by Honeywell

Product Information Notice

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Firm: O & S Holdings Pty Ltd (trading as Oliver Footwear)
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ENGLISH

This model bears the Australian Standard label to AS 2210.3:2019 / *2210.5:2019 / 4821:2014for Safety / Occupational or Firefighters Footwear* and is certified by SAI Global, Australia.

If this model bears the CE label, it means it has undergone a prototype test at a recognized European test centre (address in annex) and meets all fundamental requirements of European Union PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on personal protective equipment.

If this model bears the Australian and New Zealand Standard label to AS/NZS 4821:2014 for Protective Footwear for Firefighters it is certified by SAI Global, Australia.

If this model bears the EN15090:2012 label, it means it has undergone a prototype test at a recognized European test centre (address in annex) and meets all fundamental requirements of European Union Regulation (EU) 2016/425on Protective Footwear for Firefighters.

General information: This safety footwear / *occupational footwear / firefighters footwear* meet the requirements of AS 2210.3:2019 / *2210.5:2019 / AS/NZS 4821:2014*and/or EN ISO 20345:2011/*EN ISO 20347:2011 / EN15090:2012*and not only fulfils the basic requirements (SB) / *(OB)*, but may also meet one of the corresponding supplementary requirements (S1, S2, S3) / *(O1, O2, O3)*. Therefore, you have chosen safety footwear / *occupational footwear / firefighting footwear* with top safety and wearing features.

Please examine your footwear before each use for damage and correct function of the fastening systems. Consider that the shoe must fit correctly to the wearer's foot to provide the best function. A general expiry date cannot be indicated due to very different influencing factors. The footwear is appropriate in its protective functions for use in a normal working environment. This footwear is not suitable for use in areas where extreme environments, i.e. very high temperature or contact with very aggressive chemicals is to be expected.

Care Tips: Leather is a somewhat special product. It has many features. It is natural, resists deformation, stretches, is breathable, adapts to the shape of the foot, and has a high capacity for moisture absorption/release. To maintain this high material quality, care of the shoe is very important.

- Normal shoe polish is only suitable for our leather footwear to a certain extent. For footwear that often becomes wet, we recommend care products that have a waterproof effect without restricting water vapour permeability or absorption.
- For footwear with textile material, spots are best removed with a clean cloth, PH-neutral soap and warm water. Dirt should never be removed with a harsh brush. This can damage the material.
- Wet footwear should be placed in a ventilated area after work to dry gradually. The footwear should never be dried by force using a heat source, as the leather will become hard and brittle. A proven method is to stuff the footwear with paper. If possible, it is advisable to use two pairs of footwear alternatively, as this gives footwear adequate time to dry.

For other care hints, please ask us, or the retailer from which you bought these safety footwears.

Store your footwear properly, best in the provided shoe box in a dry area.

Important Note: For leather lined footwear: the lining used is of high quality genuine leather, carefully selected from the best hides. Leather is a natural product, and can therefore bleed somewhat under certain conditions with people whose feet perspire heavily. We are unable to assume any guarantee in this case.

Before each use, the footwear should be checked for any externally visible damage (e.g. proper function of the fastening system, sufficient tread).

It is important that the footwear has been chosen for the established protection requirements and the corresponding area of use. A suitable shoe must be chosen on the basis of a hazard analysis. You can also receive detailed information about this at the corresponding mutual indemnity associations.

Safety footwear Requirements:	**Safety Footwear AS 2210.3 / EN ISO 20345**				***Occupational Footwear* AS 2210.5 / EN ISO 20347**			
	SB	S1	S2	S3	*OB*	*O1*	*O2*	*O3*
Basic footwear	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Closed heel area, antistatic		X	X	X		X	X	X
Heel energy absorption		X	X	X		X	X	X
Resistance to fuel oil		X	X	X				
Water penetration & absorption resistance			X	X			X	X
Penetration resistance, treaded sole				X				X

Abbreviations:
P Penetration resistance
A Antistatic shoe
I Electrically insulating shoe
HI **(HI1, HI2, HI3)** Heat insulation
CI Cold insulation
E Heel energy absorption
HRO Heat resistant outsole
CR Cut resistant
M Metatarsal impact resistance
WRU Water resistant upper
FO Fuel Oil

The following abbreviations provide information about the slip resistance:

SRA – test passed on tile with NaLS
SRB – test passed on steel plate with glycerol
SRC – tests SRA und SRB passed

Note: the tests for slip resistance are conducted only on the surface conditions as described above. These results are only conditionally transferable to other wearing surfaces and environments. Amongst other things, contamination and also the abrasion of the outsole through wear and tear additionally changes the property of the slip resistance. If in doubt it is suggested that controlled wearing tests are conducted to determine the suitability of the footwear in the intended environment.

