USER INFORMATION NOTICE

Manufacturer
Skellerup Industries Limited
Private Bag 4736
Christchurch, New Zealand
www.skellerupfootwear.com

This Notice
This user information notice refers to Skellerup manufactured boots certified to one or more of the following standards; EN ISO 20345-2022+A1-2024, EN ISO 17249-2013, EN 15090-2012, EN 50321-2018, AS2210.3-2019, ASTM F2413-18, AS NZS 4821-2014. Markings on the boots will signify which of these standards are met.

The boots satisfy the requirements envisaged in Regulation (EU) 2016/425 with regard to Personal Protection Equipment which guarantees the safety of the material, a high degree of comfort, a high degree of firmness and sufficient surface grip in the sole to reduce the risks of falls by slipping) and the certifying body is:
BSI Group NB 2797
The Netherlands BV, Say Building,
John M Keynesplein 9,
1066 EP,
Amsterdam,
Netherlands

The boots satisfy the requirements envisaged in Regulation 2016/425 with regard to Personal Protection Equipment as brought into UK law and amended, which guarantees the safety of the material, a high degree of comfort, a high degree of firmness and sufficient surface grip in the sole to reduce the risks of falls by slipping) and the certifying body is:
BSI Assurance UK Ltd AB0086
Kitemark House, Davy Avenue,
Knowlhill, Milton Keynes,
MK5 8PP,
United Kingdom

Symbols relating to the protection level(s) of your boots will be marked on the footwear. Markings will include ***some*** of the features in the tables following:
Classification of Footwear

Code Designation	Classification
I	Footwear made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear
II	All-rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear

Additional Protection Features

Feature	**Symbol (20345-2024)**	**Symbol (2210.3)**
Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)a	P	P
Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)		
Type PL a	PL	
Type PS a	PS	
Conductive footwear	C	C
Antistatic footwear	A	A
Electrically insulating footwear	I	I
Heat insulation of sole complex	HI	HI
Cold Insulation of sole complex	CI	CI
Energy absorption of seat region	E	E
Water resistance	WR	WR
Metatarsal protection	M	M
Ankle protection	AN	AN
Cut resistance	CR	CR
Resistance to hot contact	HRO	HRO
Resistance to fuel oils	FO	FO
Water penetration and absorption		WRU

Ladder Grip	LG	
Scuff cap	SC	
Slip resistance:		
- ceramic tile + NaLS	without symbol	SRA
- steel tile + glycerol		SRB
-both the above		SRC
-on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR	
No slip testing – footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar	Ø	
Combinations:		
SB	SB	
S1	SB+A+E	A+E+FO
S2	S1+WPA	S1+WPA
S3	S3	S2+P
S3L	S3L	
S3S	S3S	
S4	A + E	A+E+FO
S5	A + E + P	S4+P
S5L	A+E+PL	
S5S	A+E+PS	
S6	S2+WR	
S7	S3	
S7L	S3L+WR	
S7S	S3S+WR	

Markings	**Description**	**Approved by**
UKCA	Conformance to the related standards and regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment as brought into UK law and amended	**BSI Assurance UK Ltd AB0086** Kitemark House, Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PP, United Kingdom
CE	Conformance to the marked European Standards & regulation EU 2016/425	**BSI Group NB 2797** The Netherlands BV, Say Building, John M Keynesplein 9, 1066 EP, Amsterdam, Netherlands
	Conformance to EN ISO 17249-2013 Footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting Level 1 20 m/s Level 2 24 m/s Level 3 28 m/s	
	Conformance to EN 15090-2012 and AS NZS 4821-2014. The symbols in the box below the pictogram denote the level of protection. Refer paragraph 'Additional Information regarding Footwear for Firefighters'	

Use & Maintenance

It is important you use the correct size footwear. Badly fitting footwear may affect the protection level & performance of your footwear.

Before using footwear, check for any signs of wear that may affect the properties. Examples of wear may include cuts, tearing, abrasion, and softening or hardening of materials. The date of obsolescence should be no more than 3 years from the date when the boots are initially worn. Prior to wearing safety boots they should be stored in the original packaging box and ideally kept in a darkened room at a temperature below 180 C.

