



BYCN GUIDELINES

WORK AT HEIGHT

we 
life

JULY 2025

BOUYGUES
CONSTRUCTION

Summary



1 Objective and Scope

2 Lines of Defence

3 Life Saving Rules

A background image showing a line of construction workers wearing orange hard hats and high-visibility safety vests. The workers are in profile, looking towards the right. The image is slightly blurred, with a white circular graphic element overlaid on the right side.

1

Objective and Scope



Objectives

The objective of this document is to describe Bouygues Construction's requirements for **controlling risks related to work at height**.

It applies to all Bouygues Construction sites, irrespective of the party performing the work including:

- Internal employees
- External partners
- Subcontractors.

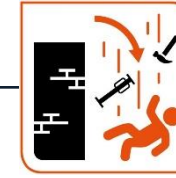
In the context of JV projects, specific project procedures include at least the provisions described in this document, as well as the non-contradictory provisions of our partners. They are adopted prior to launching production.

Lines of Defence and Life Saving Rules mentioned in these guidelines are to be **part of Unique Operational Manuals** established by each BYCN Entity / Business Unit.

In instances where any part of this document conflicts with or is of a lower standard than local regulations, the more stringent local regulations will take precedence.

Each BYCN Entity / Business Unit **inform and train their personnel** on the content of their Unique Operational Manual to maintain a high standard of safety and operational efficiency.

SCOPE



INCLUDING



Fall of object/s of any weight, from any height ≥ 2 floors or $\geq 4\text{m}$

Fall of an object/s $\geq 50\text{ kg}$ whatever the height

Fall of a person or people $> 1\text{ m}/3\text{ ft}$ high

EXCLUDING



Fall of a person or people from $\leq 1\text{ m} / 3\text{ ft}$ high

Fall of people on the level, fall while walking in stairs

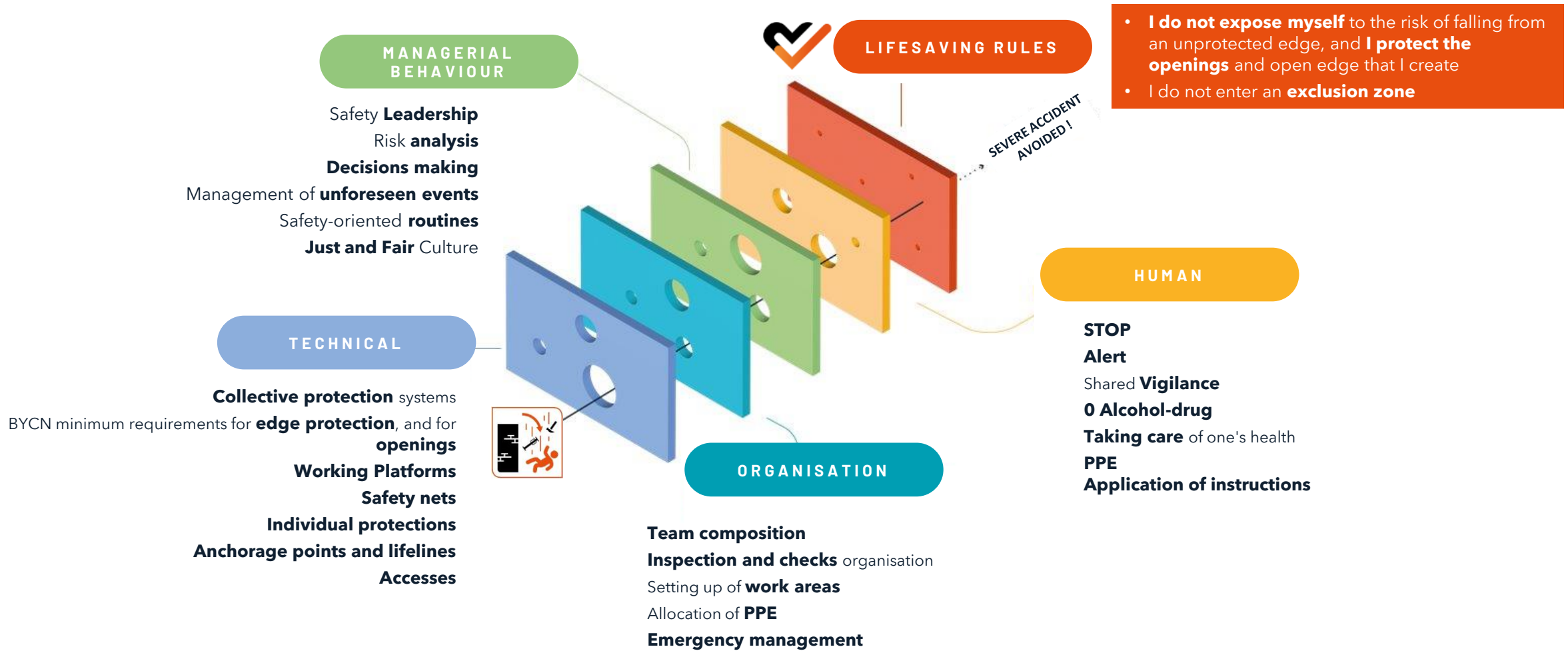
Fall of a lifted load (such situations are addressed within "Lifting operations" guidelines)

Fall of a person or persons or an object or objects resulting from an unstable or collapsed workplace (such situations are addressed within "Stability of works and storage" guidelines)

