



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.001
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Origin : France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	21.04.2018
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Question related to <input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345: 2011, EN ISO 20346: 2014 and EN ISO 20347: 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 8
Key words: Obsolescence		
<p>Question:</p> <p>In the standards EN ISO 20345: 2011, EN ISO 20346: 2014 and EN ISO 20347: 2012 clause 8.1 it is written: "Safety footwear shall be supplied to the customer with information written at least in the official language(s) of the state of destination. All information shall be unambiguous. The following information shall be given: 7) obsolescence deadline or period of obsolescence" The obsolescence deadline is difficult to assess by the manufacturer. It is possible to give a limit when the products are stored by the manufacturer himself because he knows the conditions. But, when the products are stored by a retailer or the customer, it is very difficult to give figures. The problem is more critical with polymeric boots (PU, due to hydrolysis...) French manufacturers try to define this limit period but they have had information from Italy that it is possible to avoid to answer to this point of the standard with a sentence like: "Due to several factors, humidity, changes in the materials in the time, it is not possible to give a date of obsolescence." This sentence is not conform to the standard, but conform to the regulation. Does that mean that CE marking is possible but reference to the standard impossible?</p>		
<p>Solution:</p> <p>To avoid inconsistent information, VG 10 proposes to give the following text to help the person that puts the product on the market:</p> <p>"When stored under normal conditions (light, temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather, rubber and thermoplastic materials (such as SEBS etc) and EVA- 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PVC- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU and TPU <p>However, these durations are medium values. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to determine them. Higher periods of validity can be accepted by the Notified Body if the manufacturer can provide supporting evidence (tests, experience).</p>		



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: 20345 20346 20347...	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Marking of the standard EN ISO 20345:2011			
Question: Which possibilities are allowed to mark safety shoes in accordance to EN ISO 20345: 2011? In the standard there is written: ISO 20345: 2011. There are - theoretically - 7 alternatives for marking (example UK): BS 20345:2011 EN 20345:2011 BS ISO 20345:2011 ISO 20345:2011 BS EN 20345:2011 EN ISO 20345:2011 BS EN ISO 20345:2011			
Are there regulations which ones are allowed and which ones not?			
Solution: Reference to BS 20345, EN 20345, BS EN 20345 markings are forbidden. These standards may exist but have no relation with footwear. ISO 20345:2011, this marking can be used inside or outside Europe, this marking stresses on the international level of the standard. VG10 advises EN ISO 20345:2011, BS EN ISO 20345:2011 etc with a preference for the first one.			



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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN 15090: 2012

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Insulation against heat, assessment, deformation

Question:

Sometimes during the test the outsole swells significantly modifying the area in contact with the hot plate. When the test is finished there are two possibilities:

- When the outsole cools down the swelling disappears.
- When the outsole cools down the swelling remains there, but maybe reduced.

The question is how to assess the test itself - The swelling impedes the normal contact (heat transfer) between the plate and the footwear so is swelling acceptable whilst in the sandbath?

Also are signs of melting acceptable?

Solution:

If the vertical position of any part of the footwear upper increases by more than 10 mm during the test this is a sign that the contact area with the hotplate could have been affected (reduced) and the footwear will be considered to have failed.

Alternatively, a frame (or similar mechanism) could be placed over the boot to hold it in place during the test. The frame should not be applying a downward force to the boot at the start of the test but would restrict any upwards movement during the test. This way, any potential "swelling" during testing could be prevented, as well as the resulting loss of contact of the outsole with test surface.

Either way signs of material melting should be considered as a sign of non-compliance



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345:2011, EN ISO 20346:2014, EN ISO 20347: 2012 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Synthetic upper materials on classification I footwear

Question:
Class I footwear models with synthetic material on upper which are used as decorative component or for design (PU, reflective tape...) are widespread. This kind of material is usually used for small surfaces : see orange and black components on pictures for example



Regarding to the EN ISO 20345: 2011 standard (§5.4) these components must be tested as upper components but the water vapour coefficient and permeability is not conform because of the component quality

Is it possible to certify these models to EN ISO : 2011 classification I ?