Select the correct footwear & protection features in line with the tasks required. The safety toe cap has been tested to an impact resistance of 200J & compression resistance of 15,000N.

Footwear should be cleaned regularly using cold water. For dirty boots, warm, soapy water can be used but avoid harsh detergents or solvents.

Boots should be left in a well-ventilated space to dry naturally. Boots should never be force dried. Avoid folding or squashing & keep out of direct sunlight.

If the inside of boots gets wet, stuff with absorbent paper & leave to dry completely.

All safety boots have been tested as provided. Damaged boots or boots modified in any way may cause a reduction in the performance or protection properties and any warranty may be invalidated.

Where supplied with a removable footbed, the boots have been tested with these in place. Removal, addition or replacement of the footbed may affect the protective properties and should not be done without first contacting the supplier.

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 any electrical apparatus or live parts has 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 the floor. If the risk of 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 programme 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 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100kΩ 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 voltages up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions should be taken to protect the wearer at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. Footwear may not perform to 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 giving some protection during its entire life. It is recommended that the user establish and in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular intervals.

Class 1 footwear can absorb moisture and become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist & 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 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.

In use, no insulating elements should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If for any reason and insert is placed between the inner sole and foot, the footwear/insert combination should be checked for its electrical properties.

Electrically Insulating Footwear

Electrically insulating footwear shall be worn if there is a danger of electric shock, for example from damaged live electrical apparatus.

Electrically insulating footwear cannot guarantee 100% protection from electric shock & additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the tests mentioned below, should be part of a routine risk assessment programme.

The electrical resistance of footwear should meet the requirements of BS EN 50321 Live working – Footwear for electrical protection – Insulating footwear and overboots (Section 4.3).

This level of protection can be affected during service by:

- footwear becoming damaged by nicks, cuts, abrasion or chemical contamination. Regular inspections are necessary and worn or damaged footwear should not be used.
- Class 1 footwear can absorb moisture and become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist & wet conditions. Electrically insulating footwear worn in conditions where the soling material gets contaminated (e.g., by chemicals), caution should be taken when entering hazardous area as this can well affect the electrical properties of the footwear. Users should establish an appropriate means of having the electrical insulating properties of the footwear inspected and tested whilst in service.

Additional Information regarding Protection against Chainsaws

No personal protective equipment can ensure 100% protection against cutting from a hand-held chainsaw. Nevertheless, experience has shown that it is possible to design equipment offering a certain degree of protection. Different functional principles which may be applied in order to give protection include:
- chain slipping on contact such that it does not cut the material (note that this type of protection can deteriorate over time)
- clogging fibres drawn by the chain into the drive sprocket to block chain movement
- chain braking by using fibres with a high resistance to cutting which absorb kinetic energy, thereby reducing chain speed
Often, more than 1 principle is applied.
There are 3 levels of protection available denoting different levels of chainsaw resistance. It is recommended to select footwear in-line with the chain speed.
It is important there is overlap between the protective materials within the footwear.

Additional Information regarding Footwear for Firefighters

Marking Symbol	Level of Protection
F2A	All normative requirements for Type 2 footwear from Table 4 in EN 15090 plus antistatic properties
F2I	All normative requirements for Type 2 footwear from Table 4 in EN 15090 plus electrical insulating properties
F3A	All normative requirements for Type 3 footwear from Table 4 in EN 15090 plus antistatic properties
F3I	All normative requirements for Type 3 footwear from Table 4 in EN 15090 plus electrical insulating properties

Additional Information regarding Footwear with Resistance to Chemicals

All chemicals are potentially hazardous to health. The chemical hazard is strictly correlated to the characteristics of chemicals.
A chemical could be:
- corrosive, causing problems with skin contact
- explosive
- toxic, with the possibility of showing its toxicity some time after initial exposure
- powdered, causing breathing problems when inhaled

Degradation – this is a damaging change in one or more properties of a footwear material due to chemical contact. These changes include: flaking, swelling, disintegration, embrittlement, discolouration, dimensions, appearance, hardening or softening,

