

SAFETY FOOTWEAR USER GUIDELINE

A printed copy of this document will be included in all purchases of Safety Footwear. If you do not receive one, please email us for an electronic copy before using your item.

- This safety footwear complies with the EC directive compliant for Personal Protective Equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC) and meets the requirements of the European Standard EN ISO 20345:2011
- It is certified by ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, Notified body no 0362.
- Safety Footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20345:2011 for performance and quality.
- Safety Footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of EN ISO 20345:2011
- The footwear protects the wearers toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.
- Impact protection provided is 200 Joules
- Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newton's.
- Additional Protection may be provided, and is identified on the product by it marking as follows

	Marking Code
Penetration Resistance (1100 Newton's)	P
Electrical Properties:	
Conductive (Max100 k)	C
Antistatic (Range of 100 k to 1000 M)	A
Electrically Insulating footwear	I
Resistance to inimical environments:	
Insulation against heat	HI
Insulation against cold	CI
Energy absorption of seat region (20 Joules)	E
Water resistance	WR
Metatarsal protection	M
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistant upper	CR
UPPER	
Water Penetration and water absorption	WRU
OUTSOLE	
Resistance to hot contact	HRO
Resistance to fuel oil	FO

- It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment.
Where a wear environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.
- To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be force dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material. When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and

relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally:

- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole
- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU
- This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345:2011 clause 5.3.5 for slip resistance and the following marking symbols apply:

Marking of product for slip resistance properties	Marking Code
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate	SRA
Steel with glycerol	SRB
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate & Steel with glycerol	SRC

*Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments or in certain situations.

- Electrically-resistant footwear is supplied with an information notice as required by EN ISO 20345:2011 outlining the purpose, use of footwear, requirement for regular testing when in use, to ensure footwear stays within specific resistance levels. Footwear shall be kept clean and free from contamination between the sole surface and flooring to retain satisfactory contact. The flooring shall be of an electrically-resistant level to ensure the footwear can dissipate static electricity to earth.
- If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole; upper and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.
- Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

Examples of markings	Explanation
Groundwork	Identification Mark
CE	CE Mark
EN ISO 20345:2011	Number of European Standard
9 (43)	Footwear size
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification

Categories of Safety Footwear:

Category	Type (*I) and (**II)		Additional Requirement
SB	I	II	Safety basic requirements
S1	I		Closed seat region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region Resistance to fuel oil
S2	I		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption of the upper
S3	I		As S2 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
S4		II	Closed seat region Antistatic properties

			Energy absorption at the seat region Resistance to fuel oil
S5		II	As S4 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
* Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear			
** Type II All- rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear			
SBH	Hybrid footwear		

- If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specific level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.
- The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when dispatched; the carton can also be used for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the boxed footwear is in storage, it should not have heavy objects placed on top of it, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.
- The footwear is supplied with a removable sock. Please note the testing was carried out with the insock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the insock in place. The insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock.
- The footwear is supplied without an insock testing was carried out with no insock present. A warning shall be given that fitting an insock can affect the protective properties of the footwear.