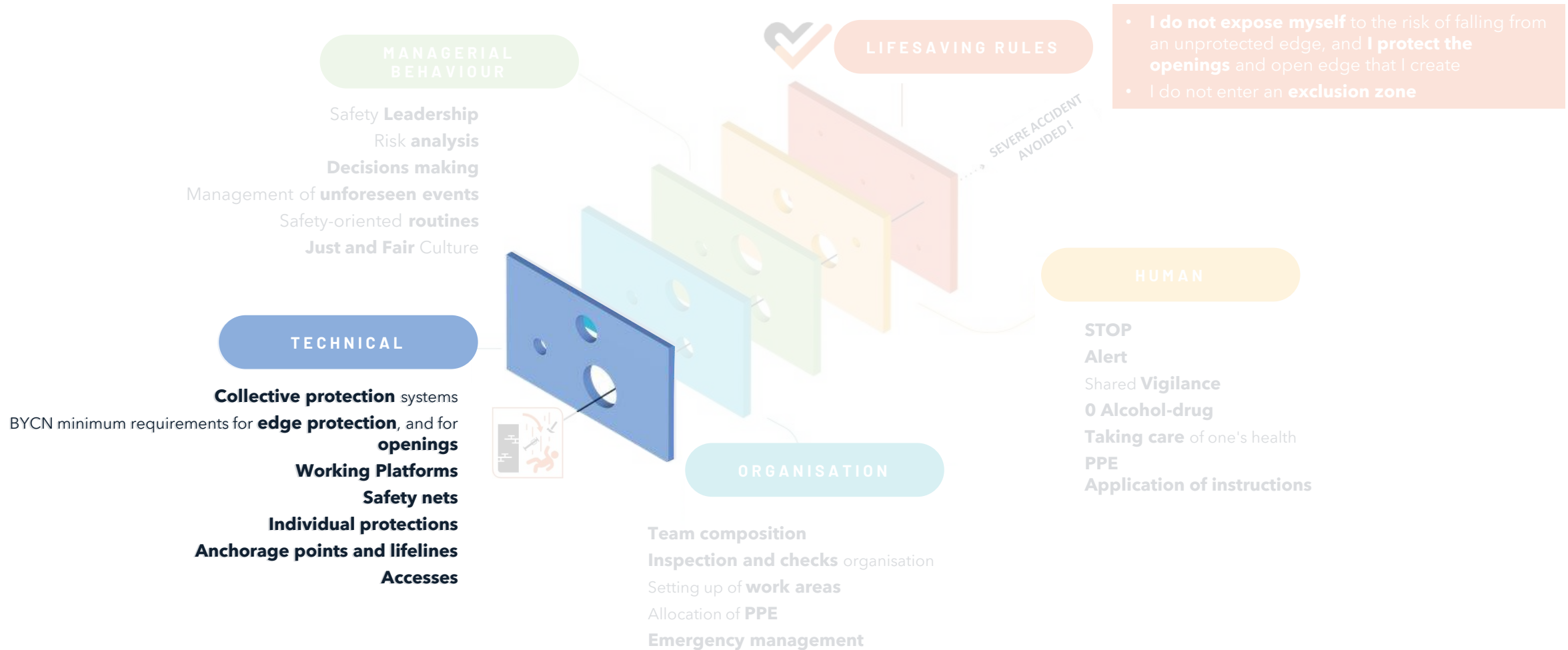
2

Lines of Defence

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

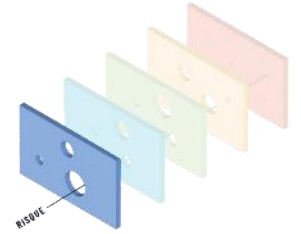


LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL



Collective protection systems



- If the risk of falling cannot be eliminated, it is controlled by one or the other of the following collective protections:
 - The use of guardrails compliant with BYCN minimum standards for edge protection or for openings.
 - The use of working platforms equipped with collective protection (scaffoldings, mobile elevating working platforms, mobile platforms, etc.).
 - The use of nettings.
- **Working on ladders and stepladders** and **working in a lifted basket are prohibited.**
In the event of a justified reason (formal risk assessment required) - a specific work permit can be issued on a task-by-task basis. The Business Unit's Health & Safety manager reviews the risk assessment before the permit to work is issued.
- **Rope access works can only be carried out as a very last resort**, and only when collective protection cannot be installed for technical or environmental reasons.
- Collective protection systems are designed:
 - Collective protections designs are set out in a methods standard or, failing that, in a calculation note validated by the methods department or similar.
 - Design includes all necessary accessories (anchors, ties, bracings...)
 - Design studies integrates as much as possible the constraints of all the stakeholders concerned by the collective protection, to avoid the need for temporary removal of protection during use.

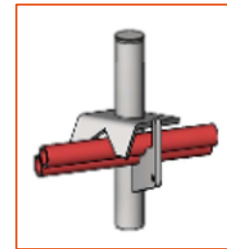
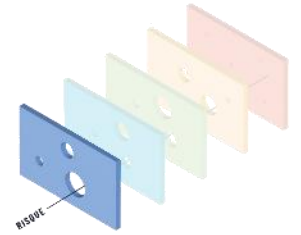
LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL

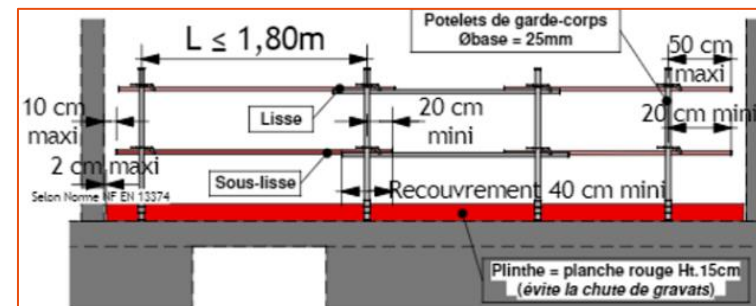


BYCN minimum requirements for edge protection

- Guardrails are fixed and continuous.
- They are designed in metallic material treated against corrosion.
- The use of rebar or wood is prohibited. In exceptional cases, the countries Health and Safety Department may authorize the use of wood, after demonstrating that using metal made guardrails is impossible.
- They are made up of posts, a top-rail between 1 m and 1.10 m, a mid-height rail and a 15 cm toe.
- Depending on the nature of the work and on risk analysis, these railings can be supplemented with intermediate / additional rails or mesh barriers.
- When protecting against falling into a trench, protection is installed at least 1m from the edge for the excavation.



The rails are blocked by a dedicated system to avoid any risk of unhooking or slipping.



