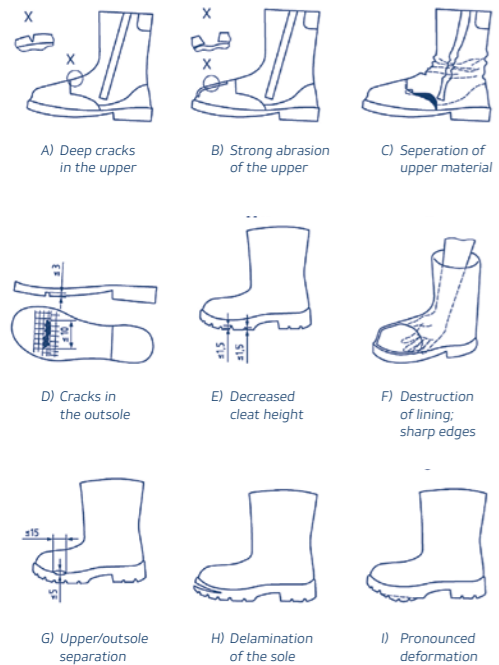


- Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (**fig. A**);
- Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or toecap is revealed (**fig. B**);
- The upper shows areas with deformations or split seams in the leg (**fig. C**);
- The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep (**fig. D**);
- Upper/outsole separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm deep (**fig. G**);
- Cleat height for cleated outsoles at any point lower than 1,5 mm (**fig. E**);
- Original insock/s (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing;
- Destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds (**fig. F**);
- Delamination of the soling materials (**fig. H**);
- Pronounced deformation of the outsole due to heat exposure, any of the following causes (**fig. I**)
  - Joining of 2 or more cleats due to the material melting;
  - Decrease of the height of any cleat to less than 1,5 mm;
  - Melting of the outside of the cleat and the midsole becomes visible;
- The closing mechanism is not in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch and close system).

**Note:** replacement of safety/occupational footwear in this context means also replacement of damaged parts, which are attached to the footwear, e.g. insocks, zippers, tongues, laces, ...



## Care and maintenance

- New footwear coming from its original box, in general is ready to use
- Select the suitable model based on the specific needs of the workplace and related environmental/atmospheric conditions
- Choose the right size, preferably by trying the boots/shoes on
- Remove dirt with a damp cloth only; for heavier soiling use damp cloths or soft brushes with lukewarm water
- Do not wash under running water
- Do not use hot water, solvents or other chemicals to clean
- Use specific products for cleaning and maintaining leather
- Do not leave exposed to direct sunlight
- Do not leave exposed to high or low temperatures
- Never tamper with the shoe in any of its parts (except for orthopaedic adaptations)
- After use leave it dry in a well ventilated place, at room temperature; do not use dryer or other heating devices

## Partially conductive footwear

Electrically partially conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically partially conductive footwear should not be used, if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts with AC or DC voltages has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is partially 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 its entire life. Where necessary, it is therefore recommended, that the user 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 program 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.

It is recommended to use an electrical dissipative socks. Where partially 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 should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insert (i.e. insocks, socks) is put between the inner sole and the foot the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

## 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 the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge 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 program at the workplace.

Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury. The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.

Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic 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. It is recommended to use antistatic socks. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

## Insocks

If the safety footwear is equipped with a removable insock this means that the tests were carried out with the insock in place. Always use the footwear with its insock in place! Replace the insock only with an equivalent model from the same original footwear supplier or from an insole supplier, which will supply insocks that fulfill the properties of this standard in combination with the expected safety footwear.

If the footwear is supplied without an insock this means that the tests were carried out without them. Wear only insocks that fulfill the properties of this standard in combination with the identified safety footwear.

## Duration and disposal instructions

The product lifetime is strictly related to its use, cleaning cycles, and consequent material degradation. At the end of useful life be sure to not leave it in the natural environment: please follow your local / national environmental regulations and properly dispose of it. Further information regarding these regulations can be obtained from your local authorities.

