



USER INFORMATION For footwear for fire-fighters and associated risks

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READ BEFORE USE.

The footwear described in this user information will only provide the necessary level of protection if it is used and maintained as described in these instructions. The manufacturer declines all responsibility in the event of improper use or maintenance. If, after reading this user information, you still have any doubts or uncertainty regarding the use, maintenance or level of protection offered by this footwear, please contact the person responsible for safety at the plant in which you work, before starting to use the footwear in question. If necessary, please contact the manufacturer for any other type of information you may require.

The “CE” mark indicates that this footwear complies with the essential requirements of the European PPE Directive 89/686/EEC as regards:

- ergonomics
- safety
- comfort
- solidity

This footwear is classed as Category III PPE and has received the EC-Type certification and is submitted to the annual checks by the following notified body:

- A.N.C.I. Servizi Srl– Sezione CIMAC, Notified Body No. 0465 - Corso Brodolini 19, I-27029 Vigevano (PV) Italy

1. PROTECTION LEVEL AND RISK EVALUATION

Our safety footwear is designed and produced to assure the suitable protection based on the risk assessment as from the requirements described in the Standard EN 15090:2012.

The standard provides for three types of footwear for firefighters as follows:

-Type 1: Outdoor interventions, fire and wildland firefighting; no protection against penetration, no toe protection, no protection against chemical hazards (these properties however can be present as optional)

-Type 2: All fire suppression and rescue interventions where protection against penetration, and toe protection are needed, no protection against chemical hazards

-Type 3: All fire suppression and rescue interventions where protection against penetration and toe protection are needed, including protection against chemical hazards.

Symbols marked on the footwear according to offered characteristics:

| Footwear type | Symbol | Properties |
|----------------------|---------------|---|
| For Type 1: | F1A | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) and the requirements for antistatic properties |
| | F1PA | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) and the requirements for penetration resistance and for antistatic properties |
| | F1I | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) and the requirements for electrical insulating properties |
| | F1PI | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) and the requirements for penetration resistance and electrical insulating properties |
| For Type 2: | F2A | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) + the requirements for antistatic properties |
| | F2I | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) + requirements for electrical insulating properties. |
| For Type 3: | F3A | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) + the requirements for antistatic properties |
| | F3I | All normative requirements (Table 4 of the Standard) + the requirements for electrical insulating properties |

Additional symbols that may be marked on the footwear:

| Marking Symbol | Requirements |
|-----------------------|--|
| HI ₁ | Insulation against heat at 150°C/30 min |
| HI ₂ | Insulation against heat at 250°C/20 min |
| HI ₃ | Insulation against heat at 250°C/40 min |
| T | Internal toe cap 200 J (marking only valid for Type 1 boots) |
| R | Rigidity of the toepuff at 500 N (marking only valid for Type 1 boots) |
| P | Penetration resistance |
| I | Electrically insulating footwear |
| A | Antistatic footwear |
| CI | Insulation against cold |
| CH | Chemical resistance |
| AN | Ankle protection |
| M | Metatarsal protection |

The footwear will also be marked with the symbols SR A-B-C to confirm that it also meets the requirements of slip resistance according to the Standards EN ISO 20344:2011 and EN ISO 20345:2011, using one of the 3 performance levels corresponding to the following table:

| Marking/Symbol | Test Condition | Requirement |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| SRA | Surface: ceramic Lubricant: detergent solution | Heel $\geq 0,28$ Flat $\geq 0,32$ |
| SRB | Surface: smooth steel Lubricant: glycerol | Heel $\geq 0,13$ Flat $\geq 0,18$ |
| SRC | SRA + SRB | |

NOTE: the sole normally achieves maximum adherence after the new footwear has been “run in” for a certain period of time (in a similar way to car tyres) to remove any residual silicon and releasing agents and any other surface irregularities of physical and/or chemical nature.

For models including penetration resistant inserts, the penetration resistance has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4.5 mm and a force of 1100N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances, alternative preventive measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear and of the standard EN 12568:2010 concerning penetration resistant inserts, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal: Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe

Non-metal – May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness)

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear, please contact the manufacturer detailed on these instructions.

Warning: no PPE can assure total protection.

Recommended applications/activities: Firefighters, Civil Defence and wild-land fire prevention activities.

The footwear is not suitable for any application not specifically mentioned in this information notes (pay attention to the marking symbols of your item of footwear).

2. WARNINGS FOR ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR (A)

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise 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 with live parts has not been completely eliminated. **It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between foot and 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 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 throughout its useful life.

A value of 100 KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to provide some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages of up to 250 V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will 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 the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

Classification I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged 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 hazard area.

Where the 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 any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

3. INFORMATION ON REMOVABLE INNER SOLES

If, when purchased, the footwear has a removable inner sole supplied by JOLLY SCARPE, this guarantees that the performance of that item of footwear was determined by testing footwear that was complete with the removable inner sole in question. Should it be necessary to replace the inner sole, it must be replaced by a comparable one supplied by JOLLY SCARPE.

If, when purchased, the footwear does not have a removable inner sole, this guarantees that the performance of that item of footwear was determined by testing footwear that was not fitted with the removable inner sole in question. Fitting an inner sole can affect the protective properties of the footwear.

4. CHOOSING THE RIGHT MODEL

The right choice of footwear is dependent on the specific requirements of the work place and the types of risk and environmental conditions encountered.

It is the responsibility of the employer to identify and choose suitable footwear (PPE).

We recommend the wearer to check the suitability of the model for his/her specific requirements BEFORE USE.

5. PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE: WARNINGS

Before use, inspect the footwear to check that it is in perfect condition, clean and intact. Should the footwear show any signs of wear or malfunction it must not be used until it has been restored to full working conditions if possible, or discarded.

In particular, you should check that:

- the fastening systems and the quick removal system (if there is one) are working properly
- the sole is undamaged
- the safety toe cap is present
- the size and ergonomics (try it for fit).

CAUTION: the footwear will only meet safety requirements when worn properly and kept in good condition. The Manufacturer accepts no liability for any damage or injury resulting from improper use.

6. STORAGE AND LIFETIME

To avoid risk of deterioration, this footwear should be transported and stored in its original packaging in dry places away from excessive heat.

New footwear, if undamaged when first removed from its original packaging, may be considered suitable for use.

In general, for footwear with PU soles the maximum term of storage is 3 years supposedly, for new footwear in controlled environmental conditions. For other footwear types, it is supposed to be max 6 years.

Because of numerous factors that can influence the service life of these shoes while using them, it is not possible to establish their wear for certain; however a service life of 3 years is expected depending on the following aspects:

- Regular control of the PPE before and after each use;
- Regular execution of care and maintenance operations as described at subsequent paragraph 8;
- Regular execution of periodic checks as provided at paragraph 10;

- Timely execution of the decontamination procedure as provided at paragraph 9, when the case occurs;
- Use during particularly dangerous accidents/operations causing serious damages to the footwear, as from examples included at paragraph 10;
- Signs of damage/crushing of the safety toecap.

7. DISPOSAL

At the end of their lifetime, these boots shall be disposed as a solid waste.

However, used boots can also be disposed in the specific areas as provided by local laws.

This footwear has been manufactured without using any toxic or harmful materials.

They have to be considered as a non-hazardous industrial waste and identified according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC):

- Leather: 04.01.99
- Textiles: 04.02.99
- Cellulose material: 03.03.99
- Metallic material: 17.04.99 or 17.04.07
- PU and PVC coated fabrics, elastomeric and polymeric material: 07.02.99

8. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

To get the best service from your footwear, we recommend:

1. Choose the right model to suit the specific requirements of the work place and the relative environmental/atmospheric conditions.
2. Choose the right size, preferably by trying the boots/shoes on.
3. When not in use, keep your footwear in a dry, well-ventilated place.
4. Inspect your footwear for signs of damage before each use.
5. Clean your footwear regularly as follows:
 - Clean the exterior of all mud, grease, oils and contaminants with a cloth or brush in lukewarm water. Shake out sand, gravel and dirt from inside the footwear.
 - To clean the inside of the boot remove footbed, then use a soft brush or wet cloth or sponge and lukewarm water. The boot can also be filled up with lukewarm water with a drop of soap.

The frequency with which you need to clean your footwear will depend on the conditions of use. After every use it is recommended to check the footwear and to take away the removable inner sole so that drying is accelerated. It is also suggested to wash the inner sole regularly at 30°C by hand washing and possibly with some neutral soap.
6. We advise periodic treatment of the uppers with a suitable product to preserve impermeability and water repellency. Jolly supplies IDROSTOP CREAM (ideal for full grain leather uppers) and IDROSTOP SPRAY, reviving and waterproofing product (recommended for fabric uppers – Kevlar®, Cordura® - but also suitable for full grain leather, nabuk and suede). ATTENTION: to maintain the high breathability of full grain leather and uppers, do not use cleaning products containing grease or fat.
7. Do not use aggressive cleaning products (petrol, acids, solvents, alkalis, etc.) as these could compromise the quality, safety and durability of the PPE.
8. Do not dry your footwear near or in direct contact with heat sources (stoves, radiators, open fireplaces, direct sunlight, etc.). Dry naturally at moderate temperatures.

9. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE

The general procedure for decontaminating boots is similar to the same procedures used for cleaning footwear. This procedure includes steps of:

- a) Rinsing the footwear surface with cold water for 30 seconds
- b) Washing the footwear with 1.2 percent liquid detergent and scrubbing the surface with a soft bristle brush for 30 seconds
- c) Rinsing again the footwear surface with cold water for 30 seconds
- d) Air-drying the boots for at least 16 hours, preferably in a well-ventilated area at room temperature.
- e) No surface contamination after a visual check.

This process will drive off many of the soot particles and surface liquid contamination as well as allow volatile chemicals to evaporate from the footwear. The process will also work for the removal of most blood and body fluid stains, granted that the footwear has not been permitted to soak in such liquids and was rinsed at the scene.

Failure to decontaminate footwear in a timely manner may result in migration of the contamination throughout the footwear leading to continuing chemical exposure even though away from the fire ground. In some cases, contamination may be so extensive that footwear must be disposed of.

WARNING: No products protect completely, even when new; their protective performance will decline with wear, tear, abrasion, and other damage associated with use.

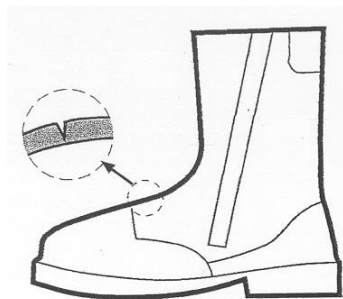
10. CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF FOOTWEAR

Footwear for firefighters should be assessed at regular intervals by inspection and should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used.

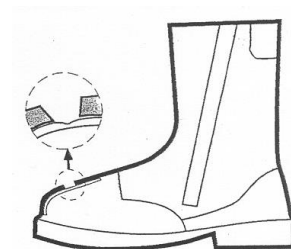
NOTE: replacement of footwear for firefighters in this context means also replacement of damages parts, which are attached to the footwear, e.g.; insocks, zippers, tongues, laces...

The following list and the related drawings can help the user to inspecting the state of the footwear:

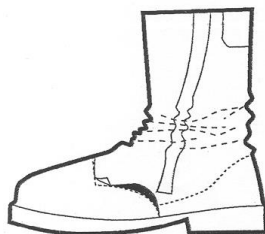
- beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (Figure a);
- strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toepuff or the toecap is revealed (Figure b);
- the upper shows areas with deformations, burns, fusions or bubbles, or split seams in the leg (Figure c);
- the outsole shows cracks higher than 10mm long and 3mm deep (Figure d); upper/sole separation of more than 10mm-15mm long and 5 mm wide (deep);
- cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1,5 mm (Figure e);
- original insock (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing;
- It is convenient to check manually the inside of the footwear from time to time, aiming at detecting destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds (Figure f);
- the closing mechanism is in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch and close system);
- the obsolescence period of this footwear depends on the level of use and on the regular assessment of the inspections as above: based on this the user will be able to establish the obsolescence date of his/her footwear (the obsolescence date is the date from which the PPE becomes useless, due, either to changes in its protective properties, or to loss in functionality and it must be discarded or repaired).



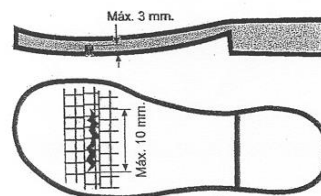
a)



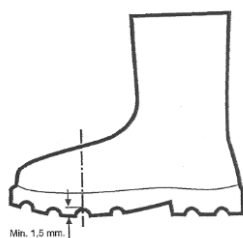
b)



c)



d)





e)



f)

11. MARKINGS

The following information is marked on the footwear:

| Marking | Description | Position |
|---|--|--|
|  | the CE mark on the PPE indicates its conformity to all the provisions of directive 89/686/EEC (and subsequent amendments), including the certification procedures stipulated in chapter II of the directive. | Hot stamped on upper |
| 0465 | Identification N° of the notified body that carried out testing on the manufactured PPE in accordance with art. 11, letter a of directive 89/686/EEC <u>This marking is only present on category III footwear.</u> | Hot stamped on upper |
| JOLLY | Manufacturer's Name/Trademark | Hot stamped on upper |
| I | country of manufacture | Hot stamped on upper |
| 9300/GA (example) | code designating the footwear type Code 9300/GA is an example: each footwear model has its own specific code | Hot stamped on upper |
| EN 15090:2012 (example) | Harmonised technical standard If the footwear conforms to more than one standard, all those applicable will be marked | Hot stamped on upper |
| HI ₃ AN CI SRC (example) | Safety code in accordance with EN 15090:2012 or other applicable standards. Depending on its additional properties, your footwear may be marked with other codes. | Hot stamped on upper |
| 42 (example) | Size | on label sewn inside the footwear |
| 04/16 (example) | month and year of production | Hot stamped on upper or on sole with clock |
|  | Pictogram indicating protection against risks associated with firefighting. The letters alongside indicate the type and the performances given according to the standard EN 15090:2012. | Hot stamped on upper |