

JULIEN S.A

**ENVIRONMENTAL
REPORT**

SUMMARY

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Edito	2
3.	Environmental policy	3-4
4.	Functioning of the company	5
5.	The environmental process of steel block casting	6
6.	The environmental process of casting with foundry	7
7.	Responsible environmental management	8 - 10
8.	Greenhouse gas emissions	11 - 16
9.	Energy consumption	17 - 18
10.	Water management	19
11.	Gas management	20 - 21
12.	Hazardous air pollutants	22 - 23
13.	The daily management of waste	24 - 28
14.	Priority to health and safety	29 - 31

INTRODUCTION

Created in 1972 by Guy Julien in Le Creusot (Burgundy), we have developed by using our skills to produce a wide range of moulds for interior trim and car soundproofing.

An experienced mould maker but also a founder and manufacturer of first parts, Julien s.a. is composed of:

- > a design office; 14 employees design the moulds
- > a milling department; 16 operators
- > a modelling department; 5 modelers
- > of an adjustment department; 15 adjusters
- > a control department; 2 controllers

In order to be as efficient as possible, Julien s.a. is committed to acting with integrity and respect for its customers, colleagues and all its partners.

This reporting considers the company's head office, 15 Allée des Bruyères, 3 sites in France and 2 subsidiaries, one in Europe and one outside the European Union.



We live in an era where things are changing rapidly. We are discovering changes every day that are driven by research and development, but also by social phenomena, a process that is essential for the evolution of our society.

Changes and innovations simplify our daily lives, bring us closer together and allow us to evolve together. Today, it is easier for us to be responsive on an international scale, to stay in touch with our partners and to collaborate effectively. This is why, at JULIEN S.A., we actively promote these developments for the benefit of our customers.

Today, we face many environmental challenges. We therefore asked ourselves the following question: How can we continue to develop and produce without compromising the needs of future generations?

This is a major challenge that we want to meet, a challenge that also represents a great responsibility that we are ready to overcome. We assume this responsibility both towards our customers and towards the environment. Our motto is "sustainability".

In this environmental report, we show you that we are not only assuming our share of responsibility towards the environment, but also that we are ready to do everything in our power to protect and respect the environment.

Indeed, we have developed green business models at the company level because sustainable development is an approach of which JULIEN S.A. attaches great importance.

The search for a balance between the three poles that constitute it (environmental, social, economic) is an imperative that is exercised on a daily basis, a constraint, certainly, but also a source of innovation.

Eric Julien
Chairman of the Management Board of JULIEN S.A.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Environmental protection is part of Julien SA's general policy. The company's general management has implemented an environmental approach to ensure that appropriate environmental protection measures are implemented in all industrial areas of our business that have an impact on the environment:

- * The elaboration of a diagnosis of the impacts of activities on the environment and the use of natural resources made by the company
- * Compliance with applicable regulations and legal and other requirements applicable to environmental aspects, with regard to activities, products or services
- * Prevention of industrial risks, noise pollution, pollution water, air and soil.
- * The reduction or even elimination of dangerous substances.
- * Recycling and disposal of waste through approved channels or ink and computer cartridges;
- * The sorting of waste through the provision of specific baskets.
- * A reduction in travel and a promotion of carpooling and public transit travel.
- * A reduction in electricity consumption through more optimal use of equipment.
- * Responsible water management
- * A reduction in paper consumption in order to combat deforestation through the purchase of computer equipment.
- * The implementation of a responsible purchasing policy by learning about the main suppliers.
- * Appropriate training and awareness of staff
- * Regular assessment of the company's environmental performance.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Taking environmental factors into account in the production process and in the daily actions of employees seems essential to Groupe Julien SA. The environmental strategy envisaged should make it possible to ensure the sustainability of the company's activities in the face of scarce resources and rising energy prices. It should also reduce the impact of its activities on the environment and thus be part of a collective responsibility approach.

