

PROTECTIVE SAFETY FOOTWEAR

***USER
INFORMATION***



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THIS PRODUCT IS CERTIFIED TO ONE OR MORE OF THE LISTED MARKINGS
“TO BE REMOVED ONLY BY THE END USER”



GENERAL PROTECTIVE SAFETY FOOTWEAR USER INFORMATION

1. Congratulations! Your newly owned foot-protector is hand crafted at an ISO 9001:2008 & ISO 14001:2004 certified manufacturing facility with more than 80 years of gumboot tradition; producing premium safety rubber footwear with over 40 years of proven track record. The company is also highly committed towards workplace safety & health standards and social compliances.
2. The protective footwear manufactured by SATRA Technology Centre Client, No. P9417 complies with the EEC Directive for Personal Protective Equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC) and meets the requirements according to the European harmonized standard EN ISO 20345:2011 Personal Protective Equipment - Safety Footwear and/ or EN ISO 17249:2013 Safety Footwear with Resistance to Chain Saw Cutting and/ or EN15090:2012 Footwear For Firefighters and/ or EN 50321:1999 Electrically insulating footwear for working on low voltage installations and/ or EN13832-3:2006 Footwear Protecting Against Chemicals certified by/ on-going certification as per Article 11B of Directive 89/686/EEC carried-out by Notified Body No. 0321, Wyndham Way, Telford Way, Kettering, Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, NN16 8SD or/ and
3. This product is marked with the Benchmark Certification Product Certification Mark. This indicates that the conformity of our product is based upon technical documentation and an annual review of our manufacturing and quality control process to monitor our ability to consistently produce products in compliance with Australian – New Zealand Standard: AS/NZS 2210.3:2009 Occupational protective footwear Part 3: Specification for safety footwear (BMP 544860) or AS/NZS 4821:2006 Protective footwear for Firefighting – Requirements and Test Methods (BMP 544859)

This Product Certification Mark is accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) see: www.jas-anz.com.au/register

4. The footwear is manufactured using both natural and synthetic materials and conforms to the relevant sections of relevant standard for quality and performance.
5. Steel toe cap in the footwear protects the wearer's toes against the risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in hazardous working environments.

Impact resistance : 200 joule (20 kg steel block get dropped from height of 1 metre)
Compression resistance : 15000 Newton (1.5 tonnes weight pressure applied at slow pace)

6. PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATION OF USE

These products have been tested in accordance to the following standards for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

EN ISO 20345:2011	– Personal protective equipment – Safety footwear
EN ISO 17249:2013	– Safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting
EN 15090:2012	– Footwear for firefighters
EN 50321:1999	– Electrically insulating footwear for working on low voltage installations
AS/NZS 2210.3:2009	– Occupational protective footwear Part 3: Specification for safety footwear
AS/NZS 4821:2014	– Protective footwear for Firefighting – Requirements and Test Methods
EN 13832-3:2006	– Footwear protecting against chemicals

7. OPTIONAL MARKING CODE & PROTECTION



SB Safety footwear (Basic)
Toe protection



P Penetration resistance outsole
withstands up to 1100 Newton



HRO Heat resistance outsole @ 300°C –
60 sec



FO Fuel Oil Resistant Outsole



E Energy absorption of seat region
- 20 joule



M Metatarsal protection – 100
Joule impact energy



CI Insulation against cold



HI Insulation against heat



A Antistatic - Electrical resistance
between foot and ground is between
0.1 MΩ and 1000 MΩ



I Electrically insulating
(Dielectric)



SRA Slip resistant on ceramic tile floor with
Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Tested flat
CoF > 0.32 and tested at 7° in the
heel CoF > 0.28.



SRB Slip resistant on steel floor
with glycerol, tested Flat
CoF>0.16 and tested at 7° in
the heel CoF>0.12



SRC Slip resistant tested against: Both
ceramic floor with sodium
laurylsulphate and steel floor with
glycerol. Tested flat CoF > 0.32 and
tested at 7° in the heel CoF>0.28.
Steel floor with glycerol, Tested Flat
CoF>0.16 and tested at 7° in the heel
CoF>0.12



CH Resistant to chemicals

S1 Closed seat region
Antistatic properties
Energy absorption of seat region
Resistance to fuel oil (if EN ISO 20345:2011
applicable)

S4 Antistatic properties
Energy absorption of seat region
Resistance to fuel oil (if EN ISO 20345:2011
applicable)

S2 As S1 plus
Water penetration and absorption

S5 As S4 plus
Penetration resistance
Cleated outsole

S3 As S2 plus
Penetration resistance
Cleated outsole

Warning! PENETRATION RESISTANCE - Please note that the penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4.5mm and a force of 1100N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring.

