Form No. 3429-934 Rev B

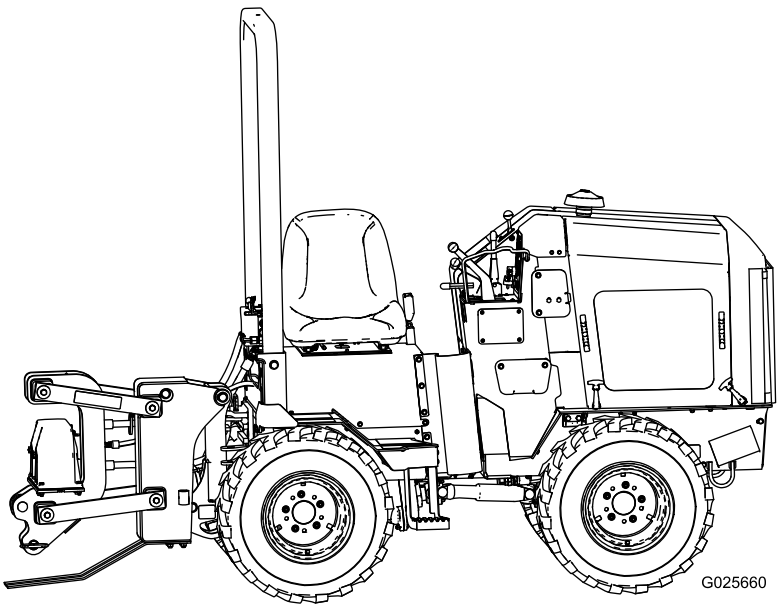
TORO®

Count on it.

Operator's Manual

Pro Sneak 365 Vibratory Plow

Model No. 25403—Serial No. 404600000 and Up



Register at www.Toro.com.
Original Instructions (EN)

3429-934

It is a violation of California Public Resource Code Section 4442 or 4443 to use or operate the engine on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester, as defined in Section 4442, maintained in effective working order or the engine is constructed, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire.

The enclosed engine owner's manual is supplied for information regarding the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Emission Control Regulation of emission systems, maintenance, and warranty. Replacements may be ordered through the engine manufacturer.

⚠ WARNING

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.

Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Use of this product may cause exposure to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Introduction

This machine is intended for use in various earth and materials moving activities for landscaping and construction work. It is designed to operate attachments, each of which perform a specialized function. Using this product for purposes other than its intended use could prove dangerous to you and bystanders. Do not modify the machine or attachments.

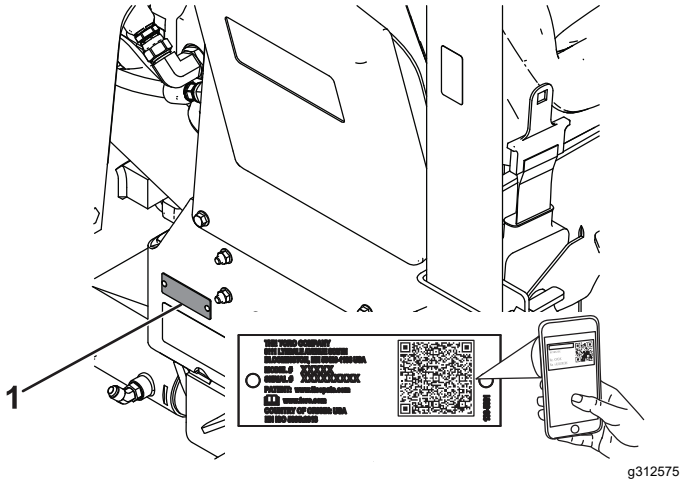
Read this information carefully to learn how to operate and maintain your product properly and to avoid injury and product damage. You are responsible for operating the product properly and safely.

Visit www.Toro.com for product safety and operation training materials, accessory information, help finding a dealer, or to register your product.

Whenever you need service, genuine Toro parts, or additional information, contact an Authorized Service Dealer or Toro Customer Service and have the model and serial numbers of your product ready. Figure 1 identifies the location of the model and serial numbers on the product. Write the numbers in the space provided.

Keep the manual with the machine.

Important: **With your mobile device, you can scan the QR code on the serial number decal (if equipped) to access warranty, parts, and other product information.**



g312575

Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

This manual identifies potential hazards and has safety messages identified by the safety-alert symbol (Figure 2), which signals a hazard that may cause serious injury or death if you do not follow the recommended precautions.

g000502

Figure 2

1. Safety-alert symbol

This manual uses 2 words to highlight information. **Important** calls attention to special mechanical information and **Note** emphasizes general information worthy of special attention.

8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420

Contents

Safety

⚠ DANGER

There may be buried utility lines in the work area. Digging into them may cause a shock or an explosion.

Have the property or work area marked for buried lines and do not dig in marked areas. Contact your local marking service or utility company to have the property marked (for example, in the US, call 811 or in Australia, call 1100 for the nationwide marking service).

General Safety

Always follow all safety instructions to avoid serious injury or death.

- Slopes are a major factor related to loss-of-control and tip-over accidents, which can result in severe injury or death. Operating the machine on any slope or uneven terrain requires extra caution.
- Operate the machine up and down slopes with the heavy end of the machine uphill and the load close to the ground. Weight distribution changes with attachments. An empty load-bearing attachment makes the rear of the machine the heavy end, and a full load-bearing attachment makes the front of the machine the heavy end. Most other attachments make the front of the machine the heavy end.
- Have the property or work area marked for buried lines and other objects, and do not dig in marked areas.
- Read and understand the content of this *Operator's Manual* before starting the engine.
- Use your full attention while operating the machine. Do not engage in any activity that causes distractions; otherwise, injury or property damage may occur.
- Never allow children or untrained people to operate the machine.
- Keep your hands and feet away from the moving components and attachments.
- Do not operate the machine without the guards and other safety protective devices in place and working on the machine.
- Keep bystanders and children out of the operating area.
- Stop the machine, shut off the engine, and remove the key before servicing, fueling, or unclogging the machine.

Improperly using, modifying, or maintaining this machine can result in injury. To reduce the potential for injury, comply with these safety instructions and always pay attention to the safety-alert symbol ⚠, which means Caution, Warning, or Danger—personal safety instruction. Failure to comply with these instructions may result in personal injury or death.

Safety and Instructional Decals

Safety decals and instructions are easily visible to the operator and are located near any area of potential danger. Replace any decal that is damaged or missing.

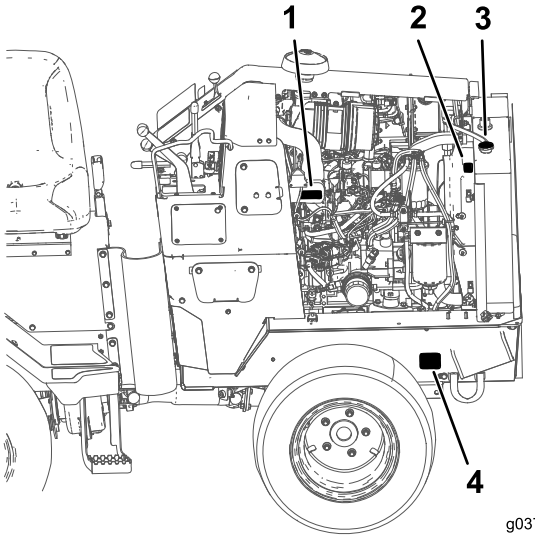
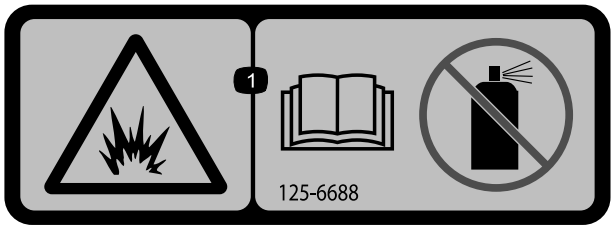


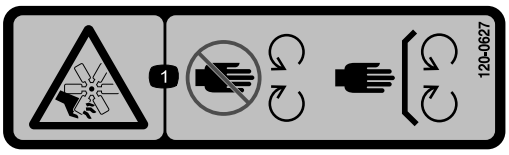
Figure 3

1. 125-6688
2. 120-0627 (both sides of the machine)
3. 106-5976
4. 125-6694 (both sides of the machine)



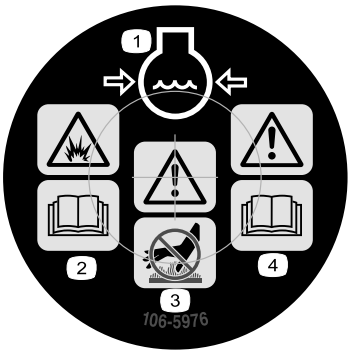
125–6688

1. Explosion hazard—Read the *Operator's Manual*; Do not use starting fluid.



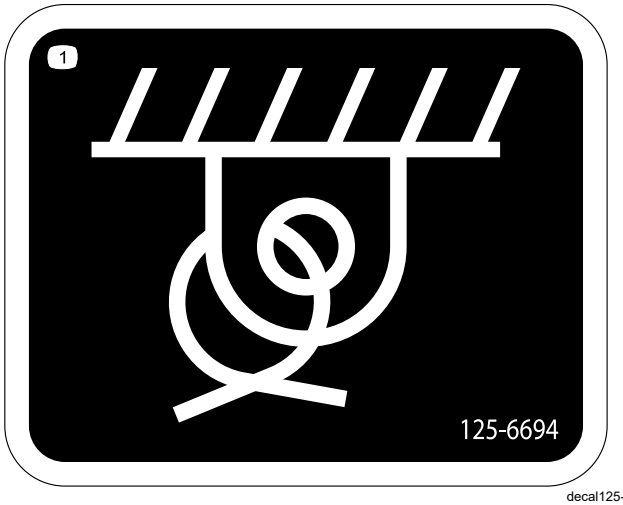
120-0627

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, fan—stay away from moving parts, keep all guards and shields in place.



106-5976

1. Engine coolant under pressure
2. Explosion hazard—read the *Operator's Manual*.
3. Warning—do not touch the hot surface.
4. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.



125–6694

1. Tie-down location

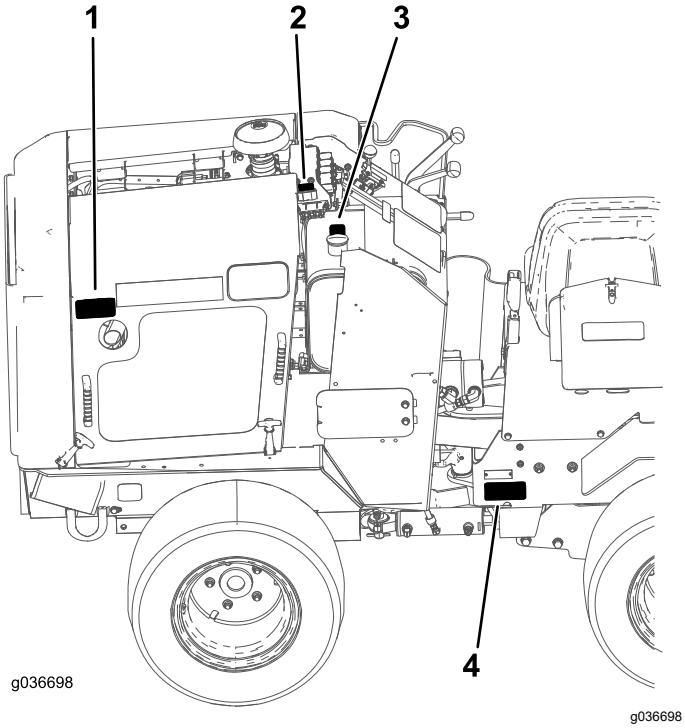
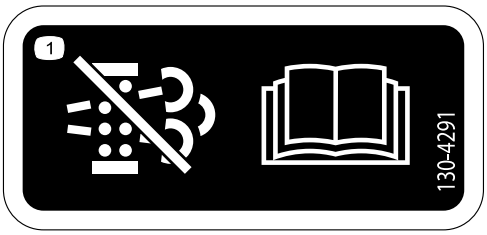


Figure 4

1. 125-4963
2. 130-4291
3. 125-8483
4. 125-6672

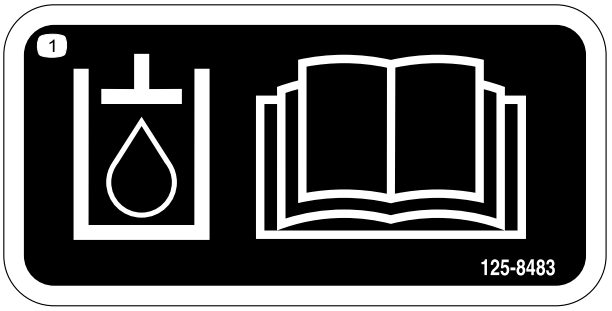
125-4963

1. Warning—do not touch hot surfaces.



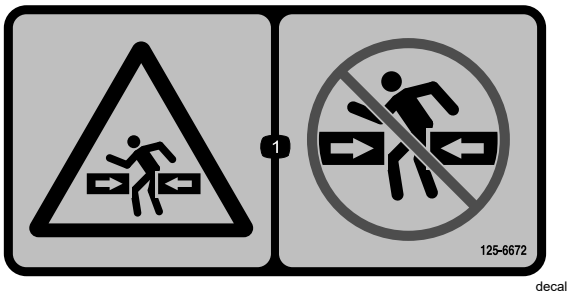
130-4291

1. Regeneration inhibit—read the *Operator's Manual*.



125–8483

1. Hydraulic fluid; read the *Operator's Manual*.



125–6672

1. Crushing hazard—stay away from articulated joints.

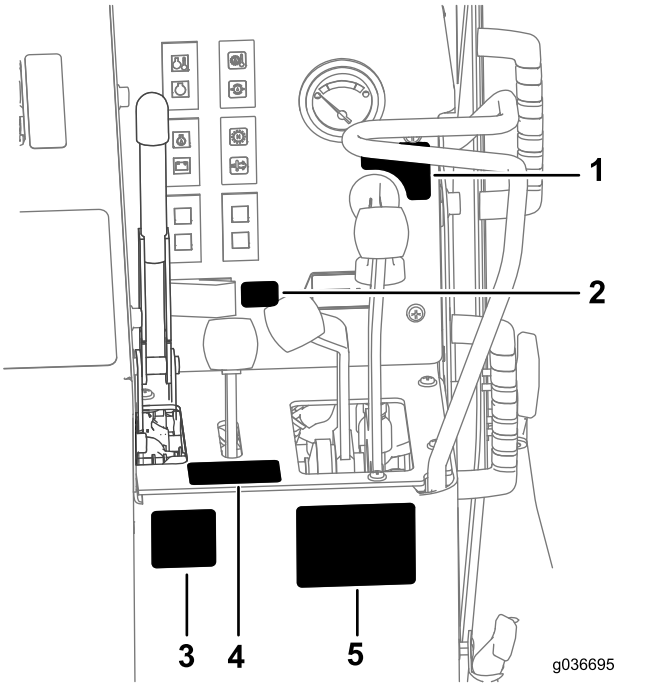
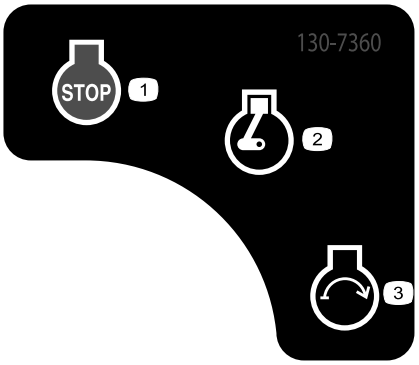


Figure 5

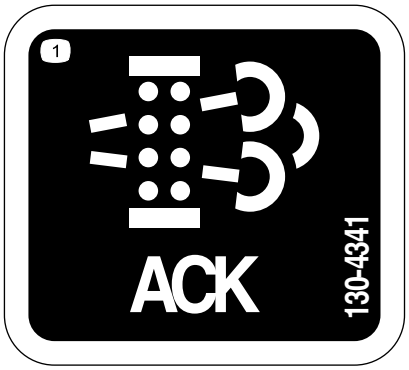
1. 130-7360
2. 130-4341
3. 125-6674
4. 130-7361
5. 125-6680



decal130-7360

130-7360

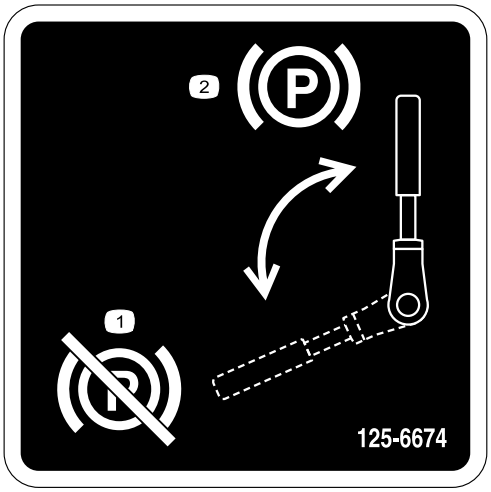
1. Engine—off
2. Engine—run/warming
3. Engine—start



decal130-4341

130-4341

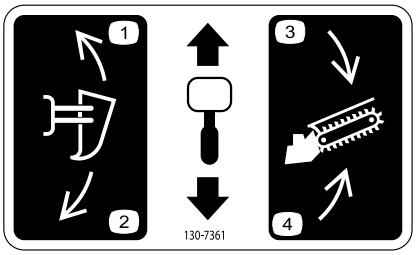
1. Regeneration acknowledge



decal125-6674

125–6674

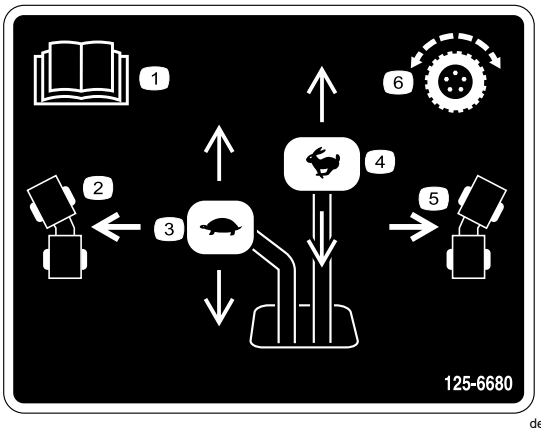
1. Disengage the parking brake.
2. Engage the parking brake.



decal130-7361

130-7361

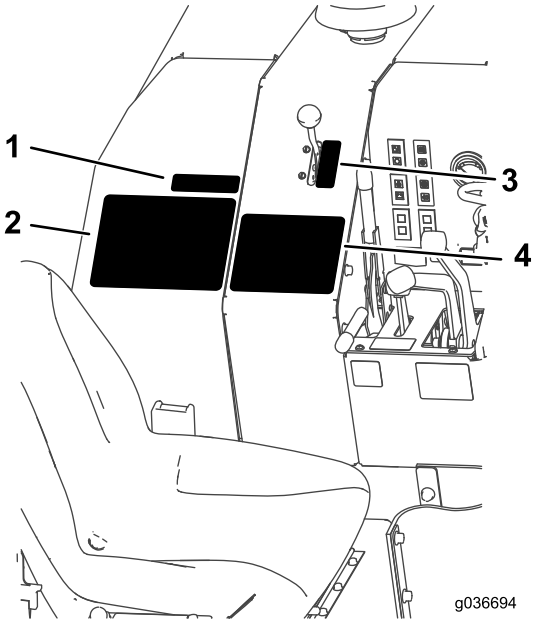
1. Raise the plow
2. Lower the plower
3. Lower the trencher
4. Raise the trencher



decal125-6680

125–6680

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Turn left
3. Slow
4. Fast
5. Turn right
6. Traction control



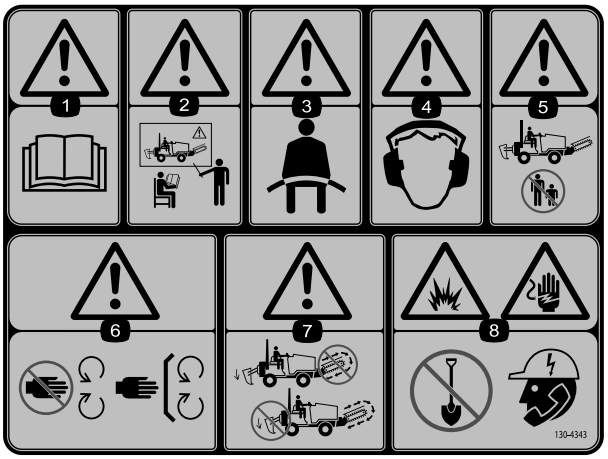
g036694

Figure 6

1. 133-8062
2. 130-4343
3. 130-4340
4. 127-1824

decal133-8062

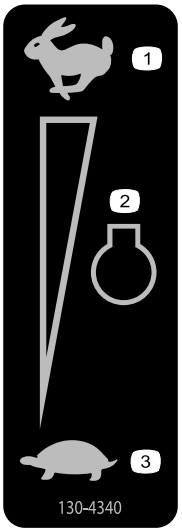
133-8062



decal130-4343

130-4343

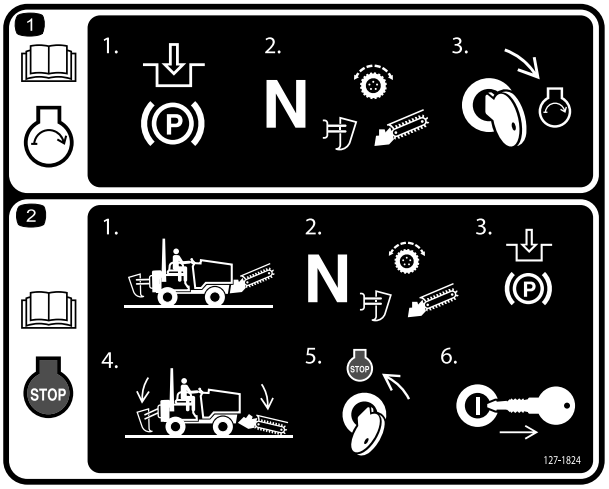
1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Warning—do not operate the machine unless you have received instruction.
3. Warning—wear a seatbelt.
4. Warning—wear hearing protection.
5. Warning—keep bystanders away.
6. Warning—keep away from moving parts; keep all guards and shields in place.
7. Warning—do not operate the trencher while using the plow; do not operate the plow while using the trencher.
8. Explosion hazard; shock hazard—before digging, call the local utilities service.



decal130-4340

130-4340

1. Fast
2. Engine speed
3. Slow



decal127-1824

127-1824

1. For more information on starting the engine, read the *Operator's Manual*—1) Engage the parking brake; 2) Set the plow, trencher, and drive to neutral; 3) Turn the key to the engine start position.
2. For more information on shutting off the engine, read the *Operator's Manual*—1) Park the machine on a level surface; 2) Set the plow, trencher, and drive to neutral; 3) Engage the parking brake; 4) Lower all attachments; 5) Turn the key to the engine off position; 6) Remove the key from the ignition.

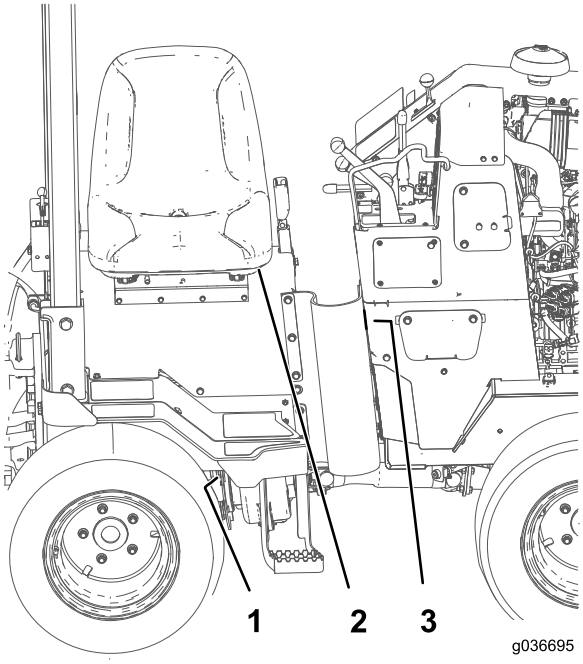
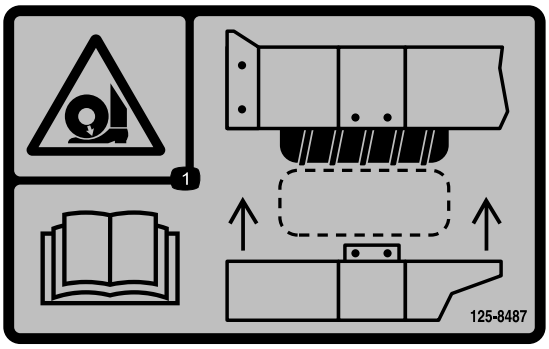


Figure 7

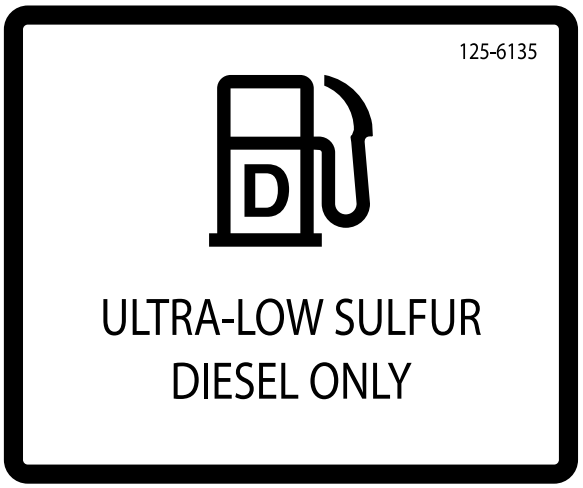
1. 125-8487 (behind the step)
2. 125-6135 (under the seat)
3. 125-8491 (behind the rubber guard)



decal125-8487

125–8487

1. Crushing hazard, tire—read the *Operator's Manual*; the extension step must be attached when the tires are in wide or doubled configuration.



decal125-6135

125–6135

decal125-8491

125–8491

1. Crushing hazard, warning—keep away from articulated joints; replace missing safety shields.

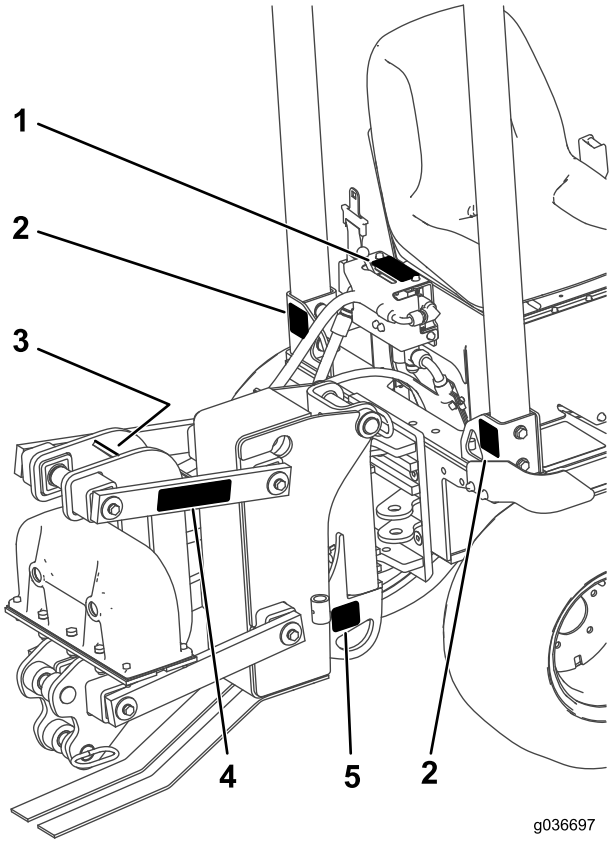
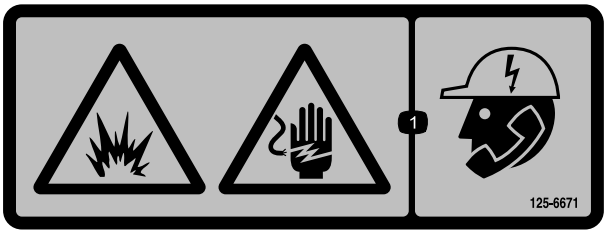


Figure 8

1. 127-1822
2. 125-4967
3. 125-6671
4. 125-6684
5. 125-6694



decal125-6671

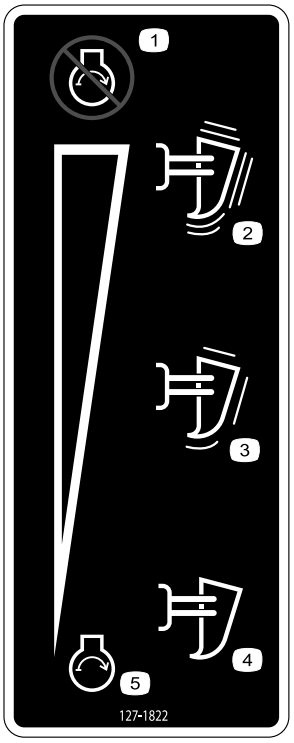
125-6671

1. Explosion hazard; electric shock hazard—call local utilities before digging.

decal125-6684

125–6684

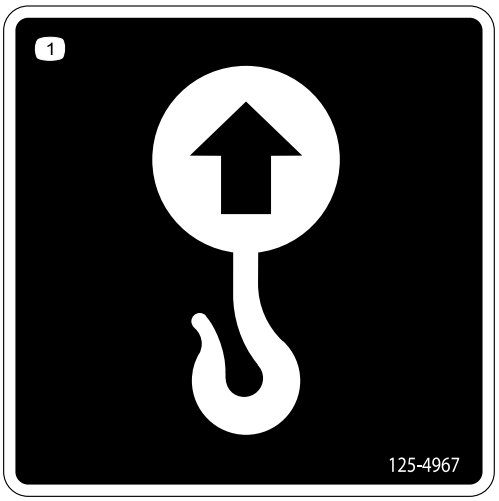
1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, plow—keep bystanders away from the plow; stay away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.



decal127-1822

127-1822

1. The engine cannot start with the plow active.
2. High vibration
3. Low vibration
4. No vibration
5. The engine can start with the plow inactive.



decal125-4967

125-4967

1. Lift point

Product Overview

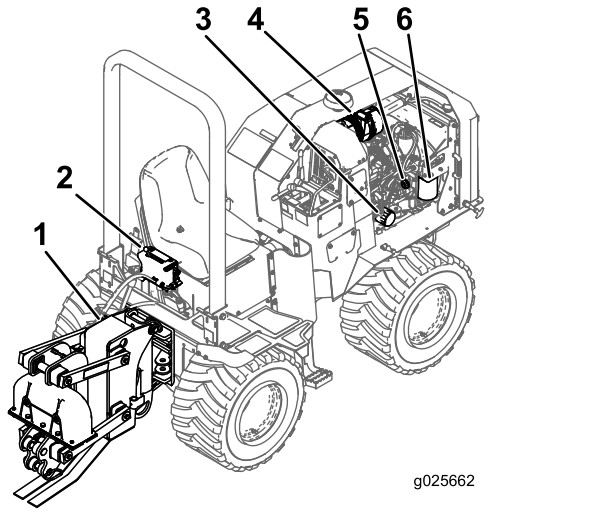


Figure 9

Right-side view

1. Vibratory plow
2. Vibratory-plow control
3. Engine-oil filter
4. Air filter
5. Engine-oil cap
6. Fuel filter/water separator

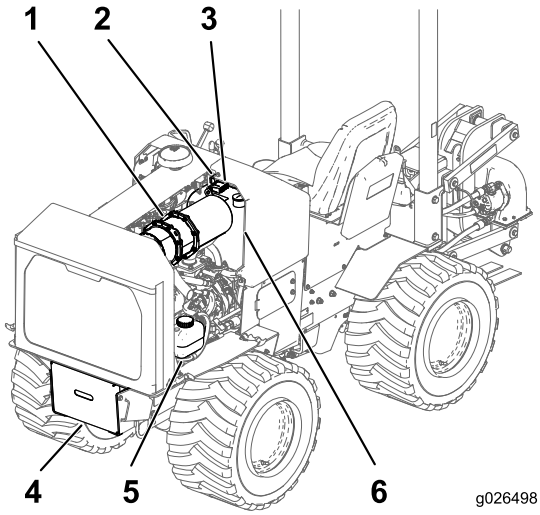


Figure 10

Left-side view

1. Diesel-particulate filter (DPF)
2. Regeneration-inhibit switch
3. Fuses
4. Battery
5. Coolant-expansion tank
6. Hydraulic tank

Controls

Become familiar with all of the controls before you start the engine and operate the machine.

Throttle

The throttle controls the engine speed. Push the knob to increase the engine speed. Pull the knob to decrease the engine speed.

Parking-Brake Lever

To set the parking brake, pull the lever up and push it forward. To release the parking brake, pull the lever back and down.

Attachment Control Lever

The attachment control lever has 2 positions: RAISE and LOWER. The configuration of the machine determines which direct raises or lowers the attachment; refer to the *Operator's Manual* for your attachment to configure your machine.

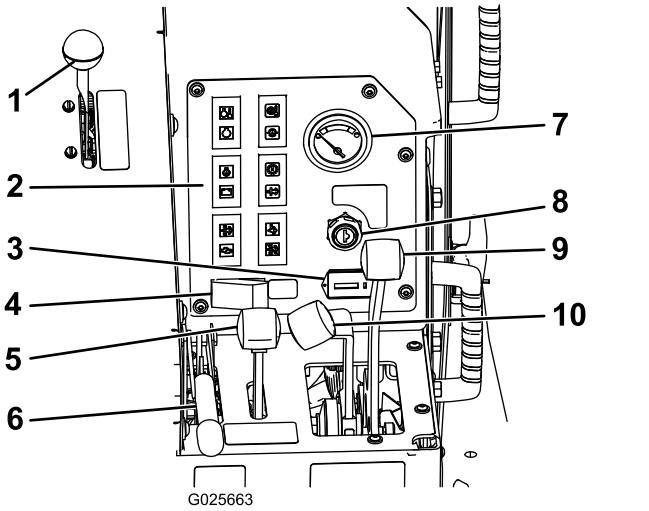


Figure 11

1. Throttle
2. Indicator lights
3. Hour meter
4. Regeneration-acknowledge switch
5. Attachment-control lever
6. Parking brake
7. Fuel gauge
8. Key switch
9. Traction-control lever
10. Creep-control lever

Traction-Control Lever

The traction-control lever controls the direction and speed of the machine during transport. To go forward, push the lever forward. To reverse, pull the lever backward. The further you push or pull the lever, the faster the machine travels. To turn, push the lever to the left or right.

Creep-Control Lever

The creep-control lever controls the direction and speed of the machine while the attachments are in use. To go forward, push the lever forward. To reverse, pull the lever backward. The further you push or pull the lever, the faster the machine travels. The creep-control lever will not return to the NEUTRAL position on its own.

Hour Meter

The hour meter displays the number of hours of operation that have been logged on the machine.

Key Switch

The key switch, used to start and shut off the engine, has 3 positions: OFF, ON/PREHEAT, and START. To start the engine, rotate the key to the ON/PREHEAT position. Once the glow plug indicator light is off, rotate the key to the START position. Release the key when engine starts and it will move automatically to the ON position. To shut off the engine, rotate the key to the OFF position.

Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge measures the amount of fuel in the fuel tank.

Vibratory-Plow Control Lever

This lever controls the vibratory plow. To increase the agitation, push the lever forward. To decrease the agitation, pull the lever back. If the vibratory plow is in use, use the creep-control lever to drive.

Diesel-Particulate Filter (DPF)

⚠ CAUTION

During regeneration, the diesel particulate filter becomes extremely hot and can cause serious burns.

Keep your body and hands away from the engine during regeneration.

The diesel particulate filter (DPF) removes particulate matter from the exhaust and prevents it from being discharged into the air. As the particulates collect in the filter, the engine performs a regeneration to prevent clogging and decreased engine performance. Most regenerations are performed in the background and will not impact operation. These background regenerations happen automatically, unless the regeneration inhibit switch is activated.

Over time, ash accumulates in the DPF and a background regeneration is not sufficient to unclog the filter. When this occurs, the regeneration request and check engine lights illuminate on the control panel. At this time, the filter requires a stationary regeneration or needs to be serviced; contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

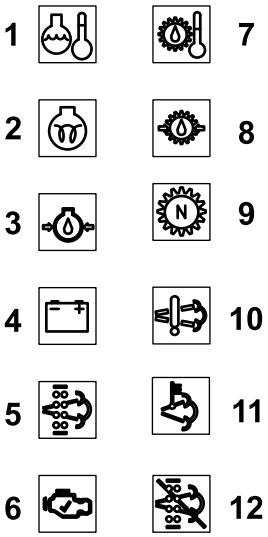


Figure 12

1. Engine-coolant-temperature light
2. Glow-plug indicator
3. Engine-oil-pressure light
4. Charge indicator
5. Regeneration-request light
6. Check-engine light
7. Hydraulic-oil-temperature light
8. Hydraulic-oil-pressure light
9. Neutral indicator
10. Air-filter light
11. High-temperature-exhaust indicator
12. Regeneration inhibit indicator

Engine-Coolant-Temperature Light

This light illuminates if the engine overheats. If the light illuminates when the engine is running, shut off the engine, remove the key, and check for a possible cause.

Glow-Plug Indicator

This light illuminates while the glow plugs are active. When the light is off, it is safe to start the machine.

Engine-Oil-Pressure Light

This light illuminates if the engine oil pressure drops below a safe level while the engine is running. If the light flickers or remains on, stop the vehicle, turn off the engine, and check the oil level. If the oil level was low, but adding oil does not cause the light to go out when you start the engine, turn the engine

off immediately and contact your Authorized Service Dealer for assistance.

Charge Indicator

This light illuminates when the battery is being discharged. If the light illuminates during operation, shut off the machine, turn off the engine, and check for possible causes.

Regeneration-Request Light

This light illuminates along with the high-temperature-exhaust indicator when a regeneration is in process. If this light is illuminated on its own, a stationary regeneration is possible. When a regeneration is requested but the regeneration inhibit switch is active, this light blinks. If this light is illuminated along with the check engine light, the DPF needs servicing; contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

Check-Engine Light

This light illuminates when there is an engine problem. If the light illuminates when the engine is running, shut off the engine, remove the key, and check for a possible cause. If this light is illuminated along with the regeneration request light, your DPF needs servicing; contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

Hydraulic-Fluid-Temperature Light

This light illuminates if the hydraulic system overheats. If the light illuminates when the engine is running, shut off the engine, remove the key, and check for a possible cause.

Hydraulic-Fluid-Filter Light

This light illuminates if the hydraulic fluid filter is in need of service. If this light illuminates when the engine is running, shut off the engine, remove the key, and service the filter.

Neutral Indicator

This light illuminates when all control levers are in the NEUTRAL position.

Air-Filter Light

This light illuminates if the air filter is in need of service. If this light illuminates when the engine is running, shut off the engine, remove the key, and service the air cleaner.

High-Temperature-Exhaust Indicator

This light illuminates when the DPF is undergoing regeneration.

Regeneration-Inhibit Indicator

This light illuminates when automatic background regeneration has been turned off.

Regeneration-Acknowledge Switch

This switch manually activates a stationary regeneration. This light on the switch will illuminate when a stationary regeneration is in progress. If the regeneration request light and the light on the switch are both blinking, the regeneration inhibit switch must be turned off for a background regeneration to occur. If the regeneration request light is illuminated and the light on the switch is blinking, contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

Regeneration-Inhibit Switch

This switch disables the automatic background regeneration.

Specifications

Note: Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

Width	117 cm (46 inches)
Width (narrow wheels)	91 cm (36 inches)
Length (with vibratory plow)	291 cm (114 inches)
Height	216 cm (85 inches)
Weight	1,329 kg (2,930 lb)
Operating capacity	251 kg (553 lb)
Tipping capacity	717 kg (1,580 lb)
Wheelbase	122 cm (48 inches)

Attachments/Accessories

A selection of Toro approved attachments and accessories is available for use with the machine to enhance and expand its capabilities. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer or authorized Toro distributor or go to www.Toro.com for a list of all approved attachments and accessories.

To ensure optimum performance, use only genuine Toro replacement parts and accessories. Replacement parts and accessories made by other manufacturers could be dangerous, and such use could void the product warranty.

Operation

Note: Determine the left and right sides of the machine from the normal operating position.

Before Operation

Before Operation Safety

General Safety

- Never allow children or untrained people to operate or service the machine. Local regulations may restrict the age or require certified training of the operator. The owner is responsible for training all operators and mechanics.
- Become familiar with the safe operation of the equipment, operator controls, and safety decals.
- Always engage the parking brake (if equipped), shut off the engine, remove the key, wait for all moving parts to stop, and allow the machine to cool before adjusting, servicing, cleaning, or storing the machine.
- Know how to stop the machine and shut off the engine quickly.
- Check that the safety switches, and shields are attached and functioning properly. Do not operate the machine unless they are functioning properly.
- Locate the pinch-point areas marked on the machine and attachments; keep your hands and feet away from these areas.
- Before operating the machine with an attachment, ensure that the attachment is properly installed. Read all the attachment manuals.
- Evaluate the terrain to determine what accessories and attachments you need to properly and safely perform the job.
- Have the property or work area marked for buried lines and other objects, and do not dig in marked areas; note the location of unmarked objects and structures, such as underground storage tanks, wells, and septic systems.
- Inspect the area where you will use the equipment for uneven surfaces and hidden hazards.
- Ensure that the area is clear of bystanders before operating the machine. Stop the machine if a bystander enters the area.

Fuel Safety

- Use extra care when handling fuel. It is flammable and its vapors are explosive.
- Extinguish all cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and other sources of ignition.
- Use only an approved fuel container.
- Do not remove the fuel cap or fill the fuel tank while the engine is running or hot.
- Do not add or drain fuel in an enclosed space.
- Do not store the machine or fuel container where there is an open flame, spark, or pilot light, such as on a water heater or other appliance.
- If you spill fuel, do not attempt to start the engine; avoid creating any source of ignition until the fuel vapors have dissipated.
- Do not fill containers inside a vehicle or on a truck or trailer bed with a plastic liner. Always place containers on the ground, away from your vehicle before filling.
- Remove the equipment from the truck or trailer and refuel it while it is on the ground. If this is not possible, then refuel from a portable container rather than a fuel-dispenser nozzle.
- Keep the fuel-dispenser nozzle in contact with the rim of the fuel tank or container opening at all times until fueling is complete. Do not use a nozzle lock-open device.

Adding Fuel

Recommended Fuel

Use only clean, fresh diesel fuel or biodiesel fuels with low (<500 ppm) or ultra low (<15 ppm) sulfur content. The minimum cetane rating should be 40. Purchase fuel in quantities that you can use within 180 days to ensure fuel freshness.

Use summer-grade diesel fuel (No. 2-D) at temperatures above -7°C (20°F) and winter grade (No. 1-D or No. 1-D/2-D blend) below that temperature. Using winter-grade fuel at lower temperatures provides lower flash point and cold flow characteristics, which eases starting and reduces fuel filter plugging.

Using summer-grade fuel above -7°C (20°F) contributes toward longer fuel pump life and increased power compared to winter-grade fuel.

Important: **Do not use kerosene or gasoline instead of diesel fuel. Failure to observe this caution will damage the engine.**

Biodiesel Ready

This machine can also use a biodiesel blended fuel of up to B20 (20% biodiesel, 80% petrodiesel). The petrodiesel portion should be low or ultra low sulfur. Observe the following precautions:

- The biodiesel portion of the fuel must meet specification ASTM D6751 or EN14214.
- The blended fuel composition should meet ASTM D975 or EN590.
- Painted surfaces may be damaged by biodiesel blends.
- Use B5 (biodiesel content of 5%) or lesser blends in cold weather.
- Monitor seals, hoses, gaskets in contact with fuel as they may degrade over time.
- Fuel filter plugging may occur for a time after converting to biodiesel blends.
- Contact your distributor for more information on biodiesel.

Filling the Fuel Tanks

Fuel tank capacity: 26.9 L (7.1 US gallons)

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, engage the parking brake, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
2. Lift the operator seat to access the fuel tank.
3. Remove the fuel cap (Figure 13).

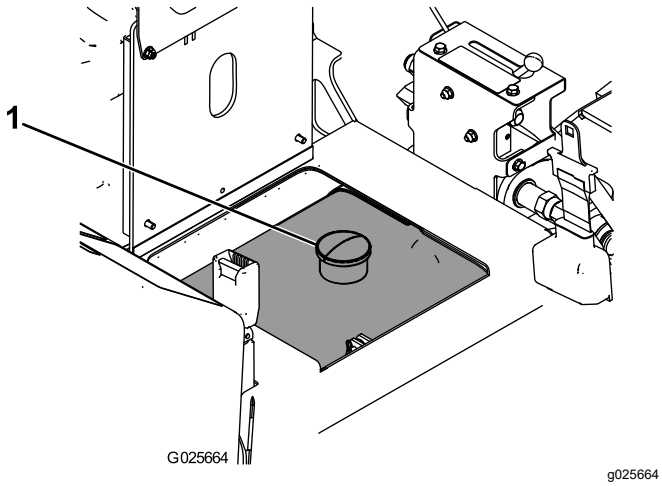


Figure 13

1. Fuel tank cap

4. Fill the tank to about 2.5 cm (1 inch) below the top of the tank, not the filler neck, with diesel fuel.
5. Install the cap.

Checking the Interlock System

Before using the machine, make the following interlock system checks. If any of these checks fails, contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

- The engine should start with the traction-control lever in the NEUTRAL position and the parking brake engaged.
- The engine should start with the traction-control lever in the NEUTRAL position and the operator in the seat.
- The engine should not crank with the traction-control lever out of the NEUTRAL position and the operator in seat and/or the parking brake engaged.
- The engine should shut off if the traction-control lever is moved out of the NEUTRAL position with the engine running and the parking brake set.
- The engine must shut off if the traction-control lever is moved out of the NEUTRAL position with the engine running and the operator is not in the seat.
- The engine must shut off if the vibratory plow is engaged with the engine running and operator not in the seat.
- The engine must shut off in approximately 1 second if the operator leaves the seated position with the vibratory plow engaged and/or directional control lever out of the Neutral position.
- The engine must shut off if the operator is not on the seat and if the brake is not engaged.

Performing Daily Maintenance

Before starting the machine each day, perform the Each Use/Daily procedures listed in the Maintenance (page 21).

Important: **Check the hydraulic-fluid level and bleed the fuel system before starting the engine for the first time; refer to Checking the Hydraulic-Fluid Level (page 36) and Fuel System Maintenance (page 27).**

During Operation

During Operation Safety

General Safety

- Do not exceed the rated operating capacity, as the machine may become unstable, which may result in loss of control.
- Use only Toro-approved attachments and accessories. Attachments can change the stability and the operating characteristics of the machine.
- Use your full attention while operating the machine. Do not engage in any activity that causes distractions; otherwise, injury or property damage may occur.
- Look behind and down before backing up to ensure that the path is clear.
- Never jerk the controls; use a steady motion.
- The owner/user can prevent and is responsible for accidents that may cause personal injury or property damage.
- Wear appropriate clothing including gloves, eye protection, long pants, substantial slip-resistant footwear, and hearing protection. Tie back long hair and do not wear loose clothing or loose jewelry.
- Do not operate the machine when you are tired, ill, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Never carry passengers and keep pets and bystanders away from the machine
- Operate the machine only in good light, keeping away from holes and hidden hazards.
- Ensure that all the drives are in neutral and engage the parking brake (if equipped) before starting the engine. Start the engine only from the operator's position.
- Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure vision.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and crossing roads and sidewalks. Watch for traffic.
- Stop the attachment when you are not working.
- Stop the machine, turn off the engine, remove the key, and inspect the machine if you strike an object. Make any necessary repairs before resuming operation.
- Never run an engine in an enclosed area.
- Never leave a running machine unattended.
- Before leaving the operating position, do the following:
  - Park the machine on a level surface.
  - Lower the attachments.
  - Engage the parking brake.
  - Shut off the engine and remove the key.
- Do not operate the machine when there is the risk of lightning.
- Operate the machine only in areas where there is sufficient clearance for you to safely maneuver. Be aware of obstacles in close proximity to you. Failure to maintain adequate distance from trees, walls, and other barriers may result in injury as the machine backs up during operation if you are not attentive to the surroundings.
- Check for overhead clearance (i.e., electrical wires, branches, and doorways) before driving under any objects and do not contact them.

Slope Safety

- **Operate the machine up and down slopes with the heavy end of the machine uphill.** Weight distribution changes with attachments.
- Slopes are a major factor related to loss of control and tip-over accidents, which can result in severe injury or death. Operating the machine on any slope or uneven terrain requires extra caution.
- Establish your own procedures and rules for operating on slopes. These procedures must include surveying the site to determine which slopes are safe for machine operation. Always use common sense and good judgment when performing this survey.
- Slow down and use extra care on hillsides. Ground conditions can affect the stability of the machine.
- Avoid starting or stopping on a slope. If the machine loses traction, proceed slowly, straight down the slope.
- Avoid turning on slopes. If you must turn, turn slowly and keep the heavy end of the machine uphill.
- Keep all movements on slopes slow and gradual. Do not make sudden changes in speed or direction.
- If you feel uneasy operating the machine on a slope, do not do it.
- Watch for holes, ruts, or bumps, as uneven terrain could overturn the machine. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- Use caution when operating on wet surfaces. Reduced traction could cause sliding.
- Evaluate the area to ensure that the ground is stable enough to support the machine.
- Use caution when operating the machine near the following:
  - Drop-offs
  - Ditches

– Embankments

– Bodies of water

The machine could suddenly roll over if a tire goes over the edge or the edge caves in. Maintain a safe distance between the machine and any hazard.

- Do not remove or add attachments on a slope.
- Do not park the machine on a hillside or slope.

Rotating the Wheels

You can install the wheels to provide a narrow or a wide overall width of machine. Install the wheels with the deep concave toward the machine for operation in tight areas or the shallow concave toward the machine for wider stability.

Important: **Only operate on level ground with the narrow wheel configuration.**

Tire Size	Ply Rating	Pressure	
		kPa	psi
23 x 10.5 x 12	4	138	20
26 x 12 x 12	8	207	30

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
2. Remove the rear wheels.
3. Remove the step extension from the machine (Figure 14).

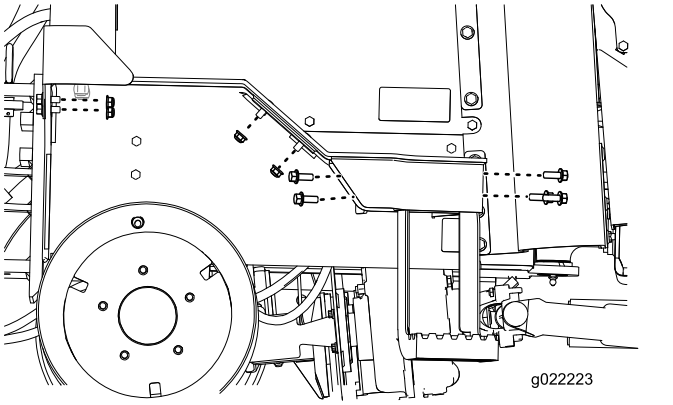


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Figure 14

4. Install the wheels on the opposite side of the machine from which each was removed.
5. Remove the front wheels and install them on the opposite side of the machine.

   Note: Be sure to keep the tread going in the same direction (Figure 15).

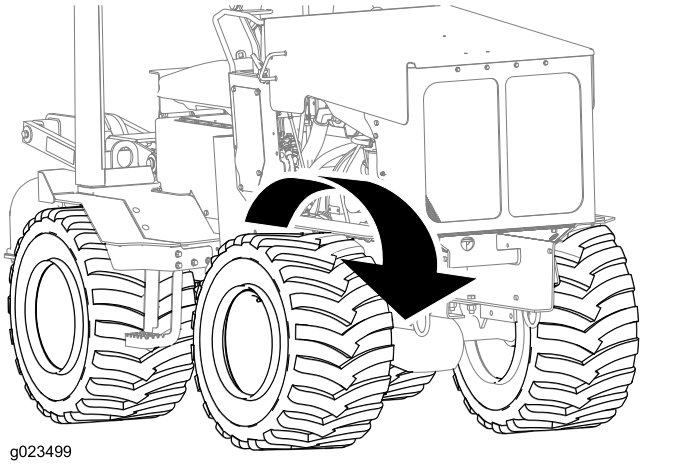

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Figure 15

Starting and Shutting Off the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Adjust the seat and fasten the seat belt.
2. Ensure that all of the control levers are in the NEUTRAL position.
3. Move the throttle lever to the SLOW position.
4. Rotate the key to the ON/PREHEAT position.
5. Once the glow plug indicator light is off, rotate the key to the START position. Release the key when engine starts and it will move automatically to the ON position.

   Important: **Do not engage the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the engine fails to start, allow a 30 second cool-down period between attempts. Failure to follow these instructions can burn out the starter motor.**
6. Move the throttle lever to desired setting.

   Important: **If the engine is run at high speeds when the hydraulic system is cold (i.e., when the ambient air temperature is near freezing or lower), hydraulic system damage could occur. When starting the engine in cold conditions, allow the engine to run in the SLOW position for at least 5 minutes before moving the throttle to Fast (rabbit).**

   Note: If the outdoor temperature is below freezing, store the machine in a garage to keep it warmer and aid in starting.

Shutting Off the Engine

1. Move the throttle lever to the SLOW position.
2. Lower any attachments to the ground.
3. Set all controls to the NEUTRAL position.
4. Set the parking brake.
5. Turn the ignition key to the OFF position.

   Note: If the engine has been working hard or is hot, let it idle for 5 minutes before turning the ignition key off. This helps cool the engine before it is stopped. In an emergency, you can shut off the engine immediately.

Operating the Vibratory Plow

Plowing

1. Remove the rotation pin, place it in the storage location, and start the engine (Figure 16).

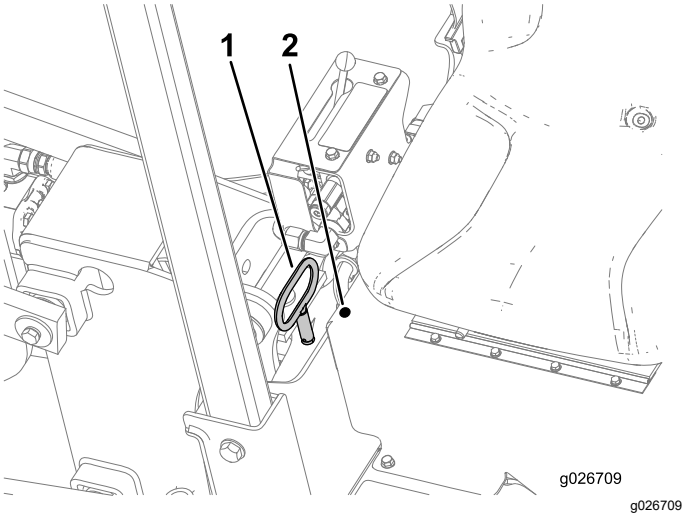

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Figure 16

1. Rotation pin
2. Storage location

2. When the engine is warm, push the throttle lever up to full throttle.
3. If the machine is equipped with a trencher, move the attachment selector lever to the cable plow position.
4. Use the attachment control lever to lower the plow to the ground.

   Note: The engine turns off in 1 second if the operators seat is empty and the direction control, trencher-digging-control, vibratory-plow lever, or creep-control levers are moved from the NEUTRAL position.

5. Release the parking brake.

   Note: Do not start the plow vibration until the blade tip has entered the ground.

6. Move the vibratory-plow lever to start the plow vibration.
7. Slowly lower the plow blade into the ground as the machine moves forward.
8. Use the creep control lever to control the direction and speed of the machine during plowing. The machine will move in the same direction that you move the lever.

   Note: The more you push the lever from the Neutral position, the faster the machine travels. The lever will stay in this position when you release the lever. Move the lever to the NEUTRAL position to stop the machine travel.

9. Use the direction or creep control levers to steer the machine to the left or right.

   Important: **Do not reverse the machine with the plow blade in the ground.**

   Important: **Slowly lift the plow blade out of the ground as the machine moves forward.**

   Note: Decrease the machine speed if the tires slip or the blade raises out of the ground during plow operation.

10. Reduce the speed of the machine and pull the vibratory-plow lever to stop the plow vibration before raising the blade out of the ground.

Changing the Plow Blade

The plow blades are heavy; use 2 people to complete this procedure.

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.

   Note: Ensure that the vibratory plow is raised high enough for the blade to be changed.

2. Flip the 2 circular snap rings over and remove the snap-ring pin (Figure 17).

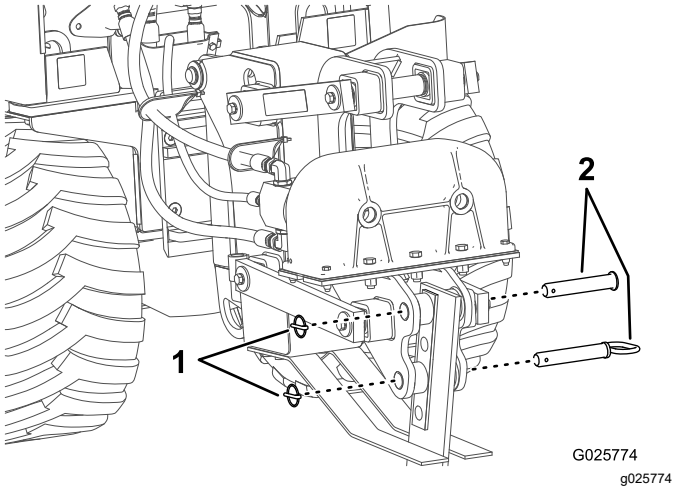

Figure 17

1. Snap-ring pin
2. Pin

3. Pull the 2 pins out of the blade.

   Note: The plow blades are heavy. Make sure that 1 person is holding the blade while the other person is removing the pins.

4. Place the new blade into the plow blade assembly and secure it with 2 pins and 2 snap-ring pins.

Removing and Installing the Skid Shoes

1. Raise the plow about 91 cm (36 inches) off the ground.
2. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
3. Remove the 4 bolts, 4 nuts, and 8 washers from the skid shoes (Figure 18).

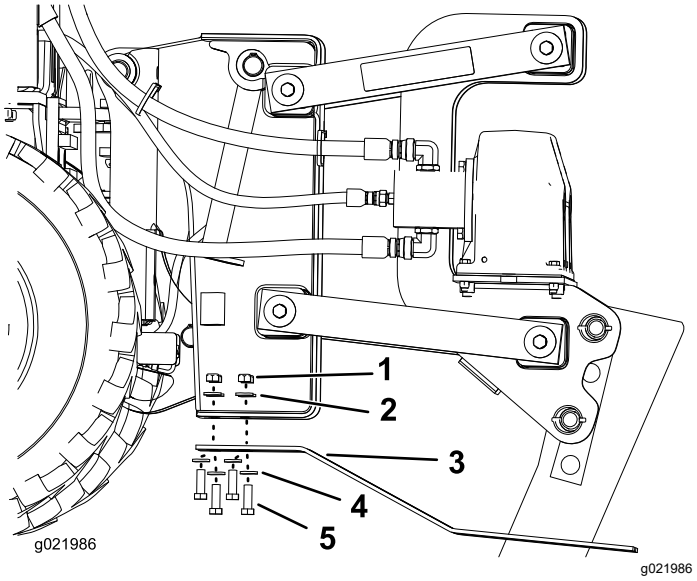

Figure 18

1. Nut
2. Washer
3. Skid shoes
4. Washer
5. Bolt

4. Install the new skid shoes and secure them with the previously removed hardware (Figure 18).

After Operation

After Operation Safety

- Shut off the engine, remove the key, wait for all movement to stop, and allow the machine to cool before adjusting, cleaning, storing, or servicing it.
- Clean debris from the attachments, drives, mufflers, and engine to help prevent fires. Clean up oil or fuel spills.
- Keep all parts in good working condition and all hardware tightened.
- Do not touch parts that may be hot from operation. Allow them to cool before attempting to maintain, adjust, or service the machine.
- Use care when loading or unloading the machine into a trailer or truck.

Transporting the Machine

Loading the Machine

Important: **Ensure that the trailer and ramp can support both your weight plus the weight of the machine with any attachments.**

1. Start the engine.
2. Move the attachments to transport position.
3. Secure the trailer hitch to your vehicle and put a block at the front and rear of the trailer wheels.
4. Move the machine slowly onto the trailer.
5. Lower the attachments onto the trailer and set the parking brake.
6. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
7. Put blocks at the front and rear of each tire of the machine.
8. Fasten the front tie-down loops of the machine to the trailer (Figure 19).

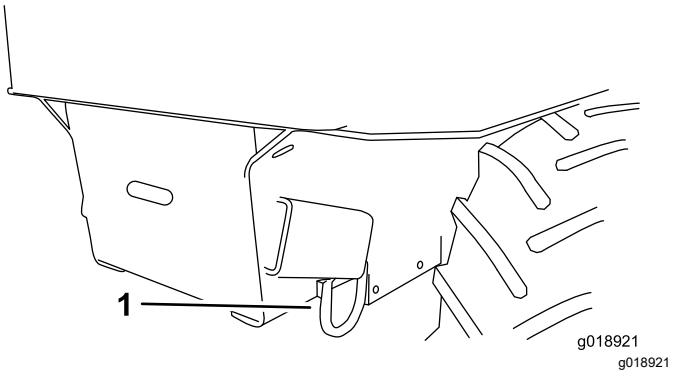

Figure 19

1. Front tie-down loop

9. Fasten the rear of the machine to the trailer using chains and a binder.

   Note: Use the rear tie-down loop (Figure 20) to secure the machine.

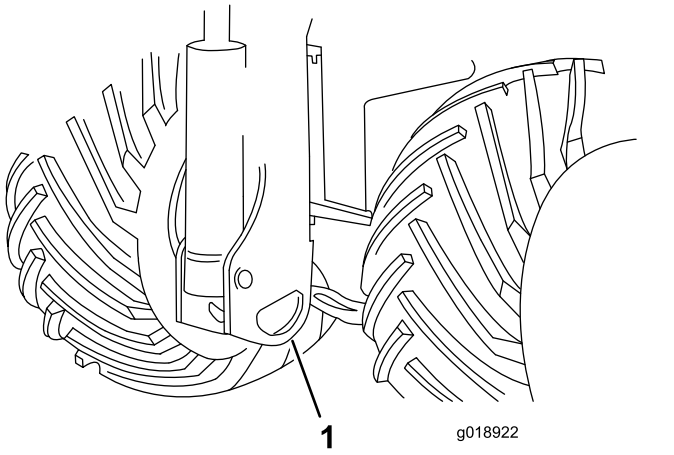

Figure 20

1. Rear tie-down loop

10. Measure the distance from the ground to the highest point of the machine to determine the clearance height.
11. Remove the blocks from the front and rear of the trailer wheels.

Important: **After transporting the machine a few miles, stop the truck, ensure that the tie-downs are still tight and that the machine has not moved on the trailer.**

Unloading the Machine

1. Put a block at the front and rear of the machine and trailer wheels.
2. Remove the ties, then remove the blocks from the machine.
3. Start the engine and release the parking brake.
4. Ensure that the attachments are in the transport position.
5. Slowly move the machine off of the trailer.

Maintenance

Note: Determine the left and right sides of the machine from the normal operating position.

Download a free copy of the electrical or hydraulic schematic by visiting www.Toro.com and searching for your machine from the Manuals link on the home page.

Important: **Refer to your engine *Operator's Manual* for additional maintenance procedures.**

⚠ CAUTION

If you leave the key in the ignition switch, someone could accidently start the engine and seriously injure you or other bystanders.

Remove the key from the ignition before you do any maintenance.

Maintenance Safety

- Park the machine on a level surface, disengage the auxiliary hydraulics, lower the attachment, engage the parking brake (if equipped), shut off the engine, and remove the key. Wait for all movement to stop and allow the machine to cool before adjusting, cleaning, storing, or repairing it.
- Clean up oil or fuel spills.
- Do not allow untrained personnel to service the machine.
- Use jack stands to support the components when required.
- Carefully release pressure from components with stored energy.
- Disconnect the battery before making any repairs.
- Keep your hands and feet away from the moving parts. If possible, do not make adjustments with the engine running.
- Keep all parts in good working condition and all hardware tightened. Replace all worn or damaged decals.
- Do not tamper with the safety devices.
- Use only Toro-approved attachments. Attachments can change the stability and the operating characteristics of the machine. You may void the warranty if you use the machine with unapproved attachments.
- Use only genuine Toro replacement parts.
- If any maintenance or repair requires the loader arms to be in the raised position, secure the arms in the raised position with the hydraulic-cylinder lock(s).

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
After the first 25 hours	• Replace the hydraulic filter.
After the first 50 hours	• Change the engine oil and filter.
After the first 250 hours	• Change the hydraulic fluid.
Before each use or daily	• Grease the machine (Grease immediately after every washing). • Check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy). • Check the engine oil • Check the fuel filter/water separator. • Check the tire pressure. • Check the lug nuts. • Check and refill the engine coolant. • Check the hydraulic-fluid level. • Remove debris from the machine and screens. • Check for loose fasteners.
Every 50 hours	• Drain water and other contaminants from the fuel filter/water separator.

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
Every 100 hours	• Check the battery electrolyte level (replacement battery only). • Check the axle oil levels. • Check the cooling system hoses. • Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. • Check for dirt build-up in the chassis.
Every 250 hours	• Remove the air cleaner cover, clean out any debris, and check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy). • Change the engine oil and filter • Drain and clean the fuel tank. • Check the battery cable connections. • Check the transmission oil. • Clean the radiator.
Every 400 hours	• Check the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.
Every 500 hours	• Replace the air filter (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy). • Replace the fuel filter/water separator. • Check and maintain the ROPS; check it after an accident.
Every 1,000 hours	• Change the transmission oil. • Change the engine coolant (See an Authorized Service Dealer). • Check the alternator drive belt tension. • Replace the hydraulic filter. • Change the hydraulic fluid.
Every 1,500 hours	• Replace all moving hydraulic hoses.
Every 2,000 hours	• Replace the fuel lines and connections.
Every 3,000 hours	• Clean or replace the diesel particulate filter.
Every 4,000 hours	• Replace the alternator drive belt.
Monthly	• Clean the directional controls linkage assembly.
Yearly or before storage	• Change the engine oil and filter. • Drain and clean the fuel tank. • Touch up chipped paint.

Pre-Maintenance Procedures

Before opening any of the covers, shut off the engine and remove the key. Allow the engine to cool before opening any covers.

Opening the Hood

Pull the rubber hood latch (on each side of the hood) from the hood bracket (Figure 21) and open the hood.

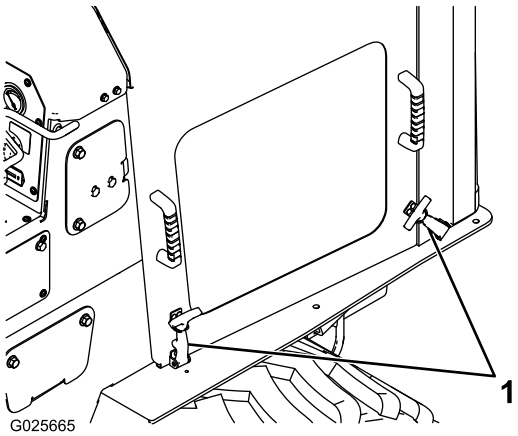

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Figure 21

1. Hood latches

Lubrication

Greasing the Machine

Service Interval: Before each use or daily (Grease immediately after every washing).

Grease Type: General-purpose grease.

1. Clean the grease fittings with a rag.
2. Connect a grease gun to each fitting (Figure 22, Figure 23, and Figure 24.

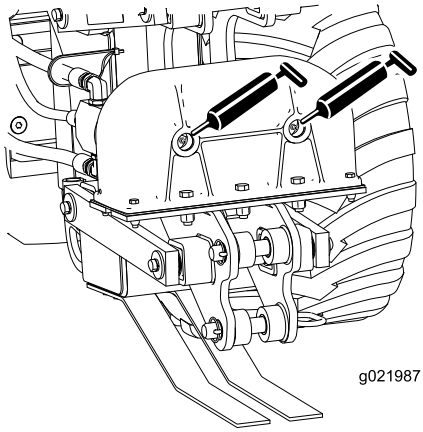

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Figure 22

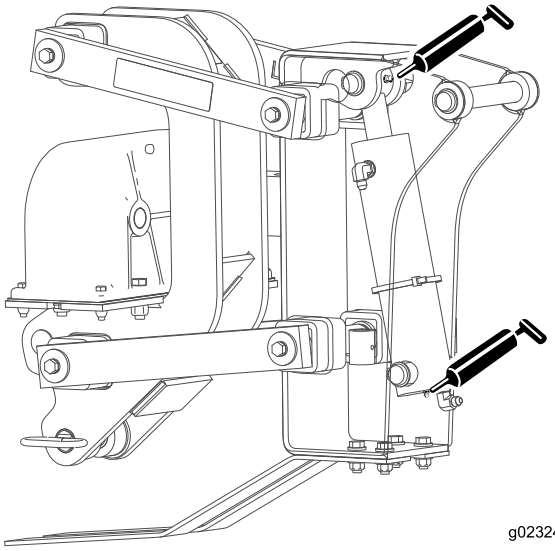

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Figure 23

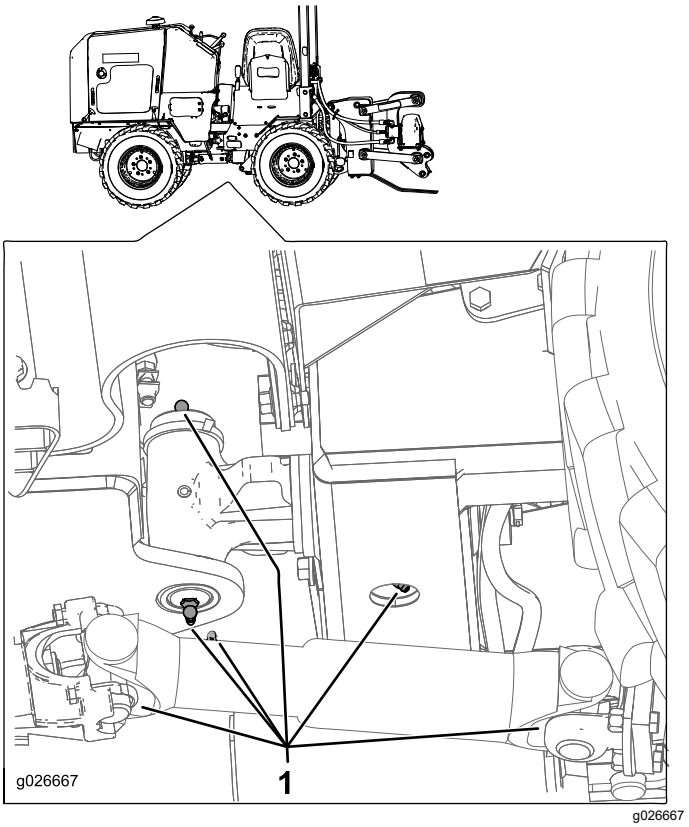

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Figure 24

Underside view

1. Grease fittings

3. Pump grease into the fittings (approximately 3 pumps).
4. Wipe up any excess grease.

Engine Maintenance

Engine Safety

- Shut off the engine before checking the oil or adding oil to the crankcase.
- Do not change the engine governor setting or overspeed the engine.
- Keep your hands, feet, face, clothing, and other body parts away from the muffler and other hot surfaces.

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Every 250 hours—Remove the air cleaner cover, clean out any debris, and check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Every 500 hours—Replace the air filter (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Servicing the Air-cleaner Cover and Body

Important: **Service the air cleaner filter only when the service indicator is illuminated while the engine is running, after 1000 hours of operation or each year, whichever occurs first. Changing the air filter before it is necessary only increases the chance of dirt entering the engine when you remove the filter.**

1. Lower the attachment, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
2. Check the air cleaner body for damage which could cause an air leak. Check the whole intake system for leaks, damage, or loose hose clamps. Replace or repair any damaged components.
3. Release the latches on the air cleaner, and pull the air-cleaner housing off the air cleaner body (Figure 25).

   Important: **Do not remove the air filters.**

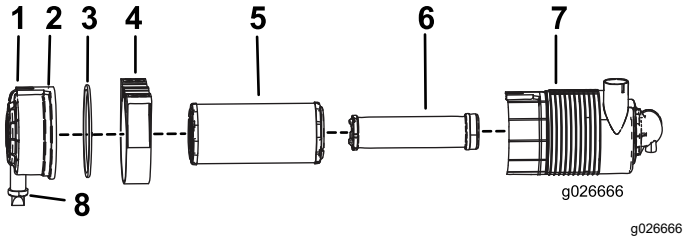

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Figure 25

1. Latch
2. Dust cap
3. Gasket
4. Bracket
5. Air filter
6. Safety filter
7. Air-cleaner housing
8. Dust valve

4. Remove the dust cap and clean the inside with compressed air.
5. Install the dust cap ensuring that the dust valve on the bottom of the dust cap is pointing down.
6. Tighten the latch.

Replacing the Filters

If the air filter light illuminates, perform the following steps.

1. Gently slide the primary filter out of the air cleaner body (Figure 25).

   Note: Avoid knocking the filter into the side of the body.
2. Inspect the new filter(s) for damage by looking into the filter while shining a bright light on the outside of the filter.

   Note: Holes in the filter will appear as bright spots. Inspect the element for tears, an oily film, or damage to the rubber seal. If the filter is damaged, do not use it.
3. Clean the air filter housing with a moist cloth.
4. Install the new air filter element ensuring that the element is fully seated inside the air filter housing.
5. Install the dust cap ensuring that the dust valve on the bottom of the dust cap is pointing down.
6. Tighten the latch.

Servicing the Safety Filter

Replace the safety filter, never clean it.

Important: **Never attempt to clean the safety filter. If the safety filter is dirty, then the primary filter is damaged. Replace both filters.**

Servicing the Engine Oil

Service Interval: After the first 50 hours—Change the engine oil and filter.

Before each use or daily—Check the engine oil

Every 250 hours—Change the engine oil and filter

Note: Change oil and oil filter more frequently when operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

The engine is shipped with oil in the crankcase; however, the oil level must be checked before and after the engine is first started.

The crankcase capacity is approximately 5.2 L (5.5 US quarts) with the filter.

Use high-quality engine oil that meets the following specifications:

Oil Type: Detergent diesel engine oil (API service CJ-4 or higher)

Important: **Using non CJ-4 or higher oil will cause DPF plugging and damage the engine.**

Crankcase Capacity: w/filter, 5.2 L (5.5 US qt)

Viscosity: See Figure 26.

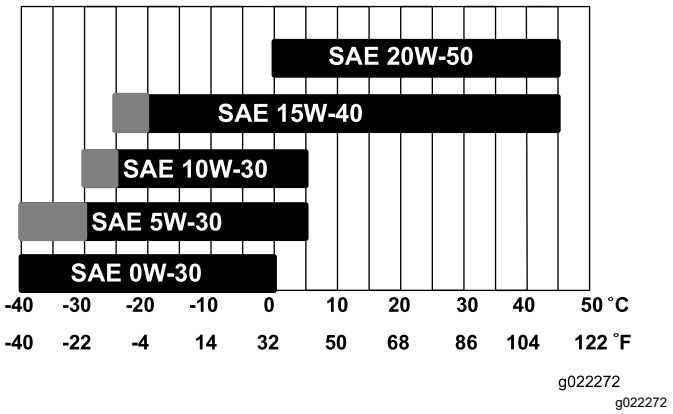

Figure 26

Checking the Engine-Oil Level

The engine is shipped with oil in the crankcase; however, the oil level must be checked before and after the engine is first started.

The best time to check the engine oil is when the engine is cool before it has been started for the day. If it has already been run, allow the oil to drain back down to the sump for at least 10 minutes before checking. If the oil level is at or below the add mark on the dipstick, add oil to bring the oil level to the Full mark. **Do not overfill.** If the oil level is between the Full and Add marks, no oil addition is required.

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
2. Unlock the engine cover latches and open the engine cover.
3. Remove the dipstick, wipe it clean, install the dipstick into the tube, and pull it out again.

   The oil level should be in the safe range (Figure 27).

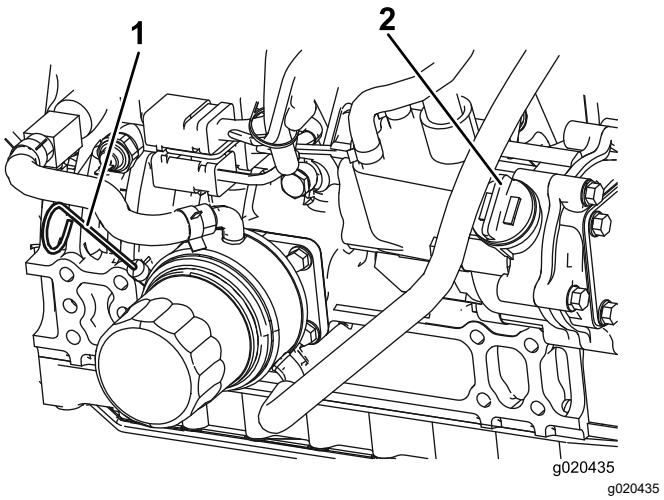

Figure 27

1. Dipstick
2. Oil-fill cap

4. If the oil is below the safe range, remove the fill cap (Figure 27) and add oil until the level reaches the Full mark. **Do not overfill**.

   Note: When using different oil, drain all old oil from the crankcase before adding new oil.
5. Install the oil fill cap and dipstick.
6. Close the engine cover and secure it with the latches.

Changing the Engine Oil

1. Start the engine and let it run for 5 minutes. This warms the oil so it drains better.
2. Park the machine on level ground, lower any attachments, set the parking brake, shut off the engine, and remove the key.

⚠ CAUTION

Components will be hot if the machine has been running. If you touch hot components you may be burned.

Allow the machine to cool before performing maintenance or touching components under the hood.

3. Remove the filler cap and the drain plug (Figure 28).

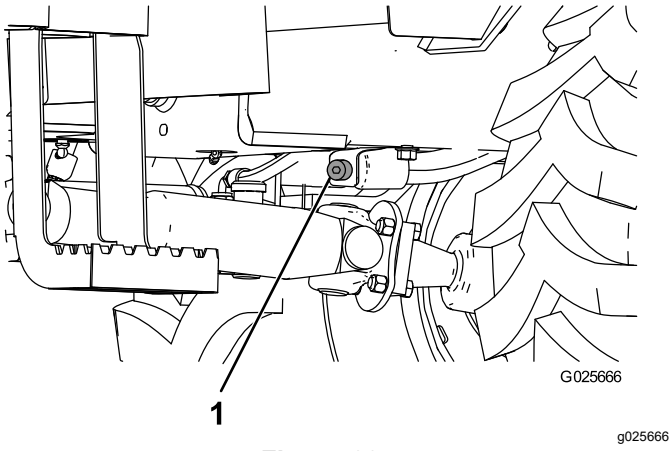

Figure 28

1. Oil-drain plug

4. When the oil has drained completely, install the drain plug.

   Note: Dispose of the used oil at a certified recycling center.

5. Slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified amount of oil in through the valve cover.
6. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Engine-Oil Level (page 25).
7. Slowly add additional oil to bring the level to the upper hole on the dipstick.
8. Replace the fill cap.

Changing the Oil Filter

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing the Engine Oil (page 25).
2. Place a shallow pan or rag under the filter to catch the oil.
3. Remove the old filter (Figure 29) and wipe the surface of the gasket seal on the filter head.

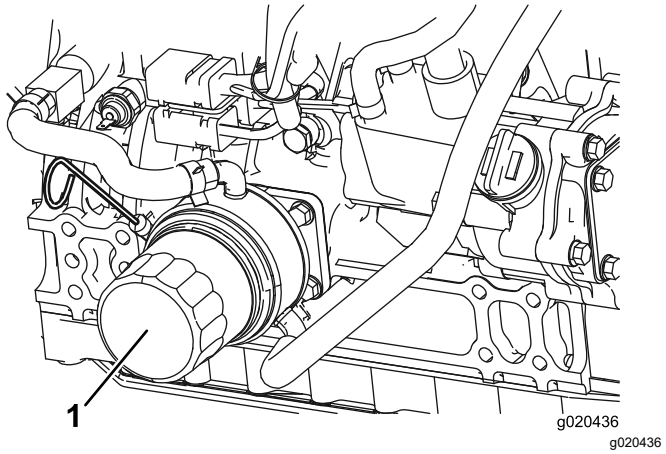

Figure 29

1. Oil filter

4. Apply a thin layer of clean oil to the gasket seal of the new oil filter.
5. Apply a thin coat of the clean oil of the proper type through the center hole of the filter.
6. Allow 2 minutes for the oil to be absorbed by the filter material, then pour off any excess oil.
7. Install the replacement oil filter to the filter adapter by turning the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn.
8. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil (page 25).
9. Start the engine and let it run for 30 seconds. Shut off the engine and let the machine cool.
10. Check the engine oil level; refer to Checking the Engine-Oil Level (page 25).

Servicing the Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)

Service Interval: Every 3,000 hours

Over time, ash accumulates in the DPF and a background regeneration is not sufficient to unclog the filter. When this occurs, the regeneration request and check engine lights illuminate on the control panel. At this time, the filter requires a stationary regeneration or needs to be replaced; contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

When the ash accumulation reaches 50 g/L, the engine de-rates its power to 85%. At this time, remove the DPF and replace it with a clean DPF. If the DPF is not cleaned at the 50 g/L level, the engine continues to run at the de-rated 85% power level until the ash accumulation reaches 60 g/L. When the ash level reaches 60 g/L, the engine de-rates to 50% power. At this time, the DPF is fully plugged and needs to be removed and replaced with a clean DPF; contact your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.

Fuel System Maintenance

⚠ DANGER

Under certain conditions, diesel fuel and fuel vapors are highly flammable and explosive. A fire or explosion from fuel can burn you and others and can cause property damage.

- **Use a funnel and fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is off and is cold. Wipe up any fuel that spills.**
- **Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add fuel to the fuel tank until the level is 25 mm (1 inch) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows the fuel to expand.**
- **Never smoke when handling fuel, and stay away from an open flame or where fuel fumes may be ignited by a spark.**
- **Store fuel in a clean, safety-approved container and keep the cap in place.**

Checking the Fuel Lines and Connections

Service Interval: Every 400 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)—Check the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.

Every 2,000 hours/Every 2 years (whichever comes first)—Replace the fuel lines and connections.

Inspect the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections. Tighten any loose connections and contact your Authorized Service Dealer for assistance in fixing damaged fuel lines.

Draining the Fuel Filter/Water Separator

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the fuel filter/water separator.

Every 50 hours—Drain water and other contaminants from the fuel filter/water separator.

1. Locate the fuel filter on the right side of the engine and place a clean container under it.
2. Loosen the drain valve on the bottom of the filter canister and allow the water to drain.
3. When finished, tighten the drain valve.

Replacing the Fuel Filter Canister

Service Interval: Every 500 hours—Replace the fuel filter/water separator.

1. Clean the filter head and the outside of the fuel filter.
2. Turn the filter counterclockwise and remove the filter from the filter head.
3. Lubricate the gasket on the new filter canister with clean oil.
4. Install the filter canister by hand until the gasket contacts the filter head, then rotate it an additional 1/2 turn.
5. Start the engine and check for leaks.

Draining the Fuel Tank

Service Interval: Every 250 hours

Have an Authorized Service Dealer drain and clean the fuel tank.

Electrical System Maintenance

Electrical System Safety

- Disconnect the battery before repairing the machine. Disconnect the negative terminal first and the positive last. Connect the positive terminal first and the negative last.
- Charge the battery in an open, well-ventilated area, away from sparks and flames. Unplug the charger before connecting or disconnecting the battery. Wear protective clothing and use insulated tools.
- Battery acid is poisonous and can cause burns. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Protect your face, eyes, and clothing when working with a battery.
- Battery gases can explode. Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery.

Servicing the Battery

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check the battery electrolyte level (replacement battery only).

Every 250 hours—Check the battery cable connections.

WARNING

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Important: **The following procedures apply when servicing a (dry) battery that has replaced the original battery. The original (wet) battery does not require service.**

Always keep the battery clean and fully charged. Use a paper towel to clean the battery case. If the battery terminals are corroded, clean them with a solution of 4 parts water and 1 part baking soda. Apply a light coating of grease to the battery terminals to reduce corrosion.

Voltage: 12 V, 1,000 cold-cranking A

Charging the Battery

⚠ WARNING

Charging the battery produces gasses that can explode.

Never smoke near the battery and keep sparks and flames away from battery.

Important: **Always keep the battery fully charged (1.265 specific gravity). This is especially important to prevent battery damage when the temperature is below 0°C (32°F).**

1. Charge the battery for 10 to 15 minutes at 25 to 30 A or 30 minutes at 4 to 6 A (Figure 30).

   Note: Do not overcharge the battery.

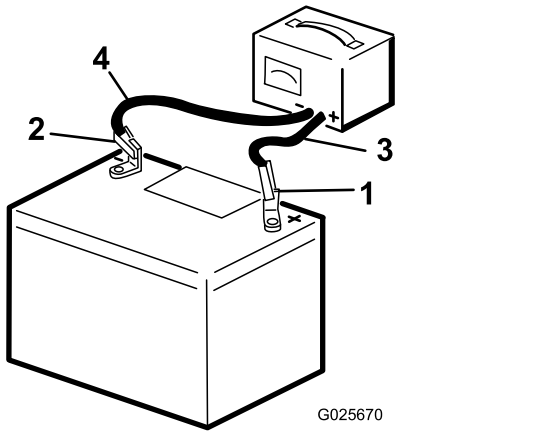

Figure 30

1. Positive battery post
2. Negative battery post
3. Red (+) charger lead
4. Black (-) charger lead

2. When the battery is fully charged, unplug the charger from the electrical outlet, then disconnect the charger leads from the battery posts (Figure 30).
3. Replace the battery cover.

Drive System Maintenance

Servicing the Tires

Checking the Tires and Lug Nuts

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the tire pressure.

Before each use or daily—Check the lug nuts.

- Do not exceed the rated tire pressure. To ensure long tire life and safe handling, check tire pressure daily, refer to Checking the Tire Pressure (page 29).
- Inspect tires for cuts, slashes, or bulges. Tires with defects need to be replaced or repaired for proper handling and safety.
- Check daily to ensure that all lug nuts are tight. Torque the lug nuts to 81-95 N·m (60-70 ft-lb).

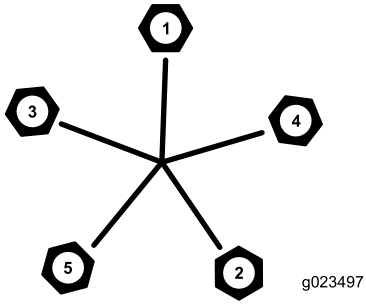

Figure 31

Checking the Tire Pressure

Maintain the air pressure in the tires as specified. Check the tires when they are cold to get the most accurate reading.

Tire Size	Ply Rating	Pressure	
		kPa	psi
23 x 10.5 x 12	4	138	20
26 x 12 x 12	8	207	30

Note: Use a lower tire pressure when operating in sandy soil conditions to provide better traction in the loose soil.

Servicing the Transmission and Axles

Transmission oil specification: SAE 80W140 API classification level GL5

Transmission oil capacity: approximately 0.47 L (0.5 US qt)

Axle oil specification: SAE 80W140 API classification level GL5

Front axle oil capacity: approximately 2.4 L (2.5 US qt)

Rear axle oil capacity: approximately 2.4 L (2.5 US qt)

Toro Premium Gear Oil is available from an Authorized Service Dealer. See the parts catalog for part numbers.

Checking the Transmission Oil

Service Interval: Every 250 hours

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
2. Clean the area around the fill plug with a cleaning solvent (Figure 32).

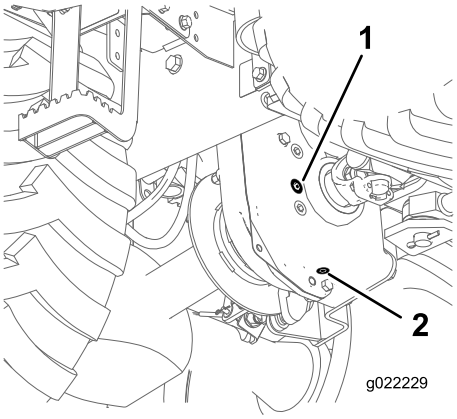

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Figure 32

1. Fill plug
2. Drain plug

3. Remove the fill plug.
4. Check the oil level.

   Note: The level should be even with the bottom of the fill plug
5. If the oil level is below the bottom of the fill plug hole, add oil to raise the level up to the bottom of the fill plug hole.
6. Install the fill plug.

