OSHA COMPLIANCE JHA

Movie Hazard Analysis

TASK / OPERATION	LOCATION
High-Rise Construction Pursuit Hazards	Casino Royale (2006) — Construction Site Chase

JOB TITLE(S)
Construction Site Worker (4), Bomb-Maker (1), British Intelligence Officer (1)

TASK / OPERATION DESCRIPTION
An Intelligence Officer pursues a Bomb-Maker on foot through an active high-rise construction site, the chase crossing a tower crane and unfinished multi-story framework as Construction Site Workers scatter from exposed floor edges and scaffolding.

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

JHA TEAM MEMBERS
Not provided

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 1 Initiate the foot pursuit into the active construction site Potential Injury: Fall injuries, fractures, head injury, or impact injuries to the officer or construction workers.	- Running on uneven, unfinished flooring and debris may cause a trip or fall. - Construction workers scattering near exposed floor edges may enter the pursuit path or be struck during a collision.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not pursue on foot into the active construction area; use an alternative response that keeps the officer and site workers out of the hazard zone. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Keep workers behind existing barriers and maintain separation from exposed floor edges [ ] - do not rely on temporary or unverified barriers. [ ] Administrative controls - The officer and site supervisor should communicate the pursuit location and stop-work status to affected crews when feasible. Stop entry if a safe [ ] - continuous route cannot be confirmed [ ] - request trained response support rather than continuing through uncontrolled hazards. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No fall-arrest PPE is reported. Do not enter areas requiring fall protection without task-appropriate equipment - training - and a verified anchorage or other applicable system.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 2 Move through unfinished multi-story framework and floor openings Potential Injury: Fatal or permanently disabling fall injuries, including multiple fractures or head trauma.	- An unguarded floor opening or exposed floor edge may cause a fall to a lower level. - Uneven flooring and debris may cause a trip near an opening or edge.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not cross unfinished floors or pass unguarded openings during the pursuit; redirect to a confirmed guarded route. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Do not remove [ ] - bypass [ ] - or step over covers or guardrails. Use only barriers and covers confirmed in place and secured [ ] - do not assume any are present. [ ] Administrative controls - Before any entry into a floor area [ ] - the officer and site supervisor should verify the route and identify openings and edge protection. Stop and withdraw if the route cannot be verified or is obstructed. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No fall-arrest PPE is reported. PPE does not replace the requirement to avoid an uncontrolled edge - do not enter a fall-hazard area without a verified protection method and appropriate equipment.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided
Step 3 Avoid or withdraw from scaffolding and crane or rigging areas Potential Injury: Crush injuries, fractures, traumatic head injury, or fatal injury from a fall, scaffold failure, or crane-related impact.	- Unsecured scaffolding may shift, collapse, or destabilize during passage. - Entering or crossing a tower crane or rigging area may expose the officer and workers to moving loads, rigging, or suspended-load hazards.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? Do not use scaffolding or cross crane or rigging areas as a pursuit route. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Maintain existing physical exclusion barriers around crane and rigging operations [ ] - do not enter or pass beneath suspended loads. Do not climb or use the reported unsecured scaffolding. [ ] Administrative controls - The officer should contact the site supervisor or designated crane-area contact to identify the operating exclusion zone and request work be paused if the pursuit threatens to enter it. Stop and withdraw if the route or equipment status is uncertain. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No PPE can make passage beneath a suspended load or use of unsecured scaffolding an acceptable route. No fall-arrest PPE is reported - do not rely on PPE as a substitute for avoiding these areas.	Uncontrolled No photo provided Controlled No photo provided

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STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	CONTROLS	PHOTOGRAPHS
Step 4 Disengage from the elevated structure and transfer pursuit to coordinated response Potential Injury: Fatal or disabling fall injuries, fractures, head injury, or impact injuries to the officer and site workers.	- Continuing through the structure after workers scatter may expose them to renewed falls, collisions, or entry into crane, rigging, and scaffold hazards. - A hurried exit over debris or uneven unfinished flooring may cause a trip or fall.	Can the potential hazard(s) be: - Eliminated? [ ] - Substituted/replaced? [ ] How? End the on-foot route through the elevated construction area and use coordinated response from outside the hazard zone. Engineering controls (Existing?) - Keep affected construction areas and openings isolated from foot traffic using existing secured barriers where available [ ] - do not improvise or assume barriers are installed. [ ] Administrative controls - The officer should communicate the exit route and hazard location to the site supervisor and responding personnel. The supervisor should confirm workers are clear of the route before normal site activity resumes. Stop work and reassess if the exit is not verifiably clear. [ ] Personal protective equipment - No fall-arrest PPE is reported. Do not re-enter an elevated fall-hazard area without a task-appropriate - verified fall-protection method and required training.	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	Initiate the foot pursuit into the active construction site	- Running on uneven, unfinished flooring and debris may cause a trip or fall. - Construction workers scattering near exposed floor edges may enter the pursuit path or be struck during a collision.	- Keep workers behind existing barriers and maintain separation from exposed floor edges - do not rely on temporary or unverified barriers. - The officer and site supervisor should communicate the pursuit location and stop-work status to affected crews when feasible. Stop entry if a safe - continuous route cannot be confirmed	**20 - Critical**	**10 - High**

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2	Move through unfinished multi-story framework and floor openings	- An unguarded floor opening or exposed floor edge may cause a fall to a lower level. - Uneven flooring and debris may cause a trip near an opening or edge.	- Do not remove - bypass - or step over covers or guardrails. Use only barriers and covers confirmed in place and secured - do not assume any are present.	**20 - Critical**	**10 - High**
3	Avoid or withdraw from scaffolding and crane or rigging areas	- Unsecured scaffolding may shift, collapse, or destabilize during passage. - Entering or crossing a tower crane or rigging area may expose the officer and workers to moving loads, rigging, or suspended-load hazards.	- Maintain existing physical exclusion barriers around crane and rigging operations - do not enter or pass beneath suspended loads. Do not climb or use the reported unsecured scaffolding. - The officer should contact the site supervisor or designated crane-area contact to identify the operating exclusion zone and request work be paused if the pursuit threatens to enter it. Stop and withdraw if the route or equipment status is uncertain. - No PPE can make passage beneath a suspended load or use of unsecured scaffolding an acceptable route. No fall-arrest PPE is reported	**20 - Critical**	**10 - High**
4	Disengage from the elevated structure and transfer pursuit to coordinated response	- Continuing through the structure after workers scatter may expose them to renewed falls, collisions, or entry into crane, rigging, and scaffold hazards. - A hurried exit over debris or uneven unfinished flooring may cause a trip or fall.	- Keep affected construction areas and openings isolated from foot traffic using existing secured barriers where available - do not improvise or assume barriers are installed. - The officer should communicate the exit route and hazard location to the site supervisor and responding personnel. The supervisor should confirm workers are clear of the route before normal site activity resumes. Stop work and reassess if the exit is not verifiably clear. - No fall-arrest PPE is reported. Do not re-enter an elevated fall-hazard area without a task-appropriate	**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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