

# Rock Fall®

## INDUSTRY DEFINING SAFETY FOOTWEAR

# USER INFORMATION GUIDE

Rock Fall UK Ltd  
Major House, Wimsey Way, Alfreton Trading Estate, Derbyshire DE55 4LS UK

**CE certified by:**  
CTC- 4, Re Hermann Frenkel, 69367 Lyon CEDEX  
07- France  
**Notified Body: NB00075**  
This Safety Footwear complies with PPE Regulation  
(EU) 2016/425 and meets the requirements of the  
European Standard EN ISO 20345:2022.

The specification sheet, EU Declaration of Conformity and EU Type Examination Certificate for this safety footwear can easily be obtained from the following sources:

1. [www.rockfall.com](http://www.rockfall.com) - The information can be found on the relevant product page.
2. Contact [sales@rockfall.co.uk](mailto:sales@rockfall.co.uk) stating the style reference that you require information on.
3. Call +44 (0) 1773 608616.
4. Contact the distributor that sold you this safety footwear.

### CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

- The integrity of the footwear shall be checked before use (presence of holes, cracks, tears, expiration date, etc.) and discard any footwear with defects before use.
- This safety 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 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 20345:2022.
- This safety footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO
- 20345:2022 for performance and quality.
- This safety 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:

**SB: Impact protection provided is 200 Joules. Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newtons.**

Additional protection may be provided and is identified on the product by its marking as follows, please refer to the label on the inside of the footwear.

### Additional Protection Marking Codes

A	Antistatic between 0.1 and 1000MΩ
AN	Ankle protection: 10j impact with mean transmitted force to be ≤10kn and no single result ≥15kn
C	Partially Conductive: Electrical resistance ≤100kΩ
CI	Insulation against cold: 30mins at -17°C at ≤10°C
CR	Cut resistant upper: Cut resistance index to exceed 2.5
E	Energy absorption of seat region. Energy to be absorbed to be ≥20j
FO	Fuel oil resistant outsole
HI	Insulation against heat: 30 mins at 150°C at ≤10°C
HRO	Heat resistant outsole compound: Shall withstand 300°C for 60s
LG	Ladder Grip: must meet specific dimensional requirements
M	Metatarsal protection: 100J impact energy (NOT EN ISO 20347)
P	Penetration resistant outsole: Penetration force ≥1100N metal insert
PL	Penetration resistant outsole: Penetration force ≥1100N non-metal insert. 4.5mm diameter nail
PS	Penetration resistant outsole: Penetration force ≥1100N non-metal insert. 3mm diameter nail
SC	Scuff cap abrasion
SR	Slip resistance: Only marked if the additional slip resistance testing had passed
WR	Water resistant footwear (class one only)
WPA	Water penetration and absorption of the upper
Ø	Not tested for slip resistance

Additionally there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of optional categories of protection:

Category	Class	Additional requirements
S1	Class I	As SB + Closed Heel Area, E, A
S2	Class I	As S1 + WPA
S3/L/S	Class I	As S2 + PR to required level, cleated outsole
S4	Class II	As SB + Closed heel area, E, A
S5/L/S	Class II	As S4 + PR to required level, cleated outsole
S6	Class I	As S2 + WR
S7/L/S	Class I	As S3 + WR, PR to required level
Class		
I	Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding rubber or all polymeric footwear	
II	All rubber or polymeric footwear	

## Slip Resistance

This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345:2022 clause 5.3.5 for slip resistance and the following marking symbols apply. Slip resistance properties marking codes;

Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	Basic Requirement : No Additional Code
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test not conducted for footwear designed for special purposes Eg styles with metal spikes or similar	Ø

In any situation involving slip, the floor surface itself and other (non- footwear) factors will have an important bearing on the performance of the footwear. It will therefore be impossible to make footwear resistant to slip under all conditions which may be encountered in wear.

- The integrity of the footwear shall be checked before use (presence of holes, cracks, tears, expiration date, etc.) and discard any footwear with defects before use.
- To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products are marked on them.
- To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application.
- When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, e.g. the original container
- To ensure the best service and wear from your footwear clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose. NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents or products that could affect the integrity of your PPE.
- It is very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. 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. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear. Do not modify any part of the footwear.
- The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. When stored in normal conditions, the obsolescence date of an item of safety footwear is generally 10 years after manufacturing date for footwear with leather upper and rubber sole and 3 years after manufacturing date for footwear that includes PU.
- If you experience foot irritation or discomfort whilst using the footwear, do not continue to use the footwear and contact your supplier for advice.
- This footwear must not be worn without hose or socks.
- The footwear is supplied with a removable footbed (also known as in-sock or insole) which was in place during testing. The footbed should remain in place whilst the footwear is in use. It should only be replaced by a comparable footbed supplied by the original manufacturer. Safety Footwear with nonremovable footbeds were tested in this condition and may not meet the standards if footbeds are inserted.
- 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.
- For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

## ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

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 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 sock. 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.

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.