

FR

Instructions et informations du fabricant

EN

Manufacturer's instruction and information

EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024

CHAUSSURES DE SÉCURITÉ

HIVE KORA SPORT

SAFETY

HIVE

BERNABE COTE D'IVOIRE  
99, Bd de Marseille 01 BP 1867  
R.C. Abidjan 758  
Abidjan 01  
Republique de Cote d'Ivoire  
<https://hive.bernabeafrique.com/>  
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A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

EN

INFORMATIVE NOTE

You have chosen HIVE safety footwear. This product is subject to the requirements of European Regulation 2016/425 regarding PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and the specifications of EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024, EN ISO 20347:2022 + A1:2024. These safety and occupational footwear have been certified by:  
CTC 4, RUE HERMANN FRENKEL 69367 LYON CEDEX 07 FRANCE (N. 0075)

MARKING

The CE marking indicates that the product satisfies the requirements envisaged by Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for personal protection equipment such as: innocuousness to health, ergonomic shape and comfort, solidity and sturdiness of the product, protection against the risks listed in this informative note. The declaration of conformity is available on the website <https://hive.bernabeafrique.com/>

Shoe size

Marking example:

EUR 38

UK 4

US 5

Manufacturer

HIVE

Product name

HIVE KORA SPORT

Art. 83768

European norm

EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024

S3S FO SR HRO

CE marking

OX/202X

OX/202X

Manufacturer's references

BERNABE COTE D'IVOIRE - 99, Bd de Marseille 01 BP 1867  
R.C. Abidjan 758 - Abidjan 01 - Republique de Cote d'Ivoire  
MADE IN CHINA

Item number

Category

Date of production

PROTECTION FEATURES

As this footwear is a safety/work equipment, it provides the highest level of protection against mechanical risks; this applies in particular to the toe-cap (only EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024) which protects the foot from:

- impacts of up to 200 J at the tip, with a minimum clearance of 14 mm (ref. to size 42)
- crushing forces up to 15 kN with a minimum clearance of 14 mm (ref. to size 42)

In addition to basic requirements others are adopted as indicated in the table below:

SYMBOL	REQUIREMENT	EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024					EN ISO 20347:2022				
		SB	S1	S2	S3	S3L	S3S	OB	01	02	03
-	Toe cap resistance to 200 J & 15 kN	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
-	Slip resistance ceramic floor w NaLS solution forward heel slip ≥ 0.31 – backward forepart slip ≥ 0.36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
-	Closed heel area	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
-	Cleated outsole	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
E	Energy absorption of seat region (≥ 20 J)	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
A	Antistatic footwear (from 0,1 to 1000 MΩ)	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
U	Partially conductive footwear (< 0.1 MΩ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Perforation-resistance-(4,5-mm nail; ≥ 1100-N)	0	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
PL	Perforation resistance (4,5 mm nail; ≥ 1100 N, no perforation)	0	0	-	-	X	-	0	0	-	X
PS	Perforation resistance (3,0 mm nail; average ≥ 1100 N, single value: 950 N)	0	0	-	-	-	X	0	0	-	-
HI	Heat insulation of sole complex (test at 150°C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex (test at -17°C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WR	Water resistance (no penetration, 80 min)	0	0	0*	0*	0*	0*	0	0*	0*	0*
M	Metatarsal protection (≥ 40 mm (size 41/42))	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	Ankle protection (≤ 10 kN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CR	Cut resistance of the upper (≥ 2.5 (index))	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC	Scuff cap abrasion (> 8000 cycles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WPA	Water penetration and absorption (≥ 60 min)	0	-	X	X	X	X	0	-	X	X
HRO	Resistance to hot contact of the outsole (test at 300°C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FO	Resistance of sole to fuel oil (≤ 12%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LG	Ladder Grip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SR	Slip resistance ceramic floor w glycerine forward heel slip ≥ 0.19 – backward forepart slip ≥ 0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X = Compulsory for the relevant category  
O = Optional, applicable in addition to the compulsory requirement if marked  
\* = If the WR marking is achieved, the marking will become S6 (S2+WR) or S7 (S3+WR) or S7L (S3L+WR) or S7S (S3S+WR) for EN ISO 20345 and O6 (O2+WR) or O7 (O3+WR) or O7L (O3L+WR) or O7S (O3S+WR) for EN ISO 20347.  
N.B.: The footwear may be marked with one or more of the symbols in the table indicating the additional features to the basic requirements. The risks covered are only those indicated with the relevant symbol. The use of unapproved accessories may alter the resistance capacity and the protection functions. Please consult our customer service for further details.

