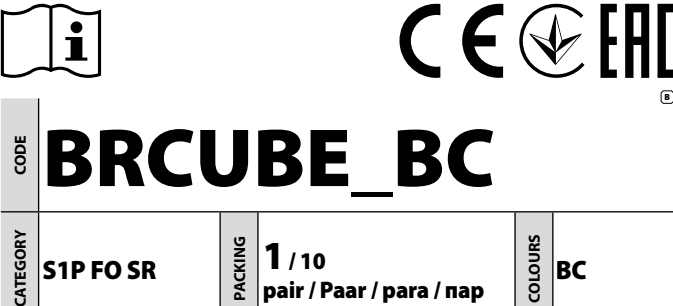




SIP FO SR **1/10** **BC**
pair / Paar / para / nap

39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47

EN Instruction for use

DE Gebrauchsanweisung

PL Instrukcja użytkowania

RU Инструкция по применению

UA Інструкція для користування

RO Instrucțiuni de utilizare

support.rawpol.com for other languages

SK LT LV EE BY MD BG SI ES AT NL FR DA PT IT SE FI NO TR GR CZ HR IS HU

PRODUCT NAME: Safety shoes

Безопасная обувь

Сicherheitsschuhe

Безпечно взуття

Buty bezpieczne

Încălțăminte de siguranță



EN ISO 20345:2022

The explanation of pictograms / standards is in the text of the instruction - Erklärung der Piktogramme / Standards finden Sie im Text des Handbuchs - Wyjaśnienie piktogramów / znajdźcie się w tekście instrukcji - Объяснение пиктограмм / стандарты содержится в тексте инструкции



v. CSNF:122

Ist auf dem Aufnahm im Produkt. Die vorrätigen Größen sind im Feld SIZES angegeben.

Aufbauwerkung: Das Produkt sollte bei der entsprechenden Temperatur gelagert werden, an einem trockenen, gut belüfteten Ort. Eine zu hohe Feuchtigkeit zu hohe oder niedrige Temperatur oder intensives Licht können die Qualität des Produkts beeinträchtigen. Drücken Sie nicht mit schweren Gegenständen, halten Sie ihn ohne Biegungen, fern von heißen Gegenständen und 1 Meter von Heizgeräten entfernt. Das Schuhinnere muss trocken bleiben. Der Hersteller haftet nicht für die Qualität des Produkts, das nicht entsprechend den Empfehlungen aufbewahrt wird. Dies kann zu einer Senkung des Schutzniveaus für Schuhe führen.

Verpackung: Es wird empfohlen, dieses Produkt in einer Karton- oder Folienverpackung zu verteilen (einschließlich Transport). Das Laden, Transportieren und Entladen sollte unter Bedingungen erfolgen, die vor Nässe, Verschmutzung und Beschädigung schützen.

Erhaltungspflege, Reinigung und Desinfektion: Es wird empfohlen die Oberfläche der Schuhe von Zeit zu Zeit mit einem Mittel zu pflegen, das der Art des Stoffes, z.B. mit Cremes, Pasten, Aerosol, u.a. Verschmutzungen, wie z.B. Dreck, Staub, Erde und andere Substanzen können mit weiches, leicht nassen Lappen, Schwämmen oder Bürsten entfernt werden. Es sollten keine Lösungsmittel oder Schmirgelmaterie verwendet werden, die die Schuoberfläche schädigen könnten. Nach der Säuberung trocknen und erst danach die Schuherhaltung durchführen. Durchnähte Schuhe sollten bei Zimmertemperatur (nicht in der Nähe von Ofen und Heizkörpern) ungefähr 18 Stunden ge-trocknet werden. Bei Schuhen aus Nardenleder sollte eine kleine Menge einer Konservierungscreme oder eines Wachses auf das getrocknete Obermaterial aufgetragen werden, vorzugsweise in der Farbe des Obermaterials. Aufgrund des natürlichen Leders sollte bei der täglichen Schupflege auf selbstglänzende Pasten (auf der Basis von Lösungsmitteln, die die Schicht beschädigen können). Nach jeder Arbeit sollten die Schuhe einem Reinigungsprozess unterworfen werden, der eine langfristige Nutzung gewährleisten. Für Schuhe, die nicht gemäß den Anweisungen dieser Anleitung gereinigt und getrocknet werden, besteht kein Anspruch auf Qualitätsansprüche. Es wird empfohlen, handelsübliche Reinigungs- und Pflegemittel für die jeweilige Materialart zu verwenden, die sich nicht negativ auf den Benutzer auswirken. Es wird nicht empfohlen, zusätzliche Desinfektionsmethoden und Desinfektionsmittel zu verwenden, da sich dies auf die Verminderung des Schutzniveaus auswirken kann.

