PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING TO USE THE PPE

These instructions must be kept with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times and must be strictly followed. If, having read the instructions, you have any doubts regarding the level of protection offered by the footwear, or the use and maintenance of the same, you must contact the person in charge of safety prior to using it. For anything else or any other type of information you are advised to contact the manufacturer. This Personal Protective Equipment has been designed and manufactured to protect against one or more health and safety risks. It is personal and the use for which it has been designed must not be altered.

CE MARKING

Our safety footwear is classified as Category II Personal Protective Equipment subject to CE Certification by the certifying body A.N.C.I. Servizi srl - Sezione CIMAC, Corso G. Brodolini 19 / Via Aguzzafame 60/b - 27029 Vigevano (PV), N.° 0465. The CE marking guarantees the free movement of products and goods being sold within the European Union. The CE marking indicates that the product satisfies the essential requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

USE

The PPE with which these instructions are concerned meets the specifications set out in European legislation and is suitable for various uses in the industrial, artisanal, and service sectors in which workers may be subject to mechanical and physical risks. It is NOT suitable for operators who work with asphalt (the sole is not suitable for high temperatures) or for those who require special chemical/biological protection such as, for example, those who work in the dairy industry or who may come into contact with sewage.

UNI EN ISO 20344:2012 – EN ISO 20344:2012 = Test method and general requirements

The EN ISO 20344:2012 standard establishes the basic requirements and, where appropriate, the test methods to verify compliance with said requirements, for footwear designed to protect the feet and legs of the wearer against foreseeable risks in different occupational sectors. The standard may be used only together with EN ISO 20345:2011, EN ISO 20346:2014, EN ISO 20347:2012, which establish the requirements of the footwear according to the level of risk.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOOTWEAR

- **Type I.** Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding polymeric products.
- **Type II.** Footwear made entirely from rubber or entirely from polymeric material, which is in any case impermeable and designed for those who work in environments where there is water, mud or liquids.

UNI EN ISO 20345:2012 – EN ISO 20345:2011

Personal Protective Equipment. **Safety shoes**. The indication affixed to the footwear guarantees:

- Satisfaction of the comfort and durability requirements established in the harmonized standards;
- That the footwear has a protective toecap to protect against impacts of up to 200 J (joules) and the risks of crushing by a force of up to 15 kN (kiloNewtons).

SAFETY CATEGORIES	FOOTWEAR CHARACTERISTICS
SBH	Basic requirements for hybrid footwear
SB	Basic requirements
S1	SB + Enclosed heel area, antistatic properties, shock absorber heel and oil-resistant sole
S2	S1 + uppers that are resistant to water penetration and absorption
S3	S2 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves
S4	SB + antistatic properties, shock absorbers in the heel area and oil-resistant sole
S5	S4 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves

UNI EN ISO 20346:2014 – EN ISO 20346:2014

Personal Protective Equipment. **Protective footwear**. The indication affixed to the footwear guarantees:

- Satisfaction of the comfort and durability requirements established in the harmonized standard;
- That the footwear has a protective toecap to protect against impacts of up to 100 J (joules) and the risks of crushing by a force of up to 10 kN (kiloNewtons).

SAFETY CATEGORIES	FOOTWEAR CHARACTERISTICS
PB	Basic requirements
P1	PB + Enclosed heel area, antistatic properties, shock absorbers in the heel and oil-resistant sole
P2	P1 + uppers that are resistant to water penetration and absorption
P3	P2 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves
P4	PB + antistatic properties, shock absorbers in the heel area and oil-resistant sole
P5	P4 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves

UNI EN ISO 20347:2012 – EN ISO 20347:2012

Personal Protective Equipment. **Occupational / work footwear**. This footwear does not have a protective toecap and, therefore, does not protect the toes against the physical and mechanical risks of impact and crushing.

SAFETY CATEGORIES	FOOTWEAR CHARACTERISTICS
OB	Basic requirements
O1	OB + Enclosed heel area, antistatic properties and shock absorber heel
O2	O1 + uppers that are resistant to water penetration and absorption
O3	O2 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves
O4	OB + antistatic properties and shock absorber heel
O5	O4 + puncture-resistant sole with tread grooves

SLIP-RESISTANCE OF SOLE

This characteristic is prescribed by the EN ISO 20345:2011 standard in accordance with the method set out in EN ISO 13287:2012 as per the following table:

SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	STANDARD REQUIREMENTS
SRA	Test surface: ceramic Lubricant: water and detergent	≥0,32 footwear on flat surface ≥0,28 footwear on surface with a slip angle of 7°
SRB	Test surface: steel Lubricant: glycerine	0,18 footwear on flat surface ≥0,13 footwear on surface with a slip angle of 7°
SRC	SRA + SRB	Both the requirements indicated above

New footwear may initially have a lower slip resistance than that indicated by the test results. The slip-resistance of the footwear may change, moreover, in relation to the wear and tear of the sole. Compliance with the requirements does not guarantee the absence of slips in any conditions.

ADDITIONAL MARKINGS

The symbols in the following table indicate supplementary characteristics that are required for certain special applications of the footwear, which will be added to the safety categories:

PROTECTION SYMBOL	FOOTWEAR CHARACTERISTICS
	Electrically insulating footwear
A	Antistatic footwear
AN	Ankle protection
B	Water vapour permeability of the upper
C	Conductive footwear
CH	Chemical resistance
CI	Insulation against cold
CR	Cut-resistant upper
E	Shock absorber heel
FO	Oil-resistant sole
HI	Insulation against heat
HI_1	Insulation at high temperatures tested at 150°C for 30 minutes
HI_2	Insulation at high temperatures tested at 250°C for 20 minutes
HI_3	Insulation at high temperatures tested at 250°C for 40 minutes
HRO	Heat-resistant sole
I	Electrically insulating footwear
IPA	Ankle protection against impacts
IPS	Shin protection against impacts
IS	High electrical resistance of the sole
M	Metatarsal protection
P	Puncture-resistant sole
R	Sturdiness of the toe (in the absence of a protective toecap)
T	Protective toecap tested for impacts of 200 J and a crushing force of 15 kN.
WR	Water-resistant footwear
WRU	Upper that is resistant to water penetration and absorption

ESD = ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE

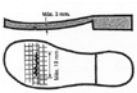
Footwear marked ESD differs from normal safety shoes that bear the antistatic mark (A) in that it has electrically dissipative properties, in other words the static electricity accumulated in the human body is continuously conducted to ground. The use of this footwear is regulated, as an extension of protection, by the EN ISO 20345:2011 standard. ESD shoes are distinguished by a specific yellow stamp and are necessary:

- When working with microchips
- When making sensitive electrical components
- When painting
- In the laboratory
- In the medical field
- When working in contact with flammable gases and liquids

GENERAL WARNINGS

The footwear offers protection only for the parts of the body that are actually covered. If other specific accessories are necessary, these are clearly indicated and the methods for checking the efficiency of all the items together are described.The indicated safety characteristics are guaranteed only if the footwear is the right size, correctly worn, fastened and in a perfect state of repair. Prior to each use, perform a visual inspection to check that the equipment is in perfect condition, fully intact and clean. If the footwear is not intact (open seams, tears or holes), then replace it. The company accepts no responsibility for any damage or consequences resulting from improper use, or if the certified configuration of the equipment has been subject to any kind of modification. If the instructions contained herein are not followed, the PPE will cease to be both technically and legally effective.

In the presence of any of the defects indicated below, the footwear must not be used.

					
The upper is beginning to tear	Abrasion of the upper material	Abrasion or deformation of the stitching of the upper	The sole is broken and/or coming away from the upper	The tread groove depth is less than 1.5mm	Manually check the inside of the footwear with a view to preventing damage

Information on removable footbeds

If the footwear comes with a removeable footbed provided by the manufacturer, it is guaranteed that the performance tests have been carried out on the footwear together with said removeable footbed. In the event it is necessary to replace the footbed, an identical replacement must be obtained from the manufacturer in order to avoid altering the certified configuration. If the footwear is not sold with a removeable footbed, it is guaranteed that the performance tests have been carried out on the footwear without said removeable footbed. If a removeable footbed other than that provided by the manufacturer is used, the electrical properties of the footwear combined with the removeable footbed must be checked.

