

# FOOTWEAR

## User Information Guide

### Protective Footwear for Emergency Operations:

Structural Fire Fighting (NFPA 1971)

Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1971)

Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1951)

Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1977)

Liquid Splash Protection during Hazardous  
Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1992)

Emergency Medical Operations (NFPA 1999)

ONLY THE END USER SHALL REMOVE THIS INFORMATION PRIOR  
TO USING THE FOOTWEAR

### DANGER

YOU MAY DIE OR SUSTAIN SERIOUS INJURY IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THE SPECIAL TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE TO CORRECTLY USE THESE PRODUCTS AND/OR HAVE NOT READ THIS USER GUIDE. IF YOU WERE NOT GIVEN A COMPLETE GUIDE OR LOSE YOUR USER GUIDE, ALERT YOUR ORGANIZATION OR CONTACT HONEYWELL FOR A REPLACEMENT.

- DO NOT USE YOUR PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR IF YOU HAVE NOT READ AND UNDERSTOOD THIS GUIDE AND THE LABEL ON YOUR FOOTWEAR, AND YOU HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY TRAINED AND SUPERVISED IN ITS USE.
- THIS FOOTWEAR AND ANY OTHER FOOTWEAR WILL NOT PROTECT YOU FROM ALL HAZARDS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.
- THIS FOOTWEAR MUST BE WORN AS PART OF A COMPLETE PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLE; IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THIS FOOTWEAR FOR ITS INTENDED USE AND WHEN THIS FOOTWEAR MUST BE WORN TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENSEMBLE ELEMENTS AND TO ENSURE THAT THE SELECTED ENSEMBLE ELEMENTS WORK TOGETHER TO PROVIDE THE INTENDED PROTECTION.
- YOU MUST PROPERLY INSPECT, CARE FOR, AND MAINTAIN THIS FOOTWEAR ACCORDING TO THIS GUIDE IN ORDER FOR THE FOOTWEAR TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

# Honeywell

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# User Information Guide – Protective Footwear for Emergency Operations

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## Introduction

This guide addresses Honeywell footwear styles for structural and proximity firefighting (according to NFPA 1971), wildland fire fighting (NFPA 1977), both utility and rescue and recovery technical rescue incidents (NFPA 1951), liquid splash protection during hazardous materials emergencies (NFPA 1992), and emergency medical operations (NFPA 1999). It is important to check the label to determine the type of emergency operations to which standards your footwear has been certified. Where there are differences related to selection, care, and maintenance of the different types of footwear, this information is highlighted.

Your protective footwear is intended to provide limited protection for your feet, ankles, and the lower part of your legs as part of a properly selected and configured protective ensemble during structural fire fighting, proximity fire fighting, wildland fire fighting, technical rescue operations, liquid splash hazardous materials emergencies, or emergency medical operations, as indicated on the footwear label. While your protective footwear is designed to provide protection against a number of fireground and/or other emergency operations hazards, **your protective footwear will not protect you against all exposures and under all conditions**, even when worn properly.

This guide provides information and instructions related to the selection, use, care, and maintenance of your protective footwear. However, this guide does not tell you when and under what circumstances you should wear your protective footwear. Rather, this guide tells you how to wear your protective footwear and provides an understanding of the limitations of your footwear and how it may or may not protect you. Determining the suitability of your protective footwear for specific emergency operations rests with your department or employer, who has the legal responsibility to conduct a hazard assessment and decide if your protective footwear provides appropriate protection against identified hazards.

***While this guide provides you basic information to adequately care for and maintain your protective footwear, there certain additional procedures – such as advanced inspection, advanced cleaning, decontamination, and retirement – that should be performed only by trained and qualified personnel.***

## Pre-use Information

**General Construction and Features** – Your protective footwear is manufactured to comply with and is certified to one or more of the following standards:

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*

NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*

NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*

NFPA 1992, *Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*

NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*

It is important that you check the product label to determine which standards the footwear complies with. There are key limitations with footwear certified to different standards. For example, wildland footwear does not require a moisture barrier and generally offers less thermal insulation as compared to structural fire fighting footwear.

