Disclaimer

This presentation does not constitute an offer to sell securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction.

No reliance should be placed on the accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information or opinions contained in this presentation, and none of EDF representatives shall bear any liability for any loss arising from any use of this presentation or its contents. The present document may contain forward-looking statements and targets concerning, for example, the Group’s strategy, financial position or results, which do not constitute a guarantee of future performance or results of the company. EDF considers that these forward-looking statements and targets are based on reasonable assumptions, which can be however inaccurate and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the control of the company, and as a result of which actual results may differ materially from expected results. Important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to differ materially from those contemplated in this document include in particular the successful implementation of EDF strategic, financial and operational initiatives based on its current business model as an integrated operator, changes in the competitive and regulatory framework of the energy markets, as well as risk and uncertainties relating to the Group’s activities, the climatic environment, the volatility of raw materials prices and currency exchange rates, the strengthening of safety regulations, technological changes, changes in the general economic and political conditions in the countries where the Group operates, and risk and uncertainties relating to the consequences of the nuclear accident in Japan.

Detailed information regarding these uncertainties and potential risks are available in the reference document (Document de référence) of EDF filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on April 18, 2011, which is available on the AMF’s website at www.amf-france.org and on EDF’s website at www.edf.com.

EDF does not undertake, nor does it have any obligation to provide updates of the information contained in this presentation.
Contents

- EDF Group
- EDF's nuclear business in France
- Nuclear subcontracting: a long standing industrial strategy
- Permanent dialogue with stakeholders
- Health and security: a driver of performance
- Next steps
EDF at a glance

An integrated model optimizing the whole value chain
- Worldwide leader in the electricity sector, #1 nuclear operator
- Operational excellence and valuable experience across the electricity value chain (generation, networks, supply and trading)
- A reinforced financial solidity with the highest credit rating in the industry, backed by a very strong liquidity position

Strong defensive characteristics in a difficult economic environment
- Strong ties to the French State (~85% ownership)
- Much of EDF business is regulated (networks) or highly visible (tariffs, PPA…)
- A lower exposure to commodity price risks compared to its peers

Well positioned to thrive in a low carbon world
- A low-carbon strategy driven by nuclear and renewables (EDF Energies Nouvelles is now 100% owned by the EDF group)
Key factors to success

1. Improved and sustainable operational performance
   - Improved nuclear output, both in France and in the UK
   - Improved profitability in the French Distribution business
   - Remain the most competitive electricity supplier

2. Become the electric company of choice across the whole value chain
   - Full control of EDF Energies Nouvelles, a leader in renewables
   - Full control of Edison, which will spearhead EDF’s gas strategy

3. Invest selectively to drive future growth
   - Up to €15bn in 2015, of which €4-6bn in growth capex
   - Challenging investment criteria (WACC + 300 bp)
   - Maintain the best credit rating in the industry
EDF Group Key Figures

Operational figures (2010)
- ≈37 million customers worldwide (gas and electricity)
- 134 GWe installed throughout the world
  - 74 GWe of nuclear capacity
  - 21.5 GWe hydropower
  - 3.3 GWe renewable energies
- ≈1.5 million km of network lines, transport and distribution, via affiliated companies
- ≈160,000 employees
  - ≈35,000 in French distribution
  - ≈35,000 in French generation and engineering
  - ≈15,500 in EDF Energy

Financials (2011)
- Sales: €65bn
- EBITDA: €14.8bn
- Net financial debt: €33.3bn
- Ratings (30/01/2012): A+ (S&P) / Aa3 (Moody’s)/ A+ (Fitch) / AA+ (JCR)

Environmental and social responsibility
- FTSE4good: EDF included in the index since 20.03.2012
- Vigeo: overall score of 60/100 leader in utilities
- Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index: 62%
- SAM: 59%
EDF global footprint

Europe

Other continents

Other businesses

Recent developments
- Sale of UK Networks in October 2010
- Sale of EnBW in December 2010
- EDF owns 100% of EDF EN since August 2010

630.4 TWh
Global output 2010
≈75% nuclear
≈10% fossil-fired
≈9% renewables
≈6% gas

37 million customers

€14.8bn
2011 EBITDA

(1) As a % of 2011 Group EBITDA, Edison consolidated by the proportionate method

(2) including hydropower
Human resources at EDF (2011)

As an industrial group, (with a high level of technological expertise, over long term activities and which involve “public service” missions), EDF is keen to durably invest in the competences and the performance of its staff.

