INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USERS
Safety footwear/ Work footwear

Thank you for having chosen our footwear, before use please read information below carefully!

WARNING: the law considers the employer responsible for the choice of PPE in accordance with the present degree of risk (characteristics of the PPE and the category to which it belongs). Before use, check that the characteristics of the chosen model correspond to the specific requirements of the type of activity.
These footwear items are PPE (personal protective equipment) category II with the CE marking, in accordance with the provisions of European Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on personal protective equipment and are designed and constructed in accordance with the following European standards:
EN ISO 20347: 2012 on basic and optional requirements for work footwear, **or**
EN ISO 20345: 2011 on basic and optional requirements for safety footwear.
None of the materials used for making this product are hazardous to health.
The EU type examination is performed by A.N.C.I Servizi s.r.l. a socio unico – CIMAC Operational Headquarter – Via Aguzzafame,60/b – 27029 Vigevano (pv) -I- N° 0465 in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament.
The CE marking certifies that these products meet the essential requirements set out in European Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment relating to safety, comfort, solidity and ergonomics and protection against the risks for which they have been certified.
The EU declaration of conformity is available on the website: https://magazin.renania.ro

The EN ISO 20345: 2011 markings guarantee:
- The level of performance defined by the European standard in terms of comfort and solidity
- The presence of a protection tip for the toes protecting against impacts with an energy equal to 200J and crushing risks with a maximum load of 15kN, which is around 1500 kg (minimum residual height for number 42 -14 mm).
- The presence of sole guarantees resistance against perforation by a load of 1100 N. The identification symbol is P.

The EN ISO 20347: 2012 markings do not guarantee protection against compression and impact hazards, as this footwear has no toe cap (does not withstand the compression test).
Below is the meaning of the markings you will find on the footwear (example):

Name of the manufacturer, Address:	RENANIA TRADE SRL 540240 Târgu-Mureș, România
Article	XXXX
Compliance marking	CE
Reference Standard	EN ISO 20345:2011 sau EN ISO 20347:2012
Safety class	XXX (ex. S3 SRC)
Date of manufacturer	XX/YYYY (ex. 05/2019)
Production lot	PO_XXXXXXXX

In addition to the basic features, there are others provided, such as those shown in the table below:
The meaning of the symbols you will find on the footwear:

Symbol	Description	EN ISO 20345:2011				EN ISO 20347:2012			
		SB	S1	S2	S3	OB	O1	O2	O3
-	Toecap resistance at 200j and 15kN	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
-	Closed heel area	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x
FO	Resistance to oils (≤12%)	O	x	x	x	O	O	O	O
E	Heel energy absorption (≥20J)	O	x	x	x	O	x	x	x
A	Anti-static properties (between 0,1 and 1000MΩ)	O	x	x	x	O	x	x	x
WRU	Protection against water penetration and absorption (≥60min)	O	-	x	x	O	-	x	x
P	Resistance against perforation (≥1100N)	O	O	-	x	O	O	-	x
HI	Insulating footwear against heat (tested at 150˚C)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CI	Insulating footwear against the cold (tested at -17˚C)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WR	Water resistance (≤3cm²)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
M	Metatarsal protection (≥40mm-size 41/42)	O	O	O	O	-	-	-	-
AN	Ankle protection(≤10kN)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR	Cutting resistance of the uppers(≥2.5(factor))	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HRO	Heat resistance on contact (tested at 300˚C)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SRA*	floor: standard ceramic; lubricant: water + detergent:	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SRB*	Floor: steel; lubricant: glycerin: with heel≥0.13; flat ≥0.18	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SRC*	Meets both of the above requirements: SRA+SRB	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

X=mandatory for the corresponding category
O = optionally, it applies in addition to the mandatory requirement, if it is marked on the product
*= mandatory to have one of the 3 slip resistance requirements

Anti-slip sole resistance: Initially, the new footwear may have a lower anti-slip resistance compared to that indicated by the test results. In addition, the anti-slip resistance of the footwear may change depending on the wear of the sole. Compliance with the specifications does not guarantee slip resistance in all conditions.
NOTE: The footwear may be marked with one or more symbols in the table, which illustrate additional features to the basic requirements. The risks covered are only those indicated by an appropriate symbol on the product. The use of unauthorized accessories may alter the strength and safety features of the product.
Limits of use: Footwear is not suitable for protection against the risks which are not mentioned in this information note and not marked on the product.
Areas of use and additional information:
a) Safety footwear under EN ISO 20345: 2011: Footwear with characteristics capable of protecting the wearer from injuries caused by accidents in the work area for which the footwear was designed; it is equipped with toecaps capable of providing protection against impact with an energy level of 200J.
b) Occupational footwear under EN ISO 20347: 2012: Footwear with characteristics capable of protecting the wearer from injuries caused by accidents in the work sector for which the footwear was designed, or activities which DO NOT expose the person to the risk of impact or compression.
Information regarding footwear with penetration proof insoles
The perforation resistance of the footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail with a diameter of 4.5 mm and a force of 1100N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration. In such circumstances, alternative preventive measures should be considered.
Two generic types of penetration resistant insoles are currently available in safety 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 but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages, including the following:
– **Metal**: Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object (e.g. 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 a greater coverage area compared with metal, but penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object (e.g.diameter, geometry, sharpness)
For more information about the type of penetration proof insole provided in your footwear, please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.
Recommended activities: civil construction, road construction, landfills, quarries, outdoor work
Information regarding footwear without penetration proof insoles
Recommended activities: works on bridges or structures at height, elevators, large pipes, cranes, boilers, air conditioning installations, ceramic industry, warehouses.
Information on footwear with protective over the toecap: in case of prolonged and / or repeated rubbing of the toe of the shoe with the ground
Use and maintenance: The manufacturer declines all responsibility for any damage and consequences that may result from improper use of the footwear. When choosing footwear it is very important to select the model and size that suits your specific protection needs. Responsibility for choosing the model according to the hazard lies on the Employer. The footwear meets the indicated safety characteristics only if it is used correctly. Protection against the risks identified by markings is only valid for footwear in good condition, undamaged. Before each use, check that the footwear is in good condition and change it if it shows any signs of damage (excessive wear of the sole, loose seams, detached sole, etc. Before wearing the shoe, make sure that the closing systems work, check the thickness of the sole and make sure that the footwear has all the features identified on the stamp. The Quick Release Device should be used every time that is needed to remove the shoes quickly. Clean your shoes regularly, using brushes, damp cloths or special shoe polish. Do not use aggressive products such as benzene, acids, solvent that may affect the safety, quality and durability of PPE.
After use, wet footwear should not be dried close to, or in contact with heat sources.
In hot and dry environments it is recommended to use shoes with a high permeability to water vapor (e.g. S1 / S1P)
In humid environments, it is recommended to use footwear with resistant upper to water penetration and absorption (e.g. S2 / S3).
Only footwear with the HRO symbol meets the "contact heat resistance" requirements of the harmonized standards EN ISO 20344: 2011.
Packaging, storage The shoes are packed in boxes and must be stored in a dry place, at room temperature, in the original packaging.
Preservation and disposal Due to several factors (humidity during storage and change to the structure of the materials over time) it is not possible to establish with certainty the length of time the footwear can be stored in the warehouse. In general, the maximum shelf life for footwear made entirely of polyurethane or with a polyurethane sole is considered to be three years.
For other types of footwear, a maximum shelf life of 10 years is considered appropriate. The above refers to new footwear that is packaged and stored under controlled conditions, avoiding extreme temperatures and humidity.
Disposal is in accordance with European Regulations on environmental protection and recycling.
Component materials are classified as non-hazardous waste and are identified by the European Waste Code: Leather: 04.01.99, Fabric: 04.02.99, Cellulose material: 03.03.99, Metal materials: 17.04.99 o (17.04.07), Supports coated with PU and PVC, elastomer and polymer: 07.02.99.
Anti-static footwear: Anti-static footwear should be used when there is the need to dissipate the electrostatic charge by discharging electrostaticity, - so as to rule out the danger of combustion, for example, of flammable substances and vapors - and where the risk of electric shock on an electrical appliance or live element has not been completely removed. However, it should be stated, that anti-static footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock, since it only creates a electrical resistance between the foot and the floor.
If one cannot completely rule out the danger of electric shock , additional precautions must be taken. These precautions and the tests listed below should be part of a routine accident prevention programme on the workplace. Experience has shown that for antistatic purposes, the discharge through a product must, under normal conditions, have a resistance of less than 1000 MΩ, throughout the life of the product. A value of 100kΩ is specified as the minimum resistance limit of a new product, to ensure limited protection against dangerous electric shock or the risk of ignition, in case of failure of electrical appliances while working at voltages

up to 250V. However, the user should be informed that the protection afforded by footwear may be ineffective under certain conditions and other means of protection should be used to protect the user at all times.
The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be modified considerably by wear, dirtied, or damp. This kind of footwear does not fulfill its functions if it is worn in a wet area.
It is there for necessary to make sure that the product can carry out its function of discharging of electrostatic charges and to offer a certain protection throughout its lifetime. The user is therefore advised to regularly carry out a practical electrical resistance test on site. Footwear worn for long periods of time can absorb moisture, becoming conductive in this case. The user should check the electrical features of his footwear every time before going into a hazardous area, if the footwear is used in environments where the sole material may be contaminated. During use, no insulating material should be placed between underfoot of the footwear and the foot of the user, the electrical behaviour of the footwear/ insole combination should be checked.
Removable inside soles The footwear has been tested and certified by the laboratory with the insole inserted into the footwear. The insole, if necessary, must be replaced only with an original spare part provided by the manufacturer of the footwear. Otherwise, the safety features of the footwear will not be guaranteed.
Further information can be obtained:
SC RENANIA TRADE SRL, str. Dezrobirii nr.19,540240 TÂRGU MUREŞ, ROMÂNIA