

**Before using the footwear contained in this package, please read this INFORMATION NOTE carefully.**



Thank you for having chosen our footwear. We remind you that the minimum contents of the information note are laid down by the current law (item 1.4 of annex II to the Law Decree of December 4th, 1992, No.475, and Art.12 comma 2 of the Law Decree of January 2nd, 1997, No.10). None of the materials used for making this footwear are hazardous to health. This footwear is a Class II I.P.D. (Individual Protection Device) with CE marking under the European Directive EEC 89/686 and of Regulation (EU) 2016/45. Here is the meaning of the stamps you will find on the footwear:

Name of the manufacturer  
**BETA UTENSILI spa**  
 Compliance marking — **CE** — Date of manufacture  
**05/12**  
**EN ISO 20345:2011** **S3** **00000**  
 European standard Safety Class Article

Footwear with additional requirements may carry the following identifying letters:

	EN ISO 20345:2011	EN ISO 20346:2014	EN ISO 20347:2012	Minimum values requested EN ISO 20345:2011 20346:2014 20347:2012
	SB S1 S2 S3	PB P1 P2 P3	OB O1 O2 O3	
<b>A</b> Anti-static Footwear	- X X X	- X X X	- X X X	between 1.10 <sup>5</sup> OHM and 1.10 <sup>9</sup> OHM
<b>E</b> Heel energy absorption	- X X X	- X X X	- X X X	≥ 20 Joule
<b>WRU</b> Dynamic waterproofing of the uppers	- - X X	- - X X	- - X X	> 60 % - Absorption ≤ 30%
<b>P</b> Anti-piercing plate	- - - X	- - - X	- - - X	≥ 1100 N.
<b>CI</b> Cold insulation	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Δ temp. ≤ 10° C.
<b>HI</b> Heat insulation	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Δ temp. ≤ 22° C.
<b>C</b> Conductive footwear	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	< 1.10 <sup>9</sup> OHM
<b>HRO</b> Heat resistance on contact	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	at 300°C for 60 " - does not melt
<b>AN</b> Ankle protection	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Average value ≤ 10 kN
<b>I</b> Electrically insulating (Dielectric)	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Class 00 or else Class 0
<b>WR</b> Water resistance of the footwear	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	No penetration during the first 15 (minutes). After 100 lengths, no more than 3 cm <sup>2</sup> of water (spot) must come in. Height after impact ≥ 40 mm (size 42)
<b>M</b> Metatarsal protection	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Factor I ≥ 2,5
<b>CR</b> Cutting resistance of the uppers	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Factor I ≥ 2,5
<b>FO</b> Sole resistance to hydrocarbons	X X X X	X X X X	- - - -	≤ 12 %

X Required requirements - Non obligatory requirements, check stamping of footwear

Under the sole, the following information is provided: - size.

On the hood or on the flap of the shoe you will find: - manufacturer's stamp - item code - month and year of manufacture - the following margins: see CE compliance marking.

Footwear without the additional marking does not protect against such risks.

On the use note, it is obligatory to specify: Name and address of the Manufacturer or of his Agent.

The CE marking means that this product satisfies the essential prescriptions laid down in European Directive EEC 89/686 and of Regulation (UE) 2016/425, on individual safety equipment, relating to the individual protection devices, concerning:

- harmlessness, comfort, solidity and ergonomics;
- passing the EC test of the type: all footwear for professional use is tested by a notified body.
- Anti-slip sole resistance. Initially, new footwear may have a lower anti-slip resistance as compared to the one indicated by test results. Furthermore, the footwear's anti-slip resistance may change depending on the sole's wear and tear. Compliance with the specifications does not guarantee anti-slip resistance in all conditions.

Symbol	Standard requirements
<b>SRA</b> Test ground: ceramic Lubricant: water and detergent	≥ 0,32 flat footwear ≥ 0,28 footwear with a 7° heel
<b>SRB</b> Test ground: steel Lubricant: glycerine	≥ 0,18 flat footwear ≥ 0,13 footwear with a 7° heel
<b>SRC</b>	Both requirements stated above

### The EN ISO 20345:2011 - 20346:2014 - 20347:2012 markings guarantee:

- In terms of comfort and solidity, a performance level defined by a harmonised European standard.
- The presence of a protection tip for the toes protecting against impacts with an energy equal to 200J and crushing risks with a maximum load of 1500 daN, or 15 kN which is around 1500 kg (Residual Light for the number 42 mm.14).
- The footwear with the EN ISO 20346:2014 guarantees protection against the risk of crushing with a maximum load of 1000 by N, or 10 kN that is, around 1000 kg (residual gap for size 42 mm.14).
- The presence of anti-piercing sole guarantees resistance against perforation by a load of 1100 N. The identification symbol, additionally, is P.
- The footwear with the symbol EN ISO 20347:2012 do not provide for protection against crushing and impact hazards, since they are without any kind of tip (they do not resist the tip crushing test).

### The meaning of the European Standards:

- EN ISO 20344:2011 Test methodology and general requirements
- EN ISO 20345:2011 Specifications of the safety footwear with tip resistance of 200J
- EN ISO 20346:2014 Specifications of the safety footwear with tip resistance of 100J.
- EN ISO 20347:2012 Specifications of the safety footwear for special jobs (professional). No specific tip resistance.
- EN ISO 20345:2011 The work footwear under EN ISO 20345:2011 cone marked by an "S" (standing for Safety). The "basic" shoe is marked with the letters "SB" (S=Safety -B=Base) this shoe must have the following minimum requirements: - height of the uppers; - tip (minimum length, minimum carrying base); - uppers at least made of leather crust and/or synthetic and similar; - front lining; - underfoot; - sole made of any kind of material, may be smooth, - the uppers in low footwear may be open. The "SB" footwear never includes the following requirements unless specifically detailed: anti-staticity - absorption of heel energy - dynamic waterproofing of the uppers - sole with anti-slipping features - sole with blocks - back lining - uppers made of coarse grained leather - anti-piercing plate.
- EN ISO 20346:2014 The work footwear under EN ISO 20346:2014 are called "Protective Footwear". They are substantially identical to the Safety Footwear. The only differences are the following: - protective tip against impacts with an energy of 100J; - they are marked with "P" (standing for "Protective") instead of "S" (Safety Footwear). Note: they are to be used only in workplaces where 100J is sufficient.
- EN ISO 20347:2012 The work footwear under EN ISO 20347:2012 are called "Occupational footwear". They are substantially identical to the footwear analysed above. The difference is that they do not have any protective tip. In the marking, the letters "S" and "P" are replaced by "O" (standing for "Occupational") and they are therefore identified as OB, O1, O2, O3.

### Information regarding shoes with penetration proof insoles

"The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail with a diameter of 4.5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration. In such circumstances, alternative preventative measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant insoles 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 (e.g. 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 compared with metal, but penetration resistance may vary more, depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (e.g. diameter, geometry, sharpness).

For more information about the type of penetration proof insole provided in your footwear, please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions."

### Packaging, preservation, maintenance, date of expiry:

- The shoes are packaged in boxes and must be stored in warehouses at room temperature.
- Clean the shoes using brushes and grease them using natural grease.
- Wet shoes must not be placed over a heat source after they have been used.
- Due to several factors (dampness during storage and modification of the structure of the materials through time) it is impossible to specify an expiry date.
- Due to several factors (humidity during storage and changes to the structure of the materials over time) it is not possible to establish with certainty the length of time the footwear has been stored in the warehouse. In general, the maximum storage time for shoes made entirely of polyurethane or with the bottom in polyurethane, is considered three years, for shoes that include PVC it is considered 5 years. For other types of footwear a maximum length of storage time of 10 years is considered suitable. The above refers to new footwear that is boxed and stored in controlled conditions, thereby avoiding a wide range of temperature and relative humidity.

### Checking and controlling before use:

- Before putting on the shoe, make sure the closing systems work, check the thickness of the sole and make sure that the footwear has all the features identified on the stamp.
- If the shoe comes with a tip and an anti-piercing plate, make sure they are there before using the shoe.
- Replace the footwear if it has any defects or breakages.
- In environments where conditions are hot and dry it is advisable to use footwear with as high a permeability to water vapour as possible (example: S1/S1P).
- In environments where conditions are humid, it is advisable to use footwear with uppers that are resistant to the penetration and absorption of water (example: S2/S3).

The Quick Release Device should be used every time that it is needed to remove the shoes quickly.

Responsibility for choosing the model according to the hazard lies on the Employer.

Only the footwear with the symbol HRO satisfies the requirements for "heat resistance by contact" of the harmonised regulations EN ISO 20344:2011.

### Disposal:

The following are considered to be dangerous waste, and are identified by the European Waste Code (C.E.R.): Leather: 04.01.99 - Fabric: 04.02.99 - Cellulose material: 03.03.99 - Metal materials: 17.04.99 (17.04.07) - Supports coated with PU and PVC, elastomer and polymer material: 07.02.99.

### Definitions:

- IPD: "Individual Protection Devices" are products which have the purpose of safeguarding the person wearing them or carrying them with him from hazards to health and safety.
- Safety footwear EN ISO 20345:2011: Footwear having features able to protect the person wearing them from injuries due to accidents in the working sector for which the footwear has been designed, provided with tips able to provide protection against impacts when tested at an energy level of 200J.
- Protection footwear EN ISO 20346:2014: Footwear having features able to protect the person wearing them from injuries due to accidents in the working sector for which the footwear has been designed, provided with tips able to provide protection against impacts when tested at an energy level of 100J.
- Occupational footwear EN ISO 20347:2012: Footwear having features able to protect the person wearing them from injuries due to accidents in the working sector for which the footwear has been designed.
- Manufacturer: The manufacturer means the person who takes responsibility for designing and making a product decided by the Directive, in view of putting it on the European Community market in his name. The Manufacturer may reside inside the Community or outside it. In any case, the Manufacturer may appoint an agent who must necessarily reside within the Community in order to act on behalf of the Manufacturer.
- Authorised control body: Authorised control body means a body authorised under Article 6 of the law D.L.4/12/92 nr. And of the Decree of the Ministry of Industry 11/10/00. The CIMAC carries out the control activities provided for under articles 7,8 e 9 of the Law D.L.4/12/92 nr.475.
- Control tasks of the state administrations: control of compliance with the essential safety requirements under Annex II to the law D.L. nr.475 of the IPD's on the market is carried out by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Crafts and by the Ministry of Labour and the Social Security through its own inspection bodies, permanently coordinated among each other.

