

LIVING LAB

PROTECTION

- Abrasion
- Déchirure
- Coupure
- Résistance à l'écrasement
- Pénétration/absorption d'eau
- Isolation contre la chaleur et le froid

USAGE/S

Des tests et protocoles d'usage **personnalisés** qui renforcent la **différenciation de vos produits** et optimisent leur performance

INNOCUITÉ

- Packs chimie
- Recherche de substances
- Packs PFAS
- Test Biobased

CONFORT

- Caractérisation de l'amorti
- Restitution d'énergie au talon

Normes EPI : EN, ISO, GB, ASTM, ANSI
Règlementations : REACH, POE...

CTC

PPE Days 2025
18th edition
FOOTWEAR

CTC EXPERTISE

1. Standardisation
2. Certification
3. Testing & Assays
4. Audit & Inspections
5. Training



Footwear



Gloves



Motorcycle



**Chemical thermal
protective clothing**



REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS AND HARMONISATION

Didier Guisado

Director of PPE Certification and Standardisation



BASIC STANDARDS

EN ISO 20344

EN ISO 20345

EN ISO 20346

EN ISO 20347



EN ISO 20344:2021 + A1:2024

TEST METHODS FOR FOOTWEAR

25 test methods
to assess *the entire shoe*

13 test methods
to assess *the upper, the lining and the tongue*

3 test methods
to assess *the insole*

8 test methods
to assess *the outsole*

49 TEST METHODS



EN ISO 20345/6/7:2022 + A1:2024

RISK-APPROPRIATE PROTECTION

EN ISO 20345:

Safety footwear fitted with a toe cap offering the highest level of protection against **impact (200 J)** and **compression (15 kN)**

EN ISO 20346:

Protective footwear fitted with a toe cap offering an intermediate level of protection against **impact (100 J)** and **compression (10 kN)**

EN ISO 20347:

Occupational footwear without a toe cap



EN ISO 20345/6/7:2022 + A1:2024

Standards	Date of addition to OJEU	Date of withdrawal from OJEU
EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	8 October 2024	
EN ISO 20346:2022 + A1:2024	8 October 2024	
EN ISO 20347:2022 + A1:2024	8 October 2024	
EN ISO 20345:2011		11 November 2024
EN ISO 20346:2014		8 April 2026
EN ISO 20347:2011		8 April 2026
EN ISO 20345:2022		8 April 2026

ONGOING
REVISIONS

CTC
→



REVISION OF EN ISO 17249 – Lumberjack footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Limited to chainsaws for cutting wood

Reference to EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024

Reference to EN ISO 11393-3:2018

Inclusion of the term “mudguard”: a strip of material incorporated into the sole or integrated along its toe line, considered to be part of the sole and intended to provide better protection against debris, mud and water

Revision of Tables 1 and 2 with the addition of hybrid footwear



REVISION OF EN ISO 17249 – Lumberjack footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Modification of the height of the protection area (Table 3)

Modified marking: addition of manufacturer's name and address

Minor modifications to user information

User assessment of the footwear (Annex A)

Addition of an annex for personalised footwear

New Annex ZA (reference to Regulation 2016/425)

REVISION OF EN ISO 17249 – Lumberjack footwear

REGULATORY SITUATION

During the latest WG 1 + WG 2 meeting, the comments from the 2nd public consultation were discussed.

Next stage before publication:

- If it is possible to obtain a 2nd assessment from the OHS consultant outside the formal vote, then the formal vote will not be requested and the draft will go directly to publication.
- Otherwise, there will be a formal vote (+4 to 6 months) before publication

REVISION OF EN ISO 15090 – Firefighter footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