Lebensdauer: Dies kann basierend auf dem Schuhzustand beurteilt werden. Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Intensität der Nutzung und der Umwelteinflüsse wie Sonnenlicht, Regen etc. ist es nicht möglich, eine bestimmte Zeit anzugeben. Vor jedem Gebrauch prüfen, ob es für weiteren Verschleiß geeignet ist. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit sollte den Nähten und die Verbindungsstellen der einzelnen Elemente gelegt werden. Das Produkt behält seine schützenden Eigenschaften bis es beschädigt ist und nicht repariert werden kann, ohne den Schutzgrad zu verringern. Schuhe, die in einer Weise beschädigt sind, die den Grad des Schutzes verringert, z.B. verhedderte Nähte, gerissene oder gerissene Sohle, müssen ersetzt werden, die die Schuoberfläche Lagerung beträgt die Gültigkeitsdauer des Produktes bis zu 5 Jahren ab Herstellungsdatum.

Anti-Rutsch-Eigenschaften: Das Schuhwerk wurde gemäß EN ISO 20345:2022 Abschnitt 5.3.5 (für Sicherheitschuhe) Typ EN ISO 20347:2022 Abschnitt 5.3.4 (für Berufsschuhe) erfolgreich auf Rutschfestigkeit auf einem Keramikfliesenboden mit Natriumlaurylsulfat getestet (NaLS).

Da auf Rutschfestigkeit auf Keramikfliesenböden mit Glycerin (optional) getestete Schuhwerk trägt zusätzlich das SR-Symbol. Die Durchschlittfestigkeit von Schuhen wurde unter Laborbedingungen getestet. Zusätzliche Tests durch den Benutzer unter Arbeitsplatzbedin-gungen können detaillierte Informationen liefern. Um die Eignung des Schuhwerks am Arbeitsplatz zu beurteilen, werden Feldversuche mit Schuhen empfohlen.

Antistatische Eigenschaften (falls zutreffend): Es wird empfohlen, antistatisches Schuhwerk zu verwenden, wenn es notwendig ist, das Potenzial elektrostatischer Aufladung durch Ab-ladung elektrostatischer Ladung zu verringern, um die Gefahr einer Entzündung durch Funken, z. B. bei brennbaren Materialien und Dämpfen, auszuschließen, und wenn die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlags durch stromführende Geräte am Arbeitsplatz nicht vollständig ausgeschlossen werden kann. Antistatisches Schuhwerk stellt einen Widerstand zwischen Fuß und Boden dar, bietet aber möglicherweise keinen vollständigen Schutz. Antistatisches Schuhwerk eignet sich nicht für Arbeiten in der Nähe stromführender Anlagen. Es wird jedoch darauf hingewiesen, dass antielektrostatisches Schuhwerk keinen ausreichenden Schutz gegen einen durch elektrostatische Entladung verursachten Stromschlag bieten kann, da es lediglich einen elektrischen Widerstand zwischen dem Fuß und dem Boden herstellt. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlags durch elektrostatische Entladung nicht vollständig beseitigt werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen erforderlich, um das Risiko zu vermeiden. Es wird empfohlen, das solche Maßnahmen und die unten aufgeführten Tests Teil des Programms zur Unfallverhütung am Arbeitsplatz sind. Antielektrostatisches Schuhwerk bietet keinen Schutz gegen Wechsel- oder Gleichspannung. Wenn die Gefahr besteht, einer Wechsel- oder Gleichspannung ausgesetzt zu sein, sollten zum Schutz vor schweren Verletzungen elektroisoliierende Schuhe getragen werden.

