THANK YOU for choosing one of our models of COMFORTABLE SAFETY SHOES by BASE PROTECTION.

THIS FOOTWEAR IS A PERSONAL PROTECTION DEVICE (PPE) CATEGORY II AND CLASS I IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION (EU) 2016/425, CERTIFIED BY THE NOTIFIED BODY:
- A.N.C.I. Servizi Srl a Socio Unico, CIMAC Via Aguzzafame 60/B, 27029 Vigevano (PV), Italia, NB 0465.

UKCA APPROVED BODY:
- **SATRA TECHNOLOGY CENTRE**, Wyndham Way, Telford Way, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN16 8SD, UK. AB 0321.

AUSTRALIAN NOTIFIED BODY:
- Australian Notify body **BSI GROUP** ANZ Pty Ltd | Suite 1, Level 1, 54 Waterloo Road, Macquarie Park 2113.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING PPE
Keep this note throughout the entire duration of the PPE**,** scrupulously complying with its contents. If any doubts should arise about the degree of protection offered by this footwear or on its use and maintenance procedures after reading, please contact the safety officer before use. Please contact the manufacturer for any further requests or information. This PPE has been designed and built to protect against one or more risks that could endanger health and safety. This equipment is for personal use and its intended use must not be altered. The UE declarations of conformity in all languages and UKCA declarations of conformity in English version can be consulted on the website www.baseprotection.com.

HOW DO I CHOOSE PPE?
Freelance professionals or employers are responsible for the choice of PPE. They have to assess the distinctive risks of accident in the work environment in order to adopt the necessary measures for prevention and safety, also considering comfort, and to choose the most suitable footwear for this risk category. In any case, the user is advised to verify shoe features before wearing them.

MEANING OF CE MARKING
Use marked PPE, and therefore in compliance with

- The essential health and safety requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425, approximation of the legislation of the member states related to PPE
- Harmonised Standards (EN ISO 20345:2022, EN ISO 20347:2022)

MEANING OF MARKING
Product is certified from BSI Group, Australian Notify body, according to AS 2210.3:2019. This is Australian standard for safety footwear.

MEANING OF MARKING UK CA
The UKCA Marking certifies that the PPE complies with the PPE Regulation 2016/425 as amended to apply in GB.

Use **BASE PROTECTION COMFORTABLE SAFETY SHOES.** The **CHOICE of PROFESSIONALS**, to be worn trouble-free for at least 8 hours a day.

USE
The PPE subject of this information note complies with the specifications contained in one or more of the European Standards, UKCA legislation (PPE Regulation 2016/425 as amended to apply in GB) and Australian Standards listed below. It is NOT suitable in any case for any jobs NOT mentioned in Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

EN ISO 20345:2022 - Safety Footwear
The indications of this standard on footwear guarantee:

- The fulfilment of comfort and soundness requirements established by the harmonised standard.
- The presence of a toe protection toecap that protects against collisions with energy equal to 200 J and against risks of crushing with a maximum force of 15 kN, with a minimum residual height of 14 mm (size 42).

The main safety categories of footwear and the characteristics associated with them are shown below:

Symbol	Description
SB	Safety Basic requirements
S1	SB + closed heel area + Energy absorption of seat region + Antistatic footwear
S2	S1 + Water Penetration and Absorption of the upper
S3 (metal insert type P) or S3L (non-metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	S2 + Perforation resistance according to the type, cleated outsole
S6	S2 + Water Resistance of the whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) or S7L (non-metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	S3 + Water Resistance of the whole footwear

EN ISO 20347:2022 - Occupational Footwear
This footwear does not have a toe protection toecap and therefore does not protect against physical and mechanical risks of impact and compression on the tip of the foot.
The main categories of this standard are listed below:

Symbol	Description
OB	Occupational Basic requirements
O1	OB + closed heel area + Energy absorption of seat region + Antistatic footwear

O2	O1 + Water Penetration and Absorption of the upper
O3 (metal insert) or O3L (non-metal insert type L) or O3S (non-metal insert type S)	O2 + Perforation resistance according to the type, cleated outsole
O6	O2 + Water Resistance of the whole footwear
O7 (metal insert type P) or O7L (non-metal insert type PL) or O7S (non-metal insert type PS)	O3 + Water Resistance of the whole footwear

SLIP-RESISTANCE

Footwear should not be considered slip-resistant unless such has been demonstrated by laboratory tests. BASE PROTECTION footwear must fulfil the requirements of EN ISO 20345:2022 or EN ISO 20347:2022 Standard and AS 2210.3:2019 relative to the sole slip-resistance, according to the symbol reported on the marking label (see table hereafter).