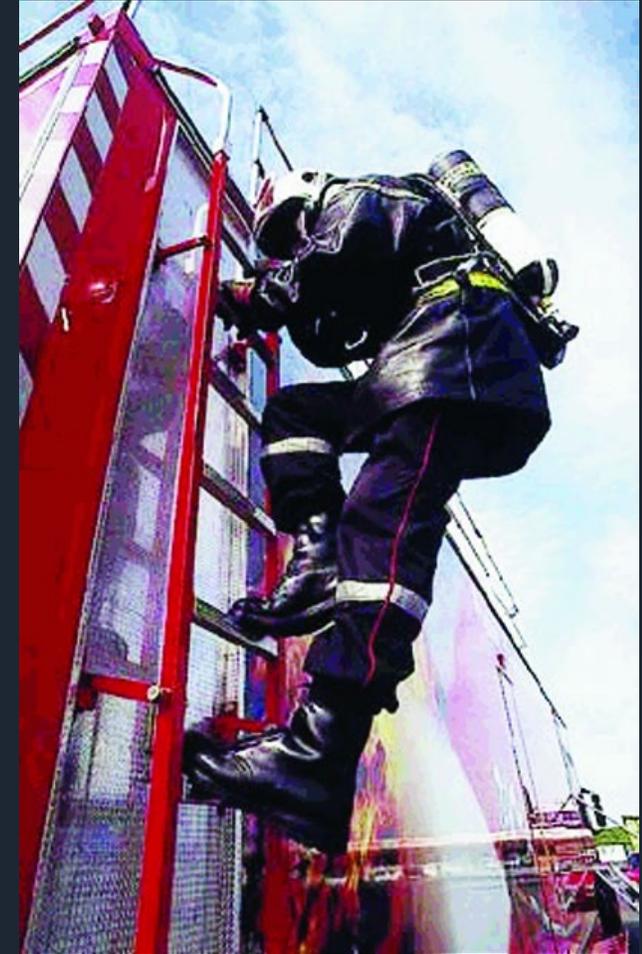
Tables 1 and 2 revised

Clarification on sole design

Rewriting of § 7.2 Radiant heat

Addition of the same requirement for abrasion resistance to materials in the arch area

Rewriting of § 7.3 Flame resistance: addition of illustrations to specify how to assess the different parts of the footwear



REVISION OF EN ISO 15090 – Firefighter footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Modified marking: addition of manufacturer's name and address

Minor modifications to user information

Personalised footwear (Annex A)

User assessment of the footwear (Annex B)

New Annex ZA (reference to Regulation 2016/425)

REVISION OF EN ISO 15090 – Firefighter footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

It has recently been decided to:

- Add the same requirement for abrasion resistance to materials in the arch area
- Withdraw Table 8: chemical degradation requirements and refer to the table in the EN 13832-3:2019 standard.

The standard may now move to the formal vote stage

REVISION EN 13832-1 to -3 – Chemical protective footwear

MAIN CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Clarification of the “splash” test method

Modification of tests carried out before and after degradation (use of standard ISO 37), expression of degradation results in %

Consideration of damage to seams

Expression of permeation results

Consideration of hybrid footwear

Modification of marking for parts 2 and 3



REVISION EN 13832-1 to -3 – Chemical protective footwear

SITUATION

The public consultation should have been launched at the same time as that for the prEN 15090:2024 standard, as expressly requested by the CEN TC 161 WG 2.

This was not the case.

It began on 25 September 2025.

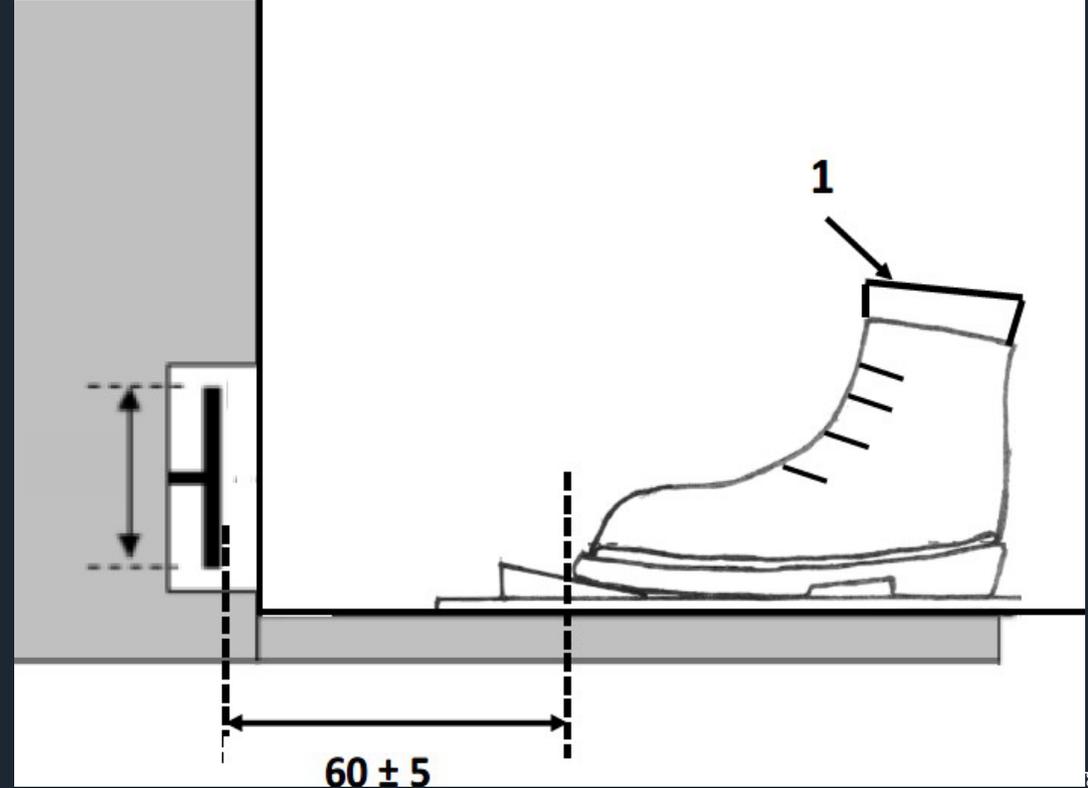
It closed on 18 December 2025.