Interior Slab

Open Side

Top-rail: from 1m min. to 1.10 max.

Mid-rail: from 50 cm min. to 60 cm max.

Wooden toe board 15 cm high

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL



BYCN minimum requirements for openings

• Vertical openings

- Rail heights are as per edge protection standards
- Anchors for rails are designed and installed as to prevent sliding and unhooking of the rails

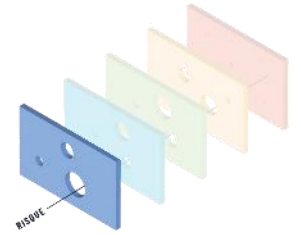
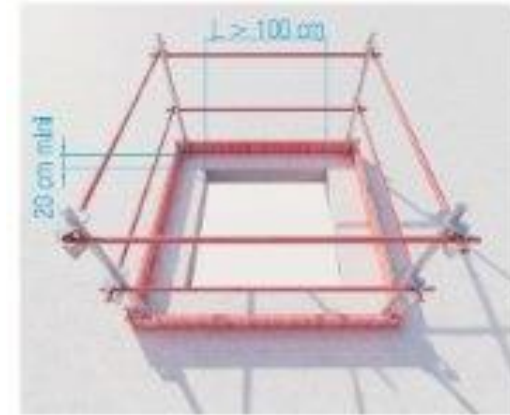


• Slab openings

Hoppers or openings in the ground/floor/deck are protected by physical protection (guardrails, decking, etc.), regardless of their size.

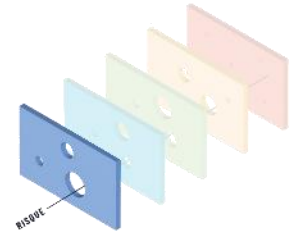
Protection is:

- adapted to the potential load (pedestrian traffic with equipment or all site machinery i.e. cherry picker, forklift etc.)
- specifically marked to indicate the presence of a hazard
- firmly fixed to the ground/floor/deck
- installed in such a way as not to create a difference in level greater than 21 mm (or visual marking of the difference in level if technically impossible).



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL



Working Platforms

- **Equipment is designed, manufactured, tested and certificated** according to the work to be carried out.
- **They are made of metal** (except for work near electrical installations) and are self-stabilizing or stabilized.
- **Instructions for safe erection** have been issued by the manufacturer and are available.
- **Maximum load capacities** have been issued by manufacturers and are displayed on platforms.
- Work at height is carried out using fixed or mobile work platforms, or metal scaffolding **with platforms 4-side equipped with collective protection** (rails, mid rails, toe boards).
- On mobile working platforms, **wheels are blocked** before accessing the platforms.
- On all aerial working platform except scissor lifts, **operators within wear a harness**, attached to a lanyard or fall arrest device and connected to a certified anchorage point. The lanyard doesn't exceed 1.50 m in length; otherwise, use of an automatic retractor.
- Scaffolding and any platform used for working at height have netting or physical protection installed to prevent falling objects. Where this cannot be afforded, exclusion zones are designated.

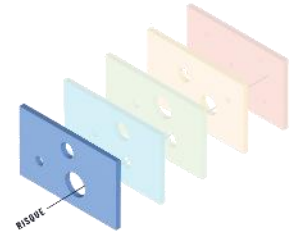
LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL



Safety nets

- When it is not possible to use guardrails, and fall protection nets are used, they comply with the applicable regulations and standards (e.g. EN 1365-1/2 in Europe).
- The use of nets as perimeter guardrails is prohibited, except for roofing work. In this case, the safety net must comply with the applicable regulations and standards (e.g. EN 1263-1 in Europe) and be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (design, installation/removal, checking, maintenance, etc.).
- Safety nets can be used in conjunction with guardrails to protect against falling objects but must be designed in association with the protection as not to add wind loadings.



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL



Individual protection

Where collective protection cannot be designed in or installed for technical/legal, environmental reasons, **full-body harnesses are worn and always connected** to a **designed and fit for purpose** lifeline/s, lanyard/s and anchor point/s:

- PPE always comply with applicable regulations and standards (ANSI, EN, CSA, etc.) and use within the limits recommended by the manufacturer.
- The use of harnesses fitted with “foot-rest” buckle systems is prioritized: when deployed after a fall, they help to re-establish blood circulation, particularly in the thigh area, by relieving the wearer of his or her own weight.
- Carabiners have **automatic locking** and **double-action opening**.
- The design takes **air draft** into account.

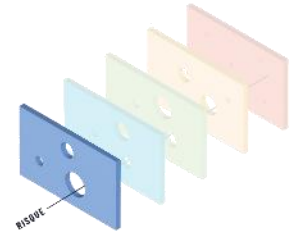


Tableau des tailles

	S	M	XL
⊖	80 - 100	80 - 120	100 - 160
⊖	75 - 100	90 - 110	100 - 120
⊖	45 - 60	45 - 100	45 - 120
⊖	55 - 65	65 - 80	80 - 90

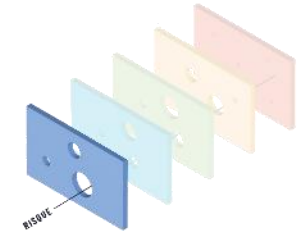
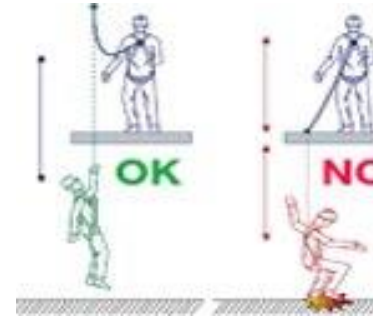
LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT

TECHNICAL

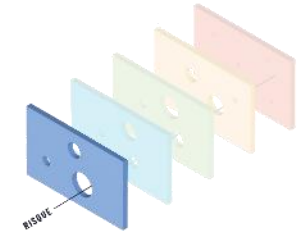


Anchorage points and lifelines

- They are subject to a design by the engineering team (standard or specific study).
- They are checked before use for conformity against design by a competent person.
- They comply with applicable regulations and standards (e.g. EN 795 in Europe) and are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- The anchorage point is ideally located above the worker's head.
- The use of cable clamps in the design of any lifeline is prohibited.
- Whatever the composition of the PPE - harness, lanyard, absorber, etc. - these elements must take air draft into account to be effective:
 - The air gap is the minimum height to be provided under a fall arrest system, so that the user does not hit an obstacle during a fall.
 - The height varies according to the system used, the operator (height) and the initial position of the anchor.



