SAFETY FOOTWEAR USER INFORMATION

This safety footwear complies with the requirements of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425

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Approved body 0362 (CE)

Please read these instructions carefully before using this product. This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product. 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
This footwear has been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 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.

FITTING AND SIZING
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 the products is marked on them.

COMPATIBILITY
To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use 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 in temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, all it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before storing. Always use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, example the original packaging.

EXAMPLES OF MARKINGS	EXPLANATION
MX12	Manufacturers Identification
UK CA or CE	UK and EU Compliant
EN ISO 20345: 2011	Number of standards
7 (40)	Footwear size UK/EUR
09/2022	Month and year of manufacture
S3 HRO SRC	Category of protection

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

WEAR LIFE
The exact life of the footwear is dependent on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is imperative that you examine the footwear before and after use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit to wear. Careful attention must be given to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outer sole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond.

WARNING
The footwear must not be worn without socks.

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

EXPLANTION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED
EN ISO 20345:2011 SB, Safety Basic, footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects, impact protection provided is 200 Joules. Compression provided is 15,000 Newton's. Added protection can be provided, this is identified on the product by marking.

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**	**Type**		**Additional Requirement**
EN ISO 20345: 2011	SB	I	II	Safety Basic
	S1	I		Closed seat region + Antistatic + Energy absorption of seat region + Resistance to fuel oil
	S2	I		= S1 plus Water penetration and absorption of the upper
	S3	I		= S2 plus Perforation resistance + Cleated outsole
	S4		II	Closed seat region + Antistatic properties + Energy absorption of seat region + Resistance to fuel oil
	S5		II	= S4 plus Perforation resistance + Cleated outsole
	SBH	I		Hybrid footwear

Additional requirements with appropriate symbols for marking identifying the protection offered.

Protective Properties	Marking code
Penetration resistance (steel insole)	P
Energy absorption	E
Water resistance footwear	WR
Metatarsal protection footwear	M
Slip resistance – ceramic floor with sodium lauryl sulphate lubricant	SRA
Slip resistance – steel floor with glycerol lubricant	SRB
Slip resistance – Footwear meeting both SRA and SRB requirements	SRC
Anti-static footwear – Electrical resistance through the sole*	A
Cold insulation (tested at-20°C)	CI
Heat insulation – resistance to inimical environments	HI
Water resistant upper materials	WRU
Heat resistance of outer sole short term hot contact	HRO
Outer soles resistance to fuel oils	FO
Ankle protection – impact resistance	AN

PERFORATION RESISTANCE

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, 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.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example flammable substances and vapours, and if 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 this 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 purpose, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 kΩ 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 250 V. 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 of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protection during its whole life. The user is recommended to establish an inhouse test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

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

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."

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

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