

## SAFETY FOOTWEAR INFORMATION

ATTENTION: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

NOTA BENE: The standards specified in this information may be the EN ISO 20345:2011 or the UNI EN ISO 20345:2012. This safety footwear carries the CE marking because it has certain characteristics and provides protection against certain risks and therefore must comply with the health and safety requirements of the European Directive 89/686/EEC (incorporated into Italian law by Legislative Decree 475/92) concerning the PPE (personal protective equipment) classified as category II. The Notified Body RICOTEST (Via Tione 9 ZL 37010 Pastrengo-Verona) No. 498 has checked that the footwear meets the requirements of the Directive, and has put this safety footwear through the "the CE type-examination procedure", and applied the harmonized technical standards that were in force over the years. Alternatively, the following normative references, which each correspond to a technical standard for safety footwear that was applicable at the moment of certification, can be found on the CE marking on the tongue of the footwear:

MARKED TECHNICAL STANDARD:	REFERENCE METHOD	SUP RESISTANCE**
UNI EN ISO 20345:2012 (=EN ISO 20345:2011)	EN ISO 20344:2011	Included in the new version of the standard.

\*\* The sole generally achieves maximum grip after the new footwear has been "worn in" (comparable with the tyres on a car) to remove silicone and releasing agent residues and any other superficial physical and/or chemical irregularities.

POSITIONS OF THE MARKINGS A) THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SPECIFIED ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE SOLE: • SIZE • CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOLE: - ANTISTATIC antistatic properties of the sole - OIL RESISTANT oil resistant properties of the sole - B) THE FOLLOWING MARKINGS WILL BE ON A LABEL SEWN ON TO THE TONGUE OF THE FOOTWEAR: • CE MARKING OF CONFORMITY • EUROPEAN STANDARD as per the table above • ARTICLE CODE XXXXXXXXXXX • PROTECTION SYMBOLS XX • MONTH/YEAR OF MANUFACTURE • SIZE - C) THE IRREMOVABLE MARK OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CE CERTIFICATE IS ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE FOOTWEAR.

MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURE: All the materials used, whether they are of a natural or synthetic origin, and the manufacturing techniques applied were chosen to comply in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, strength and innocuousness with the requirements provided for by the abovementioned European technical standard.

PROTECTIVE FEATURES: The CE marking that corresponds to one of the reference standards in the table above confirms that the footwear meets the requirements of the Directive in terms of: • Innocuousness, comfort and strength according to the level of performance provided for by the standard. • Protection against the risk of falls caused by slipping, as regards the featured symbol. • Protective features for toes to limit the damage caused by impact and compression. This specifically refers to PROTECTIVE TOE CAPS that guarantee resistance to: • An impact of 200 Joules on the toe, with minimum height clearance of 14 mm. (size 42). • Crushing with 15kN (ca. 15 TO), minimum height clearance as stated above. In addition to the abovementioned requirements, you can also find one or more symbols corresponding to additional safety features as described in the following table:

SYMBOL	REQUIREMENTS/CHARACTERISTICS	REQUIRED PERFORMANCE
P	Puncture resistant sole	≥ 1100 N (Newton)
E	Energy absorption in heel area	≥ 20 J (Joule)
A	Antistatic characteristics	between 0.1 and 1,000 MΩ
C	Conductive characteristics	< 0.1 MΩ
WRU	Resistance to water penetration/absorption has been tested on the individual materials of the upper	≥ 60 min.
CI	Insulating against cold	tested at -17° C
HI	Insulating against heat	tested at 150° C
HRO	Outsoles resistant to heat contact	(tested at 300° C)
WR	Whole footwear resistant to water	≤ 3 cm <sup>3</sup>
M	Metatarsal protection	≥ 40 mm (size 41/42)
AN	Ankle bone protection	≤ 10 kN
SRA	Slip resistance on standard ceramic floor with lubricant, water + detergent	Heel ≥ 0,28 Flat ≥ 0,32
SRB	Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerine lubricant	Heel ≥ 0,13 Flat ≥ 0,18
SRC	SRA+SRB	
CR	Cut resistant uppers	≥ 2,5 (index)
FO	Sole resistance to hydrocarbons	≤ 12%

In alternative or addition to these symbols, you may also find "category" safety symbols that include BASIC characteristics (SB) plus some additional/optional characteristics:

SB	Safety basic + 200 J protective toe cap	
S1	Fully enclosed heel + antistatic properties + energy absorption of seat region + sole resistance to hydrocarbons	SB+A+E+FO
S1+P	Fully enclosed heel + antistatic properties + energy absorption of seat region + puncture resistance + sole resistance to hydrocarbons	SB+A+E+P+FO
S2	Fully enclosed heel + antistatic properties + energy absorption of seat region + water penetration and absorption resistance + sole resistance to hydrocarbons	SB+A+E+WRU+FO
S3	Fully enclosed heel + antistatic properties + energy absorption of seat region + water penetration and absorption resistance + puncture resistance + cleated sole + sole resistance to hydrocarbons	SB+A+E+WRU+P+FO

POTENTIAL USES This safety footwear is suitable for the following activities: • with puncture-resistant soles: farm and construction work, civil engineering, working with concrete, on the roads, on demolition sites, on building sites, in warehouses. • without puncture-resistant soles: working on bridges, high buildings, in lifts, large pipes, cranes, boiler rooms, installing heating and ventilation systems, processing and maintenance work, metallurgical plants and refineries, in stone quarries, mines, rubbish dumps, outdoor work, float glass work and manufacture, treatment of moulds in the ceramics industry, working with concrete-based materials, handling and warehousing, treatment of frozen meat and tinned products, shipbuilding, shunting. • with rapid removal design: when a shoe/boot is trapped between two heavy objects and the foot needs to be removed as quickly as possible. RISKS: This footwear is suitable for protecting the following parts of the body: • the tip of the foot (toes) from objects falling accidentally. • protection for the sole of the foot from penetration (for example by nails), if provided with the antiperforation insole. • reduce impact to ankle bones caused by rolling or blunt objects if the model comes with ankle protection. • the heel from impact with the ground. This footwear is NOT suitable for the following risks: • all uses not mentioned in this information and especially those which are covered by Category III Personal Protective Equipment as described in Legislative Decree No. 475 of 4.12.1992.

IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF THE SUITABLE MODEL: The selection of suitable footwear must be made according to the specific needs of the job, types of risks involved and the working conditions. 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 instructions. The risks associated with actual working conditions should be assessed when choosing to purchase this type of footwear. The responsibility for the identification and selection of the most suitable footwear (PPE) is the employer's. It is therefore advisable to check, BEFORE USING THEM, that the features of the protective footwear are suitable.

PRELIMINARY CONTROLS AND USE: WARNINGS Look at the footwear before use to check the integrity and particularly to check that they are in perfect condition, clean and intact; make sure that they fit properly (for example, by trying them on). If the footwear is not intact (visible damages such as unstitching or cracks), they should be changed.

WARNING: This footwear meets the safety requirements only if fitted correctly and kept in excellent condition. The company does not accept any responsibility for any damage and/or consequences caused by improper use.

STORING: In order to avoid all risks of deterioration, this footwear should be carried and stored in their original packaging, in a dry and not excessively hot place. New footwear, if taken from their non-damaged packaging, can generally be considered suitable for use. When stored under recommended and normal conditions (temperature and relative humidity) the date of obsolescence is generally 6 years after the date of manufacturing.

