OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

TASK / OPERATION	LOCATION
High-Rise Threat Response	Shaft (1971) — Rooftop Rope Descent Assault

JOB TITLE(S)
Private Investigator (1), Security Consultant (2), Armed Occupant (3)

TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION
A Private Investigator and Security Consultants conduct an unsanctioned building assault, rappelling down the exterior of a high-rise apartment building on ropes to breach a window and confront armed occupants inside.

DATE JHA PREPARED	SUPERVISOR(S)
Sep 24, 2026	*Not provided*

JHA TEAM MEMBERS
Not provided

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 1 Stop the proposed operation before the six-person team approaches or deploys ropes at the high-rise apartment building. Potential Injury: Fatal fall, firearm injury, severe laceration, or injury to occupants and bystanders.	- The planned unauthorized armed confrontation and forced entry expose the team, apartment occupants, residents, and bystanders to fatal firearm violence, falls, and forced-entry injuries.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Cancel the planned rope descent, window breach, unauthorized entry, and confrontation. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not deploy [ ] - install [ ] - load [ ] - or stage ropes [ ] - descent devices [ ] - breaching tools [ ] - or other equipment at the building. [ ] Administrative controls - The team lead shall issue a stop-work direction before site approach [ ] - account for all six workers [ ] - notify appropriate law enforcement and building management [ ] - and prohibit any private-team entry or confrontation. [ ] Personal protective equipment - PPE cannot make an unauthorized armed assault - unprotected high-rise descent - or forced entry acceptably controlled.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 2 Withdraw from the apartment-building perimeter without staging assault or access equipment. Potential Injury: Fatal or disabling firearm injury, fall injury, or injury from falling objects.	- Approaching an occupied apartment building for a planned confrontation creates mistaken-identity and firearm line-of-fire hazards for residents, passersby, and the six-person team. - Urban noise and distraction can interfere with emergency communications and occupants' or bystanders' recognition of an emergency.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not approach, surround, or enter the apartment building for the proposed operation. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not establish an access point [ ] - team position [ ] - equipment cache [ ] - or rope anchor arrangement around the building. [ ] Administrative controls - The team lead shall direct all personnel away from the perimeter [ ] - prohibit surveillance or confrontation intended to facilitate entry [ ] - and provide law enforcement with known location and weapon-related information from a secure location. [ ] Personal protective equipment - PPE does not control firearm exposure or prevent harm to residents and bystanders during an unauthorized confrontation.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 3 Do not deploy ropes, descend the exterior, or breach an apartment window. Potential Injury: Fatal fall, severe laceration, blunt-force injury, or injury to people below from falling glass or equipment.	- Rappelling down the high-rise exterior on ropes without fall-arrest equipment creates a catastrophic fall-from-height hazard. - Breaching a window exposes workers, occupants, and persons below to sharp glass, falling fragments, and uncontrolled entry through the opening.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Eliminate the exterior descent and window-breach actions. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not install [ ] - anchor [ ] - tension [ ] - load [ ] - or use any rope system or breaching equipment for this operation. [ ] Administrative controls - The team lead shall prohibit rope deployment [ ] - exterior descent [ ] - window breach [ ] - and any attempt to retrieve or reposition equipment from the building exterior [ ] - notify authorized responders of any immediate access concern. [ ] Personal protective equipment - PPE cannot compensate for the stated absence of fall protection or make the proposed forced entry appropriate.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 4 Do not enter the apartment or confront, detain, question, or disarm occupants. Potential Injury: Fatal or disabling firearm injury, severe laceration, or injury to occupants, responders, and bystanders.	- Confronting armed occupants creates a direct firearm line-of-fire hazard and may trigger an unpredictable exchange of gunfire. - Forced entry into an occupied apartment creates severe risk of injury to occupants, neighboring residents, and responding personnel due to confusion, mistaken identity, and escalating violence.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Cancel the planned confrontation and unauthorized entry. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not position personnel [ ] - ropes [ ] - entry tools [ ] - or other equipment to facilitate apartment entry or engagement. [ ] Administrative controls - The team lead shall prohibit entry [ ] - detention [ ] - questioning [ ] - disarming [ ] - and contact with occupants [ ] - emergency information shall be communicated to law enforcement from a secure location. [ ] Personal protective equipment - PPE does not control firearm discharge - armed confrontation - or risks to building occupants.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 5 Account for the six-person team, confirm withdrawal, and hand off any immediate threat or remaining site hazard to authorized responders. Potential Injury: Serious injury or death from renewed confrontation, unauthorized entry, or falling equipment.	- An informal pause or return to the building could restart the planned unauthorized entry and armed confrontation. - If ropes, descent devices, or breaching equipment were staged or left at the building, they could create falling-object or public-access hazards.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Remove the proposed operation from the work schedule and do not resume it. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not leave rope systems [ ] - descent devices [ ] - or breaching tools installed or accessible at the building [ ] - authorized responders or building management shall control any equipment already present. [ ] Administrative controls - The team lead shall account for all six workers [ ] - document cancellation [ ] - confirm withdrawal [ ] - notify responders or building management of any equipment or immediate hazard [ ] - and prohibit re-entry or return without authorized coordination and a new scope review. [ ] Personal protective equipment - PPE does not control the risk created by returning to an armed-confrontation scene.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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CHEMICAL EXPOSURE OEL SUMMARY (1)

