OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

TASK / OPERATION	LOCATION
Dye Workshop Fight Hazard Response	Drunken Master (1978) — Dye/Textile Workshop Finale

JOB TITLE(S)
Martial Arts Instructor (1), Rival Fighter (1), Textile Dye Workshop Laborer (3)

TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION
A climactic fight between the Martial Arts Instructor and a Rival Fighter scatters Textile Dye Workshop Laborers as the combatants move through the shop among open vats of colored dye, fabric hanging on overhead pulley rigging, and hot coal braziers.

DATE JHA PREPARED	SUPERVISOR(S)
Oct 6, 2026	*Not provided*

JHA TEAM MEMBERS
Not provided

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 1 Stop the staged fight and alert the five laborers and nearby personnel to clear the combatants' path and move to a designated clear area. Potential Injury: Blunt-force injuries, sprains, fractures, or head injury.	- Combatants moving unpredictably through the shop may strike or knock down laborers. - High exertion and a cluttered floor may contribute to falls while workers scatter.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Stop the fight activity immediately; do not continue the scene while laborers are in the combatants' path. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Keep a clear [ ] - marked egress route away from the vats [ ] - braziers [ ] - and suspended fabric. [ ] Administrative controls - A designated supervisor calls stop [ ] - accounts for all five laborers [ ] - and authorizes restart only after hazards and choreography are reviewed. Stop work for any unplanned movement or scope change. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No PPE is specified - do not rely on PPE to protect workers from uncontrolled physical contact.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 2 Secure the open colored-dye vats and keep workers and combatants out of the vat area. Potential Injury: Chemical or thermal skin and eye injury, irritation, or more serious injury depending on the unknown dye and vat conditions.	- Scattering or moving through the shop near open dye vats may result in a fall into or splash from the vats; dye identity, temperature, depth, and chemical hazards are unspecified.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not conduct the fight or worker movement beside open vats; remove or cover vats from the activity area where feasible. Engineering controls (Existing?) - A responsible shop worker installs secure [ ] - load-bearing covers or rigid barriers that prevent access and splashes without obstructing egress. [ ] Administrative controls - Supervisor verifies covers/barriers are secure and identifies the dye and vat condition from available labels/SDS before any nearby work. If identity or condition cannot be established [ ] - keep the area excluded. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No chemical-specific PPE can be selected without dye identity and exposure details - do not treat PPE as a substitute for isolation.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 3 Keep the fight and laborers clear of fabric hanging on overhead pulley rigging; secure the rigging and suspended fabric before nearby activity resumes. Potential Injury: Head or impact injury, entanglement, or strain while escaping or freeing fabric.	- Movement or impact near overhead pulley rigging may dislodge hanging fabric or rigging components, creating a falling-object or entanglement hazard.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not stage movement beneath or beside suspended fabric; lower or remove it if feasible. Engineering controls (Existing?) - A qualified person checks the pulley attachment and fabric restraint and secures the load against unintended movement before the area is released. [ ] Administrative controls - Keep an exclusion zone below and around the suspended load. Do not allow workers to adjust rigging during the fight [ ] - stop and obtain competent-person review if any component shifts or appears damaged. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No PPE is specified - PPE does not control a dropped suspended load.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 4 Isolate the hot coal braziers from the activity and prevent access until the fight and worker movement have stopped. Potential Injury: Burns or ignition of nearby material, with possible secondary injury.	- Combatants or laborers moving near hot coal braziers may contact hot surfaces or embers; the prompt does not specify guards, fuel, or operating state. - Uncontrolled movement near braziers may disturb hot coals or spread embers.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Extinguish and remove braziers from the activity area where feasible before the scene. Engineering controls (Existing?) - If braziers must remain [ ] - install stable heat-resistant barriers that prevent contact and ember access [ ] - keep hanging fabric and other materials clear as verified by the responsible supervisor. [ ] Administrative controls - A designated person confirms whether braziers are hot [ ] - controls access [ ] - and follows the site's established extinguishing and cool-down process. Stop if heat or ember control is uncertain. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No PPE is specified - do not use PPE in place of isolating hot braziers.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 5 Clear and inspect the shop floor and ventilation conditions before releasing workers or restarting any activity. Potential Injury: Sprains, fractures, or head injury from a fall; respiratory or other health effects if an airborne contaminant is present.	- The stated cluttered floor may cause trips and falls during scattering or cleanup. - Poor ventilation is reported, but the source and any airborne contaminant are unspecified; disturbance or continued work could expose workers to an unknown airborne hazard.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Remove floor obstructions and suspend nearby activity until the route is clear; do not generate or disturb airborne material during the response. Engineering controls (Existing?) - A responsible person verifies available ventilation is operating as intended before restart [ ] - use additional ventilation only after assessing the source and suitability. [ ] Administrative controls - Supervisor inspects the route [ ] - identifies the reported ventilation concern [ ] - and confirms whether a source or exposure assessment is needed. Keep workers out if the concern cannot be resolved [ ] - stop work if conditions change. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No substance or exposure data are supplied to select respiratory or other exposure-specific PPE - do not assume PPE makes continued work acceptable.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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CHEMICAL EXPOSURE OEL SUMMARY (3)

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.

Coal dust - Bituminous or Lignite Respirable (CAS: 308062-82-0, confidence: 40%)

Detected as: Combatants or laborers moving near hot coal braziers may contact hot surfaces or embers; the prompt does not specify guards, fuel, or operating state.
Location/default OEL: 🇨🇦 British Columbia WorkSafeBC TWA 0.9 mg/m³
Lowest available OEL: 🇨🇦 British Columbia WorkSafeBC TWA 0.9 mg/m³
Sources cited: 🇨🇦 British Columbia WorkSafeBC (TWA 0.9 mg/m³); 🇨🇦 Quebec CNESST (TWA 0.9 mg/m³)

Diesel fuel as total hydrocarbons (CAS: 68334-30-5, confidence: 40%)

Detected as: Combatants or laborers moving near hot coal braziers may contact hot surfaces or embers; the prompt does not specify guards, fuel, or operating state.
Location/default OEL: 🇨🇦 Ontario MOL TWA 100.0 mg/m³
Lowest available OEL: 🇨🇦 Ontario MOL TWA 100.0 mg/m³
Sources cited: 🇨🇦 Ontario MOL (TWA 100.0 mg/m³); 🇨🇦 Quebec CNESST (TWA 100.0 ppm)

Naphthol AS-OT (organic dye) (CAS: 135-61-5, confidence: 40%)

Detected as: Scattering or moving through the shop near open dye vats may result in a fall into or splash from the vats; dye identity, temperature, depth, and chemical hazards are unspecified.
Location/default OEL: Russia SanPiN PDK TWA 3 mg/m³
Lowest available OEL: Russia SanPiN PDK TWA 3 mg/m³
Sources cited: Russia SanPiN PDK (TWA 3 mg/m³)

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Initial Risk: HIGH -> Residual Risk: LOW | Risk reduction demonstrated across all steps.

Step	Description	Hazard	Controls	Initial Risk	Residual Risk
1	Stop the staged fight and alert the five laborers and nearby personnel to clear the combatants' path and move to a designated clear area.	- Combatants moving unpredictably through the shop may strike or knock down laborers. - High exertion and a cluttered floor may contribute to falls while workers scatter.	- Keep a clear - marked egress route away from the vats - braziers - and suspended fabric.	**12 - High**	**4 - Low**
2	Secure the open colored-dye vats and keep workers and combatants out of the vat area.	- Scattering or moving through the shop near open dye vats may result in a fall into or splash from the vats; dye identity, temperature, depth, and chemical hazards are unspecified.	- A responsible shop worker installs secure - load-bearing covers or rigid barriers that prevent access and splashes without obstructing egress. - Supervisor verifies covers/ barriers are secure and identifies the dye and vat condition from available labels/SDS before any nearby work. If identity or condition cannot be established - keep the area excluded.	**12 - High**	**4 - Low**

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3	Keep the fight and laborers clear of fabric hanging on overhead pulley rigging; secure the rigging and suspended fabric before nearby activity resumes.	- Movement or impact near overhead pulley rigging may dislodge hanging fabric or rigging components, creating a falling-object or entanglement hazard.	- A qualified person checks the pulley attachment and fabric restraint and secures the load against unintended movement before the area is released. - Keep an exclusion zone below and around the suspended load. Do not allow workers to adjust rigging during the fight - stop and obtain competent-person review if any component shifts or appears damaged. - No PPE is specified	**12 - High**	**4 - Low**
4	Isolate the hot coal braziers from the activity and prevent access until the fight and worker movement have stopped.	- Combatants or laborers moving near hot coal braziers may contact hot surfaces or embers; the prompt does not specify guards, fuel, or operating state. - Uncontrolled movement near braziers may disturb hot coals or spread embers.	- If braziers must remain - install stable heat-resistant barriers that prevent contact and ember access - keep hanging fabric and other materials clear as verified by the responsible supervisor. - A designated person confirms whether braziers are hot	**12 - High**	**4 - Low**
5	Clear and inspect the shop floor and ventilation conditions before releasing workers or restarting any activity.	- The stated cluttered floor may cause trips and falls during scattering or cleanup. - Poor ventilation is reported, but the source and any airborne contaminant are unspecified; disturbance or continued work could expose workers to an unknown airborne hazard.	- A responsible person verifies available ventilation is operating as intended before restart - use additional ventilation only after assessing the source and suitability. - Supervisor inspects the route - identifies the reported ventilation concern	**6 - Medium**	**3 - Low**

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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