Important (beneficial for the successful performance of the job.)
4 = Critical (essential for the successful performance of the job.)
5 = Extremely Critical (failure to perform results in extreme negative consequences.)
PERFORMING THE EQUIPMENT SURVEY

The accuracy of your responses to the survey is critical. Inaccurate information can jeopardize your department's ability to utilize the CPAT program. Please follow these steps to insure accurate information:

- Locate the equipment listed on the survey.
- Measure and weigh each piece of equipment using accurate scales (lbs.) and measurement instruments (feet/inches) as identified in the survey. Weights and lengths of equipment taken from specification sheets and or catalogs are also acceptable.
- Insert weights and measures in the appropriate blanks on the survey.
- Fill in the required information on the person who compiled the measurements.
- Compare your survey results with the results of from the 10 task force departments.

EVALUATION OF JOB ANALYSIS AND EQUIPMENT SURVEY

The job analysis survey data must be analyzed to determine if your fire department is similar to the original 10 fire departments. Comparisons should be made using the original 10 fire department’s job analysis found within Appendix E. Furthermore, you must be able to demonstrate that your department personnel rate each of the eight CPAT-related tasks similarly as the original 10 fire departments.

The equipment survey data for your fire department must also be compared to the original 10 fire departments. This data must demonstrate that your fire department uses similar equipment as did the original 10 fire departments, and more importantly what each of the eight CPAT events requires.

It is important the data is properly analyzed. A testing expert should perform the final data analysis and report to ensure the data comparisons are within the limits to allow your fire department to use the CPAT.

LICENSURE

To ensure that the CPAT is being used properly and used only as intended employers responsible for hiring fire fighter candidates must apply for CPAT licensure. This procedure was instituted by the Task Force to protect the integrity of the CPAT Program and the interests of the members of the IAFF and the IAFC by ensuring that the program is implemented properly and as intended.

Under the current policy, authorization to use the CPAT will only be granted to fire departments and other entities
that will be fully administering the CPAT Program. Limiting the granting of licenses to only those entities that actually administer the program have enabled us to better ensure that the CPAT is only being administered in strict compliance with the licensing agreement.

Third party testing organizations (including but not limited to state/provincial fire academies, colleges/universities, or for profit and not for profit testing agencies) that only administer the physical testing portion of the CPAT may apply for a Limited License. Such Limited Licenses allow such third party testing organizations to use the CPAT for purposes of testing the physical capability of firefighter candidates. However, this license is granted only upon the express conditions that the licensee may only administer the CPAT for a fire department that already possesses a complete and valid license from the IAFF. These Limited License organizations then operate under the license of the jurisdiction that is responsible for administering the overall CPAT Program.

In addition, a fire department that uses another fire department's resources and facilities to test candidates must apply for a license of their own. The licensing policy ensures that the CPAT Program used by the licensee fully covers every aspect of the CPAT, including recruiting and mentoring programs, orientations, and pre-test, so as to provide recruits with fitness guidance to help prepare them for the CPAT and setting up and administering the test.

If you are contemplating use of the CPAT, you need to complete and forward an application found at www.iaff.org/safe/cpatlicense. As soon as an acceptable application for a CPAT license is completed and received by the IAFF, setting forth the terms and conditions that you will be required to follow in your utilization of the CPAT, a license will be forwarded to you. Any use of the CPAT without a license or any misuse of the CPAT program is a violation of the IAFF copyright on this program.
The Fire Service
Joint Labor Management
Wellness/Fitness Initiative

The International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and ten fire departments in the United States and Canada have joined together to identify critical and physically demanding tasks performed by entry level fire fighters. Our goal is to develop a fair and valid evaluation system in the selection of fire fighters to ensure that all fire fighter candidates possess the physical ability to complete critical tasks effectively and safely.

Your fire department and local IAFF union affiliate are in support of this project. You are one of 1,000 selected to participate in a survey regarding fire fighter job requirements. We need you to validate, based on your experience, the critical physical task skills that all fire fighters should possess. Your participation will provide a better understanding of the physical abilities necessary for the position of fire fighter.

Your response to the questionnaire and participation will be completely confidential. You are not required to state your name or provide any identifiers. You have been randomly selected and will remain anonymous. Your completed questionnaire will be collected and sent to IAFF headquarters where it will be compiled with the records of the participants from the other nine fire departments and statistically analyzed. None of the information you provide will be available to your fire department.

We have reviewed job descriptions and job analyses from each of the ten fire departments participating in this project. We then derived a list of 31 tasks to investigate. The attached survey questions directly relate to these 31 tasks.

