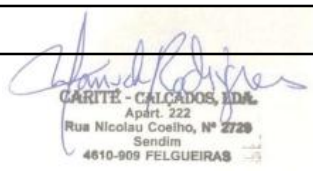
Personal Protective Equipment Technical File to comply with the requirements of EU Regulation 2016/425

SAFETY FOOTWEAR EN ISO 20345:2022/A1:2024

File name:	MADDOX Group：CALLAN（CF1.02/505.6S）；BOWEN（CF1.02/503.6S）	2024-10-11
Prepared by:	Lisa Xu	
Checked by:	MANUELA RODRIGUES	

Contents

Section 1-Amendment Procedure

Amendments to the technical file are to be made when a new product or products are to be added or further applications are made for product certification or components are changed or added. This file shall be reviewed periodically to ensure its continued accuracy.

Amendments are made by the replacement of the applicable pages. Each amendment is identified by the revision number and date of amendment.

Amendments are numbered consecutively by use of the revision number. Each revision cancels and replaces the previous revision and amendments. The amendment record sheet shall record all amendments made to the technical file and shall be subject itself to replacement upon each amendment.

Amendment Record

Revision No.	Section No.	Page No.	Date	Record of Amendment	Authorised By (signature)

Section 2 – Internal Production Control Declaration

ANNEX VI

CONFORMITY TO TYPE BASED ON INTERNAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

(Module C)

1. Conformity to type based on internal production control is the part of a conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2 and 3, and ensures and declares under his sole responsibility that the PPE concerned is in conformity with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

2. Manufacturing

   The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured PPE with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and with the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

3. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

3.1. The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking to each individual PPE that is in conformity with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

3.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for a PPE model and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the PPE has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the PPE for which it has been drawn up.

   A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

4. Authorised representative

   The manufacturer's obligations set out in point 3 may be fulfilled by his authorised representative, on his behalf and under his responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

I agree to adhere to Annex VI (Module C) Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment.

Sign: CARITE - CALÇADOS, LDA. Apart. 222 Rua Nicolau Coelho, Nº 2729 Sendim 4610-909 FELGUEIRAS

Print Name: **MANUELA RODRIGUES**

Date:2024-9-29

Section 3 – Company Information

Role	Manufacturer
Name of Manufacturer/Applicant	CARITE CALCADOS LDA,
Address	Rua Nicolau Coelho 2729-Sendim 4610-741 FELGUEIRAS PORTUGAL
Contact(s)	Manuela Rodrigues
Position	
Telephone Number	351 255 310 665
Fax Number	
Email address	comercial@carite.pt

Details of manufacturing premises (in case of multiple sites please add the details)	
Company name	QUANZHOU WECARE FOOTWEAR.CO.LTD
Address	No.288 Yingbin middle road ,Chengnan industrial district,Luoyang town,Huian,Quanzhou,Fujian.
Contact(s)	Lisa
Position	Sales Manager
Telephone Number	+86 592 5669717
Fax Number	+86 592 5116683
Email address	Sales07@topsafetywear.com

Description of product(s) & Style reference / name:
MADDOX Group：CALLAN（CF1.02/505.6S）；BOWEN（CF1.02/503.6S）
Harmonised standards / Technical Specifications that have been applied:
EN ISO 20345:2022/A1:2024

Section 4 - Product Details

Model/product reference	CALLAN，BOWEN
Article/code	CF1.02/505.6S；CF1.02/503.6S
Description of PPE	MADDOX Group-Black safety sneakers in KPU and High tenacity textile
Intended end use(s) of the PPE	Construction sites, warehouse,Office
Size Range	36#-48#
Construction type	injected
Classification	I
Category of protection being	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd1:2024 S1 PS FO SR

claimed	

Component	Reference / Description	Colour(s) (If applicable)	Supplier Details
Last	604		**Quanzhou Wecare** Chengnan Center Industrial zone, Luoyang Town, Huian country, Quanzhou city, Fujian Province China
Mould	Y-15		**Quanzhou Wecare** Chengnan Center Industrial zone, Luoyang Town, Huian country, Quanzhou city, Fujian Province,China
Toecap	MR604A composite toe	white	Anhui Miingrui New Materials Technology Col,Ltd No.88 Yu'An West Road, Economic Development Zone, Lai'an Chuzhou city, Anhui Province, China.
Perforation Resistant Insert	MJQS-501Anti-penetration Midsoles（Kevlar/Composit midsole）	Black/Orange	Anhui Miingrui New Materials Technology Col,Ltd No.88 Yu'An West Road, Economic Development Zone, Lai'an Chuzhou city, Anhui Province, China.
Upper	Fabric fused with KPU+Black leather	Black	Jinjiang Shangyi Ltd Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Vamp lining	Non-woven fabric	Grey-white	Dixi shoes material Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Quarter lining	mesh	Orange/Blue	Jinjiang Shangyi Ltd Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Seat region lining	mesh	Orange/Blue	Jinjiang Shangyi Ltd Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Tongue	Oxford Fabric	Black	Jinjiang Shangyi Ltd Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Collar			
Insole	MJQS-501Anti-penetration Midsoles（Kevlar/Composit midsole）	white	Anhui Miingrui New Materials Technology Col,Ltd No.88 Yu'An West Road, Economic Development Zone, Lai'an Chuzhou city, Anhui Province, China.
Insock	Black cambrelle+EVA	black	Jinjiang Shangyi Ltd Chegndai,jinjiang,quanzhou,fujian,China
Outsole	PU/PU injection	Black/orange/blue	**Quanzhou Wecare** Chengnan Center Industrial zone, Luoyang Town, Huian country, Quanzhou city, Fujian Province,China

Drawings and/ or photographs of product(s)

MADDOX Group：

CALLAN（CF1.02/505.6S）；

BOWEN（CF1.02/503.6S）

Drawings and/ or photographs of components, sub-assemblies and circuits

SAFETY FOOTWEAR: CLAUSES OF EN ISO 20345:2022/A1:2024	

DESIGN	Test Report Number(s)
Height of upper (5.2.2)	GZHT91275468（S1）
Heel Area (Design A) (5.2.3)	
Heel Area (Design B, C, D, E) (5.2.3)	GZHT91275468（S1）
Construction (5.3.1.1)	GZHT91275468（S1）
*Upper/Outsole Bond strength (5.3.1.2)	GZHT91146676