ONGOING
AND FORTHCOMING WORK



ONGOING AND FORTHCOMING WORK



NEW ONGOING DRAFTS

WATER VAPOUR PERMEABILITY FOR ENTIRE SHOE

Aim: to develop a reliable method for assessing the breathability of finished products.

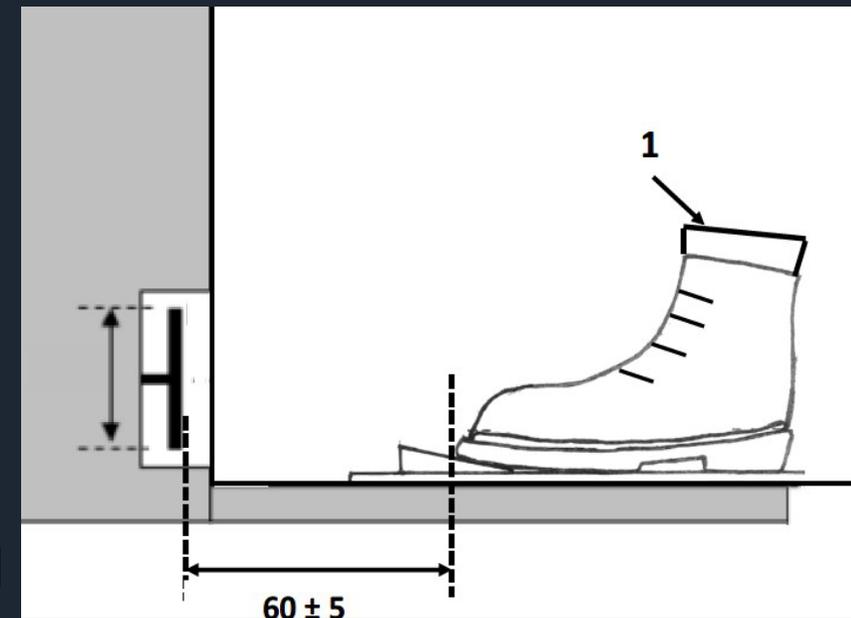
The new test method is being developed.

The initial results are encouraging.

Tests performed on 5 types of footwear with different levels of breathability.

The draft standard (test method) will be submitted to public consultation in 2026.

Ultimately, it should incorporate the EN ISO 20344-5-6-7 standards and replace the material tests.



NEW ONGOING DRAFTS

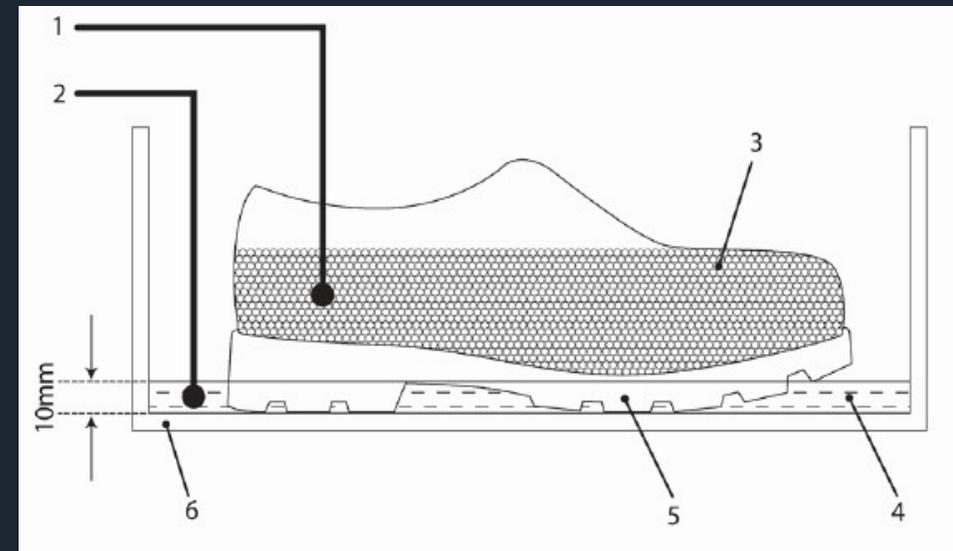
ELECTRICALLY INSULATING FOOTWEAR AND OVERSHOES