# SAFETY OR OCCUPATIONAL FOOTWEAR



## User's Instruction

www.scandiagear.com

ROTTERDAM SINGAPORE HOUSTON DUBAI

MARITIME OUTFITTERS  
SINCE 1974

Scandia®

♻️ Made with 100% recycled paper

SCANDIA GEAR EUROPE B.V.  
 Lorentzweg 31, 3208 LJ Spijkennisse, The Netherlands  
 ☎ +31 (0)181 600 955 📠 +31 (0)181 600 966  
 ✉ info@scandiagear.com 🌐 www.scandiagear.com

# SAFETY OR OCCUPATIONAL FOOTWEAR

Please read carefully before using our footwear

## CE marking explanation

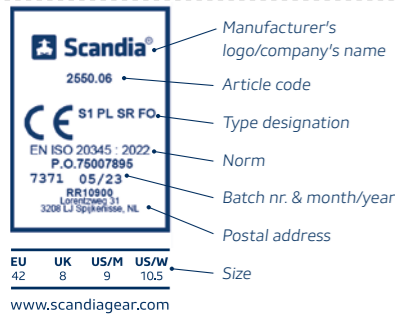
Given the particular protection offered, our footwear are considered Personal Protective Equipment compliant with requirements of **Regulation (EU) 2016/425**. Their performances have been verified through the EU-certification procedure and laboratory testing by **RICOTEST**.

Notified Body nr. 0498  
Via Tione 9, 37010 Pastrengo  
Verona – Italy

The EU Declaration of Conformity (DOC) can be obtained through following link: [www.scandiagear.com](http://www.scandiagear.com)

This footwear is classified as Category II.

**CE** The "CE" means that the product satisfies the basic health and safety requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2016/425, annex II.



## EN ISO 20345:2022

This International Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear used for general purpose equipped with protection against impact (200 J) and compression (15 kN). It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour.

## EN ISO 20347:2022

This International Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear used for general purpose, that is not exposed to mechanical risks such as impact and compression. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour.

## Protection symbols

Symbol(s) indicating the protection provided and/or, where applicable, the appropriate class.  
Class I = footwear in leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear:  
**SB** Basic requirements for safety footwear (with toecap "200J")  
**OB** Basic requirements for occupational footwear (without toecap)

Alongside with the envisaged by the Standard, other characteristics may be necessary for both safety and occupational footwear. Additional requirements for special applications are marked with Symbols (see **table I**) and/or categories (see **table II**). The categories are the most common combinations of basic and additional requirements.

| TABLE I |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| Symbol  | Requirements / Specifications   | Required performance                                      |
| P       | Perforation resistance - metal insert (nail Ø 4,5mm)                                    | ≥ 1100N   |
| PL      | Perforation resistance - non metal insert (nail Ø 4,5mm)                                | ≥ 1100N   |
| PS      | Perforation resistance - non metal insert (nail Ø 3,0mm)                                | ≥ 1100N   |
| C       | Electrical resistance: partially conductive footwear                                    | < 0,1MΩ   |
| A       | Electrical resistance: antistatic footwear  | 0,1 ÷ 1000 MΩ   |
| HI      | Heat insulation of sole complex   | At 150° C   |
| CI      | Cold insulation of sole complex   | At -17° C *   |
| E       | "Energy absorption of seat region"  | ≥ 20 J  |
| WR      | Water resistance  | no water penetration                                      |
| M       | Metatarsal protection (only for EN ISO 20345)   | ≤ 40 mm (size 41/42)                                      |
| AN      | Ankle protection  | ≤ 10 kN   |
| CR      | Cut resistance  | ≥ 2.5 (index)   |
| SC      | Scuff cap   | ≥ 8000 cycles   |
| SR      | Slip resistance with gliceryne  | forward heel slip ≥ 0,19<br>backward forepart slip ≥ 0,22 |
| Ø       | Slip resistance test not carried out due to the special purposes outsole (spikes, etc.) |   |
| WPA     | Water penetration and absorption  | ≥ 60min   |
| HRO     | Resistance to hot contact   | At 300° C   |
| FO      | Resistance to fuel oil  | ≤ 12%   |
| LG      | Ladder grip   |   |

| TABLE II |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Symbol   | Requirements / Specifications |
| SB       | Basic requirements            |
| S1       | Closed heel area + A + E      |
| S2       | S1 + WPA                      |
| S3       | S2 + cleated outsole + P      |
| S3L      | S2 + cleated outsole + PL     |
| S3S      | S2 + cleated outsole + PS     |
| S6       | S2 + WR                       |
| S7       | S3 + WR                       |
| S7L      | S3L + WR                      |
| S7S      | S3S + WR                      |
| OB       | Basic requirements            |
| O1       | Closed heel area + A + E      |
| O2       | O1 + WPA                      |
| O3       | O2 + cleated outsole + P      |
| O3L      | O2 + cleated outsole + PL     |
| O3S      | O2 + cleated outsole + PS     |
| O6       | O2 + WR                       |
| O7       | O3 + WR                       |
| O7L      | O3L + WR                      |
| O7S      | O3S + WR                      |

## Materials and manufacturing

All materials used – both natural or synthetic – as well as the applied processing techniques, have been chosen to meet the requirements expressed by the European technical standards in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, solidity and innocuousness.