Please rate each task on two scales based on your experience as a fire fighter. First, assess the critical nature of the task during a fire emergency. Second, assess the physical effort required while performing the task. Use the following scale:

**Criticality**
1 = Not Performed
2 = Least Critical (failure to perform results in no negative consequences.)
3 = Important (beneficial for the successful performance of the job.)
4 = Critical (essential for the successful performance of the job.)
5 = Extremely Critical (failure to perform results in extreme negative consequences.)

**Physical Effort**
1 = No effort
2 = Minimal physical effort
3 = Moderate physical effort
4 = Excessive physical effort
5 = Maximal physical effort

Thank you for your time and participation.
Candidate Physical Ability Survey

To ensure consistency with government studies, please provide the appropriate response to each question below. Please completely fill in the appropriate box with a number 2 pencil to each statement below.

1. What is your age?

2. What is your gender?

3. What is your ethnic background?

4. Rank

5. Years of experience.
Candidate Physical Ability Survey (Physical Effort)

*Please rate according to your personal experience as a fire fighter. Assess the critical nature of the task performed during a fire emergency based on the following scale. Please completely fill in the appropriate box with a number 2 pencil to each statement below.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Effort</th>
<th>Moderate Physical Effort</th>
<th>Excessive Physical Effort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Wear full protective clothing and equipment, including SCBA
2. Extend dry hose line from fire apparatus to fire occupancy
3. Enter through door using force
4. Crawl through smoke-filled structure pulling charged hose line
5. Remove ladder from fire apparatus, carry and place at structure
6. Climb ladder carrying tools
7. Remove equipment from fire apparatus and carry to scene
8. Ventilate roof with power tools
9. Ventilate roof with hand-held axe
10. Climb stairs with high rise packs
11. Hook up to hydrant
12. Pull ceiling to check for fire extension
13. Drag dry supply line from apparatus to hydrant
14. Search for victim in fire occupancy with limited visibility
15. Remove victim or injured partner from fire scene
16. Extricate victim from vehicle
17. Raise or lower equipment from windows
18. Carry stretcher or gurney
19. Move heavy objects to gain access to fire and or free trapped persons
20. Extend, hold and support a charged attack line with flowing water
21. Start power tools
22. Walk along uneven/narrow surfaces (i.e. roof)
23. Operate at elevated heights
24. Pull self up and over an obstacle or into an opening

(Continued on other side)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Moderate Physical Effort</th>
<th>Maximal Physical Effort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Remove debris from fire scene</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Climb fence or wall in full protective clothing with equipment</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Remove, carry and throw salvage covers to protect equipment</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Climb stairs in full protective clothing carrying fire fighter equipment</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Roll up hose and place on apparatus</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Advance charged attack line around obstacles while remaining stationary</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Operate fire extinguishers</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Candidate Physical Ability Survey (Criticality)

Please rate according to your personal experience as a fire fighter. Assess the critical nature of the task performed during a fire emergency based on the following scale. Please completely fill in the appropriate box with a number 2 pencil to each statement below.

1. Wear full protective clothing and equipment, including SCBA
2. Extend dry hose line from fire apparatus to fire occupancy
3. Enter through door using force
4. Crawl through smoke filled structure pulling charged hose line
5. Remove ladder from fire apparatus, carry and place at structure
6. Climb ladder carrying tools
7. Remove equipment from fire apparatus and carry to scene
8. Ventilate roof with power tools
9. Ventilate roof with hand-held axe
10. Climb stairs with high rise packs
11. Hook up to hydrant
12. Pull ceiling to check for fire extension
13. Drag dry supply line from apparatus to hydrant
14. Search for victim in fire occupancy with limited visibility
15. Remove victim or injured partner from fire scene
16. Extricate victim from vehicle
17. Raise or lower equipment from windows
18. Carry stretcher or gurney
19. Move heavy objects to gain access to fire and or free trapped persons
20. Extend, hold and support a charged attack line with flowing water
21. Start power tools
22. Walk along uneven/narrow surfaces (i.e. roof)
23. Operate at elevated heights
24. Pull self up and over an obstacle or into an opening
25. Remove debris from fire scene

(Continued on other side)
26. Climb fence or wall in full protective clothing with equipment
27. Remove, carry and throw salvage covers to protect equipment
28. Climb stairs in full protective clothing carrying fire fighter equipment
29. Roll up hose and place on apparatus
30. Advance charged attack line around obstacles while remaining stationary
31. Operate fire extinguishers
IAFF/IAFC Wellness/Fitness Initiative
Equipment and Demographic Survey

1. What is the dry weight of the full structural protective ensemble worn by your fire fighters (Please include protective coat, protective trouser, station uniform, helmet, boots, gloves and hood)?