Creation of a new standard prEN 50321-2 for electrically insulating footwear and overshoes but not intended for live working.

- Protection in the event of accidental contact with live parts up to 1000 V AC and/or 1500 V DC
- Dry conditions only
- Live working prohibited

Aims

- Different from ASTM as more efficient
- Method and requirements for a public consultation in 2026???



NEW ONGOING DRAFTS

OVERSHOES

Opening of PWI soon

6 parts:

1. Test methods
2. Mechanical risks
3. Chemical risks
4. Handheld chainsaw cut risk
5. Thermal risks
6. Electric hazards

The 6 drafts are written (working drafts)

1st meeting in March 2026

NEW FORTHCOMING DRAFTS

PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR AGAINST HIGH-PRESSURE JETS

Subject proposed by France (INRS) and Germany.

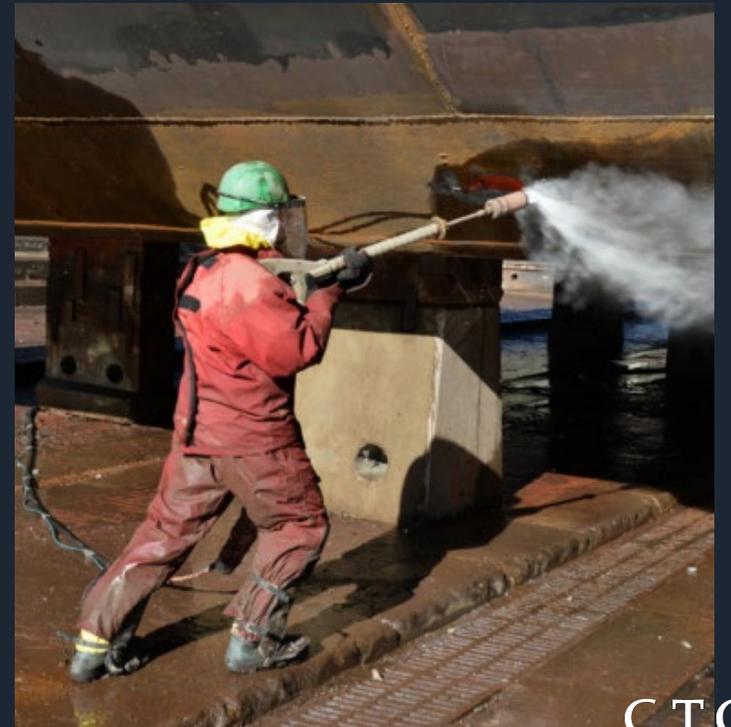
Aim: to define a standard to assess protective footwear against high-pressure water jets (up to 3,000 bars?).

WG 1 and WG 2 have accepted the subject.

Remaining:

- Call for experts
- Search for existing test methods

Timeframe: the work will begin once the ongoing work is completed (not before the 2nd half of 2026).



NEW FORTHCOMING DRAFTS

ANNEX FOR SOCKS

- An annex will complement the footwear standards.
- Aims: To inform and guide users in choosing their pair of socks so as not to alter certain properties such as antistatic properties and insulation against cold or heat.
- This annex will be informative.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



TAKEAWAYS

Standards EN ISO 20345-6-7: the certificates issued based on versions 2011 and 2022, which will be renewed after 2026, must transition towards versions 2022 + A1:2024.