RECOMMENDED USES

This safety footwear is indicated for the following uses:  
With perforation resistant insert: civil and building construction, road work, engineering, demolition, work in storage areas and warehouses, in stone quarries, mines, dumps, and work in the open air. The degree of resistance to perforation of this footwear was measured in the laboratory by using nails and applying the forces required by the standards. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances alternative 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 (P): is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (e.g. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe. Non-metal (PL or PS): may be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (e.g. diameter, geometry, sharpness). In terms of possible protection, two types are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL. For more information about the type of perforation resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions. Without perforation resistant insert: work on bridges, work in high-rise structures, in lifts, large pipelines, cranes, boilers, installation of heating and ventilation systems, conversion and maintenance work, metallurgical and similar plants, production and processing of flat glass, handling of moulds in the ceramics industry, work in the building materials industry, handling and storage. With quick unlacing: in case of interventions where the footwear must be removed quickly; With protective scuffcap: in the case of prolonged and/or repeated friction of the toe-tip against the ground;

LIMITATIONS OF USE

The footwear is not suitable for protection against risks not referred to in this informative note and in particular those covered by third-category personal protection equipment as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

USE AND MAINTENANCE

The manufacturer declines all responsibilities for any damage and consequences resulting from improper use of the footwear. When choosing the footwear, it is important to select a model and size suitable for your specific protection requirements. The footwear maintains the safety characteristics indicated only if worn and fastened correctly. The protection against risks indicated on the marking only applies to footwear in a good state of preservation. Before each use, carefully check the perfect state of preservation of the equipment and change it if you notice signs of alteration (excessive wear of the sole, stitching in poor condition, sole coming away from the upper, etc.). Footwear with a fast removal device: ensure that the rod of the device is properly inserted; the footwear is removed by gripping the end of the rod and pulling towards you. The features of the footwear are best maintained when it is kept in good condition and it should therefore be cleaned regularly with brushes, cloths, etc., removing any stains with a damp cloth. Depending on the conditions of the workplace, the leather upper should be treated from time to time with normal polish or grease for shoes. Do not dry the footwear close to or in direct contact with sources of heat, such as heaters, radiators, etc. Do not use aggressive products such as benzene, acids and solvents, as they could have a negative effect on the quality, safety and lifetime of the PPE. Do not leave exposed to direct sunlight nor to high or low temperatures. Never tamper with the shoe in any of its parts.

PRESERVATION AND DISPOSAL

In view of the many different environmental factors involved, such as humidity and heat, it is not possible to define a definite shelf life. Generally, footwear with Polyurethane bottoms has a presumable shelf life of three years, provided it is kept in a dry and ventilated storage place where the temperature is not too high. Dispose of the device in compliance with current standards on environment safeguard and differentiated waste collection. This footwear is produced without using toxic or harmful materials.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Use anti-static footwear if it is necessary to minimise the build-up of electrostatic charges by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition, e.g. during the use of flammable substances and vapours, and if it is not possible to completely eliminate the risk of electric shock from mains-voltage equipment from the workplace. Anti-static footwear introduces resistance between the foot and the ground but cannot offer complete protection. Anti-static footwear is not suitable for working on live electrical equipment. It should be noted, however, that anti-static footwear cannot provide adequate protection against electric shocks from a static discharge as it only introduces resistance between the foot and the floor. If the risk of electrostatic discharge has not been eliminated, additional measures must be taken to avoid this risk. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be an essential part of the occupational accident prevention programme. Anti-static footwear does not provide protection against electric shocks due to AC or DC voltages. If there is a risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage, use electrically insulating footwear. The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be significantly altered by bending, contamination or moisture. These shoes may not perform their intended function if worn in wet conditions. Class I footwear can absorb moisture and may become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in damp and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to wet and damp conditions and should be used if there is a risk of exposure. If footwear is worn in conditions where the sole material is contaminated, the wearer should

always check the antistatic properties of the footwear before entering a hazardous area. When using anti-static footwear, the electrical resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. The use of an antistatic sock is recommended. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the footwear is able to fulfil its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and providing some protection throughout its life. Therefore, it is recommended that the user establish an internal test for electrical resistance, to be carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

