

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Applicable to products: Model 122 (Group 1XS S3)

Manufacturer or authorised representative: Blundstone Australia Pty Ltd
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Moonah, Tasmania,
Australia. 7009

Certification body: BSI (0086), Kitemark Court, Davy Ave, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PP

Model 122 is classed (Cat. II) as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and have been shown to comply with this Regulation through the European Standard: EN ISO 20345:2011 Safety footwear and additional documents covering innocuousness and slip resistance.

This document and the associated Declaration of Conformity are available at: www.blundstone.com.au

PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Model 122 is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product. An explanation of the applicable marking codes is available below. It is important to remember however that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – Model 122 has been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 for the following level of protection; EN ISO 20345:2011 – S3 SRB P A E WRU

Toe protection tested with 200 J impact and 15 kN compression force

Energy absorption of the seat region tested with 5000 N compression force

It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and the wear environment. Where an environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.

FIT AND SIZING – To optimise performance, only footwear of an appropriate size should be worn. Footwear which is an incorrect size will hinder movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. An explanation as to the sizing of the footwear is available below.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT – When not in use, it is important that the footwear is stored in a well-ventilated or air-conditioned area away from extreme temperature. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally at room temperature, away from direct heat sources. Leather is a natural material and each piece has individual character and markings.

The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when despatched. The carton itself is ideal for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the footwear is boxed in its respective distribution point, it should not have heavy objects placed on top, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.

DAMAGE / REPAIR – If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should be replaced immediately.

CLEANING – To ensure the best service and wear from the footwear, it is important that it is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product, e.g. Blundstone boot polish and conditioner. Do not use any caustic or corrosive cleaning agents to ensure longevity.

SLIP RESISTANCE – This footwear has been tested and meets the following requirements for slip resistance, SATRA TM 144 CoF > 0.4 on wet and dry clay quarry tiles & wet steel.

WARNING - The footwear must not be worn without hose / sock.

INSOCK – The footwear is supplied with a removable insock. The ergonomics and protective properties refer to the whole footwear, with the insock in place. Warning! use the footwear only with the insock in place and replace it only by a comparable insock supplied by the original footwear manufacturer.

WEAR LIFE – The obsolescence of footwear cannot be predicted, however if the footwear is cared for, worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper / outsole bond, upper or the upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product. Careful examination of the product prior to use is imperative to ensure it is fit for wear.

The footwear is intended for use in general industry applications such as mining, building / construction, manufacture, service, engineering, labour and trade.

MARKING – The product is marked with:



CE mark (Label)



Year of manufacture (Sole Mould) and Month of Manufacture – Time Clock (Sole Mould)

8	Size of product (Sole Mould)
Blundstone	Manufacturer's identification (Sole Mould)
Group 1XS S3	Product identification (Label)
BS EN ISO 20345:2011	The European norm (Label)
S3 SRB P A E WRU	Category of protection offered (Label)

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

EN ISO 20345:2011 – SB Toe protection tested with 200 J impact and 15 kN compression force

Optional categories of protection

HRO	Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300 °C
P	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons **
A	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000 Mega Ohms *
C	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of less than 0.1 Mega Ohms *
CI	Insulation against the cold
HI	Insulation against heat
E	Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 0 – 5000 N
WRU	Water resistant upper leather
I	Insulating footwear
AN	Ankle protection
WR	Water resistant footwear
CR	Cut resistant footwear
M	Metatarsal protection 100J impact energy

* - See additional user instructions as defined in EN ISO 20345:2011

In addition, there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of optional categories of protection:

S1 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + SB + A + E

S2 = S1 + WRU

S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

*ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR.

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 the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted however that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee 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 the risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through the product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A Value of 100KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions 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 in dissipating electrostatic charges and also 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 if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions can become conductive.

If the footwear is worn in wet conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring surface should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements with the exception of normal hose 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.

**PENETRATION RESISTANT FOOTWEAR.

The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant inserts 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 but each has different advantages and 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).

Note: This Blundstone Model/ Style No 122 footwear is fitted with the latter type of insert being a **Non-metal** penetration resistant insert.