OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

TASK / OPERATION	LOCATION
Capsized Vessel Emergency Escape	MHA #25 — The Poseidon Adventure (1972)

JOB TITLE(S)
Minister (1), Police Detective (1), Ship's Waiter (1), Passenger (6)

TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION
After a rogue wave overturns an ocean liner, a small group of survivors climbs a Christmas tree to the upside-down kitchen as water floods the ballroom below.

DATE JHA PREPARED	SUPERVISOR(S)
Oct 25, 2026	*Not provided*

JHA TEAM MEMBERS
Not provided

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 1 Coordinate the nine survivors and assess escape from the flooding ballroom. Potential Injury: Drowning, hypothermia, burns, smoke inhalation, blast injuries, or death.	- Rising ballroom water can trap or sweep away survivors, causing drowning and possible cold-water exposure. - Fire, smoke, and explosions can block escape. - Separation among the nine survivors can delay escape or leave someone unaccounted for.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The group avoids floodwater and active fire where an accessible dry alternative exists. Engineering controls (Existing?) - The lead identifies existing structural separation from water and fire without assuming barriers will withstand flooding or explosions. No rescue systems are confirmed. [ ] Administrative controls - Designate a lead and rear person [ ] - count all nine [ ] - identify assistance needs [ ] - and communicate the route. Use immediately available communications to report location and conditions without delaying escape. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Survivors use immediately accessible - serviceable flotation suitable for the route - check that it does not obstruct passage. Do not enter water or delay escape to retrieve it. Availability is unconfirmed.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 2 Inspect the Christmas tree and approach before anyone commits to climbing. Potential Injury: Fatal falls, drowning, crush injuries, fractures, or lacerations.	- Unknown tree construction and anchorage may allow collapse or detachment under a climber's weight. - Oil and debris at the approach or on climbing surfaces can cause slips, cuts, and loss of grip. - Movement of the capsized vessel or shifting debris may destabilize the climbing route.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The lead rejects visibly detached, shifting, broken, or ungrippable sections. Do not use a survivor to proof-load the tree. Engineering controls (Existing?) - A person with relevant vessel or rescue knowledge [ ] - if present [ ] - checks visible attachments and structural supports from a protected position. Do not improvise anchors or treat appearance as proof of capacity. [ ] Administrative controls - The lead identifies the landing and route limitations before anyone commits. Keep others outside the potential collapse path [ ] - stop movement and reassess if the tree shifts or cracks. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Use already available grip footwear and well-fitting gloves only if they improve purchase. They do not establish tree capacity. No fall-protection equipment is confirmed.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 3 Climb toward the kitchen with controlled loading and separation. Potential Injury: Head or spinal trauma, fractures, crush injuries, drowning, or death.	- Improvised handholds or footholds can fail or become slippery with oil, causing a fall onto structure or into floodwater. - A falling climber or dislodged debris can strike survivors below. - Climbing effort or unsupported assistance can exhaust a survivor or pull another person off balance.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Climbers leave nonessential carried items behind and do not use loose debris as steps. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Climbers use identifiable structural supports where reachable. Do not attach improvised ropes or fall-arrest equipment to unverified branches or fittings. [ ] Administrative controls - Allow one climber on the tree at a time [ ] - keep waiting survivors outside the fall path. Maintain three points of contact where geometry allows [ ] - announce difficulty [ ] - and avoid unsupported pulling or carrying of others. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Use available grip footwear and well-fitting gloves only where they retain grip. Check clothing and flotation for snagging. No harness - helmet - or reliable anchorage is confirmed.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 4 Transfer from the tree into the inverted kitchen. Potential Injury: Fatal falls, crush injuries, fractures, lacerations, burns, or smoke inhalation.	- An unsupported reach or gap between the tree and kitchen may cause a fall. - Loose inverted kitchen contents or debris may fall, shift, or trap an arriving survivor. - Oil and debris on the landing may cause slipping or cuts during transfer. - Fire, smoke, or explosion conditions may extend into the kitchen.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? The arriving survivor identifies a reachable landing and handhold before releasing the last secure contact. Do not jump a gap. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Use identifiable vessel structural surfaces for transfer [ ] - not loose inverted contents. No bridging or anchoring equipment is confirmed. [ ] Administrative controls - The first survivor checks the landing [ ] - overhead debris [ ] - smoke [ ] - and footing before signaling the next person. Complete one transfer at a time [ ] - do not pull another survivor across from an unstable position. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Available grip footwear and well-fitting gloves may reduce slips and cuts - they do not protect against collapse - flame - or unsupported falls.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 5 Position survivors in the kitchen and verify continued escape options. Potential Injury: Drowning, hypothermia after immersion, crush injuries, burns, smoke inhalation, or death.	- Nine people gathering near the entry can obstruct transfers or push someone toward the flooded ballroom. - Unstable inverted contents and oil-covered surfaces may cause impacts or falls. - Rising water, smoke, fire, or explosions can make the kitchen untenable.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Survivors stay back from the entry edge and do not descend into the flooded ballroom for belongings. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Position survivors on identifiable structural surfaces away from loose overhead contents. Keep the entry and onward passage unobstructed. [ ] Administrative controls - Count arrivals against the nine-person group. Assign a watcher for water [ ] - smoke [ ] - debris movement [ ] - and route access [ ] - warn everyone immediately of deterioration. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Retain available route-suitable flotation where immersion remains possible. Wet survivors use immediately available dry coverings without obstructing evacuation. No thermal protection is confirmed.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 6 Account for everyone and coordinate rescue or continued escape. Potential Injury: Entrapment, drowning, burns, impact injuries, or death.	- An incomplete headcount can leave a survivor below or prompt dangerous re-entry. - Delayed communication or continued use of a deteriorating route prolongs exposure to flooding, fire, and explosions. - Returning through oil and debris for cleanup or belongings exposes survivors again to falls and entrapment.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Survivors do not undertake cleanup, retrieve belongings, or re-enter flooded areas; leave salvage to emergency responders. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Use an existing emergency communication device only if immediately accessible and functioning. No communication equipment is confirmed. [ ] Administrative controls - The lead confirms names and the nine-person count [ ] - reports missing persons [ ] - last known locations [ ] - injuries [ ] - and route conditions to rescuers [ ] - briefs everyone before onward movement [ ] - and recounts after relocation. [ ] Personal protective equipment - Retain available route-appropriate flotation - footwear - and gloves. Report missing protection to rescuers without delaying evacuation.	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	Coordinate the nine survivors and assess escape from the flooding ballroom.	- Rising ballroom water can trap or sweep away survivors, causing drowning and possible cold-water exposure. - Fire, smoke, and explosions can block escape. - Separation among the nine survivors can delay escape or leave someone unaccounted for.	- The lead identifies existing structural separation from water and fire without assuming barriers will withstand flooding or explosions. No rescue systems are confirmed. - Designate a lead and rear person - count all nine - identify assistance needs	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**

