



OUR LIFE- SAVING RULES

TARGET: ZERO FATAL ACCIDENTS

GDF SUEZ

BY PEOPLE FOR PEOPLE

SUMMARY



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Do not walk or stand under a load.



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Stay out of the path of moving vehicles, plant and equipment.



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Clip on your harness when working at height.



P.10

Only enter a trench if the appropriate wall supports are in place.



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The atmosphere must be tested safe before entering a confined space and monitored as you work.



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Do not perform hot work unless the fire or explosion risks have been eliminated.



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Verify that there is no live energy (mechanical, chemical, electrical, fluids under pressure, etc.) before starting work.



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Do not handle your phone or any other communication device when driving.



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Do not drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs.


**MESSAGE
FROM THE CHAIRMAN**

« We all have a role to play in protecting our life and those of others »

Preventing serious and fatal accidents has always been one of our main concerns.

That is why I decided, with the backing of the Group's Executive Committee, to launch a zero fatal accidents plan, with the goal of making a commitment together – and that includes our external partner companies – to one common principle: saving lives.

An analysis of our most serious accidents in the past has led us to the conclusion that complying with a few concrete rules would have avoided most of these accidents.

Therefore, we have put these rules at the heart of our way of working, calling them 'Our life-saving rules'.

All of us must ensure that the work environments of our teams enable compliance with these rules and we must make a commitment to enforce them. We all have a role to play in protecting our life and those of others.

Gérard Mestrallet



DO NOT WALK OR STAND UNDER A LOAD.



I remain vigilant and look up when I am crossing a worksite.

If I see a suspended load, I circumvent the hazardous zone.

I do not go beyond a barrier indicating a hoisting zone.

I take action if a colleague or a third party is about to walk or stand under a load.



THIS RULE
RELATES TO THE RISK
OF BEING CRUSHED
WHEN STANDING OR
WALKING UNDER
A LOAD THAT IS
SUSPENDED
OR AT A HEIGHT.

Any item that is suspended or at a height poses a risk:

- If it falls, it gathers increased energy the heavier it is and the further it falls.
- Its potential path is not just limited to the zone under the load.
- The reasons behind it falling can vary: for instance, a sling breaking, the item was not properly secured, the load was unstable.

Hoisting is high-risk work that involves taking the following safety precautions:

- Hazardous zone identified and marked out.
- Hoisting equipment serviced and checked regularly.
- Access to the regulated zone monitored during the work.





STAY OUT OF THE PATH OF MOVING VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.



I stay out of the way of machinery and vehicles.

I comply with the traffic plans
and the pedestrian-only zones.

I try to make eye contact
with the operator of moving machinery.

I stop colleagues and third parties
getting near the handling zone.

I wear high-visibility clothing.



**THIS RULE RELATES
TO THE RISK OF INJURY
OR CRUSHING WHILE
WORKING OR PASSING
NEAR EQUIPMENT THAT
IS IN OPERATION OR
A MOVING VEHICLE.**

The machinery/vehicles involved are:

Moving/operating excavators, forklift trucks, loaders, vehicles and machinery...

Each worksite involving risks of collisions between vehicles and pedestrians or between vehicles must have a traffic plan set out that must include:

- The identification and organisation of flows of pedestrians and of the various types of vehicles circulating on the site, on a frequent or occasional basis.
- The identification and signposting of loading, unloading, parking and handling zones.

Any work in the immediate vicinity of **moving parts** of hazardous machinery must be prepared and be covered by a Permit to Work with LOTO if necessary.





CLIP ON YOUR HARNESS WHEN WORKING AT HEIGHT.



I use suitable fall arrest equipment
that is in decent condition.

I do not work on my own.

I do not go beyond collective protective
equipment without clipping on my harness.



THIS RULE RELATES TO WORK SITUATIONS AND ACCESS INVOLVING A RISK OF DEATH FROM FALLING FROM A HEIGHT.

Examples are work situations:

- Where there is no fixed collective fall-arrest equipment.
- Involving assembling/disassembling collective protective equipment: scaffolding, guardrails, floors, duckboards, and so on...
- In cherry pickers.
- On roofs, on or near fragile materials or fittings, such as skylights.

If collective protective equipment cannot be put in place, the workers must use personal fall-arrest protective equipment, comprising an anchorage, a harness and a link between the two.

- All of the personal fall-arrest protective equipment must be reliable, in decent condition, appropriate and set up to minimise the distance fallen and avoid an impact.
- The workers are trained and check their equipment before carrying out any work.
- The work must not be carried out alone and emergency equipment is provided for falls (rescue in less than 20 minutes).





ONLY ENTER A TRENCH IF THE APPROPRIATE WALL SUPPORTS ARE IN PLACE.



I only enter a trench if I am authorised to do so.

In case of doubt about the safety situation there,
I notify my line manager.



THIS RULE RELATES TO THE RISK OF BEING BURIED DURING WORK IN TRENCHES WITH VERTICAL WALLS.

Before carrying out any work, check:

- The stability of the walls and the base of the trench and the surroundings.
- Whether the trench is deeper than 1.3 m and the supports are appropriate for the excavation.

Putting the supports in place and removing them again are critical steps. They must be carried out as much as possible outside the trench.

The personnel responsible for putting the supports in place and removing them again must be protected against the risk of the supports caving in.

The protective equipment must be laid down before the work starts.

For other excavations carried out using sloping, I check there has been no caving-in of the walls before entering the trench.





THE ATMOSPHERE MUST BE TESTED SAFE BEFORE ENTERING A CONFINED SPACE AND MONITORED AS YOU WORK.



Before entering, I check the atmosphere
of the confined space, or have it checked.

I monitor the atmosphere throughout the work.



**THE RULE RELATES
TO THE RISK
OF SUFFOCATION,
POISONING
OR EXPLOSION WHILE
WORKING IN
A CONFINED SPACE.**

Definition of a confined space

- A totally or partially enclosed location that has not been designed to be occupied for a protracted period by personnel.

Examples of confined spaces

- Pipelines, ducts, wells, pits, manholes, tanks, vessels, underfloor spaces, boiler furnaces, sewers.

Work in a confined space must never be carried out alone.

If the confined space is identified and reported:

- The work team checks the atmosphere of the confined space before entering...
- The atmosphere continues to be checked throughout the work.
- In the event of an alert, the emergency equipment provided to get out of the confined space is used.

In case of doubt, if the confined space is not identified as such:

- The line management is alerted so that together the details of an intervention can be laid down.





DO NOT PERFORM HOT WORK UNLESS THE FIRE OR EXPLOSION RISKS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.



I check whether the equipment to be used
is in decent condition.

I demarcate the work zone and ensure
that my work has no impact outside this zone.

I ensure there is no explosive atmosphere.



THIS RULE RELATES TO FIRE OR EXPLOSION RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH HOT WORK.

Examples of hot work: welding, grinding, drilling, cutting.

Fire or explosion risks can be caused by:

- Equipment (e.g. oxyacetylene cutting torch).
- The presence of combustible or flammable materials in the work zone.
- Splashes of particles and/or sparks outside the zone, or bringing in substances from outside the zone (discharge of flammable vapours or gases that spread).

The work team:

- Ensures the equipment is in decent condition.
- Follows the fire permit procedures if applicable.
- Ensures that facilities with flammable or combustible substances are found and secured.
- Ensures that safety measures are in place: cleaning, evacuation or risk materials, ventilation, protection, check on the absence of any risk using an explosimeter, and so on.
- Controls the protection risks outside the work zone.
- Uses equipment that is compatible with explosive atmospheres if necessary (anti-spark and antistatic tools, etc.).
- The risks are monitored during the work, whenever work is resumed and after the work (if there is the risk of smouldering).





VERIFY THAT THERE IS NO LIVE ENERGY (MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, ELECTRICAL, FLUIDS UNDER PRESSURE, ETC.) BEFORE STARTING WORK.



I carry out the work with the power switched off, unless an exception has been authorised.

I check LOTO.

I check there is no live energy on the worksite.



THIS RULE RELATES TO THE RISKS OF ELECTROCUTION, BURNING AND CRUSHING DURING WORK CARRIED OUT WHEN THE POWER IS SWITCHED OFF*.

During the work, the facility is locked-out, tagged-out (separation, immobilisation, labelling, dissipation, checking on the absence of energy, additional measures if necessary).