The revisions of the standards EN 15090 (footwear for firefighters), EN ISO 17249 (footwear for lumberjacks) and EN 13832-1 to -3 (footwear against chemical risk) could be published in 2026.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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CERTIFICATION

William Gelas
Head of CE Marking

**INFORMATION ON PPE
CERTIFICATION**
under Regulation (EU) 2016/425



CONTENTS

About the department

A few figures

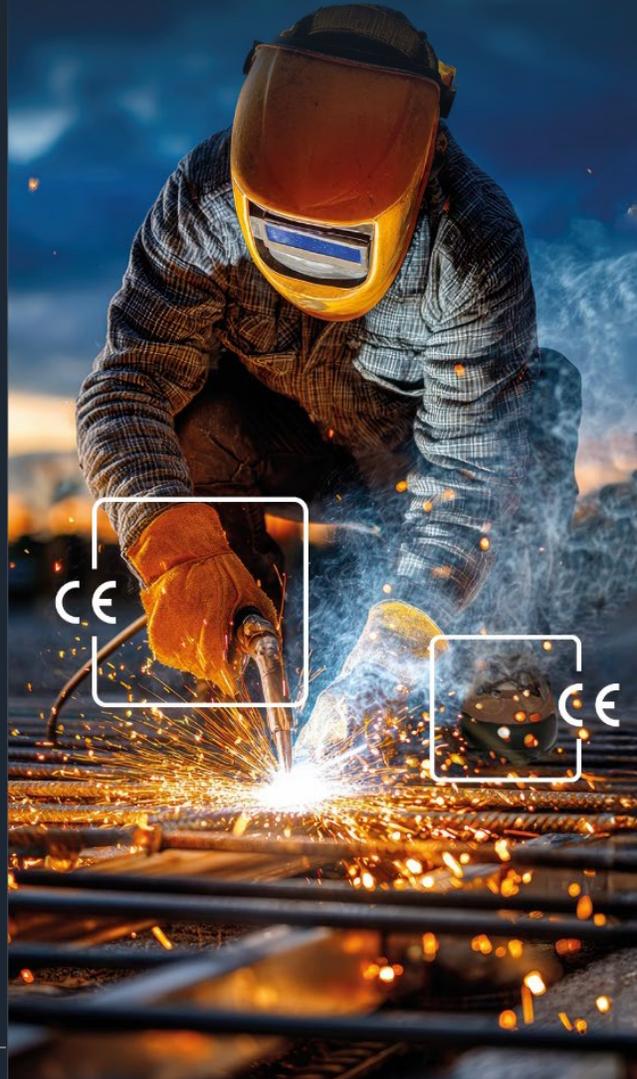
Digitisation of notices

Situation with PFAS

Discussion within the European Commission on whether removable insoles other than those originally supplied require certification

Module C2 - Remote sampling

Miscellaneous



ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The names and faces of your contacts



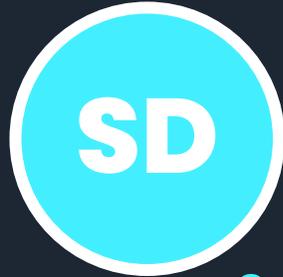
TEAM PRESENTATION



William
(Head of Certification)



Dalila
(Certification Assistant)



Sabrina
(Certification Assistant)



Nadia
(Certification Assistant)



Séverine
(Team Leader, China)



Salomé
(Team Leader, Europe)



Olivier
(Team Leader, MOTO)

TEAM PRESENTATION



Céline
(CE Clothing Expert)



Lucile
(CE Expert)



Violetta
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Fabienne
(CE Expert
Module C2 Coordinator)



Juliette
(CE Expert)



Lucile
(CE Expert)

TEAM PRESENTATION



Emeline
(CE Expert)



Samira
(CE Expert)



Eve
(CE Expert)



