

# BRANDBULL



## INFORMATION FOR USERS OF FIREFIGHTING FOOTWEAR

**FHR 005, FHR 005 PL  
FHR 006, FHR 006 PL,  
FHR 006 N, FHR 006 PL N**



In conformity with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and standards: EN 15090:2012 Footwear for firefighters; EN ISO 20345:2022 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.  
Designs of footwear: Half-knee boot (Design C) and Knee-height boot (Design D)  
Class I: Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear.

Type 2 F2	Suitable for fire rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation. All fire suppression and rescue interventions where protection against penetration, and toe protection are needed, no protection against chemical hazards.
Symbol	The meaning of additional requirements:
HI1	Insulation against heat level 1 (at 150°C after 30 minutes, temperature rise to max. 42°C without damage after 30 minutes)
HI2	Insulation against heat level 2 (at 250°C after 10 minutes, temperature rise to max. 42°C without damage after 20 minutes)
HI3	Insulation against heat level 3 (at 250°C after 10 minutes, temperature rise to max. 42°C without damage after 40 minutes)
P	Perforation resistance metal insert Type P
PL	Perforation resistance non-metal insert Type PL
PS	Perforation resistance non-metal insert Type PL
T	Toe protection with safety toecap on Type 1 footwear only
R	Toe protection with toe-puff on Type 1 footwear only
A	Electrical properties antistatic footwear
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex
M	Metatarsal protection
AN	Ankle protection
SR	Additional slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with glycerine



Category	Basic and additional requirements for Class I footwear:
SB	Fulfilled all the basic requirements for safety footwear
S1	SB + Closed heel area + A + E
S2	S1 + WPA
S3	S2 + P + Cleated outsole
S3L	S2 + PL + Cleated outsole
S3S	S2 + PS + Cleated outsole
S6	S2 + WR
S7	S3 + WR
S7L	S3L + WR
S7S	S3L + WR

Symbol	The meaning of additional requirements:
P	Perforation resistance metal insert Type P
PL	Perforation resistance non-metal insert Type PL
PS	Perforation resistance non-metal insert Type PL
C	Partially conductive footwear
A	Antistatic footwear
HI	Heat insulation of sole complex
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex
E	Energy absorption of seat region
WR	Water resistance
M	Metatarsal protection
AN	Ankle protection
CR	Cut resistance
SC	Scuff cup abrasion
SR	Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with glycerine
WPA	Water perforation and absorption of upper
HRO	Outsole resistance to hot contact
FO	Outsole resistance to fuel oil
LG	Outsole ladder grip

## USE / RISKS:

This footwear is intended for use in firefighting and similar activities. Firefighting footwear can be used by firefighters after a risk assessment has been carried out, including checking compatibility with other items of personal protective equipment. This footwear provides a certain degree of protection, but no personal protective equipment can provide complete protection against injuries caused by high temperatures and their hazards that occur during firefighting and similar activities. Before use, inspect the footwear for visible damage and check the functionality of the closure system (if any). The use of worn or damaged footwear must not be allowed (beginning of clear and deep cracking of the upper material, severe abrasion of the upper material, especially if toe protection appears or seam damage is visible, if the sole shows cracks or visible profile abrasions, separation of the upper and sole, original the sole shows clear damage and tearing, etc.). It is appropriate to manually check the inside of the footwear from time to time, trying to find damage to the lining or sharp edges of the toe cap protection, which can cause injury.

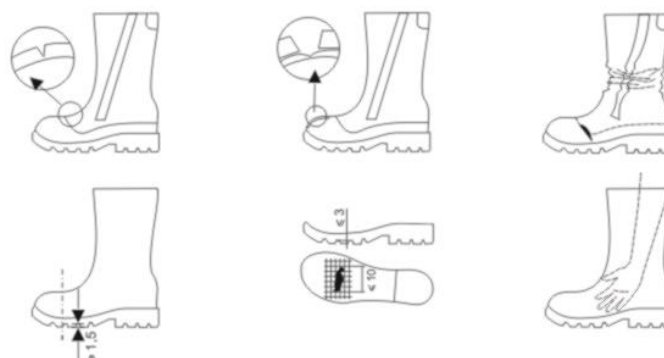
This footwear protects feet from mechanical risks determined for a particular situation. Before the use examine the shoes because of visible damage and check the functionality of closures.

It is not allowed to use damaged shoes (the beginning of a clear and deep cracking or abrasion of upper material, especially if toecap appears visible, visible damage to the seams, if the sole shows rupture or visible abrasion of profiles, separation of upper and sole). It is appropriate to manually check the inside of footwear from time to time, trying to detect damage of lining or sharp edges, which can cause injury.

**Limitations of use:** This footwear is not intended for protection against chemical, biological and electrical hazards or dangers of radiation

## RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

Footwear type F1 and F2 are not intended for protection against chemical, biological and electrical hazards or radiation hazards. Contamination of footwear, especially organic solvents, fats, resins, varnishes, etc., can reduce the protective properties of footwear, or even increase the risk of injury.





## STORAGE / MAINTENANCE:

Store in dry and dark place. Footwear must be dry when stored: Wet footwear should be air-dried gradually after use. Do not use machine drying or drying at a temperature higher than 50°C (possibility of damaging the footwear material). The footwear shall not be washed or subjected to wet or chemical care procedures. Maintain the product only with mechanical rubbing (brushing) and damp cloth; any contamination reduces the protective properties and durability of footwear. Period of obsolescence/duration of footwear depends upon use, but in any case, it cannot exceed 3 years in the case of polyurethane soles when properly stored. Manufacturer cannot predict the obsolescence date during use.

## 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. 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 antistatic socks. 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."

## INSOCKS:

Footwear is supplied with a removable insock. All applicable testing was carried out with the insock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the insock in place and the insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original footwear manufacturer. Removing the insock can affect the protective properties of footwear.

## PERFORATION RESISTANCE:

"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. "

Annual surveillance (Module C2) performed by a Notified Body (NB)no. 2474:

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EU Declaration of conformity is available on [www.brandbull.pl](http://www.brandbull.pl)

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