PORTWEST®

REF: **96USP**

EN ISO 20345:2011
AS/NZS 2210.3:2009
ASTM F2413-11
CERTIFIED

Manufacturer: Portwest, Westport, Co Mayo, Ireland

CERTIFIED BY :

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EN | USER INFORMATION

Please read these instructions carefully before using this product. You should also consult your Safety Officer or immediate Superior with regard to suitable footwear protection for your specific work situation. Store these instructions carefully so that you can consult them at any time.

Refer to the product label for detailed information on the corresponding standards. Only standards and icons that appear on both the product and the user information below are applicable. All these products comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU 2016/425).

Certified by : AS/NZS 2210.3:2009 is the Australian and New Zealand standard for Occupational Protective Footwear.

ASTM F2413-11 USA Standard for protective footwear

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE
This footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials that conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20345:2011, ASTM F2413-11 and AS/NZS 2210.3:2009 for performance and quality. It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and the 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. Safety footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury that could be inflicted by the wearer during use. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a safe working environment and will not completely prevent injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of EN ISO 20345:2011, ASTM F2413-11 and AS/NZS 2210.3:2009.

FITTING AND SIZING
To put on and take off the product , always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size . Footwear that is either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of the product is marked on it.

COMPATIBILITY
To optimise protection , in some instances it may be necessary to use footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaters. 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.
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 Joules.
Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newtons.
Additional protection may be provided, and is identified on the product by its marking as follows:

Marking code	
Penetration resistance (1100 Newtons)	P
Electrical properties:	
Conductive (maximum resistance 100 kΩ)	C
Antistatic (resistance range of 100 kΩ to 1000 MΩ)	A
Insulating	I
Resistance to inimical environments:	
Insulation against cold	CI
Insulation against heat	HI
Energy absorption of seat region (20 Joules)	E
Water resistance	WR
Metatarsal protection	M/Mt
Ankle protection	AN
Water resistant upper	WRU
Cut resistant upper	CR
Heat resistant outsole (300°C)	HRO
Resistance to fuel oil	FO
Thread Strength Test	

CLEANING
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.

STORAGE
When stored in normal conditions (temperature and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of footwear is generally : 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole, 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU. 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.

WEAR LIFE
The exact wear 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.

REPAIR
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. For footwear fitted with safety/protective toe caps, which may be damaged during an impact or compression type accident, owing to the nature of the cap, may not be readily apparent. You should therefore replace (and preferably destroy) your footwear if the toe region has been severely impacted or compressed, even if it appears 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.
This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345:2011 and AS/NZS 2210.3:2009 for Slip Resistance.
Slippage may still occur in certain environments.
Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

Examples of markings	Explanation
CE	CE mark
	BSI / SAI mark
EN ISO 20345:2011	The European Norm
AS/NZS 2210.3:2009	Australian and New Zealand Standard
ASTM F2413-11	USA Standard for protective footwear
9 (43)	Footwear size
II 05	Date of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Anti Static
FW	Product Identification

OUTSOLE SLIP RESISTANCE

EN ISO 20345:2011 and AS/NZS 2210.3:2009 – SLIP RESISTANCE			
Marking Code	Test	Coefficient of Friction (EN 13287)	
		Forward Heel Slip	Forward Flat Slip
SRA	Ceramic tile with SLS*	Not less than0.28	Not less than0.32
SRB	Steel floor with Glycerol	Not less than 0.13	Not less than 0.18
SRC	Ceramic tile with SLS* & Steel floor with Glycerol	Not less than 0.28 Not less than 0.13	Not less than0.32 Not less than 0.18
* Water with 5% sodium Lauryl sulphate (SLS) solution			

Categories of safety footwear:

Category	Type (*I) and (**II)	Additional Requirements
SB	I II	Basic safety footwear
S1	I	Closed seat region Antistatic properties Energy absorption of seat region
S2	I	As S1 plus Water penetration and water absorption
S3	I	As S2 plus Penetration resistance
S4	II	Anti-static properties. Resistance to fuel oil Energy absorption of seat region Closed seat region.
S5	II	As S4 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 vulcanised) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear

INSOCK
The footwear is supplied with a removable insock. Please note the testing was carried out with the insock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the insock in place. The insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock.

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 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 this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.
Experience has shown that, for antistatic purpose, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 kΩ 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, 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 of giving some protection during its whole 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 if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions can become conductive. 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, 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.

PENETRATION RESISTANCE
The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring.
In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be considered two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:
Metal: is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe .
Non-metal : may be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness).

CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR
Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically conductive footwear should not be used if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ in its new state.
During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly, due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during the whole of its life. Where necessary, the user is therefore recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals.
This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.
If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.
Where conductive 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.

CHEMICAL RESISTANT FOOTWEAR
You are using footwear to protect against chemicals risk. This product has been assessed according to EN13832-2:2006. 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 maybe adversely affected and necessary precautions should be taken.

Standard : EN 13832-2:2006

Chemical :	Sodium Hydroxide Solution 30% D=1.33) (K)	Ammonia Solution (25±1)% (O)	Acetic Acid (99±1)% (N)
CAS No: Level of Performance :	2	2	2

Level 2 : Permeation between 241 min and 480 min

Download declaration of conformity @ www.portwest.com/declarations