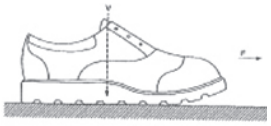
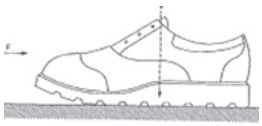
Symbol	Requirements
Test ground: ceramic tile **Lubricant:** water and detergent	**≥0.31** forward heel slip 7° **≥0.36** backward forepart slip 7°
SR **Test ground:** ceramic tile **Lubricant:** glycerine	**≥0.19** forward heel slip 7° **≥0.22** backward forepart slip 7°

In any case, it should be noted that the slip test, defined in ISO 13287, only provides a reference point to give users an idea of which products could work properly. Correspondence with requirements does not guarantee slip-resistance in any condition. Therefore, **field trials** of footwear are always recommended to assess suitability in the workplace, as suggested by European legislation on PPE. Moreover, new shoes may initially have a lower slip-resistance than indicated by the result of the test, and this may change depending on the conditions of wear of the sole.

All PPE certified according to the Italian Standard UNI 11583:2015 "Safety, protection and occupational footwear for work on inclined roofs" are identified on the relevant technical data sheets or catalogs with the symbol below.

In any case they must first comply with the Standards EN ISO 20345:2022 and EN ISO 20347:2022. The PPE must be of classification I in accordance with table 1 of the Standards EN ISO 20345:2022 and EN ISO 20347:2022 for the models B and C and sole with cleats.

The sole must comply with the paragraph "slip resistance requirements" of EN ISO 20345:2022, EN ISO 20347:2022 and shall also meet the coefficient of friction shown in table 2 of Standard UNI 11583 below.

Symbol	Requirements
FORWARD SLIP Test ground: steel. Lubricant: water and detergent	**≥0.38** 
BACKWARD SLIP Test ground: steel. Lubricant: water and detergent	**≥0.30** 

ARE THERE SPECIFIC WARNINGS AND FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR A WIDER RISK COVERAGE?

The additional characteristics of the shoes corresponding to the protection class symbols are shown in the table below:

Symbol of protection class	Characteristics of footwear
P	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)
PL	Perforation resistance (non-metal Insert type PL)
PS	Perforation resistance (non-metal Insert type PS)
SR	Slip resistance on ceramic tile with glycerine
C	Partially conduttive footwear
A	Antistatic footwear
E	Energy absorption in the heel region
WR	Water Resistant footwear
WPA	Water Penetration and Absorption of the upper
AN	Ankle protection
M	Metatarsal protection
CR	Cut resistance of the upper
HRO	Resistance to hot contact of the outsole

HI	Heat insulation of the footwear
CI	Cold insulation of the footwear
SC	Scuff Cap abrasion
LG	Ladder Grip
FO	Resistance to Fuel Oil of the outsole
ESD	Protection from ESD (Electrostatic Discharge) of electronic components. EN 61340-5-1:2017, EN IEC 61340-4-3:2018, EN IEC 61340-4-5:2018
	Electrically insulating footwear EN 50321-1:2018

PRODUCT MARKING

The following information is shown on the marking label:

- Logo, Manufacturer name Base Protection and full address
- Website
- CE marking
- UKCA marking
- Reference standard: EN ISO 20345:2022 or EN ISO 20347:2022 and AS 2210.3:2019
- Article code
- Safety category and PPE Class
- Size
- Production Month/Year
- Production batch

HOW TO CHOOSE A PERFORATION RESISTANCE INSERT?

Several types of perforation resistant inserts (metallic, non-metallic) are available and footwear offering perforation resistance shall meet one of the following requirements:

- **Metallic perforation-resistant inserts (Type P)**. The lowest value required to perforate the outsole unit shall be not less than 1 100N using the truncated conical nail of diameter 4,5 mm.
- **Non-metallic perforation-resistant inserts (Type PL)**. No perforation shall occur when tested up to the load of 1100N using the truncated conical nail of diameter 4,5mm.
- **Non-metallic perforation-resistant inserts (Type PS)**. The average value of the force required to perforate the outsole unit shall be not less than 1 100 N using the truncated conical nail of diameter 3,0 mm. No single value shall be lower than 950 N.

The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered. Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

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

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S3S, S3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.

For further information about the type of perforation resistant insert used in our footwear, you can contact us at the address contained in these instructions.

GENERAL WARNINGS

Footwear offers protection only for the part of the body that is actually covered. If specific accessories are foreseen, the methods for assessing overall efficiency are clearly indicated and described.

The safety features indicated are guaranteed only if the footwear is the adequate size, correctly worn, fastened, and in perfect condition.

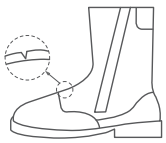
HOW SHOULD I CLEAN AND STORE THEM?

Use soft brushes and water. **NEVER** use materials such as alcohol, thinners, petrol, or any other chemical. Keep your shoes dry and clean, protected against light and moisture in an appropriate place at room temperature. Wet shoes must never be placed directly in contact with heat sources after use, but left to dry in a ventilated place at room temperature.

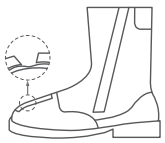
CHECKS BEFORE USE

Before each use, perform a visual check to ascertain that the devices are in perfect condition, intact and clean. **Replace footwear if it is not intact** (i.e.: unstitched, broken or punctured).

The presence of any of the defects indicated below excludes the possibility of use of shoes.

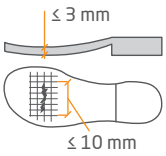


Start of a rupture of the upper



Abrasion of upper material

The upper shows deformations or abrasions at the seams



The sole shows rupture and/or detachment of the sole from the upper

The height of cleats is less than 1.5 mm

Manual internal check of shoes to prevent damage

The company declines all responsibility for any damage or consequences deriving from improper use, or if devices are subject to changes of any kind to their certified configuration. PPE will lose its technical and legal effectiveness if the instructions provided in this information note are not observed.

REPLACING THE REMOVABLE INSOLE

Always replace the removable insole with an identical one provided by the manufacturer in order not to alter the certified configuration.
Alterations to the original configuration of the PPE (certified configuration) are not permitted.

PPE STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS AND EXPIRY

Because of the several factors that can affect it (light, temperature, humidity, etc.) the PPE is subject to ageing and it is not possible to define with certainty an expiry for the storage of footwear.

In any case, the footwear must be transported and stored in its original packaging in dry and not excessively hot locations to avoid risks of deterioration. A 3-year duration can be assumed with regards to footwear made with a base that includes polymeric material (PU and/or TPU).
On the other hand, our polymeric compounds guarantee a PPE expiry of at least 5 years from the date of production as they are very high performance.

HOW LONG DO SHOES LAST?

It is not possible to define a date with certainty for the effective service life of shoes, as it depends on the type of footwear, working environment, temperature of use, level of dirt and degree of wear. Generally, a service life of maximum 2 years can be foreseen for shoes with polyurethane, TPU, EVA and/or rubber sole.

SHOE DISPOSAL?

These shoes are produced without using toxic or harmful materials.
They can be considered non-hazardous industrial waste and they are identified with European Waste Code (CER):

- Leather/ Fabric 04.01.09
- Metallic materials: 17.04.05 or 17.04.02
- PVC and PU cladded supports,
- Elastomeric and polymeric materials: 07.02.13

WHAT ARE ANTISTATIC SHOES AND WHAT IS THEIR USE?

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge electric shock, has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace. Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury. The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used is if the risk of exposure exists. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area. Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. It is recommended to use an antistatic socks. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

INFORMATION REGARDING NON-CONDUCTIVE AND NON-ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

This type of footwear should not be used when the accumulation of electrostatic charges needs to be minimised.

BOA® FIT SYSTEM QUICK RELEASE

HOW IT WORKS

PUSH IN TO ENGAGE | **TURN FOR PRECISION FIT** TIGHTEN | **PULL UP FOR QUICK RELEASE**

If necessary, please contact our Customer Service by writing to: **info@baseprotection.com.**