USE AND MAINTENANCE: For the correct use of the footwear we recommend that you: • select the suitable model according to the specific needs of the job and working conditions. • select the correct size; it would be advisable to try them on. • store the footwear, when not in use, clean and in a dry and ventilated place. • check that the footwear is intact before wearing. • clean the footwear regularly by using brushes, cloths, etc., the frequency with which this operation should be carried out must be decided according to the working conditions. • we recommend the periodical treatment of the upper with specific shoe polish, e.g. with a grease, wax or silicon base, etc. • Do not use strong products (such as petrol, acids, solvents, etc.), which may ruin the quality, safety and life of the PPE. • Changes or variations in the environmental conditions (for example, outside temperatures or humidity) can significantly reduce the performance level of the footwear. • Do not dry the footwear near or directly in contact with heaters, radiators or other sources of heat. We would like to thank you for your selection and hope that it may meet your needs.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR Antistatic footwear should be worn when the need arises to dissipate static electricity in order to reduce static build-up to a minimum - thereby avoiding the ignition risk of inflammable substances and vapours for example - and in the event that the risk of suffering electric shocks, originating from electrical appliances or from other elements carrying voltage, has not been completely eliminated. However it should be noted that the antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks since they only introduce electrical resistance between the foot and the sole. Additional measures should be enforced if the risk of an electric shock has not been completely eliminated. These measures, as well as the supplementary trials listed here, should be part of periodic checks in the prevention of accidents at work programme. Experience has shown that in order to provide antistatic measures the path of the shock through a product must have, in normal conditions, an electrical resistance of less than 1,000 MΩ in any moment of the product's lifespan. A value of 100 KΩ has been established as the minimum limit of resistance for a new product in order to ensure a certain level of protection against electric shocks or against fire in the event that an electrical appliance presents defects when working with a voltage up to 250 V. However, in certain conditions, the users should be informed that the protection provided by the footwear could be inefficient and that other methods should be used to protect the wearer at all times. The electrical resistance of this type of footwear could be significantly altered by flexion, by contamination or by dampness. This type of footwear will not perform its purpose if worn and used in damp environments. Consequently, one must check that the product is capable of dissipating the static electrical charges and that it provides a certain level of protection during its entire lifespan. We recommend that the user carries out a trial of electrical resistance on site and to repeat it on a regular basis. Class 1 footwear may absorb dampness if worn for long periods of time; in this event, as well as in wet conditions, they can become conductive. If the footwear is used in situations so as to contaminate the soles, the wearer must always verify the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a high risk area. Whilst wearing antistatic footwear, the resistance of the sole must be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. Do not insert any insulating element between the midsole of the footwear and the wearer's foot. If an insole is positioned between the midsole and the foot then the electrical properties of the footwear/insole need to be verified before use.

Removable insole If the safety footwear is equipped with a removable insole then its certified ergonomic and protective functions refer to the footwear complete with its insole. Always wear the footwear complete with insole! The insole should only be replaced with an equivalent model from the same original supplier. Safety footwear without a removable insole should be used without an insole because the introduction of an insole could have a negative influence on the footwear's protective functions.

SAFETY FOOTWEAR WITH CHAINSAW CUT RESISTANCE meeting requirements specified by EN ISO 17249:2013



Where the relevant pictogram is present

Pictogram indicating protection against chainsaw cuts.

• Es: 2 = level of protection

Three (3) performance levels are provided for safety footwear with protection against hand-held chainsaw cuts according to the speed of the chainsaw used:

LEVEL 1: cut resistance with chainsaw speed of 20 meters per second

LEVEL 2: cut resistance with chainsaw speed of 24 meters per second

LEVEL 3: cut resistance with chainsaw speed of 28 meters per second

It should be emphasized that no personal protective equipment can ensure 100% protection against hand-held chainsaw cuts. Resistance to hand-held chainsaw cuts is tested under laboratory conditions on the front parts of the footwear (tongue and toe cap area); nevertheless it is possible that cuts may occur in these areas.

However, experience has shown that equipment can be designed to offer a certain level of protection. Various functional principles can be used to provide protection, including the following: • chain slipping on contact, so that it cannot cut the material; • an accumulation of fibers which stop the chain once they enter the chain gears; • slowing the chain down by using fibers with a high cut resistance which can absorb the kinetic energy, thus reducing the chain speed. Often more than one principle is applied. It is advisable to select the footwear based on the chainsaw speed. The choice of PPE must be such as to guarantee an overlapping of the protection areas of the footwear and trousers.

Preliminary checks of the footwear by the user

A.1 - General information The following list and respective drawings may help the user when checking the condition of the footwear.

A.2 - Criteria for assessing the condition of footwear The chainsaw cut resistant footwear must be checked/inspected at regular intervals, or at least before every use, and must be replaced when any of the following signs of wear are identified. Some of these criteria may vary according to the type of footwear and materials used: beginning of pronounced and deep abrasions/cuts affecting the middle area of the upper (Fig. a); strong abrasion of the upper material, especially in the toe cap area (Fig. b); cut or damaged stitching due to contact, for example, with the chainsaw (Fig. c); the outsole shows cracks/cuts more than 10mm long and 3mm deep (Fig. d); upper/sole separation more than 10mm-15mm long and 5 mm wide (deep); cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1.5 mm (Fig. e); original insole (if any) showing pronounced deformation and breakage; it is convenient to manually check inside the footwear from time to time, feeling for any destruction of the lining or the presence of sharp edges of the toe caps which could cause wounds (Fig. f); the closing mechanism must be in good working order (zippers, laces, Velcro); the obsolescence period must not be exceeded.

