Sécuritop

SAFETY FOOTWEAR

USER INSTRUCTIONS

EN

These safety footwear meet the requirements of the European Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipement and are produced in compliance with the standard EN ISO 20345:2022.
None of the materials used for making this footwear are hazardous to health.
The CE marking means that this kind of safety footwear has been EC certified by a European notified body accredited by the EEC : INTERTEK ITALIA Spa (NB 2575) Intertek Italia S.p.A. Via Miglioli, 2/A Cernusco sul Naviglio (MI) Italy Notified Body no 2575).
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	**CE**	**SECURITOP**	Brand of the manufacturer
Product name	**TREKA**	**01-2019**	Date of manufacture
European standard	**EN ISO 20345:2022**	**S7S SR**	Safety category

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

Symbol	Features	EN ISO 20345:2022
		S7S
	Shoe toe cap resistant to a shock of 200 Joules	X
A	Antistatic footwear	X
E	Energy absorption of seat region	X
FO	Resistance to fuel oil	0
WPA	Water penetration and absorption	X
P	Perforation resistance	0
AN	Ankle protection	0
C	Partially conductive footwear	0
CI	Cold insulation of outsole complex	X
HI	Heat insulation of outsole complex	X
HRO	Resistance to hot contact	X
M	Metatarsal protection	0
WR	Water resistance	X
PS	Perforation resistance (non metal insert, type PS)	X
PL	Perforation resistance (non metal insert, type PL)	0
SR	Slip resistance	X

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 :2022 fix the requirements according to the table below :

Floor	Lubrifiant	Standard requirements		Symbol
		Flat	Heel	
Tiles	Detergent	≥0,36	≥0,31	
Tiles	Glycerin	≥0,22	≥0,19	SR

The tests carried out for this reference were carried out with the removable insocks. The shoe should only be worn with the insocks in place. This should only be replaced by an insocks of comparable cleanliness provided by the manufacturer.

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.

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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 mains voltage equipement cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwearis not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it introduces only 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 of 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 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 is if the risk of exposure exists.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the sole 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, 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.

WARNING – PARTIALLY CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR

Electrically partially conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically partially conductive footwear should not be used , if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts with AC or DC voltages has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is partially conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ in its new state.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure, that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during its entire life. Where necessary, it is therefore recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention program at the workplace.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.

It is recommended to use an electrical dissipative socks.

Where partially conductive 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 introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insert (i.e. insocks, socks) is put between the inner sole and the foot the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

WARNING – 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.

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