



SAFETY FOOTWEAR USER INFORMATION

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The product is in compliance with Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB and have been shown to comply with this regulation through the European Standard EN ISO 20345:2022 safety footwear (S4 and S5) and European Standard EN ISO 20347:2022 (O4 and O5).

Please read these instructions carefully before using this product. You should also consult your Safety Officer or immediate Superior with regard to suitable footwear protection for your specific work situation. Store these instructions carefully so that you can consult them at any time.

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

This footwear has been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20344:2021 for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and the 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. Safety footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury that could be inflicted by the wearer during use. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a safe working environment and will not completely prevent injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of EN ISO 20345:2022 and EN ISO 20347:2022.

FITTING AND SIZING

To put on and take off the product, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Footwear that is either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of the product is marked on it.

COMPATIBILITY

To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaters. 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. 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.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Always transport and store the footwear in their original packaging. Store in a dry place, away from direct sunlight. The time influences all materials and even if only first-class raw materials have been used, storage for longer than 3 years is not recommended. In case the storage conditions should not be suitable, the time of storage would reduce considerably. The expiry depends on the wear degree, use and environment.

USE AND MAINTENANCE

This footwear can comply with their protective characteristics only if they are properly put on and in perfect state of preservation. Before use it is advisable to carry out a visual control to verify their perfect conditions. If the event the shoes are not complete and show visual damages as unseaming, excessive sole wear, breaks or soiling, replace them. For the correct use of the shoes, it is recommended to:

- choose the proper model according to the specific exigencies of the workstation and the relative environmental/atmospheric conditions.
- verify the good state of the shoes before each use.
- place the shoes, when not in use, in a dry, clean, and airy place.
- regularly clean the shoes by using brushes, cleaning clothes, the operation frequency should be stated according to the workstation and carry out a periodic upper treatment with an adequate gloss containing grease, wax, silicone, etc.
- do not use aggressive products such as petrol, acids, solvents.
- do not dry the shoes in proximity or in direct contact with a source of heat. The shoes must be stored away from UV rays in a dry and temperate place. Storage in a hot and humid environment promotes premature wear of the polyurethane soles (Hydrolysis).

WEAR LIFE

It is recommended to use this article within 2 years from the manufacturing date. This shelf life applies to new shoes packaged and stored under controlled conditions, sheltered from strong thermal variations and relative humidity. To avoid this phenomenon in hot and humid countries, the storage period of shoes with polyurethane soles should not exceed 8 months.

MARKING

Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

EXAMPLES OF MARKINGS	EXPLANATION
MX20	Manufacturers Identification
UK or CE	UK and EU Compliant
EN ISO 20345	Number of standards
II	Category
9 (43)	Footwear size
05/2023	Quarter and year of manufacture
SSL	Category of protection
SR	Slip resistant
A	Antistatic (Range of 100 kΩ to 1000 MΩ)
CI	Insulation against cold
FO	Resistance to fuel oil
P	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons

Footwear size and manufacturer date (month and year) are written on the boot sole. This footwear is designed to minimize the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking particular product (see marking codes below)

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 under all conditions which may be encountered in wear. This footwear has been tested for slip resistance against following requirements.

Marking code (no marking code): Basic slip resistance. Ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate. Tested condition A (forward heel slip) CoF>0,31, and tested condition B (forward forefoot slip) CoF>0,36.

Marking code SR: In addition, the basic slip requirements above, Ceramic tile floor with glycerine. Tested condition C (forward heel slip) CoF>0,19 and tested condition D (forward forefoot slip) CoF>0,22.

EN ISO 20345:2022 – SLIP RESISTANCE			
Marking Code	Test	Coefficient of Friction (EN 13287)	
		Forward Heel Slip	Forward forefoot Slip
No marking	Ceramic with SLS*	Not less than 0.31	Not less than 0.36
SR	Ceramic with SLS*	Not less than 0.31	Not less than 0.36
	Ceramic tile with Glycerol	Not less than 0.19	Not less than 0.22
*Water with 5% sodium Lauryl sulphate (SLS) solution			

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

EN ISO 20345:2022 SB, Toe protection tested with 200 J impact and 15kN. Compression force.

HYBRID FOOTWEAR

Hybrid footwear becomes a third classification of footwear, including 2 constructions.

- hybrid “moulded” footwear: vulcanized rubber or all moulded polymeric foot section integrally moulded around the toecap and often including the outsole, which can be unlined and usually does not incorporate an insole.
- hybrid “mounted” footwear: vulcanized rubber or all moulded polymeric foot section that is manufactured separately and then constructed around a conventionally lasted lining/insole construction and often with a separately attached outsole.

Classification	Description
Class I	Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear
Class II	All-polymeric (i.e., entirely moulded) including all rubber (i.e., entirely vulcanized) footwear
Hybrid footwear	Hybrid “moulded” footwear or hybrid “mounted” footwear

OPTIONAL CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION

Standard	Category	Class	Description
EN ISO 20345	SB	Class I	All basic requirement included the slip resistance ceramic/NaLS
	S1	Class I	= SB plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
		Class I	= S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
	S2	Class I	= S2 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non-metal insert type PL) S3S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class II	= SB plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
	S4	Class II	= S4 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	S5 (metal insert type P) S5S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class II	= S5 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	S6	Class I	= S2 plus Water resistance of the whole footwear

	S7 (metal insert type P) or S7L (non-metal insert type PL) S7S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class I	= S3 plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
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Standard	Category	Class	Description
EN ISO 20346	P8		All basic requirement included the slip resistance ceramic/NaLS
	P1		= P8 plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
	P2		= P1 plus Water penetration and absorption
	P3 (metal insert type P) P3L (non-metal insert type PL) P3S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class I	= P2 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	P4	Class II	= P8 plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
	P5 (metal insert type P) P5L (non-metal insert type PL) P5S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class II	= P4 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	P6	Class I	= P2 plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
	P7 (metal insert type P) or P7L (non-metal insert type PL) P7S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class I	= P3 plus Water resistance of the whole footwear

Standard	Category	Class	Description
EN ISO 20347	O8		All basic requirement included the slip resistance ceramic/NaLS
	O1		= O8 plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
	O2		= O1 plus Water penetration and absorption
	O3 (metal insert type P) O3L (non-metal insert type PL) O3S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class I	= O2 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	O4	Class II	= O8 plus Closed heel area Energy absorption of seat region Antistatic
	O5 (metal insert type P) O5L (non-metal insert type PL) O5S (non- metal insert type PS)	Class II	= O4 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
	O6	Class I	= O2 plus Water resistance of the whole footwear

Additional requirements with appropriate symbols for marking:

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

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. S1P, S3):

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

Nonmetal (PS or PL or category e.g., S1PS, S3L)

May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal 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 protections offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection small diameter objects than type PL.

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

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 soling 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 sock.

"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."

Insocks

If the footwear is supplied with a removable insock, it should be made clear in the leaflet that testing was carried out with the insock in place. A warning shall be given that the footwear shall only be used with the insock in place and that the in-sock shall only be replaced by a comparable in-sock supplied by the original footwear manufacturer or supplied by an insocks manufacturer which will supply in-socks that fulfil the properties of this standard in combination with the foreseen safety footwear.

If the footwear is supplied without an insock, it should be made clear in the leaflet that testing was carried out with no in-sock present. A warning shall be given that only insocks that fulfil the properties of this standard in combination with the identified safety footwear can be fitted.

The declaration of conformity can be obtained by contacting CMT Group at sales@cmt.co.uk