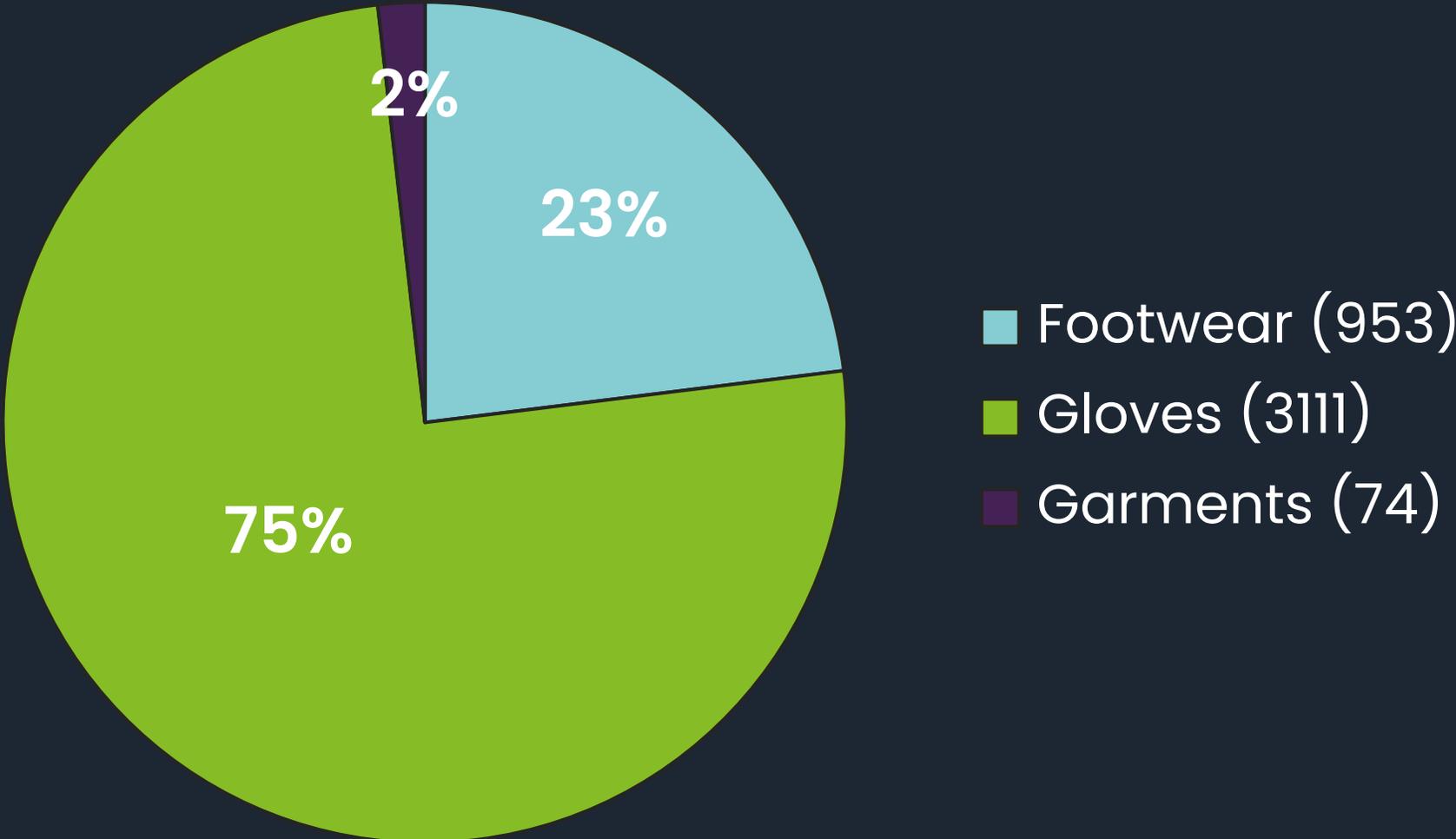
Grand
(External CE Expert)

