

## USER INSTRUCTIONS

Produced for: POLSTAR HOLDING sp. z o.o. s.k. , ul. Modrzejewskiej 52, 75-734 Koszalin, Poland  
Footwear certified by: Intertek Labtest UK Limited, Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, UK  
ITS Identification number: 0362  
Applicable to products: N01, N02, N03, N04, N05, N06, K01, K02, K04, K05, R01, R02, R03, K06, K07, W01, W02, N07, K08, K09

These products are classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Directive 89/686/EEC and have been shown to comply with this Directive through the **European Standard: EN ISO 20345 : 2011** Safety footwear for professional use.

### CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below). **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

**PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE** – These products have been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20344:2011 for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

**FITTING AND SIZING** – To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products are marked on them

**COMPATIBILITY** – To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. 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.

**STORAGE AND TRANSPORT** – When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage.

**REPAIR** – If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

**CLEANING** – Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose. NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents.

**SLIP RESISTANCE** – This footwear has been tested for slip-resistance using EN ISO 20345 : 2011 on wet and dry clay tiles and wet steel.(SRC)

**WEAR LIFE** – The exact useful 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.

**MARKING** – The product is marked with:



## EXPLANATION OF OPTIONAL MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

HRO	– Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300 °C
P	– Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons
A	– Antistatic footwear
C	– Electrical resistant footwear
CI	– Insulation against cold
HI	– Insulation against heat
E	– Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 20 Joules
WRU	– Water resistant upper leather

\* see additional user instructions as defined in EN ISO 20345

### Short codes for commonly used combinations of optional categories of protection:

S1 = Closed seat region + SB + A + E

S2 = S1 + WRU

S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

### ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic build up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of for example flammable substances and vapours, and 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 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 the 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 purposes, the discharge path through the product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000M $\Omega$  at any time throughout its useful life. A Value of 100K $\Omega$  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 250V. 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 in dissipating electrostatic charges and also giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

If the footwear is worn in wet 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 surface 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.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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