Solution:
Certification in class I is possible provided that the overlay components (that do not meet the water vapour coefficient and permeability requirements):

1. For Design A - Account for no more than 40% of the whole area of the upper (excluding the collar) – see # below
2. For Designs B, C or D - Account for no more than 10% of the whole area of the upper (excluding the toe cap, counter and collar)
3. Always cover an upper material that is fully compliant with EN ISO 20345/6/7

(Point 3 does not apply to materials covering the toe cap and the counter)

For information, note that that in general for design A footwear the toe cap and counter areas typically account for around 30% of the total upper area



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 13287:2012 Other:

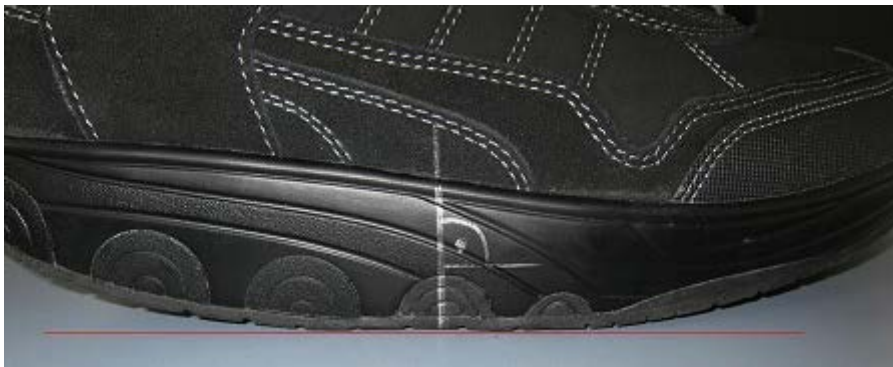
Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Slip resistance, curved outsoles

Question:
How best to carry out slip resistance testing of samples with curved outsoles?

Solution

One possible solution (which is dependent on design of the machine) is to adjust the 7 ° angle on the testing device for the heel mode based on this central vertex without using the wedge – see photographs below







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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20347: 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 6.2.5	
Key words: Water resistance test duration			
Question: It says in clause 6.2.5 of EN ISO 20347: 2012 that the requirement for Water resistance according to EN ISO 20344, 5.15.2 is 3 cm ² after 15 minutes. But this is different to that stated in EN ISO 20344: 2011 and EN ISO 20345: 2011 as follows: EN ISO 20344: 2011 Clause 5.15.2.4.8 states 80 minutes EN ISO 20345: 2011 Clause 6.2.5 states 80 minutes EN ISO 20347: 2012 Clause 6.2.5 states 15 minutes With regard to EN ISO 20347: 2012 Clause 6.2.5 what is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?			
Solution: Notified bodies should take the 80 minutes, as it says in EN ISO 20345: 2011.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN ISO 20344: 2011 Other:

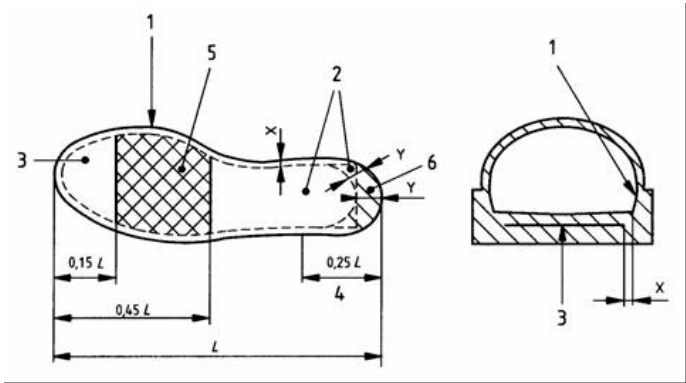
Article: Annex: Clause: 5.8.1

Key words: Penetration resistant inserts dimensions, coverage area

Question:
According to clause. 5.8.1 of EN ISO 20344:2011 "Section the footwear and measure the distances X and Y being the distances between the edge of the insert and the line left by the feather edge of the last....." (figure below)

The questions are:

- 1. In which places shall the footwear be cut?
- 2. How many cuts shall be made?
- 3. How many measurements of distance X and Y shall be made?



Solution:
It should be noted that the requirement applies to the whole perimeter of the insert but at least the following four points should be checked by cutting into the sample:

1. The footwear shall be cut at - The heel; The forepart; The waist and The toe cap area
2. Four – please see answer 1 above
3. Three of X and one of Y



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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Innocuousness AZO Dyes			
Question: For which materials in footwear should the Notified Body require the test reports proving that the content of azo dyes listed in the directive 2002/61/EC is in accordance with the requirements?			
Solution: It should be noted that the PPE Regulation 2016/425 does not differentiate between materials likely to come into skin contact and those not likely. However, as a minimum, all materials present on the inner surface of the footwear should be assessed. Consideration should also be given to all other hazardous substances listed in Annex 17 of REACH.			



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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 6.2.1.5.1	
Key words: Corrosion resistance, dimensions of areas of corrosion			
Question: For corrosion resistance in Class I, EN ISO 20344: 2011, 5.6.3 refers to EN 12568:2010, 7.3, where the corrosion areas are described by its longest dimension. However the requirement in EN ISO 20345:2011, 6.2.1.5.1 and EN ISO 20347:2012, 6.2.1.5.1 is a maximum area of 2.5 mm ² , which is not coherent with the test method. Which requirement should notified bodies follow?			
Solution: The coherent requirement for corrosion resistance of inserts in Class I is a maximum dimension of 2 mm, which is the requirement in EN 12568:2010, 6.3.2 for inserts and in EN ISO 20345:2011, 5.3.2.5.1 for toe caps.			



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Question related to <input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20344: 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 7.2.2.2
Key words: Water absorption / desorption, cotton gauze		
Question: Notified bodies are experiencing some difficulties in finding a cotton/polyamide (50/50) gauze conforming with the standard. Three standards that use this method (IUP-11 (heavy leather), EN 12746: 2000 (insoles/insocks) and EN ISO 5404 : 2011 (heavy leather)) just mention "cotton gauze". However, EN ISO 20344 states that a cotton gauze shall be used, but it then specifies that a cotton gauze consisting of cotton and polyamide is required. What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?		
Solution: The gauze is used to distribute water evenly and its composition is not critical. This is why no standard defines the gauze in a very precise way. Hence use a cotton gauze that is only made of cotton. This should have a mass/ unit area of 60.5 g/m ² (as stated in the standard but with the tolerance increased to ± 10 g/m ²) – this is readily available.		



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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20344: 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 5.15	
Key words: Water resistance, insock, water detection			
Question: Sometimes, especially when the footwear incorporates a membrane lining, water penetration can only be detected if the insock is removed. Water makes the insole wet, but it does not penetrate to the upper side of the insock, which could prevent water penetration from being detected. What should be done?			
Solution: On finishing the test, the insock shall be removed to visually inspect the area for dampness and determine if the footwear complies with the requirement.			



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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Abrasion resistance of quarter lining, seat region, heel grip

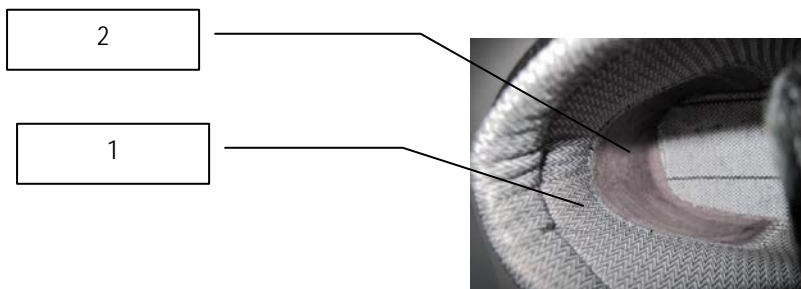
Question:

According the clause 3.13 of EN ISO 20345 : 2011 the definition of "seat region counter area" is : rear 10 % of the total length of the footwear (upper and sole)

According to 5.5.2 of EN ISO 20345 : 2011 the abrasion resistance of seat region lining must be 51 200 cycles when dry and 25 600 cycles when wet

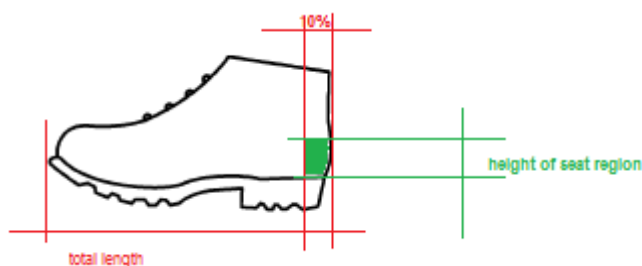
A lot of models are manufactured with a quarter lining (1) and a heel grip (2)

What material(s) should be tested with 51 200 and 25 600 cycles ?



Solution:

The counter (heel) area is defined by the rear 10% of the total length of the footwear (upper and sole). For the purpose of this solution the height of seat region shall be in accordance with the values given in EN ISO 20345 table 10 design A column as measured from the lowest point on the insole/insock (see below). All materials in this area must fulfill 52.600 dry cycles and 25.600 wet cycles of abrasion. For materials outside this defined area 25.600 dry cycles and 12.800 wet cycles of abrasion are applicable





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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: 20347: 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Certification, vamp lining mandatory			
Question: When revising EN 347 it was decided that the vamp lining did not need to be mandatory, since there was no toecap. For that reason in EN ISO 20347:2004 there was an "O" in Table 2. However when revising the 2004 version there was an "X" for vamp lining in the 2012 version. As it is now it is not possible to mark 20347 not fulfilling the requirements for vamp lining. What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?			
Solution: Notified bodies should consider the "X" to be an "O".			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN ISO 13287: 2012 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause: 5 & 6 and Figure E.1

Key words:
Slip resistance

- Question:
1. It has been noted that EN13287 now indicates a requirement of 2 conditioning periods of 48 hrs; firstly to condition samples prior to testing (5.2) and secondly after preparation but before testing (7.1.7 re. footwear and 7.2.5 re. flooring), however, this is deemed unnecessary and excessive if alternate appropriate consideration is taken.
 2. Figure E.1 does not align precisely with the text in E.4.3; the text in E.4.3 is correct and the figure should be amended.

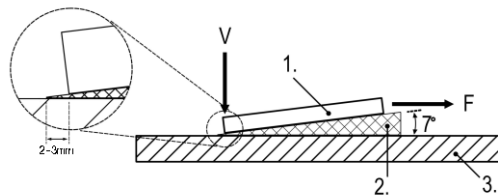
What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?

Solution:

1. Clauses 7.1.7 and 7.2.5 are identically worded except for the words footwear (7.1.7) and floor (7.2.5) are interchanged. It is recommended that the wording of these clauses should be interpreted as reading:

Condition the *item of footwear/floor* in accordance with 5.2 prior to the first test. The *item of footwear/floor* will not need to be re-conditioned *following the initial conditioning (5.2) or between tests* (e.g. different test modes or different surfaces) providing it is not removed from the standard test atmosphere. *The footwear/floor however should be allowed approximately 15 minutes to recover following preparation.*

2. Refer to amended figure below:





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PPE Regulation 2016/425

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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Footwear slip resistance			
Question: Should footwear meet the requirement concerning slip resistance?			
Solution: If the manufacturer of such footwear declares its slip resistance as PPE has to be tested and then certified according to the Regulation using all relevant BHSR including ergonomics and innocuousness. If the manufacturer declares meeting the requirements of EN ISO 20347: 2012, the footwear has to be tested and certified according to this standard.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN:

Other:

Article:

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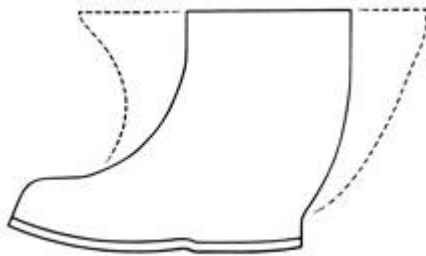
Clause:

Key words:

Overshoe, slip resistance

Question:

1. Should electrically insulating overshoes (worn over classical footwear) meet the requirement for slip resistance?
2. Can an overshoe or overboot be certified to and marked with EN ISO 20345: 2011; EN ISO 20346: 2014 and EN ISO 20347: 2012?



Solution:

1. Yes, this type of footwear shall be tested for slip resistance (unless not required by the risk assessment) but consideration should be given to the interaction between the overshoe and the footwear being worn inside. Also all other relevant BHSR (innocuousness, ergonomics etc) should be addressed.
2. No the scope of the standard does not include this type of product and the standard does not consider the interaction between the overshoe or overboot and the footwear being worn inside. Additionally the performance of any closing system, ergonomics and fitting is not addressed by EN ISO 20345/6/7.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Ankle Protection , how many areas per shoe			
Question: 1. In EN ISO 20345: 2011 no requirements for the protective area of ankle protection are given. 2. In EN ISO 13634: 2010 the picture seems that the area X is only at the outer side of the footwear. What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?			
Solution: 1. It is defined in EN ISO 20344: 2011 Clause 5.17 that both sides of the ankle (ie inner & outer) of each left & right foot shall be protected and tested. 2. If ankle protection is claimed, protection must be provided (and tested) on both the outer and inner side of both left and right pieces of footwear.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Orthopedic changes on safety and occupational footwear

Question:

With reference to EN ISO 20345: 2011 and EN ISO 20347: 2012, which tests are necessary for the assessment of orthopedic change?

Solution:

see annex

General

An industrially manufactured shoe (already certified according to the PPE Regulation) shall be customized. This will be done usually by an orthopedic shoemaker according to an assembly instruction. This instruction is part of the technical file for EU Type Examination. The instruction includes the work flow, materials, all information regarding processing temperature, time and other details. If necessary (for better understanding) pictures or drawings should be added. In addition to the standard the manufacturer must also explain all orthopedic changes of the footwear in the user manual

Required tests (worst case testing)

Safety Footwear according to EN ISO 20345:2011 or EN ISO 20347:2012

parameter	outsole heightening	enlargement of the toe cap	with orthopedic insock	remarks
Basic requirements				
5.3. Whole Footwear				
5.3.2 toe protection	x	x	x	only for safety shoes; without any changes in cleat design; only installation of a material
5.7 Insole/ Insock				
5.7.1 thickness	-	-	x	only if non-removable or insock/insole together
5.7.2 pH value	-	-	x	only for leather
5.7.3 water absorption/ desorption	-	-	x	only if water does not penetrate within 60 s
5.7.4.2 abrasion resistance	-	-	x	
5.7.5 chromium VI	-	-	x	only for leather
5.8 Outsole				
5.8.1.1 thickness of outsoles	x	-	-	
5.8.4 flexing resistance	x	-	-	heightening may affect rigidity;
5.8.6 interlayer bond strength	x	-	-	between outsole and installed material
Additional requirements				
6.2 whole footwear				
6.2.2 electrical properties	x	-	x	
6.2.3 resistance to inimical environments (Cl, HI)	x	-	x	worst case measurement (thinnest material structure)
6.2.4 energy absorption	x	-	x	worst case measurement (thinnest material structure)

For handmade orthopaedic footwear all materials, components and constructional assemblies must fulfil the requirements of the harmonised standards. The orthopaedic shoemaker can combine the tested materials, components and constructional assemblies according to the condition of the patient.

If necessary, the test should be carried out analogous for all PPE Footwear testing (e.g. EN 15090: 2012, EN ISO 17249: 2013, EN ISO 20349: 2010)



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345: 2011 and EN ISO 20347: 2012 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

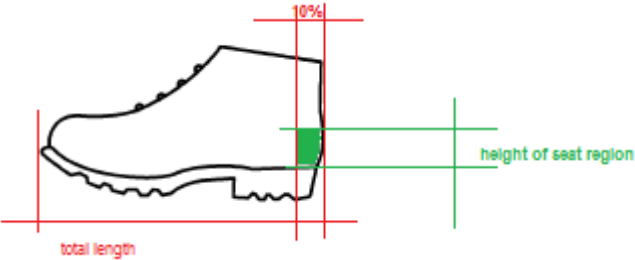
Key words:
Water vapour permeability (WVP), quarter lining

Question:
A quarter lining can consist of more than one material; e.g. quarter lining and heel grip. According to EN ISO 20345: 2011 and EN ISO 20347: 2012 all tests of clauses 5.5.1 up to 5.5.5 are required. Is the test of WVP (Clause 5.5.3) necessary?

Solution:
The test is considered to have no value (hence unnecessary).

No test of WVP is required for materials used in the defined counter area:

Note – Height of defined region to be as given in in the “Design A” column of Table 10 in EN ISO 20345: 2011



If there is no stiffener or the stiffener is perforated, the material shall comply also WVP.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.021
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

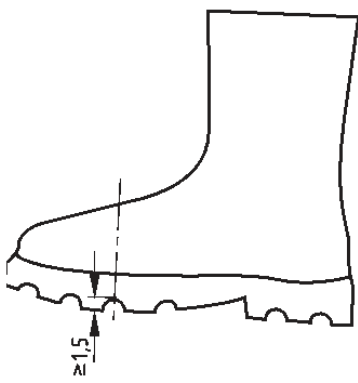
Number of pages: 1	Approval stage :	Approved on :
Origin : IFA Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	21.04.2018
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
	<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	

Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN ISO 20344:2011 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Outsole cracking

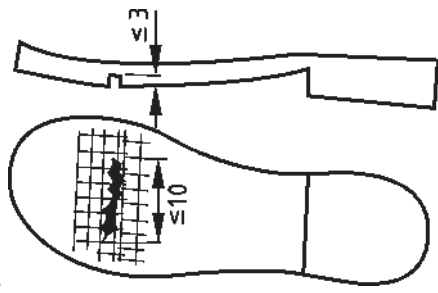
Question:
The figure B.1 in annex B does not correspond to the title: outsole cracks



corresponding to cleat height

What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?

Solution:



Follow figure corresponding to outsole cracks.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.023
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1

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Origin : CTC

- Vertical Group
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 EU PPE Working Group

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21.04.2018

Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: ISO 20345: 2011

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Water vapour permeability and coefficient on clog

Question:

The product is a clog without toecap. The manufacturer wants to perform tests according to EN ISO 20347: 2012 and claim the category OB (because the seat area is not closed).

The upper material is a leather but with a specific coating and doesn't fulfill the water vapour permeability and coefficient.

This product cannot be considered as a class II because it's not an item of rubber/elastomeric footwear.

So is it possible to certify this product according EN ISO 20347 without WVP/WVC requirement because of his design ?



Solution:

No

Need to certify to the PPE Regulation using a technical specification because one of compulsory requirement of EN ISO 20347 is not fulfilled.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1		Approval stage :	Approved on :
Origin : TC161/WG3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	21.04.2018
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
		<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	
Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 13287: 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Penetration resistance, slip resistance			
Question: In terms of the footwear, slip resistance is dependent on factors such as soling material type and cleat design also the density, hardness and colour of the wearing surface compound. It is considered that this information may be valuable when analysing any future differences in slip resistance data in which case what is the best way to clearly define the test specimen to enable any trends or changes to be identified and monitored?			
Solution: <i>For information purposes only, EN 13287 slip resistance test reports should include a colour photograph of the outsole submitted for test which clearly shows the tread design and also colour plus test data for the hardness of the material of the wearing face in contact with the ground.</i> <i>Note. Hardness is not a precise measurement when testing footwear solings. If the laboratory adopts a standard procedure then good quality control data should be established. The aim is to assess if there is a difference between two materials, not to set hardness requirements.</i> (Note agreed solution does not list a requirement to include the density of the outsole as it is a destructive test and for other reasons of practicality)			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.025
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 3		Approval stage :	Approved on :
Origin : PFI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	21.04.2018
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
		<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	
Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20346: 2014	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words:			
Question: A number of editing errors have been detected in EN ISO 20346:2014. What is the recommended way to proceed for notified bodies against this background?			
Solution: Take into account the following proposals for the editorial changes.			

URGENT CORRECTIONS TO EN ISO 20346

CLAUSE/TABLE	IT SAYS	IT SHOULD SAY
5.3.2.3 (line 1)	safety	protective
5.3.2.4 (line 1)	safety	protective
5.3.2.5.2 (line 1)	safety	protective
6.2.1.3 (paragraph 2, line 4)	Figure 14	Figure 13
6.2.1.3 (paragraph 4, line 1)	Figure 14	Figure 13
6.2.1.3 (paragraph 5, line 1)	Figure 14	Figure 13
6.2.1.5.1 (line 2)	five areas of corrosion, none of which shall exceed 2,5 mm ² .	three areas of corrosion, none of which shall measure more than 2 mm in any direction
6.2.1.5.1 (line 6)	five areas of corrosion, none of which shall exceed 2,5 mm ² .	three areas of corrosion, none of which shall measure more than 2 mm in any direction

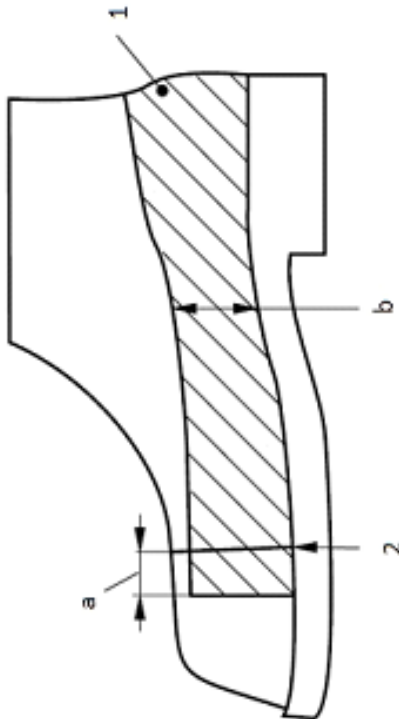
CLAUSE/TABLE	IT SAYS	IT SHOULD SAY
6.2.8.2 (Figure 5)	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, a, b
6.2.8.2 (Key)	b Heel	b Minimum height of 30 mm above the feather line
		
7 (Table 20, 3 rd column)	S1, S2, S3, S4	P1, P2, P3, P4

figure 5 - key

- 1 protective area
- 2 rear edge of toe cap
- a 10 mm overlap over toe cap
- b 30 mm minimum height above the feather line



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

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	<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	

Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 13832-1: 2006 Other:

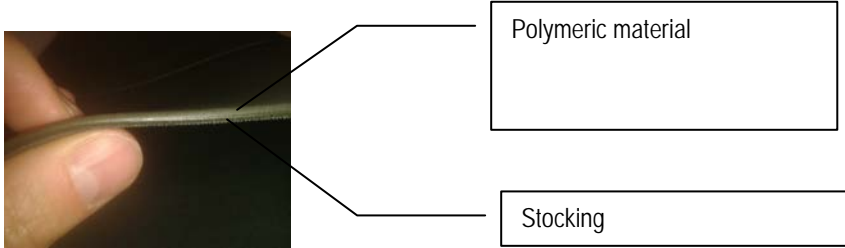
Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Stocking, degradation test

Question:
In clause 4.2.3 of EN 13832-1: 2006 - footwear protecting against chemicals - there is a procedure for the preparation of samples for degradation test that states "the lining shall be removed"

Standard EN ISO 20345 : 2011, table 2, includes a note to say that the "stocking covering the last before the moulding process is not considered as a lining"

Below is a picture of a cross section of polymeric footwear with a stocking. - So the question is :- Should this stocking be considered as a lining and be removed before testing or should it be left in place for the degradation test ?



Solution:
If the removal of the stocking damages the sample, it is recommend to test the full complex including the stocking but if the stocking can be removed without damaging the sample then this should be done.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345:2011
(EN ISO 20346: 2014)

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Toe cap, cracks

Question:

Question 1 - EN ISO 20345:2011 clause 5.3.2.3 includes the following requirement for assessment of toe caps following the impact test - "In addition, the toe cap shall not develop any cracks which go through the material, i.e. through which light can be seen." However, the same acceptance criteria is not included in Clause 5.3.2.4 for assessment of the toe cap after the compression test – should it be?

Question 2 - In EN 12568: 2010 clauses 4.2.4, 4.2.4 and 4.4 the presence of any sharp edges in the toe caps after testing is assessed. During footwear testing to EN ISO 20345: 2011 clauses 5.3.2.3 and 5.3.2.4 sharp edges also may occur but there is no requirement to consider these or similar injurious surfaces produced – Should there be?

Solution:

- 1) Yes - Following compression testing of footwear to EN ISO 20345: 2011 clause 5.3.2.4 –the following additional criteria shall be applied "In addition, the toe cap shall not develop any cracks which go through the material, i.e. through which light can be seen."
- 2) Yes Further to testing in accordance with EN ISO 20345: 2011 clauses 5.3.2.3 and 5.3.2.4, the sample shall be assessed and rejected if it is damaged in such a way that it could potentially injure the user (for instance sharp edges, delamination or splinter).



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.028
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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
		<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	
Question related to <input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345:2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Water absorption / desorption			
Question: In an item of safety footwear manufactured with a full lining, which covers the quarter part but which is also used under the insock, (ie this material is placed between the insock and insole as a full sock as is sometimes found on firefighters footwear), if this lining material is used with a full insock, removable and water permeable ,as defined in table 3 of EN ISO 20345 : 2011, which testing scenario shall be followed? <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perform the water absorption / desorption on insole only- Perform the water absorption / desorption on this "lining" material- Perform the water absorption / desorption on both insole and "lining" material			
Solution: If the insock includes an impermeable membrane, water absorption / desorption can be performed on the "lining" material only. However if the lining does not include an impermeable membrane, the test piece shall include the lining and the insole together.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

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Number of pages: 1

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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN ISO 20345: 2011,
EN ISO 20346: 2014 and EN ISO
20347: 2012

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Open heel region

Question:

According to EN ISO 20345: 2011, EN ISO 20346: 2014 and EN ISO 20347: 2012 an open heel region is allowed with design A footwear. However shoes with an open heel region may not fit the feet correctly so could easily be lost during the walking movement. This is especially critical for ergonomic features and for slip resistance meaning BHSR 1.1.1 and 1.3.1 may only be partly fulfilled, if there is no feature to hold the footwear on the feet. What could be done to address this concern?



Solution:

When a heel strap is present that can be moved – for instance onto the front part as shown above, a warning shall be included in the user information to instruct the wearer to configure the strap round the back of the foot during use.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.030
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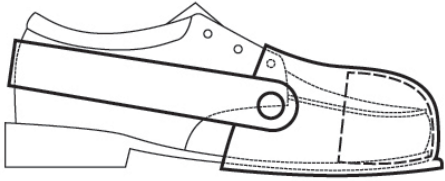
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	<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	

Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Overshoes without heel section – slip resistance

Question:



If an overshoe such as shown above is designed (and claims) to provide only toe protection can it be certified?
The question arises because the overshoe does not cover the complete outsole, hence assessment of slip resistance (particularly in the heel area) is meaningless as it will depend on the footwear being worn underneath.

Solution:
Yes this product is considered to be PPE and can be certified to the Regulation 2016/425 for toe protection (impact & compression) only – Note when evaluating internal clearance it will be necessary to test the overshoe with an item of footwear with an outsole thickness equivalent to the maximum recommended by the overshoe manufacturer. Other properties such as ergonomics (when worn in combination with a recommended item of footwear), corrosion resistance (where relevant) and strength of the strap shall also be considered. The user information shall include warnings explaining that the product does not provide slip resistance and the products shall not be used in an environment where slip resistance is required.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.031
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
	<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	

Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Certification of a sandal

Question:
Could this sandal be certified to EN ISO 20347:2012?



Solution:
Yes, provided the footwear meets the claimed requirements. Hence not S1 or O1 because the seat region is not closed



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.032
Version 01

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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	21.04.2018
		<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	
Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 15090: 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Insulation against heat, sandbath			
Question: On some occasions, when conducting the test at 250°C, nothing special was noticed during the 45 minute of testing, but when the sample was removed from the sandbath, ignition (without a flame) could be observed at certain locations on the sole. There was continuous and localised smoke on that spot and sometimes it was necessary to use water to extinguish it. How should this be considered?			
Solution: When there is localised smoke, this means that there has been ignition and the flame test criterion should also be applied (EN 15090:2012, clause 6.3.3.).			