- The work team must understand and confirm the LOTO and obtain a Permit to Work if applicable.
- It must carry out its own check on the absence of energy or be present when this check is carried out by the operator of the facility.
- The check on the absence of energy must be carried out before the work starts, whenever work is resumed and if possible must be repeated on an ongoing basis.
- It will be performed, as the case may be, using a tool to verify the absence of voltage, an explosimeter, a test of the start-up of the machinery, a manometer, a check on the presence of mechanic blockages and so on.

** Work when energy is passing through must be authorised and covered by business-specific procedures and training courses.*





DO NOT HANDLE YOUR PHONE OR ANY OTHER COMMUNICATION DEVICE WHEN DRIVING.



In the event of an urgent call, pull over
and stop the vehicle for the duration of the call.

I only program my GPS when the vehicle
is at a complete standstill.

I do not check or write messages while driving.



THIS RULE RELATES TO ROAD SAFETY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT WHILE DRIVING, EITHER ON THE ROAD OR ON SITE.

This rule applies to all types of vehicle:

passenger cars, commercial vehicles, road transport vehicles, trucks, construction machinery, and so on.

The communication equipment may be:

a mobile phone, a smartphone, a computer, a digital tablet, etc.

The driver of a vehicle:

- Does not handle a mobile phone or any communication equipment while driving.
- In case of an urgent call, pulls over and stops the vehicle for the duration of the call.
- Programs a GPS only when the vehicle is completely stationary.
- Does not check or write e-mails, text messages, etc. while driving.

As a passenger, intervene if the driver handles communication equipment.

As a colleague, avoid phoning colleagues when you know they are driving.

Using a phone at the wheel multiplies the accident risk by five, because:

- Concentration on driving is substantially impaired.
- Priority is given to the phone conversation.
- Reaction time increases.





DO NOT DRIVE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS.



If I have to drive, I do not drink alcohol.

If I have drunk or I know I am likely to drink, I organise my trip so that I do not have to drive.

I take action if I see that somebody in my work environment is about to take the wheel under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



**THIS RULE RELATES
TO ROAD RISKS
ASSOCIATED WITH
TAKING ALCOHOL
OR DRUGS.**

This rule relates to people who drive all categories of vehicles on the road and on site as part of their work activities: passenger cars, commercial vehicles, road transport vehicles, construction machinery, forklift trucks, and so on.

Since driving as part of one's work activities is above all a professional matter, if I have to drive, I will not drink any alcohol as it has been shown that even after drinking one glass there are initial signs of this affecting driving.

The limit of alcohol in the blood is set at 0 g/l for Group employees during their working hours. Driving under the influence of drugs in any form is not permitted, even if their use is tolerated by local legislation.

If I have drunk or know I am likely to drink, I organise my trip so that I do not have to drive – for instance, I take public transport or ask someone who has not drunk to drive.

Under the influence of alcohol or drugs:

- Drivers underestimate the risks and overestimate their abilities.
- Vigilance and resistance to tiredness are reduced.
- The field of vision is impaired and the perception of contours, depth and distances is altered.
- Dazzling is more likely.
- Motor coordination is disturbed.



SYNTHESIS



Do not walk or stand under a load.



Stay out of the path of moving vehicles, plant and equipment.



Clip on your harness when working at height.



Only enter a trench if the appropriate wall supports are in place.



I remain vigilant and look up when I am crossing a worksite.

If I see a suspended load, I circumvent the hazardous zone.

I do not go beyond a barrier indicating a hoisting zone.

I take action if a colleague or a third party is about to walk or stand under a load.



I stay out of the way of machinery and vehicles.

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I try to make eye contact with the operator of moving machinery.

I stop colleagues and third parties getting near the handling zone.

I wear high-visibility clothing.



I use suitable fall arrest equipment that is in decent condition.

I do not work on my own.

I do not go beyond collective protective equipment without clipping on my harness.



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Before entering, I check the atmosphere of the confined space, or have it checked.

I monitor the atmosphere throughout the work.



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I demarcate the work zone and ensure that my work has no impact outside this zone.

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I carry out the work with the power switched off, unless an exception has been authorised.

I check LOTO.

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In the event of an urgent call, pull over and stop the vehicle for the duration of the call.

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Our values

drive
commitment
daring
cohesion

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