_________ pounds

2. What is the weight of the SCBA used by your Department with a full air cylinder, facepiece, and regulator? (Please include any standard attachments such as rope bags, mask bags, PASS devices, etc.)

_________ pounds

*If your department utilizes different manufacturers’ SCBA’s or multiple configurations of an SCBA, please provide data on the one unit used by the majority of your fire fighters.*

3. What is the weight of a full SCBA air cylinder used by your Department? (Please provide data on the one unit used by the majority of your fire fighters.)

_________ pounds

4. What is the dry weight including the nozzle, of your Department’s standard attack hose lines as they are carried on the apparatus (pre-connected lines)? Please complete all that apply:

1 1/2” hose  ______ length  _____ pounds  _________ material

1 3/4” hose  ______ length  _____ pounds  _________ material

2” hose  ______ length  _____ pounds  _________ material

2 1/2” hose  ______ length  _____ pounds  _________ material

3” hose  ______ length  _____ pounds  _________ material
5. What is the weight of your supply line, per length? Please complete all that apply:

- 3" hose
  - ___ length
  - ___ pounds
  - _______ material

- 3 1/2" hose
  - ___ length
  - ___ pounds
  - _______ material

- 4" hose
  - ___ length
  - ___ pounds
  - _______ material

- 5" hose
  - ___ length
  - ___ pounds
  - _______ material

- ___" hard sleeve
  - ___ length
  - ___ pounds
  - _______ material

Other, please describe

6. What is the weight of your Department's hose clamp?

  _________ pounds

7. What is the weight of any portable hydrant used by your Department?

  _________ pounds

8. What is the weight of your standard portable master stream appliance?

  _________ pounds, including stacked tips

  _________ pounds, including variable stream tip
9. What are the weights of the following handline nozzles as your Department uses them? (Please include pistol grips and shutoffs, if used.)

Booster
Forestry
1-1/2" Peripheral
1-1/2" Automatic
1-1/2" Straight Tip,
2-1/2" Peripheral
2-1/2" Automatic
2-1/2" Straight Tip

10. What is the weight of any detachable ladder master stream device in use, including stacked tips or variable stream nozzle:

_______ pounds

11. What are the sizes, weights, and lengths of the ground ladders carried by your department? If multiple models of the same length of ladder are in use, please provide the information on the most common model.

a. Straight Ladder

_______ Length
_______ Material
_______ Weight

b. Extension Ladder

_______ Length
_______ Material
_______ Weight
c. Bangor Ladder

_______ Length

_______ Material

_______ Weight

d. Pompier Ladder

_______ Length

_______ Material

_______ Weight

e. A-Frame Ladder

_______ Length

_______ Material

_______ Weight

f. Folding Ladder

_______ Length

_______ Material

_______ Weight

12. What is the weight of your standard hydrant wrench?

_______ pounds
13. What is the weight of your halligan tool?

_______ pounds

14. What is the weight of your flathead axe?

_______ pounds

15. What is the weight of your sledgehammer?

_______ pounds

16. What is the weight of your chain saw?

_______ pounds

17. What is the weight of your circular saw?

_______ pounds

18. What is the weight and length of your two most common pike poles? (trash hooks, rakes, etc)

_______ length 

_______ length

_______ weight 

_______ weight

19. What is the weight of your pickhead axe?

_______ pounds

20. What is the weight of your dry-chemical fire extinguisher?

_______ pounds
21. What are the two most common PPV and/or exhaust fans used by your Department?

________ type

________ type

________ pounds

________ pounds

22. What are the most common extrication tools used by your department? (Separately list the power plant and the accessories [ram, cutters, spreaders, etc.])

