USER INFORMATION NOTICE

Portwest Clothing Ltd, Fields End Business Park, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire, S63 OJF.

- In order to ensure you are supplied with a product that meets your safety requirements, **PORTWEST** used the best components, latest techniques, together with a permanent quality control in the manufacture of this product.

- **PORTWEST** wish to thank you for choosing the **FC03 SB AE ESD Perforated Safety Clog** and remain at your service to ensure you are always completely satisfied.

- This safety footwear complies with the EC Directive for Personal Protective Equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC) and meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20345:2004 + A1:2007 and EN61340-4-3:2002 Class 3.. It is certified by Intertek Labtest UK Limited, Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, Notified Body no 0362.

- Footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20345 for performance and quality.

- The footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

  Impact protection provided is 200 Joules.
  Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newtons.

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 k)	C
Antistatic (resistance range of 100 k to 1000 M)	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
Ankle protection	AN
Water resistant upper	WRU
Cut resistant upper	CR
Heat resistant outsole (300 C)	HRO

[It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and 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.

[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. When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally:

- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole
- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU"

[This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20344:2004 + A1:2007 for Slip Resistance. Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

[Electrically-resistant footwear is supplied with an Information Notice as required by EN ISO 20345 outlining the purpose, use of footwear, requirement for regular testing when in use, to ensure footwear stays within specific resistance levels. Footwear shall be kept clean and free from contamination between the sole surface and flooring to retain satisfactory contact. The flooring shall be of an electrically-resistant level to ensure the footwear can dissipate static electricity to earth.

[If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can effect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.

Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

Examples of markings	**Explanation**
Firm	Identification Mark
CE	CE mark
EN ISO 20345:2004 + A1:2007	Number of European Standard
9 (43)	Footwear size
II 05	Date of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group identification

[**OUTSOLE SLIP RESISTANCE – EN13287**

EN ISO 20345: 2004 + A1: 2007 – SLIP RESISTANCE			
Marking Code	**Test Surface**	**Coefficient of Friction (EN 13287)**	
		Forward Heel Slip	**Forward Flat Slip**
SRA	Ceramic tile with SLS*	Not less than 0.28	Not less than 0.32
SRB	Steel floor with Glycerol	Not less than 0.13	Not less than 0.18
SRC	Ceramic tile with SLS* & Steel floor with Glycerol	Not less than 0.28 Not less than 0.13	Not less than 0.32 Not less than 0.18
	* Water with 5% sodium Lauryl sulphate (SLS) solution		

[This product has been tested to EN13287 and has passed the Ceramic tile with SLS* test and will be marked "**SRC**".

Categories of safety footwear:

Category	**Additional Requirements**
SB	Basic safety footwear
S1	Closed seat region
	Antistatic properties
	Energy absorption of seat region
S2	As S1 plus
	Water penetration and water absorption
S3	As S2 plus
	Penetration resistance
	Cleated outsole
S4	Antistatic properties

S5	Energy absorption of seat region As S4 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole

⌈ 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.

⌈ 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.

⌈ 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.

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 k⌈ ⌈ 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.