

- **Wellingtons** - usually made of rubber and used for working in wet conditions, these are also useful in jobs where the footwear needs to be washed and disinfected for hygiene reasons.



- **Clogs**— these may also be used as safety footwear. They are traditionally made from beech wood and may be fitted with steel toe-caps and thin rubber soles for quieter tread.



Specialised Safety Footwear for Health Conditions

If standard safety footwear does not fit your feet correctly due to an existing health condition such as plantar fasciitis, arthritis, diabetes etc. you must seek further advice from Occupational Health. PPE must be suitable and sufficient” and **fit the user.**

Your line manager/supervisor can make an Occupational Health referral for you by filling in the referral form located here:

<https://warwick.ac.uk/services/healthsafetywellbeing/guidance/occupationalhealth>

and sending it to the Occupational Health resource email account:

occupationalhealth@warwick.ac.uk

For further information:

<https://warwick.ac.uk/services/healthsafetywellbeing/guidance/personalprotectiveequipment>

Or Contact

Healthsafetyhelpdesk@warwick.ac.uk

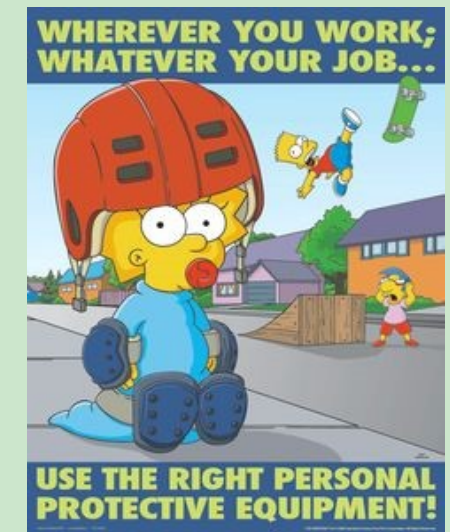
Notes -

WARWICK
Health & Safety Services

PPE.FtWr V1.0 May2019

Safety Footwear

Personal Protective Equipment



Safety Footwear



Safety Footwear

All **safety footwear** must meet the minimum **safety standards** set out by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Under this **standard**, all **safety footwear** must now have toe protection against a 200 joule impact. Safety footwear is a form of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulations 2002 and the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended) state that all PPE should be “**suitable and sufficient**” for the hazard identified. It is “**personal**” therefore it **MUST** fit and be worn by the user as it was designed.

Selection and use

Before selecting safety footwear **you** need to think about:

- **What hazard/s am I going to be exposed to?**

⇒ Impact by heavy objects, sharp objects, absorption of elements – such as water or oil, build-up of static electricity, extreme temperatures (hot or cold environments), absorption of chemicals etc.

- **What options do I have?**

⇒ Safety boots, safety shoes, safety trainers, riggers, safety wellingtons, safety clogs etc.

- **Are the options available suitable and sufficient?**

⇒ Is it offering protection from the hazard/s identified?
Is it suitable for where I need to wear them— indoor or outside use?

⇒ Is it meeting the correct British Standard? Is it CE marked?

⇒ Is it damaged? Is it clean? Is it durable?

⇒ Is it comfortable? Consider the size, fit and weight.

Standards of Safety Footwear

PPE standards are separated into broad categories depending on the type of protection intended e.g. foot and leg protection. Where possible, standards have been further subdivided according to the hazard e.g. mechanical hazard, heat, flame or component type e.g. filters; face pieces. **General Safety Footwear Standard—EN20345**
***Basic requirements:** A toe cap resistant to an impact of 200 Joules.

Other Abbreviations:

P – Penetration resistance, **C** – Conductive, **A** – Antistatic, **I** – Electricity insulating footwear, **WR** – Water Resistance, **M** – Metatarsal Protection, **AN** – Ankle Protection, **CR** – Cut Resistant Upper, **WRU** – Water Penetration and Water Absorption Upper and **HRO** – Outsole Resistance to Hot Contact.

Water Penetration Resistant	Leather Upper	Anti Slip	Heat Resistant Sole	Oil Resistant Sole	Acid and Alkali Resistant	Anti Static	Midssole Protection	Shock Absorber Heel	200 Joule Toecap	
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S1
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S1P
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S2
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S3
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S4
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	S5
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	SB
↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	↖	SBP

Note: Footwear which has passed tests for slip resistance will also have one of the following codes: **SRA:** Tested on ceramic tiles wetted with sodium lauryl sulphate (a diluted soap solution), **SRB:** Tested on steel with glycerol or **SRC:** Tested under SRA and SRB conditions.

Other footwear standards which may be applicable

EN50321: Electrically insulating footwear for low voltage installations.

EN20349: Footwear protecting against thermal risks and molten metal splashes as found in foundries and welding.

EN13832: Footwear protecting against chemicals.

EN 17249: Safety footwear with resistance to chainsaw cutting



Types of Safety Footwear

There are numerous types of safety footwear which are currently available on the market. It is important to ensure that it is fit for purpose i.e. will it offer the protection you require and does it fit the wearer!

- **Safety boots** — the most common type of safety footwear, incorporating protective toe-caps with many other safety features including slip-resistant soles, penetration-resistant mid-soles and insulation against extremes of heat and cold.



- **Safety Shoes** — like safety boots, these usually have protective steel toe-caps although, as with safety boots, are available ‘metal free’. Are made from so called composite footwear – which are lighter.



- **Safety trainers**—perhaps considered more aesthetically appealing by wearers, these look more casual. Some have steel toe caps while others are plastic – referred to as composite toe caps.



- **Riggers**— A rigger boot is a particular type of pull-on safety boot worn by most types of manual worker as a general purpose work boot. Concerns with this type of safety footwear have been raised; including a lack of ankle support.