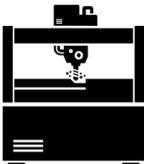
COMPANY'S FUNCTIONING



RECEPTION OF THE
DRAWING OF THE PART IN
CAO

DRAWING OF THE MOULD
IN CAD TO OBTAIN THE
PART

MATERIAL
PURCHASE



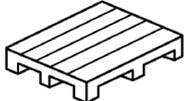
MODELING

MILLING

ADJUSTMENT



QUALITY CONTROL



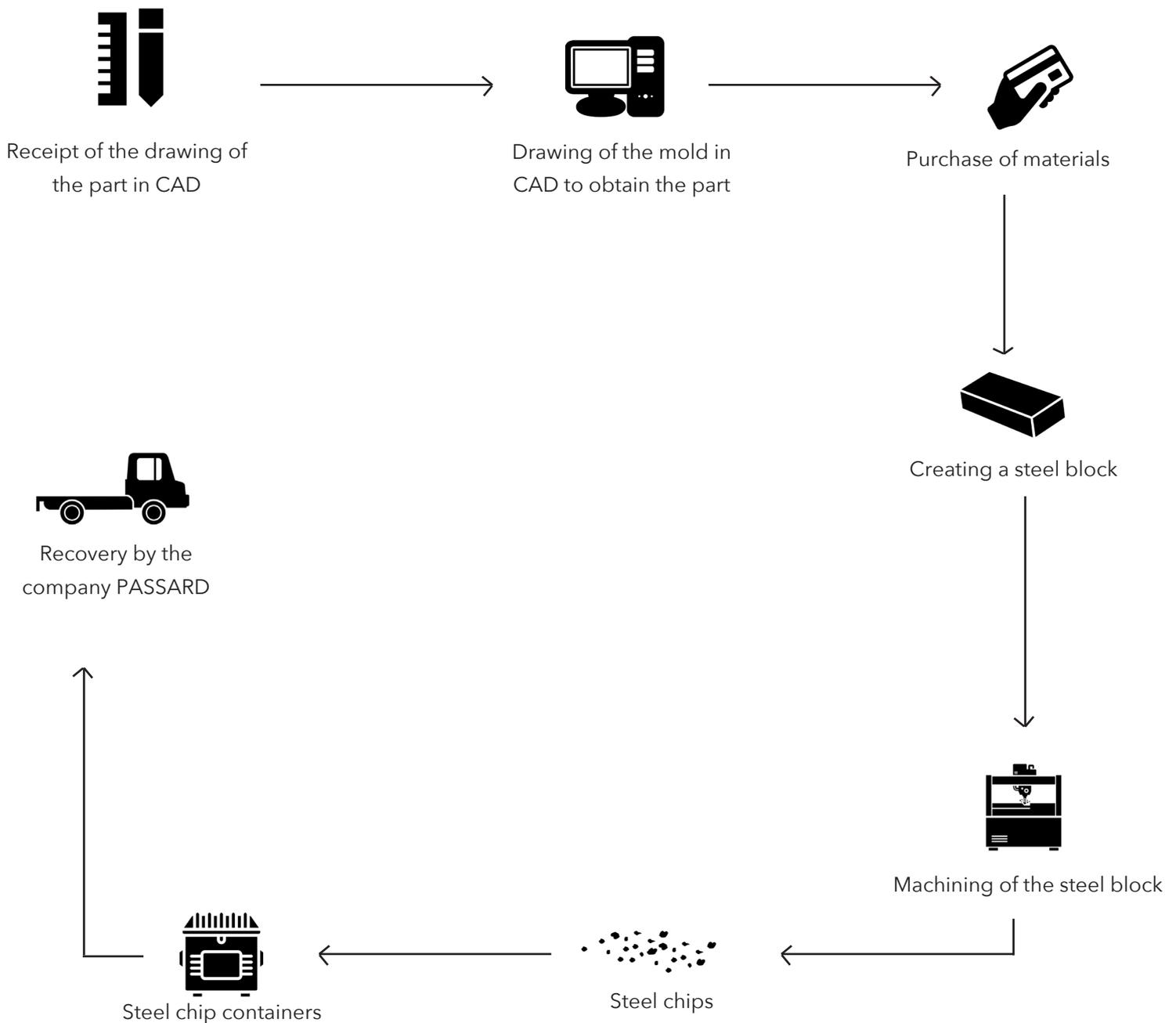
PALETIZATION



SHIPPING

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS OF STEEL BLOCK CASTING

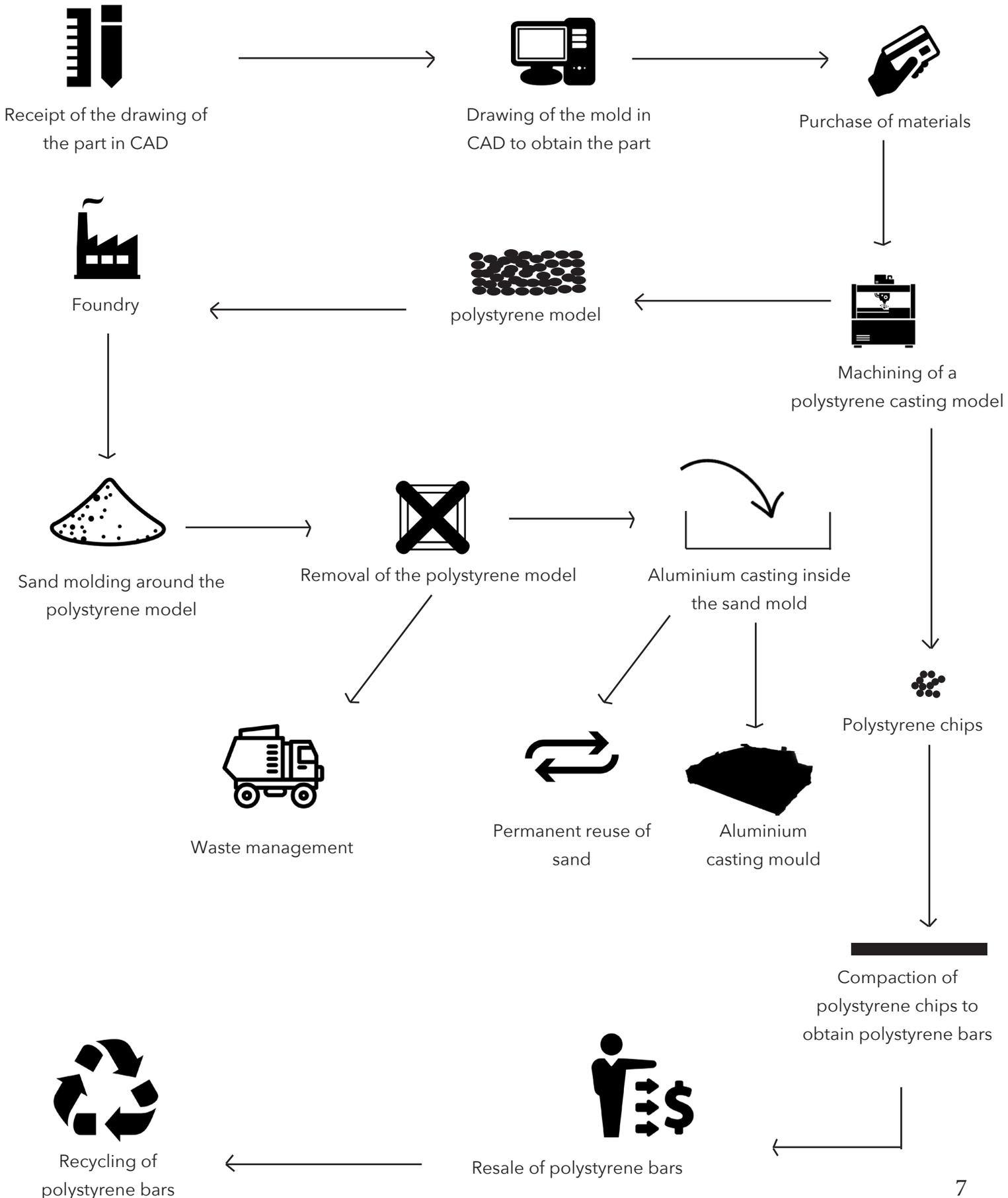
WAY 1: STEEL MOLD FOR ENGINE SOUNDPROOFING - FINAL
MATERIAL USED BY THE CUSTOMER: NEEDLE FELT*.



* needle felt: recycled and recyclable material

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS OF CASTING WITH FOUNDRY

WAY 2: MOULD FOR ENGINE SOUNDPROOFING - FINAL
 MATERIAL USED BY THE CUSTOMER: NEEDLE FELT*.



RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

JULIEN S.A. wishes to control its environmental impacts in all respects through the gradual implementation of environmental management systems.

Environmental management systems

The environmental management system adopted by JULIEN S.A., both in France and abroad, meets the criteria of the international standard ISO 14001. The principle is to set up and have certified by an independent international body the company's environmental management system (this does not apply to the product). While certification does not impose any requirements other than those set out in the legislation, it does imply a total investment by management in environmental policy and the company's commitment to a process of continuous improvement of its "green" performance. ISO 14001 certification therefore reflects a long-term commitment to an industrial ecology policy that takes into account all the environmental impacts of the group's activity.

A well-considered environmental policy

JULIEN S.A. is committed, on a voluntary basis, to a well-considered environmental approach to its production. This certification is a necessary step to ensure that environmental protection measures are part of a coherent and controlled whole. These environmental management systems include not only technical and administrative improvements but also the implementation of operational and organisational changes. In a very practical way, JULIEN S.A. wants:

- > continue to prevent accidents and pollution by applying the most appropriate means;
- > to supervise the actions already implemented and to strengthen them over the long term;
- > identify the most appropriate actions to be implemented to reduce the environmental impacts of the activity;
- > increase staff awareness and responsibility;
- > continue and expand the partners' information work

The transparency policy of JULIEN S.A.

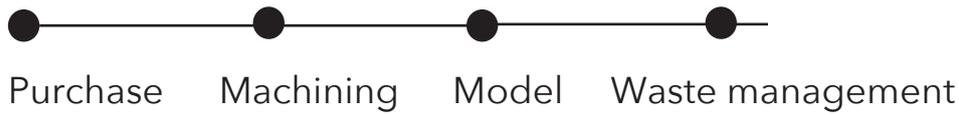
The support committee is obviously a forum for exchanges and privileged information between stakeholders. For this reason, a CSR committee has been set up within JULIEN S.A. to resolve any problems that may arise from the group's activities.

Life cycle of the materials used

Polystyrene



Polystyrene (sol. 2)



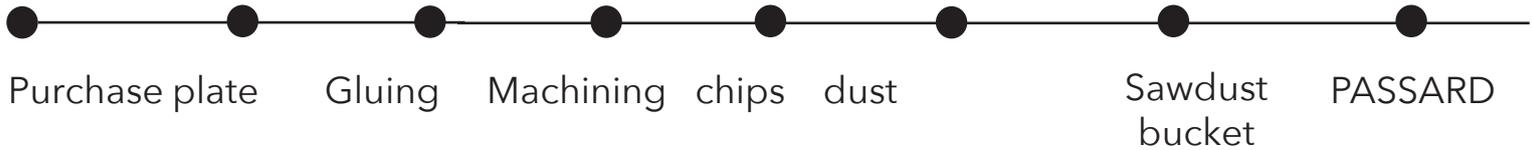
Aluminium



Steel



Woods



Resin



Organic oil



Paper & printing

We prefer black & white printing on both sides of our premises. We have also implemented the dematerialization of most of our administrative documents: Today it concerns 100% of pay slips (which are stored in a secure computer software) and 80% of other documents (mission orders, certificates, etc.) thanks to electronic signature.

