



SAFETY FOOTWEAR

USER INSTRUCTIONS

EN

These safety footwear meet the requirements of the European Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipment and are produced in compliance with the standard EN ISO 20345:2011.

None of the materials used for making this footwear are hazardous to health.

The notified body ITS UK performed the type-examination and issued the type-examination certificate. The notified body INTERTEK ITALIA Spa, now owns this document, and it is valid under this notified body.

The CE marking means that this kind of safety footwear has been EU certified by a European notified body accredited by the EEC : INTERTEK ITALIA SpA-Via Guido Miglioli,2/A 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio (MI), Italy.

The EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at <http://conformites.frsecurite.fr>.

Read carefully this user instructions before use.

#### MEANING OF MARKING

Example :

|                    |                          |                  |                           |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Compliance marking | <b>CE</b>                | <b>SECURITOP</b> | Brand of the manufacturer |
| Product name       | <b>GEODE</b>             | <b>08-2017</b>   | Date of manufacture       |
| European standard  | <b>EN ISO 20345:2011</b> | <b>S3 SRC</b>    | Safety category           |

The basic and optional requirements for the specified category are listed in the table below :

| Symbol | Features                                                            | EN ISO 20345:2011 |    |    |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|
|        |                                                                     | S1                | S2 | S3 |
|        | Toe cap resistant to 200J                                           | X                 | X  | X  |
| A      | Antistatic footwear                                                 | X                 | X  | X  |
| E      | Energy absorption of the heel                                       | X                 | X  | X  |
| FO     | Outsole resistant to hydrocarbons                                   | X                 | X  | X  |
| WRU    | Resistance of the upper against absorption and penetration of water | 0                 | X  | X  |
| P      | Anti-penetration midsole                                            | 0                 | 0  | X  |
| AN     | Ankle protection                                                    | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| C      | Conductive footwear                                                 | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| CI     | Cold insulation of the sole complex                                 | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| HI     | Heat insulation of the sole complex                                 | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| HRO    | Outsole resistant to hot contact                                    | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| M      | Metatarsal protection                                               | 0                 | 0  | 0  |
| WR     | Water resistance of the whole footwear                              | 0                 | 0  | 0  |

X = mandatory requirements satisfied

0 = optional and additional requirements, refer to the markings

The only risks covered are those related to the symbols appearing on the footwear.

The use of not foreseen accessories could modify the footwear's resistance and protection.

As regards the slip resistance, the standard EN ISO 20345 :2011 fix the requirements according to the table below :

| Floor   | Lubricant | Standard requirements |        | Symbol     |            |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|------------|------------|
|         |           | Flat                  | Heel   |            |            |
| Ceramic | Detergent | ≥ 0,32                | ≥ 0,28 | <b>SRA</b> | <b>SRC</b> |
| Steel   | Glycerin  | ≥ 0,18                | ≥ 0,13 | <b>SRB</b> |            |

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 (i.e. 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 (i.e. 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 instruction.



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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.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Before use, make sure that this kind of footwear is fitting your needs by consulting a risk professional.

Checkings before use are the following :

- make sure that the fastening system works, check the thickness of the sole and that the footwear has all the features identified on the markings.
- make sure there is a toecap and if stated an antipenetration insole.
- replace the footwear in the event of any defects or breakages.

#### STORAGE AND CLEANING

Store in a clean area, if possible inside the original package and room temperature.

After use, clean the footwear. Remove any excess soil and dust with a brush. According to the materials, treat with a suitable polish.

Footwears should dry in a ventilated area, far away from heat.

Time influences all kind of materials, in particular the polyurethane used for the outsole. Even if we use the best material to make this footwear, we advise that the footwear should not be stored more than 3 years. Many factors can modify the properties of the new footwear : temperature changes, dampness, etc.

The use limit depends of the level of wear out, the kind of use and area of job.

#### WARNING – 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 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 purposes, the discharge path through a 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 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 kind 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 capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of 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.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the sole 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 should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements should be inserted between the inner sole of the footwear and the wearer's foot, except normal socks. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.