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WASH AT MAX. 50° C.

INFORMATION NOTICE ON THE USE OF PPE

EN ISO 20347:2012

ISSUED BY THE MANUFACTURER

Warning: please read these guidance notes carefully before you start using this Personal Protective Equipment.

Keep these notes for the working life of the Personal Protective Equipment, observing carefully the content. If, after reading these notes, you have any doubts concerning the degree of protection offered by the footwear, or use and maintenance aspects, please contact the Safety Manager before using the same. Feel free to contact the Manufacturer for any additional information you may need.

This Personal Protective Equipment has been assigned to you personally and is specifically designed and manufactured to protect you against one or more risks that could endanger your health and your safety; do not pass it on to others and do not alter the intended use.

Company details of the Manufacturer or its Agent established in the European Community, complete with address:

THERMOSHOE di Baldin Michele e Francesco s.n.c.

Via Parenzo, 2 – 35010 Vigonza PD – Italy

Tel. +39 049 629137 office@thermoshoe.it

N.B.: THE TERM "MANUFACTURER" MEANS THE ENTITY ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING OF A PRODUCT GOVERNED BY THE DIRECTIVE, GIVEN THE PLACING OF THE SAME ON THE EC MARKET IN ITS NAME.

THE MANUFACTURER CAN BE ESTABLISHED INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY. IN ANY CASE, THE MANUFACTURER CAN APPOINT AN AGENT WHO MUST BE ESTABLISHED IN THE COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO ACT ON BEHALF AND IN THE NAME OF THE MANUFACTURER.

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1.1 What is this footwear and why do I need it

This footwear is Category II Personal Protective Equipment (hereafter PPE). PPE are products intended to protect the person wearing them against health and safety risks.

1.2 Meaning of the marking found on the footwear

The “**CE**” marking certifies that the footwear meet the essential requirements of the European Directive 89/686/EEC relating to personal protective equipment (PPE), in reference to:

- ergonomics;
- innocuousness;
- comfort;
- soundness;

and that this model of WORK footwear has undergone CE certification by the notified body:

A.N.C.I. Servizi srl - Sezione CIMAC
c/so G. Brodolini, 19
27029 Vigevano (PV)
N.° 0465

The following information is indicated on the footwear:

- conformity marking “**CE**”: indicated on the SOLE;
- reference standard “EN ISO 20347:2012”: indicated on the SOLE OR UPPER;
- safety requirements and/or category: indicated on the SOLE OR UPPER;
- article code: indicated on the SOLE;
- date of manufacture (MONTH AND YEAR): indicated on the SOLE;
- registered trademark of the "SUN SHOES" manufacturer: indicated on the UPPER;
- shoe size number: indicated on the SOLE.

The EN ISO 20347:2012" indicated on the footwear guarantees conformity with all comfort and soundness requirements imposed by the harmonised standard EN ISO 20347:2012.

The footwear does not have a protection cap for the toes, and therefore does not protect you from the risks of physical and mechanical impact and crushing of the tip of the foot.

The additional features of the footwear corresponding to the protection class symbols are highlighted in the tables below:

PROTECTION SYMBOL	FOOTWEAR FEATURES
A	Antistatic footwear
E	Energy absorption in the heel area

SAFETY CATEGORY	FOOTWEAR FEATURES
OB	Basic requirements

The footwear meets the requirements of EN ISO 20347:2012 relative to the sole slip resistance level (SRC requirement, see next table). New footwear may initially be slightly less slip resistant than indicated on the test results. Slip resistance of this footwear can also change depending on the level of wear of the sole. Conformity with requires standards does not guarantee total protection against slipping in all conditions.

Symbol	Requirements prescribed by the standard
<p>SRA Testing surface: ceramic Lubricant: water and detergent</p>	<p>≥ 0.32 footwear flat ≥ 0.28 footwear tilted towards the heel by 7°</p>
<p>SRB Testing surface: steel Lubricant: glycerine</p>	<p>≥ 0.18 footwear flat ≥ 0.13 footwear tilted towards the heel by 7°</p>
<p>SRC</p>	<p>Both of the above illustrated requirements</p>

1.3 Any components and/or accessories and replacement parts

1.3.1 Removable insocks

If, at the time of purchase, there is a removable insock 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 insock, 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 insock inside the footwear, this guarantees that the performance of the footwear was determined by conducting tests on footwear without this removable insock. 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 insock combination.

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

1.4 Instructions before each use

We recommend you thoroughly inspect the footwear before each use in order to check they are fully intact and in good condition; do not use them if any parts show signs of wear and tear. More specifically, it is vital to check:

- that the closure system and rapid extraction system both work properly (if any);
- the thickness of the sole and padded areas.

1.5 Instructions for cleaning, disinfection, preservation and maintenance

Store away from light sources and humidity. PU and PVC boots must be washed with warm water and soap.

Footwear must be cleaned with a soft bristle brush and water. NEVER use substances such as alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, paint thinner, petrol, oil or any other type of chemical cleaning agent. These substances could severely damage the materials and cause impairments that are not visible to the user hence compromising the original protective features.

Wet footwear must NEVER be placed in direct contact with a heat source after use, but left to dry in a ventilated area at ambient temperature.

1.6 Maximum storage times for footwear

Because of the many factors involved (temperature, humidity, etc.) it is not possible to define the maximum storage time for such footwear.

Generally speaking, however, for footwear made entirely of polyurethane and/or PVC or a polyurethane and/or PVC sole, we estimate a maximum duration of three years.

For other types of footwear this time rises to a maximum of five years.

1.7 Disposal of footwear

This footwear is manufactured without the use of toxic or harmful materials.

It is classified as non-hazardous industrial waste and identified by the European Waste Code (EWC):

Elastomeric and polymeric material 07.02.99

1.8 Life expectancy of footwear

Due to the numerous factors related to the conditions of use, storage and maintenance, it is not possible to define the life expectancy of this footwear, except for standard wear and tear determined by the conditions of use.

Generally speaking, however, for footwear made entirely of polyurethane and PVC or a polyurethane and/or PVC sole, we estimate a maximum life expectancy of three years.

For footwear with rubber soles or made entirely of rubber, we estimate a maximum life expectancy of 5 years.

1.9 Information for non-conductive and non antistatic footwear

This type of footwear can not guarantee protection against electric shocks as it only induces resistance between the foot and the ground; moreover the electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be modified, in a significant manner, by utilisation, contamination and humidity.

This footwear must not be used with the purpose of minimising the build-up of electrostatic charge.

1.10 Information on 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 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 can not guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks as it only induces a resistance between the foot and the ground.

If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, it is essential 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 M Ω at any time during the working life of the product.

A value of 100 k Ω 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 250V.

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 kind of footwear will not perform at the foreseen levels 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.

If an insole is fitted between the insole and the foot, it is necessary to test the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination.

This information notice has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of annex II to EC Directive 89/686/EC as amended transposed in Italy with Legislative Decree no. 475 of 4/12/1992 and no. 10 of 02/01/1997 and the UNI 10913:2001 "Guidelines for the preparation of the information notice" standard.

ESD ARTICLES

The "ESD" - environmental class 2 marking is an additional feature not directly related to the essential requirements of the PPE Directive, which are the basis for type approval.

The "ESD Class 2" 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 not only anti-static characteristics, but even conductive characteristics (resistance less than 100 kOhms), 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 user with socks and footwear.