PARTIALLY CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR

Electrically partially conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically partially conductive footwear should not be used, if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts with AC or DC voltages has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is partially conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ 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 program 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 hazardous area. It is recommended to use electrical dissipative socks. Where partially conductive footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. During use, no insulating elements should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insert (i.e. insoles, socks) is put between the inner sole and the foot the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

REMOVABLE INSOLES

If, upon purchase, a removable insole is included in the shoe by the manufacturer, shoe performance was tested on shoes with the removable insole. Should the removable insole need to be replaced, it must be replaced by an identical one supplied by the manufacturer to avoid altering the certified configuration. If, upon purchase, a removable insole is not included in the shoe by the manufacturer, shoe performance was tested on shoes without the removable insole. If a removable insole other than the original one supplied by the manufacturer is used, the electrical properties of the shoe/removable insole combination must be tested. Original PPE configuration changes are not permitted (certified configuration).

INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE EVERY USE

Accurately inspect the shoes before each use to ensure integrity and operations and do not use them if the components show signs of wear.

CLEANING, STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Keep away from light and humidity. In the event of PU and PVC boots, clean with warm water and soap. Shoes should be cleaned with a soft bristle brush and water. Do not use substances such as alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, thinners, petrols, petroleum or any other type of chemical cleaning agent. These substances could damage the materials, causing weaknesses imperceptible to the user that compromise the original protection features. Use a grease or polish to keep leather soft. Wet shoes should not be put into direct contact with a heat source after use but left to dry in a ventilated place at room temperature.

SHOE STORAGE EXPIRATION DATE

Due to numerous factors (temperature, humidity, etc.), the shoe storage expiration date cannot be set with certainty. In general, a maximum three-year duration from the date of manufacture can be assumed for shoes fully made of polyurethane and/or PVC or with a polyurethane and/or PVC bottom. A maximum five-year duration from the date of manufacture can be assumed for other types of shoes.

PPE DURATION - CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF FOOTWEAR

Due to numerous factors tied to use, storage and maintenance conditions, footwear duration cannot be defined. Footwear should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used (see figures at the end of the manual):

- Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (Figure A);
- Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or the toecap is revealed (Figure B)
- The upper shows areas with deformations or split seams in the leg (Figure C)
- The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep (Figure D);
- Cleat height for cleated outsoles at any point lower than 1,5 mm (Figure E);
- Destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds (Figure F)
- Upper/outsole separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm deep (Figure G);
- Delamination of the soling materials (Figure H);
- Pronounced deformation of the outsole due to heat exposure any of the following causes (Figure I):
  - joining of 2 or more cleats due to the material melting;
  - decrease of the height of any cleat to less than 1,5 mm;
  - melting of the outside of the cleat and the midsole becomes visible;
- Original insole/s (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing;
- The closing mechanism is not working (zip, laces, eyelets)

Note: the replacement of work/safety footwear in this context also means the replacement of damaged parts, which are attached to the footwear, e.g. insoles, zip, tongues, laces, ...

SLIP RESISTANCE

The slip resistance of footwear has been tested under laboratory conditions. Additional tests by the user in workplace conditions may provide additional information. Field testing of footwear is recommended to assess its suitability for work. No footwear can provide complete safety in particularly demanding conditions such as cooking or mineral oil spills. In these conditions, non-slip footwear can only reduce the risk. Often the only solution in these circumstances is to prevent contamination in the first place or to promptly clean up the oil spill. These shoes meet the following mandatory requirements for slip resistance on ceramic surfaces covered with water and detergent (NaLS):

TEST CONDITIONS	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
Condition A (heel slip inclined 7° towards the front)	≥0,31
Condition B (toe slip inclined 7° backwards)	≥0,36

In addition, when SR is written on the label, the footwear fulfils the following additional requirements for slip resistance on a glycerine-coated ceramic surface:

TEST CONDITIONS	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
Condition C (heel slip inclined 7° towards the front)	≥0,19
Condition D (toe slip inclined 7° backwards)	≥0,22

The 'SR' requirement is intended as a generic test to evaluate performance on more viscous contaminants such as oil. Note that this test condition is particularly demanding and results in this test tend to be inherently low. It is preferable to use protective devices that have demonstrated good performance under test conditions as close as possible to the conditions of use.

Manufactor: BERNABE COTE D'IVOIRE - 99, Bd de Marseille 01 BP 1867 - R.C. Abidjan 758 - Abidjan 01 - Republique de Cote d'Ivoire - <https://hive.bernabeafrique.com/> [hivesupport@bernabeafrique.com](mailto:hivesupport@bernabeafrique.com)