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



TECHNICAL



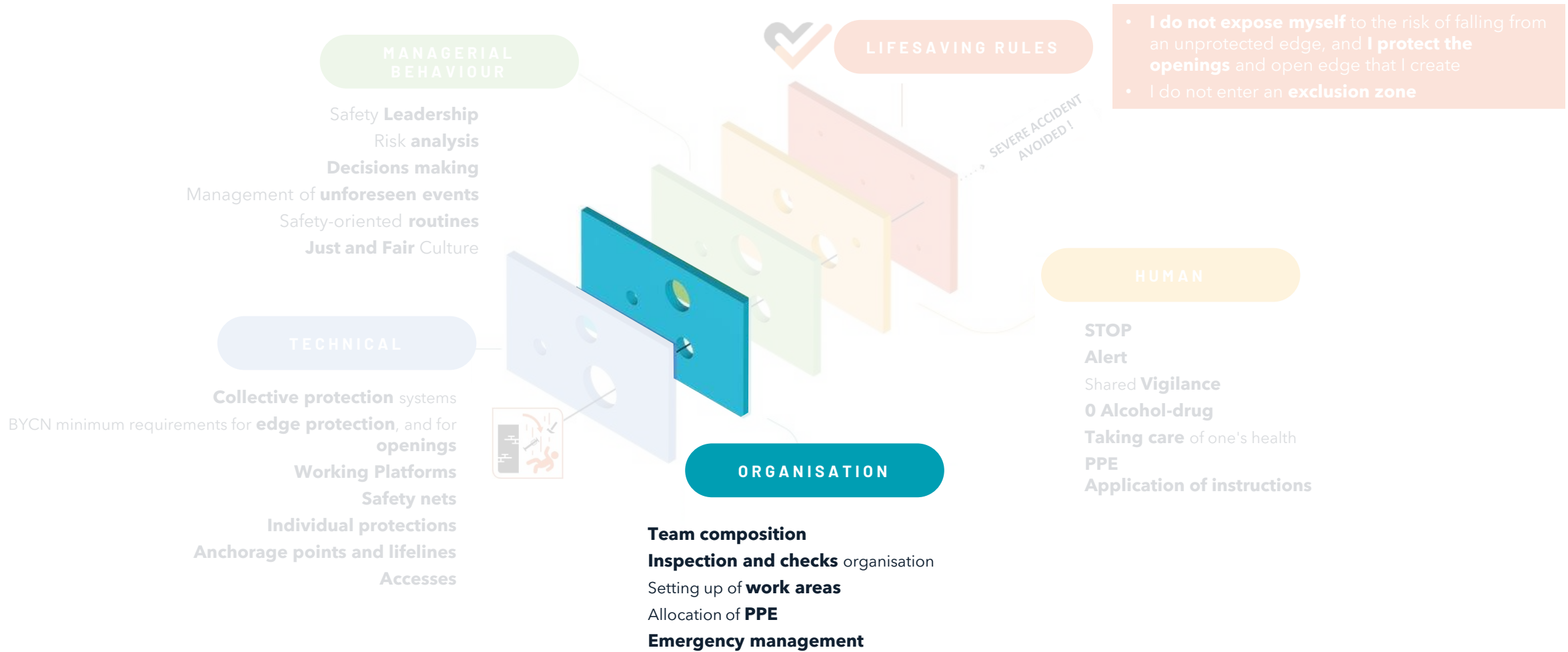
Accesses

- **Access by ladder** is authorized if it:
 - **is an integral part of the equipment** (scaffolding, crane, formwork tools, etc.), in such cases as this, ladders must always be internal to the structure.
 - **is fixed to the building** or to a piece of equipment, fitted with a crinoline if > 3m,
 - **is fitted with hooks** or fitting enabling it to be secured to a hanging bar,
 - **is fitted with non-slip runners**, flared at the feet, projecting by 1m (3-4 rungs) at the top or with a restoring bar for sky roofs or roof terrace access.

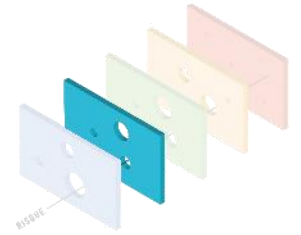
In other cases, access by ladder is prohibited. In the event of a justified reason (formal risk assessment required) - a specific work permit is issued on a task-by-task basis not a block permit. The Business Unit's Health & Safety manager review the risk assessment before the permit to work is issued.

- **Fixed vertical ladders longer than 8m must be fitted** either with a permanent fall prevention system or with a fall arrest system. In both cases, a harness must be worn.
- ISO standard 14122-4 (unless the applicable regulations or standard are more stringent) is used as the reference for safety measures applicable to fixed ladders providing access to any work platform.
- **Trenches** are provided with a formal and designed **access and egress points** (incl. every 15m). They are fixed and project at least 1m above the top of excavations, and don't exceed 5m in height.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



ORGANISATION



Team composition

- **All persons erecting** structures or platforms for working at height are trained.
- **Operators** of all work equipment at height (incl. aerial work platforms) are trained, formally certificated and authorized.
- All persons **working** on a work at height equipment are trained. This also includes what to do in the event of an emergency resulting from a fall from height.
- **Specific trainings** are carried out for all harness users. Knowledge is updated periodically, at most every 3 years, to ensure that staff are fully aware of any new requirements or information.
- **An authorization** is issued by the employer to any employee using a cherry picker or fall arrest PPE, following training that attests to his or her theoretical and practical skills.
- **Potential rope access works are assigned to specialist companies** whose teams working on our sites hold **certified training** (IRATA, SPRAT, CQP or equivalent).
- **Where employees receive periodic medical check-ups**, authorization is also subject to a specific medical aptitude test (consult your local regulations on this subject).

