



SAFETY



CAUTION

**SEE EQUIPMENT
MANUAL BEFORE
OPERATING THIS
EQUIPMENT**



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

WARNING

Unauthorized machine modifications may result in severe injury, property damage, or even death.

- Do not make any modifications to the engineering of the machinery without CEC authorization.
- Any/All unauthorized modifications may void the warranty.
- Any/All unauthorized modifications may interfere with the machines' safe operating condition and intended functions.

MACHINE ACCESS/EGRESS

Slipping and falling hazards can cause severe injury or even death.

- Use a portable ladder or temporary work platform to access parts of the machine beyond your reach or otherwise not accessible from the permanent work platforms or catwalks.
- Ensure all walking and climbing surfaces of the machine are clean and free of dirt, debris, water, grease, oil, snow, ice or other items that may pose a slipping and falling hazard.
- Do not leave loose tools or rags on the machine.
- Do not jump off the machine.

ALWAYS WEAR EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

The primary method of protection for your eyes is safety glasses.

Lenses must be shatter proof for front protection and side shields must be attached.

Various colors and tint shades are available for safety glasses. Lenses to provide more vision comfort in bright environments.

Safety glasses should be worn under face shields and welding helmets for added protection.

Prescription eyeglasses are available with safety glass lenses. Goggles or a face shield may be worn for added protection.

Welding helmets and cutting goggles can be fitted with varying degrees of tint and should be used per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Contact lenses should not be worn in dusty or chemical atmospheres.



PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Always wear the proper personal protection attire necessary for your equipment, machine application and work conditions.

All personal protective equipment must comply with the following federal OSHA regulations, and any/all other applicable federal, state and local regulations and industry standards:

OSHA 1910.95, "Occupational Noise Exposure"

OSHA 1910.133, "Eye and Face Protection"

OSHA 1910.135, "Occupational Head Protection"

OSHA 1910.136, "Occupational Foot Protection"

ALWAYS WEAR A HARDHAT FOR PROTECTION FROM FALLING AND FLYING OBJECTS.

Many hardhats are designed with shells intended to resist penetration, impact, abrasion and electrical shock.

Proper suspension, headband, and strapping, provides much of the protection in absorbing impact of an object. The suspension must be adjusted to fit the wearer and hold the shell at an appropriate clearance above the head. Consult the hardhat supplier or the enclosed instructions with a hardhat for proper adjustment.

Hardhats are found in three classes:

A hardhat must be chosen to meet or exceed the minimum standards set by the industry in which you work. Local and state regulations, and those prescribed by ANSI and OSHA regulations.

A hardhat should be replaced after any major impact.



HEARING PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT DAMAGE FROM A VARIETY OF NOISE LEVELS AND SOURCES

The owner and operator of this equipment are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable government regulations for personal protection against noise exposure.

Losses in hearing may result from a single intense sound or following long periods of exposure to high sound levels.

Earplugs provide the best hearing protection and are available as throw-away foam plugs and rubber plugs which are cleanable and reusable, or soft plastic plugs.

Earmuffs, forming a cup over the outer ear, are quite effective as noise protection when they can seal around the ear. Glasses or hair surrounding the ear may impair this seal.

Earmuffs and earplugs may be worn together when noise levels are extreme.

Hearing protection should be used:

- In any areas where hearing protection signs are posted.
- When you are unable to hear a person standing closely to you.
- Anytime noise is offensive or irritating to you.
- Whenever visual signs (flags, indicators, lights, flashers, hand signals, etc.) are necessary to communicate.



HAND AND FOOT PROTECTION SHOULD BE SELECTED AND WORN AS REQUIRED BY YOUR WORKING CONDITIONS

Gloves should be worn for hand protection against abrasion, cuts, and very hot or very cold materials.

A woven metal or studded glove is excellent for use against cuts but should never be worn around electrical devices or components.

The fit of a glove should not be too loose or too tight. You should be able to work wearing the gloves but also able to remove them quickly if necessary.

Hands or gloves should not be placed near moving machinery. A glove could catch on a moving part and pull the hand and arm into the equipment.

A good safety shoe or boot will fit closely around the ankle to provide protection, support and prevent objects or debris from entering.

Steel reinforced toes are excellent against falling or rolling hazards but should not be worn when working around electrical devices or components.

Many types of safety footwear are available with puncture resistant soles.



TAGOUT/LOCKOUT PROGRAMS

A Tagout/Lockout procedure must be developed and used during the service and maintenance of this equipment to help in safeguarding individuals from an unexpected energization, start-up of the equipment, or release of hazardous energy which could cause personal injury. Examples of such service and maintenance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Working in and around machinery.
- Working on electrical circuits and components.
- Removing guards or safety devices to access machine component areas.