Der elektrische Widerstand von antistatischem Schuhwerk kann sich durch Biegen, Verschmutzung oder Feuchtigkeit erheblich verändern. Solche Schuhe erfüllen ihre beabsichtigte Funktion nicht, wenn sie unter nassen Bedingungen getragen werden. Es wird empfohlen, dass die Schuhe der Klasse I können bei längerem Tragen Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und unter nassen und feuchten Bedingungen leitfähig werden. Schuhe der Klasse II halten Nässe und Feuchtigkeit stand und sollten verwendet werden, wenn die Gefahr besteht, dass sie diesen Faktoren ausgesetzt sind.

Wenn Schuhe unter Bedingungen verwendet werden, bei denen das Sohlenmaterial kontaminiert wird, wird empfohlen, dass der Benutzer diese antistatischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe übertrifft, bevor er einen Gefahrenbereich betritt.

Es wird empfohlen, dass in Bereichen, in denen antistatisches Schuhwerk verwendet wird, der Widerstand des Bodens den Schutz durch das Schuhwerk nicht aufheben kann.

Die Verwendung von antistatischen Socken wird empfohlen.

Es muss sichergestellt werden, dass die Kontamination aus dem Schuhwerk, seinen Benutzern und deren Umgebung in der Lage ist, die vorge-schriebene elektrostatische Abfunktion zu erfüllen. Die Einstatdauer bei niedrigen Temperaturen oder Kälte sollte individuell unter Berücksichtigung der Bedingungen in einer bestimmten Arbeitsumgebung und der Risikobewertung festgelegt werden)

Auskleidungen: Werden die Schuhe mit einer herausnehmbaren Auskleidung geliefert, so sind die Prüfungen an Schuhen mit eingebaurer Auskleidung dur-chzuführen. Die Schuhe sollten nicht auf der Auskleidung getragen werden, da die Auskleidung Widerstand im gesamten unteren Fußes ab-Nichtmetallische Einlagentyp (PS oder PL oder Kategorie, z. B. SIPS, S3U): kann leichter und elastischer sein und einen größeren Schutz bieten, aber die Durchschlittfestigkeit hängt eher von der Form des scharten Gegenstandes/der Gefahr ab (d. h. Durchmesser, Geometrie, Schärfe). Hinsichtlich des Schutzes gibt es zwei Typen. Der PS-Typ kann einen besseren Schutz gegen Objekte mit kleinerem Durchmesser bieten als der PL-Typ.

Typ der Metallene (z. B. S1P, O1P, S3, O3): Sie werden weniger von der Form des scharfen Gegenstandes/der Bedrohung beeinflusst (d. h. Krümmung, Geometrie, Schärfe), sondern aufgrund der Nachteiligkeit, dass sie einen Widerstand im gesamten unteren Fußes ab-Nichtmetallische Einlagentyp (PS oder PL oder Kategorie, z. B. SIPS, S3U): kann leichter und elastischer sein und einen größeren Schutz bieten, aber die Durchschlittfestigkeit hängt eher von der Form des scharfen Gegenstandes/der Gefahr ab (d. h. Durchmesser, Geometrie, Schärfe). Hinsichtlich des Schutzes gibt es zwei Typen. Der PS-Typ kann einen besseren Schutz gegen Objekte mit kleinerem Durchmesser bieten als der PL-Typ.

Legende der Markierung der Probe: (A) - Typenbezeichnung / Warencode des Herstellers, (B) - Normnummer, (C) - Schuhkategorie, (D) - Herstellerkennzeichen, (E) - Name und Nachname des Herstellers, (F) - Markenname, (G) - Produktionsdatum (Monat / Jahr), (H) - Größe (in cm), (I) - Konformitätszeichen, (J) - Name und Nachname des Herstellers, (K) - Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine, (L) - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen.

