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USER INSTRUCTIONS

This safety footwear meets the requirements of the safety footwear standard 20345:2022+A1:2024 and complies with the European regulation PPE 2016/425 and is certified and assessed by:
INTERTEK Italia S.p.A, Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio - Milano (MI) Italy, Notified Body NB2575

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below). **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – These products have been tested in accordance with 20345:2022+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.

FITTING AND 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.

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. 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.

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.

CLEANING – Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents.

SLIP RESISTANCE –This footwear has been successfully tested against 20345:2022+A1:2024 clause 5.3.5 for slip resistance and the following marking symbols apply.

Marking of product for slip resistance properties	**Marking code**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	No Marking
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs or similar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Note: The slip resistance of footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions.

Additional testing by the user in working place conditions may provide additional information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess the suitability of the footwear in the workplace.

WARNING - The footwear must not be worn without hose.

This footwear shall not be modified except for orthopaedic adaptions according to Annex A. Useful information for the user are explained in Annex B and C of 20345:2022+A1:2024.

INSOCKS – The footwear is supplied with a removable insock or seat sock which was in place during testing. The insock should remain in place whilst the footwear is in use. It should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer.

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. To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a 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. When stored in normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of an item of safety footwear is generally:

- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole
- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

- Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the EU Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as follows:

Examples of markings		Explanation
	JCB WORKWEAR	Brand
	CE	Designates compliance with EU Legislation
	UKCA	Designates compliance with GB Legislation
		Read user instructions
	Style:	Identification of product style
	Size:	Size of product
	EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024	Number of testing standard
	S1P FO SR	Category of protection, Additional property code
	Order No:	Order number
	DoM:	Date of Manufacture(month/year)
	As example Marking	Manufacturer's information

- The footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

Impact protection provided is 200 J

Compression protection provided is 15 kN

Categories of safety footwear:

Category	Class (I) or (II)		Additional Requirement
SB	I	II	Safety basic requirements
S1	I		As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic Energy absorption at the seat region
S2	I		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P)	I		As S2 plus

S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)			Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S4		II	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		II	As S4 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
S6	I		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	I		As S3, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol "Ø".			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked "SBH". For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

Additional foot protection may be provided and the following marking codes identify the protection offered

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

Requirements		Clause of this standard	Classification				Symbol
			Class I	Class II	Hybrid		
					Mounted	Moulded	
Whole footwear	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	X	X	X	X	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert) Type PL[a]		X	X	X	X	PL
	Type PS[a]		X	X	X	X	PS
	Electrical properties[b]:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	X	X	X	X	C
	-Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	X	X	X	X	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	-Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	X	X	X	X	HI
	-Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	X	X	X	X	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	X	X	X	X	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	X				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	X	X	X	X	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	X	X	X	X	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	X	X	X	X	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	X				SC
	Slip resistance -On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	X	X	X	X	SR

Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	X				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	X	X	X	X	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	X	X	X	X	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	X	X	X	X	LG
[a] One of the three shall be chosen. [b] One of the two shall be chosen. NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an X.							

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 the 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. SB P, S1 P, S3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoe making techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1 PS, S3S, 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.

§ Footwear offering Electrical properties shall be provided with additional user instructions below:

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 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 sock.

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.

This document does not cover electrically insulating footwear as covered by EN 50321-1:2018.