All Tagout/Lockout procedures must include, at minimum, the following general steps:

- Determine all energy sources, how they can be controlled, and their hazards. Examples of such energy sources include, but are not limited to, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, etc.
- Shutdown the equipment. This should include placing all controls, primary and secondary, into an "off" or "neutral" state.
- Isolate the equipment from any and all power sources.
- Apply lockout devices and tags so that the equipment remains in this isolated condition.
- Relieve, disconnect, restrain and otherwise render safe all potentially hazardous stored energy or residual energy. This may include:
 1. Relieving any and all hydraulic or pneumatic pressure.
 2. Releasing or blocking from movement any machine component, including rotors, and flywheels able to move due to gravity.
- Prior to the start of service or maintenance work, verify that the equipment is disconnected from all energy sources. This should include ensuring that all controls are unable to energize or operate the equipment.
- Once maintenance or service has been completed and before removing tags and lockout devices and reconnecting power sources:
 1. Ensure all personnel are clear of the equipment.
 2. Ensure all covers and guards are reinstalled.

Lockout devices are available to accept multiple locks which should be applied by each employee conducting service or maintenance. Only the person who attached the lockout device is permitted to remove the lockout device.

The above steps are general in nature and not intended to serve as an all-inclusive Tagout/Lockout procedure. Your company's work safety rules should include more detailed Tagout/Lockout procedures that are adapted specifically to this equipment, your machine application, and work conditions. Refer to Federal OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.147 or other applicable government regulations for additional Tagout/Lockout information and requirements.



FIRE SAFETY

PREVENTION IS THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST FIRE-RELATED INJURY AND DAMAGE

Smoking contributes to a large number of preventable fires.

- Smoke only in designated areas.
- Handle and dispose of smoking materials cautiously.
- Never smoke in areas containing a vaporous or dusty atmosphere, around any flammable or combustible liquids, gases or sold materials, or anywhere oxygen is in use.
- Never smoke while filling the fuel tank or working on the fuel system.

Do not allow garbage to accumulate. Dispose in proper containers and practice good housekeeping.

Place any soiled or oily rags and clothing into a closed metal container and dispose of accordingly on a daily basis.

Use electrical grounding straps on tanks and containers during fuel transfers to prevent sparking from discharge of static electricity.

Never fuel a hot or running engine.

Clean up all spills of flammable liquids and materials immediately.

Store and handle propane and LP gas cylinders as required by all governing regulations.

Be familiar with the current fire escape routes and exits from areas and buildings in which you may work.

Take note of fire extinguisher locations near you. Know which classes of fires they will be effective against and how to use them.

Classes of fire are:

- Class A – Solids such as paper, cloth and wood.
- Class B – Liquids such as gas, grease, oil, paints and solvents.
- Class C – All electrical fires.
- Class D – Ignitable metals such as magnesium.

Do not attempt to fight a fire that becomes uncontrollable or without a clear exit available to you.



LIFTING AND BACK SAFETY

BACK INJURIES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT PERSONAL DISABILITIES

Know what you are carrying and lifting capabilities are.

Ensure that you have a clear path to walk if you are required to carry the load.

Position a cart or dolly for loading as near to the object as possible.

If a load is near or over your personal lifting abilities, find assistance or utilize lifting or hoisting equipment.

Approach the load from your front, not from your side.

Move as close to the load as possible, bending the knees, with one foot ahead of the other.

Test a load before lifting it by picking up one or two corners to check for weight and balance of the object.

Keep the back as close to vertical as the load will allow.

Have a firm grasp on the load to prevent slipping.

Do not jerk the load upward, lift gradually to standing position.

Do not twist the body, turn with your feet in the direction of movement.

Lower the load by bending the knees while keeping the back upright.

Remove the hand from beneath the load before fully placing it.



WELDING AND CUTTING

WARNING

Hazardous paint fumes and dust can be generated when welding, soldering, flame cutting, grinding, or sanding on painted surfaces and can cause severe injury.

- Avoid potentially hazardous pain fumes and dust.
- Do all work outside or in a well ventilated area.
- Wear a proper respirator.
- Before performing any work that could generate hazardous paint fumes or dust:
 - Remove paint from equipment surfaces in the areas to be welded or cut.
 - Remove any excess solvent or paint stripper with soap and water and allow any remaining solvent or paint stripper fumes to disperse.

Areas in which heat, sparks, or flames will be produced must be free of all flammable and combustible gases, liquids, solids or vapors.