Laboratories notified for CE marking on the IPD's of II Class that have certified our shoes: 0465 Anci.sez. CIMAC, C.so Brodolini, 19 - 27029 Vigevano PV - I / 0362 ITS Centre Court, Meridian Business Park Leicester LE19 1WD UK / 0075 C.T.C. - 4 Rue Hermann Frenkel - 69367 Lyon Cedex 07 - F / 0498 Ricotest via Tione, 9 - 37010 Pastrengo (VR) / 0120 SGS United Kingdom Limited 202B, Worle Parkway, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset BS22 6WA UK.

### Anti-static Footwear:

With footwear having the following features, you must comply strictly with the following recommendations: anti-static footwear must be used when there is the need to reduce an electrostatic charge by discharging the electrostaticity, so as to rule out the danger of combustion of flammable materials, for example vapours with sparks. In any case, it should be stated that anti-static footwear does not provide sufficient protection against electric shock, since it only creates a resistance between the floor and the foot. If one cannot completely rule out the danger of electric shock, precautions must be taken to remove this danger.

These precautions and the tests described below should be part of a routine accident prevention programme on the workplace. The electrical resistance of this kind of footwear can be modified considerably if the shoe is bent, dirtied or damp. This kind of shoe does not fulfil its functions if it is worn in a wet area. It is therefore useful to do everything so that the product can carry out its function of discharging electrostatic charges throughout its lifetime. The user is therefore advised to regularly carry out a practical electrical resistance test on site. If the shoe is worn in conditions which favour the contamination of the material of the sole, the user should check the electrical features of his footwear every time before going into a hazardous environment. In areas where anti-static footwear is used, the resistance of the sole should be such as not to cancel the protective function of the footwear. During use, no insulating material should be placed between the underfoot of the footwear and the foot of the user. Should an inner sole be placed between the underfoot and the foot of the user, the electrical behaviour of the footwear/sole combination should be checked.

**Requested values EN ISO 20345:2011; 20346:2014; 20347:2012:** between 1.10<sup>5</sup> OHM and 1.10<sup>9</sup> OHM or between 0,1 MΩ and 1000 MΩ. They are to be considered conductive footwear for values lower than 1.10<sup>5</sup> OHM. They are to be considered insulating footwear for values higher than 1.10<sup>9</sup> OHM. Test voltage: 100 Volt direct current. Every kind of footwear with the symbols S1 - S2 - S3 - O1 - O2 - O3 - A is to be considered anti-static.

### Electrically insulating footwear:

The footwear with insulating properties provide limited protection against accidental contact with damaged electrical equipment; therefore each pair must be provided with the following information:

- the footwear with insulating properties must be worn in case of electric shock hazard, for example when there is damaged equipment;
- electrically insulating footwear cannot guarantee 100% shock hazard protection; this is why it is essential to take additional steps to avoid this risk. These measurements, plus the additional tests listed below, are part of a normal control programme;
- the electrical resistance of the footwear should satisfy the requirements of the standard EN50321:1999,6.3 throughout the lifetime of the footwear;
- this level of protection may be attributed to:
  - the footwear damaged by cuts, abrasions or chemical aggressions requiring regular controls, and may not be used if damaged
  - the footwear with classification "I" can absorb humidity if worn for a long time in damp environments and may become conductive
- the footwear is worn in areas with soil contaminated - for example - by chemical substances, one must pay attention when coming into contact with the dangerous areas, since these could damage the electrical properties of the footwear;
- we suggest checking and testing the insulating properties of the footwear during its use, employing suitable testing means.

Class 00 500V CA or 750V CC  
 Class 0 1000V CA or 1500V CC

### Dissipative footwear for EPA environments:

Footwear that carries the EPA marking satisfies all the requisites set forth by the CEI EN 61340 - 4 -3 (01) legislation regarding the requisites for specific elements of protection against the ESDs in electronic components (field of application relating to the production and use of electronic devices). Dissipative footwear for EPA environments must have an overall resistance of the footwear/foot together with a value of < 1,0 x 10<sup>9</sup> Ω (61340-5-1 2016).

### Removable inside soles:

The footwear has been certified by the laboratory with the underfoot cover or extractable inside sole inserted into the footwear. The underfoot cover or extractable inside sole must be used only with an original spare part provided by the manufacturer of the footwear. Otherwise, the extractable features of the footwear will not be guaranteed.

### Harmlessness:

Chromium VI is held to be non detectable when it is less than 3 mg/kg or else 3 pp million. Value pH ≥ 3.2