Additional Firefighters Protective Footwear Requirements:

Footwear Type	Symbol	Properties
For Type 1	F1I	All normative requirements plus electrical insulating properties
For Type 2	F2I	All normative requirements plus electrical insulating

If footwear has Antistatic (A) features, it is essential that the following recommendations are observed: Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thusavoiding the risk of spark igniting of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live partshas not been completely eliminated. **It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor.** If the risk of electric shock has not be 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. • Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughoutits useful life. A value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest resistance limit 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 voltage of up to 250 V.• However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provision to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.• The electrical resistance this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might 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 of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protection during its entire life. It is recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance,which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.• Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged wearing periods in moist and wet conditions. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated,wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazardous area. Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the floor 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 any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

If footwear has Electrically Insulating (I) features, it is essential that the following recommendations are observed:

a) Electrically insulating footwear shall be worn if there is a danger of electric shock, for example from damaged live electrical apparatus.
b) Electrically insulating footwear cannot guarantee 100% protection from electric shock and additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be part of a routine risk assessment program.
c) The electrical resistance of footwear should meet the requirements of EN 50321:2018, 6.3 at any time throughout the life of the footwear.
d) This level of protection can be affected during service by:
   1) Footwear becoming damaged by nicks, cuts, abrasions or chemical contamination, regular inspections are necessary, worn and damaged footwear should not be used.
   2) Classification I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditionsand can become conductive.
e) If footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, for example by chemicals, caution should be taken when entering hazardous areas as this can well affect the electrical properties of the footwear.
f) It is recommended that the users establish an appropriate means of having the electrical insulating properties of footwear inspected and tested whilst in service.

If footwear has Electric shock (EH) resistant soles: Electrical hazard resistant footwear provide workers who come in contact with live circuits, wires and equipment a considerable degree of protection from electrical shock because they have insulating properties that stop a current from being grounded for a certain length of time.The Electrical Hazard Resistance (EH) rating of our boots to ASTM F2413-2018 requirements is applied to the complete footwear which is tested inclusive of any metallic components. This footwear shall be capable of withstanding the application of 14,000 V at 60 Hz for 1 minute with no current flow or Leakage current in excess of 3.0 mA under dry conditions. **Important Note: Electric shock (EH) resistant footwear should at best be only used as a secondary source of electrical protection.**

Insocks: Safety, *occupational* or firefighter's footwear manufactured and delivered with insocks is tested in this condition and meets the requirements of the above standard. When the insock is changed, the shoe only retains its tested protective properties when the insock is replaced by a comparable insock of the shoe manufacturer with identical design.

Note: safety, *occupational* or firefighters footwear may not meet the respective standards if insocks are replaced with an insock that is not identical in design to the original. The protective properties may be impaired. • Safety and *occupational* footwear manufactured and delivered without insoles was tested in this condition and meets the requirements of the respective standard in force. • The subsequent insertion of any insock can impair the protective properties of the footwear.

Orthopaedic changes and adjustments of safety footwear: This safety footwear has certain restrictions in relation to orthopaedic changes. Information about the orthopaedic changes which can be made according to the product certification, should be discussed with the manufacturer.

Obsolescence: When new footwear is stored at moderate temperature and humidity,obsolescence date is generally considered to be 3 years for PU soled footwear and 5 years for rubber soled footwear, from the date of manufacturing.

Annex:
Oliver Footwear's Authorised Representative in Europe: **HONEYWELL SAFETY PRODUCTS EUROPE** ZI PARIS NORD II , 33 Rue des Vanesses BP 55288 Villepinte 95958 ROISSY CHARLES DE GAULLE / FranceTel. : 0033(0) 1 49 90 70 03
Notified Body: **ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DOS INDUSTRIAIS DO CALÇADO, COMPONENTES, ARTIGOS DE PELE E SEUS SUCEDÂNEOS, RUA ALVES REDOL, 372 - 4050-040 PORTO – Portugal, Notified Body no 2790.**