There are a variety of different styles of Honeywell protective footwear. Many of the styles are constructed with leather shell materials and use a variety of lining materials to provide both insulation and comfort. For weight reduction, some styles substitute textile materials for portions of the footwear upper. Leather footwear designed to offer liquid protection includes an interior moisture barrier. Some styles are of a pull-on design while other styles include a gusset with a zipper and may include laces. There are other styles that are constructed of rubber materials that cover a variety of textile insulation layers. All footwear includes a sole. Honeywell footwear also incorporates various hardware pieces to provide physical protection of your feet. Specific information about the specific materials and features of these footwear styles is provided on the Honeywell website at [www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com](http://www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com). Click “PRODUCTS” and then select “boots.” Alternatively, click on “LITERATURE” to view the product brochure.

**Safety Considerations and Limitations of Use** – It is critically important that you do not use this protective footwear until you have read and understood this entire guide and the labels provided on your protective footwear. In order to reduce – but not eliminate – your risks, do not wear this protective footwear unless:

- **You Understand Labels, This Guide, and Applicable Standards:** You have read, fully

understood, and strictly follow this guide and all labels for this footwear; the NFPA standards listed on the footwear certification label; and applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations pertinent to emergency operations.

- **Your Use Is in Accordance with Applicable Standards and Regulations:** Your use of this protective footwear is consistent with NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.132, General Requirements of Subpart I, “Personal Protective Equipment,” Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.1030, “Protecting Health Care Workers from Occupational Exposure to Blood-Borne Pathogens,” and any specific regulations that pertain to your local area.
- **Need for Hazard/Risk Assessment:** Your department, organization or employer has conducted a hazard/risk assessment and determined that this footwear provides an acceptable level of protection for particular emergency operations consistent with applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations.
- **Your Footwear Is Properly Fitted:** Your footwear must be appropriately sized for your feet to provide adequate ankle support, foot function, and comfort.
- **Limitations of Protection:** You have been trained and understand that not all footwear provides protection from all hazards, and you have been trained and understand how to select and properly use the appropriate footwear to meet the expected exposure.
- **Heat Stress:** Wearing your protective footwear together with other ensemble elements may increase your risk of heat stress which may cause heart attack, stroke, dehydration, or other health-related conditions. At the first sign of heat stress, immediately seek medical help.
- **Burn Injury:** Your protective footwear will not protect you from all burns and injuries. If your protective footwear is exposed to radiant, convective, or conductive heat, or comes in contact with a hot environment or hot object, you may be burned underneath the protective footwear with no warning and no sign of damage to the protective footwear.
- **Heat Sensation:** Your protective footwear will lower your ability to feel heat. Do not be misled by the absence of heat or discomfort underneath your protective footwear. Even though you do not feel heat or discomfort, you can be burned or injured suddenly and without warning. If you feel heat or some slight discomfort or unusual sensation under your protective footwear, you may already have been burned or are about to be burned. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards.

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- **Barrier Protection:** If equipped with a barrier material, your protective footwear will only provide liquid integrity in proportion to the footwear's height and the appropriate NFPA standards used in its certification. Wearing your footwear in deep pools of water or liquid may result in exposure to liquid contaminants. Your protective footwear may not protect you from all chemical, radiological, or biological hazards which can cause death, injuries, diseases, and/or illnesses. Even footwear certified for liquid splash protection during hazardous materials emergencies will not protect you from all chemicals or liquids. Furthermore, this footwear does not offer any protection from hazardous vapors or gases, liquefied gases, or cryogenic liquids. The moisture barrier has not been evaluated for all chemicals that can be encountered during fire-fighting operations and information that the effects of chemical exposure on the moisture barrier are to be evaluated per the inspection procedures in NFPA 1851 and 1855. Ensure that you have a proper interface between your protective pants and this footwear.
- **Other Hazards:** Your protective footwear – wet or dry – may not protect you from electrical shock. Your protective footwear will not protect you from all physical hazards. Your protective footwear may be penetrated by sharp objects or by objects you step on. Objects may be propelled further by explosion, gravity, or other means to cause physical injury through your footwear. Your footwear will not provide traction on all working surfaces. With use, your footwear sole and heel will wear down and cause loss of traction. Do not use your protective footwear if it is contaminated, cut, punctured, worn, cracked, abraded, or altered from its original condition.
- **Need for Complete Ensemble:** This footwear is effective only when properly worn, accounting for a proper interface with your garment, is part of a complete ensemble that includes appropriate elements for your overall protection, and is consistent with your organization/department's hazard and risk assessment.
- **Proper Care and Maintenance:** This footwear must be properly inspected, maintained, and cared for by your department, organization, or employer consistent with these instructions and applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations, and be free of soiling, contamination, damage, and any alteration that would compromise the protection it provides in its original condition. Damage and contamination of this footwear may warrant its disposal.
- **Warranty:** This footwear is NOT warranted to be fit for a particular purpose. Read carefully the "Warranty Information" at the end of this guide. If labels in the footwear are missing or become unreadable, contact Honeywell for instructions for how to obtain a copy of the label information.