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



ORGANISATION

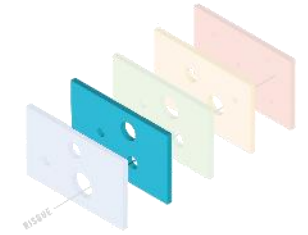


Inspection and checks organisation

- Equipment for working at height **is inspected by a competent person or an outside organization**, in accordance with adjacent table and with the procedures and frequency defined by the applicable local regulations.
- Equipment for working at height **is checked visually before each use by its user** to ensure it is in good condition.

EQUIPMENT	WHEN	METHODS
Scaffolding (fixed et mobile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . When they are installed, . After any modification, . In the event of severe weather (violent wind, storm, etc.), . In case of damage, before and after any repair, . At the maximum, every 3 months to check the condition and confirm still safe to use, 	Available on equipment (scafftag, etc.), Issues are recorded in a dedicated register (fixed scaffolding).
Suspended Platform Mast Climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . When they are installed, . After any modification, . In the event of severe weather (violent wind, storm, etc.), . In case of damage, . At the latest every 6 months to check their state of conservation. 	Available on equipment (scafftag, etc.)
Mobile Elevated Working Platform (e.g. Cherry picker, Scissor Lift)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . At least every 6 months. 	Certification available on the equipment
Safety nets (fall protections or protection against falling objects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . When they are installed . at the commencement of each shift, when severe weather dictates and upon use . At least once a week they are in good condition, taut and securely fastened. 	Inspection report
PPE against fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 1 time per year. 	Documented verification on a suitable tool, and physically on the equipment (colored tag, label etc.).

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



ORGANISATION



Inspection and checks organisation

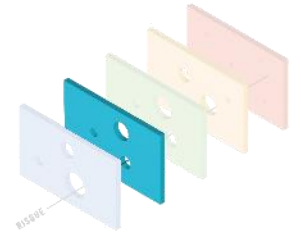
- **When third-parties are involved, they are certified** against ISO 17020 and accredited by an Accreditation Organism member of (either):
 - International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)
 - International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
 - European cooperation for Accreditation (EA)
- If any anomalies are detected during checks, the equipment isn't used and **is withdrawn from production until they are fixed.**



Setting up of work areas

- **Hazard zoning** form a part of everyday planning and is reviewed at the start of work and coordinate formally with and by production managers.
- **Safe access is maintained** to any working platform.
- **Entrances and exits to buildings and work zones are formally protected and organized** (pedestrian traffic rerouted, protective canopy) to take account of the different phases of the work.
- **If collective protection must be removed temporarily,** the work area is to have prohibited access with suitable signs, and individual protection must be used if in the area.
- **Exclusion zone are set up:**
 - In areas of ongoing erection of scaffoldings
 - At feet of any aerial working platform if not equipped with a protection against falling objects
 - More generally on the ground below work in progress.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



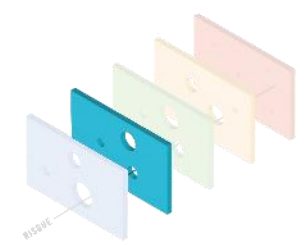
ORGANISATION



Allocation of PPE

- All personal protective equipment (harness, lanyard) is **allocated to a single and identified person, and is adaptable to the individual's size.**
The only accepted exception is where a formal control process is in place before each use of the harness (e.g. hyperbaric work).
- Workers are given suitable means to **tether hand tools** they work with when at height.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



ORGANISATION



Emergency management

- **A rescue plan** is drawn up prior to any activity requiring the use of fall arrest PPE or an aerial work platform.
- It enables **a person suspended in the harness to be safely unhooked within a maximum of 10 minutes.** In this perspective, at least **one person trained in evacuation must be present and equipped on the site.**
- It enables **the basket of a MEWP to be lowered from the ground.** In this perspective, **a person on the ground acts as a lookout and is trained to be able to secure the MEWP** (with reference to the machine's technical documentation).
- **The plan details rescue resources and the organization** to be set up to aid.
Familiarity with the plan is the subject of exercises planned and documented at least once a year.

Descente urgence – Nacelle ciseaux Descente urgence – Nacelle à bras déporté

we life we life

S'assurer que le boîtier de commande soit accessible Tourner la clé pour prendre la main sur les commandes

Appuyer sur le bouton du milieu puis celui pour descendre en simultané Refaire la manipulation une 2^{ème} fois pour faire descendre la nacelle complètement

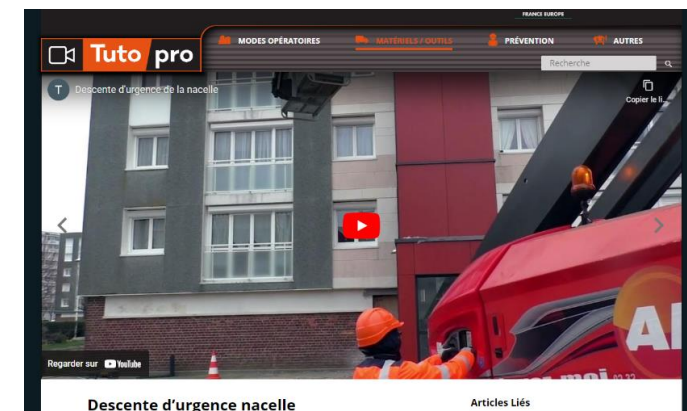
Appuyer sur le bouton d'arrêt d'urgence puis remettre la clé sur la position 0 et retirer la clé. Couvrir la victime et prévenir le sauveteur secouriste du travail

Faire descendre le panier jusqu'au sol Appuyer sur le bouton d'arrêt d'urgence puis remettre la clé sur la position 0 et retirer la clé.