- **Investing in training**
  - Almost 119,000 employees got a training in 2011 (on average, 47 hours per employee), with a total investment which accounts for 7% of personal expenses.

- **Hiring to renew the skillset**
  - Over 20% of French employees\(^{(1)}\) could go into retirement by 2016, in particular in the generation, engineering and distribution, which account for 2/3 of headcount in France.
  - Until 2014, the Group will maintain a level of recruitment that is adapted to these stakes and reaffirms its commitment to apprenticeship, which is a source of diversity and competences. In 2011, over 12,000 people were recruited, almost half of which at EDF SA and ErDF.

- **…all the more since EDF is committed to invest more in nuclear safety**
  - EDF will strengthen its shift teams on nuclear sites in accordance with the additional measures discussed with the French Safety Authority on the post Fukushima.
  - EDF is also going to set up the “FARN” (nuclear rapid-response force), whose mission is to intervene within 24h in support of the shift teams in case of accident.

---

\(^{(1)}\) EDF SA and ERDF
Nuclear: a unique expertise

- **EDF**: the largest nuclear operator in the world, with 1,450 reactor-years of experience

- Electricity generation at competitive prices, decorrelated from fossil fuel prices and zero CO$_2$ emissions

- Assets in France, UK, US and China

- Construction of new reactors by EDF
  
  The new EPR uses 22% less fuel than current pressurised-water reactors (REP)

  An EPR is under construction in France, two in China and projects are being assessed in UK

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDF existing fleet</th>
<th>58 reactors in France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 reactors in the UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 reactors in the US</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| New nuclear development | 3 EPR reactors being built |

| A strong experience | 1,450 reactor-years of operating experience of the French fleet |
EDF's nuclear fleet in France

- 77.7% of power generation in France in 2011
- 58 reactors in operation
- 19 sites
- A unique technology (pressurised-water reactors), 3 series:
  - 900 MW: 34 reactors, 31 GW
  - 1,300 MW: 20 reactors, 26 GW
  - 1,450 MW: 4 reactors, 6 GW

The same technology (pressurised-water reactors) has been used for all nuclear reactors now in operation. This standardisation makes the fleet efficient and creates operational synergies. **More than a simple operator, EDF is an architect-lead contractor**, meaning EDF is responsible for the design, planning and the construction of reactors, putting everything at EDF’s disposal to operate the fleet safely.

(1) Including all producers in France (RTE perimeter)
The French nuclear fleet: generation cycle

### Refuelling cycle of nuclear reactors

- **900 MW**: 28 reactors, 12-month cycle
- **6 reactors**: 18-month cycle
- **1,300 MW**: 20 reactors, 18-month cycle
- **1,450 MW**: 4 reactors, 18-month cycle

### 3 types of planned outages

- **Outage for refuelling only (ASR)**: Average duration: \( \approx 35 \) days
- **Partial visit for refuelling and maintenance (VP)**: Average duration: \( \approx 60 \) days, variable, depending on the maintenance programme
- **10-year inspections (VD)**: Average duration \( \approx 100 \) days, variable, depending on the safety modifications and maintenance work
  - Legal obligation (safety tests and other controls) to upgrade safety to latest standards and carry out maintenance
Planned outages based on the seasons

- A minimum number of planned outages during the winter
- Necessary balance between 12-month and 18-month production cycles
Nuclear subcontracting
Use of subcontractors for the French nuclear fleet

EDF SA's industrial policy is rooted in ongoing dialogue with stakeholders as part of a continuous improvement process that is centred on health and safety as a driver of performance.

1. A long-standing industrial decision
   - Foundations
   - The reality today
   - New challenges

2. Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders

   - Initiatives
   - Results
A long standing industrial decision
The foundation (1/2)

- Rare and highly-specialised skills needed, which only specialised companies that work for other industrial companies can provide and maintain on a permanent basis.

  This does not mean that a small portion cannot be provided by EDF to ensure internal skills are maintained thus allowing us to hone our project management skills over the long run.

- Substantial skills needed over a limited time (structural seasonality of nuclear unit outages)

- Specialised skills needed throughout the year

- Outside EDF’s core business
The foundation (2/2)

An industrial policy squarely focused on employee/employer relationship:

Subcontracting is the solution for an industrial policy which aims at maintaining high levels of performance in every domain: safety, availability, radioprotection, organization.