**Marking Recommendations** – Do not attempt to alter or modify your footwear. For identification purposes, you may mark your protective footwear on the interior using an indelible marker, if permitted by your department or organization. Do not write over or obscure information on the product label.

**Testing and Assessment of Performance** – Your protective footwear has been evaluated for a number of performance properties that are based on the respective standard(s) for its certification. These properties may include, but are not limited to, thermal insulation, flame resistance, heat resistance, upper cut and puncture resistance, toe impact and compression resistance, moisture-barrier liquid and viral penetration resistance, sole abrasion, puncture resistance, slip resistance, and overall footwear liquid integrity and electrical resistance. None of these performance properties can be evaluated in the field, so if you have questions, check with your department or organization, which in turn can contact Honeywell.

### Preparation for Use

**Sizing and Adjustment** – All protective footwear is offered in a full range of men's and women's sizes and multiple widths. It is important that you select the appropriate size of footwear. Footwear that is too tight or loose will cause blisters and affect your comfort. It is important that taller footwear provide good ankle support. When being fitted for footwear, be sure to choose the socks that you are likely to wear and verify a good fit by walking, crawling, and performing other movements that will simulate your expected use of the footwear. Avoid wearing socks constructed of synthetic materials that may melt under high heat conditions. Always break in your footwear when new to allow for better comfort before wearing in long-term operations. If needed, obtain and use cushioned insoles from Honeywell.

**Recommended Storage Practices** – Store your footwear only when it is clean, dry, and free of contamination. Storing wet footwear will promote growth of mildew, fungus, bacteria, or other harmful substances with the potential to cause skin irritation, rashes, and diseases and/or illnesses. Wet conditions can also lead to deterioration of some footwear materials. Keep footwear away from potential contaminants such as oils, greases, or other chemical substances. Store your footwear in a dry, clean, ventilated area away from direct sunlight and away from tools or other sharp objects. Do not store your footwear with your personal belongings or in a personal living area. Based on historical information, your protective footwear has a storage life of 5 years (without use), if properly stored.

### Inspection Details and Frequency

**Routine Inspections** – Inspect your protective footwear prior to its first use and following every use. Prior to using the footwear for the first time, ensure that the footwear does not have any construction flaws and was not damaged when being put into service. Following every use, inspect your protective footwear for:

- soiling
- contamination
- physical damage such as cuts, tears, and punctures
- thermal damage such as charring, burn holes, melting, and discoloration of any layer
- exposed or deformed hardware (toe cap, midsole, or shank)
- loss of water resistance (as evidenced by leaking) for those footwear styles that require overall liquid integrity
- closure-system component damage and functionality (broken pull tabs, laces, zippers, etc.)
- loss of seam integrity and broken or missing stitches

If these conditions exist, alert the supervisor for your department or organization and request a determination on the continued serviceability of your protective footwear.

**Advanced Inspections** – Your protective footwear must be subjected to a more thorough inspection at least every 12 months, after every advanced cleaning, or whenever there is a concern about its condition for continued service. This inspection must be carried out by an individual within your department or organization who has been trained in advanced inspections or by a qualified and accepted independent service provider.

### Wearing Instructions

**Donning** – To properly put on your footwear:

- Select the type of sock you normally wear with your footwear (avoid socks that are made of synthetic materials that may easily melt when exposed to high heat conditions).
- Slip on your protective trousers and footwear so that all components and layers of each trouser cuff completely cover and overlap the upper part of each boot. Be sure that the overlap remains in all body positions during use.
- If your footwear includes laces, see the diagrams at the end of the guide for properly lacing your footwear.
- Sit and bend over to check and adjust for comfortable fit.

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Some individuals may want to set up the footwear for rapid donning by putting on both their pants and footwear, folding their protective pants down over their footwear, and then doffing the pants and footwear without disturbing the setup. This practice can be followed only when both the footwear and protective pants are clean and dry.

### Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues –

Your protective footwear must fit properly and be worn in such a way that the interface area between the protective pants and footwear always protects your lower legs and ankle area. This interface area must remain protected during all of your anticipated movements, including when you crawl, squat, duck walk, bend over, or climb stairs. If your interface area does not remain protected during your movements, alert your supervisor to determine if you have been provided the correct garment and footwear.