Dishes

In order to avoid excessive waste consumption (plastic cups) we use real dishes.

Energy and consumables management

Concerning the management of consumables, all our ink cartridges and other computer equipment are systematically recycled by suitable companies.

Traveling

We have 3 cars of tourism company which are R2 certificate. These 3 cars are used when employees need them to travel abroad.

We also have 2 utility company cars that are R3 certificate.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL PERSON CONCERNED

Raison sociale :	JULIEN SA
Code NAF	2573A – Fabrication de moules et modèles
Code SIREN	319 608 352
Code SIRET	31960835200047
Adresse	15 Allée des Bruyères 71200 Le CREUSOT
Nombre de salarié	60
Description sommaire de l'activité	JULIEN SA conçoit et fabrique les moules dont seront issus les produits grande série d'habillage intérieur et d'insonorisation de l'industrie automobile

This assessment carried out for JULIEN SA internally is a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment (BEGESr). It includes scopes 1 and 2. This report concerns the JULIEN SA site.

. DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONAL SCOPE

Catégorie d'émissions	N°	Postes d'émissions	Exemples de sources d'émissions
Emissions directes de GES	1	Emissions directes des sources fixes de combustion	Combustion d'énergie de sources fixes telles que chaudières, groupes électrogènes
	2	Emissions directes des sources mobiles à moteur thermique	Combustion de carburant des sources mobiles : véhicules de fonction
	4	Emissions directes fugitives issues des appareils de climatisation	Fuites de fluides frigorigènes
	5	Emissions issues de la biomasse (sols et forêts)	Sciures et chutes de scierie
Emissions indirectes de GES associées à l'énergie	6	Emissions indirectes liées à la consommation d'électricité	Production de l'électricité, son transport et sa distribution

2. REPORTING YEAR AND REFERENCE YEAR

Année de reporting	2016
Année de référence	2016
Explication	Ce bilan est réalisé en 2017 sur les données de l'exercice 2016. L'entité juridique n'ayant pas réalisé auparavant de bilan carbone, l'année de reporting correspond à l'année de référence.

3. DIRECT EMISSIONS OF GES

Catégories d'émissions	N°	Postes d'émissions	Sources d'émissions	CO₂ (Tonnes)
Emissions directes de GES	1	Emissions directes des sources fixes de combustion	Combustion d'énergie de sources fixes	127,8
	2	Emissions directes des sources mobiles à moteur thermique	Combustion de carburant des sources mobiles	47,4
	3	Emissions directes des procédés hors énergie	Procédés industriels non liés à une combustion pouvant provenir de décarbonatation, de réactions chimiques, etc.	X
	4	Emissions directes fugitives	Fuites de fluides frigorigènes, bétail, fertilisation azotée, traitement de déchets organiques, etc .	26
	5	Emissions issues de la biomasse (sols et forêts)	Biomasse liée aux activités sur le sol, les zones humides ou l'exploitation des forêts	0,12
	Sous total :			201,32

This table corresponds to the emissions of scope 1, also called direct emissions.

Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources:

These are all emissions from stationary equipment, in this case boilers and generators.

The data collected are based on invoices from the various service providers (mainly Total).

This item represents 127.8 TCO₂

The consumption is as follows: Gas Consumption Item: 516,299 KWh

This item also includes 1,300 Litres of propane carburation purchased for fenwicks.

Direct emissions from mobile heat engine sources:

These are all motor vehicles of company cars (6 in total).

This item represents 47.4 TCO₂

GO consumption in 2016: 15,000 Litres

Fugitive direct emissions:

This refers to all refrigerants from multi-split air conditioning systems.

This item represents 26 TCO₂.

We calculated the leakage rate using the Cold Climate utility of the Carbon Footprint. The gas considered is R410A.

Emissions from biomass

These are all sawdust and sawmill scraps (wood chips).

This item represents 0.12 TCO₂ "24,000 kg of wood.

Reminder: Given the activities of JULIEN SA, item 3 "direct emissions from non-energy processes", which corresponds to emissions from the activity related to an industrial process, not related to combustion, is not taken into account in this Balance Sheet.

4. INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF GES

Emissions indirectes associées à l'énergie	6	Emissions indirectes liées à la consommation d'électricité	Production de l'électricité, son transport et sa distribution	56,79
	7	Emissions indirectes liées à la consommation de vapeur, chaleur ou froid	Production de vapeur, chaleur et froid, leur transport et leur distribution	
	Sous total			56,79

This table corresponds to the emissions of scope 2, which includes some indirect emissions.

Indirect emissions related to electricity consumption:

These are emissions related to electricity, the production of which generates GHG emissions outside the company's site.

This item represents 56.78 TCO₂

The electricity consumption is: 692,518 KWh at EDF and Engie (change during 2016).

Reminder: Taking into account the activities of JULIEN SA, item 7 "indirect emissions related to

the consumption of steam, heat or cold", which corresponds to emissions from the production, transport and distribution phases of steam, heat or cold, is not taken into account in this Balance Sheet.

Summary table :

Emissions indirectes associées à l'énergie	6	Emissions indirectes liées à la consommation d'électricité	Production de l'électricité, son transport et sa distribution	56,79
	7	Emissions indirectes liées à la consommation de vapeur, chaleur ou froid	Production de vapeur, chaleur et froid, leur transport et leur distribution	X
	Sous total			56,79

In conclusion: JULIEN SA, for this first year of evaluation, emitted 259 tonnes of CO₂.

78% of these emissions are due to direct sources.

Scope 1 thus represents 202 tonnes of CO₂, including 128 tonnes generated by the combustion of energy from stationary sources (natural gas), i.e. 50% of total emissions.

In summary, GHG emissions are distributed as follows:

50% of emissions come from boilers and generators,

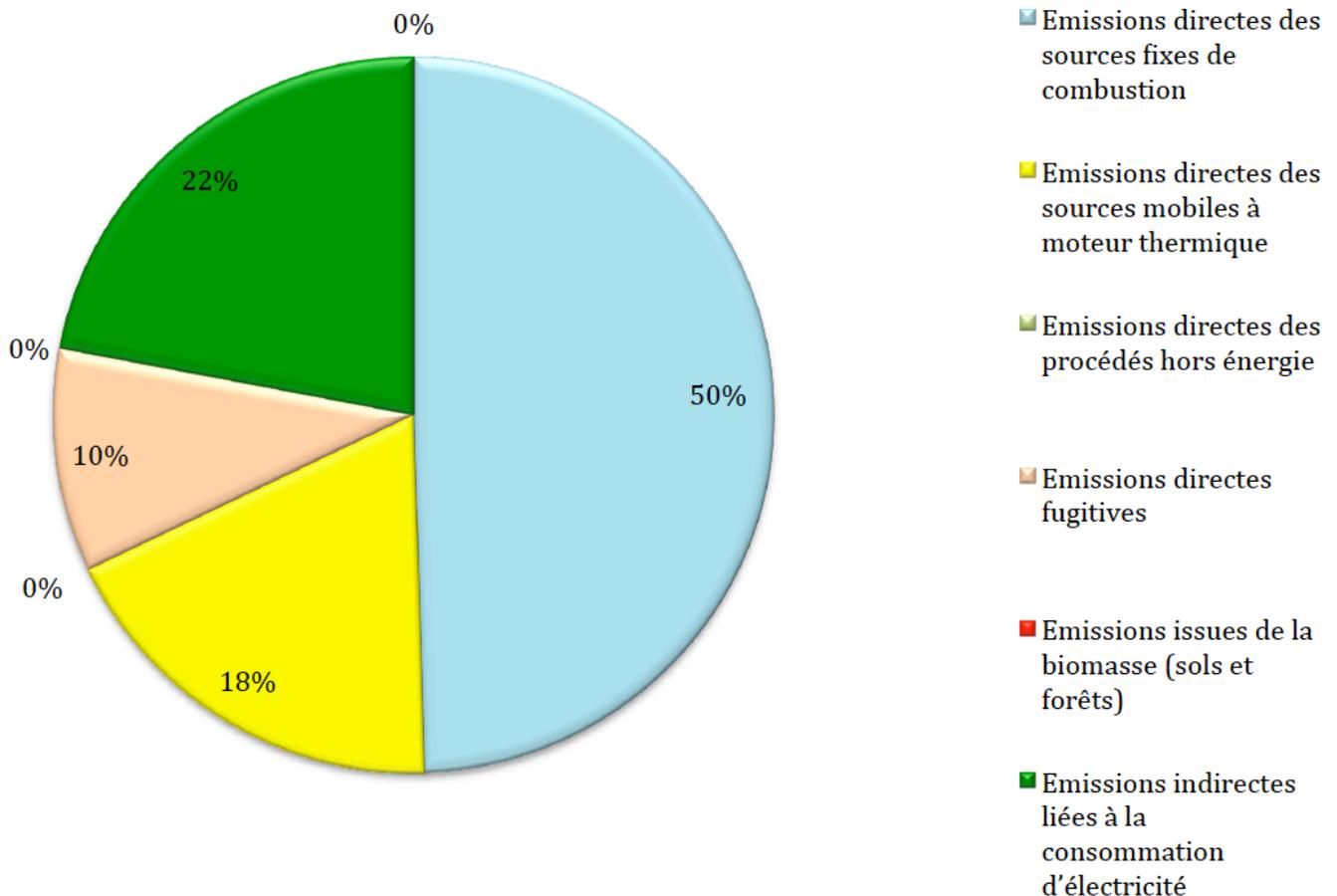
22% of emissions are related to electricity consumption, indirect sources

18% of GHG emissions are related to transport,

10% are from refrigerants

This distribution is shown in the following graph:

Répartition des émissions de GES par poste



SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

To reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, JULIEN SA will implement an action plan. The main focus of this action plan is to reduce the consumption of electricity and gas.

The actions implemented over the next three years will be:

1. Reduction of direct emissions from stationary combustion sources (Item 1): 13 TCO₂ (10%)

- # Decrease in room heating temperature
- # Turn off the heating in rooms where no one is present
- # Staff awareness

2. Reduction of direct emissions from mobile combustion engine sources (item 2): 5 TCO₂ (10%)

- # Decrease the speed of traffic
- # Decrease in fuel consumption (by up to 10%), i. e:

Quantité de carburant consommée en 2016	15 000 L GO
Potentielle économie de carburant (sur une base de 10% de réduction de la quantité consommée)	1 500 L/an
Potentielle économie monétaire (sur une base de 1,3€ le Litre)	1 950 € /an
Potentielle diminution des émissions de CO ₂	4 740 kgCO ₂ soit environ 5TCO ₂

3.3. Reduction of indirect emissions related to electricity consumption (item 6):

6 TCO₂ (10%)

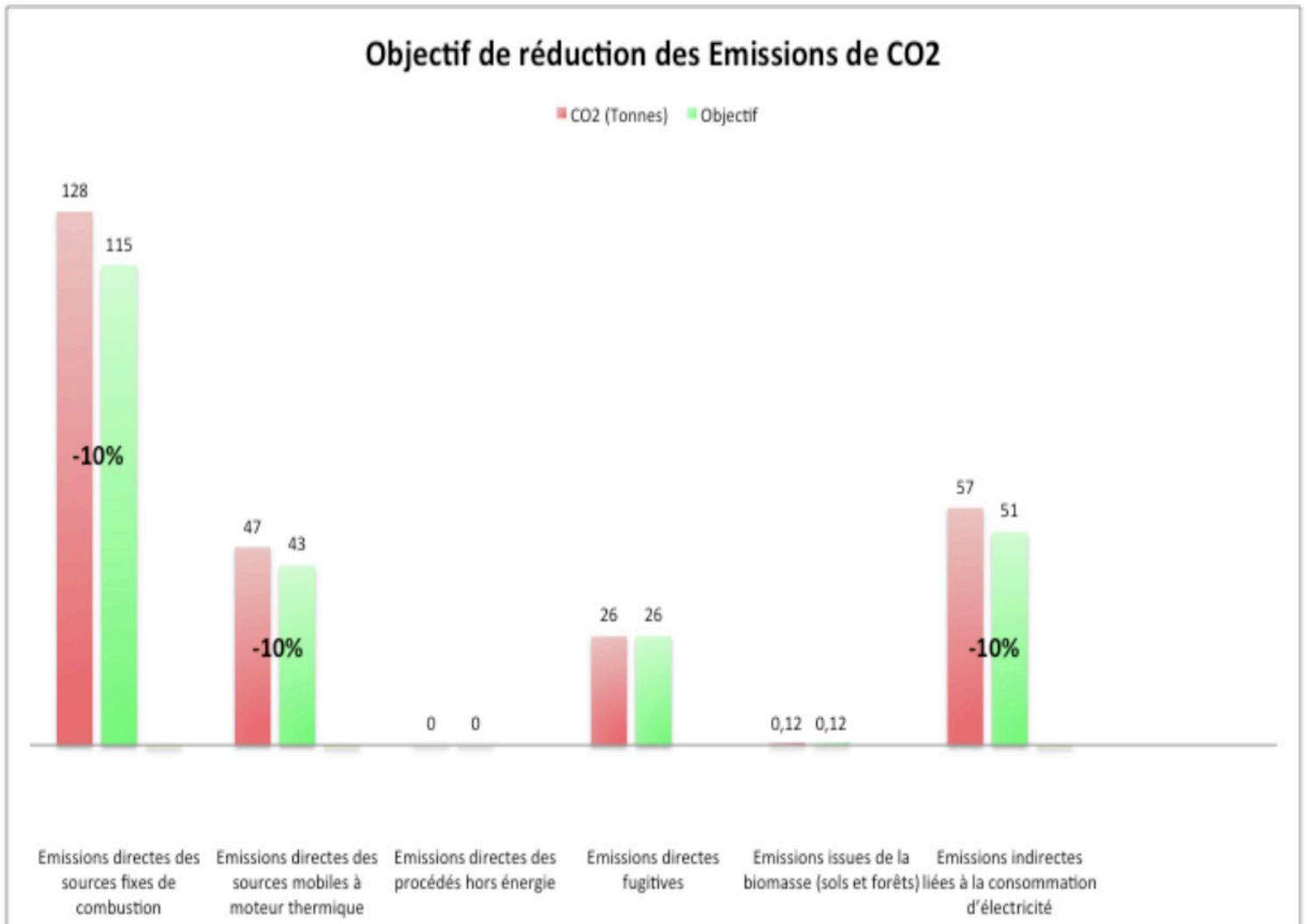
Staff awareness

Changing neon lights to LEDs

Shutdown of computers, copiers etc. when they are in standby

4. Summary :

Total savings planned over the next 3 years: 24 TCO₂, i. e. a reduction in emissions of around 10%.