Erklärung der gebrauchten Symbole: CODE - Typenbezeichnung/Warencode des Herstellers, CATEGORY - Schuhkategorie, NUMBER - Nummer des Artikels, SIZES - vorhandene Größen, PACKING - Produktanzahl in der kleinsten Verpackung/Anzahl in dem Karton, STANDARDS - Normen, COLOURS - verfügbare Farben, (B) - Partnummer, CE - Konformitätszeichen, (D) - machen Sie sich der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, I (REIS) - Herstellerkennzeichen, (O) - Produktlinie, (O) - online-Anleitung, (L) - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen, (U) - das Konfor-mitätszeichen von Ukraine

Erklärung der bei der Kennzeichnung von Schuhen verwendeten Symbole: A - Antistatische Schuhe E - Energieabsorbierend im Fersenbereich AN - Knöchelschutz ED - Elektrischer Widerstand im Bereich zwischen 0,75 - 35 MOhm C - teilweise leitfähige Schuhe FO - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Dieselöl CI - Isolierung der Sohle vor Kälte (die Höchsttemperatur, bei der die Schuhe verwendet werden, darf die Temperatur, bei der die Tests durchgeführt wurden, nicht überschreiten, wenn die Bedingungen für eine andere Waren haben. Wenn der Benutzer sie sich der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, I (REIS) - Herstellerkennzeichen, (O) - Produktlinie, (O) - online-Anleitung, (L) - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen, (U) - das Konfor-mitätszeichen von Ukraine

Erklärung der bei der Kennzeichnung von Schuhen verwendeten Symbole: A - Antistatische Schuhe E - Energieabsorbierend im Fersenbereich AN - Knöchelschutz ED - Elektrischer Widerstand im Bereich zwischen 0,75 - 35 MOhm C - teilweise leitfähige Schuhe FO - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Dieselöl CI - Isolierung der Sohle vor Wärme (der Test wurde gemäß der Norm durchgeführt, die das Schuhwerk erfüllt, d. h. unter Verwendung einer Heizplatte mit einer Temperatur von 150 °C in Kontakt mit dem Boden und Sand, Prüfzeit 30 Minuten, die Einsatzdauer im Arbeitsumfeld sollte individuell unter Berücksichtigung der Bedingungen und der Risikobewertung festgelegt werden) CR - Beständigkeit des Obermaterials vor Schritten HRO - Beständigkeit der Sohle beim Kontakt mit heißem Unter-

EN INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE USERS Manufacturer: RAW-POL STEFAŃSKI SPÓŁKA KOMANDYTOWO- AKCYJNA, Julianów 50, 96-200 Julianów, Poland. This product belongs to personal protective equipment (PPE), specified in the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council and it meets requirements of this Regulation. It has been assigned to the I category. **Standards:** Product complies with EN ISO 20345:2022, Personal protective equipment. **Safety footwear.** **The notified body:** INTERTEK Italia S.p.A., Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio - Milano (MI), Italy; Number of the notified body: 2575. **Product/Description:** Safety shoes according to the category specified in CATEGORY field and placed on the product. The detailed characteristics of the product is provided at rawpol.com. **Destination, usage and servicing:** This product is dedicated to the user protection and it protects against specified hazards, according to the category which is approved on the basis of standards requirements that are met and it is intended for use in the environments in which they occur. The protection level is compatible with the category located on the product. Meaning of particular symbols used in footwear category is specified in the further part of the instruction and at rawpol.com. The protection level has been obtained on the basis of tests carried out according to conditions described in the norms to which they apply. Please always carry out a risk assessment in a given work environment to verify whether the product provides protection against all risks available in this environment. It should be borne in mind that no personal protection equipment means assure the complete protection, therefore the work must be conducted with due care. During work the attention should be paid to the maintenance of the protective qualities and functions. The loss of the protective properties means that the product is worn out. The material used for the production of the product must not affect user's health and hygienics. However every substance contained in the product or being the product component may be an allergen, e.g. animal leather, metal elements, latex, pigments etc. The highly sensitive individuals should test the product prior to its use or consult the physician. It is recommended to use a shoehorn to put shoes on. If present, after putting on the shoes, tie the laces and fasten the fasteners, and before taking off the shoes, untie/unfasten them to remove the foot freely. In the case of a shoening system consisting of a knob and laces, and to put on the shoes you should pull up the laces and pull the shoe on the string, 2 push in the knobs and turn it clockwise to the position to screw up the laces until the foot is stably placed in the shoe. To remove shoes, proceed as in point I. In the case of fastening with drawstrings, use a plastic stopper to put on/take off and properly adjust the shoes to your foot. When removing shoes, do not step on the second shoe heel shoe removable, as it may be damaged. The foot in a properly fastened shoe is stably placed, but at the same time not too compressed. Detailed information on the relevant parts of additional and replacement parts (if any are available) can be obtained from the manufacturer or his authorized representative.