Warning! SLIP RESISTANCE - In any situation involving slip the floor surface itself and other (non-footwear) factors will have an important bearing on the performance of the footwear. It will therefore be impossible to make footwear resistant to slip under all conditions which may be encountered in wear.

8. PRECAUTION

i. This product is not a substitute for the safe operation of a power tool. Improper use of a power tool can result in accidents. Observe all applicable local safety regulations, standards and ordinances as well as the safety precautions and warnings in the power tool owner's manual. Warning! Electric shock resistance of the footwear deteriorates rapidly in a wet environment and with wear.

ii. **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 the risk are essential. Such measures, as well as additional test mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention program 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 1000M Ω at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100k Ω 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, user 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 type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protections 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 soling 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 introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

9. FITTING & SIZING

To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products is marked on them.

10. COMPATIBILITY

To optimize protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application. It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the required protection in the working environment concerned. Where the working environment is unknown, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, wherever possible, that the correct footwear is provided.

11. EXTERNAL FINISH

This is a handmade product and there may be slight blemishes on the surface of the product. These marks are characteristic of handmade boots and should not cause concern as they do not compromise the performance of the product. However, damage to the product may reduce the level of protection. Refer to "DAMAGE and REPAIR" for further details.

12. STORAGE & TRANSPORT

When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, e.g. the original container.

13. DAMAGE & REPAIR

Avoid damaging this safety product with pointed or sharp objects (e.g. saw chain, spikes, metal tools, etc.) or contact with aggressive fluids such as acids, oil, solvents, fuel, etc. Warning! If you spill fuel, oil, grease or any other flammable substance on your boots, stop work immediately and clean the boots as specified in order to reduce the risk of fire. If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

14. CLEANING

To ensure the best service and wear from the footwear, it is important that it is regularly washed with warm water. Do not use any strong washing detergent or caustic cleaning agents. Footwear subjected to wet conditions should be allowed to dry naturally in a cool and dry environment. Force drying can cause deterioration of the upper and lining materials.

If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good service life, without premature failure of the outsole and/or upper. The service life of the footwear is depending on the correct selection of the footwear for the intended working environment and the prevention of contamination and degradation.

If the footwear is damaged, incorrectly washed, or altered from its original shape, it will not meet the specified level of protection and should be scrapped immediately.

15. WEAR LIFE

The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond.

16. INSOLE

The footwear is supplied with a permanently attached foot bed, this should not be removed. Use of additional foot sock will affect safety feature of toe protection.

17. WARRANTY

Our boots are warranted against limited manufacturing defects for 12 months.

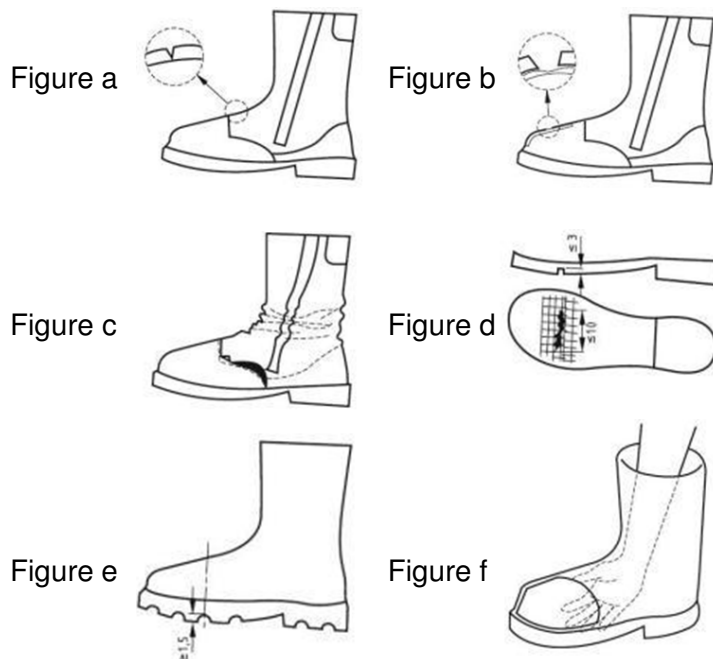
18. This boot is hand-made, piece by piece and consist of the materials listed below:

UPPER 	NATURAL/ SYNTH RUBBER 
LINING & SOCK 	TEXTILE 
OUTER SOLE 	NATURAL/ SYNTH RUBBER 

19. PRE-USE INSPECTION

Warning!