Permeation – this is the process by which a chemical moves through a footwear material at the molecular level.
Permeation involves the following:
- absorption of chemical molecules into the contacted (outside) surface of a material
- diffusion of the absorbed molecules within the material
- desorption of molecules from the opposite (inside) surface of the material

The aim of PPE is to prevent chemicals coming into contact with the skin of the user, the respiratory and digestive systems, and the eyes. Risks depend on the chemical characteristics & physical form - powders can affect both the respiratory system and the skin.
Skellerup footwear that protects against chemical risk has been assessed according to the EN 13832-3 standard.
The footwear has been tested with different chemicals given in the table below. The protection has been assessed in laboratory conditions.

The wearer should be aware that in case of contact with other chemicals or with physical stresses (e.g., high temperature, abrasion), the protection given by the footwear can be affected and necessary precautions should be taken.

Standard	EN 13832-3:2018		
Chemical	NaOH (40%)	Isopropanol	Methanol
CAS No	1310-73-2	67-63-0	67-56-1

Assessment of the footwear by the wearer from EN ISO 20345-2022+A1-2024 Annex B (informative)

B.1 General At regular intervals safety footwear should be assessed by inspection before each wearing. The obsolescence date should not be exceeded, if applicable. The footwear durability depends on the duration and intensity of use, storage, cleaning and maintenance. The following list and drawings can be provided to assist the wearer in assessing the performance of safety footwear.

B.2 Criteria for the assessment of the state of footwear Safety footwear should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria's can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used:

— Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (Figure B.1 a);
— Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or the toecap is revealed (Figure B.1 b);
— The upper shows areas with deformations or split seams in the leg (Figure B.1 c);
— The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep (Figure B.1 d);
— Upper/outsole separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm deep (Figure B.1 g);
— Cleat height for cleated outsoles at any point lower than 1,5 mm (Figure B.1 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 (Figure B.1 f);
— Delamination of the soling materials (Figure B.1 h);

- Pronounced deformation of the outsole due to heat exposure any of the following causes (Figure B.1 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 footwear in this context means also replacement of damaged parts, which are attached to the footwear, e.g. insocks, zippers, tongues, laces ...

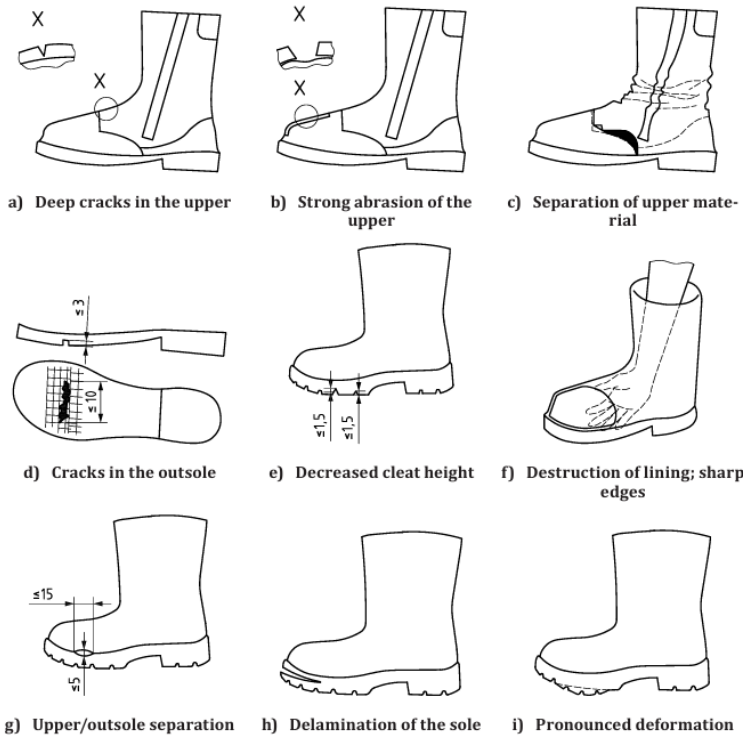

Figure B.1 — Examples for criteria for the assessment of the state of safety footwear

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https://www.skellerupfootwear.com/declaration-of-conformity/index.html