Restrictions: It is to be warned against the use of the product inconsistently with the intended use, instruction recommendations and in conditions of high risk (where the PPE of II category are appropriate). If the properties does not state otherwise, the use of shoes at extremely low or high temperatures may adversely affect the durability. The properties of the footwear are in accordance with the category on the product and are expressed by symbols. Explanation of the symbols can be found later in the manual. The footwear shall not be modified, except for orthopedic adaptations according Annex A of EN ISO 20345:2022 or EN ISO 20347:2022. **Size:** The product should be of the appropriate size which is specified by fitting prior to work commencement. The size of the product is stated on the product. The available extent of sizes is stated in SIZES field. **Storage:** The product should be stored at the appropriate temperature, in dry and well ventilated place. Too high humidity of air, too high or low temperature or intense light can adversely impact the product quality. Do not press with heavy objects, keep in a condition without any bends, away from sharp edges and avoid contact with laboratory conditions by the user in working place conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Packing type: It is recommended to distribute (including transport) of this product in cardboard or foil package. Loading, transport and unloading should take place in conditions protecting against getting wet, dirty and damaged. **Maintenance, cleaning and disinfection:** It is recommended to apply to the upper part of the footwear the substances intended for the maintenance of the given material, e.g. pastes, aerosols, etc. The contamination such as external dirt, dust, earth or the other substances should be removed by use of the soft, slightly moist rag, rubber foam or brush. Do not use solvents and abrasive materials which might damage the footwear surface. Upon cleaning, the footwear should be dried and then the maintenance means applied. The soaked footwear needs to be dried in the room temperature (away from stoves and heaters) for approximately 18 hours. For full-grain leather footwear, on dried upper a small amount of the maintenance substance should be applied like cream or kind of wax, preferably in the colour of the upper part. Due to the natural finish treatment of the leather material the self-gloss property for the daily maintenance. Observe that they are on the basis of the solvents which might damage the cover. After each work, footwear should be subjected to a cleaning process, which will ensure long-time use. Footwear that has not been cleaned and maintained in accordance with the instructions of this manual or that has signs of natural wear and tear is excluded from the quality claims. It is recommended to use generally commercially available cleaners, preservatives for each type of material, which does not have negative impact on the user's body. It is not recommended to use any additional methods for the footwear disinfection and disinfectants, as this may have impact on reducing the risk of protection.

Durability/Expire: This can be evaluated based on the footwear condition. On account of the various intensity of the usage and the environmental effects such as sunlight, rain etc., it is not possible to state a specific time. Before each use, check if it is suitable for further wear. Special attention should be paid to the seams and the places where the particular elements are joined. The product retains its protective properties until it gets damaged and cannot be repaired without reducing the level of protection. Shoes damaged in a manner which diminishes the degree of protection, e.g. snagged seams, cracked or torn sole, they have to be replaced. With proper storage the validity period of the product can be up to 5 years from the date of production. **Slip resistance:** This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345:2022 clause 5.3.5 (for safety footwear) or EN ISO 20347:2022 clause 5.3.4 (for occupational footwear) for slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS) solution. The footwear tested for slip resistant on ceramic tile floor with glycerine (optional) has additional SR symbol. The slip resistance of footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions by the user in working place conditions may provide more detailed information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess suitability of the footwear in the workplace.

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the

Antistatic properties (if applicable): 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 intended for use in the laboratory conditions may provide no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Warning: Only insocks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted. **Perforation resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert:** 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 load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventive 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: **Class (EIP, S1P, O1P, S3, O3):** less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoema-ing techniques may not cover the entire lower part of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage, 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 offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. **The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.** In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to laws or other factors you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. If markings explained in the instructions are not the same as marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot

