



EN

SAFETY BOOTS (EN ISO 20345:2022)
WORK BOOTS (EN ISO 20347:2022)

(see marking on outsole)
These boots have the EC marking to show that they conform to Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). They conform to harmonised European standard EN ISO 20347:2022 (work boots) or EN ISO 20345:2022(safety boots).
Given the risks that they protect against, your boots are considered category-II PPE; therefore, they have undergone an " EU-type examination" by the Notified Body A.N.C.I. SERVIZI S.R.L. A SOCIO UNICO, CIMAC Via Aguzzafame 60/B - Vigevano PV. NB 0465
The boot is made of materials considered suitable under the above standards for both quality and performance. The outsoles of boots certified to the EN ISO 20345:20 standard are marked with the symbols S4 or S5. The table shows what this means:

BOOT WITH EN ISO 20345:2011 MARKING	S4	S5
Penetration-resistant plate (metal anti puncture insert)		X
Safety toecap	X	X
Shock absorption in heel area	X	X
Antistatic outsole	X	X
Upper thickness in compliance with standards	X	X
Outsole thickness in compliance with standards	X	X

The outsoles of boots certified to the EN ISO 20347:2022 standard are marked with the symbols O4 or O5. The table shows what this means.

BOOT WITH EN ISO 20347:2012 MARKING	O4	O5
Penetration-resistant plate (metal anti puncture insert)		X
Shock absorption in heel area	X	X
Antistatic outsole	X	X
Upper thickness in compliance with standards	X	X
Outsole thickness in compliance with standards	X	X

Some models have only the SB mark (for the basic EN ISO 20345 safety standard) or the OB mark (for the basic EN ISO 20347 requirements), possibly with other symbols, depending on the additional performance provided:

PERFORMANCE	Symbol
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal anti puncture insert)	P
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal free anti puncture insert PL type)	PL
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal free anti puncture insert PS type)	PS
Shock absorption in heel area	E
Antistatic outsole	A
Tread resistance to hydrocarbons	FO
Slip resistance on standard ceramic bottom with glycerine lubricant	SR
Insulation against heat	HI
Insulation against cold	CI
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistance of the upper	CR
Outsole resistance to hot contact	HRO

The safety toecap (for EN ISO 20345:2022 only) protects the toes with impact resistance to 200 Joules and compression resistance up to a maximum load of 15 kN.

The perforation resistance of this shoe was tested in the laboratory using standard nails and forces. Smaller diameter nails and higher static or dynamic loads can increase the risk of drilling. In such circumstances, further preventive measures should be considered. Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are the types of metal and non-metallic inserts that should be chosen according to the risk assessment. All inserts offer protection against the risks of drilling, but each of them has several advantages or disadvantages:
Metal anti-puncture insert (e.g. SBP, S5): It is less affected by the shape of the pointed object (e.g. diameter, geometry, surface roughness) but due to shoe processing techniques it may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.
Non-metallic (PS or PL or category e.g. SBPS, S5L); can be lighter, more flexible and provide more coverage area, but the resistance to perforation can vary more depending on the shape of the pointed object (e.g. diameter, geometry, surface roughness). There are two types of non-metallic anti-puncture inserts depending on the protection offered: the PS type can offer more appropriate protection from objects of smaller diameter than the PL type.

POTENTIAL USES: These boots are generally suitable (within the limits of the performance offered by your particular model) for the following activities: - industrial applications in general; - agricultural applications; - construction site applications; - leisure use.
RISKS: The footwear provides suitable protection against the following: - slipping,
- impact and compression injuries to the toes (only models with the EN ISO 20345:2022 mark); - puncturing to the sole of the foot (only models with the S5, SB-P, O5, or OB-P markings); - impact to the heel from contact with the ground (only models with the S4, S5, SB-E, O4,O5, or OB-E markings); - electrostatic shocks (only models with the S4, S5,SB-A, O4, O5, or OB-A markings; please read the additional information carefully).
These shoes meet the following mandatory slip resistance requirements on a ceramic surface covered with water and detergent (NaLS):

TEST CONDITIONS	FRICTION COEFFICIENT
Condition A (slipping of the heel towards the front, with shoe inclined at 7°)	≥0,31
Condition B (slipping of the toe backwards, with shoe inclined 7°)	≥0,36

In addition, these shoes, where the additional requirement “SR” is marked on the flag, meet the following additional slip resistance requirements on a ceramic surface covered with glycerine:

TEST CONDITIONS	FRICTION COEFFICIENT
Condition C (slipping of the heel towards the front, with shoe inclined 7°)	≥0,19
Condition D (slipping of the toe inclined backward 7°)	≥0,22

The "SR" requirement is intended as a generic test to evaluate performance on more viscous contaminants such as oil. Note that this test condition is particularly challenging and the results in this test tend to be inherently low. It is preferable to use protective devices that have demonstrated good performance under test conditions as close as possible to the conditions of use.

The outsole's maximum grip is generally achieved after the new footwear has been suitably "broken in" (like the running-in period for new car tyres). This helps by removing residues of silicone, release agents, and any other physical or chemical irregularities from the surface. Slip-resistance can also vary according to the outsole's state wear conformance to the specifications does not, however guarantee slip-free usage under all conditions. Our footwear is not suitable to protect against hazards that are not specified in this Information Note / in particular, those covered by Category - III PPE.

IDENTIFYING AND CHOOSING A SUITABLE MODEL: The appropriate boot model must be chosen based on the specific requirements of the workplace, the type of risk, and the relevant environmental conditions. Employers are responsible for identifying and selecting suitable, adequate boots (PPE).
Consequently, before use, always check that the selected model's characteristics are suitable for the specific usage requirements.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE/CONSERVATION AND FOR MAINTENANCE/STORAGE/REPLACEMENT:
- For boots with EN ISO 20345:2011 marking, check that the safety toecap is present before using the first time. - For boots with a penetration - resistant plate, check that the plate is present before using for the first time. - Check the physical integrity of the boots before each use; if they are damaged, replace them. - Avoid prolonged exposure to sunli-ght. - Clean with a neutral detergent. - NEVER use substances such as alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, thinners, benzenes, petroleum or any other chemical agent to clean the boots. These substances could damage the construction materials and imperceptibly weaken the footwear, thus impairing its original protective properties. Never place wet boots in direct contact with heat sources after use. Always leave boots to dry in a well-ventilated location at ambient temperature. - New boots are generally fit for use if their original packing is intact. When kept according to the recommended storage conditions, the boots remain fit for use for a long time.
Therefore, it has proved impracticable to set an "expiry date" after which the new product should no longer be used.
However, it is reasonable to assume that boots of this type may last for 5 years from the date of manufacture, if kept properly. - To avoid the risk of deterioration, the boots should be transported and stored in their original packaging, in dry environments, and without exposure to excessive heat.
WARNING: the footwear complies with the stated specifications only if it is a perfect fit and if it is in perfect condition. The company accepts no liability for any damage if consequences that are due to improper use
MARKING: the boot outsole has the following marking:
- item/model
- size
- reference standard + protection symbols
- date of manufacture (with a clock indicating the month/year of production)
- name of manufacturer or registered trademark (marked on the outsole or printed with indelible ink on the lining).

INFORMATION FOR ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR:
Use antistatic footwear if it is necessary to minimise the accumulation of electrostatic charges by dissipation of electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of ignition of sparks, for example during the use of flammable substances and vapours, and if it is not possible to completely eliminate the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment from the workplace. Antistatic shoes introduce a resistance between the foot and the ground but cannot offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on electrical installations under voltage. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot provide adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of electrostatic discharge has not been completely eliminated, additional measures must be taken to avoid this risk. These measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be an essential part of the occupational accident prevention programme. Antistatic footwear does not provide protection against electric shock due to AC or DC voltages. If there is a risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage, use electrically insulating footwear. The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be significantly changed by bending, contamination or moisture. These shoes may not perform the intended function if worn in wet conditions. Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in humid and wet conditions.
Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in humid and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to wet and wet conditions and should be used if there is a risk of exposure. If shoes are worn in conditions where the sole material is contaminated, the wearer should always check the anti-static properties of the shoe before entering a hazardous area. When using antistatic footwear, the electrical resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by footwear. An antistatic sock is recommended. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the footwear combination is capable of fulfilling the intended function of dissipating electrostatic charges and giving some protection throughout their life. Therefore, it is recommended that the user establish an internal test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

REMOVABLE INSOLE: these boots have been tested and approved with no insole. Hence, the manufacturer recommends that you do not use an insole, because otherwise the boots' protective functions could be impaired.

DISPOSAL: At the end of their useful lives, do not leave your boots in the environment: please follow your national environmental regulations and dis-pose of them in an appropriate manner. Regulations for waste disposal can be obtained from local authorities.
The EU declaration of conformity is available at the following address: www.bultex99.com