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2	Inspect the Christmas tree and approach before anyone commits to climbing.	- Unknown tree construction and anchorage may allow collapse or detachment under a climber's weight. - Oil and debris at the approach or on climbing surfaces can cause slips, cuts, and loss of grip. - Movement of the capsized vessel or shifting debris may destabilize the climbing route.	- A person with relevant vessel or rescue knowledge - if present - checks visible attachments and structural supports from a protected position. Do not improvise anchors or treat appearance as proof of capacity. - The lead identifies the landing and route limitations before anyone commits. Keep others outside the potential collapse path	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**
3	Climb toward the kitchen with controlled loading and separation.	- Improvised handholds or footholds can fail or become slippery with oil, causing a fall onto structure or into floodwater. - A falling climber or dislodged debris can strike survivors below. - Climbing effort or unsupported assistance can exhaust a survivor or pull another person off balance.	- Climbers use identifiable structural supports where reachable. Do not attach improvised ropes or fall-arrest equipment to unverified branches or fittings. - Allow one climber on the tree at a time - keep waiting survivors outside the fall path. Maintain three points of contact where geometry allows - announce difficulty	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**
4	Transfer from the tree into the inverted kitchen.	- An unsupported reach or gap between the tree and kitchen may cause a fall. - Loose inverted kitchen contents or debris may fall, shift, or trap an arriving survivor. - Oil and debris on the landing may cause slipping or cuts during transfer. - Fire, smoke, or explosion conditions may extend into the kitchen.	- Use identifiable vessel structural surfaces for transfer - not loose inverted contents. No bridging or anchoring equipment is confirmed. - The first survivor checks the landing - overhead debris	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**
5	Position survivors in the kitchen and verify continued escape options.	- Nine people gathering near the entry can obstruct transfers or push someone toward the flooded ballroom. - Unstable inverted contents and oil-covered surfaces may cause impacts or falls. - Rising water, smoke, fire, or explosions can make the kitchen untenable.	- Position survivors on identifiable structural surfaces away from loose overhead contents. Keep the entry and onward passage unobstructed. - Count arrivals against the nine-person group. Assign a watcher for water - smoke - debris movement	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**

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6	Account for everyone and coordinate rescue or continued escape.	- An incomplete headcount can leave a survivor below or prompt dangerous re-entry. - Delayed communication or continued use of a deteriorating route prolongs exposure to flooding, fire, and explosions. - Returning through oil and debris for cleanup or belongings exposes survivors again to falls and entrapment.	- Use an existing emergency communication device only if immediately accessible and functioning. No communication equipment is confirmed. - The lead confirms names and the nine-person count - reports missing persons - last known locations	**20 - Critical**	**15 - High**

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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