Changing the Transmission Oil

Service Interval: Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
2. Clean the area around the fill plug with a cleaning solvent (Figure 33).

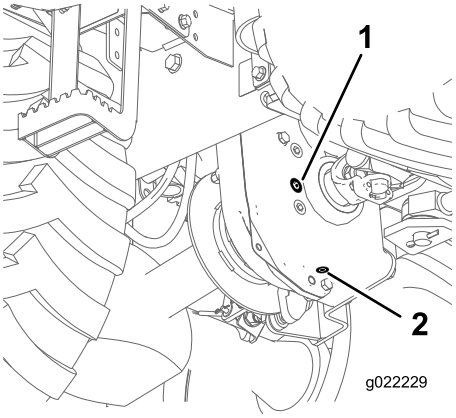

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Figure 33

1. Fill plug
2. Drain plug

3. Remove the fill and drain plug.
4. Drain the transmission oil into a container.
5. Insert the drain plug.
6. Fill the transmission until the oil level is even with the bottom of the fill-plug hole.

Checking the Axle Oil Levels

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
2. Remove the fill plug from 1 of the axle differentials (Figure 34).

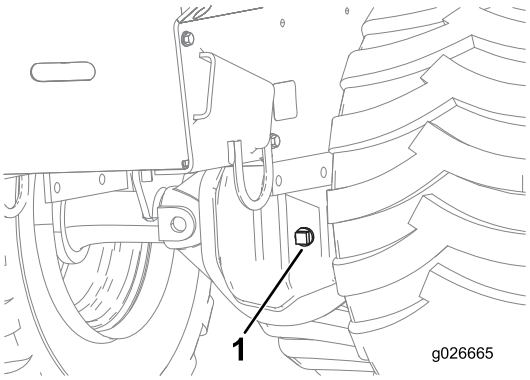

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Figure 34

1. Fill plug

3. Check the oil level.

Note: The oil level should be even with the bottom of the fill plug hole.

4. Add oil to raise the oil level up to the bottom of the fill plug hole.
5. Install the fill plug.
6. Repeat for the other differential.

Changing the Axle Oil

1. Place a drain pan under the pinion housing of the axle.
2. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
3. Remove the bolts securing the cover, and remove the cover and gasket.

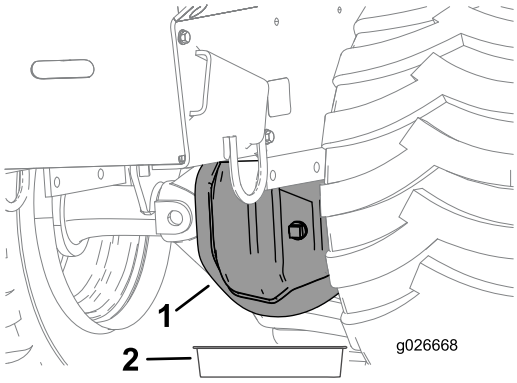

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Figure 35

1. Cover
2. Drain pan

4. Clean the surfaces and install a new gasket.
5. Install the cover and drain plug.
6. Remove the fill plug.
7. Fill with differential oil until the oil is level with the bottom of the fill plug hole.
8. Install the fill plug.
9. Repeat the procedure for the other differential.

Cooling System Maintenance

Cooling System Safety

- Swallowing engine coolant can cause poisoning; keep out of reach from children and pets.
- Discharge of hot, pressurized coolant or touching a hot radiator and surrounding parts can cause severe burns.
  - Always allow the engine to cool at least 15 minutes before removing the radiator cap.
  - Use a rag when opening the radiator cap, and open the cap slowly to allow steam to escape.

Servicing the Cooling System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check and refill the engine coolant.

Every 100 hours—Check the cooling system hoses.

Every 250 hours—Clean the radiator.

Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)—Change the engine coolant (See an Authorized Service Dealer).

Coolant specification: a mixture of 50% ethylene glycol and 50% water

Engine and Radiator coolant capacity: 10.2 L (10.8 qt)

⚠ DANGER

If the engine has been running, the pressurized, hot coolant can escape and cause severe burns.

- **Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. Always allow the engine to cool at least 15 minutes or until the radiator cap is cool enough to touch without burning your hand before removing the radiator cap.**
- **Do not touch radiator and surrounding parts that are hot.**
- **Use a rag when opening the radiator cap, and open the cap slowly to allow steam to escape.**

⚠ DANGER

Rotating shaft and fan can cause personal injury.

- **Do not operate the machine without the covers in place.**
- **Keep fingers, hands and clothing clear of rotating fan and drive shaft.**
- **Shut off the engine and remove the ignition key before performing maintenance.**

⚠ CAUTION

Swallowing engine coolant can cause poisoning.

- **Do not swallow engine coolant.**
- **Keep out of reach from children and pets.**

Checking the Engine Coolant Level

Check level of coolant at the beginning of each day. Capacity of the system is 8.5 L (9 qt).

1. Carefully remove the radiator cap.

   ⚠ CAUTION

   If the engine has been running, the pressurized, hot coolant can escape and cause burns.

   - **Do not open the radiator cap when the engine is running.**
   - **Use a rag when opening the radiator cap, and open the cap slowly to allow steam to escape.**

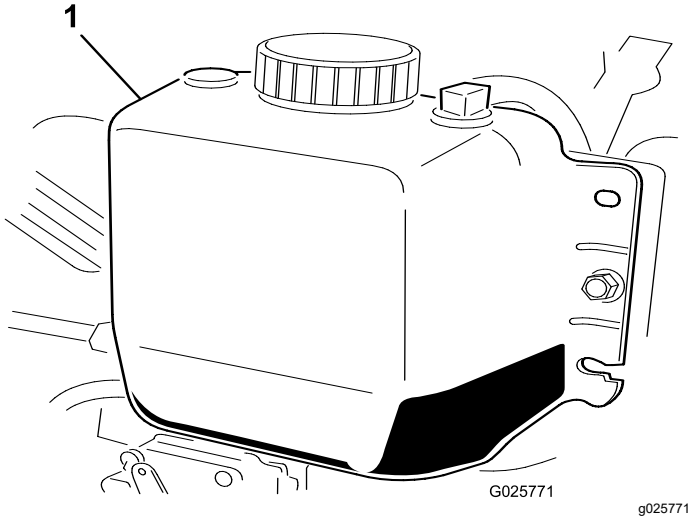

Figure 36

1. Expansion tank

2. Check the coolant level in the radiator.

   Note: The radiator should be filled to the top of the filler neck and the expansion tank filled to the Full mark (Figure 36).

3. If the coolant is low, add a 50/50 mixture of water and ethylene glycol anti freeze.

   Note: Do not use water only or alcohol/methanol base coolants.

4. Install the radiator cap and expansion tank cap.

Changing the Engine Coolant

Have an Authorized Service Dealer change the engine coolant yearly.

If you need to add engine coolant, refer to Checking the Engine Coolant Level (page 32).

Belt Maintenance

Checking the Alternator Drive Belt Tension

Service Interval: Every 1,000 hours

1. Push the drive belt with your thumb in the area shown to check the tension (Figure 37).

   Note: The deflection should be between 7 to 10 mm (1/4 to 3/8 inch) under load of 98 N-m (22 ft-lb). If the deflection is less than 7 mm (1/4 inch) or more than 10 mm (3/8 inch), adjust the tension.

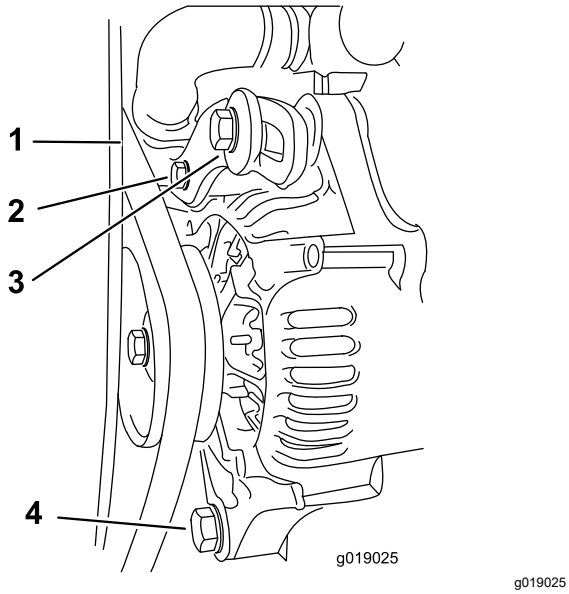

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Figure 37

1. Check the tension of the belt here.
2. Pivot bolt
3. Adjusting bolt
4. Pivot bolt

2. Loosen the pivot and adjusting bolts.
3. Pull the alternator away from the engine to increase belt tension or toward the engine to decrease belt tension, then tighten the adjusting bolts.
4. Check the belt tension. If the tension is correct, tighten the pivot bolts.

Replacing the Drive Belt

Service Interval: Every 4,000 hours—Replace the alternator drive belt.

1. Loosen the pivot bolts, the adjusting bolt, and move the alternator toward the engine to loosen the belt tension.
2. Remove the drive belt and install the new drive belt.
3. Adjust the belt tension to between 5 to 8 mm (3/16 to 5/16 inch) under load of 98 N-m (22 ft-lb).
4. Run the engine for 5 minutes and check the tension; the tension should be between 7 to 10 mm (1/4 to 3/8 inch) under load of 98 N-m (22 ft-lb).

Controls System Maintenance

The factory adjusts the controls before shipping the machine However, after many hours of use, you may need to adjust the controls.

Important: **To adjust the controls properly, complete each procedure in the order listed.**

Checking the Parking Brake

Move the parking brake lever to the On position. If there is little or no resistance, complete the following procedure:

1. Park the machine on a flat surface, lower any attachments, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
2. Put the parking brake in the Off position.
3. Rotate the handle of the parking brake lever 2 or 3 times clockwise.
4. Apply the parking brake.
   - If there was resistance, the adjustment is correct.
   - If there was little or no resistance, see an Authorized Service Dealer.

Adjusting the Traction Drive for Neutral

When positioned on a level surface, the machine must not creep when the traction lever is released. If it does creep, adjust as follows:

1. Park the machine on a level surface, shut off the engine, and lower the cutting unit to the floor.
2. Block the tires.
3. Loosen the jam nuts on each end of the rod.
4. Adjust the middle nut depending on which way the machine is creeping:
   - If the machine is creeping forward, turn the middle nut counter clockwise.
   - If the machine is creeping backward, turn the middle nut clockwise.

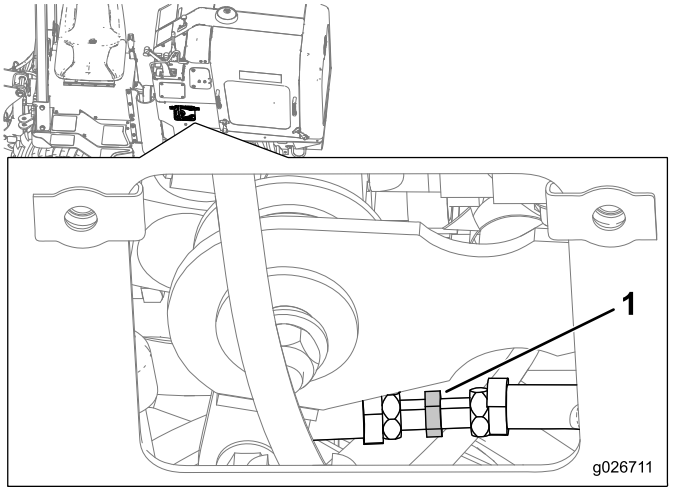

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Figure 38

1. Adjustment nut

5. Tighten the jam nuts on each end of the rod.
6. Test the machine to see if further adjustment is needed.

Cleaning the Directional Controls Linkage Assembly

Service Interval: Monthly

Spray the direction controls linkage assembly with compressed air as shown in Figure 39.

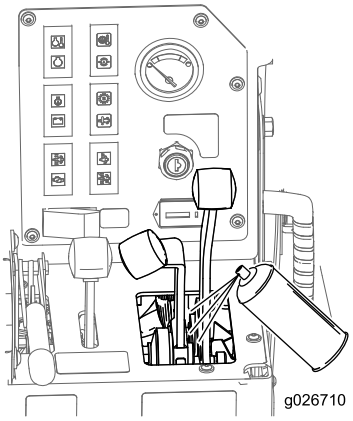

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Figure 39

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Hydraulic System Safety

- Seek immediate medical attention if fluid is injected into skin. Injected fluid must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor.
- Ensure that all hydraulic-fluid hoses and lines are in good condition and all hydraulic connections and fittings are tight before applying pressure to the hydraulic system.
- Keep your body and hands away from pinhole leaks or nozzles that eject high-pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks.
- Safely relieve all pressure in the hydraulic system before performing any work on the hydraulic system.

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Hydraulic fluid reservoir capacity: 25.8 L (6.8 US gallons)

Use only one of the following fluids in the hydraulic system:

Toro Premium All Season Hydraulic Fluid
(Available in 5-gallon pails or 55-gallon drums. See *Parts Catalog* or an Authorized Service Dealer for part numbers.)

Alternate fluids: If the Toro fluid is not available, other fluids may be used provided they meet all the following material properties and industry specifications. We do not recommend the use of synthetic fluid. Consult with your lubricant distributor to identify a satisfactory product.

Note: Toro will not assume responsibility for damage caused by improper substitutions, so use only products from reputable manufacturers who will stand behind their recommendation.

High Viscosity Index/Low Pour Point Anti-wear Hydraulic Fluid, ISO VG 46

Material Properties:	
Viscosity, ASTM D445	St @ 40° C 44 to 48
	St @ 100° C 7.9 to 8.5
Viscosity Index ASTM D2270	140 to 160
Pour Point, ASTM D97	-34° F to -49° F
FZG, Fail stage	11 or better
Water content (new fluid)	500 ppm (maximum)
Industry Specifications:	Vickers I-286-S (Quality Level), Vickers M-2950-S (Quality Level), Denison HF-0

Replacing the Hydraulic Filter

Service Interval: After the first 25 hours
Every 1,000 hours

Important: **Do not substitute an automotive oil filter or severe hydraulic system damage may result.**

1. Position the machine on a level surface.
2. Lower any attachments, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
3. Place a pan under the hydraulic filter to catch the fluid.
4. Turn the hydraulic-fluid filter counterclockwise, remove and discard the filter (Figure 40).