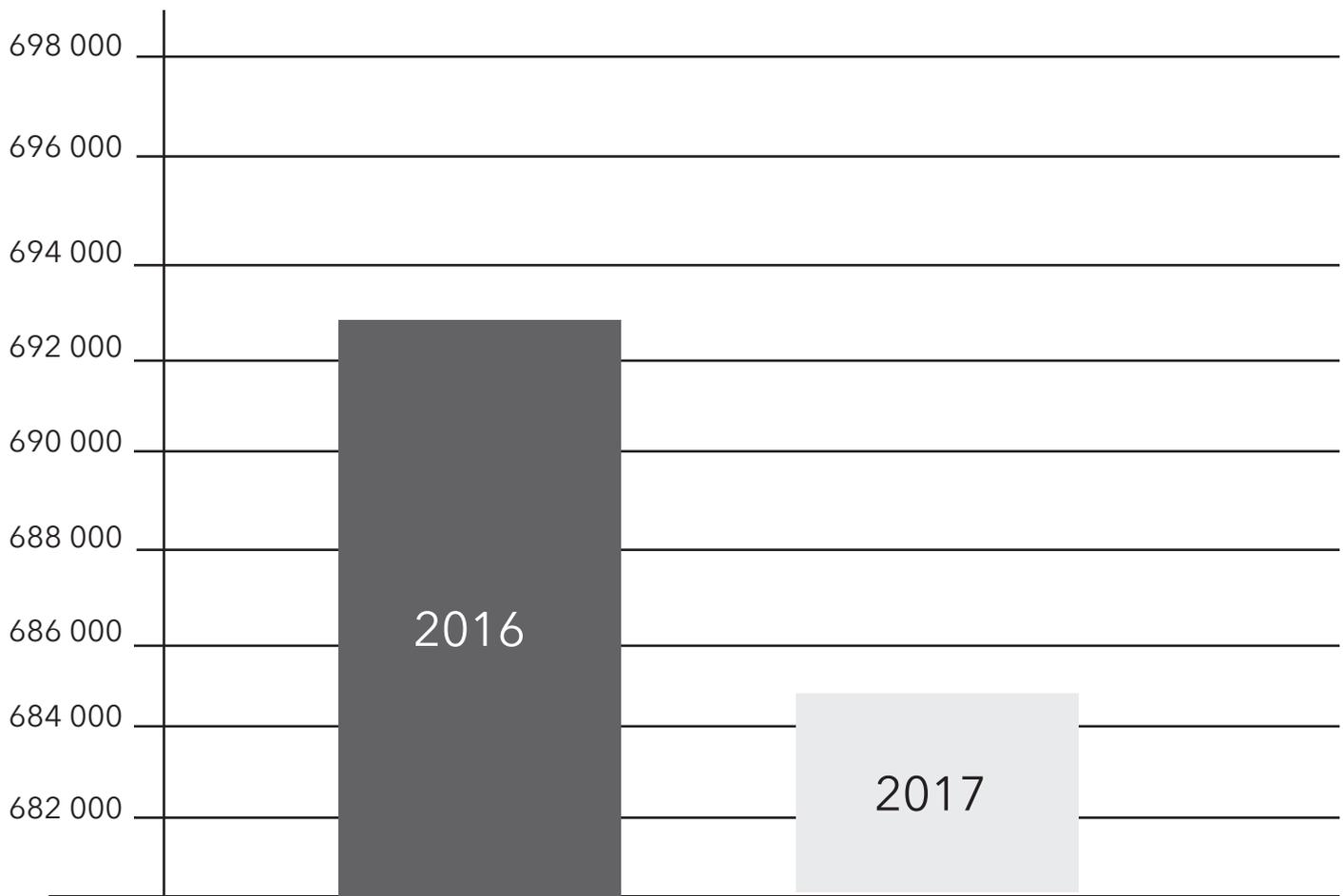


ENERGY CONSUMPTION

According to our environmental policy, JULIEN S.A. is committed to reducing electricity consumption by using equipment in a more optimal way.

The following is a summary table of electricity consumption over the last two years.

	2016	2017
Janvier	56 506	59 136
Février	54 552	54 785
Mars	56 958	59 851
Avril	55 812	55 445
Mai	55 482	58 328
Juin	56 419	56 385
Juillet	56 776	59 001
Aout	55 095	50 645
Septembre	61 775	56 856
Octobre	58 998	60 910
Novembre	59 684	58 407
Décembre	61 461	54 684
Total	692 518	684 433



Comments :

On average: consumption is 57,000 KWh per month. The months where we exceed this average are mainly the months of October, November where over the two years we exceed 57,000 KWh each time.

Objectives for the year 2018:

We have set ourselves a target of reducing electricity consumption by 10% compared to 2017. Steps are being taken to replace neon lights with LEDs that consume much less energy.

--> Lower electricity consumption --> Lower GHG emissions --> Lower costs

On the positive side: reduction in electricity consumption by 8,085 KWh between 2016 and 2017 --> further efforts are needed.

On average electricity costs us 0.08034/KWh

If we reduce our electricity consumption by 10%; we decrease by 68,443.3 compared to 2017, a saving of 5,498.73 €/year

WATER MANAGEMENT

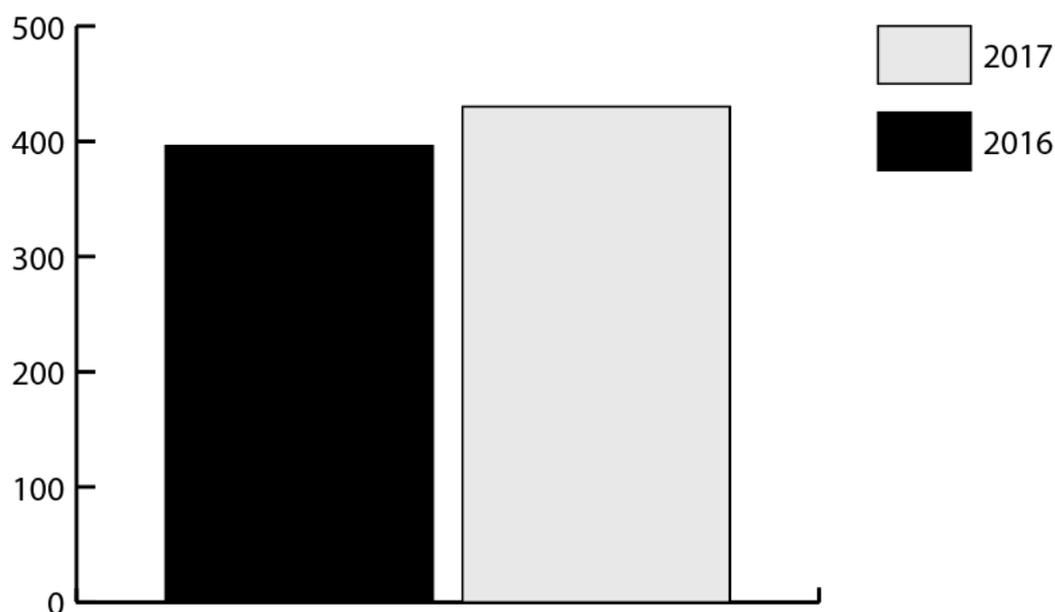
According to our environmental policy, JULIEN S.A. is committed to responsible water management.

The following is a summary table of water consumption in m³ over the last two years.

Consumption in m³

2016	2017
396	430

Change in annual water consumption in m³



Commentaires :

Water consumption data are based on Veolia's annual invoices. We do not know the details of water consumption per month.

To be noted: Water consumption has only increased since 2016. The sharp increase in 2017 is also related to a water leak in April.

Objectives for the year 2018:

10% reduction in water consumption (based on 2016)

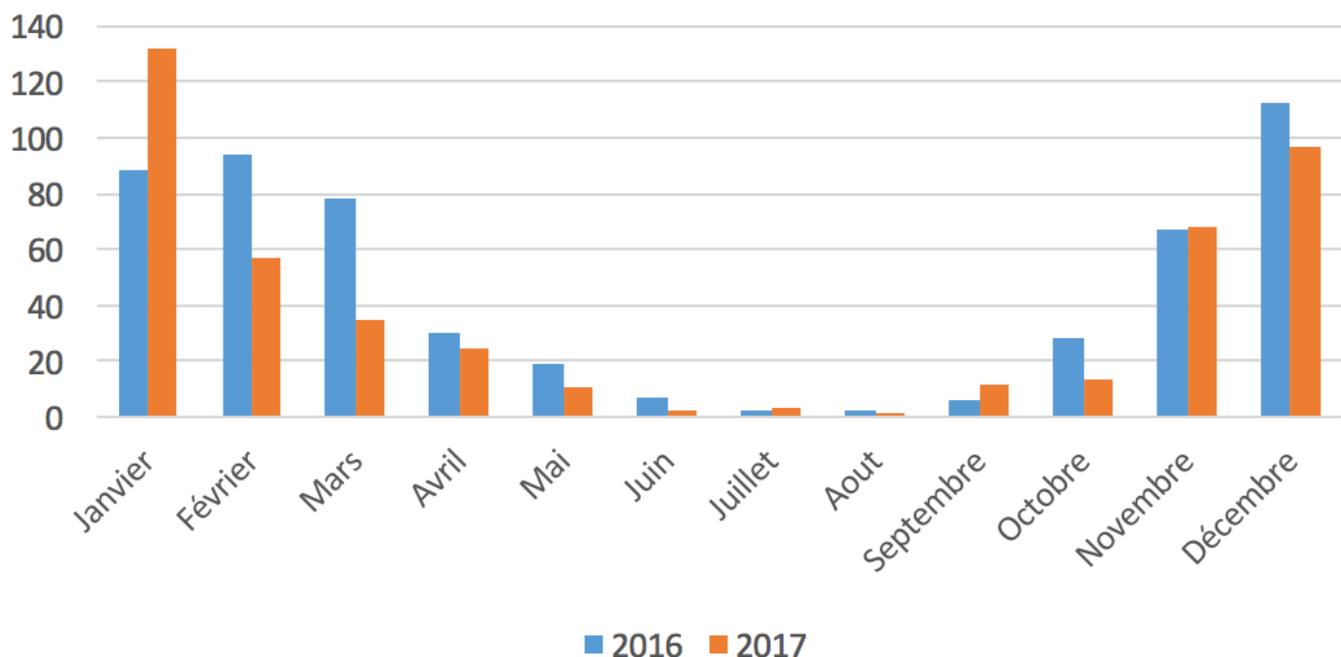
Quantitative target: 356.4 m³

GAS MANAGEMENT

Here is a summary table of gas consumption in MWh over the last two years.

	2016	2017
Janvier	88,019	131,497
Février	93,747	56,963
Mars	78,283	34,387
Avril	30,367	24,456
Mai	19,200	10,640
Juin	7,287	2,450
Juillet	2,699	3,317
Aout	2,500	1,121
Septembre	6,061	11,319
Octobre	28,384	13,146
Novembre	66,867	68,445
Décembre	112,085	96,732
Total	535,499	454,473

Consommation de Gaz en MWh



Comment :

We can notice that the periods when consumption is highest are the winter periods (November, December, January, February, March). In summer, however, consumption is low (less than 10 MWh on average from June to September. In 2016, we consumed an average of 44.62 MWh or 44,620 KWh, while in 2017 only 37.87 MWh or 37,870 KWh. We can therefore see a sharp decrease from one year to the next.

Objectives for the year 2018:

We have set ourselves a target of reducing gas consumption by 10% compared to 2017.

Quantitative objective: 409,073 MWh or an average of 34.08 MWh per month.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the Law on Air and Rational Use of Energy of 30 December 1996, air pollution is "the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, into the atmosphere and confined spaces, of substances with harmful consequences likely to endanger human health, harm biological resources and ecosystems, influence climate change, damage property and materials and cause excessive odour nuisance".

In addition to the two gases that make up the majority of its composition (oxygen and nitrogen), air can contain pollutants of different origins: natural (radon, pollutants emitted by volcanoes, etc.) or produced by human activities (industrial, domestic, agricultural, transport, etc.).

Air pollutants can be physical, chemical or biological in nature. A distinction is made between primary and secondary pollutants:

- * primary pollutants are directly derived from pollution sources (e. g. carbon oxides, particles, volatile organic compounds);
- * Secondary pollutants result from chemical reactions of gases between them; they are not released directly into the atmosphere (e. g. ozone, nitrogen dioxide).

A distinction is made between outdoor air (for which pollution is often referred to as "air pollution » of indoor air, which is the air contained in confined spaces. The latter is not to be overlooked when it comes to air pollution, since we spend on average 85% of our time in confined spaces, whether public or private.

2. IMPACTS OF AIR POLLUTANTS

The impact of air pollution is different for each individual. It depends on your general health and history, which affects your sensitivity. `

After carefully reviewing the latest data from the available scientific literature, the world's leading experts, gathered by the Monographs section of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), concluded in October 2013 that there was sufficient evidence that exposure to outdoor air pollution causes lung cancer (Group 1). These experts also noted a positive association with an increased risk of bladder cancer. Particulate matter, a major component of air pollution, has been assessed separately and has also been classified as a human carcinogen (Group 1) This IARC assessment showed an increased risk of lung cancer with increasing levels of exposure to particulate matter and air pollution. Although the composition of air and exposure levels can vary considerably between locations, the conclusions of the Working Group apply to all regions of the world.

3. BALANCE SHEET OF JULIEN S.A.

We do not use any air pollutants that are dangerous to the health of employees. Our pollutants come from natural pollution sources.

We have therefore set up protection for employees, namely masks and glasses.

With regard to welding, it creates steel smoke. We then installed a vacuum host system.

Polishing and grinding create aluminum dust and steel or aluminum chips. We sweep the latter daily and then put them in specific containers. The PASSARD company is in charge of recovering this type of waste.

We can also face wood dust due to machining. To solve this problem we channel wood dust into filters.

Once done, we put this in the specific bin so that PASSARD can collect this waste.

We closely monitor these pollutants in order to achieve good air quality both within and outside the company.

So we employed a maintenance agent who is in charge of keeping the company clean on a daily basis

DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT OF WASTE

JULIEN S.A. has implemented procedures to treat, reduce, recycle or reuse waste. The molding process does not involve any water management and does not produce any waste as such.

The only waste produced is therefore ordinary industrial waste: packaging, waste oils necessary for the proper functioning of the activity and waste materials.

However, SUEZ and PASSARD collect waste from the company's daily activities. Within the company, we have set up a system of selective waste sorting through specific baskets that are installed within the company.