Always keep an appropriate fire extinguisher nearby.

Helmets, goggles, face shields, safety glasses and other proper personal protective equipment must be worn.

Safety glasses should be worn under face shields and welding helmets for added protection.

Welding helmets and cutting goggles can be fitted with varying degrees of tint and should be used per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Ensure good ventilation to prevent breathing of toxic or dirty atmosphere.

Keep persons not involved with the work away from the immediate area.

Aprons and gloves, long sleeve shirts, and leathers should be worn to protect the body and clothing.

Close cylinder valves except when in use.

Valve covers must be in place when gauges and regulators are removed.

Never set an acetylene valve in excess of 15PSI, the gas becomes unstable and may self-ignite.

Replace all worn or damaged components immediately.

The special wrench used to open and close the acetylene tank must be left in place in case of emergency.

Tanks must be well-secured in a vertical position to prevent them from falling over.

Comply with all regulations in the storage and handling of cylinders.



HYDRAULIC SYSTEM AND COMPONENTS

Fluid operating temperatures can reach 150 degrees or higher. If possible, allow fluid temperatures to moderate before working on the hydraulic system.

Always wear the appropriate protective clothing, especially eye and hand protection, when operating or servicing a hydraulic system.

Lower all machine components to rest, or securely block these components from movement due to gravity, prior to performing any service work on the hydraulic system or its associated machine components.

Relieve any air or hydraulic pressure within the system before disconnecting or servicing any hydraulic lines or components.

Hydraulic fluid escaping the system under pressure can penetrate the skin. If a leak is suspected, use a piece of cardboard or similar material to check for fluid streaming from pinholes, cracks, etc. **DO NOT USE YOUR HAND** if hydraulic fluid penetrates the skin, it can cause severe injury, gangrene, or death so immediate, appropriate medical attention must be sought.

Ensure all hydraulic connections are tight prior to start-up and operating of the system.

Dispose of all used fluids and filter elements safely and in accordance with all applicable regulations.

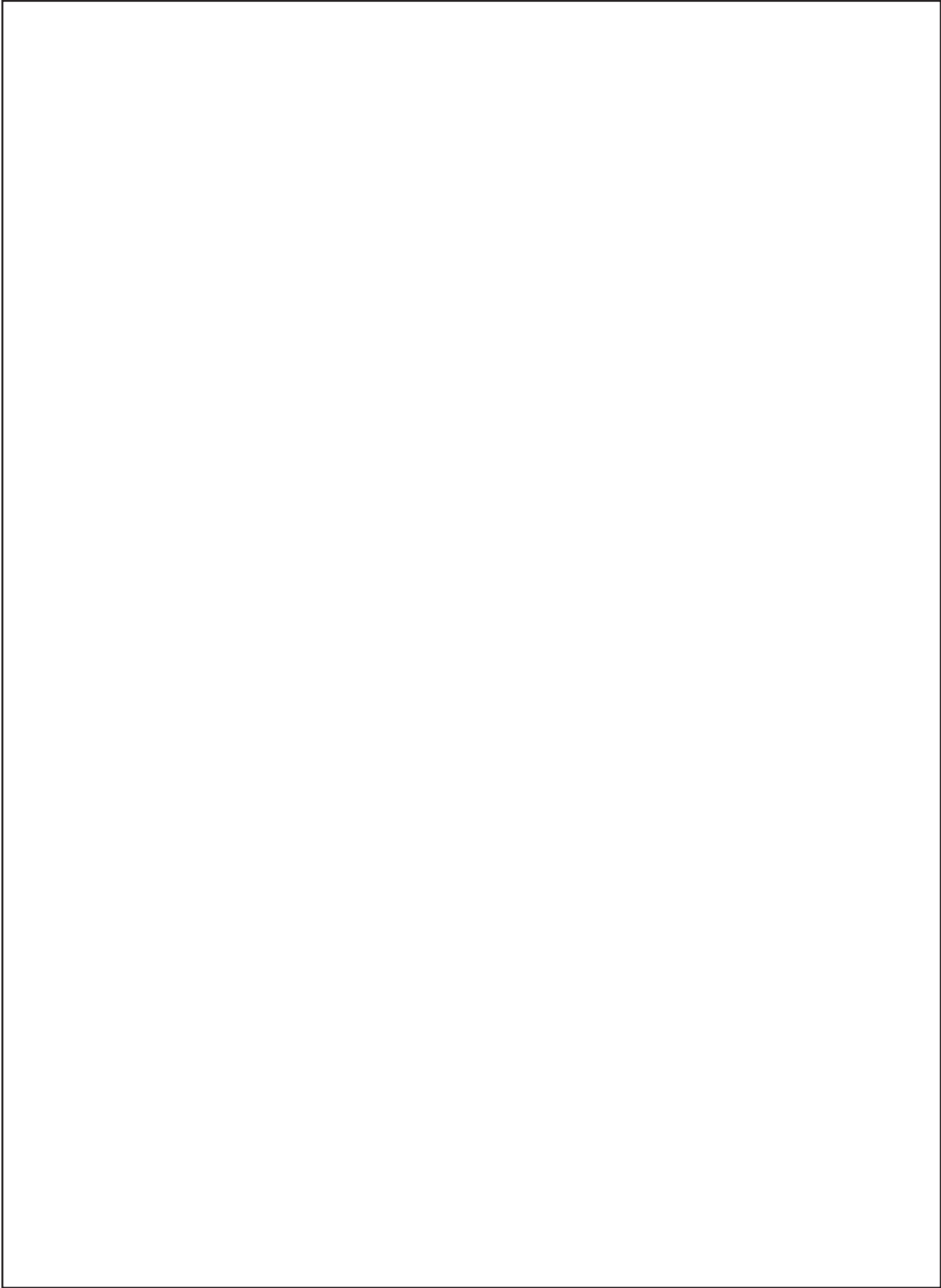
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

