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INFORMATION NOTICE
Protection footwear art. AWP S

ATTENTION: *Read carefully before use*

This footwear carries CE marking as proof of its conformity to the requirements of Directive no. 59/686/EEC et addenda for P.P.E (Personal Protective Equipment).

It meets the requirements of the European harmonised technical standard EN ISO 20346:2014 for class II footwear (entirely in polymeric material).

Bearing in mind the risks that this footwear give protection, they are classified as Class III P.P.E. (in accordance with L.D: 475/92) and therefore have undergone "type CE testing) or CE Certification by the Notified Body no. 0498 RICOTEST - 37010 Pastrengo (Verona) - Vis Tione, 9.

MATERIALS AND PROCESSING:

All materials used, whether of natural or synthetic origin, further to the applied processing techniques have all been chosen to meet the requirements enforced by the aforementioned European Directive in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, soundness and hazardousness.

PROTECTIVE FEATURES/RISKS: This footwear is fitted with toe tips conceived to provide protection against impact on the toe (100J) and against crushing (10kN). In addition to the mandatory basic requirements (PB), it provides protection against slipping (SRC = on ceramic tiles with detergent and steel with glycerine lubricants), impact of the heel on the ground (20J); it also has antistatic properties.

Maximum grip of the sole is generally achieved after the new footwear has been "run in" (similar to car tyres) to remove silicone residues and release agents, and any other surface irregularities of a physical and/or chemical nature.

Resistance to slipping may also vary according to the state of wear of the sole; conformity with specifications does not however guarantee against slipping in all conditions.

RECOMMENDED USE:

Ho.Re.Ca., food and drink industry, hygiene industries, kitchens, healthcare facilities, private health structures, day clinics, pharmacies, hospital and healthcare facilities.

This footwear is not suitable for risks which are not mentioned in these Guidance Notes and, in particular, those classified as Class III Personal Protective Equipment under Legislative Decree no. 475 dated 4.12.1992.

IDENTIFICATION AND CHOICE OF SUITABLE MODELS:

Choosing the most suitable model depends on the specific requirements of the job description, the type of risk and related environmental conditions.

The Employer is responsible for identifying and choosing the most suitable/appropriate footwear. It is therefore recommended to check that the characteristics of this footwear model meet the actual requirements before using the same.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE: WARNINGS

Before using this footwear, visually inspect each boot to make sure it is in perfect condition, clean and intact; any boots found to be defective (visible damage such as broken stitching, tears or soiled) must be replaced.

ATTENTION: this footwear only guarantees the declared characteristics when worn properly and when in perfect condition.

The company declines all responsibility regarding damage and/or consequence caused by improper use.

MARKINGS :

The main markings are stamped directly on the footwear

CE

CE Marking: the CE marking applied to PPE confirms conformity with all the requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC (as amended) including the certification procedures indicated in Chapter II of this Directive.

Sun Shoes

Registered trademark of the manufacturer

AWP S

Designation of footwear type or family

EN ISO 20346:2014

Reference Standard + protection symbols

PB A AND SRC

41 (e.g.)

Shoe size

02-16 (e.g.)

Month and year of manufacture

STORAGE:

To prevent risk of deterioration, this footwear must be shipped and stored in their original packaging, in dry and not excessively hot conditions. New footwear, undamaged when unpacked, can be considered fit for use.

In the recommended storage conditions, this footwear maintains fit for use for a considerable length of time and, therefore, it is not feasible to establish an exact "best by date". (an estimated maximum storage time of 5 years)

USE AND MAINTENANCE:

To use the footwear correctly, it is highly recommended to:

- choose the most suitable model depending on the specific requirements of the job description and relative environmental conditions.
 - choose the right size, preferably by trying them on
 - store the clean footwear in a dry and aired area when not in use.
 - check that the footwear is perfectly intact before use.
 - clean the footwear on a regular basis using a brush, moist cloth etc. Frequency depends on the workplace condition.
 - refrain from using aggressive products (petrol, acids, solvents etc.) that can compromise the quality, safety and working life of the PPE.
 - refrain from drying the footwear near or in direct contact with stoves, radiators or other sources of heat.
- changes or modifications to environmental conditions (for instance extreme temperatures or humidity) can reduce the performance of the footwear quite significantly

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR:

Antistatic footwear should be used when it is necessary to minimise the accumulation of electrostatic charge by dissipation - this prevents for instance the risk of flammable substances and vapours catching fire - and in cases where the risk of electric shocks generated by an electric appliance or other live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against

electric shocks as it only provides a resistance between the foot and the ground. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, it is necessary to resort to using additional measures. These measures, along with the additional tests listed below, should be included in the periodic monitoring of the occupational accident prevention plan.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should have, under normal conditions, an electrical resistance of less than 1,000 MW at any time during the working life of the product. A value of 100 kW has been defined as the lowest threshold of resistance for this product when brand new; this aims to guarantee a certain level of protection against hazardous electrical shocks or outbreak of fire should faults occur to the electrical appliance when working with voltages up to 250 V. However, in certain conditions, users should be aware that the protection provided by the footwear could be ineffective and that other measures must be adopted to protect the wearer at all times. Bending, contamination or humidity can all alter the electrical resistance of this type of footwear quite significantly. This footwear will not perform correctly if worn and used in humid environments. Consequently, one must check that the product is able to perform its function of dissipating electrostatic charges and provide a certain degree of protection throughout its working life. It is highly recommended for the user to conduct an on-site electrical resistance test and repeat it at frequent and regular intervals. If the footwear is used in conditions in which the material of the soles becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a danger zone.

When using antistatic footwear, the resistance of the ground must be such so as not to eliminate the protection provided by the footwear.

When being worn, never place an insulation layer between the footwear inner sole and the foot of the wearer.

ESD FOOTWEAR:

The "ESD - environmental class 2 dissipative" marking is an additional feature not directly related to the essential requirements of the PPE Directive, which are the basis for type approval. In any case, the additional "ESD – environmental class 2 dissipative" marking identifies the footwear that, after 96h/23+2°C/25+ 3% u.r. conditioning as foreseen by EN ISO 61340-4-3:2001 Standard requirements, have shown anti-static characteristics which make the footwear suitable for all high-tech operations in explosive risk zones and in the presence of electronically controlled machines: operating theatres, intensive care units, electronic industry, chemical industry, clean rooms, etc. Generally speaking, in "ESD" work environments, daily checks are required that include the socks and footwear of users.

REMOVABLE INSOLE:

If, at the time of purchase, there is a removable insole inside the footwear as provided by the manufacturer, this guarantees that the performance of the footwear was determined by conducting tests on footwear fitted with this removable insole.

When it is necessary to replace the removable insole, it must be replaced with an identical one provided by the manufacturer so as not to alter the certified configuration.

If, at the time of purchase, there is no removable insole inside the footwear, this guarantees that the performance of the footwear was determined by conducting tests on footwear without this removable insole.

If a removable insole other than that originally provided by the manufacturer is used, it is necessary to check the electrical properties of the footwear/removable insole combination.

No alterations to the original configuration of the PPE (certified configuration) are permitted.

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