There is indeed:

- > A steel bucket for steel chips
- > A polystyrene bucket for the polystyrene models of the moulds
- > An aluminium tipper
- > A wood bucket for sawdust
- > A tipper for various types of waste
- > A canister to put the used organic oil

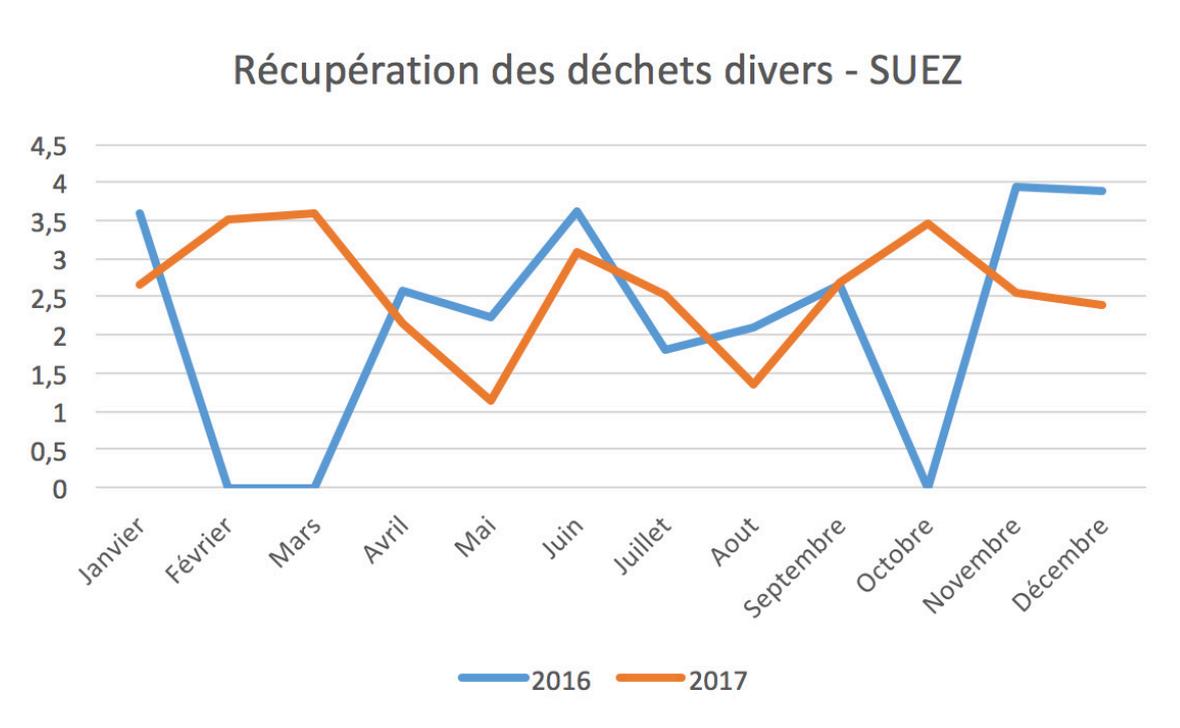
We also recycle the material we use. Indeed, as far as sand casting is concerned, we constantly reuse the same sand.

In addition, we also recycle polystyrene beads to make bars and then resell them.

Here is a summary table of the recovery of miscellaneous waste in Tons over the last two years.

TMISCELLANEOUS WASTE RECOVERY TABLE IN TONNES

	2016	2017
Janvier	3,60	2,66
Février	-	3,50
Mars	-	3,60
Avril	2,58	2,14
Mai	2,22	1,14
Juin	3,62	3,08
Juillet	1,80	2,52
Aout	2,10	1,34
Septembre	2,66	2,68
Octobre	-	3,46
Novembre	3,94	2,56
Décembre	3,88	2,40
Total	26,4	31,08

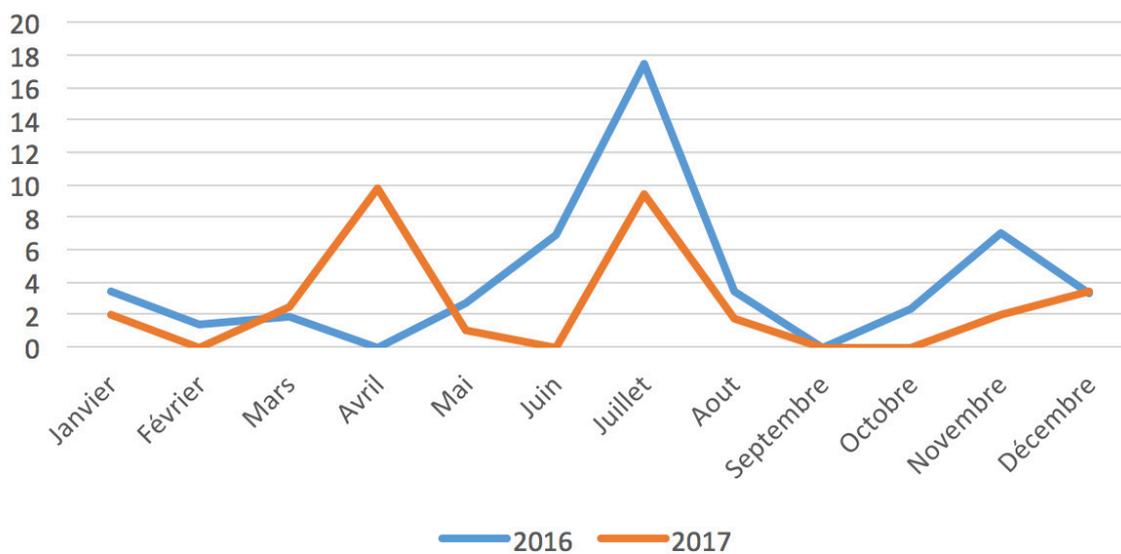


Here is a summary table of steel chip recovery in Tons over the last two years.

STEEL CHIP RECOVERY TABLE IN TONNES

	2016	2017
Janvier	3,42	2,00
Février	1,36	-
Mars	1,86	2,46
Avril	-	9,84
Mai	2,68	1,00
Juin	6,92	-
Juillet	17,48	9,44
Aout	3,44	1,72
Septembre	-	-
Octobre	2,3	-
Novembre	7,08	2,02
Décembre	3,36	3,40
Total	49,9	31,88

Récupération copeaux d'acier (en T) - PASSARD

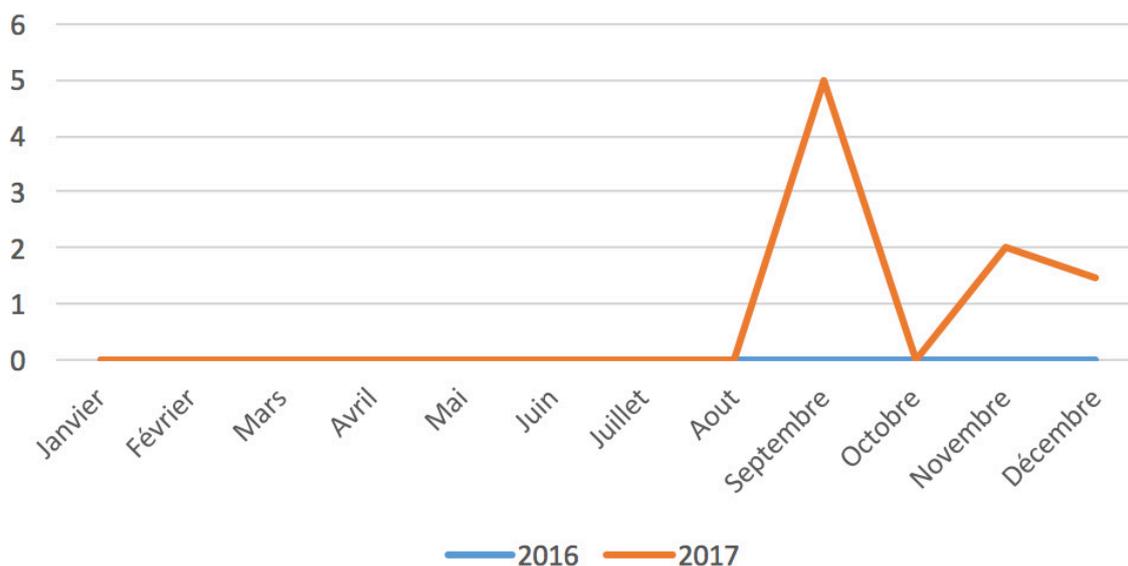


Here is a summary table of the recovery of sawdust in Tons over the last two years.

RECOVERY TABLE OF SAWDUST IN TONNES

	2016	2017
Janvier	-	-
Février	-	-
Mars	-	-
Avril	-	-
Mai	-	-
Juin	-	-
Juillet	-	-
Aout	-	-
Septembre	-	5,00
Octobre	-	-
Novembre	-	2,00
Décembre	-	1,46
Total	0	8,46

Récupération sciures de bois - PASSARD



Comments :

We therefore obtain a total of 71.42 T in 2017 compared to 76.3 T in 2016.
On average: 6 T per month in 2017 and
6.36 T in 2016.

Note: We have therefore experienced a huge decrease. This is due to the effective implementation of waste management. The recovery of sawdust was only implemented in September 2017.

Objectives for the year 2018:

We have set ourselves a waste reduction target of 4.5% compared to 2017.
Quantitative objective: 68.21 T or an average of 5.7 T per month.

PACKAGING UNDER CONTROL

As far as packaging is concerned, we place our moulds on wooden pallets with straps to ensure good stability, which is essential for loading before shipment. In some cases, we send our moulds directly strapped into the carrier's truck. They are used as primary packaging. We do not use plastic under any circumstances. These pallets are reused via a specific network.

Take-back and reuse of packaging

Always in a spirit of responsibility and commitment, JULIEN S.A. has these packages taken back by our suppliers who guarantee their recovery.

PRIORITY TO HEALTH AND TO SAFETY

According to our human rights policy, JULIEN S.A. is committed to ensuring that workers work in a safe environment, that they are protected from occupational risks.

Indeed, guaranteeing the safety of people is a commitment of JULIEN SA. It induces a specific dynamic in terms of risk management and corporate culture, in conjunction with the various stakeholders, particularly employees and customers.

Safety among our employees

The Group undertakes to comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to occupational health and safety.

Health care coverage

The Group offers a system of collective guarantees for the reimbursement of health expenses as well as complementary coverage to Social Security benefits for death, disability and disability risks.

Accidents at work

In 2017, eight accidents at work were recorded. The vast majority of these were eye-related accidents. Measures have been taken to reduce these accidents, including the purchase of protective eyewear for all employees. JULIEN S.A. also has a supplier/ophthalmologist partnership to provide protective glasses adapted to each case.

Safety at our customers' premises

The safety culture within JULIEN SA is a differentiating argument that is highly appreciated by our customers. It contributes to the climate of trust and reassures them that the risks associated with our products and facilities are under control. In this context, JULIEN SA supports its customers in the use of moulds (see photo below)

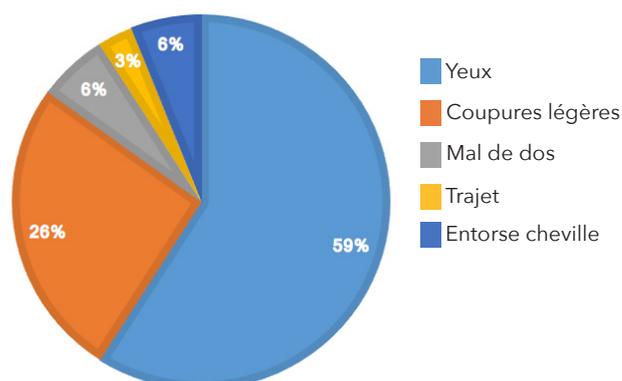
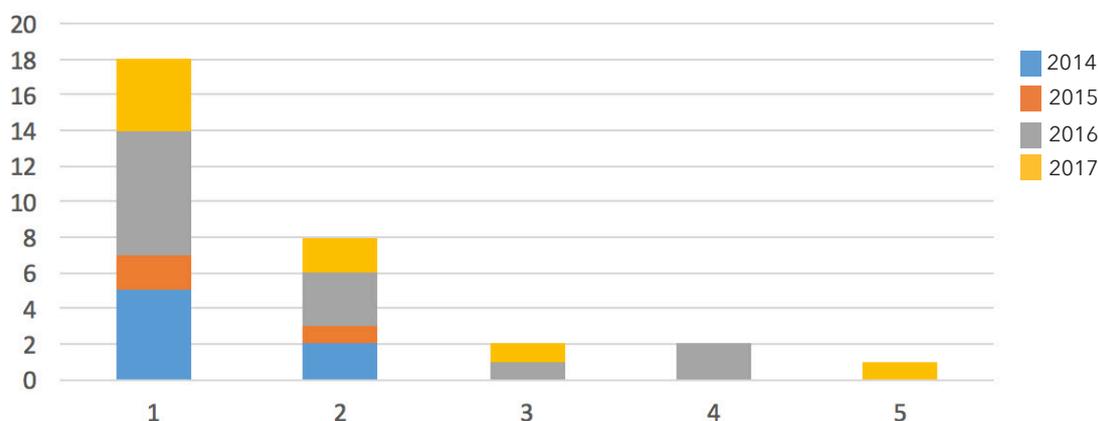


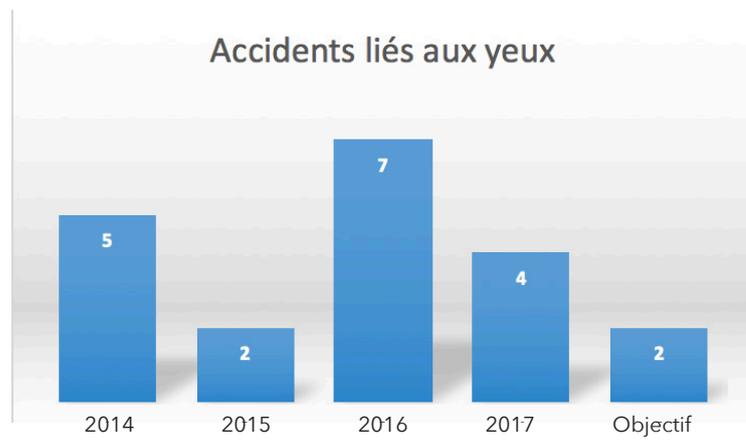
Safety results

In 2017, we had 8 accidents, 4 of which were lost-time accidents: 4 eye accidents and two involving minor cuts. JULIEN S.A.'s next objective for 2018 will be to reduce accidents by 50% overall.

One accident will always be too many. It is up to us to improve these results. Through our professionalism, seriousness, tenacity, we will always do more and better to protect the safety and health of all those involved in our activities.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Pourcentage
Yeux	5	2	7	4	59 %
Coupures légères	2	1	3	2	26%
Mal de dos	0	0	1	1	6%
Trajet	0	0	0	1	3%
Entorse cheville	0	0	2	0	6%
Total global	7 (dont 3 ITT)	3 (dont 1 ITT)	13 (dont 2 ITT)	8 (dont 4 ITT)	100%





	2014	2015	2016	2017	Objectifs
Yeux	5	2	7	4	2

Comments :

Objectives for the year 2018:

We have set ourselves a target of a 50% reduction in workplace accidents compared to 2017.

Quantitative objective: an average of 1 every 3 months.