USER INFORMATION NOTICE EN ISO 20345

This footwear complies with the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and meets the requirements of EN ISO 20345:2022.

It is certified by INTERTEK Italia S.p.A. Via Guido Miglioli 2/A 20063 Cernusco – Milano Italy. Notified Body. No 2575.

Models 592070 and 392070 are certified by SATRA Technology Europe Ltd. Bracetown Business Park, Clonee,D15 Yn2, Ireland. Notified Body No2777.

This footwear complies with Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB. It meets the requirements of EN ISO 20345:2022.

It is certified by ITS Testing Services (UK) Ltd. Centre Court Meridian Business Park Leicester. Approved Body No. 0362.

Visit www.steelblue.com/gb/about/declarations-of-conformity.

Footwear Industries PTY LTD, 18 Irvine Drive Malaga 6090

Additional protection which can be provided and is identified on the product by its marking as follows.

Symbols	Safety Requirements	EN ISO 20345				EN ISO 20347			
		SB	S1	S2	S3	OB	O1	02	03
-	Toecap impact resistant to 200 joule	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
-	Toecap compression resistant to 15000 Newtons	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
-	Closed seat region	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
-	Cleated outsole	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
E	Energy absorption in the heel region	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
WPA	Water resistant upper	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	X
P	Penetration resistant - Metallic	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X
PS or PL	Perforation resistant - Non-metallic								
A	Anti-static footwear	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X
WR	Water resistant footwear	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
M	Metatarsal protection	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HRO	Heat resistant outersole (300°C for 60sec)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FO	Resistance to fuel oil	-	O	O	O	-	O	O	O
SR	Slip resistant on ceramic tile with glycerine	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	slip resistant on ceramic tile with NaLS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LG	Laddergrip	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

X = Compulsory

O = Optional requirement

The footwear is made with an insock in place. The insock should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer or supplied by an insock manufacturer which will supply insocks that fulfil the properties of this standard in combination with the foreseen safety footwear.. To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with good propriety cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall, after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be forced dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material.

The footwear marking denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE regulation and is as follows.

CE	This safety footwear complies with the Personal Protective Equipment regulation (EU)2016/425 and meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20345: 2022
UK CA	This safety footwear complies with Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment as brought into UK law and amended. It meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20345:2022
EN ISO 20345	Number of the referenced standard
S3 HRO	Symbol of the category and additional safety requirements
SIZE 8 EURO 42 USA 9	Size

ANTISTATIC NOTE FOR SAFETY 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 equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces 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 at 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 be 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 soling 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 recommended to use an antistatic socks.

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.

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. S1P, 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.

OBSOLESCENCE

As a general guide footwear consisting of polyurethane soling should not be stored for periods longer than 5 years.

Store your boots in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. If you're not wearing them all the time, keep them in tip-top condition by taking them for a walk twice a month.

Don't store them in dark and humid conditions for long periods, as hydrolysis (decomposition) might occur, causing the soles to deteriorate.

ALTERATIONS

Any unauthorised alterations to footwear eg mechanical stretching, or adding vent holes, should not be made. As such any alterations may take the footwear out of compliance with the EN ISO 20345, or reduce the effectiveness of the footwear.

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USER INFORMATION NOTICE AS 2210

Additional protection which can be provided, and is identified on the product by its marking as follows:

Additional Symbols	Additional Safety Requirements	AS 2210.3.				AS 2210.5.			
		SB	S1	S2	S3	OB	O1	02	03
-	Toecap impact resistant to 200 joule	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
-	Toecap compression resistant to 15000 Newtons	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
-	Closed seat region	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
-	Cleated outsole	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
E	Energy absorption in the heel region	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X
WRU	Water resistant upper	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	X
P	Penetration resistant	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X
A	Anti-static footwear	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X
WR	Water resistant footwear	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
M	Metatarsal protection	O	O	O	O	-	-	-	-
HRO	Heat resistant outersole (300°C for 60sec)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FO	Resistance to fuel oil	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
SRC	Slip resistant on clay tile using glycerine & steel floors using SLS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

X = Compulsory to the relative standard.

O = Optional, applicable in addition to the compulsory requirements if marked.

This footwear is made with an insock in place. The insock should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer. To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with good proprietary cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall, after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be force dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material.

The footwear marking denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Regulation and is as follows:

AS 2210.3:2019 or EN ISO 20345	Number of the reference standard
S3 HRO	Symbol of the category and additional safety requirements
SIZE 8 EURO 42 USA 9	Size
	This safety footwear complies with the referenced safety or occupational footwear standards.

Model identification labels are external from the marking label.

If the footwear becomes damaged, it may not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.

ANTI-STATIC NOTE FOR SAFETY FOOTWEAR

Anti-static 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 vapors, 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 anti-static 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 this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below should be routine part of the accident prevention program of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for anti-static purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100kΩ 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 of up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users 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 will 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 giving some protection 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.

Classification I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. 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 anti-static 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, with the exception of normal hose, 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.

OBSOLESCENCE

A general expiry date cannot be indicated due to various influencing factors that could occur.

Store your Steel Blue boots in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight If you're not wearing them all the time, keep them in tip-top condition by taking them for a walk twice a month. They appreciate being worn.

Don't store them in dark and humid conditions for long periods, as hydrolysis (decomposition) might occur, causing the soles to deteriorate.

ALTERATIONS

Any unauthorised alterations to footwear eg mechanical stretching, or adding vent holes, should not be made. As such any alterations may take the footwear out of compliance with the EN20345, or reduce the effectiveness of the footwear.