- Do not wear the footwear if the signs of wear identified below are found:
- Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (Figure a)
- Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or the toecap is revealed (Figure b).
- The upper shows areas with deformations, burns, fusions or bubbles, or split seams in the leg (Figure c).
- The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep (Figure d).
- Upper/sole separation of more than 10 mm-15 mm long and 5 mm wide (deep).
- Cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1.5 mm (Figure e).
- Original insock (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing
- It is convenient to check manually the inside of the footwear from time to time, aiming at detecting destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds (Figure f)
- The fastening system is in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch and close system).
- The obsolescence deadline should not be exceeded.
- The footwear durability depends on the level of use and remarks made above (it is remembered that the date of obsolescence of footwear containing polyurethane is 3 years).



Signs of wear



1. Marking code in the bottom right hand corner of the pictogram:

Pictogram

F2A Meets general requirements of footwear for firefighters plus the requirements for antistatic properties

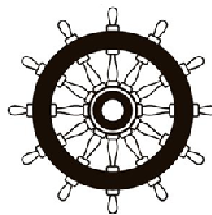
F Meets general requirements of footwear for firefighters



Warning! It must be strongly emphasized that no personal protective equipment can ensure 100% protection against fire. The PPE described above does not give complete protection. It will only provide enhanced resistance to flame. The degree of protection offered depends on number of factors, e.g. fire ground chemicals, rough physical surfaces, condition of the fire scene, amount of discipline and coordination of firefighters at the accident scene, etc. Read carefully all safety instructions applicable to firefighting. The footwear shall be worn with socks.

2. Product In-accordance with MED

The protective footwear manufactured by Harvik Rubber Industres S.B., complies with the Council Directive 96/98/EC on Marine Equipment and EEC Directive for Personal Protective Equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC) It meets the requirements according to the European harmonized standard EN ISO 20345:2011 Personal Protective Equipment -Safety Footwear and EN15090:2012 Footwear For Firefighters certified by Notified Body No. 0194, INSPEC International Ltd (NB No 0194), 56 Leslie Hough Way, Greater Manchester M6 6AJ, United Kingdom.



0194/YY*

* YY = year marking is affixed on the boot.

3. NFPA 1971:2013 and/or NFPA 1992-2012 certified footwear for Firefighters

- a. Meets or exceeds all requirements of NFPA1971 Protective Footwear for Structural Fire Fighting 2013 Edition
- b. Classified in accordance with NFPA 1992 Liquid Splash-Protective Footwear for Hazardous Materials Emergencies 2012 Edition.
- c. Tested to meet or surpass current safety requirements of the following standards:
 - i. ASTM 2413-11 American Standard Test Method
 - ii. OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration proper use consistent with NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, and 29 CFR 1910.132, General Requirement of Subpart I, Personal Protective Equipment
- d. The moisture barrier has not been evaluated for all chemicals that can be encountered during fire-fighting operations and information that the effects of chemical exposure on the moisture barrier are to be evaluated per the inspection procedures in NFPA 1851.
- e. Your Firefighter footwear has been tested to meet and surpass the strictest NFPA standards for quality and protection. Here are some tips to keep them that way.

FIREFIGHTER footwear is vulcanized with our exclusive oil-resistant, flame-retardant and chemical resistant rubber compound. It minimizes cracking, ozone, oil and chemical deterioration. Most performance properties of the element cannot be tested by the user in the field. To increase the life of your Firefighter footwear, you should follow these simple tips:

- i. After each use, clean any dirt, oils, chemicals with mild soap and water. Rinse well and dry completely before storing. Chemicals and bleaches are not recommended for cleaning your footwear.
- ii. Remove your insoles for air drying. Stuff boots with newspaper or clean rags to absorb moisture and resist mildew in linings.
- iii. Do not store your boots near electric motors, neon lighting or other producers of ozone, which deteriorates rubber.
- iv. Your boots should be inspected periodically for punctures, excess abrasions, loose components, or excessive wear on soles and heels. If this condition occurs, disposal and replacement is recommended.
- v. Slip on the protective trousers and footwear so that it is completely covered with no gaps and check for comfort by sitting.
- vi. Pursuant to OSHA regulation, your fire department or employer must determine whether or not your protective ensemble is ready for retirement and replacement. For any retirement program to be effective your protective ensemble must be evaluated by trained personnel working under the direct supervision of your fire department or employer. The actual service life of each protective element will vary depending upon how much it has been used and how well it has been cleaned and maintained. If you are unsure of whether your protective elements should be retired, do not use them. Consult your fire department or employer.
- vii. Storage shelf life of un-used boot certified for NFPA 1992 is limited to 5 years. The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond.

***PLEASE SELECT THE CORRECT SIZE AND TRY YOUR NEW BOOTS ON A CARPETED SURFACE.**

***WE CANNOT EXCHANGE DIRTY OR WORN BOOTS UNLESS THEY ARE JUDGED TO BE DEFECTIVE.**

***BOOTS MUST BE RETURNED TO THE PLACE OF ORIGINAL PURCHASE WITH A COPY OF YOUR SALES SLIP OR INVOICE.**

***NO EXCHANGE OR REFUND ON NEW BOOTS AFTER 30 DAYS.**

WARNING

"PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR SHOULD NOT BE USED ALONE FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING OPERATION: OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT- HELMET, COAT, TROUSERS, SCBA, GLOVES, PASS - IS REQUIRED FOR PROTECTION. THIS FOOTWEAR ALONE MAY NOT PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR PROXIMITY OR FIRE ENTRY SITUATIONS, OR FOR PROTECTION FOR CHEMICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, OR BIOLOGICAL AGENTS. USERS MUST CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THIS FOOTWEAR ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT MODIFY OR REPLACE ANY COMPONENT OF THIS FOOTWEAR WITH COMPONENTS OR ACCESSORIES OTHER THAN THOSE THAT ARE CERTIFIED. ANY SUCH MODIFICATION OR REPLACEMENT VOIDS COMPLIANCE WITH NFPA 1971 AND NFPA 1992. NO PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR CAN PROVIDE COMPLETE PROTECTION FROM ALL CONDITIONS - USE EXTREME CARE FOR ALL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE WARNINGS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. KEEP CLEAN, HAND WASH AND AIR DRY."

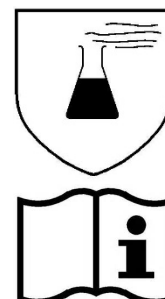
*** The guide on NFPA certified Firefighters Footwear addresses for structural firefighting with and without liquid splash protection. It is important to check the label on your boots to determine the type of emergency operations and the applicable standards to which your boots have been certified.**

CHEMICAL RESISTANT FOOTWEARS



Pictogram

- You are using footwear to protect against chemicals risk. This product has been Assessed to EN13832-3 : 2006. The footwear has been tested with different chemicals given in the table below. The protection has been assessed under laboratory conditions and relates only to the chemicals given. The wearer should be aware that in case of contact with other chemicals or with physical stresses (high temperature, abrasion for example) the protection given by the footwear may be adversely affected and necessary precautions should be taken.



Product	XXXX		
Standard	EN 13832-3:2006		
Chemical :	Isopropanol	25% Ammonia	Sodium hypochlorite
CAS No:	67-63-0	1336-21-6	7681-52-9
Level of Performance :	5	4	5

The five levels of performance are defined as follow:

- Level 1 : permeation between 121 min and 240 min
- Level 2 : permeation between 241 min and 480 min
- Level 3 : permeation between 481 min and 1440 min
- Level 4 : permeation between 1441 min and 1920 min
- Level 5 : no permeation after 1921 min

CHAINSAW PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR



- Resistance to chainsaw cutting – Marking Cod

Chain Speed	Level of Protection
20 m/s	Class 1
24 m/s	Class 2
28 m/s	Class 3

Pictogram



Warning! It must be strongly emphasized that no personal protective equipment can ensure 100% protection against cutting from a Hand Held chainsaw. The PPE described above does not give complete protection. Under Laboratory conditions the tested chainsaw cutting resistance is required for the front parts of the footwear (tongue and top-cap area) even in these named areas cutting injuries are possible. It will only provide enhanced resistance to penetration of chainsaw cut. the degree of protection offered depends on number of factors, e.g. speed of saw chain, engine torque, angle at which bar contacts the boot etc. functional principle which may be applied in order to give protection are chain slipping on contact such that it does not cut the material. Read carefully all safety instructions applicable to your chainsaw.

