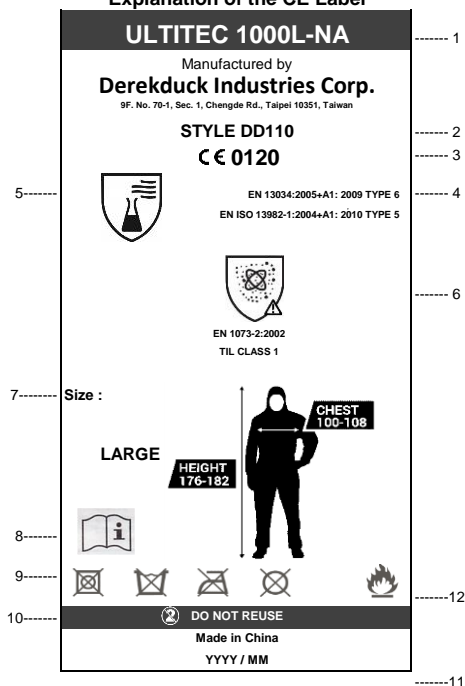


Explanation of the CE Label



Marking

Each coverall is identified by an inside and an outside label. The inner label indicates the protective class as defined in the Regulation. It also gives other relevant information of use to the enduser. The outer label identifies the type of garment.

- Brand
- Style number
- Coveralls comply with the requirements for Category III personal protective equipment according to European regulation (EU)2016/425. EU Type examination (Module B) and conformity to quality assurance certificates (Module D) were issued by SGS United Kingdom Ltd., 202b Worle Parkway, Weston super Mare BS22 6WA identified by the EC Notified Body number 0120
- Type 5 Particle Tight Clothing EN ISO 13982-1:2004 + A1:2010
Type 6 Limited Splash Tight Clothin EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009
- This pictogramme shows that the suit is for protection against chemicals
- This pictogramme and triangle indicate radioactive protection to EN 1073-2:2002 excluding clause 4.2 puncture resistance.
- Size Information:
Please choose the appropriate size.
- Wearer should read these instructions
- Care Pictogrammes: Do not machine dry, Do not wash, Do not iron, Do not dry clean.
- Do not reuse
- Date of manufacture

SIZE	CHEST(CMS)	HEIGHT(CMS)
S	84 - 92	162 - 170
M	92 - 100	170 - 176
L	100 - 108	176 - 182
XL	108 - 116	182 - 188
2XL	116 - 124	188 - 194
3XL	124 - 132	194 - 200
4XL	132 - 140	200 - 206

Additional Warning: Flammable material . Keep away from fire.
These garments are flammable and will melt at 135°C

PERFORMANCE CHART OF ULTITEC 1000L

FABRIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES BASED IN CLASSIFICATION IN EN 14325:2004	TEST METHOD	RESULT	CLASS
Abrasion Resistance	EN 530	>10 cycles*	Class 1
Flex Cracking Resistance	EN ISO 7854-B	>15,000cycles*	Class 4
Trapezoidal Tear Resist.	MD EN ISO 9073-4 CD	>40 N >40 N	Class 3
Tensile Strength	MD EN ISO 13934-1 CD	>60 N >60 N	Class 2
Puncture Resistance	EN 863	>5 N **	Class 1
Seam Strength	EN ISO 13935-2	>50 N	Class 2
pH Value	EN ISO 3071		Pass
AZO Dyes	EN 14362-1		Pass
Fastness to perspiration	EN ISO 105-E04		Pass
Resistance to Ignition	EN 13274-4		Pass

Note * denotes visual endpoint
Note ** exclusion: EN ISO 1073-2:2002 clause 4.2 requires class 2

FABRIC CHEMICAL PROPERTIES BASED IN CLASSIFICATION IN EN 14325:2004	TEST METHOD	PENETRATION	REPELLENCY
Resistance to chemical penetration and repellency			
Sulphuric acid 30%	EN ISO 6530	Class 3	Class 3
Sodium Hydroxide 10%	EN ISO 6530	Class 3	Class 3

WHOLE SUIT TEST PERFORMANCE	RESULT
Type 5 EN ISO 13982-1:2004 Inward Leakage Test Test method: EN ISO 13982-2:2004 pass = $L_{p,m} \leq 30\%$ and $L_{s, \text{A10}} \leq 15\%$	Pass
Type 6 EN 13034:2005 Low Level Spray Test Test method: EN ISO 17491-4:2008 Method:A	Pass
Protective clothing against radioactive materials Test method: EN 1073-2:2002 excluding clause 4.2	Class 1

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Area of use

These coveralls are designed for protection against hazardous substances and contamination of both product and personnel. They are typically used, dependent upon the severity of the toxicity and the conditions, for protection against airborne particles and limited splash and spray. The performance requirements applicable to this chemical protective clothing garment are covered by the standards listed above where there is a need for resistance to penetration by airborne solid particles including radioactive materials and infective agents. In addition it is intended for use in cases of potential exposure to light spray liquid aerosols or low pressure volume splashes where a complete permeation barrier is not required.

Limitations

Exposure to certain chemicals or high concentrations or pressures, may require higher barrier properties of the fabric, or in the construction of the suit. Such conditions can be protected by garments made to the standards of Types 1 to 4 or possibly by a more protective material. Footwear appropriate to the intended use must be worn, especially where boots (or sock) are attached. The integral boot is to be worn inside the appropriate footwear, and the aperture at the top of the footwear taped to the leg of the coverall.

Garment removal

Care should be taken with the removal of any garment which may have been contaminated. The use of an assistant wearing gloves should be used to peel back the garment from the wearer, taking care that no contaminant comes into contact with either the assistant or the wearer.

Compliance and responsibility

In order to fully meet the performance claims for Types 5/6 and EN 1073-2 garments, all opening such as wrists, ankles, neck, and including the zipper flap should be securely taped. The user shall be sole judge of the suitability for the type of protection required, and the correct combinations of coveralls accessories and ancillary equipment. To obtain full protection all apertures should be securely closed, but the user shall determine, and allow for the effect of heat when in use. Heat stress and discomfort can be reduced or eliminated by the use of appropriate undergarments or ventilation equipment

Storage and Disposal

The garments should be stored in accordance with normal storage practice, preferably in the dark with no UV light exposure and disposed of without harm to the environment. The inert polymers used ensure a long shelf life but it is recommended that items should be replaced after 5 years as the antistatic properties may reduce with age.

Restrictions on the disposal depend solely on the contamination during use, if in doubt please contact your supplier. The manufacturer cannot accept responsibility for any improper use or disposal of garments produced by them.

NOTE: DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY PREPARED AND SIGNED BY THE MANUFACTURER CAN BE ACCESSED ON THE MANUFACTURERS WEBSITE