TOE PROTECTION	Test Report Number(s)
General (5.3.2.1)	GZHT91275468（S1）
*Toecap internal length (5.3.2.2)	GZHT91146676
Width of toecap flange (5.3.2.3)	GZHT91146676
*Corrosion resistance of metallic toe caps (5.3.2.4)	
Behaviour of non-metallic toe caps (5.3.2.5)	GZHT91151115(S1)
*Impact resistance of safety footwear (5.3.2.6)	GZHT91155884
*Compression Resistance of safety footwear (5.3.2.7)	GZHT91146676

WHOLE FOOTWEAR	Test Report Number(s)
*Leak proofness (5.3.3)	
Specific Ergonomic features (5.3.4)	GZHT91275468（S1）
Slip Resistance (5.3.5.2) – (Conditions A and Conditions B) Ceramic tile floor with Sodium Lauryl Sulphate	GZHT91177401
Seam strength of hybrid footwear (5.3.7)	

UPPER	Test Report Number(s)
*Height of the area where upper requirements apply (5.4.1.1)	GZHT91275468（S1）

Class I footwear	
Height of the area where upper requirements apply (5.4.1.2) Hybrid footwear	
*Thickness (5.4.2)	
*Tear Strength (5.4.3)	GZHT90959290 GZHT91007149（Action Leather）
Tensile properties (5.4.4)	GZHT91007149
Flexing resistance (5.4.5)	
Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.4.6)	GZHT90959290 GZHT91283255
*Hydrolysis (5.4.7)	
*pH Value (5.3.6):	GZHT91169171
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	GZHT91169171
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT90959290 GZHT91169171/ GZHT91026143
*PCP (5.3.6):	GZHT91169171

LINING – VAMP	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Tear Strength (5.5.2)	GZHT90959401
*Abrasion Resistance (5.5.3)	GZHT90959401
*Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.5.4)	GZHT90959401
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT90959401
*PCP (5.3.6):	

LINING – QUARTER	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Tear Strength (5.5.2)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*Abrasion Resistance (5.5.3)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.5.4)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT91003805/GZHT91276362
*PCP (5.3.6):	

LINING – HEEL AREA	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Tear Strength (5.5.2)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*Abrasion Resistance (5.5.3)	GZHT91137747(S1)
Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.5.4)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT91003805/GZHT91276362
*PCP (5.3.6):	

COLLAR/INSERT MATERIALS	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Tear Strength (5.5.2)	

*Abrasion Resistance (5.5.3)	
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	
*PCP (5.3.6):	

TONGUE	Test Report Number(s)
*Tear Strength (5.6.2)	GZHT90959401 GZHT90966042
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT90959401
*PCP (5.3.6):	

INSOLE	Test Report Number(s)
*Thickness (5.7.1)	GZHT90959284
*Water Absorption/ Desorption (5.7.3)	GZHT90959284
Abrasion resistance (5.7.4.1)	GZHT91137747(S1)
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	

INSOCK (IF DIFFERENT TO LINING)	Test Report Number(s)
*Thickness (5.7.1)	
Water permeability (5.7.2)	GZHT90959401
*Water Absorption/ Desorption (5.7.3)	
*Abrasion resistance (5.7.4.2)	GZHT90959401
*pH Value (5.3.6):	
*Chrome VI Content (5.3.6):	
*Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6):	GZHT90959401
*PCP (5.3.6):	

OUTSOLE	Test Report Number(s)
Thickness of outsole (5.8.2.1)	GZHT90959401
*Cleated area (5.8.2.2)	GZHT90959401
*Cleat height (5.8.2.3)	GZHT90959401
*Tear Strength (5.8.3)	GZHT90959401 GZHT90966042
*Abrasion Resistance (5.8.4)	GZHT90959401
Flexing resistance (5.8.5)	GZHT91146676
*Resistance to hydrolysis (5.8.6)	GZHT90959401
*Interlayer Bond strength (5.8.7)	GZHT90959401 GZHT90966042

PERFORATION RESISTANCE (6.2.1)	Test Report Number(s)
Metallic – Perforation resistance of footwear with inserts Type P (6.2.1.1.2)	
Non-Metallic – Perforation resistance of footwear with inserts Type PL (6.2.1.1.3)	
Non-Metallic – Perforation resistance of footwear with	GZHT91283228

inserts Type PS (6.2.1.1.4)	
Construction (6.2.1.2)	GZHT91275468（S1）
Dimensions (6.2.1.3)	GZHT91275468（S1）
*Flex resistance (6.2.1.4.1)	GZHT91030257
Metallic inserts – Corrosion resistance (6.2.1.4.2)	GZHT91030257
*Non-metallic inserts – Stability against ageing and environmental influence (6.2.1.4.3)	

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES (6.2.2)	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Partially conductive footwear (6.2.2.1)	
*Antistatic Footwear (6.2.2.2)	GZHT91146676

RESISTANCE TO INIMICAL ENVIRONMENTS (6.2.3)	**Test Report Number(s)**
Heat insulation of outsole complex (6.2.3.1)	
*Cold insulation of outsole complex (6.2.3.2)	

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS: WHOLE FOOTWEAR	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Energy absorption of the seat region (6.2.4)	GZHT91146676
Water resistance (6.2.5)	
Ankle Protection (6.2.7)	
Scuff cap abrasion (6.2.9)	
Slip resistance (6.2.10) – (Conditions C and Conditions D) On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	GZHT91177401

Metatarsal Protection (6.2.6)	**Test Report Number(s)**
Construction (6.2.6.1)	
Impact resistance (6.2.6.2)	

Cut Resistance (6.2.8)	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Design (6.2.8.1)	
*Dimensions and construction of protective area (6.2.8.2)	
*Resistance to cutting (6.2.8.3)	

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS: UPPER	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Water penetration and absorption (6.3) - upper materials test	
- upper construction	

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS: OUTSOLE	**Test Report Number(s)**
*Resistance to hot contact (6.4.1)	
*Resistance to Fuel Oil (6.4.2)	GZHT90959401
Ladder Grip (6.4.3)	**Test Report Number(s)**
Mechanical properties (6.4.3.1)	

Design (6.4.3.2)	
Cleat height in the waist area (6.4.3.3)	
Heel breast (6.4.3.4)	

Section 5 - RISK ASSESSMENT

We really would like to have a basic set of information mentioned. For instance like:
1) The Clauses of Annex II, whether appropriate. The ones covered by the appropriate test standard could be identified as covered by the test standard.
2) The limitation of use and warnings mentioned in the manual is reflected in the risk assessment.
3) Some fore-sheen unintended use. (like suits/shoes for inside, which are used outside, snagging on branches with straps for helmets, etc.).
The risks associated with the PPE footwear described in this technical file can be identified by the product marking. The footwear marked with the standard number **EN ISO 20345:2022/A1:2024** offers protection against risks of falling objects.
The footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

RISK ASSESSMENT

HARMONISED STANDARD	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd1:2024
MARKING CATEGORY/LEVEL	S1 PS FO SR

RISKS		PROTECTIVE FEATURES OF THE SHOES (AS INDICATED IN THE MARKING)	
MECHANICAL	FALLING OBJECTS	TOECAP (200 J)	☒
	FOOT BUMPS	METATARSAL PROTECTION (M)	☐
	COMPRESSION	ANKLE PROTECTION (AN)	☐
	POINTED OBJECTS	PENETRATION RESISTANCE – METAL INSERTS (P)	☐
		PENETRATION RESISTANCE – NON-METAL INSERTS (PL)	☐
		PENETRATION RESISTANCE – NON-METAL INSERTS (PS)	☒
	CUT SHARP OBJECTS CHAIN SAW	CUT RESISTANCE (CR) RESISTANCE TO CHAIN SAW CUTTING (EN ISO 17249)	☐ ☐
	ABRASION	SCUFF CAP ABRASION (SC)	☐
	IMPACT RESULTING FROM FALLS FROM LIMITED HEIGHTS	ENERGY ABSORPTION OF SEAT REGION (E)	☒
	SLIPPERINESS	CLEATED OUTSOLE	☒
		LADDER GRIP (LG)	☐
		SLIP RESISTANCE (COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION) (SR)	☒
ELECTRICAL	INDUCED ELECTRICITY (HANDLING FUELS OR FLAMMABLE CHEMICALS)	ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR (A)	☒
	ELIMINATION OF ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES		
	HANDLING EXPLOSIVES	PARTIALLY CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR (C)	☐
THERMAL	HEAT ENVIRONMENT HOT SURFACES	HEAT INSULATION (HI) RESISTANCE TO HOT CONTACT (HRO)	☐ ☐
	HEAT FROM FLAMES (EN 15090)	FLAME RESISTANCE INSULATION AGAINST HEAT RESISTANCE TO HOT CONTACT RADIANT HEAT RESISTANCE	☐
	COLD		

	ENVIRONMENT COLD SURFACES	COLD INSULATION (CI)	☐
HYGROMETRIC	WET AND HUMID CONDITIONS WATER DROPS WATER SPLASHES WATER PRESENCE	WATER PENETRATION AND ABSORPTION (WPA) WATER RESISTANCE (WR)	☐ ☐
CHEMICAL	OILS CHEMICALS	RESISTANCE TO FUEL OIL (FO) RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS (EN 13832) WATER RESISTANCE (WR) LEAKPROOFNESS (CLASS II)	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

RISK MATRIX

Risk identification	What types of injuries can occur	Gravity (IMPACT) (1 to 5, 1 minor impact and 5 major impact)	Occurance (PROBABILITY) (1 to 5, 1 minor probability and 5 major probability)	Severity= IMPACT x PROBABILITY	Actions to minimize risks	Residual risks after actions to minimize risk
Slipping	Lacerations, fractures ...	3	~~3~~	9	Production of footwear with non-slip soles	3
Fall objects on the foot	Lacerations, fractures Trauma...	4	3	12	Placement of protective toe cap	3
Foot crush	Lacerations, fractures Trauma...	5	2	10	Placement of protective toe cap	3
Antistatic discharge	Shoques ...	2	4	8	Use of soles with antistatic material	2
Foot penetration	Lacerations, Infections...	4	4	16	Placement of protective insole	3

RISK MATRIX

PROBABILITY					
Very likely	5 Moderate	10 Major	15 Major	20 Severe	25 Severe
likely	4 Moderate	8 Moderate	12 Major	16 Major	20 Severe
Possible	3 Minor	6 Moderate	9 Moderate	12 Major	15 Major
unlikely	2 Minor	4 Moderate	6 Moderate	8 Moderate	10 Major
Rare	1 Minor	2 Minor	3 Minor	4 Moderate	5 Moderate
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high

IMPACT

Section 6 - Essential Health and Safety Requirements

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 - Annex II

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
1	**General requirements applicable to all PPE**	
	PPE must provide adequate protection against the risks against which it is intended to protect	In accordance with: - EU Regulation 2016/425
1.1	**Design Principles**	
1.1.1	**Ergonomics** PPE must be designed and manufactured so that, in the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended, the user can perform the risk-related activity normally whilst enjoying appropriate protection of the highest level possible.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 5.3.4
1.1.2	**Levels and classes of protection**	Not applicable
1.1.2.1	**Optimum level of protection possible** The optimum level of protection to be taken into account in the design is that beyond which the constraints imposed by the wearing of the PPE would prevent its effective use during the period of exposure to the risk or the normal performance of the activity.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 5.3.4
1.1.2.2	**Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk** Where differing foreseeable conditions of use are such that several levels of the same risk can be distinguished, appropriate classes of protection must be taken into account in the design of the PPE.	Not applicable
1.2	**Innocuousness of PPE**	
1.2.1	**Absence of inherent risks and other nuisance factors** PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to preclude risks and other nuisance factors under foreseeable conditions of use.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.4
1.2.1.1	**Suitable constituent materials** The materials of which the PPE is made, including any of their possible decomposition products, must not adversely affect the	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.6

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	health or safety of users.	
1.2.1.2	**Satisfactory surface conditions of all PPE parts in contact with the User** Any part of the PPE that is in contact or is liable to come into contact with the user when the PPE is worn must be free of rough surfaces, sharp edges, sharp points and the like which could cause excessive irritation or injuries.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 5.3.4
1.2.1.3	**Maximum permissible user impediment** Any impediment caused by PPE to the actions to be carried out, the postures to be adopted and sensory perceptions shall be minimised. Furthermore, use of the PPE must not engender actions which might endanger the user.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 5.3.4
1.3	**Comfort and efficiency**	
1.3.1	**Adaptation of PPE to user morphology** PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to facilitate its correct positioning on the user and to remain in place for the foreseeable period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, the actions to be carried out and the postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to adapt the PPE to fit the morphology of the user by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate range of sizes.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 5.3.4
1.3.2	**Lightness and design strength** PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing its strength and effectiveness. PPE must satisfy the specific additional requirements in order to provide adequate protection against the risks for which it is intended and PPE must be capable of withstanding environmental factors in the foreseeable conditions of use.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.1.2, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4, 5.8.6, 6.2.7, 6.2.8
1.3.3	**Compatibility of different types of PPE designed for simultaneous use** If the same manufacturer places on the market several PPE models of different types in order to ensure the simultaneous protection of adjacent parts of the body, they must be compatible.	Not applicable
1.3.4	**Protective clothing containing removable protectors** Protective clothing containing removable protectors constitutes PPE and shall be assessed as a combination during conformity	Not applicable

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	assessment procedures	
1.4	**Information supplied by the Manufacturer** In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer, the instructions that must be supplied with the PPE must contain all relevant information on: (a) instructions for storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on the PPE or the user when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions; (b) performance as recorded during relevant technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE; (c) where applicable, accessories that may be used with the PPE and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts; (d) where applicable, the classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use; (e) where applicable, the month and year or period of obsolescence of the PPE or of certain of its components; (f) where applicable, the type of packaging suitable for transport; (g) the significance of any markings (see point 2.12); (h) the risk against which the PPE is designed to protect; (i) the reference to this Regulation and, where applicable, the references to other harmonisation legislation; (j) the name, address and identification number of the approved body or bodies involved in the conformity assessment of the PPE; (k) references to the relevant harmonised standard(s) used, including the date of the standard(s), or references to the other technical specifications used; (l) the internet address where the UK declaration of conformity	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 8

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	can be accessed. The information referred to in points (i), (j), (k) and (l) need not be contained in the instructions supplied by the manufacturer if the UK declaration of conformity accompanies the PPE.	
2	**Additional Requirements Common to Several Classes of PPE**	
2.1	**PPE incorporating adjustment systems** If PPE incorporate adjustment systems, the latter must be designed and manufactured so that, after adjustment, they do not become undone unintentionally in the foreseeable conditions of use.	Not applicable. PPE does not incorporate adjustment system
2.2	**PPE enclosing the parts of the body to be protected** PPE must be designed and manufactured in a way that perspiration resulting from use is minimised. Otherwise it must be equipped with means of absorbing perspiration.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.4.6, 5.5.4, 5.7.3
2.3	**PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory tracts** Any restriction of the user's face, eyes, field of vision or respiratory system by the PPE shall be minimised. The screens for those types of PPE must have a degree of optical neutrality that is compatible with the degree of precision and the duration of the activities of the user. If necessary, such PPE must be treated or provided with means to prevent misting-up. Models of PPE intended for users requiring sight correction must be compatible with the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed for the face, eyes and respiratory tract.
2.4	**PPE subject to ageing** If it is known that the design performance of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the month and year of manufacture and/or, if possible, the month and year of obsolescence must be indelibly and unambiguously marked on each item of PPE placed on the market and on its packaging. If the manufacturer is unable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of the PPE, his instructions must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence month and year, taking into account	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 7 and Clause 8

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance. Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by ageing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a marking to each item of PPE placed on the market indicating the maximum number of cleaning operations that may be carried out before the equipment needs to be inspected or discarded. Where such a marking is not affixed, the manufacturer must give that information in his instructions.	
2.5	**PPE which may be caught up during use** Where the foreseeable conditions of use include, in particular, the risk of the PPE being caught up by a moving object thereby creating a danger for the user, the PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way that is constituent part will break or tear, thereby eliminating the danger.	Not applicable. The PPE should not be worn in conditions where there is a risk of the PPE being caught up during use.
2.6	**PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres** PPE intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it cannot be the source of an electric, electrostatic or impact-induced arc or spark likely to cause an explosive mixture to ignite.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2
2.7	**PPE intended for rapid intervention or to be put on or removed rapidly** Those types of PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to minimise the time required for putting on and removing the equipment. Where PPE comprises fixing systems enabling the PPE to be maintained in the correct position on the user or removed, it must be possible to operate such systems quickly and easily.	Not applicable. The PPE is not intended for emergency use or rapid installation and/or removal
2.8	**PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations** The instructions supplied by the manufacturer with PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations must include, in particular, data intended for competent, trained persons who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the user. The instructions must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.	Not applicable. The PPE is not designed to be used in very dangerous situations

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	Where PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the absence of the level of protection normally provided, the alarm must be designed and placed so that it can be perceived by the user in the foreseeable conditions of use.	
2.9	**PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user** Where PPE incorporates components which can be attached, adjusted or removed by the user for replacement purposes, such components must be designed and manufactured so that they can be easily attached, adjusted and removed without tools.	Not applicable. The PPE is not designed to incorporate components which can be adjusted or removed by the user
2.10	**PPE for connection to complementary equipment external to the PPE** Where PPE incorporates a connexion system permitting its connection to other complementary equipment, the means of attachment must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to enable it to be mounted only on appropriate equipment.	Not applicable. PPE does not need to be connected to another, external complementary system to provide protection to the risks encountered.
2.11	**PPE incorporating a fluid circulating system** If PPE incorporates a fluid circulation system, the latter must be so chosen, or designed, and incorporated as to permit adequate fluid renewal in the vicinity of the entire part of the body to be protected, irrespective of user gestures, posture or movement under the foreseeable conditions of use.	Not applicable. PPE does not incorporate a fluid circulating system.
2.12	**PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety** The identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety affixed to these types or classes of PPE must be preferably take the form of harmonised pictograms or ideograms and must remain perfectly legible throughout the foreseeable useful life of the PPE. In addition, these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misinterpretation; in particular, when such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used. If PPE (or a PPE component) is too small to allow all or part of the necessary marking to be affixed, the relevant information must be	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clause 6.1 Table 16, Clause 7

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	mentioned on the packing in the manufacturers notes.	
2.13	**PPE in the form of clothing capable of signalling the users presence visually** PPE in the form of clothing intended for foreseeable conditions of use in which the user's presence must be visually and individually signalled, must have one (or more) judiciously positioned means of or devices for emitting direct or reflected visible radiation of appropriate luminous intensity and photometric and colourmetric properties.	Not applicable. Does not signal the wearers presence
2.14	**'Multi-risk' PPE** All PPE designed to protect the user against several potentially simultaneous risks must be so designed and manufactured as to satisfy, in particular, the basic requirements specific to each of those risks (see 3.)	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 5.3.5, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.2.6, 6.2.7, 6.2.8, 6.2.10, 6.4.1, 6.4.2
3	**Additional Requirements Specific to Particular Risks**	
3.1	**Protecting against mechanical impact**	
3.1.1	**Impact caused by falling objects and collision of parts of the body with an obstacle** Suitable PPE for this type of risk must be sufficiently shock-absorbent to prevent injury resulting, in particular, form the crushing or penetration of the protected part, at least up to an impact-energy level above which the excessive dimensions or mass of the absorbing device would preclude effective use of the PPE for the foreseeable period of wear.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.2.6, 6.2.6, 6.2.7
3.1.2	**Falls**	
3.1.2.1	**Prevention of falls due to slipping** The outsoles of protective footwear intended to prevent slipping must be designed and manufactured or equipped with additional means so as to ensure adequate grip, having regard to the nature or state of the surface.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.5, 5.8.2, 6.4.3, 6.2.10
3.1.2.2	**Prevention of falls from a height** PPE intended to prevent falls from a height or their effects must incorporate a body harness and a connexion system which can be connected to a reliable external anchorage point. It must be designed and manufactured so that, under the foreseeable	Not applicable. The PPE is not intended to offer protection against falls from a height.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	conditions of use, the vertical drop of the user is minimised to prevent collision with obstacles while the braking force does not attain the threshold value at which physical injury or the opening or breakage of any PPE component which might cause the user to fall can be expected to occur. Such PPE must also ensure that, after braking, the user is maintained in a correct position in which he may await help if necessary. The manufacturer's instructions must specify, in particular, all relevant information relating to: (a) the characteristics required for the reliable external anchorage point and the necessary minimum clearance below the user; (b) the proper way of putting on the body harness and of attaching the connexion system to the reliable external anchorage point.	
3.1.3	**Mechanical vibration** PPE designed to prevent the effects of mechanical vibrations must be capable of ensuring adequate attenuation of harmful vibration, components for the part of the body at risk.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against mechanical vibration.
3.2	**Protection against static compression of a part of the body** PPE designed to protect part of the body against (static) compressive stress must be sufficiently capable of attenuating its effects to prevent serious injury or chronic complaints.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.3.2.7, 6.2.4
3.3	**Protection against mechanical injury** PPE constituent materials and other components designed to protect all or a part of the body against superficial injuries, such as abrasion, perforation, cuts or bites, must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that those types of PPE provide sufficient resistance to abrasion, perforation and gashing (see also point 3.1) under the foreseeable conditions of use.	EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd-1:2024 Clauses 5.5.2, 5.8.3, 6.2.1, 6.2.8, 6.2.9
3.4	**Protection in liquids**	
3.4.1	**Prevention of drowning-** PPE designed to prevent drowning must be capable of returning to the surface as quickly as possible, without danger to health, a user who may be exhausted or unconscious after falling into a liquid medium, and of keeping the user afloat in a position which permits breathing while awaiting help.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed for the prevention of drowning.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	PPE may be wholly or partially inherently buoyant or may be inflated by gas which can be manually or auto-matically released, or inflated orally. Under the foreseeable conditions of use: (a) PPE must, without prejudice to its satisfactory operation, be capable of withstanding the effects of impact with the liquid medium and the environmental factors inherent in that medium; (b) inflatable PPE must be capable of inflating rapidly and fully. Where particular foreseeable conditions of use so require, certain types of PPE must also satisfy one or more of the following additional requirements: (a) they must have all the inflation devices referred to in the second subparagraph, and/or a light or sound- signalling device; (b) they must have a device for hitching and attaching the body so that the user may be lifted out of the liquid medium; (c) they must be suitable for prolonged use throughout the period of activity exposing the user, possibly dressed, to the risk of falling into the liquid medium or requiring the user's immersion in it.	
3.4.2	**Buoyancy aids** Clothing intended to ensure an effective degree of buoyancy, depending on its foreseeable use, shall be safe when worn and afford positive support in the liquid medium. In foreseeable conditions of use, this PPE must not restrict the user's freedom of movement but must enable the user, in particular, to swim or take action to escape from danger or to rescue other persons.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed as a buoyancy aid.
3.5	**Protection against the harmful effects of noise** PPE intended to prevent the harmful effects of noise must be capable of attenuating the latter so that the exposure of the user does not exceed the limit values laid down by Directive 2003/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1). Each item of PPE must bear labelling indicating the noise attenuation level provided by the PPE. Should that not be possible, the labelling must be fixed to the packaging.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against the harmful effects of noise.
3.6	**Protection against heat and/or fire** PPE designed to protect all or a part of the body against the effects	Not applicable

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	of heat and/or fire must possess thermal insulation capacity and mechanical strength appropriate to the foreseeable conditions of use.	
3.6.1	**PPE constituent materials and other components** Constituent materials and other components intended for protection against radiant and convective heat must possess an appropriate coefficient of transmission of incident heat flux and be sufficiently incombustible to preclude any risk of spontaneous ignition under the foreseeable conditions of use. Where the external surface of those materials and components must be reflective, the reflective power must be appropriate to the intensity of the heat flux due to radiation in the infrared range. Materials and other components of equipment intended for brief use in high-temperature environments and of PPE which may be splashed by hot products such as molten material must also possess sufficient thermal capacity to retain most of the stored heat until after the user has left the danger area and removed the PPE. PPE materials and other components which may be splashed by hot products must also possess sufficient mechanical-impact absorbency (see point 3.1). PPE materials and other components which may accidentally come into contact with flame and those used in the manufacture of industrial or fire-fighting equipment must also possess a degree of non-flammability and thermal or arc heat protection corresponding to the risk class associated with the foreseeable conditions of use. They must not melt when exposed to flames nor contribute to flame propagation.	Not applicable
3.6.2	**Complete PPE ready for use** Under the foreseeable conditions of use: (a) the quantity of heat transmitted by PPE to the user must be sufficiently low to prevent the heat accumulated during wear in the part of the body at risk from attaining, under any circumstances, the pain or health impairment threshold; (b) PPE must, if necessary, prevent liquid or steam penetration and must not cause burns resulting from contact between its protective integument and the user. If PPE incorporates refrigeration devices for the absorption of incident heat by means of liquid evaporation or solid sublimation, the design of such devices must be such that any volatile	Not applicable

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	substances released are discharged beyond the outer protective integument and not towards the user. If PPE incorporates a breathing device, that device must adequately fulfil the protective function assigned to it under the foreseeable conditions of use. The manufacturer's instructions accompanying PPE intended for brief use in high-temperature environments must, in particular, provide all relevant data for the determination of the maximum permissible user exposure to the heat transmitted by the equipment when used in accordance with its intended purpose.	
3.7	**Protection against cold** PPE designed to protect all or a part of the body against the effects of cold must possess thermal insulating capacity and mechanical strength appropriate to the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended.	Not applicable
3.7.1	**PPE constituent materials and other components** Constituent materials and other components suitable for protection against cold must possess a coefficient of transmission of incident thermal flux as low as required under the foreseeable conditions of use. Flexible materials and other components of PPE intended for use in a low-temperature environment must retain the degree of flexibility required for the necessary gestures and postures. PPE materials and other components which may be splashed by cold products must also possess sufficient mechanical-impact absorbency (see point 3.1).	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against cold
3.7.2	**Complete PPE ready for use** Under the foreseeable conditions of use, the following requirements apply: (a) the flux transmitted by PPE to the user must be sufficiently low to prevent the cold accumulated during wear at any point on the part of the body being protected, including the tips of fingers and toes in the case of hands or feet, from attaining, under any circumstances, the pain or health impairment threshold; (b) PPE must as far as possible prevent the penetration of such liquids as rain water and must not cause injuries resulting from contact between its cold protective integument and the user. If PPE incorporates a breathing device, that device must adequately fulfil the protective function assigned to it under the	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against cold

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	foreseeable conditions of use. The manufacturer's instructions accompanying PPE intended for brief use in low-temperature environments must provide all relevant data concerning the maximum permissible user exposure to the cold transmitted by the equipment.	
3.8	**Protection against electric shock**	
3.8.1	**Insulating equipment** PPE designed to protect all or part of the body against the effects of electric current must be sufficiently insulated against the voltages to which the user is likely to be exposed under the most unfavourable foreseeable conditions. To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that the leakage current measured through the protective integument under test conditions at voltages correlated with those likely to be encountered in situ is minimised and, in any event, below a maximum conventional permissible value which correlates with the tolerance threshold. Together with their packaging, PPE types intended exclusively for use during work or activities in electrical installations which are or may be under tension must bear markings indicating, in particular, their protection class or corresponding operating voltage, their serial number and their date of manufacture. A space must also be provided outside the protective integument of such PPE for the subsequent inscription of the date of entry into service and those of the periodic tests or inspections to be conducted. The manufacturer's instructions must indicate, in particular, the exclusive use for which those PPE types are intended and the nature and frequency of the dielectric tests to which they are to be subjected during their useful life.	Not applicable
3.8.2	**Conductive equipment** Conductive PPE intended for live working at high voltages shall be designed and manufactured in such a way as to ensure that there is no difference of potential between the user and the installations on which he is intervening.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against electric shock
3.9	**Radiation protection**	
3.9.1	**Non-Ionising radiation** PPE designed to prevent acute or chronic eye damage from sources of non-ionising radiation must be capable of absorbing or reflecting the majority of the energy radiated in the harmful	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against non-ionising radiation

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	wavelengths without unduly affecting the transmission of the innocuous part of the visible spectrum, the perception of contrasts and the ability to distinguish colours where required by the foreseeable conditions of use. To that end, eye protective equipment must be designed and manufactured so as to possess, for each harmful wavelength, a spectral transmission factor such that the radiant-energy illumination density capable of reaching the user's eye through the filter is minimised and under no circumstances exceeds the maximum permissible exposure value. PPE designed to protect the skin against non-ionising radiation must be capable of absorbing or reflecting the majority of the energy radiated in the harmful wavelengths. Furthermore, the glasses must not deteriorate or lose their properties as a result of the effects of radiation emitted under the foreseeable conditions of use and all marketed specimens must bear the protection-factor number corresponding to the spectral distribution curve of their transmission factor. Glasses suitable for radiation sources of the same type must be classified in the ascending order of their protection factors and the manufacturer's instructions must indicate, in particular, how to select the appropriate PPE taking into account the relevant conditions of use such as the distance from the source and the spectral distribution of the energy radiated at that distance. The relevant protection factor number must be marked on all specimens of filtering eye protective equipment by the manufacturer.	
3.9.2	**Ionising radiation**	
3.9.2.1	**Protection against external radioactive contamination** PPE constituent materials and other components designed to protect all or a part of the body against radioactive dust, gases, liquids or mixtures thereof must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that this equipment effectively prevents the penetration of the contaminants under the foreseeable conditions of use. Depending on the nature or condition of these contaminants, the necessary leak-tightness can be provided by the impermeability of the protective integument and/or by any other appropriate means, such as ventilation and pressurisation systems designed to prevent the back-scattering of these contaminants. Any decontamination measures to which PPE is subject must not	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against external radioactive contamination

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	prejudice its possible reuse during the foreseeable useful life of those types of equipment.	
3.9.2.2	**Limited protection against external irradiation** PPE intended to provide complete user protection against external irradiation or, failing this, adequate attenuation thereof, must be designed to counter only weak electron (e.g. beta) or weak photon (e.g. X, gamma) radiation. The constituent materials and other components of these types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to provide the degree of user protection required by the foreseeable conditions of use without leading to an increase in exposure time as a result of the impedance of user gestures, posture or movement (see point 1.3.2). PPE must bear a mark indicating the type and equivalent thickness of the constituent material(s) suitable for the foreseeable conditions of use.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against external irradiation
3.10	**Protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health and against harmful biological agents**	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to protect against biological agents
3.10.1	**Respiratory protection** PPE intended for the protection of the respiratory system must make it possible to supply the user with breathable air when exposed to a polluted atmosphere and/or an atmosphere having an inadequate oxygen concentration. The breathable air supplied to the user by PPE must be obtained by appropriate means, for example after filtration of the polluted air through PPE or by supply from an external unpolluted source. The constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure appropriate user respiration and respiratory hygiene for the period of wear concerned under the foreseeable conditions of use. The leak-tightness of the facepiece and the pressure drop on inspiration and, in the case of the filtering devices, purification capacity must keep contaminant penetration from a polluted atmosphere low enough not to be prejudicial to the health or hygiene of the user. The PPE must bear details of the specific characteristics of the equipment which, in conjunction with the instructions, enable a trained and qualified user to employ the PPE correctly.	Not applicable. PPE is not design for respiratory protection

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	In the case of filtering equipment, the manufacturer's instructions must also indicate the time limit for the storage of new filters kept in their original packaging.	
3.10.2	**Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact** PPE intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or with harmful biological agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or permeation of such substances and mixtures and agents through the protective integument under the foreseeable conditions of use for which the PPE is intended. To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure, as far as possible, complete leak-tightness, which will allow where necessary prolonged daily use or, failing this, limited leak-tightness necessitating a restriction of the period of wear. Where, by virtue of their nature and the foreseeable conditions of their use, certain substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or harmful biological agents possess high penetrative power which limits the duration of the protection provided by the PPE in question, the latter must be subjected to standard tests with a view to their classification on the basis of their performance. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a marking indicating, in particular, the names or, in the absence of the names, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's instructions must also contain, in particular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foreseeable conditions of use.	Not applicable. PPE is not designed to provide protection against cutaneuous and ocular contact
3.11	**Diving equipment** The breathing equipment must make it possible to supply the user with a breathable gaseous mixture, under foreseeable conditions of use and taking account in particular of the maximum depth of immersion. Where the foreseeable conditions of use so require, the equipment must comprise the following: (a) a suit which protects the user against cold (see point 3.7) and/or pressure resulting from the depth of immersion (see point 3.2);	Not applicable. PPE is not designed as a safety device for diving equipment.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	(b) an alarm designed to give the user prompt warning of an approaching failure in the supply of breathable gaseous mixture (see point 2.8); (c) a lifesaving device enabling the user to return to the surface (see point 3.4.1).	

Section 7- Product Markings

The Tentoes brand owns by Carite Calcados LDA

Section 8 - Manufacturer's Instructions and Information

TENTOES PROFESSIONAL

TENTOES PROFESSIONAL

Carité Calçados Lda. Rua Nicolau Coelho 2729 Sendim 4610-741 Felgueiras Portugal

EN – INSTRUCTIONS FOR USER

Thank you for your preference! When purchasing Tentoes Professional footwear, you have chosen a product of excellent quality. This product is CE marked, it meets the essential health and safety requirements established by Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of March 9, 2016. It is a Personal Protective Equipment – PPE, certified by the standard EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd1:2024 for safety footwear or EN ISO 20347:2022/Amd1:2024 for occupational footwear. The difference between them is that the first concerns to safety footwear with a 200J impact protection toecap and 15kN compression and the second concerns occupational footwear without a protective toecap. For the attribution of the CE marking, this footwear was certified by notified body no. 2575 VIA MIGLIOLI, 2/A 20063 CERNUSCO SUL NAVIGLIO, MILANO - ITALY

1 – Regulatory requirements vs. protection categories

Know the protection categories.

Class	CATEGORY EN ISO 20345 / EN ISO 20347	Requirements
I; II	SB / OB	Basic requirements according EN ISO 20345/7.
I	S1 / O1	as SB/OB + Closed heel area + Antistatic (A) + Energy absorption of seat region (E)
I	S2 / O2	S1/O1 + Water penetration and absorption of the upper materials (WPA)
I	S3 / O3	S2/O2 + Perforation resistance metal insert type P + Cleated outsole
	S3L / O3L	S2/O2 + Perforation resistance non-metal insert type PL + Cleated outsole
	S3S / O3S	S2/O2 + Perforation resistance non-metal insert type PS + Cleated outsole
II	S4 / O4	as SB/OB + Closed heel area + Antistatic (A) + Energy absorption of seat region (E)
II	S5 / O5	S4/O4 + Perforation resistance metal insert type P + Cleated outsole
	S5L / O5L	S4/O4 + Perforation resistance non-metal insert type PL + Cleated outsole
	S5S / O5S	S4/O4 + Perforation resistance non-metal insert type PS + Cleated outsole
I	S6 / O6	S2/O2 + Water resistance of the whole footwear (WR)
I	S7 / O7 S7L / O7L S7S / O7S	S3 / O3 + WR S3L / O3L + WR S3S / O3S + WR

Notes:
- Class I – Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear
- Classe II – All-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) including all-rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) footwear
- Hybrid footwear shall be marked "SBH", and include applicable additional requirements

Other additional protection requirements:

Symbol		Requirement
Whole footwear	C	partially conductive footwear
	HI	heat insulation of outsole complex
	CI	Cold insulation of outsole complex
	M	Metatarsal protection
	AN	Ankle protection
	SR	Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with glycerine
Outsole	HRO	Resistance to hot contact 300ºC, 60s
	FO	Resistance to fuel oil
	LG	Ladder Grip

Marking example

TENTOES PROFESSIONAL CF1.02/503.6S BOWEN 01/2024 42 S1 PS FO SR EN ISO 20345:2022 /Amd.1:2024 CE Carité Calçados, Lda Rua Nicolau Coelho 2729 Sendim 4610-741 Felgueiras PORTUGAL	Brand Artical code / Model Production date (month/year) / Size Safety category Certification norm / CE symbol Manufacturer's name and postal address;

2 – Footwear choice

The choice of the correct type of footwear depends mainly of the work conditions and the safety requirements. It is o. You must consult the CE marking to confirm the protection category in order to meet the intended purpose. It is important to wear the footwear with the appropriate size, check that is adjusted, the tightening systems must be used correctly. The footwear must not be modified, except for orthopedic adaptations, for example with customization of insoles, correction of alignment or height of the shoe, personalized last, etc. In any case, tests must be carried out to verify compliance with specifications, as provided for in the standards.

3 – Antistatic properties

3.1 – Antistatic footwear, electrical resistance from 0.1 to 1000MOhm

"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."

3.2 – ESD protection, not included in PPE scope

ESD protection is a vital consideration to work with sensitive electronic components and assemblies. ESD stands for electrostatic discharge and refers to sudden releases of built-up static electricity. This common phenomenon can damage electronic parts if not protected. Footwear marked with the ESD symbol means that it is prepared for use in environments sensitive to the accumulation of electrostatic charges and that it has been controlled by the IEC61340-5.1- 2016 standard.

4 – Perforation resistance

"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. S1PS, 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.

5 – Slip resistance

When specifying and selecting footwear, slip resistance should be a priority. In this context, "slip resistance" is a specific term that refers to the coefficient of friction (CoF) between the shoe and the floor. The slip resistance of the shoes was tested under laboratory conditions. Additional user testing under workplace conditions may provide additional information.

Safety footwear must be tested on a ceramic floor with NaLS solution and can additionally be tested on a ceramic floor with glycerin, and must meet the following requirements:

Condition	Coefficient of friction (CoF)	
	ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS) solution	ceramic tile floor with glycerine, SR category
 forward heel slip	≥0.31	≥0.19
 backward forepart slip	≥0.36	≥0.22

No footwear can ever provide complete safety under particularly demanding conditions such as spillages of cooking or mineral oil. Under such conditions, slip-resistance footwear can only reduce the risk. Often the only solution in such circumstances is to either prevent contamination in the first place or promptly clean-up the spill.

Special-purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar, designed to enhance performance on soft ground (sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.) should be marked with "Ø". The symbol "Ø" indicates that the footwear has not been tested for slip resistance.

6 – Maintenance

Careful and regular maintenance of your footwear increases their durability. Durability mostly depends on proper use, circumstances and maintenance. Check regularly the footwear before use, particularly for damage to the upper and outsole and the depth of the relief. Make sure the tightening system works correctly. Regularly remove dirt with a damp cloth and leave to dry in a place with good ventilation. It should not be exposed to direct sunlight or use heating systems or forced air to dry, because the leather can dry out, harden or crack.

Change off your footwear regularly, it is advisable to use at least two pairs of shoes to alternate use and extend their useful life. Use a shoehorn to prevent heel compression. Use good quality socks with anti-static properties to avoid influencing the dissipation of electrostatic charges

If the sole is made of polyurethane, it goes through a natural aging process that can be accelerated under the influence of humidity – undergoing hydrolysis, and ultraviolet radiation, which can disintegrate. Store your footwear in a dark, dry place.

Footwear must be replaced when it no longer fulfills one or more of its functions. For more information, please consult our sales department.

7 – Insock

If the footwear is supplied with a removable insock, it must be used with the one provided, in order to guarantee all the properties that have been certified. Changing the insock may change the protection categories. If it has to be replaced, it must be with the original reference.

8 - Date of obsolescence

The obsolescence date of footwear during storage before use depends on the effects of time, environment and has to be stated by the manufacturer.It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to determine all factors, which can influence the time of use and/or foreseen protection (e.g. UV radiation, heat, cold, water, salt, temporal factors of material properties ...).

In general, for Polyurethane (PU) footwear, a storage period of 3 years is possible. Due to numerous factors that can influence the useful life of footwear during use, it is not possible to accurately establish its durability. The manufacturer cannot predict the obsolescence date during use.

The durability of footwear depends on the duration and intensity of use, storage, deaning and maintenance. The following signs may be used to evaluate the performance of safety footwear, providing guidance on how to replace them: appearance of cracks in the upper; severe wear of upper materials due to abrasion, particularly in the toecap area; broken seams/ disjointed parts; broken soles, with delamination or with deep cracks; deformed sole; sole detached from the upper; sole detached from the midsole; sole with excessive wear of the high relief; tear lining; sharp edges on the inside, particularly in the toecap area; damaged fastening system (zip, eyelets, quick-release system, etc.)

Tentoes Professional hopes that you will have maximum comfort and satisfaction when using professional footwear.

To access the declaration of conformity for our products, please follow the address https://www.tentoes.pt

Warning: footwear shall not be modified, except for orthopedic adaptions according to Annex A of **EN ISO 20345:2022/Amd1:2024**

Section 9 - Declaration of Innocuousness

DECLARATION OF INNOCUOUSNESS
We declare that the PPE product/s described in this technical documentation shall not adversely affect the health or hygiene of the user. PPE shall be made of materials such as textiles, leather, rubbers or plastics that pose no risk to the wearer health and hygiene. The materials shall not, in the foreseeable conditions of normal use, release or degrade to release substances generally known to be toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, allergenic, toxic to reproduction or otherwise harmful.
Information about critical substances is available in the declaration in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 (REACH) Annex 17, and revisions.

MADDOX Group：CALLAN（CF1.02/505.6S）；BOWEN（CF1.02/503.6S）

Signed: 

Date:2024-9-29