OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

TASK / OPERATION	LOCATION
Nighttime Rooftop Pursuit and Rescue	Vertigo (1958) - Rooftop Chase Opening

JOB TITLE(S)
Police Detective (1), Patrol Officer (1), Suspect (1)

TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION
A police detective and a uniformed officer chase a suspect across San Francisco rooftops at night; the detective slips and dangles from a rain gutter, and the officer who reaches down to help him falls to his death.

DATE JHA PREPARED	SUPERVISOR(S)
Oct 16, 2026	*Not provided*

JHA TEAM MEMBERS
Not provided

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 1 Approach the rooftop access while following the suspect at night. Potential Injury: Fatal fall; fractures; traumatic brain injury.	- Darkness can conceal an unprotected edge at the rooftop entrance. - Pursuit urgency can draw the detective and officer onto the roof without fall protection.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Officers shall stop the pursuit before entering an unprotected rooftop fall exposure. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Before authorizing roof entry [ ] - the supervisor shall verify illumination and an effectively guarded access route [ ] - a gutter is not edge protection. [ ] Administrative controls - The lead officer shall report the roof location and access condition and obtain supervisor direction before entry. Confirm the third person's identity and role [ ] - do not count that person as assistance. [ ] Personal protective equipment - If exposed entry remains necessary - the supervisor shall verify a task-selected fall-protection system - compatible anchorage - trained users - and rescue capability before entry. Ordinary police equipment provides no fall protection.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 2 Move along the sloped rooftop route while tracking the suspect. Potential Injury: Fatal fall; multiple fractures; disabling head or spinal injury.	- Running on sloped roof surfaces can cause loss of footing toward unprotected edges. - Nighttime visibility can conceal slope changes and the end of the walking surface. - Acrophobia can cause freezing or impaired movement near the roof edge.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Officers shall discontinue exposed rooftop movement rather than run after the suspect. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Before subsequent authorized movement [ ] - the supervisor shall verify a protected route and lighting that reveals the walking surface and roof edges. [ ] Administrative controls - The supervisor shall prohibit roof-to-roof jumps and edge shortcuts. Stop for inadequate visibility [ ] - lost footing [ ] - fear-related impairment [ ] - or route changes [ ] - obtain supervisor review before continuing. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Officers shall check footwear for intact traction suitable for the verified roof surface. Before exposed movement - verify the selected fall-protection system and anchorage - footwear alone does not prevent an edge fall.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 3 Stop the pursuit when the detective slips and hangs from the rain gutter. Potential Injury: Fatal fall of the detective or responding officer; crush or impact injuries to people below.	- The detective's weight can deform or detach the gutter, causing an immediate fall. - The responding officer can lose footing while approaching the same sloped, unprotected edge.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The responding officer shall stop short of the exposed edge and shall not climb onto or add load to the gutter. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Rescuers shall use independently verified structural anchors [ ] - not the gutter [ ] - keep additional loads off the gutter. [ ] Administrative controls - Immediately announce an officer-hanging emergency [ ] - giving the roof location [ ] - access point [ ] - and gutter-failure risk. Keep other personnel away from the edge and potential fall area below. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Do not approach the edge relying on duty equipment or an unanchored harness. Only trained rescuers using verified fall protection may enter the exposed rescue position.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 4 Request technical rescue and communicate with the hanging detective from a protected position. Potential Injury: Fatal fall; hand or shoulder injury; exhaustion followed by loss of grip.	- A delayed or misdirected response prolongs the detective's hanging exposure and risk of losing grip. - Leaning over the edge to communicate or offer a hand can pull the responding officer into a fatal fall.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The officer shall not lean over the edge or attempt a hand-to-hand lift. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Responders shall establish an exclusion area below the hanging location and illuminate the rescue area from protected positions without dazzling the detective. [ ] Administrative controls - Request fire/technical rescue and medical response. Confirm the address [ ] - roof side [ ] - access route [ ] - and detective's position with dispatch. Give calm [ ] - brief updates [ ] - do not direct grip transfers or climbing without rescue-team assessment. If the officer has already fallen [ ] - report the second casualty and location without attempting an unprotected descent. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Observers shall remain behind effective edge protection. Anyone assigned an exposed observation position must first have verified fall protection.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 5 Recover the hanging detective under the responding technical-rescue team's direction, if recovery remains possible. Potential Injury: Fatal falls; severe impact injury; suspension-related injury.	- Gutter failure can drop the detective before independent rescue support is established. - Rescuers reaching beyond the edge can fall or be pulled over by the detective's weight.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The rescue leader shall keep untrained officers out of exposed rescue positions and prohibit improvised lifting by the arms. Engineering controls (Existing?) - The technical-rescue team shall establish verified anchors [ ] - rescuer fall protection [ ] - victim support [ ] - and protection of rescue equipment at the edge before loading the recovery system. Do not anchor to the gutter. [ ] Administrative controls - The rescue leader shall assess structural access [ ] - assign roles [ ] - check connections [ ] - and control recovery commands. Stop and reassess if the gutter shifts or roof conditions change. Stage medical personnel at the recovery point. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Technical rescuers shall use task-selected rescue harnesses - helmets - and gloves with the verified rescue system. The rescue team shall select and fit the detective's recovery attachment.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 6 Transfer any recovered casualties to medical responders and withdraw personnel from the roof. Potential Injury: Secondary fatal fall; worsening of existing injuries; struck-by injury.	- An injured or distressed detective can lose balance during movement across the sloped roof. - Removing rescue protection before withdrawal exposes remaining officers and rescuers to the roof edge. - A damaged gutter can fall onto personnel below.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Keep the pursuit route closed and prevent personnel from returning to the damaged gutter. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Responders shall maintain route lighting [ ] - edge protection [ ] - rescue support [ ] - and the exclusion area below until withdrawal is complete and the damaged gutter is assessed. [ ] Administrative controls - The rescue leader shall coordinate casualty handover [ ] - account for assigned personnel [ ] - inspect the withdrawal route [ ] - and authorize protection removal only after everyone is clear. Notify the responsible property representative of the gutter hazard and restricted area. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Each exposed person shall retain assigned rescue and fall-protection equipment until reaching the protected exit - do not disconnect early to speed departure.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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

Step	Description	Hazard	Controls	Initial Risk	Residual Risk
1	Approach the rooftop access while following the suspect at night.	- Darkness can conceal an unprotected edge at the rooftop entrance. - Pursuit urgency can draw the detective and officer onto the roof without fall protection.	- Before authorizing roof entry - the supervisor shall verify illumination and an effectively guarded access route - a gutter is not edge protection. - The lead officer shall report the roof location and access condition and obtain supervisor direction before entry. Confirm the third person's identity and role	**10 - High**	**5 - Medium**

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2	Move along the sloped rooftop route while tracking the suspect.	- Running on sloped roof surfaces can cause loss of footing toward unprotected edges. - Nighttime visibility can conceal slope changes and the end of the walking surface. - Acrophobia can cause freezing or impaired movement near the roof edge.	- Before subsequent authorized movement - the supervisor shall verify a protected route and lighting that reveals the walking surface and roof edges. - The supervisor shall prohibit roof-to-roof jumps and edge shortcuts. Stop for inadequate visibility - lost footing	**10 - High**	**5 - Medium**
3	Stop the pursuit when the detective slips and hangs from the rain gutter.	- The detective's weight can deform or detach the gutter, causing an immediate fall. - The responding officer can lose footing while approaching the same sloped, unprotected edge.	- Rescuers shall use independently verified structural anchors - not the gutter - keep additional loads off the gutter. - Immediately announce an officer-hanging emergency	**25 - Critical**	**15 - High**
4	Request technical rescue and communicate with the hanging detective from a protected position.	- A delayed or misdirected response prolongs the detective's hanging exposure and risk of losing grip. - Leaning over the edge to communicate or offer a hand can pull the responding officer into a fatal fall.	- Responders shall establish an exclusion area below the hanging location and illuminate the rescue area from protected positions without dazzling the detective. - Request fire/technical rescue and medical response. Confirm the address - roof side - access route	**25 - Critical**	**15 - High**
5	Recover the hanging detective under the responding technical-rescue team's direction, if recovery remains possible.	- Gutter failure can drop the detective before independent rescue support is established. - Rescuers reaching beyond the edge can fall or be pulled over by the detective's weight.	- The technical-rescue team shall establish verified anchors - rescuer fall protection - victim support - and protection of rescue equipment at the edge before loading the recovery system. Do not anchor to the gutter.	**25 - Critical**	**10 - High**

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6	Transfer any recovered casualties to medical responders and withdraw personnel from the roof.	- An injured or distressed detective can lose balance during movement across the sloped roof. - Removing rescue protection before withdrawal exposes remaining officers and rescuers to the roof edge. - A damaged gutter can fall onto personnel below.	- Responders shall maintain route lighting - edge protection - rescue support - and the exclusion area below until withdrawal is complete and the damaged gutter is assessed.	**10 - 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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