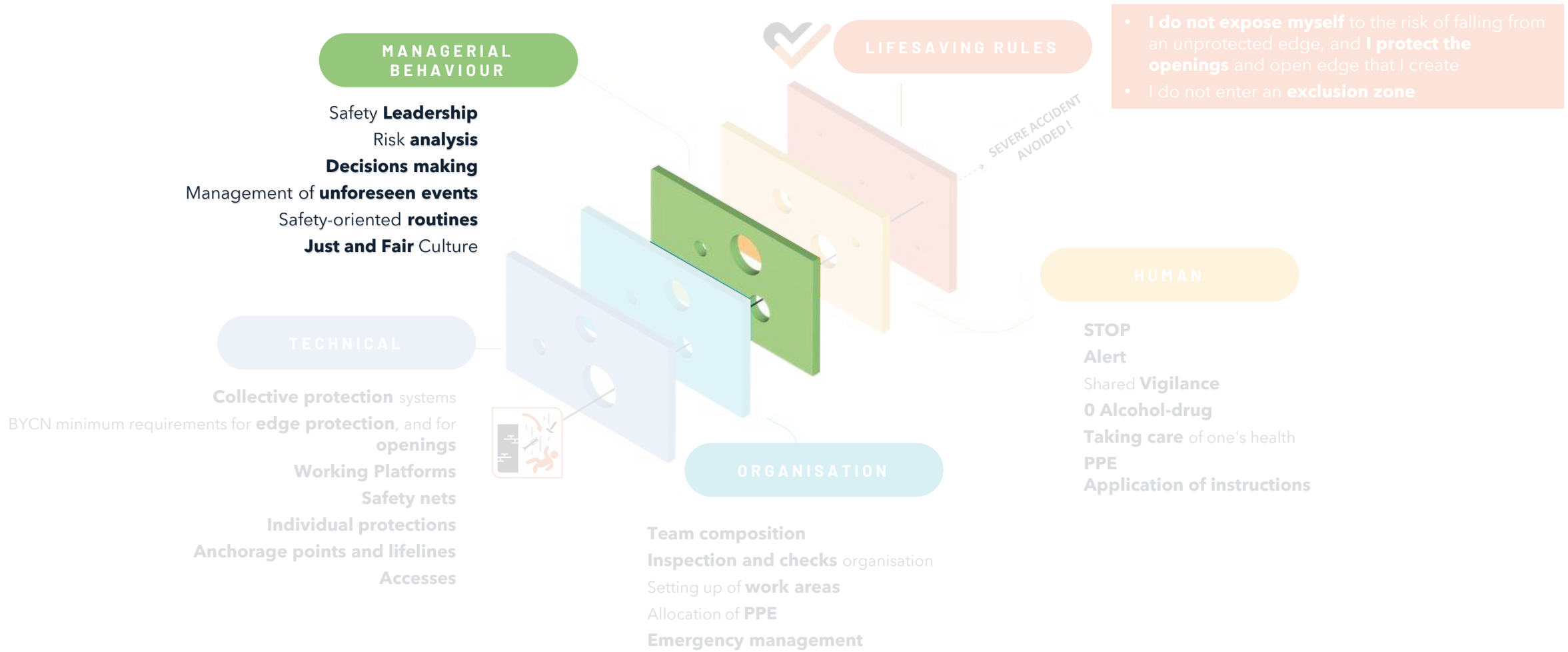
Couvrir la victime et prévenir le sauveteur secouriste du travail

SAUVEUR SECOURS DU TRAVAIL SAUVEUR SECOURS DU TRAVAIL

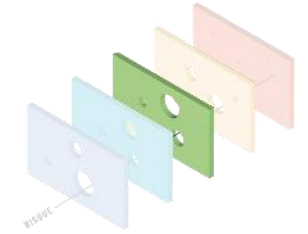
Grand Ouest Grand Ouest



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR



Safety Leadership

- Works Managers, Supervisors and Managers **carry out visits as Safety Leaders**
 - Focusing on Major Risks,
 - Engaging with people,
 - Saying STOP in the case of deviations,
 - Applying the Five Stars method,
 - Getting everyone involved in proper housekeeping and maintenance of the work areas.
- All managers and stakeholders on the and visiting the site **respect and apply the organizational rules.**

ENG

fivestars
safety intervention tool

REINFORCING SAFE BEHAVIOUR

Start intervention

- ★ Intervene **calmly** and **firmly**
- ★ Open conversation

Hello, (Mark) I was on my way to...

Target the act

- ★ Describe what you see

*I notice you are (wearing)...
I see the area is (tidy)...*

Agree approved methods

- ★ Confirm approved methods

(Wearing)...is exactly what is required

Reinforce safe behaviour

- ★ Show why this behaviour is positive

You're setting an excellent example to the new members...

Self-impact

- ★ Ask what are the positive consequences for them personally
- ★ Give an example

*What's the benefit for you...
Yesterday I heard a case of someone who didn't (wear)...and he...*

Every situation is different, Every person is different, Adapt to the situation and the individual.
© LHS Foundation

ENG

fivestars
safety intervention tool

DEALING WITH AN UNSAFE ACT

Start intervention

- ★ Intervene **calmly** and **firmly**
- ★ Open conversation

Hello, (Mark) I was on my way to...

Target the act (not the person)

- ★ Describe what you see avoiding judgement of the person

*I notice you are not (wearing)...
I see the area is (untidy)...*

Agree approved methods

- ★ Ask the person to describe how the task should be done safely
- ★ Inform them of approved methods

*What is the procedure for...?
As you know,...are required...*

Reason behind unsafe behaviour

- ★ Get them to explain why they were acting in this way
- ★ Listen and show you have understood
- ★ Ask them to identify solution

*Why are you (not wearing)...?
I see, if I understand you...
What can be done to (resolve)...?*

Self-impact

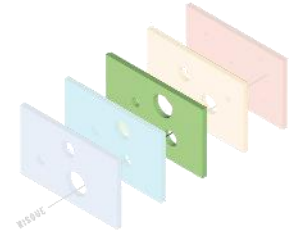
- ★ Ask how the negative consequences of this behaviour can impact on them
- ★ Give an example

*What could happen if you don't (wear)...?
And how would that impact on (your family)...?
For example, I saw a safety alert that...*

Every situation is different, Every person is different, Adapt to the situation and the individual.



