

USER INFORMATION NOTICE

(V01/2021)

- This occupational footwear complies with the EU regulation for Personal Protective Equipment (EU regulation 2016/425) and meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20347:2012. And BS EN 61340-5-1:2016, ASTM F2892-18, It is certified by CTC France (Notified Body 0075), 4 rue Hermann Frenkel, 69367 Lyon, France.
- The UKCA marking affixed to this safety footwear means that it meets the essential health and safety requirements (innocuousness, comfort, robustness and protection against the risks claimed) of the PPE regulation 2016/425 and the PPE regulation (EU) 2016/425 as brought into UK Law and amended. It is certified by SATRA Technology Centre Ltd, Wyndham Way, Telford Way, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN16 8SD, United Kingdom.
- The CE marking was issued for this PPE by CTC notified body 0075. The UKCA marking was issued for this PPE by SATRA Technology Centre Ltd (AB0321).
- The heel strap must be configured round the back of the foot during use.
- The integrity of the footwear shall be checked before use (presence of holes, cracks, tears, expiration date, etc.) and discard any footwear with defects before use.
- Footwear is manufactured using all polymeric/rubber materials which conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20347:2012 for performance and quality. The size range is 35/36 – 47/48.
- Note:
 - Classification I footwear- made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric;
 - Classification II footwear- All-rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear

The life of the shoes is dependent on the nature of the work and the amount of use they receive. When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally:

--5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including TPE.

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

Marking code	
Penetration resistance (1100 Newton's)	P
Non metallic inserts(0mm penetration)	
Electrical properties:	

Conductive (maximum resistance 100 kΩ)	C
Antistatic (resistance range of 100 kΩ to 1000 MΩ)	A
Resistance to inimical environments:	
Insulation against heat	HI
Insulation against cold	CI
Energy absorption of seat region (20 Joules)	E
Water resistance	WR
Metatarsal protection	M
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistant	CR
Upper	
Water penetration and water absorption	WRU
Outsole	
Resistance to hot contact	HRO
Fuel oil resistance	FO

- It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment. Where a wear environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.
- 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.
- This footwear has been successfully tested against Slip Resistance-SRA. Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

Marking of product for slip resistance properties	Marking code
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate	SRA
Steel with glycerol	SRB
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate & Steel with glycerol	SRC

If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.

Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Regulation 2016/425 and is as follows:

Examples of markings	Explanation
CE	CE mark
	UKCA mark
	QR code
OXYPAS	Logo
OXYCLOG(BLUE), OXYCLOG(E.BLUE), OXYCLOG(E.GREEN), OXYCLOG(FUXIA), OXYCLOG(L.BLUE), OXYCLOG(L.GREEN), OXYCLOG(LILAC), OXYCLOG(RED), OXYCLOG(WHITE)	Reference Name
EN ISO 20347:2012	Number of European standard
OB A E SRA	Category and Type of slip resistance
EU 39/40 US 6.5/7.5 UK 5.5/6.5 CM 25.0/25.5	size
11/2020	Date of manufacture
26731	Order No.
CORTINA NV MEERSBLOEM-MELDEN 42, 9700 OUDENAARDE, BELGIUM	Information of manufacturer
BS EN 61340-5-1:2016	Number of standard
ASTM F2892-18 SD100	Number of standard

Categories of safety footwear:

Category		Additional Requirements	
Category	Type (*I) and (**II)		Additional Requirement
OB	I	II	Safety basic requirements
O1	I		Closed seat region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
O2	I		As O1 plus Water penetration and absorption of the upper
O3	I		As O2 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
O4		II	Closed seat region Antistatic properties

			Energy absorption at the seat region
O5		II	As O4 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
*Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear			
** Type II All –rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear			

- If the footwear becomes damaged, it will 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.
- The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when dispatched; the carton can also be used for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the boxed footwear is in storage, it should not have heavy objects placed on top of it, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.
- The footwear are supplied without an insock, testing was carried out with no insock present. Fitting an insock can affect the protective properties of the footwear.
- **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 any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock as it only introduces 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 a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1 000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest resistance limit 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 250 V. 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 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 protection during its entire life. It is recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

Class 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 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

About the Declaration of conformity, please click the <http://dw.safetyjogger.com/?dir=certificates/> to check.
Shoes cannot be washed.

More information, please contact:

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