PORTWEST

REF: **12USP**

EN ISO 20347:2012
AS/NZS 2210.5:2009
ASTM F2892-17
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).

AS/NZS 2210.5:2009 is the Australian and New Zealand standard for Occupational Protective Footwear.

ASTM F2892-17 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 20347:2012, ASTM F2892-17 and AS/NZS 2210.5:2009 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.
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.
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

In addition there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of optional categories of protection:
01 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + closed seat region + SB + A + E
02 = 01 + WRU
03 = 02 + P + Cleated Outsoles
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
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. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear whilst carrying out a risk related activity.

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 20347:2012 and AS/NZS 2210.5:2009 for Slip Resistance.

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
EN ISO 20347:2012	The European Norm
	BSI / SAI mark
AS/NZS 2210.5:2009	Australian and New Zealand Standard
ASTM F2892-17	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 EN13287

EN ISO 20347:2012 – 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 than0.18
SRC	Ceramic tile with SLS* & Steel floor with Glycerol	Not less than0.28 Not less than0.13	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**
0B	**I** **II**	Basic occupational footwear
01	I	Closed seat region Antistatic properties Energy absorption of seat region
02	I	As 01 plus Water penetration and water absorption
03	I	As 02 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
04	II	Anti-static properties. Resistance to fuel oil Energy absorption of seat region Closed seat region.
05	II	As 04 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.
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.

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