

USER INFORMATION

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Products that carry mark indicates that the products comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 through one of the following European Standards; EN ISO 20347:2022 +A1:2024 or EN ISO 20345:2022 +A1:2024 (refer to marking on footwear).

EU type examination has been conducted and certification issued by:
SATRA Technology Europe Ltd, Bracetown Business Park Clonee, D15 YN2P, Ireland (**Notified Body 2777**).

The EU Declaration of Conformity for this product can be found at: <https://www.onboot.com.tr/EUDeclarationofconformity>

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Areas of Use: Oil Refineries, Petrochemistry Facilities, Gas Stations, Food and Health Industry, Agriculture and Livestock Facilities, Farms, Forestry, Hunting, Water and Sewage Works, Sanitation, Parks, Gardens, Milk Processing Plants, Poultry and Fisheries, Production Plants, Slaughterhouses, Mines, Metal and Steel Industry, Construction, Concrete, Cement and Lime Industry, Marine Industry and Warehousing.

Performance and Limitations of Use - These products have been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024 or EN ISO 20347:2022+A1:2024 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. The footwear shall not be modified, except for orthopaedic adaptations according to Annex A of EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024 or Annex A of EN ISO 20347:2022+A1:2024.

Fitting and Sizing - 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.

Compatibility - To optimise 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.

Storage and Transport – When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature away from direct sunlight. 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.

Shelf & Wear Life - Keep your products in their original packaging whilst storing. Your boots have a shelf life of 2 years (without use), if properly stored in a cool and dry environment away from moisture, heat sources and/or sunlight. 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. Attention should be paid to the condition of the upper and wear of the outsole tread pattern.

Repair – 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. Do not attempt to modify or repair your footwear.

Cleaning – Do not machine wash your footwear. Never use solvent or chlorine bleach or cleaning agents that contain chlorine bleach. These substances rapidly break down the materials and reduce the level of protection offered. The footwear should only be wiped clean with a damp cloth. Footwear that are no longer deemed serviceable for reasons of damage, contamination, or other unsafe condition must be disposed of in a fashion whereby the footwear cannot be reused and in accordance with your local regulations.

Non-Metallic Caps – Footwear fitted with non-metallic caps. Owing to the nature of the cap damage occurred during an impact or compression type accident may not be readily apparent. You should therefore replace and dispose of your footwear if the toe region has been severely impacted or compressed even if it appears to be undamaged.

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.

Marking Code		Floor conditions	Test conditions	Coefficient of Friction (CoF)
Ø	This marking code is used when footwear is <u>not tested</u> . Only applicable for footwear designed for special purposes containing spikes, metal studs or similar, and for use for very special work places.	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested
-	If no marking code on product only mandatory basic slip resistance is tested	Ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS)	Forward heel slip	≥0,31
			Backward forepart slip	≥0,36
SR	This marking code is used when <u>additional</u> slip resistance is tested to that of the mandatory basic slip resistance.	Ceramic tile floor with glycerine	Forward heel slip	≥0,19
			Backward forepart slip	≥0,22

Slip Resistance refers to the coefficient of friction (CoF) between the footwear and the floor. The slip resistance of this footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions. Additional testing by the user at working place conditions may provide additional information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess suitability in the workplace.

The **mandatory** slip resistance test conditions for product testing, the heel and forepart test modes using a “**ceramic tile**” wetted with **dilute soap solution (SLS)**, and performance requirements are specified. For this test no special marking is applied. This test represents a generic test for assessing performance on water-based contaminants. If the intended conditions of use only involve wet paved surfaces; this can be adequate.

To supplement this, there is an **option** to additionally test in the heel and forepart test modes using a “**ceramic tile**” with lubricant “**Glycerol**” and performance requirements are specified. If this test is performed and the product meet the performance requirements, then the label “**SR**” may be added to the marking of the footwear. The “**SR**” test is intended as a generic test for assessing performance on more viscous contaminants such as oil. It should be noted that this test condition is particularly demanding and results in this test tend to be inherently low. It is always better to use protective equipment that has been shown to perform well under test conditions that are as similar as possible to the conditions of use.

It should also be noted that neither the mandatory nor the “SR” test conditions mimic outdoor environments when walking on heavy or loose ground. Under these condition small cleats or narrow footwear tread patterns can become clogged with contamination such as mud or gravel thus leading to a significant reduction in slip resistance. Once again, additional testing and trials can be more informative than the standard slip resistance test results.

Special-purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar, designed to enhance performance on soft ground (sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.) should be marked with “Ø.” The symbol “Ø” indicates that the footwear has not been tested for slip resistance.

No footwear can ever provide complete safety under particularly demanding conditions such as spillages of cooking or mineral oil. Under such conditions, slip-resistance footwear can only reduce the risk. Often the only solution in such circumstances is to either prevent contamination in the first place or promptly clean-up the spill.

The standard details specific combinations of floor surface and liquid contaminant (lubricant) to be used for testing. However, it is clearly impossible for any limited set of test conditions to successfully model the wide range of walking surfaces encountered in real-life. Slip resistance is highly dependent on the test conditions, and the combination of surface and contaminant. It would therefore be prudent to test footwear, as far as is practicable, against real-life surfaces and other challenges.

Caution should be applied when testing or using footwear on profiled floors. Such combinations may give the impression of providing slip resistance through friction; in many cases this impression could be misleading. Specific tread patterns may interlock with profiled floors. This interaction can change quickly with even a small amount of wear.

Slip resistance properties are generally only measured on new footwear. Slip-resistance is likely to change with wear. Monitoring can include periodic inspection of footwear, field-trials involving used footwear, and recording of slip-related incidents.

Footwear performance can be impaired by the following factors; clogging of cleats, soiling, degradation due to exposure to certain environmental contaminants wear, damage, exceeding the obsolescence date and so forth. It is recommended that footwear is cleaned, maintained, inspected, and replaced as necessary to ensure optimum performance. Please check the product label for the level of protection offered by each style of footwear.

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:

Perforation resistance	Symbol	Requirement
Metallic perforation-resistant inserts	P	Lowest value ≥ 1100 N (tested with 4.5mm nail)
Non-metallic perforation-resistant inserts (large nail)	PL	Lowest value ≥ 1100 N (tested with 4.5mm nail)
Non-metallic perforation-resistant inserts (small nail)	PS	Average value of 4 tests ≥1100 N, no single value ≥ 950 N (tested with 3.0mm nail)

Metal (e.g., S1P, S3, S5): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/ hazard (i.e., diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques does not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g., S5S, S5L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal 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 object than type PL.

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

Insock/Footbed

All testing carried out with Insock/footbed in place. The footwear shall only be used with the footbed in place and that the footbed shall only be replaced by a comparable footbed supplied by the original footwear manufacturer or supplied by an Insock/footbed manufacturer which will supply Insock/footbed that fulfil the properties of this standard in combination with the foreseen safety footwear. If your Insock/footbed is worn out and requires a replacement please contact your dealer.

Assessment of Footwear Prior to Use - At regular intervals safety footwear should be assessed by inspection before each wearing. The obsolescence date should not be exceeded, if applicable.

The footwear durability depends on the duration and intensity of use, storage, cleaning, and maintenance. The following list can be provided to assist the wearer in assessing the performance of safety footwear.


Safety footwear should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used:

- Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness
- Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or the toecap is revealed
- The upper shows areas with deformations or split seams in the leg
- The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep
- Upper/outsole separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm deep
- Cleat height for cleated outsoles at any point lower than 1,5 mm
- Original Insock (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing
- Destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds
- Delamination of the soling materials
- Closing mechanism if applicable and if they are not in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch, and close system).
- Pronounced deformation of the outsole due to heat exposure any of the following causes
 - joining of 2 or more cleats due to the material melting;
 - decrease of the height of any cleat to less than 1,5 mm;
 - melting of the outside of the cleat and the midsole becomes visible;

WARNINGS

- No item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activities
- The footwear must not be worn without hose.
- Select footwear which are resistant to the hazards you may be exposed to

Marking Example:

	Manufacturer Identification
-	Address of Manufacturer <i>(see Box End / Carton Label)</i>
	Compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
EN ISO 20347:2022+A1:2024	European Norm/Standard
O4 CI FO SR	Category of protection offered including additional properties
1001S4CIFOSR001	Product Style Reference <i>(see Box End / Carton Label)</i>
	Date of Manufacturing Stamp <i>(see Bottom of Sole)</i>
8/42	Size UK/European <i>(see Bottom of Sole)</i>

Explanation of Marking Codes Used to Define Level of Protection

EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024

SB = Safety Basic (200 J impact protection + 15 kN compression force) + Basic slip resistance (Ceramic with NaLS)

S1 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + SB + A + E

S2 = S1 + WRU

S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

S4 = SB + Closed heel area + E + A

S5 (metal insert type P) or

S5L (non-metal insert type PL) or

S5S (non-metal insert type PS)

S4 + Perforation Resistance according to type (P, PL, or PS) + Cleated Outsole

EN ISO 20347:2022+A1:2024

OB = Occupational Basic (No toe protection against mechanical hazards provided but may provide protection to one or more of the following categories; P, PL, PS, E, A, C, A, E, CI, AN, or HI as explained below in the optional categories of protection)

O4 = OB + Closed heel area + E + A

O5 (metal insert type P) or

O5L (non-metal insert type PL) or

O5S (non-metal insert type PS)

O4 + Perforation Resistance according to type (P, PL, or PS) + Cleated Outsole

OPTIONAL CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION

Symbol	Requirement	SB/OB	S4/O4	S5/O5
P	(metal insert type P)	O	-	X
PL	(non-metal insert type PL)			
PS	(non-metal insert type PS)			
E	Energy absorption of the seat region	O	X	X
A	Antistatic footwear (0.1Ω to 1000MΩ)	O	X	X
C	Partially conductive footwear (less than 0.1MΩ)	O	-	-
FO	Resistance to fuel oil	O	O	O
CI	Cold insulation of outsole complex	O	O	O
HI	Heat insulation of outsole complex	O	O	O
AN	Ankle protection	O	O	O
CR	Cut resistance	O	O	O
M	Metatarsal protection	O	O	O
LG	Ladder grip	O	O	O
SR	Slip resistance (Ceramic tile floor with glycerine)	O	O	O

X (Mandatory Testing)

O (Optional Properties)

- (Not applicable)

Antistatic 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.