Power Plant: ____________ manufacturer ____________ pounds

Ram (heaviest): ____________ manufacturer ____________ pounds

Cutters: ____________ manufacturer ____________ pounds

Spreader: ____________ manufacturer ____________ pounds

23. What is the weight and contents of your standard high-rise pack?

Contents: ______________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Total Weight: __________ 1 3/4" __________ 2 1/2"

24. What hydrant appliance does your fire department use? (e.g. Humat valve, Blake, Hydra-assist, Hydrant Gate)

________ manufacturer

________ pounds

25. What is the weight of your stretcher or gurney?

________ pounds

26. What is the weight of your back board?

________ pounds
27. What is the weight of your oxygen box? (patient oxygen and ventilation)

________ pounds

28. What is the weight of your First Responder/BLS EMS box? (medical supplies, bandages, first aid)

________ pounds

29. What is the weight of your ALS EMS box? (medical supplies, drugs, IV, airway, etc.)

________ pounds

30. What is the weight of your Automatic External Defibrillator?

________ pounds

31. What is the weight of your thumper (mechanical CPR device)?

________ pounds

32. What is the weight of your electrical cord reels, if portable?

________ pounds

33. What is the weight of your portable scene lighting?

________ pounds

34. What are the dimensions and weight of your typical salvage covers?

________ dimensions

________ pounds

35. What is the total weight of personal issue equipment carried by fire fighters as a part of their structural protective clothing (personal ropes, extra gloves, spring-loaded center punch, dykes, flashlight, etc.):

________ pounds
36. What is the total weight of the standard rescue rope bag used by your department (include weight of rope and all associated hardware and harnesses):

_________ pounds

37. What is the total weight of the largest rescue air bag used by your department:

_________ pounds

38. What is the average riser height (stair step) in your jurisdiction? (Check local building codes.)

_________ inches (Residential Occupancy)

_________ inches (Commercial Occupancy)

39. What is the average building height within your jurisdiction?

_________ floors

40. What is the average weight of firefighters within your department?

_________ pounds

41. What is the average weight of adult hospital patients? [Contact one hospital within your jurisdiction]

Emergency Room Patient _________ pounds

Admitted Hospital Patient _________ pounds

42. What is the average distance between hydrants within your jurisdiction?

_________ feet

43. What is the average square footage of single family residence within your jurisdiction?

_________ square feet
For the purposes of any needed follow-up on this survey please provide the following information:

Who completed this form?

Name: ________________________________

Rank (Position): ________________________________

Address: ______________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

Phone Number: ________________________________

Fax Number: ________________________________

E-mail address: ________________________________
## WFI Task Force Jurisdictions
### Comparative Results
#### Criticality and Phsyicality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>CRITICAL RATING</th>
<th>PHYSICAL RATING</th>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>CRITICAL RATING</th>
<th>PHYSICAL RATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wear full protective clothing and equipment, including SCBA</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>17. Raise or lower equipment from windows</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Extend dry hose line from fire apparatus to fire occupancy</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>18. Carry stretcher or gurney</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enter through door using force</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>19. Move heavy objects to gain access to fire and or free trapped persons</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Crawl through smoke filled structure pulling charged hose line</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>20. Extend, hold and support a charged attack line with flowing water</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Remove ladder from fire apparatus, carry and place at structure</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>21. Start power tools</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Climb ladder carrying tools</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>22. Walk along uneven/narrow surfaces (i.e. roof)</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Remove equipment from fire apparatus and carry to scene</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>23. Operate at elevated heights</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ventilate roof with power tools</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>24. Pull self up and over an obstacle or into an opening</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ventilate the roof with hand-held axe</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>25. Remove debris from fire scene</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Climb stairs with high rise packs</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>26. Climb fence or wall in full protective clothing with equipment</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Hook up to hydrant</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>27. Remove, carry and throw salvage covers to protect equipment</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Pull cabling to check for fire extension</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>28. Climb stairs in full protective clothing carrying fire fighter equipment</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Drag dry supply line from apparatus to hydrant</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>29. Roll up hose and place on apparatus</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Search for victim in fire occupancy with limited visibility</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>30. Advance charged attack line around obstacles while remaining stationary</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Remove victim or injured partner from fire scene</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>31. Operate fire extinguishers</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Extricate victim from vehicle</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>JURISDICTION</td>
<td>AUSTIN</td>
<td>CALGARY</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE</td>
<td>FAIRFAX COUNTY</td>
<td>INDIANAPOLIS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of steel in pounds</td>
<td>39.5 lbs</td>
<td>21.5 lbs</td>
<td>29.5 lbs</td>
<td>29 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of non-steel in pounds</td>
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<td>34.5 lbs</td>
<td>34.5 lbs</td>
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<td>34.5 lbs</td>
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<td>34.5 lbs</td>
<td>34.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>56 lbs</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>22 lbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of furniture in pounds</td>
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<td>22 lbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of fixtures in pounds</td>
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<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of offices in pounds</td>
<td>24 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight of utilities in pounds</td>
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<td>19 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of total in pounds</td>
<td>24 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>22 lbs</td>
<td>19 lbs</td>
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