Different functional principles, which may be applied in order to give protection, include: chain slipping on contact, such that it does not cut the material;

NOTE: This type of protection on rubber boots can be deteriorating over time. Clogging fibres drawn by the chain into the drive sprocket to block the chain movement; chain braking by use of fibres with high resistance to cutting which absorb kinetic energy, thereby reducing chain speed; often more than one principle is applied. Three levels of protections are available, denoting different levels of chainsaw resistance. It is recommended to select footwear in line with the chainsaw speed. It is important that there is an overlap between protective material within the footwear and trousers.

ELECTRICALLY INSULATING (DIELECTRIC) FOOTWEAR



1. Electrically insulating – Marking Code

Pictogram

Electrical Class 00 For installations with nominal voltage up to 500V a.c. and 750V d.c. (Beige Colour)

Electrical Class 0 For installations with nominal voltage up to 1000V a.c. and 1500V d.c. (Red Colour)



2. Electrically insulating footwear shall be worn if there is a danger of electric shock, for example from damaged live electrical apparatus.
3. Electrically insulating footwear cannot guarantee 100% protection from electric shock, and additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be part of a routine risk assessment programme.
4. Electrically insulating footwear cannot be used alone and it is necessary to use other compatible protective equipment according to the level of risk involved at your workplace.
5. The electrical resistance of footwear should meet the requirements of EN 50321:1999, 6.3 at any time throughout the life of the footwear. It is recommended to conduct the periodic checking at not more than 6 months interval.
6. The level of protection can be affected during service by:
 - a. Footwear becoming damaged by nicks, cuts, abrasions, or chemical contamination, regular inspections are necessary, worn and damaged footwear should not be used.
 - b. Classification I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions, and can become conductive.
7. If footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, for example by chemicals, caution should be taken when entering hazardous areas as this can well affect the electrical properties of the footwear.
8. It is recommended that the users establish an appropriate means of having the electrical insulating properties of footwear inspected and tested whilst in service.

METATARSAL PROTECTIVE (MINING) FOOTWEAR



1. Metatarsal protective boot complying as per EN ISO 20345:2011 with optional marking of 'M'
2. Impact energy: 100 Joule
3. Certified as per CSA Z195-14 meeting 102 joule metatarsal protection.



4. Mt/75 - Meets 102 joule metatarsal protection as per ASTM F2413-2011
5. The metatarsal protector corporate with toe protector shall provide sufficient protective from impact on dorsum area. It is recommended that the user is alert on damages and the boots will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

PROTECTIVE SAFETY FOOTWEAR (CSA / ASTM)



1. The protective footwear manufactured by CSA client no. MC 159744 complies with the Occupational Health and Safety Products standards for protective footwear and meets the requirements of the CSA Z195-14 and/ or ASTM F2413-11 standards certified by the Canadian Standard Association, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3
2. The footwear is manufactured using both natural and synthetic materials and conforms to the relevant sections of CSA Z195-14 and/ or ASTM F2413-11 for quality and performance.
3. Steel toe cap in the footwear protects the wearer's toes against the risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in hazardous working environments.
4. Additional protection which can be provided and where applicable will be identified on the product by the appropriate marking codes:

Marking Codes Description

CSA



CSA Client No. MC 159744



Grade 1 protective toe to withstand impacts up to 125 Joule



Sole puncture protection to withstand a force of $\geq 1200\text{N}$ with a Grade 1 protective toe to withstand impacts up to 125 Joule



Electric Shock Resistant withstand 18,000 Volts and a leakage current not exceeding 1 mA. "WARNING: Electric shock resistance deteriorates rapidly in a wet environment and with wear"



Chainsaw protective footwear



CSA metatarsal protective footwear

ASTM

I/75	Toe impact protection: 102 joule
C/75	Compression resistance: 11 kN (2500 lb)
Mt/75	Metatarsal protection: 102 joule
PR	Sole puncture protection to withstand a force of $\geq 1200\text{N}$
EH	Electrical hazard protection: 18kV

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