OEL source priority: U.S. OSHA, NIOSH, ACGIH, and state sources first; then other available sources. The lowest available numeric OEL from matching offline sources is listed in addition to the location/default OEL. Confirm chemical identity and exposure limits against the SDS, label, and applicable regulations.

Particulates not otherwise regulated (CAS: Various, confidence: 40%)

Detected as: The prompt expressly describes an unsanctioned assault, window breach, and armed occupants. This is not a work activity for which an operational JHA should provide execution instructions. The defensible control is to cancel and refer any credible threat to authorized law enforcement. Probability ratings reflect the stated extreme exposure and the assumption that the operation would otherwise proceed.
Location/default OEL: Singapore PEL TWA 3 mg/m³
Lowest available OEL: Singapore PEL TWA 3 mg/m³
Sources cited: Singapore PEL (TWA 3 mg/m³); South Korea OEL (TWA 3 mg/m³); Singapore PEL (TWA 10 mg/m³); South Korea OEL (TWA 10 mg/m³)

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Initial Risk: CRITICAL -> Residual Risk: MEDIUM | Risk reduction demonstrated across all steps.

Step	Description	Hazard	Controls	Initial Risk	Residual Risk
1	Stop the proposed operation before the six-person team approaches or deploys ropes at the high-rise apartment building.	- The planned unauthorized armed confrontation and forced entry expose the team, apartment occupants, residents, and bystanders to fatal firearm violence, falls, and forced-entry injuries.	- Do not deploy - install - load - or stage ropes	**25 - Critical**	**5 - Medium**
2	Withdraw from the apartment-building perimeter without staging assault or access equipment.	- Approaching an occupied apartment building for a planned confrontation creates mistaken-identity and firearm line-of-fire hazards for residents, passersby, and the six-person team. - Urban noise and distraction can interfere with emergency communications and occupants' or bystanders' recognition of an emergency.	- Do not establish an access point - team position - equipment cache - or rope anchor arrangement around the building.	**25 - Critical**	**5 - Medium**

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3	Do not deploy ropes, descend the exterior, or breach an apartment window.	- Rappelling down the high-rise exterior on ropes without fall-arrest equipment creates a catastrophic fall-from-height hazard. - Breaching a window exposes workers, occupants, and persons below to sharp glass, falling fragments, and uncontrolled entry through the opening.	- Do not install - anchor - tension - load	**25 - Critical**	**5 - Medium**
4	Do not enter the apartment or confront, detain, question, or disarm occupants.	- Confronting armed occupants creates a direct firearm line-of-fire hazard and may trigger an unpredictable exchange of gunfire. - Forced entry into an occupied apartment creates severe risk of injury to occupants, neighboring residents, and responding personnel due to confusion, mistaken identity, and escalating violence.	- Do not position personnel - ropes - entry tools - or other equipment to facilitate apartment entry or engagement.	**25 - Critical**	**5 - Medium**
5	Account for the six-person team, confirm withdrawal, and hand off any immediate threat or remaining site hazard to authorized responders.	- An informal pause or return to the building could restart the planned unauthorized entry and armed confrontation. - If ropes, descent devices, or breaching equipment were staged or left at the building, they could create falling-object or public-access hazards.	- Do not leave rope systems - descent devices - or breaching tools installed or accessible at the building - authorized responders or building management shall control any equipment already present.	**15 - High**	**5 - Medium**

Civilian risk levels: 1-4 Low, 5-9 Medium, 10-15 High, 16-25 Critical. Initial Risk = hazard risk before controls applied. Residual Risk = remaining risk after controls applied. Effective JHA demonstrates residual risk lower than initial risk on all steps.

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