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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND MAINTENANCE**

The instructions concern:

**Safe thigh waders WRM 02B**

**Safe chest waders SBM 01B**

**Safe thigh waders WRM 02C**

**Safe chest waders SBM 01C**

The aforementioned 2nd category items of personal protective equipment products meet the requirements of Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 21 December, 2005 (the Journal of Laws 05.259.2173) introducing the requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC and the requirements of PN-EN ISO 20345:2012 standard.

**Use:**

The used materials and the method of combining them provide 100% protection against water penetration inside. Hips high extended uppers allow to use the product in conditions of water up to approximately 80 cm, and in the case of chest waders - above this level. Thigh waders and chest waders can be used on surfaces contaminated with diesel oil. A proper sole sculpture prevents any slip. Thigh waders and chest waders protect toes against impact with 200 J energy and 15 kN compression. The steel insole insert protects feet against puncture with a force of 1100 N. Appropriate level of energy absorption in the heel section protects the skeletal system of the user.

**Adjustment:**

Due to the extended upper, it is important to adjust the size of waders to the length of leg and the size of foot. Adjusting chest waders should take into account the height and circumference of the user's waist as well as the size of foot.

**Maintenance:**

After each use, clean waders with soap and water using a sponge or cloth. Dry in a ventilated place at room temperature away from heaters.

**Contraindications:**

Do not use additional insulating padding. Do not use a torn or damaged product in any other way.

**Shelf life:**

It depends on the conditions of use and the method of maintenance. Replace the products if they have lost their protective properties, e.g. have been mechanically damaged (puncture, cuts, tears, cracking of the soles or tops).

**Storage:**

Store in a non-refractive condition, in a cool and dark place. It is recommended to hang the soles up on special hangers. Failure to observe storage conditions may result in premature loss of protective properties.

**Explanation of characters placed on the product, e.g.**

**WRM 02B** or **SBM 01 C** — symbol of the product

**CE** — marking indicating that the product meets the essential requirements set out in Directive 89/686/EEC

**EN ISO 20345:2011** — international standards

**AN** — ankle protection

**SRC** — slip resistance on a steel substrate coated with a solution of glycerol and a ceramic substrate covered with a solution of sodium lauryl sulphate

**S5** — category confirming meeting the basic requirements and additional requirements (anti-electrostatic properties, energy absorption in heel, resistance to diesel oil)

**EC TYPE ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY A NOTIFIED BODY NO. 2534**

**Instytut Technologii Tekstylnych [Institute of Textile Technology] CERTEX**

**ul. Górnicza 30/36, 91-765 Łódź**

### **Information provided with each pair of conductive footwear**

Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. **Electrically conductive footwear should not be used if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated.** In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 k $\Omega$  in its new state.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during its entire life. Where necessary, it is therefore recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.

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