



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES  
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/10.001  
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1	Approval stage :	Approved on :
Origin : France	<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 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"><li>- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather, rubber and thermoplastic materials (such as SEBS etc) and EVA</li><li>- 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PVC</li><li>- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU and TPU</li></ul> <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>		