**Doffing** – If your protective footwear is not contaminated:

- Remove footwear in the reverse order in which you put it on.
- Inspect your footwear as indicated in the instructions above.

If your protective footwear is damaged, report this damage or other change in its condition to your supervisor or organization. Any damage or change in condition must be corrected before you reuse your footwear. If your footwear has become contaminated with blood, body fluids, chemicals, or other hazardous substances, use protective gloves and extreme caution in removing your footwear, and do not contact the surface of your footwear with your bare hands. Seek assistance in removing your footwear and other parts of your ensemble to minimize your exposure to any contaminants.

## Care and Maintenance Instructions

### Importance of Clean and Maintained Footwear

– It is important that you keep your protective footwear clean, free of contamination, and properly maintained at all times. Protective footwear that is dirty or contaminated poses significant hazards. The wearing of soiled or contaminated footwear can cause acute or long-term health hazards. Many contaminants can be absorbed by the skin, and some are carcinogenic. In addition, many types of contaminants are flammable.

The leather used in footwear contains a variety of oils and chemicals that provide the footwear desirable properties for firefighting

such as heat and flame resistance, softness, and some water repellency. Improper care may cause those oils or chemicals to dissipate, causing the footwear to age prematurely as well as affecting its performance properties. Some types of oils (e.g. mink oil) and certain low alkaline saddle soaps can be used to recondition footwear leather. Contact Honeywell before using any leather reconditioning product on your footwear.

Refer to NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting* for additional guidance on the care and maintenance of structural or proximity fire fighting protective footwear. However, the instructions provided by Honeywell First Responder Products take precedence over any requirements specified in NFPA 1851. Other standards are being developed to cover protective footwear selection, care, and maintenance but were not available at the time this guide was prepared.

**Cleaning Precautions** – In cleaning your protective footwear:

- Use only mild detergents with a pH range of not less than 6.0 pH and not greater than 10.5 pH as indicated on the product's material safety data sheet (MSDS) or original container. Go to our website [www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com](http://www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com).
- Never use solvent or chlorine bleach or cleaning agents that contain chlorine bleach. These substances rapidly break down some footwear materials.
- Do not machine wash or dry footwear.
- Do not use wash water or drying temperatures above 105°F (40°C).
- Wear protective gloves and eye/face splash protection when cleaning soiled items.
- Do not wash your protective footwear or other protective clothing alongside personal items.
- Do not dry clean your protective footwear.

**Routine Cleaning** – Clean your protective footwear after each use or whenever your footwear has become soiled. Use the following procedures for routine cleaning by hand of your protective footwear in a utility sink:

1. Choose a utility sink that is specifically used for cleaning protective clothing; do not use a kitchen sink or other sink that is employed for personal products.
2. Brush off any loose debris.
3. Fill the utility sink with warm water.
4. Use a mild detergent in volume according to the detergent supplier's instructions.

5. Scrub the exterior of the footwear gently using a soft-bristle brush.
6. Drain the sink and thoroughly rinse the exterior of the footwear. Conduct a second rinse if necessary.
7. Inspect the footwear and, where necessary, either rewash any portions of the footwear that do not appear clean or submit it for advanced cleaning procedures.
8. Air-dry the footwear in a well ventilated area but not in direct sunlight. Do not force-dry the footwear with a hair dryer, or place it over a heating duct or radiator. Forced drying may damage the footwear. You may also insert dry absorbent towels inside the footwear to help soak up any moisture.
9. Rinse the utility sink using routine cleaning procedures.

**Advanced Cleaning** – Your protective footwear must be subjected to an advanced cleaning at least every 12 months at the time of advanced inspection or whenever soiling requires additional cleaning. Advanced cleaning must be performed by a verified organization or by a verified Independent Service Provider (ISP) that has been accepted by Honeywell.

**Decontamination** – Proper decontamination of your protective footwear will depend on the type and extent of contamination. If your protective footwear has become contaminated with blood or body fluids, immediately isolate the footwear and inform your supervisor, department, or organization. Your protective footwear must be subjected to procedures that will sanitize or disinfect any biological contamination as well as be subjected to advanced cleaning procedures.

If your protective footwear has become contaminated with chemicals or other hazardous substances, immediately isolate your footwear and remove it from service, taking care not to cross-contaminate other clothing items. Immediately inform your supervisor, department, or organization. Do not wear protective footwear that was contaminated until verification has been provided that your protective footwear is free from contamination.