## Checks to be carried out by the wearer before use

- WARNING:** this footwear meets the safety requirements only if worn correctly and in perfect conditions. Before using the footwear check conditions and cleanliness; then make sure that they fit and try them on (select the correct size). If the footwear is not in good conditions (visible damages such as unstitching, cracks, excessive wear of the outsole) it should be replaced. The company declines all responsibility for damages and/or consequences which occur from improper use.
- If the shoe is declared equipped with toe-cap and anti-perforation insert, check their presence before use

(see also **Criteria of the assessment of the state of footwear**)

## Application

Employers are liable, before the law, for the suitability of the PPE used depending on the nature of the risks present at the workplace as well as on the working conditions. Before use, make sure that the specifications of the chosen model meet the specific requirements related to the item's intended use. Fields of application: Industry in general, light engineering, construction, agriculture, warehouses, public bodies and the agro-food sector.

The correct interpretation of symbols and classes marked on our products enable you to choose the suitable type of PPE according to the risk involved, as it is specified below:

- Impact and/or crushing of the toe tips: all the footwear certified according to EN ISO 20345
- Impact shock of the heel against the ground: footwear carrying the symbol E (SB-E, S1, S2, S3/S3L/S3S, S6, S7/S7L/S7S or OB-E, O1, O2, O3/O3L/O3S, O6, O7/O7L/O7S)
- Slip resistance: certifications according to all the above mentioned Standards
- Cold: footwear carrying the symbol CI
- Heat: footwear carrying the symbol HI
- Water: footwear carrying the symbol WPA or WR (SB-WPA/WR, S2, S3/S3L/S3S, S6, S7/S7L/S7S or OB-WPA/WR, O2, O3/O3L/O3S, O6, O7/O7L/O7S)
- Hot contact of the outsole: footwear carrying the symbol HRO
- Static electricity charges: footwear carrying the symbol A (SB-A, S1, S2, S3/S3L/S3S, S6, S7/S7L/S7S or OB-A, O1, O2, O3/O3L/O3S, O6, O7/O7L/O7S)
- Ankle bone impact: AN
- Resistance of the outsole to hydrocarbons/oils: footwear carrying the symbol FO
- Resistance to penetration of the sole: footwear carrying the symbol P, PL or PS (SB-P/PL/PS, S1-P/PL/PS, S3/S3L/S3S, S7/S7L/S7S or OB-P/PL/PS, O1-P/PL/PS, O3/O3L/O3S, O7/O7L/O7S)
- Other risks according to any specific additional symbol(s)

## Warnings and use limitations

- This article is not suitable for any other use and does not protect from any other hazard which is not expressly included in this informative notice (pay careful attention to the markings/symbols), especially those which are covered by Category III Personal Protective Equipment.
- NO footwear can guarantee a total protection from all possible impacts or penetrations.
- The maximum grip of the sole is generally reached after a certain "running-in" of the new footwear (comparable to Car tyres) for removing silicone residue and release agents, and any other surface irregularities of a physical and / or chemical. The slip resistance can also change depending on the sole wear; to satisfy the specifications does not guarantee in any case the absence of slipping in any condition.

## Perforation resistance

The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered.

Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

**Metal (e.g. S1P, S3):** is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

**Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, S3L):** may be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.

The choice should be based on risk assessment related to real working conditions

## Storage and product shelf life

- To prevent the risk of deterioration, safety footwear must be carried and stored in its original packaging, in dry and not too hot places. If kept in accordance with the above recommendations, the footwear remains suitable for use for a long time
- When stored under normal conditions (light, temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally estimated in:
  - 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather, rubber and thermoplastic materials (such as SEBS, etc) and EVA
  - 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PVC
  - 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU and TPU

## Criteria of the assessment of the state of footwear

Safety/Occupational footwear should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used: