# OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

| TASK / OPERATION | LOCATION |
|---|---|
| Unauthorized Hydrant Discharge Response | MHA #26 — Do the Right Thing (1989) - Hydrant on |

**JOB TITLE(S)**
Neighborhood Youth (6), Motorist (1), Police Officer (2), Pizzeria Delivery Worker (1)

**TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION**
On the hottest day of the summer in Brooklyn, neighborhood kids crack open a fire hydrant, blasting a passing car with high-pressure water until police arrive to shut it off.

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

**JHA TEAM MEMBERS**
*Not provided*

| STEP | POTENTIAL HAZARDS | CONTROLS | PHOTOGRAPHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Step 1<br><br>Recognize the unauthorized opening, withdraw, and notify responders.<br><br>Potential Injury: Impact injuries, fractures, eye injuries, heat exhaustion, or fatal heat stroke. | - High-pressure hydrant discharge can strike or knock down children and bystanders.<br>- Remaining outdoors in extreme summer heat can cause heat illness. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Children and bystanders stop handling the hydrant and withdraw from the discharge path.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- The designated response lead identifies available shade or an air-conditioned refuge reachable without crossing the stream or traffic. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- One caller reports the location [ ]<br>- children [ ]<br>- active discharge [ ]<br>- and traffic exposure to emergency services. If the listed 10-person crew is involved [ ]<br>- its supervisor accounts for everyone [ ]<br>- provides drinking water and cooling breaks [ ]<br>- and assigns buddy checks. Request emergency medical assistance for confusion [ ]<br>- collapse [ ]<br>- or suspected heat stroke [ ]<br>- begin cooling while awaiting help. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- No PPE makes unauthorized hydrant operation acceptable<br>- bystanders remain clear. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |

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| STEP | POTENTIAL HAZARDS | CONTROLS | PHOTOGRAPHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Step 2<br><br>Protect people from the stream striking passing vehicles.<br><br>Potential Injury: Fatal collision trauma, crushing injuries, eye injuries, or fall injuries. | - Water striking the passing car can obscure the driver's view or cause loss of control.<br>- Entering the roadway to redirect water or warn drivers exposes people to vehicle strikes.<br>- The high-pressure stream can injure or knock down nearby people. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Keep people outside the roadway and discharge path; do not approach to redirect the stream.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- Police or authorized traffic personnel establish traffic separation or close affected lanes before responders enter. Bystanders do not place barriers in traffic. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- The caller reports water striking vehicles. Police verify traffic protection before approach and stop entry if vehicles can enter the response area. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- Responders exposed to traffic wear high-visibility apparel<br>- it does not replace traffic separation. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |
| Step 3<br><br>Keep pedestrians clear of accumulating water while awaiting shutdown.<br><br>Potential Injury: Sprains, fractures, head injuries, or fatal vehicle-strike injuries. | - Hydrant discharge creates slippery walking surfaces near the outlet and roadway.<br>- People detouring around spreading water can step into moving traffic. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Keep people from walking, playing, retrieving belongings, or cleaning within the active discharge area.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- Responders install pedestrian barriers and wet-surface warnings from protected positions [ ]<br>- without entering uncontrolled traffic or the stream. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- The response lead monitors water spread and moves the boundary back if the pedestrian route becomes wet or directs people toward traffic. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- Responders entering residual wet areas wear slip-resistant footwear<br>- it does not justify entering active discharge or uncontrolled traffic. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |

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| STEP | POTENTIAL HAZARDS | CONTROLS | PHOTOGRAPHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Step 4<br><br>Hand over to police and confirm authorized shutdown arrangements.<br><br>Potential Injury: Impact injuries or falls; potentially fatal fire-related injuries if firefighting water supply is impaired. | - An unqualified shutdown attempt exposes the person to pressurized discharge.<br>- Continued discharge may reduce water pressure available for firefighting. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Bystanders must not operate, cap, obstruct, or dismantle the hydrant.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- The authorized operator verifies the hydrant operating arrangement and suitable operating equipment before intervention [ ]<br>- do not improvise attachments. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- The caller hands over the location [ ]<br>- discharge direction [ ]<br>- traffic exposure [ ]<br>- and firefighting-pressure concern. The response lead assigns traffic control [ ]<br>- exclusion-area control [ ]<br>- and hydrant operation before approach. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- Before approach<br>- the authorized operator verifies required eye and splash protection<br>- equipment-compatible grip-protective gloves<br>- and slip-resistant footwear are available and worn. Add high-visibility apparel where traffic exposure remains. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |

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| STEP | POTENTIAL HAZARDS | CONTROLS | PHOTOGRAPHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Step 5<br><br>Have the authorized operator stop the discharge.<br><br>Potential Injury:<br>Eye or impact injuries, fractures, or serious injury from uncontrolled water release. | - Approaching or operating the flowing hydrant exposes the operator to high-pressure water and wet footing.<br>- An unsuitable shutdown method may cause pressure transients, equipment damage, or renewed uncontrolled discharge. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Keep nonessential people outside the shutdown area; do not place hands or objects over the flowing outlet.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- The authorized operator uses equipment suitable for the verified hydrant configuration and works outside the outlet's line of fire. Do not proceed if that position cannot be established. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- Before shutdown [ ]<br>- the operator confirms traffic protection [ ]<br>- footing [ ]<br>- and the utility-approved method. Stop for abnormal resistance [ ]<br>- increased leakage [ ]<br>- hydrant movement [ ]<br>- lost footing [ ]<br>- or boundary intrusion [ ]<br>- do not force the mechanism. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- The operator wears eye protection with assessed splash protection<br>- equipment-compatible grip-protective gloves<br>- and slip-resistant footwear. Wear high-visibility apparel wherever traffic exposure remains. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |

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| STEP | POTENTIAL HAZARDS | CONTROLS | PHOTOGRAPHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Step 6<br><br>Verify shutdown, address wet surfaces, and release the area.<br><br>Potential Injury: Falls, fractures, vehicle-strike trauma, or fire-related injury if impaired hydrant service goes unreported. | - Residual water remains slippery after the stream stops.<br>- Unresolved leakage or damage may permit renewed discharge or leave firefighting availability uncertain.<br>- Premature barrier removal exposes pedestrians and responders to traffic during closeout. | Can the potential hazard(s) be:<br>- Eliminated? [ ]<br>- Substituted/replaced? [ ]<br>How? Keep affected walking areas closed until standing water and slip conditions are addressed; retain the exclusion area around continuing leakage.<br><br>Engineering controls (Existing?)<br>- Responders retain barriers and traffic separation while authorized personnel inspect and address remaining water or leakage. [ ]<br><br>Administrative controls<br>- The authorized operator verifies discharge has stopped and reports defects to the utility [ ]<br>- which determines hydrant service status. The response lead accounts for assigned personnel and checks remaining wet areas. Authorize barrier removal only after hazards are addressed and personnel and equipment are clear. [ ]<br><br>Personal protective equipment<br>- Personnel inspecting wet areas retain slip-resistant footwear and traffic-related high-visibility apparel until those exposures end. | Uncontrolled<br>No photo provided<br>Controlled<br>No photo provided |

## 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.

**Lead and inorganic compounds (as Pb) (CAS: 7439-92-1, confidence: 40%)**

Detected as: This is an unauthorized public incident, not an authorized hydrant-opening assignment. The supplied 10-worker count does not establish who is present or their response role; a response lead is a proposed assignment, not a confirmed position. Temperature, acclimatization, and cooling facilities: Data Unknown. Initial probability follows the supplied moderate-exposure basis; fatal heat illness remains credible. Stop approach if conditions change.
Location/default OEL: NIOSH REL TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m3 [*Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.]
Lowest comparable TWA: No comparable TWA values available
Sources cited: NIOSH REL (TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m3 [*Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.]); Michigan MIOSHA (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Oregon OSHA (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Washington WISHA (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); 🇨🇦 British Columbia WorkSafeBC (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); 🇨🇦 Ontario MOL (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Australia WES (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Brazil NR-15 (TWA 0.1 mg/m³); Chile DS 594 (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); China GBZ (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); China GBZ (TWA 0.03 mg/m³); Finland FIOH (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); France VLEP (TWA 0.1 mg/m³); Germany TRGS 900 (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); India Factories Act (TWA 0.15 mg/m³); Ireland HSA (TWA 0.15 mg/m³); Japan JSOH (TWA 0.03 mg/m³); Mexico NOM-010-STPS (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Netherlands SER (TWA 0.15 mg/m³); New Zealand WES (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Singapore PEL (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); South Korea OEL (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Sweden AV (TWA 0.1 mg/m³); Sweden AV (TWA 0.05 mg/m³); Taiwan PEL (TWA 0.05 mg/m³)

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## RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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

| Step | Description | Hazard | Controls | Initial Risk | Residual Risk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Recognize the unauthorized opening, withdraw, and notify responders. | - High-pressure hydrant discharge can strike or knock down children and bystanders.<br>- Remaining outdoors in extreme summer heat can cause heat illness. | - The designated response lead identifies available shade or an air-conditioned refuge reachable without crossing the stream or traffic.<br>- One caller reports the location<br>- children<br>- active discharge | **15 - High** | **10 - High** |
| 2 | Protect people from the stream striking passing vehicles. | - Water striking the passing car can obscure the driver's view or cause loss of control.<br>- Entering the roadway to redirect water or warn drivers exposes people to vehicle strikes.<br>- The high-pressure stream can injure or knock down nearby people. | - Police or authorized traffic personnel establish traffic separation or close affected lanes before responders enter. Bystanders do not place barriers in traffic.<br>- The caller reports water striking vehicles. Police verify traffic protection before approach and stop entry if vehicles can enter the response area.<br>- Responders exposed to traffic wear high-visibility apparel<br>- it does not replace traffic separation. | **15 - High** | **10 - High** |
| 3 | Keep pedestrians clear of accumulating water while awaiting shutdown. | - Hydrant discharge creates slippery walking surfaces near the outlet and roadway.<br>- People detouring around spreading water can step into moving traffic. | - Responders install pedestrian barriers and wet-surface warnings from protected positions<br>- without entering uncontrolled traffic or the stream.<br>- The response lead monitors water spread and moves the boundary back if the pedestrian route becomes wet or directs people toward traffic.<br>- Responders entering residual wet areas wear slip-resistant footwear | **15 - High** | **10 - High** |
| 4 | Hand over to police and confirm authorized shutdown arrangements. | - An unqualified shutdown attempt exposes the person to pressurized discharge.<br>- Continued discharge may reduce water pressure available for firefighting. | - The authorized operator verifies the hydrant operating arrangement and suitable operating equipment before intervention<br>- do not improvise attachments.<br>- The caller hands over the location<br>- discharge direction | **15 - High** | **10 - High** |

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| **5** | Have the authorized operator stop the discharge. | - Approaching or operating the flowing hydrant exposes the operator to high-pressure water and wet footing.<br>- An unsuitable shutdown method may cause pressure transients, equipment damage, or renewed uncontrolled discharge. | - The authorized operator uses equipment suitable for the verified hydrant configuration and works outside the outlet's line of fire. Do not proceed if that position cannot be established.<br>- Before shutdown<br>- the operator confirms traffic protection<br>- footing | **12 - High** | **8 - Medium** |
| **6** | Verify shutdown, address wet surfaces, and release the area. | - Residual water remains slippery after the stream stops.<br>- Unresolved leakage or damage may permit renewed discharge or leave firefighting availability uncertain.<br>- Premature barrier removal exposes pedestrians and responders to traffic during closeout. | - Responders retain barriers and traffic separation while authorized personnel inspect and address remaining water or leakage.<br>- The authorized operator verifies discharge has stopped and reports defects to the utility<br>- which determines hydrant service status. The response lead accounts for assigned personnel and checks remaining wet areas. Authorize barrier removal only after hazards are addressed and personnel and equipment are clear.<br>- Personnel inspecting wet areas retain slip-resistant footwear and traffic-related high-visibility apparel until those exposures end. | **15 - High** | **10 - 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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