**Repairs** – Do not attempt to repair your footwear. There are a limited number of parts that can be replaced on some styles of footwear (check the Honeywell brochure to determine which styles offer replacement parts or options). No specific lubricants are recommended for footwear that incorporates zipper closures. If damaged, report the damage to your supervisor, department, or organization and obtain a new set of footwear to replace the damaged footwear.

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## User Information Guide – Protective Footwear for Emergency Operations

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### Retirement and Disposal

The decision for the continued service of your protective footwear must be made by a qualified individual within your department or organization. If you have any doubts about your protective footwear and its condition, immediately bring this matter to the attention of your supervisor, department, or organization. Protective footwear that is no longer deemed serviceable for reasons of damage, contamination, or other unsafe condition must be disposed of in a fashion (such as cutting holes in the footwear) whereby the footwear cannot be reused. Contaminated footwear must be disposed of by your department or organization in accordance with federal, state/provincial, or local regulations.

If your feet or other parts of your body are burned or injured while you are wearing your protective footwear, that protective footwear must be removed from service and retained by your department or organization for an appropriate period as determined by your department or organization.

### Warranty

Honeywell warrants that all PRO Series, Ranger Series, and Honeywell protective footwear is free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of **two years**. This warranty specifically excludes accidental damage (acid, tears on nails, etc.), intentional or unintentional abuse, natural disasters, damage caused by disregard of care instructions, and normal wear.

THESE WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER WRITTEN, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY, OR OTHERWISE. A full warranty statement can be found at [www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com](http://www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com).

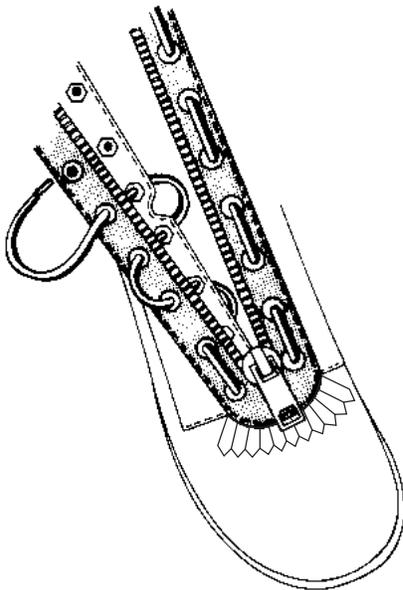
### Contact Information

If you have questions or require more information, contact Honeywell First Responder Products.

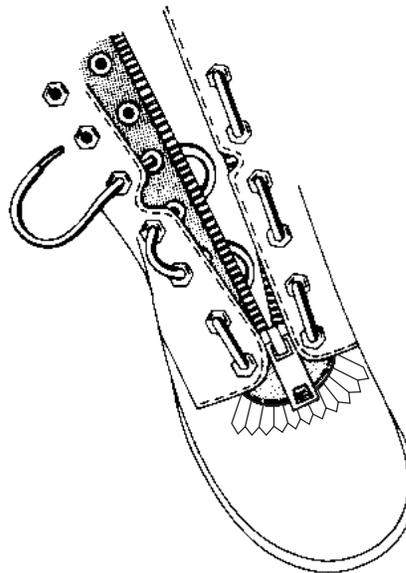
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## Three Ways to Lace Your PRO Series Leather Boots

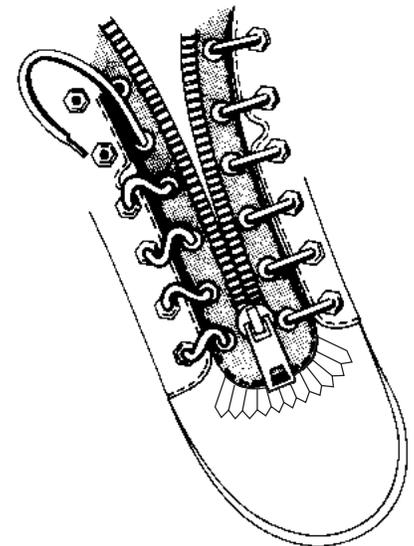
Speed Lace Zipper ON TOP...



Speed Lace Zipper UNDERNEATH...



Speed Lace Zipper SIDE-to-SIDE...  
(Best for wide feet or heavy socks)



Start with lace centered under zipper at base of boot. Finish by snugging up the laces on each side and tucking away excess lace and Cord-Lok® lace keeper.

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**Honeywell**

THE POWER OF **CONNECTED**

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