

USER INSTRUCTIONS

CERTIFICATION BODIES:

INTERTEK ITALIA SpA - Via Miglioli, 2/A Cernusco sul Naviglio (MI), Italy – Notified Body:2575

ITS Testing Services UK Ltd-Centre Court, Meridian Business Park,Leicester, LE19 1WD, United Kingdom,Approval Body:0362

This safety footwear complies with both the European Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB and meets the requirements of the European Safety Footwear standard EN ISO 20345:2011

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below) **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – These products have been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use and the environment it is to be used in.

FITTING AND SIZING – To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products is marked on them.

COMPATIBILITY – To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT – When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, e.g. the original container.

REPAIR – If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

CLEANING – Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents.

SLIP RESISTANCE – In any situation involving slip, the floor surface itself and other (non footwear) factors will have an important bearing on the performance of the footwear. It will therefore be impossible to make footwear resistant to slip in all conditions which maybe encountered in wear.

Footwear marked “SRA” Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with Sodium laurel sulphate lubricant

Footwear marked “SRB”-Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerol lubricant.

Footwear marked “SRC” Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with Sodium laurel sulphate lubricant and on steel floor with glycerol lubricant

WARNING - The footwear must not be worn without hose.

INSOCKS – The footwear is supplied with a removable insock or seat sock which was in place during testing. The insock should remain in place whilst the footwear is in use. It should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer.

WEAR LIFE – The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond .

Marking-The product is marked with:

	Designates compliance with EU Legislation
	Designates compliance with UK Legislation
	Read user instructions
Style:	Identification of the product style
Size: UK 8	Size of the product (UK/European)
EN ISO 20345:2011	European Norm/Standard
SBP E FO SRC	Category of Protection
DOM.:03/23	Date of Manufacture (month/year)
As example marking	Name and address of manufacturer

example of marking label



EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

EN ISO 20345:2011 - footwear protects the wearers toes against risk of falling objects and crushing risk. Toe protection is tested with 200J impact energy and 15000N compression force.

SB	Safety Basic
CLASS I FOOTWEAR: Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric materials	
S1 =	Safety basic + Closed seat region + Antistatic + Energy absorption of the seat region + Fuel oil resistant outsoles
S2 =	As S1 plus: Water resistance of the upper
S3 =	As S2 plus: Penetration resistance of the outsole + Cleated outsoles
CLASS II FOOTWEAR: Upper of all rubber or polymeric materials	
S4 =	Safety basic + Antistatic + energy absorption of the seat region + Fuel oil resistant outsoles.
S5 =	As S4 plus: Penetration resistance of the outsole + Cleated outsoles

Additional foot protection may be provided and the following marking codes identify the protection offered

Protection offered	Marking	Protection offered	Marking
WHOLE FOOTWEAR			
Penetration resistant (1100N)	P	Cut resistance of the upper	CR
Energy absorption of the seat region (20 J)	E	Water resistance	WR
Metatarsal protection (100J)	M	Ankle protection	AN
Electrical properties			
Antistatic - Electrical resistance 0.1 -1000 MΩ	A	Conductive - Electrical resistance ≤100 kΩ	C
Resistance to inimical environments			
Cold insulation of the sole complex	CI	Heat insulation of the sole complex	HI
UPPERS			
Water penetration and absorption	WRU		
OUTSOLES			
Resistance to hot contact	HRO	Resistance to fuel oil	FO

The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be considered two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal: Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe.

Non-metal – May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness)

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the Manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions”

§ Footwear offering Electrical properties shall be provided with additional user instructions below:-

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.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic build up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of for example flammable substances and vapours, and the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. **It should be noted however that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor.** If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid the risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through the product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A Value of 100KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function in dissipating electrostatic charges and also giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

Class I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions can become conductive.

If the footwear is worn in wet conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring surface should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements with the exception of normal hose should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

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