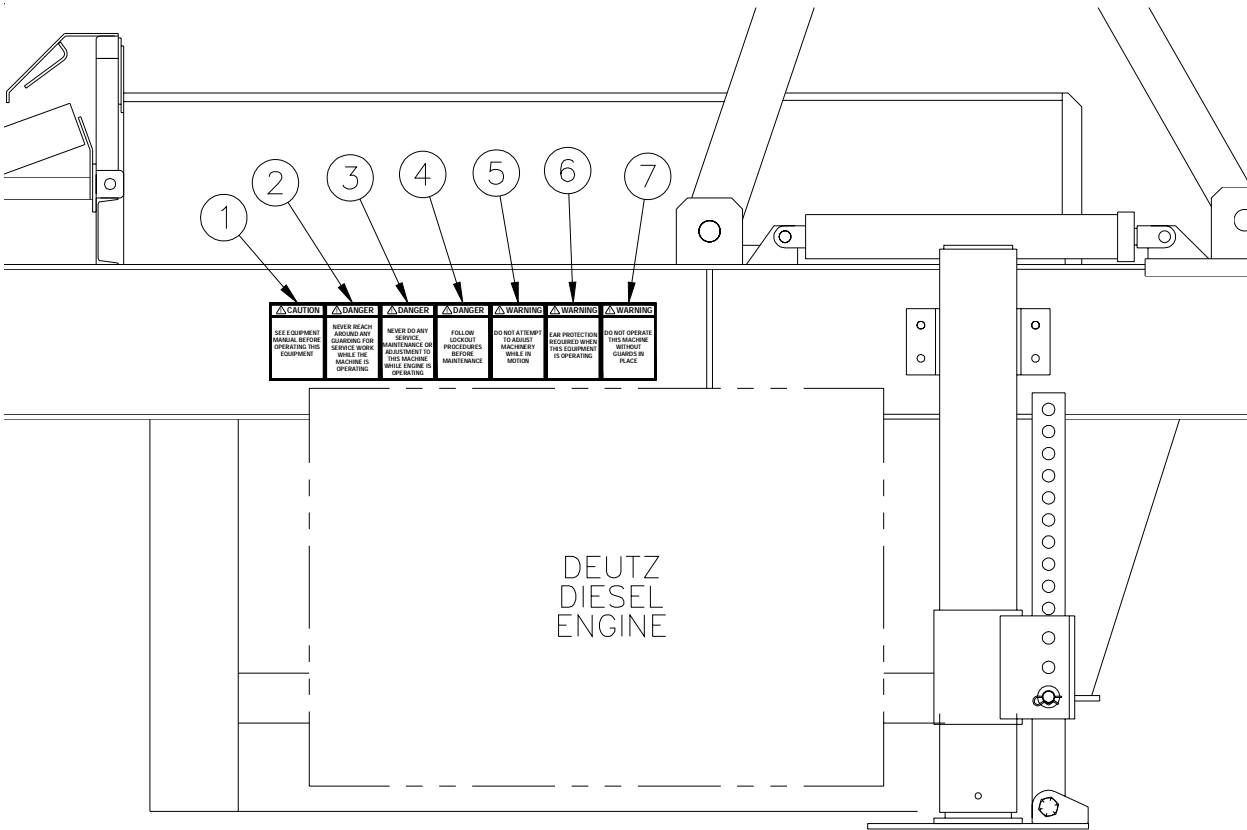
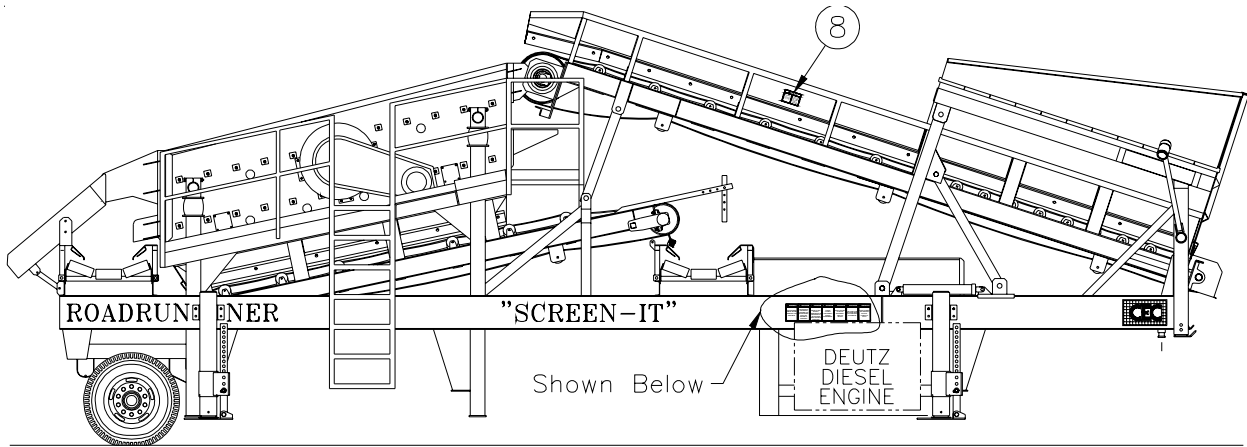
The Federal Occupational, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and in some cases, state and local Right-to-Know laws, may require that specific MSDS' be available to employees prior to operating this equipment. This may include information on substances contained in this equipment such as antifreeze, brake fluid, battery acid, lubrication oil, hydraulic fluid and Freon (if equipped with air conditioning).

