



PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING

Storage

Store protective footwear only when it has been cleaned and dried. For prolonged storage, stuff your boots with clean, dry rags or newspaper to retain shape and prevent mildew. Store away from moisture, sunlight and sources of heat. With proper adherence to storage requirements, the shelf life of boots is no longer than five (5) years from the month and date of manufacturing, as determined from evaluation of boots collected from the field. Additionally, the AHJ must comply with the requirements of NFPA 1851 for the selection, care and maintenance of protective ensemble elements.

Storage Life

With proper adherence to storage requirements, the shelf life of boots is no longer than five (5) years from the month and date of manufacturing. This estimation is based on Black Diamond Group's historical data. The AHJ must comply with the requirements of NFPA 1851 for the selection, care and maintenance of protective ensemble elements.

Retirement

Retirement according to NFPA 1851 standard requires footwear be retired not more than 10 years from manufacture date or if the footwear is deemed to be damaged. Disposal of retired footwear must be destroyed to prevent mistaken use. If the footwear is contaminated it should be disposed of following federal, state and local regulations governing disposal of contaminated materials.

Inspection

It is important to inspect footwear for cleanliness, excessive wear and damage before and after each usage. Footwear indicating signs of damage, weakening or degradation of any protective quality required in NFPA 1970 (1971), 2025 EDITION & NFPA 1950(1999) should be replaced. Repairs should be avoided and will void the warranty.

Cleaning

Use a light bristled brush to remove dirt from the boots before cleaning with mild soap and water and damp cloth. Do not use solvents or other cleaners, as they may adversely affect the protective properties of the leather and lining. After use, boots should be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to reuse.

Contamination

Federal, State and local laws respecting contamination of footwear must be followed and the handling procedures complied with. This is also the case with footwear that has been contaminated with fluids outlined in OSHA's Blood Borne Pathogen Standard booklet. For more detailed handling procedures in the event of contamination, consult "PPE Care and Use Guidelines" published by NAFER, CAFER, SAFER, AND FIERO. Decontamination procedures can be referenced in the guide provided by FEMAS-Fire and Emergency Manufacturers and Services Association. <https://femsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/FEMSA-UIG-2025-Footwear-2.pdf>

Limitation of Use

Protective footwear is not intended for protection from radiological, biological or chemical hazards. It is also not intended for proximity of fire entry situations. Direct contact with flame or molten metal must be avoided.

Gore Liner

GORE-TEX®CROSSTECH® MS SAPPHIRE XT Lining is made from a PES/PA Fiber Blend, PES/PA Textile Blend, PES Fiber, PES Textile, Proprietary Gore Film, PA Fiber, PA Textile and DWR treatment.

USER INFORMATION GUIDE:

THIS INFORMATION TO BE REMOVED ONLY BY THE END USER.
CONSTRUCTED TO MEET OR EXCEED THE NFPA 1970(1971), 2025
EDITION & THE NFPA 1950(1999), 2025 EDITION
FOR QUALITY AND PROTECTION.



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Use

Footwear should be used in a manner consistent with NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, 29 CFR 1910.132, General Requirements of Subpart I, Personal Protective Equipment, NFPA 1581 Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program, and 29 CFR 1910.1030, Protective Health Care Workers from Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens.

Safety Considerations

Structural firefighting footwear is designed to provide limited thermal and physical protection for the feet and ankles when properly worn. The performance requirements for "Structural Fire Fighting Protective Footwear" are outlined in the NFPA 1970(1971), 2025 EDITION Standard on Protective Ensemble & NFPA 1950(1999), 2025 EDITION Standard on Personal Protective Equipment. There are also other recognized standards which vary by location.

Sizing and Adjustment Donning and Doffing

The correct size of footwear should be used to provide proper protection. Using footwear of the wrong size can cause premature wear and affect the protection provided by that footwear. The boots should be tried on wearing the same socks that will be used in the field.

Pull-on Boot

These boots are designed for easy donning and doffing. Use both hands, grasp the pull straps firmly and pull the boot onto the foot. When doffing, use both hands to gently take the boot off at the foot.

Black Diamond Fire Fighting Boots

These boots have been manufactured to meet or exceed applicable standards of NFPA and ANSI. They are constructed with flame-retardant full grain leather uppers, man-made linings and rubber outer soles. Each pair is proudly crafted in an ISO 9001 registered manufacturing facility. We are confident you will be pleased with the fit, quality and performance. The moisture barrier has not been evaluated for all chemicals that can be encountered during fire-fighting operations and information that effects of chemical exposure on the moisture barrier are to be evaluated per the inspection procedures in NFPA 1851.

Footwear Warranty

Black Diamond will replace all boots that fail due to workmanship or raw material failure within three (3) years of the purchase month and year. Black Diamond will make the determination of whether a boot has failed due to raw material failure or workmanship. No boot will be covered if punctured, torn or otherwise.

Other important information

We recommend marking the inner lining only with a permanent black marker (or other contrasting color). Any marking of the exterior could damage the fire protective properties of the upper and will void the manufacturer's warranty. The protective properties of these boots have been tested in an approved lab and certified to the NFPA 1970(1971) and NFPA 1950(1999) standards by the Safety Equipment Institute.

NOTE: Most protective performance properties cannot be tested by the user in the field.

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