

USER INFORMATION NOTICE

- This safety footwear complies with the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (Regulation (EU) 2016/425) and meets the requirements of the Standard EN ISO 20345:2022. It is certified by TÜV SÜD Denmark, Strandvejen 125, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark, Notified Body No.2443.
- Safety footwear complies with the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (Regulation (EU) 2016/425 as brought into GB law and amended) and the Personal Protective Equipment (Enforcement) Regulations 2018 and meets the requirements of the Standard EN ISO 20345:2022.
- The footwear protects the wearer's 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 J  
Compression protection provided is 15,000 N

Category	Type of Footwear	Additional Requirement
SB	Class I & Class II	Safety basic requirements
S1	Class I	As SB plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
S2	Class I	As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption of the upper
S3 S3L S3S	Class I	As S2 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S4	Class II	As SB, plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
S5 S5L S5S	Class II	As S4 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S6	Class I	As S2, plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
S7 S7L S7S	Class I	As S3, plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
SBH	Hybrid footwear	
NOTE Class I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear Class II footwear: All rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear Hybrid footwear: footwear that cannot be classified as footwear of class I or II.		

- This footwear provides might additional protections which are with the special symbol on the marking. The relevant explanation is as below:

Additional Requirement		Symbol
Whole footwear	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert Type PL)	PL
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert Type PS)	PS
	Electrical properties: -partially conductive footwear -antistatic footwear	C A
	Resistance to inimical environments: -heat insulation of outsole complex -cold insulation of outsole complex	HI CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	E
	Water resistance	WR
	Metatarsal protection	M
	Ankle protection	AN
	Cut resistant	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	SC
	Slip resistance - on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
	Upper	WPA
	Water penetration and water absorption	HRO
	Resistance to hot contact	FO
Outsole	Resistance to fuel oil	FO
	Ladder Grip	LG

Marking of the footwear

Examples of markings	Explanation
Firm	Identification Mark
CE/UKCA	CE/UKCA mark
EN ISO 20345:2022	European Standard
9(43)	Footwear size
09/23	Month and Year of footwear manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
FW	Product Identification

- Antistatic footwear
  - “Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge electric shock, has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.
  - Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury.
  - The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.
  - Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used if the risk of exposure exists.
  - If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soiling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.
  - Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.”
  - It is recommended to use an antistatic socks.
  - “It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.”
- Insock
  - The footwear is supplied with a removable insock. 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.
- Perforation resistance
  - “The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered.
  - Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:
    - Metal (e.g. S1PS, S3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.
    - Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, S3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.
- Date of obsolescence
  - 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”
  - 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.