Construction Equipment Company will provide Material Safety Data Sheets, applicable to its CEC Crushing, Screening and Feeding Equipment product line, at no cost upon receiving a written request.








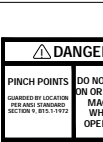
Write to: Construction Equipment Company
18650 SW Pacific Highway
Tualatin, OR 97062

Be sure to include your return address, machine model and serial number to ensure a proper response.





Complete list of safety labels 5x12 2 Deck “Screen-it”

Item No.	PART No.	No. Req'd.	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
1	SU-DCAL-CAUTION-1	2		! <u>CAUTION</u> SEE EQUIPMENT MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THIS EQUIPMENT. SIZE: 5"x7"
2	SU-DCAL-DANGER-1	2		! <u>DANGER</u> NEVER REACH AROUND ANY GUARDING FOR SERVICE WORK WHILE THE MACHINE IS OPERATING. SIZE: 5"x7"
3	SU-DCAL-DANGER-2	2		! <u>DANGER</u> NEVER DO ANY SERVICE MAINTENANCE OR ADJUSTMENT TO THIS MACHINE WHILE ENGINE IS OPERATING. SIZE: 5"x7"
4	SU-DCAL-WARNING-1	2		! <u>WARNING</u> DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE WITHOUT GUARDS IN PLACE. SIZE: 5"x7"
5	SU-DCAL-WARNING-2	2		! <u>WARNING</u> EAR PROTECTION REQUIRED WHEN THIS EQUIPMENT IS OPERATING. SIZE: 5"x7"
6	SU-DCAL-WARNING-3	2		! <u>WARNING</u> DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST MACHINERY WHILE IN MOTION. SIZE: 5"x7"
7	SU-DCAL-DANGER-3	2		! <u>DANGER</u> FOLLOW LOCKOUT PROCEDURES BEFORE MAINTENANCE. SIZE: 5"x7"
8	SU-DCAL-DANGER-8	2		! <u>DANGER</u> PINCH POINTS. GUARDED BY LOCATION PER ANSI STANDARD SECTION 9, B15.1-1972 DO NOT CLIMB ON OR AROUND MACHINE WHILE IN OPERATION. SIZE: 5"x7"



NOTES:

