Certificate number: ………………

**[Please follow instructions in small text, which may then be deleted. Insert appropriate information at dotted lines]**

Technical File to comply with the requirements of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation

(EU) 2016/425

## Company Information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Applicant | TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD |
| Role | Manufacturer |
| Address | No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China |
| Contact(s) | HUO LIHUAN |
| Position | SALES MANAGER |
| Telephone Number | 15022398599 |
| Fax Number | 022-29555758 |
| Email address | export@tjlitai.com |

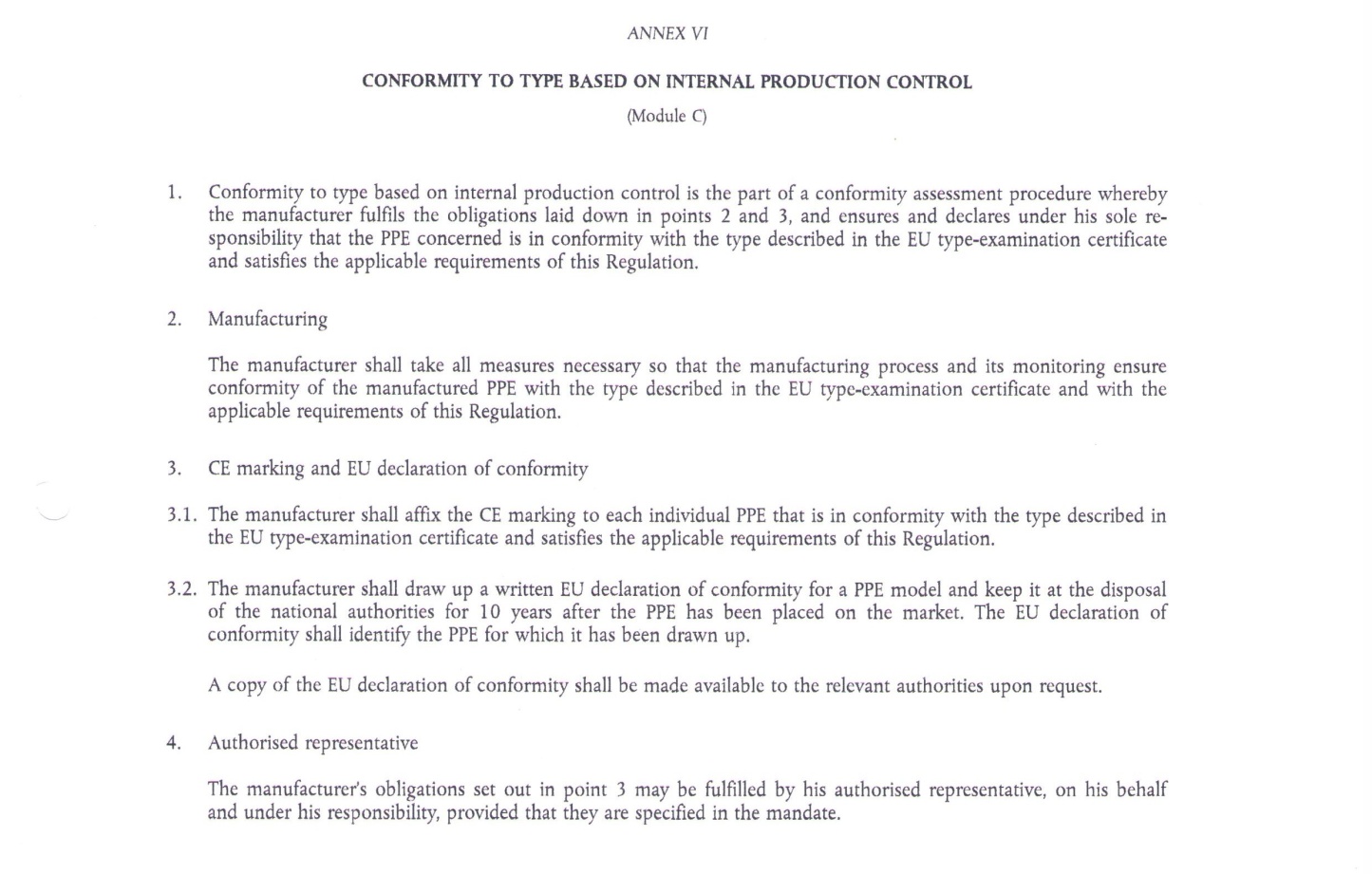
Tianjin Litai Shoes Science And Technology Co., Ltd is situated in Bohai economic area,where between Beijing and Tianjin, the geographical position is quite superior. Our company relies on the lastest scientific techniques and advanced craftsmanship to make our high performance Occupational boots which is reflected in our one mold injection process, all materials used to make our pvc Occupational boots are of the highest international standard demonstrating high performance and durability in all conditions. Our product provides necessary footware protection in oil fields, mining, construction and architecture, the food industry, chemicals plants, the medical field and countless others while meeting the CE EN ISO 20345:2011,CE EN ISO 20347:2012, ISO9001:2015 standard and SB, O4,S5,LA standard.   
  
The major of our boots are produced for the food industry and mining industry. They are anti-static with superior foot protection defending against outside elements. The charateristics are anti-oil, anti-alkali, anti-slip and excellent resistance to erosion, puncture and abrasion. Our pvc Occupational boots are preferred over other similar products in the same trade for both domestic and foreign enterprises alike.we have had successful business dealings in Europe, America, Africa, southeast-Asia, and have developed a good reputation from PPE market abroad.

“Innovation, striving for perfection, safety, comfort and health” are our company’s key principals. Labor can create beauty, and safety is task one. We are dedicated to ongoing research for more professional protective products, while taking care of the safety and health of every worker involved.

**Contents**

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| 3 | Product Details |
| 4 | Risk Assessment |
| 5 | Essential Health and Safety Requirements |
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| 8 | Declaration of Innocuousness |
| 9 | Example of EU Type Examination Certificate |

**Section 1 – Internal Production Control Declaration**



I agree to adhere to Annex VI (Module C) of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 as documented above

Sign: Print Name: Date: 2018-06-21

**Section 2 - Application for PPE Certification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Applicant | TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD |
| Address | No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China |
| Contact(s) | HUO LIHUAN |
| Position | SALES MANAGER |
| Telephone Number | 15022398599 |
| Fax Number | 022-29555758 |
| Email address |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Address of invoicing premises (If different from above) | |
| Name of Firm | Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Guangzhou Branch |
| Address | E201, No.7-2, Caipin Road, Guangzhou Science City, GETDD Guangzhou. 510665 |
| Contact(s) | Cherie Huang |
| Position | Account Executive |
| Telephone Number | 86-20 82139290 |
| Fax Number |  |
| Email address | Cherie.huang@Intertek.com |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Details of manufacturing premises | |
| Name of Firm | TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD |
| Address | No.2 zhengxing road, caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China |
| Contact(s) | HUO LIHUAN |
| Position | SALES MANAGER |
| Telephone Number | 15022398599 |
| Fax Number | 022-29555758 |
| Email address |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Description of product(s) & Style reference / name: |
| Name: PVC Occupational boots LT-102, LT-103, LT-107,LT-104, LT-118H  Construction: Injection  Size: 4-14(UK)/ 37-48(EUR) |
| Harmonised standards / Technical Specifications that have been applied: |
| EN ISO 20347:2012 |

Declaration:

I/We undertake to pay all fees required under the ITS Testing Services UK Ltd system for Certification of products connected with assessment, testing and administration in the pre-certification stage, irrespective of the eventual granting of certification.

I/We confirm that the application for CE product marking for any one model will only be made to one Certification authority.

In the event of being granted Certification, I/we undertake to conform to the ITS Testing Services UK Ltd CE Product Certification Scheme Rules and in particular to pay all fees charged.

Signed…………………………………… Print Name……………………………….

**CE PRODUCT CERTIFICATION**

**SCHEME RULES (May 2013)**

These Regulations define the prime responsibilities of ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, (herein after referred to as the Company) in the issuing and monitoring of certificates and of the Certificate holder (herein after referred to as the Applicant) in maintaining their certification.

An applicant which satisfies all of the necessary criteria and gives undertakings as required shall be entitled to be issued with a certificate demonstrating the certification status of the model or product family. This certificate shall remain the property of the Company. Separate certificates shall be issued for each model, or product family. Certificates covering mid-category product are valid from the date of issue and until either the product is modified or deleted or until the stated expiry date as shown on the certificate.

Each applicant shall:

a. Make claims of certification only in accordance with the certificate(s) issued.

b. Comply with these scheme rules at all times.

c. Comply with United Kingdom and European legislation covering the CE Marking of products at all times.

d. Only use the certification mark as directed by the United Kingdom Government and European Commission.

e. Maintain the technical documents assessed as satisfactory and make available copies for the use and retention, if considered appropriate, by the Company.

f. Permit access to competent EC authorities to relevant technical documentation, upon a reasoned request, for 10 years following the issue of a certificate.

g. At the request of the MD of the Company, cease claims to certification considered unacceptable.

h. Nominate a company representative and at least one deputy to be responsible for the company’s compliance with these Regulations.

i. Upon cancellation of certification return all certificates and schedules to the Company and immediately cease applying the certification mark to products and claims to certification claims on any company literature, advertising material etc.

j. Upon cancellation of certification shall remove the certification mark from product in his possession, if requested to do so by the MD of the Company.

k. Maintain a record of complaints and related actions to be made available to authorised person when requested.

l. Apply the Notified Body number to products which have been approved according to Module C or D of the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for which the Notified Body has undertaken surveillance to ensure continued conformance.

m. Not apply the Notified Body number to other products except where this is explicitly required to meet the requirements of the applicable harmonised standard.

Each applicant issued with a certificate for mid-category product shall pay:

a. A certificate issue fee

b. Varied additional fees covering re-issues and any associated or special assessments

c Any additional costs incurred by the Company due to non compliance with these regulations

5. The Company shall:

a. Give due notice of any serious reported problems or complaints concerning the licensed products providing that confidentiality will not be breached.

b. Maintain confidentiality of all information except that which is in the public domain

c. Make any necessary amendments to these Scheme Rules and give those companies affected a period of up to 6 months to comply with any changed requirement.

d. Maintain a register of applicants and certified products.

6. If an applicant company fails to comply with these Regulations, then certification may be:

Cancelled

Reduced

Not granted.

The applicant company will be notified in writing of any such decisions

7. If an applicant company goes into receivership, liquidation, becomes the subject of bankruptcy laws, is convicted of breaking the law of the land or acts in a disreputable manner then certification may be cancelled or not granted. The applicant company shall be notified in writing of any such decisions

8. If an applicant company wishes to appeal against any decision made by the Company under these Scheme Rules, it shall inform the company MD in writing within 21 days of being informed of such a decision. A meeting of the appeals panel shall be held within 30 days of the receipt of written notice and the appellant shall be given 14 days notice of the details of the meeting. The MD of the Company and the appellant shall have the right to be heard in confidence at the meeting and have the right to legal representation. The majority decision of the panel shall be final. Pending the result of the appeal the decision of the Company MD will stand. The appeals panel shall consist of 3 members of the certification body, none of which shall have a vested interest in the outcome of the appeal.

9. Any notice served under these Scheme Rules shall be in writing and shall be delivered either by hand or recorded mail to the last notified address. Any notice served by post shall be considered to have been served 48 hours from the time of posting.

10. For the purposes of the Scheme Rules, Mid-Category also means class II or intermediate design.

Signed……………………….. Print Name…………………………………… Date…………………….

### Section 3 - Product Details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Product code | LT-102, LT-103, LT-107,LT-104, LT-118H |
| Description of PPE | PVC Occupational BOOTS |
| Intended end use(s) of the PPE | Oil fields, colliery, metalwork, chemicals, medicine, foods industry |
| Size range | 4-14(UK), 37-48(EUR) |
| Construction type | Injection |
| Classification | II |
| Category of protection being claimed | O4 SRA |

Please list the component references and supplier details in the below table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Reference / Description** | **Colour(s) (If applicable)** | **Supplier Details** |
| Last | LT |  |  |
| Mould | LT |  |  |
| Upper | PVC |  | sanyou tangshan |
| Outsole | PVC |  | sanyou tangshan |

|  |
| --- |
| Photographs of footwear  LT-102.jpgLT-103.jpgLT-107_副本.jpgLT-102G.pngLT-118H.png  LT-102, LT-103, LT-107,LT-104, LT-118H |

|  |
| --- |
| Photographs of components, sub-assemblies and circuits  Please include photo of the outsole, toecap and penetration inserts  LT-118H.png |

Please list the test information and corresponding test report in the table below. If you have this information in another format it will be accepted.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Height of upper (5.2.2) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Seat region (5.2.3) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Construction (5.3.1.1) |  |
| Upper/Outsole Bond strength (5.3.1.2) |  |
| Leakproofness (5.3.3) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Specific Ergonomic features (5.3.4) | **GZHT90785866** |
| **Slip Resistance (5.3.5)** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Slip Resistance (5.3.5.2)  Ceramic tile with Sodium Lauryl Sulphate | **GZHT90785870** |
| Slip Resistance (5.3.5.3)  Steel with glycerol |  |
| Slip Resistance (5.3.5.4)  Ceramic tile with Sodium Lauryl Sulphate  Steel with glycerol |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **UPPER** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Thickness (5.4.2) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Tear Strength (5.4.3) |  |
| Tensile Strength (5.4.4) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Flexing resistance (5.4.5) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.4.6) |  |
| pH Value (5.4.7) |  |
| Hydrolysis (5.4.8) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.4.9) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LINING (Vamp)** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Tear Strength (5.5.1) |  |
| Abrasion Resistance (5.5.2) |  |
| Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.5.3) |  |
| pH Value (5.5.4) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.5.5) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LINING (Quarter)** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Tear Strength (5.5.1) |  |
| Abrasion Resistance (5.5.2) |  |
| Water Vapour Permeability and Coefficient (5.5.3) |  |
| pH Value (5.5.4) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.5.5) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TONGUE** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Tear Strength (5.6.1) |  |
| pH Value (5.6.2) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.6.3) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COLLAR/INSERT MATERIALS** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Tear Strength (5.5.1) |  |
| Abrasion Resistance (5.5.2) |  |
| pH Value (5.5.4) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.5.5) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Insole** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Thickness (5.7.1) |  |
| pH Value (5.7.2) |  |
| Water Absorption/ Desorption (5.7.3) |  |
| Abrasion resistance (5.7.4.1) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.7.5) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Insock (if different to lining)** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Thickness (5.7.1) |  |
| pH Value (5.7.2) |  |
| Water Absorption/ Desorption (5.7.3) |  |
| Abrasion Resistance (5.7.4.2) |  |
| Chrome VI Content (5.7.5) |  |
| Azo Dye Stuffs (5.3.6) |  |
| PCP (5.3.6) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OUTSOLE** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Thickness of outsole (5.8.1.1) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Cleated area (5.8.1.2) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Cleat height (5.8.1.3) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Tear Strength (5.8.2) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Abrasion Resistance (5.8.3) | **GZHT90785870** |
| Flexing resistance (5.8.4) | GZHT90785264 |
| Hydrolysis (5.8.5) | / |
| Outsole/Interlayer Bond strength (5.8.6) | / |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Penetration Resistance** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Metallic - Nail penetration resistance (6.2.1.1.1) |  |
| Non-Metallic - Nail penetration resistance (6.2.1.1.2) |  |
| Penetration resistant insert construction (6.2.1.2) |  |
| Penetration resistant insert dimensions (6.2.1.3) |  |
| Flex resistance of penetration resistant inserts (6.2.1.4) |  |
| Corrosion resistance of metallic inserts (6.2.1.5.1) |  |
| Non-metallic penetration resistant inserts (6.2.1.5.2) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Electrical Resistance** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Conductive footwear (6.2.2.1) |  |
| Antistatic Footwear (6.2.2.2) | GZHT90800642 |
| Electrically Insulating Footwear (6.2.2.3) |  |
| **Resistance to inimical environments** | |
| Heat insulation of sole complex (6.2.3.1) |  |
| Cold insulation of sole complex (6.2.3.2) |  |
| Energy absorption of the seat region (6.2.4) | GZHT90800642 |
| Water resistance (6.2.5) |  |
| **Metatarsal protection** | |
| Construction of Metatarsal protective device (6.2.6.1) |  |
| Impact resistance of metatarsal protective device (6.2.6.2) |  |
| Ankle Protection (6.2.7) |  |
| **Upper** | |
| Water penetration and water absorption (6.3.1) |  |
| Construction (6.3.2) |  |
| **Cut Resistance** | |
| Design (6.2.8.1) |  |
| Construction (6.2.8.2) |  |
| Resistance to cutting (6.2.8.3) |  |
| Penetration Resistance (6.2.8.4) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outsole** | **Test Report Number(s)** |
| Resistance to hot contact (6.4.1) |  |
| Resistance to Fuel Oil (6.4.2) |  |

### Section 4 - Risk Assessment

Please give an assessment of the risks against which the PPE is intended to protect

It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment.

Where a wear 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.

The risks which the boot can protect against are described within the technical file and are identified on the products marking. Exceeding the limitations of the items category of protection will increase the risk to the user

For further information on the selection of footwear, this can be provided by the supplier or within the international standard EN ISO 20347: 2012

Wearing Footwear that does not fit properly could reduce protection and result in severe burns, cuts, abrasions, or dangerously restrict your ability to avoid injuries in an emergency situation.

Categories of occupational footwear:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Type (\*I) and (\*\*II) | | | Additional Requirement |
| OB | I | II | | Plus one of the additional requirements for whole footwear |
| O1 | I |  | | Closed seat region  Antistatic properties  Energy absorption at the seat region |
| O2 | I |  | | As O1 plus  Water penetration and absorption of the upper |
| O3 | I |  | | As O2 plus  Penetration resistance  Cleated outsole |
| O4 |  | II | | Closed seat region  Antistatic properties  Energy absorption at the seat region |
| O5 |  | II | | As O4 plus  Penetration resistance  Cleated outsole |
| \*Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear | | | | |
| \*\* Type II All –rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear | | | | |
| OBH | Hybrid Footwear | |  | |

### Section 5 - Essential Health and Safety Requirements

Please include the clauses from Annex ZA of the applicable Harmonised Standard to the relevant ‘Conformity’ box. If the clause if Not Applicable, please state this in the box along with the reason why

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 all risks encountered | Regulation 2016/425 |
| **1.1** | **Design principles** |  |
| **1.1.1** | **Ergonomics**  PPE must be so designed and manufactured 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 possible level. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3  GZHT90785860 |
| **1.1.2** | **Levels and classes of protection** |  |
| **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 of normal performance of the activity. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3 |
| **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. | EN ISO 20347:2012 4.0 |
| **1.2** | **Innocuousness of PPE** |  |
| **1.2.1** | **Absence of risks and other ‘inherent’ nuisance factors**  PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to preclude risks and other nuisance factors under foreseeable conditions of use. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.2, 5.4.8, 5.8.5, 6.2.1.2, 6.2.1.3, 6.2.5, 6.3 |
| **1.2.1.1** | **Suitable constituent materials**  PPE materials and parts, including any of their decomposition products, must not adversely affect hygiene or health. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.4.7, 5.4.9, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.7.2, 5.7.5 |
| **1.2.1.2** | **Satisfactory surface conditions of all PPE parts in contact with the User**  Any PPE part in contact or in potential contact with the user when such equipment is worn must be free of roughness, sharp edges, projections and the like which would cause excessive irritation or injuries. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3 |
| **1.2.1.3** | **Maximum permissible user impediment**  Any impediment caused by PPE to movements to be made, postures to be adopted and sensory perception must be minimised; nor must PPE cause movements which endanger the user or other persons. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **1.3** | **Comfort and efficiency** |  |
| **1.3.1** | **Adaptation of PPE to user morphology**  PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to facilitate correct positioning on the user and to remain in place for the foreseeable period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, movements to be made and postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to optimise PPE adaptation to user morphology by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate size range. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3 |
| **1.3.2** | **Lightness and design strength**  PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing design strength and efficiency.  Apart from specific additional requirements which they must satisfy in order to provide adequate protection against the risks in question (see 3), PPE must be capable of withstanding the effects of ambient phenomena inherent under foreseeable conditions of use. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.1.2, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.6.1, 5.7.4, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4, 5.8.6, 6.2.1.4, 6.2.1.5.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2 |
| **1.3.3** | **Compatibility of different classes or types of PPE designed for simultaneous use**  If the same manufacturer markets several PPE models of different classes or types in order to ensure the simultaneous protection of adjacent parts of the body against combined risks, these must be compatible. | Not applicable |
| **1.4** | **Information supplied by the Manufacturer**  In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer and/or his authorised representative established in the Community, the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:  (a) Storage, use cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfecting. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or used when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.  (b) Performance as recorded during technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE in question.  (c) Suitable PPE accessories and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts.  (d) The classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use.  (e) The obsolescence deadline or period of obsolescence of PPE or certain of its components  (f) The type of packaging suitable for transport  (g) The significance of any markings (see 2.12)  These notes, which must be precise and comprehensive, must be provided at least in the official language(s) of the Member State of destination. | EN ISO 20347:2012 8.0 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **2** | **Additional Requirements Common to Several Classes of PPE** |  |
| **2.1** | **PPE incorporating adjustment systems**  If PPE incorporate adjustment systems, the latter must be so designed and manufactured as not to become incorrectly adjusted without the user’s knowledge under the foreseeable conditions of use. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.3, 8.0 |
| **2.2** | **PPE ‘enclosing’ parts of the body to be protected**  As far as possible, PPE ‘enclosing’ the parts of the body to be protected must be sufficient ventilated to limit perspiration resulting from use; if this is not the case, it must if possible be equipped with devices which absorb perspiration. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.4.6, 5.5.3 |
| **2.3** | **PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory tracts**  Any restriction of the user’s field of vision or sight by PPE for the face, eyes or respiratory tract must be minimised.  The degree of optical neutrality of the vision systems of these PPE classes must be compatible with the type of relatively meticulous and/or prolonged activities of the user.  If necessary, they must be treated or provided with facilities to prevent moisture formation.  PPE models intended for users requiring sight correction must be compatible with the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses. | Not applicable. Item not designed to offer protection to the face or eyes |
| **2.4** | **PPE subject to ageing**  If it is known that the design performances of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the date of manufacture and/or, if possible, the dates of obsolescence, must be indelibly inscribed on every PPE item or interchangeable component placed on the market in such a way as to preclude any misinterpretation; this information must also be indelibly inscribed on the packaging.  If a manufacturer is unable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of PPE, his notes must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence date, bearing in mind 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 for the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a mark 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; failing that, the manufacturer must give this information in his notes. | EN ISO 20347:2012 8.0 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **2.5** | **PPE which may be caught up during use**  Where the foreseeable conditions of use include in particular the risk of PPE being caught up by a moving object thereby creating a danger for the user, the PPE must possess an appropriate resistance threshold above which a constituent part will break and eliminate the danger. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to be worn where there is a risk of entanglement. |
| **2.6** | **PPE for use in explosive atmospheres**  PPE intended for use in explosive atmospheres must be so designed and manufactured 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 20347:2012 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2 |
| **2.7** | **PPE intended for emergency use or rapid installation and/or removal**  These PPE classes must be so designed and manufactured as to minimize the time required for attachment and (or) removal.  Any integral systems permitting correct positioning on, or removal from, the user must be susceptible of rapid and easy operation. | Not applicable. Item is not designed for emergency use or rapid installation or removal |
| **2.8** | **PPE for use in very dangerous situations**  The information notes supplied by the manufacturer together with PPE for use in the very dangerous situations referred to in Article 8 (4) (a) must include, in particular, data intended for the exclusive use of competent trained individuals who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the user.  They must also describe the procedures to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.  If PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the absence of the level of protection normally provided, this must be so designed and accommodated as to be perceived by the user in the conditions of use for which the PPE is marketed. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to be used in very dangerous situations |
| **2.9** | **PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user**  Any PPE components which can be adjusted or removed by the user for the purpose if replacement must be so designed and manufactured as to facilitate adjustments, attachment and removal without tools. | Not applicable. The item shall not have any components which can be adjusted or removed by the user |
| **2.10** | **PPE for connection to another, external complementary system**  If PPE incorporates a system permitting connection to another, complementary, device, the attachment mechanism must be designed and manufactured as to enable it to be mounted only on appropriate equipment. | Not applicable. The item is not designed for connection to another, external complimentary system |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **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. The item does not incorporate a fluid circulation 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 mentioned on the packing in the manufacturers notes. | EN ISO 20347:2012 6.1, 7.0 |
| **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. The item is not designed to signal the presence of the user |
| **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.) | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect the user against multi-risks |
| **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 20347:2012 6.2.4, 6.2.6 |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.1.2** | **Prevention of falls due to slipping**  The outsoles for footwear designed to prevent slipping must be so designed, manufactured or equipped with added elements as to ensure satisfactory adhesion by grip and friction having regard to the nature or state of the surface. | EN ISO 20347:2012 5.3.4  **GZHT90729736** |
| **3.1.2.2** | **Prevention of falls from a height**  PPE designed to prevent falls from a height or their effects must incorporate a body harness and an attachment system which can be connected to a reliable anchorage point. It must be designed so that under the foreseeable conditions of use the vertical drop of the user is minimised to prevent collision with obstacles and the braking force does not, however, attain the threshold value at which physical injury or the tearing or rupture of any PPE component which might cause the user to fall can be expected to occur.  It must also ensure that after breaking the user is maintained in a correct position in which he my await help if necessary.  The manufacturer’s notes must specify in particular all relevant information relating to:   * the characteristics required for the reliable anchorage point and the necessary minimum clearance below the user, * the proper way of putting on the body harness and of connecting the attachment system to the reliable anchorage point. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect against falls from a height |
| **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 risks.  Under no circumstances must the effective value of the accelerations transmitted to the user by those vibrations exceed the limit values recommended in the light of the maximum foreseeable daily exposure of the part of the body at risk. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect against mechanical vibration |
| **3.2** | **Protection against (static) compression**  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. | Not applicable |
| **3.3** | **Protection against physical injury**  **(abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites)**  PPE constituent materials and other components designed to protect all or part of the body against superficial injury caused by machinery, such as abrasion, perforation, cuts or bites, must be so chosen or designed and incorporated as to ensure that these PPE classes provide sufficient resistance to abrasion, perforation and gashing (see also 3.1) under the foreseeable conditions of use. It must also ensure that after breaking the user is maintained in a correct position in which he may await help if necessary. | EN ISO 20347:2012 6.2.1.1, 6.2.1.5.2, 6.2.7 |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.4** | **Prevention of drowning (lifejackets, armbands and lifesaving suits)**  PPE designed to prevent drowning must be capable of returning to the surface as quickly as possible, without danger to his health, a user which may be exhausted or unconscious after falling into a liquid medium, and of keeping him afloat in a position which permits breathing while awaiting help. PPE may be wholly or partially inherently buoyant or may be inflated either by gas which can be manually or automatically released or orally.  Under the foreseeable conditions of use:   * 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, * 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:   * it must have all the inflation devices referred to in the second subparagraph, and/or a light or sound-signaling device, * it must have a device for hitching and attaching the body so that the user may be lifted out of the liquid medium,   it 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 his immersion in it. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect against drowning |
| **3.4.1** | **Buoyancy aids**  Clothing which will ensure an effective degree of buoyancy, depending on its foreseeable use, which is safe when worn and which affords positive support in water. In foreseeable conditions of use, this PPE must not restrict the user’s freedom of movement but must enable him, in particular, to swim or take action to escape from danger or rescue other persons. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to offer buoyancy |
| **3.5** | **Protection against the harmful effects of noise**  PPE designed to prevent the harmful effects of noise must be capable of attenuating the latter to such an extent that the equivalent sound levels perceived by the user do not under any circumstances exceed the daily limit values laid down by Council Directive 86/188/EEC of 12 May 1986 on the protection of workers form the risks related to exposure to noise at work (1)  All PPE must bear labelling indicating the noise attenuation level and the value of the comfort index provided by the PPE. Should this not be possible, the labelling must be fixed to the packaging. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to offer protection against the harmful effect of noise |
| **3.6** | **Protection against heat and/or fire**  PPE designed to protect all or part of the body against the effects of heat and/or fire must posses thermal insulation capacity and mechanical strength appropriate to foreseeable conditions of use. | EN ISO 20347:2012 6.2.3.1 |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.6.1** | **PPE constituent materials and other components**  Constituent materials and other components suitable 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 outside of these materials and components must be reflective, its reflective power must be appropriate to the intensity of the heat flux due to radiation in the infra-red 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 large quantities of 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 his PPE.  PPE materials and other components which may be splashed by large amounts of hot products must also possess sufficient mechanical-impact absorbency (see 3.1)  PPE materials and other components which may accidentally come into contact with flame and those in the manufacture of fire-fighting equipment must also possess a degree of non-flammability 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. The item is not designed to offer protection against radiant and/or convective heat |
| **3.6.2**  a)  b) | **Complete PPE ready for use**  Under the foreseeable conditions of use:  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.  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 if incident heat by means of liquid evaporation or solid sublimation, their design must be such that any volatile substances released are discharged beyond the outer protective integument and not towards the user.  If PPE incorporates a breathing device, the latter must adequately fulfil the protective function assigned to it under the foreseeable conditions of use.  The manufacturer’s notes accompanying each PPE model 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. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect against burns from high temperatures |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.7** | **Protection against cold**  PPE designed to protect all or 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 marketed. | EN ISO 20347:2012 6.2.3.2 |
| **3.7.1** | **PPE constituent materials and other components**  Constituent materials and other components suitable for protection against cold must posses a coefficient of transmission if 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 large amounts of cold products must also possess sufficient mechanical impact absorbency (see 3.1) | Not applicable. The item is not designed to protect against large amounts of cold |
| **3.7.2** | **Complete PPE ready for use**  Under the foreseeable conditions of use:  The flux transmitted by PPE to the user must be sufficiently low to prevent the cold accumulated during the 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;  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.  The manufacturer’s note accompany each PPE model 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. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to offer protection against liquids |
| **3.8** | **Protection against electric shock**  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 these PPE classes must be so chosen or designed and incorporated as to ensure that the leakage current measured through the protective integument under test conditions at voltage correlated with those likely to be encountered is minimized and, at all events, below a maximum conventional permissible value which correlates with the tolerance *in situ* is minimized and, at all events, below a maximum conventional permissible value which correlates with the tolerance threshold. | EN ISO 20347:2012 6.2.2.3 |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.8** | **Protection against electric shock (cont)**  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 and (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 manufacture’s notes must indicate, in particular, the exclusive use for which these PPE types are intended and the nature and frequency of the dielectric test to which they are to be subjected during their useful life. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to offer protection against electric shocks |
| **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 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.  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 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 notes must indicate, in particular, the transmission curves which make it possible to select the most appropriate PPE bearing in mind such inherent factors of the effective conditions of use as distance to 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 glasses by the manufacturer. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to offer protection against non-ironising radiation |
| **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 part of the body against radioactive dust, gases, liquids or mixtures thereof must be so chosen or designed and incorporated as to ensure that this equipment effectively presents 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 prejudice its possible reuse during the foreseeable useful life of these classes or equipments. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to protect against external radioactive contamination |

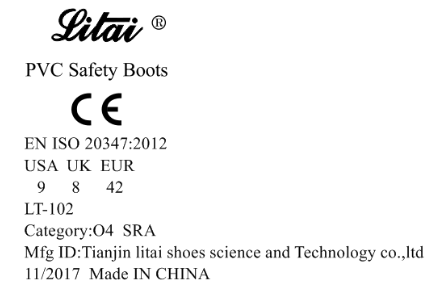
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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.9.2.2** | **Limited protection against external irradiation**  PPE intended to provide complete user protection against external irradiation or, failing this, adequate attenuation thereof, must be designed to counter only weak electron  (e.g. beta) or weak photon (e.g. X, gamma) radiation factor.  The constituent materials and other components of these PPE classes must be so chosen or designed and incorporated 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 1.3.2)  PPE must bear a mark indicating the type and thickness of the constituent material(s) suitable for the foreseeable conditions of use. | Not applicable. The item is not intended to protect against external irradiation |
| **3.10** | **Protection against dangerous substances and infective agents** |  |
| **3.10.1** | **Respiratory protection**  PPE intended for the protection of the respiratory tract must make it possible to supply the user with breathable air when the latter is exposed to a polluted atmosphere and/or an atmosphere having inadequate oxygen concentration.  The breathable air supplied to the user by the PPE must be obtained by appropriate means, for example after filtration of the polluted air through the protective device or appliance or by a piped supply from an unpolluted source.  The constituent materials and other components of these PPE classes must be so chosen or designed and incorporated 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 be such as to 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 the manufacturer’s identification mark and details of the specific characteristics of that type of equipment which, in conjunction with the instructions for use, will enable a trained and qualified user to employ the PPE correctly.  The manufacturer’s notes must also in the case of filtering devices, indicate the deadline for the storage of filters as new and kept in their original packaging.  The relevant protection-factor number must be marked on all specimens of filtering glasses by the manufacturer. | Not applicable. The item is not designed to offer respiratory protection |

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| Clause | REQUIREMENT | CONFORMITY |
| **3.10.2** | **Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact**  PPE intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with dangerous substances and infective agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or diffusion of such substances through the protective integument under the foreseeable conditions of use for which the PPE is placed on the market.  To this end, the constituent materials and other components of these PPE classes must be so chosen, or designed and incorporated 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 dangerous substances or infective 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 efficiency. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a mark indicating, in particular, the names or, failing this, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer’s notes 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. The item does not offer protection against cutaneous and ocular contact |
| **3.11** | **Safety devices for diving equipment**  Breathing 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:  (a) a suit which protects the user against the pressure resulting from a depth of immersion (see 3.2) and/or against cold (see 3.7);  (b) an alarm designed to give the user prompt warning of an approaching failure in the supply of breathable gaseous mixture (see 2.8);  (c) a life-saving suit enabling the user to return to the surface (see 3.4.1) | Not applicable. The item is not intended to offer protection during diving activities |

**Section 6 - Product Markings**

Please provide examples of the markings that shall appear on the product

The requirements of what shall be included can be found in the applicable Harmonised Standard and EU Regulation (EU) 2016/425



Add:NO.2 zhengxing road, caozili village, wuqing district, Tianjin China

**Section 7 - Manufacturer's Instructions and Information**

Please enclose a copy of the User Instructions and Information that will be provided with the product.

The requirements of what shall be included can be found in the applicable Harmonised Standard and clause 1.4 of Annex II in EU Regulation (EU) 2016/425

**TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**

**No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China**

This safety footwear complies with the EU Regulation for Personal Protective Equipment regulation 2016/425 and meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20347: 2012.  It is certified by ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, Notified Body no 0362.

**CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below) **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

1. Occupational Footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury which could be inflicted by the wearer during use. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a safe working environment and will not completely prevent injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of EN ISO 20347:2012
2. Footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20347:2012 for performance and quality.

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| Additional protection may be provided, and is identified on the product by it marking as follows | |
|  | |
| **Marking code** | |
| Penetration resistance (1100 Newtons) | P |
| Electrical properties: | |
| Conductive (maximum resistance 100 kΩ) | C |
| Antistatic (resistance range of 100 kΩ to 1000 MΩ) | A |
| Electrically insulating footwear | I |
| Resistance to inimical environments: | |
| Insulation against heat | HI |
| Insulation against cold | CI |
| Energy absorption of seat region (20 Joules) | E |
| Water resistance | WR |
| Ankle protection | A |
| Cut resistance | CR |
| Upper |  |
| Water penetration and water absorption | WRU |
| Outsole |  |
| Resistance to hot contact | HRO |
| Resistance to fuel oil | FO |

1. It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment. Where a wear 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.
2. To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall, after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be force dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material. When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally:
3. 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole
4. 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU”

* This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20347:2012 clause 5.3.4 for slip resistance and the following marking symbols apply.

|  |  |
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| **Marking of product for slip resistance properties** | **Marking code** |
| Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate | SRA |
| Steel with glycerol | SRB |
| Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate &  Steel with glycerol | SRC |

\*Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

* Electrically-resistant footwear is supplied with an Information Notice as required by EN ISO 20347:2012 outlining the purpose, use of footwear, requirement for regular testing when in use, to ensure footwear stays within specific resistance levels. Footwear shall be kept clean and free from contamination between the sole surface and flooring to retain satisfactory contact. The flooring shall be of an electrically-resistant level to ensure the footwear can dissipate static electricity to earth.

1. If the footwear is cared for and 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 and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.
2. Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

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| **Examples of markings** | **Explanation** |
| Firm | Identification Mark |
| CE | CE mark |
| EN ISO 20347:2012 | Number of European standard |
| 9 (43) | Footwear size |
| 05/2008 | Quarter and year of manufacture |
| OB | Category of protection |
| A | Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic |
| GR1 | Group Identification |

Categories of occupational footwear:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Type (\*I) and (\*\*II)** | | | **Additional Requirement** |
| OB | I | II | | Plus one of the additional requirements for whole footwear |
| O1 | I |  | | Closed seat region  Antistatic properties  Energy absorption at the seat region |
| O2 | I |  | | As O1 plus  Water penetration and absorption of the upper |
| O3 | I |  | | As O2 plus  Penetration resistance  Cleated outsole |
| O4 |  | II | | Closed seat region  Antistatic properties  Energy absorption at the seat region |
| O5 |  | II | | As O4 plus  Penetration resistance  Cleated outsole |
| \*Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear | | | | |
| \*\* Type II All –rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear | | | | |
| OBH | Hybrid Footwear | |  | |

1. 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 immediately be replaced.
2. 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 dispatched; the carton can also be used for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the boxed footwear is in storage, it should not have heavy objects placed on top of it, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.
3. If the footwear is supplied without an insock testing was carried out with no insock present. A warning shall be given that fitting an insock can affect the protective properties of the footwear.

**WEAR LIFE** – The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond .

**§ Footwear offering Electrical properties shall be provided with additional user instructions below:-**

**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.

Class 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.

**REMARK: When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of this footwear is generally 5 years after the date of manufacturing of the PVC material.**

Herewith, TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD to the EU declares, that the PPE Type “Occupational Footwear” styles listed on the webpage of <http://www.tjlitai.com/news/6.html> are in conformity with the regulation 2016/425 EU (valid from 21.04.2018). The EU declarations of conformity are available for download at: <http://www.tjlitai.com/news/6.html> .Each declaration of conformity will state clearly the notified body corresponding to each style.

**Section 8 - Declaration of Innocuousness**

DECLARATION OF INNOCUOUSNESS

TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China

The PPE products described hereafter

|  |
| --- |
| LT-102, LT-103, LT-107,LT-104, LT-118H |

are not known to contain any materials or substances (including decomposition products) likely to harm the health or hygiene of the user or other person likely to come into contact with the product

Signed: Date:

**Section 9 – Example of EU Type Examination Certificate**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Issued to** | : | TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD  No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China | | |
| **Manufacturer** | : | TIANJIN LITAI SHOES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD  No.2 zhengxing road,caozili, Wuqing district, Tianjin city, China | | |
| **Product Reference(s)** | : | LT-102, LT-103, LT-107,LT-104, LT-118H | | |
| **Description** | : |  | | |
|  | | Construction | : | Injection |
|  | | Last | : | LT |
|  | | Sole | : | PVC |
|  | | Mould | : | LT |
|  | | Test Report(s) | : | GZHT90785866 |
|  | | Size Range | : | 4-14(UK), 37-48(EUR) |
|  | | Category | : | O4 SRA |