The HR and social dimension is at the very heart of this subcontracting choice:

- Skills development
- Protect and improve working and living conditions
Different types of activities subcontracted

- Industrial maintenance (electricity, boilers, valves, rotating machines, support structure, etc.)
- Logistics (preparation of work zones, thermal insulation, scaffolding, cleaning, painting, etc.)
- Technical work: assessments and controls (x-ray checks, ultrasounds, remote viewing investigations, etc.)
- Specialised activities: opening/closing of reactor vessel, opening/closing of capacities, hydro-testing of certain major parts, etc.
Overview (2/3)

- 30,000 hours worked per year with 20,000 employees regularly mobilised by service providers to work on our facilities
- 6 major French groups account for half of sub-contracted maintenance revenue: Alstom, Areva, Spie, Suez, Vinci, Onet Group
- Nearly 5,000 employees work at just one nuclear site, others work at a regional (in one regional zone) or national level
- 6-7% of maintenance workforce are non French workers
Overview (3/3)

- General progress (March 2012)
  - Main civil engineering 90%
  - Electro-mechanical structures: 24%

- Employees and work hours

Flamanville 3 worksite

- **16,538,000** hours since the start of the worksite
- **3,100 employees on site in 2011-2012**
- 18% temporary workers
- 52% local workers
- 25% foreign workers
- 95% of activities on max. 2 levels of subcontracting, and no more than 3 levels
Preparing for tomorrow’s HR challenges (1/3)

Renewing competencies

EDF invests in initiatives promoting nuclear professions

- Contribution to the creation of the website [www.le-nucleaire-recrute.com](http://www.le-nucleaire-recrute.com): 214,000 hits (over 2,000 resumes received since November 2011)
- Support in organising 12 job fairs throughout France since 2009 (8,000 visitors, 6,900 resumes)

EDF and service providers are joining forces with the French school system to create a comprehensive training programme on the nuclear industry

- 100 graduates with a "nuclear environment" Bac Pro (degree from a secondary technical school) in 2011 (292 since 2008) from 8 different high schools
- 50 young people pursuing the "nuclear environment" BTS (technical college degree)
Preparing for tomorrow’s HR challenges (2/3)

The "grand carénage“ program: all work to replace materials and technical modifications on the nuclear unit required to extend their operational lifespan. This programme will run from 2015 to 2030.

- Organisational challenge: develop our work methods to carry out more work during the same timeframe as current nuclear unit outages.

- An HR challenge: mobilise EDF personnel and service providers to have essential skills available.
Preparing for tomorrow’s HR challenges (3/3)

- Significant increase expected in the annual volume of nuclear unit outage activity over the period 2010-2020

- No impact on most ongoing maintenance operations but strong impact on certain professions (welding, non-destructive tests, lifting/handling, logistics)

- Impact of post-Fukushima technical measures that will take effect over the next 5 years (local crisis centres, diversifying cooling sources, extra back-up diesel generators for each nuclear unit, etc.)
Permanent dialogue with stakeholders
The use of service providers: an ever-changing relationship since the 1990s

- The major stages
  - The 1997 charter
  - The 2004 progress and sustainable development charter
  - The 2005 Group CSR agreement, renewed in 2009
  - The 2006 Company agreement on socially-responsible subcontracting
  - The 2008 MOPIA project (implementing an active industrial policy): profound rethinking of the industrial policy and a key step in improving conditions for on-site subcontractors. In 2012, it will be prolonged with the implementation of the PIRP process (industrial policy and subcontractor relations)
  - Post-Fukushima commitments in 2011
Dialogue with subcontractors for over 20 years

- First progress charter signed in 1997
- Progress and sustainable development charter signed in 2004 with 13 professional organisations requiring commitments in the following areas:
  - Professional development of subcontractors
  - Same health monitoring, nuclear safety and risk prevention training
  - Transparency in calls for tender
  - Improving visibility on workload plans
  - Lower individual and collective dose/reactor levels
  - Improving risk prevention
  - Improving working conditions and conditions around sites
  - Cleanliness and environmental stewardship
- Purchasing process
  - Qualification for 1984 quality decree
  - Competitive bidding process
  - Technical requirements and analysing the bids
  - Multi-year contracts and measures taken upon renewal
Satisfaction varies depending on the profession with strong, steady increases in welding, non destructive testing and depending on the field:

- Welcoming process and provisional dose/reactor levels remain in very good position (>90%)
- Downtime is stagnating at 41% satisfaction and work permit authorisation, although up, has levelled off at 64%
A toll-free number set up to respond to subcontractor employees

As stipulated by the Charter, a telephone number was set up to enable every subcontracting employee to point out (anonymously if needed) difficulties encountered.
Social dialogue at all levels

- Implementation of CIESCT (Inter-company commission for safety and working conditions) in 2004 at plants, *which has been integrated in the 2006 law on nuclear safety transparency (TSN)*

- The 2006 Company agreement on socially-responsible subcontracting
  - Agreement signed with 3 labour unions (CFE-CGC, CFTC and CFDT)
  - It provides a guarantee to subcontracting companies and to their employees that their work on behalf of EDF will be conducted under the best conditions in terms of employment, qualification, working environment and health/security, with a full understanding of the risks inherent to their work

- The 2005 Group CSR agreement, renewed in 2009
  - Agreement signed by the unions of the Group's companies
  - It outlines compliance with the fundamental conventions of the ILO and its 22 articles spell out the company's commitment, particularly as it pertains to health, safety, professional mobility, social security protection, fighting against discrimination, anticipating restructuring and relations with subcontractors. Several articles focus on the Group's social and environment responsibility
Regular monitoring by the Ethics Committee

The Board of Director's Ethics Committee regularly examines subcontractors' situations and makes on-site visits.
Dense and strict regulations

- Labour legislation
- Public health legislation
- Regulations on regulated nuclear installations
- European directive on awarding contracts
Health and safety: a driver of performance
Driver of performance

- A systematic and flexible action plan
  - Living conditions
  - Working conditions
  - Supervision of medical and radiological protection
  - Training
  - Purchasing process
  - Supervision

- Results
  - Radiological protection
  - Safety
Our initiatives

Living conditions

- Expanding and expediting the security badge process to make arrival more fluid and reduce wait times
- Implement a range of catering options that meet employees' needs
- Expand on-site concierge services that provide information on local services (lodging and reservations, in particular)
- Improving quality of locker rooms
- Installing wireless internet access in the companies' buildings
- Access to transportation services by EDF agents
Our initiatives

Working conditions

- Standardising the "security check" of subcontractors at the entrances to all sites
- Implementation of the CIESCT recommendations (Inter-company commission for safety and working conditions)
- Regular meetings and partnership with the 10 primary companies on working conditions and safety
- Participating in the financing of 5 regional organisations that have HSE engineers (Hygiene, Safety, Environment) - 14 HSE engineers at end-2011
- Encouraging employees of subcontractors to submit safety improvement proposals (PAS)
- Safety awards at most plants (worksite of the week, bonuses, gift cards)
- Each year a special "safety" prize awarded to the top 3 companies during the national nuclear generation challenge
Our initiatives

**EDF in charge of specific medical supervision**

- EDF pays the cost of specific medical treatment of sub-contractor employees liable to be exposed to ionising radiation while working at nuclear plants, whether this reinforced treatment is provided by the geographically-competent Inter-company Medical Service (SMIE) or directly by the EDF medical staff.

- EDF's medical staff provides supervision of internal exposure

**Dual monitoring of radiation**

- Dosimetry equipment provided by the employer (film)

- Electronic dosimeter provided by EDF

- The results of these 2 dosimeters are sent to the IRSN (French Institute of Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety)
Our initiatives

Systematic training that are regularly updated and audited

Training and testing of related knowledge (340,000 hours/year) is provided by about twenty external training providers. They are certified by the French committee that approves companies that provide training to, and monitoring of, personnel exposed to ionising radiation (CEFRI); they are regularly audited by EDF

- **Training for risk prevention and radiological protection** 5 days for all employees working in a controlled zone. Every 3 years, mandatory training to enhance skills

- "**Nuclear authorisation**" training: 1-2 days for anyone organising, controlling or conducting "monitored" activities, which encompasses many of the technical activities at a nuclear plant

- "**Subcontractor Safety Quality**" 5 days mandatory for all employees working with equipment that is important for safety or in a nearby environment. Training valid 3 years and updated during a 3-day training session

- **Perfecting radiological protection training** for all personnel working jobs liable to be exposed to radiation
Our initiatives