A FEW FIGURES

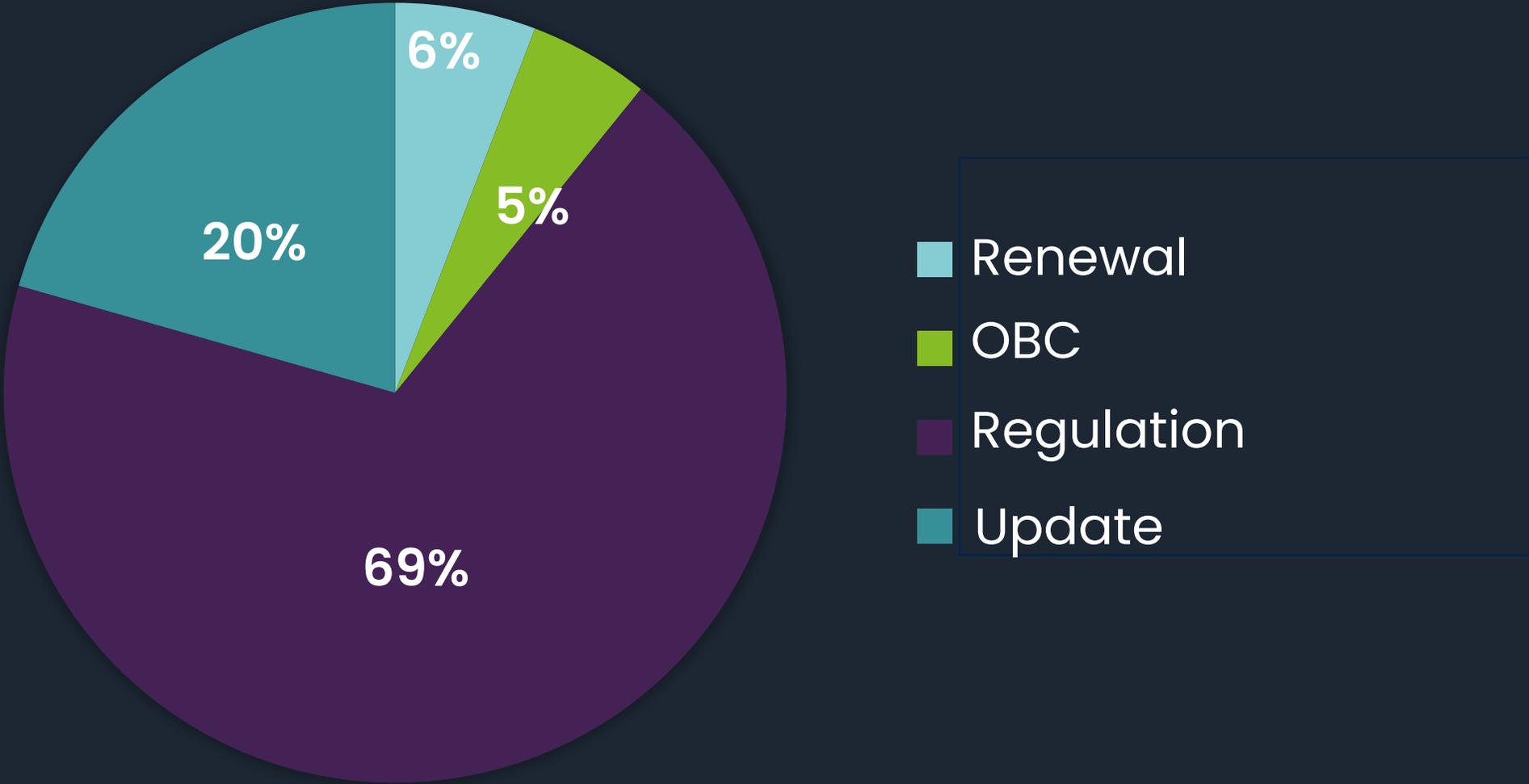
CTC
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AET BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT



AET BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF REQUEST



DIGITISATION OF INFORMATION NOTICES



OMNIBUS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL COM(2025) 504

OF 21/05/2025

WHAT IS AN OMNIBUS LAW?



- A regulation whose main aim is to simplify, harmonise or adapt the regulatory framework to address specific issues while reducing the administrative burden for stakeholders.

AIM OF THIS DRAFT:

- To align the legislation of five regulations (including those for PPE and machines) with products in the digital era.

OMNIBUS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL COM(2025) 504

OF 21/05/2025

KEY MEASURES:

- Instructions and information may be provided in electronic format.
- The manufacturer takes the PPE's destination and intended end-user into account:

“In the case of PPE intended for consumers or that can, under reasonably foreseeable conditions, be used by consumers, even if not intended for them, the manufacturer shall provide, in paper format, or make them visible on the packaging, the instructions and information set out in point 1.4 of Annex II.. Such information shall be easily visible and legible for consumers.”

OMNIBUS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL COM(2025) 504

OF 21/05/2025

KEY MEASURES:

“When the instructions, referred to in the first subparagraph, are provided in electronic form, the manufacturer shall:

- (a) mark on the PPE, or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in an accompanying document, how to access them and how to request them in paper format;*
- (b) present them in a format that makes it possible for the end-user to print and download the instructions and save them on an electronic device so that the end-user can access them at all times, in particular during a breakdown of the PPE; this requirement also applies where the instructions are embedded in the software of the PPE;*
- (c) make them accessible online during the expected lifetime of the PPE and for at least 10 years after the placing on the market of the PPE.”*

OMNIBUS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL COM(2025) 504

OF 21/05/2025

“However, the end-user may, at time of the purchase of the PPE, or up to six months after that purchase, request the instructions and information set out in point 1.4 of Annex II in paper format. Where the end-user requests those instructions and information set out in point 1.4 of Annex II, the manufacturer shall provide them to the end-user, free of charge, within one month of receiving the request.”

IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME: ?