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR



Risk analysis

- Project Managers ensure that:
 - All equipment for working at height are designed and suitable taking into consideration risks analysis.

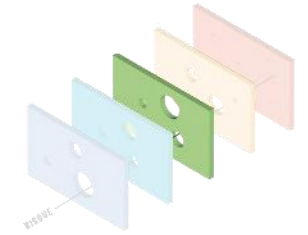


Decision making

- Project managers make decisions taking into consideration potential impacts on:
 - Ability for people to access and work not being exposed to risk of falling from height
 - Coactivity and associated risks of being hit by falling objects

They put in place mitigation measures accordingly.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR



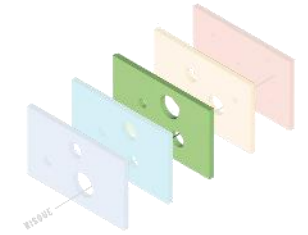
Management of unforeseen events

Project managers create favourable conditions for the safe management of unforeseen events, by:

- Identifying these situations and training their teams to identify them,
- Encouraging team members to bring these situations to their attention,
- Stopping activities for the necessary time to define ways to resume work safely,
- Creating an environment that stimulates questioning and collective thinking,
- Collectively analysing the situation safety wise, relying on support services and/or their hierarchy, if necessary,
- Prioritizing safety in decision-making,
- Communicating the chosen solution to their teams and any additional measures put in place,
- Sharing the encountered situations and decisions made to improve the company's processes, if applicable.



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR

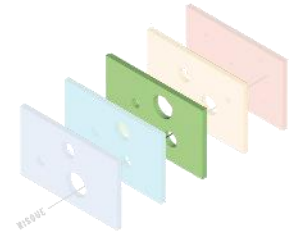


Safety-oriented routines

- Every management meeting starts with a safety focus
- Before starting work, the team leader organizes the daily warm-up
- Briefing/debriefing:
 - Before starting work, the team leader gathers the team (including temporary workers) for a short debriefing/briefing. He questions and reviews the activities of the previous day.
 - They review the tasks to be performed, including potential risks protection measures in place. The leader ensures that everyone understands their role and responsibilities and has the necessary means to work safely.
 - A briefing is also conducted in case of simultaneous activities, including with subcontractors.
- Tool-box meetings are regularly held for Bouygues Construction employees, temporary workers and subcontractors, to share information, encourage feedback, raise awareness about specific risks, and react to situations observed on the site.



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



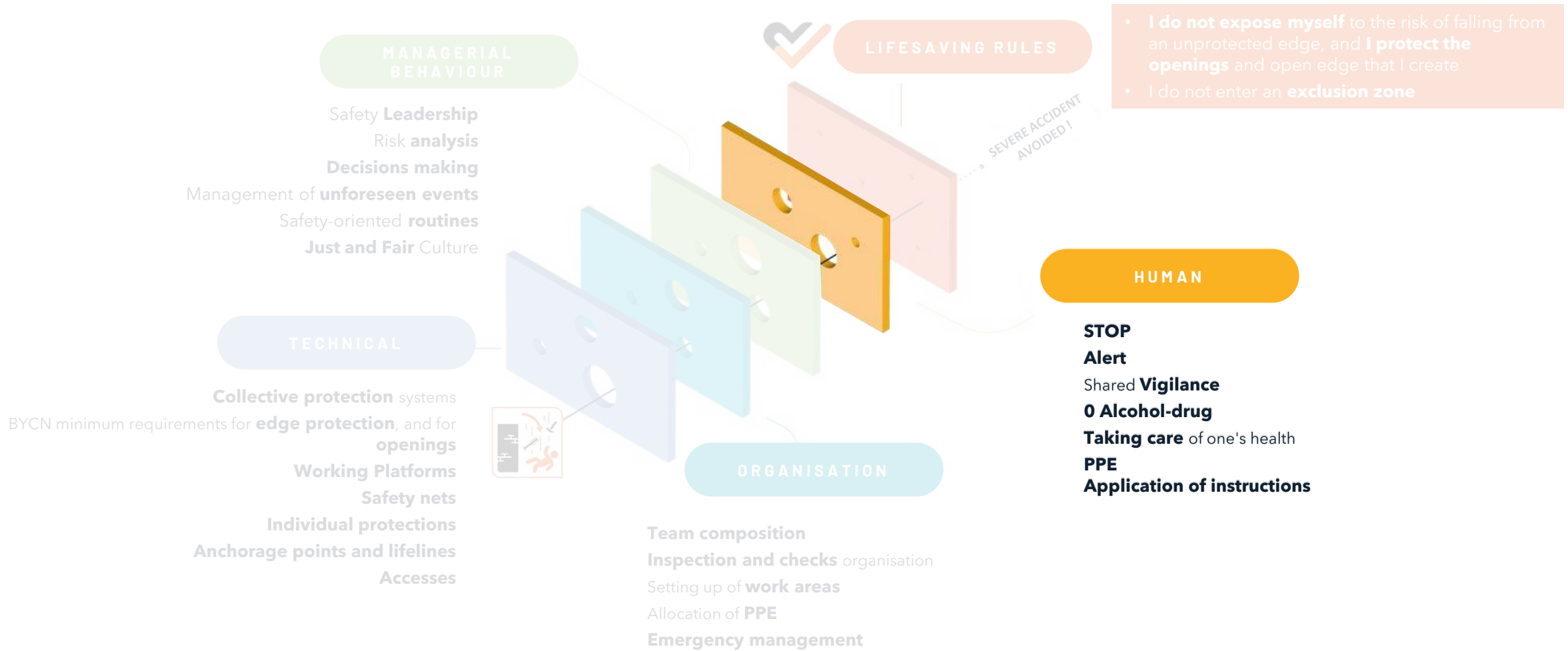
MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR



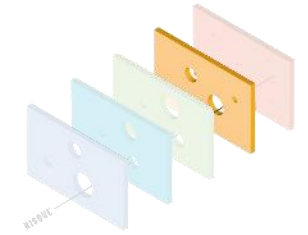
Just and Fair culture

- Project managers apply the Just and Fair referential that has been approved within their perimeter as close as possible to the action (safety visit, incident investigation..):
 - Recognizing expected behaviours
 - Sanctioning unacceptable behaviours
- The reporting of near misses is valued.
- More moderate managerial reactions are issued when investigations following spontaneous near-miss reports highlight unacceptable behaviours, in order to encourage transparency.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



HUMAN



Stop - Alert

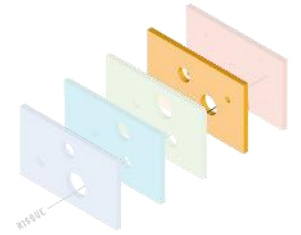
- In a situation that would put themselves or others in danger, **it is everyone's duty to say "STOP" and to ALERT** their management to find a solution to resume activity safely.
- **Everyone respond positively to an alert** that is reported to them.



Shared vigilance

- **Each person acts as a protective factor for their colleague or for the person working around them** by staying attentive and vigilant:
 - towards younger employees and temporary workers who are new to our company,
 - towards a colleague who is less alert or distracted,
 - and by intervening with this person or their management in case of risk.
- **360° or Take 5:** before starting or resuming a task everyone carry out a brief analysis of the working conditions around them, a 360° check, to ensure that no risks are present, that the equipment is adequate, and that they are equipped with the proper PPE to work safely.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



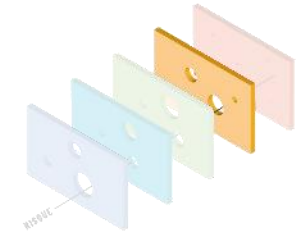
HUMAN



0 alcohol - drug

- **Possession** or **distribution** of drugs or alcohol at work or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at work is prohibited.
- **Any employee who has any issue with drug or alcohol dependence** is encouraged, at any time, to request support to break the dependence. This support is paid for by the company, without prejudice to the remuneration or career of the employee concerned.
- **Each new temporary worker is tested** on the first day before starting their job.
- **Crane operators and machine drivers are tested** on the first day on site before starting their job, and then quarterly.
- A **random testing campaign** is organized on each project, covering all types of personnel at the workplace.
- **Any employee, subcontractor, temporary worker, on site or in offices can be tested** as part of this campaign, as well as in cases of suspicion or following an incident.
- **Penalties** may be applied to labour agencies and subcontractors whose employees test positive.
- **This constitutes a minimal standard:** the frequency of tests may be increased based on the results of previous tests.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



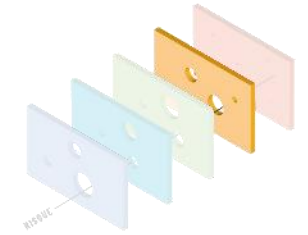
HUMAN



Taking care of one's health

- Adopt **wise principles** with regards to your sleep, diet, and lifestyle.
- **Attend warmup sessions** before starting work.
- **Never lift alone** manually any load weighing more than 25kg.
- Before handling, **make sure that the path is free** from obstacles.
- **Always ensure that proper manual lifting practices** are applied to protect from back injuries.
- **Properly set up your workstation**, seeking advice from ergonomists, doctors, or safety advisors if necessary.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



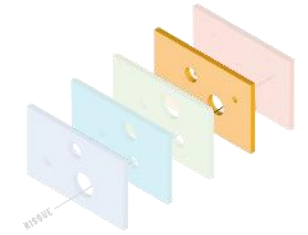
HUMAN



PPE

- **No one access a construction site without wearing the following standard PPE:**
 - Safety helmet with chin strap,
 - Safety spectacles,
 - Safety gloves,
 - Safety boots,
 - High visibility clothing.
- **Always carry hearing protections.**
- **Wearing hearing protection is mandatory** when noise intensity in the environment exceeds 80 dB(A): at a minimum, but not limited to, during hammering work, concrete vibrating, demolition, pumping, injection, and near construction equipment, machines, or power tools.
- **On operated sites** (e.g. premises operated by customers such as plant, factory, buildings under Facility Management contract, apartments occupied by inhabitants, etc), the PPE requirements are adapted to the site and to the risk assessment.
- **The standard PPE is to be complemented by specific PPE** adapted to the nature of the tasks, depending on the results of the risk assessment.

LINES OF DEFENCE WORK AT HEIGHT



HUMAN



Application of instructions

- No work on a ladder or stepladder.
- Wear correctly adjusted chinstraps to keep the helmet in place.
- Tether hand tools when working at height, unless there is protection afforded against falling objects.
- Remove objects of a loose nature (from all open or unzipped pockets, top pockets of shirts, telephone, pen, tools, etc.).
- Check your PPE against falling from height before and after each use.
- Mandatory harnessing on boom lifts is observed.
- If removed, replace collective protection at the end of the intervention.
- It is strictly forbidden:
 - to move rolling scaffolding with personnel inside.
 - to pass through, step over or lean on collective protections .
 - To store or hang equipment against collective protections.
 - To store equipment or material close to leading edges or at risk of toppling over leading edges.


3

Life Saving Rules

LIFE SAVING RULES WORK AT HEIGHT



RISK WORK AT HEIGHT

 **I do not expose myself** to the risk of falling from an unprotected edge, and **I protect the openings** and open edges that I create

 I do not enter an **exclusion zone**

IN CASE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO RESPECT ONE OF THESE RULES, I « STOP » AND ALERT MY HIERARCHY

Direction
Santé Sécurité Sûreté
OF BOUYGUES CONSTRUCTION

CONTACT ——— Bruno Magnin b.magnin@bouygues-construction.com



BOUYGUES
CONSTRUCTION