Information on puncture-resistant footwear

Currently the footwear is available with two types of puncture-resistant insert (PPE). Both inserts satisfy the minimum puncture-resistance requirements prescribed by the standard indicated for this footwear but each has different advantages and disadvantages:

- **Metallic puncture-resistant insert:** the puncture resistance is less affected by the form of the sharp object (for example, the diameter, shape, the form of the pointed/sharp edge), but due to the necessary size restrictions in producing the footwear, the inserts do not cover the whole of the bottom of the shoe.
- **Non-metallic puncture-resistant insert:** a lighter and more flexible insert which covers a greater area than the metallic insert, but the puncture resistance may vary depending on the form of the sharp object (for example, the diameter, shape, the form of the pointed/sharp edge).

Further information on the type of puncture-resistant insert used in these shoes can be obtained from the manufacturer or the distributor indicated in these instructions.

Information on non-conductive and non-antistatic footwear

This footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks since it only provides resistance between the feet and the ground and, moreover, the electrical resistance of this type of footwear may be significantly changed by use, contamination and moisture. Such footwear must not be used when it is necessary to reduce the accumulation of electrostatic discharge to a minimum.

Information on antistatic footwear

Antistatic footwear must be used when it is necessary to reduce the accumulation of electrostatic discharge to a minimum, dissipating it in order to prevent the risk of fire, for example, when working with flammable substances or in cases where the risk of electric shock from electrical equipment or other live equipment has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks since it only provides resistance between the feet and the ground. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated then additional measures must be taken. Through experience we know that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product must have, under normal conditions, an electrical resistance of less than 1.000 MΩ at any time in the life of the product. This type of footwear will not function as intended if worn and used in moist environments. It is therefore necessary to verify that the product is able to dissipate the electrostatic charges and to provide a certain level of protection throughout its service life. The user is advised to perform an on-site electrical resistance test and to use it at frequent, regular intervals. During use, no insulating element is to be placed between the footbed of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insole is placed between the footbed and the foot, the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination must be checked.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PRODUCT

Protect from light and moisture. PU and PVC boots should be washed with warm water and soap. The footwear must be cleaned with soft-bristled brushes and water. Substances such as alcohol, butanone (MEK), thinners, petrol or any other type of chemical cleaning agent should not be used. Such substances could damage the materials causing unseen weaknesses that could be detrimental to the original protective characteristics. Use grease or polish to keep the leather soft. Wet footwear must not be placed in direct contact with any heat source after use but left to dry in a ventilated area at room temperature.

SERVICE AND SHELF LIFE OF THE FOOTWEAR

Due to various factors (temperature, moisture, etc.), it is not possible to define with certainty the shelf life of the footwear. In general, footwear made entirely of PVC may last for up to 5 years, while for PU and TPU footwear it is 3 years. Footwear with leather uppers, rubber, thermoplastic (SBES) and EVA materials may last for 10 years from the manufacturing date. To prevent the risk of deterioration, the footwear should be transported and stored in its original packaging in a dry area away from excessive heat. The actual service life depends on the type of footwear, the working environment, the temperature in which it is used, and the amount of dirt and wear and tear to which it is subject. Other types of footwear may last for up to five years from the manufacturing date.

DISPOSAL

No toxic or harmful materials have been used in the manufacture of this footwear. It should therefore be regarded as non-hazardous industrial waste and is identified with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code: Leather: 04.01.99, Materials: 04.02.99, Cellulosic material: 03.03.99, Metallic material: 17.04.07, Supports coated in PU and PVC, elastomers and polymers: 07.02.99.

CE MARKING EXAMPLE