Purchasing: a rigorous selection and approval process

- An essential pre-requisite for working in nuclear plants
- 535 service providers received approval at end-2011
- Approval valid for 3 years
- Different domains: technical, quality, safety, security, radiological protection and compliance with the Charter
- Approval is evaluated and can be revoked because of a failed follow-up assessment: all on-site services are subject to a documented evaluation (Service Evaluation File - FEP), each anomaly is analysed and can have an impact on approval
- This evaluation system is subject to a documented follow-up by the ASN (French Nuclear Safety Authority)
Our initiatives

Purchasing: developing companies motivation

- Qualitative criteria in competitive bidding process
  - Pursuant to European regulations pertaining to calls for tender, criteria linked to working conditions and the social environment of the service provider are taken into account alongside the price of the bid
  - These criteria may account for a maximum of 20% of the amount of the contract, with a major part of the criteria linked to working conditions and the social environment

- The bonus system for performance
  - Up to 5% of the amount of the contract

- Multi-year contracts to encourage the development of companies
  - Average duration of over 5 years, up to 6-7 years for maintenance and even longer for replacement contracts
  - Better visibility on workload plans for companies
  - More experienced employees
Our initiatives

Reinforcing the quality of the supervision

- For the last 3 years: 200 managers trained
- Training of supervisors got underway in 2012 (oversight and technical aspects)
Radioprotection: higher targets than existing regulations

- 2005 French regulations: 20 mSv maximum over 12-month period for nuclear workers (1 mSv over 12-month period for the general public)
- Limit more severe than the International Commission on Radiological Protection's limit of 100 mSv over 5 years, transposed in the Euratom directive 96/29
- Since 2005, EDF's target for everyone: max. 18 mSv over 12 months, with a warning issued at 16 mSv
  - No worker > 20 mSv/year since 2001
  - No worker > 18 mSv/year since 2005
  - No worker > 17 mSv/year since 2011 (with 2 workers > 16 mSv/year)

- Starting in 2012, thresholds brought down to 16 and 14 mSv, respectively, over 12 months
- Specific protection of interim and workers on short-term contracts (15% of workers at nuclear sites)
  - Working in certain zones that have too high a dose is forbidden
  - Dose limit proportionate to length of job contract "prorata temporis"
Our results

Radioprotection: steady declines

Average doses received by workers exposed to doses of greater than zero

Average doses received by workers whose jobs are considered to have the greatest exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialists</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation specialist</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified welder</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanic, boiler technician</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical control, inspection</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, automation</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksite logistics</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our results

Safety: steady improvement

Accident rates at generation sites (operation and maintenance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Nuclear Generation Division</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of service provider deaths (exc. Fla 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 dizziness and 1 traffic accident</td>
<td>2 dizziness and 1 traffic accident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accident rate on replacement worksites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nb of accidents exc. EPR</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total rate exc EPR</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue with stakeholders

Health-security: a performance driver

Next steps
Our results

Security: Flamanville 3 worksite
EDF's priority since launching the EPR worksite

- End-2008 to March 2011: reduction in the accident rate
- 2011: two deadly accidents (January: lifting; June: fall) and increase in the accident rate
  - EDF and companies on the site reacted immediately by issuing a joint safety action plan
- 2012: positive initial results of the action plan that remain to be confirmed
Next steps
Next steps

As part of the upcoming “Grand Carénage” program

- Following the additional safety assessments conducted after Fukushima
  - Limit subcontracting to 3 levels
  - Reinforce the measures of the progress and sustainable development charter, through the creation of a "social requirements" chapter that will be added to the calls for tender

- A logistics section will be added to the overhaul
  - Re-assess the entire logistics chain: reception of service providers to the site, delivering various permits, organisation of the work in buildings, uniform washing procedure, parts, machinery
  - Specific examination of logistical dimensions: scaffolding/insulation, cleanliness/washing, management of storage and machinery
APPENDIX
Exposure scale: regulatory limits

- Maximum dose for workers over 1 year: 20 mSv
- Maximum dose for the population over 1 year: 1 mSv

Ongoing exposure over one year:
- < 0.01 mSv
- 0.01 mSv
- 0.1 mSv
- 2.4 mSv
- 6 mSv
- 10 mSv

Occasional exposure:
- 1 year exposure to nuclear plant emissions
- 1 transatlantic flight at 11,000 metres
- 1 chest x-ray
- 1 year of natural radioactivity in France
- 1 year of natural radioactivity in India
- 1 MRI Abdominal scanner