



Personal protective equipment

Part 5: Occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2012, MOD)



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee SF-003, Occupational Protective Footwear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 17 April 2019. This Standard was published on 14 May 2019.

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- Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
 - Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council
 - Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 - Australian Industry Group
 - BSI Group Australian and New Zealand (Certification Bodies)
 - Department of Defence (Australian Government)
 - Energy Networks Australia
 - Footwear Manufacturers Association of Australia
 - Safety Institute of Australia
 - VicLabs (Testing Interests Australia)
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS 2210.5:2018.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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Australian Standard®

Personal protective equipment

Part 5: Occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2012, MOD)

Originated as part of AS Z2—1952 and AS Z3—1952.
Previous editions AS/NZS 2210.2:2000, AS/NZS 2210.5:2000 and AS/NZS 2210.9:2001.
Jointly revised, amalgamated and designated as AS/NZS 2210.5:2009.
Revised and designated as AS 2210.5:2019.

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ISBN 978 1 76072 458 0

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee SF-003, to supersede AS/NZS 2210.5:2009 *Occupational protective footwear—Specification for occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2004, MOD)*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression).

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 20347:2012, *Personal protective equipment—Occupational footwear* and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian conditions. The modifications in Appendix ZZ are additional requirements. Appendix ZA provides additional information. These appendices have been added at the end of the source text.

Appendix ZZ lists the variation to ISO 20347:2012 for the application of this Standard in Australia.

Appendix ZA provides guidance for how conformity with this Standard can be demonstrated by the manufacturer or supplier.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix or annex to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20347 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 161, *Foot and leg protectors*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Foot protection*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20347:2004), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 20347:2004/Amd.1:2007 and the Technical Corrigenda ISO 20347:2004/Cor.1:2005 and ISO 20347:2004/Cor.2:2006.

The differences between the first edition and this second edition are as follows.

- Slip resistance has been moved from Annex A into the main body of the text (5.3.4).
- The requirements for seat region (5.2.3) have been made more specific.
- Innocuousness (5.3.5) has been added.
- The requirement for chromium VI content has been exactly specified.
- The requirement for abrasion resistance of seat region lining has been included.
- The requirements for penetration resistance have been aligned with EN 12568.
- A new kind of footwear “Hybrid Footwear” has been included (Annex A).

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Personal protective equipment**Part 5:
Occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2012, MOD)****1 Scope**

This International Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression).

Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and against molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 17075, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of chromium(VI) content*

ISO 20344:2011, *Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear*

ISO 20345:2011, *Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear*

EN 12568:2010, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for toecaps and penetration resistant inserts*

EN 50321, *Electrically insulating footwear for working on low voltage installations*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE The component parts of footwear are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

3.1**occupational footwear**

footwear incorporating protective features to protect the wearer from injuries which could arise through accidents

3.2**leather**

hide or skin tanned to be imputrescible

3.2.1**leather split**

flesh or middle part of a hide or skin, obtained by splitting a thick leather, which is tanned to be imputrescible