[EUR-Lex - 52025PC0504 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

SITUATION WITH PFAS IN PPE



PFAS/PPE

IN FORCE

UPCOMING RESTRICTIONS

RESTRICTION PROPOSALS



PFCA C9-C14

(Perfluorocarboxylic acids, chains 9 to 14)
(Annex XVII REACH)

< 25 ppb for the sum of PFCA C9-C14 and their salts
< 260 ppb for the sum of related substances

PFHxA

(Perfluorohexanoic acid)
(Annex XVII REACH)

10/10/2026 (for the general public)

< 25 ppb for the sum of PFCA C9-C14 and their salts

< 1000 ppb for the sum of related substances

10/10/2027 (other than general public)

< 25 ppb for the sum of PFCA C9-C14 and their salts

< 1000 ppb for the sum of related substances

Exemptions:

PPE risk category III, Annex I, a), c), d), e), f), h), I)

ALL PFAS

(Annex XVII REACH)

Proposal expected Q3 2026

PPE exemption for up to 13.5 years

< 50 ppm total fluorine

< 25 ppb for each individual PFAS

< 250 ppb for the sum of individual PFAS



ALL PFAS

Law N° 2025-188 of 27 February 2025

1/1/2030

< 50 ppm total fluorine

< 25 ppb for each individual PFAS

< 250 ppb for the sum of individual PFAS

After 1/1/2030

Exemptions:

PPE risk category III, Annex I, a), c), d), e), f), h), I)

VARIOUS
INFORMATION

CTC
→



MODULE C2

Remote sampling

Remote audits (Module D) and sampling (Module C2) were put in place during the COVID-19 crisis

Confirmation that remote audits are not permitted except in exceptional circumstances.

However, remote sampling has continued for certain notified bodies under specific conditions and procedures.

Today, a draft Request for Use is pending approval to formalise the practice and control the risks inherent in remote sampling, particularly with regard to sample selection for testing to ensure production consistency.

The file will be reviewed by the PPE EG in April 2026.

PPE GUIDELINES

Version 5

The draft for Version 5 of the PPE Guidelines was presented at the last HCNB:

- Scuba diving regulators are PPE.
- Crampons for tree climbing are not PPE.
- Water polo caps are Category II PPE, because they protect the ears against mechanical shocks that could damage the eardrums.
- Finger protectors designed to facilitate cutting are Cat. II PPE.
- Back protectors for paragliders are Cat. II PPE.



PROTECTION OF THE SKIN AGAINST NATURAL UV RADIATION

The subject was included in the M571 request.

Discussions are on hold until further progress is made on the draft standard.

PLANNED ENTRIES IN 2026:

- EN ISO 21420:2020 + A1:2024 – Protective gloves – General requirements and test methods.
- EN 17353:2020 + A1:2025 – Protective clothing – Enhanced-visibility equipment for medium-risk situations – Test methods and requirements.

CE MARKING

The European Commission confirms that every item must be marked, even if sold in pairs.

REMOVABLE INSOLES

(orthopaedic)

The European Commission is currently considering whether replacement insoles replacing the original insoles require certification

The basis for the discussion is the PPE definition in the Regulation:

“For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(1) ‘personal protective equipment’ (PPE) means:

(a) equipment designed and manufactured to be worn or held by a person for protection against one or more risks to that person's health or safety;

(b) interchangeable components for equipment referred to in point (a) which are essential for its protective function;

(c) connexion systems for equipment referred to in point (a) that are not held or worn by a person, that are designed to connect that equipment to an external device or to a reliable anchorage point, that are not designed to be permanently fixed and that do not require fastening works before use; “

REMOVABLE INSOLES

(orthopaedic)

COUNTERARGUMENTS PRESENTED BY CEN TC 161 WG 1 + 2:

- The insole itself provides no protection. The protection is provided by the combination of the shoe + insole.
- It is impossible to develop a standard that guarantees the protective performance of an insole, regardless of the footwear.
- If an insole manufacturer certifies its product with one or more footwear models, the results of the assessment are valid only at a given point in time. Should the manufacturer of one of the footwear models then modify a component of its sole, the initial results would no longer be valid.

REMOVABLE INSOLES

(orthopaedic)

COUNTERARGUMENTS PRESENTED BY CEN TC 161 WG 1 + 2:

- Currently, several of the standards applicable to safety footwear include an annex to manage the risks associated with replacing the original insole with a personalised removable insole.
- Currently, footwear may be certified with different insoles compatible with the footwear model.
- Currently, footwear standards require that instructions prohibit replacing the insole with anything other than an insole identical to the original.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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