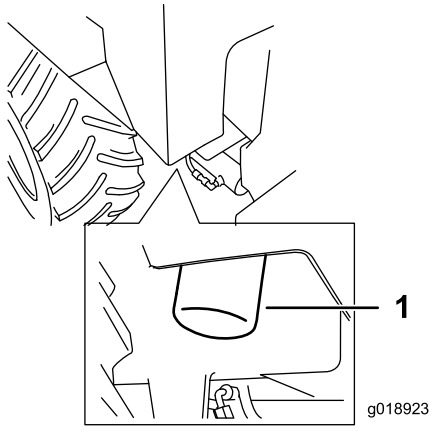

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Figure 40

1. Hydraulic-fluid filter

5. Apply a thin coat hydraulic fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter.
6. Fill the hydraulic filter with clean hydraulic fluid.
7. Install the replacement hydraulic filter onto the filter head. Tighten it clockwise until the filter contacts the filter head, then tighten the filter an additional 3/4 turn.

8. Clean up any spilled fluid.
9. Start the engine and let it run for about 2 minutes to purge any air from the system.
10. Shut off the engine and check for leaks.

Checking the Hydraulic-Fluid Level

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Important: **Always use the correct hydraulic fluid. Unspecified fluids will damage the hydraulic system.**

1. Park the machine on a level surface, and lower any attachments.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and allow the engine to cool.
3. Open the hood.
4. Clean the area around the filler neck of the hydraulic tank.

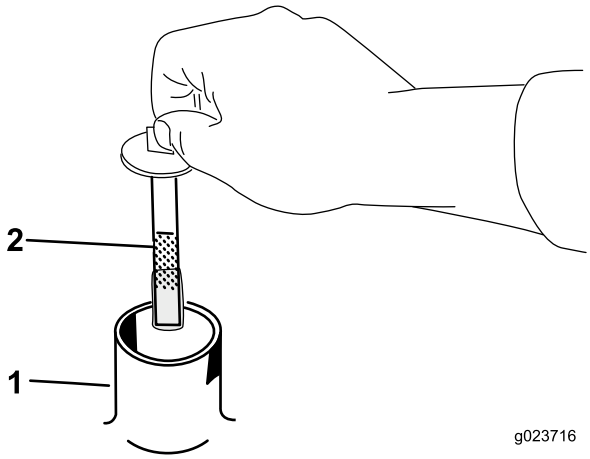
⚠ CAUTION

During regeneration, the diesel particulate filter becomes extremely hot and can cause serious burns.

Keep your body and hands away from the engine during regeneration.

5. Remove the cap from the filler neck and check the fluid level on the dipstick (Figure 41).

   The fluid level should be between the marks on the dipstick.



g023716

Figure 41

1. Filler neck
2. Dipstick

6. If the level is low, add enough fluid to raise it to the proper level.
7. Install the cap on the filler neck.
8. Close the hood.

Changing the Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: After the first 250 hours

Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Position the machine on a level surface.
2. Remove the upper left panel of the console (Figure 42).

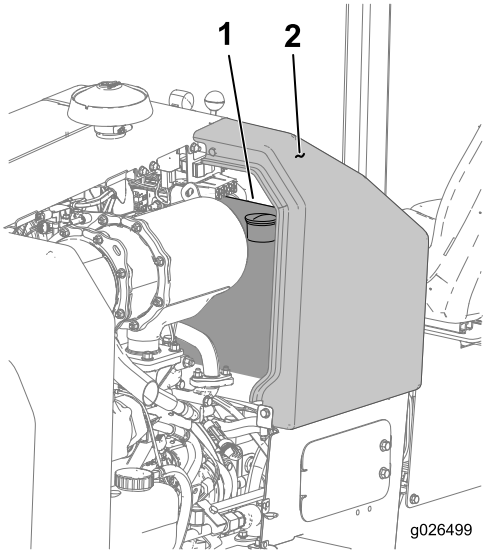


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Figure 42

1. Hydraulic tank
2. Upper left panel

3. Place a large drain pan (capable of holding 57 liters (15 US gallons) on the ground under the hydraulic tank.
4. Remove the hydraulic tank cap and use a pump to empty the hydraulic tank.
5. Remove the lower right side cover plate and loosen the hose clamp holding the suction hose to the hydraulic tank (Figure 43).

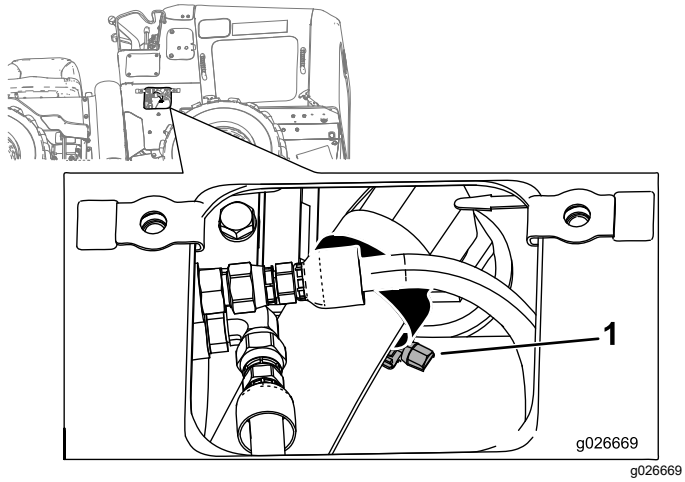

Figure 43

1. Hose clamp

6. Remove the left side cover plate and loosen the 3 hose clamps under the hydraulic tank (Figure 44).

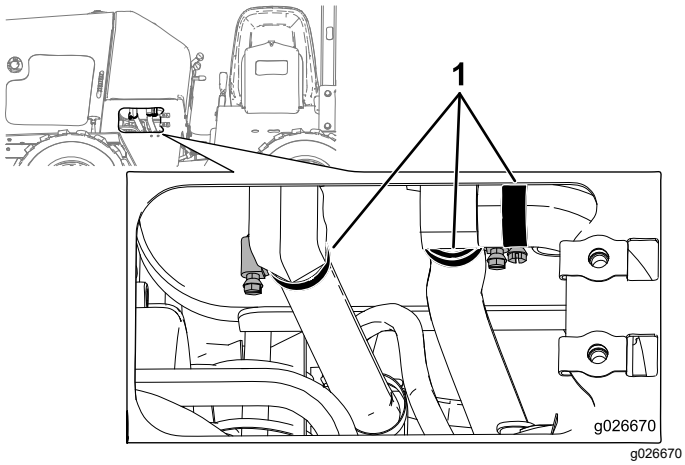

Figure 44

1. Hose clamp

7. Disconnect the electrical lead to the oil temperature sending unit at the bottom of the reservoir.
8. Loosen the hydraulic tank straps and remove the hydraulic tank from the machine (Figure 45).

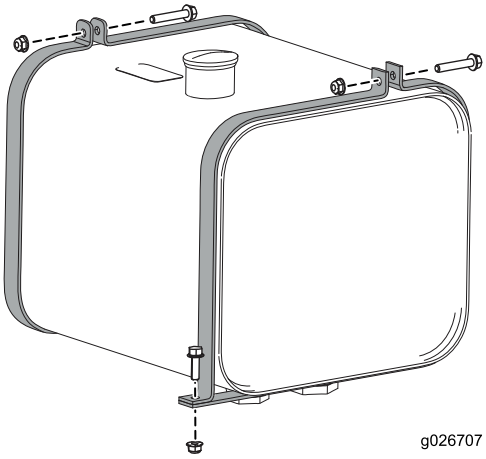

Figure 45

9. Flush the reservoir with cleaning solvent.
10. Remove the elbow adapters and remove and clean the filter screens with compressed air (Figure 46).

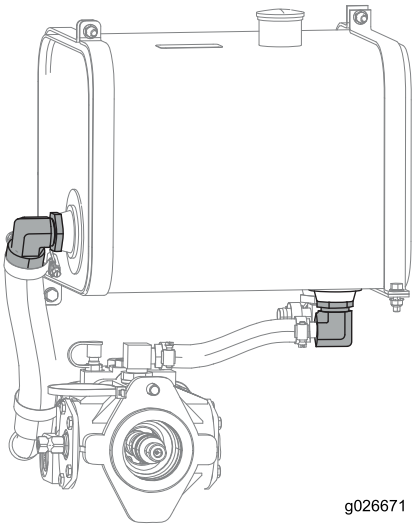

Figure 46

11. Put thread sealant on the threads of the suction screen and install the screen, elbow, hose, and clamp.
12. Connect the electrical lead to the oil temperature sending unit at the bottom of the reservoir.
13. Install the hose to the tank and secure the clamps.
14. Install the hydraulic tank assembly.
15. Fill the hydraulic tank with approximately 25.8 L (6.8 US gallons) of Toro premium all season hydraulic fluid ISO VG 46.

    Dispose of the used oil at a certified recycling center.
16. Install the dipstick cap.

17. Start the engine and let it run for a few minutes.
18. Shut off the engine.
19. Check the hydraulic fluid level and top it off if necessary; refer to Checking the Hydraulic-Fluid Level (page 36).

Checking the Hydraulic Lines

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. (Make necessary repairs before operating.)

Every 1,500 hours/Every 2 years (whichever comes first)—Replace all moving hydraulic hoses.

Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. Make necessary repairs before operating.

ROPS Maintenance

Checking and Servicing the ROPS

Checking and Caring for the Seat Belt

Before you operate the machine, always ensure that the ROPS and the seat belt are properly installed and in good working order.

1. Check the seat belt for damage, and replace all parts that are damaged.
2. Ensure that the mounting bolts for the seat belts are tight.
3. Keep the seat belts clean using only soap and water.

   Note: Do not immerse the seat belts in bleach or dye, because this weakens the belt material.

Checking and Maintaining the ROPS

Service Interval: Every 500 hours

Important: **If any part of the ROPS system is damaged, replace it before you operate the machine.**

1. Check that the 4 bolts that secure the ROPS bar to the chassis of the machine are torqued to 203 to 223 N·m (150 to 165 ft-lb); refer to Figure 47.
2. Check that the bolts and nuts that attach the seat-belt retractor and buckle to the seat are torqued to 104 to 115 N·m (77 to 85 ft-lb); refer to Figure 47.

   Note: Replace any parts that are worn or damaged.
3. Inspect the ROPS for cracks, rust, or holes in the ROPS and component parts.

   Note: Age, weather, and accidents cause damage to the ROPS and ROPS parts. If you have any doubts about the ROPS system, contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

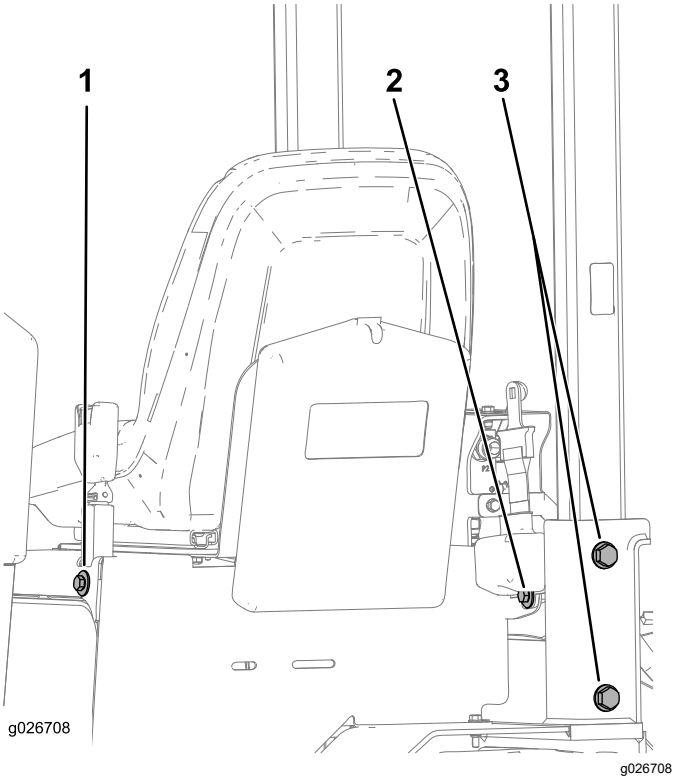

Figure 47

1. Seat belt bolt
2. Seat belt retractor end bolt
3. ROPS bolts

Replacing a Damaged ROPS System

If the ROPS system has been damaged in an accident, such as a rollover or hitting an overhead object during transport, replace any damaged ROPS components to restore the ROPS system to its original level of protection.

After an accident, check the following items for damage:

- The ROPS bar
- Operator seat
- Seat belt mounting
- Seat belt

Before you operate the machine, replace all damaged ROPS components; contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

Important: **Do not try to weld or straighten a damaged ROPS bar.**

Cleaning

Removing Debris from the Machine

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Important: **Operating the engine with blocked screens and/or cooling shrouds removed, will result in engine damage from overheating.**

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and shut off the engine.
2. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
3. Open the hood.
4. Clean any debris from the front and side screens.
5. Wipe away any debris from the air cleaner.
6. Clean any debris build-up on the engine and in the oil cooler fins with compressed air.

   Important: **It is preferable to blow dirt out, rather than washing it out. If water is used, keep it away from electrical items and hydraulic valves. Do not use a high-pressure washer. High-pressure washing can damage the electrical system and hydraulic valves or deplete grease.**
7. Clean debris from the hood opening, muffler, and heat shields.
8. Close the hood.

Cleaning the Chassis

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check for dirt build-up in the chassis.

Over time, the chassis under the engine collects dirt and debris that must be removed. Using a flashlight, open the hood and inspect the area under the engine on a regular basis. When the debris is 2 to 5 cm (1 to 2 inches) deep, have an Authorized Service Dealer remove the rear of the machine, fuel tank, and battery and flush the chassis clean.

Storage

Storage Safety

- Shut off the engine, remove the key, wait for all moving parts to stop, and allow the machine to cool before storing it.
- Do not store the machine or fuel near flames.

Storage

1. Lower any attachments, shut off the engine, and remove the key.
2. Remove dirt and grime from the entire machine.

   Important: **You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not pressure wash the machine. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the control panel, engine, hydraulic pumps, and motors.**
3. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner (page 24).
4. Grease the machine; refer to Greasing the Machine (page 23).
5. Change the engine oil; refer to Changing the Engine Oil (page 25).
6. Charge the battery; refer to Charging the Battery (page 29).
7. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged.
8. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces and replace any missing or damaged decals. Paint and decals are available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
9. Drain the fuel from the fuel tank; refer to Fuel System Maintenance (page 27).
10. Store the machine in a clean, dry garage or storage area. Remove the key from the ignition switch and keep it in a memorable place.
11. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The starter does not crank.	1. The controls are not in the neutral position.	1. Move all of the controls to the Neutral position.
	2. The electrical connections are corroded or loose.	2. Check the electrical connections for good contact.
	3. A fuse is blown or loose.	3. Correct or replace the fuse.
	4. The battery is discharged.	4. Charge the battery or replace it.
	5. The relay or switch is damaged.	5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	6. A damaged starter or starter solenoid.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. Seized internal engine components.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine cranks, but does not start.	1. The starting procedure was performed incorrectly.	1. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine.
	2. The fuel tank is empty.	2. Fill the fuel tank with fresh fuel.
	3. The fuel shut-off valve is closed.	3. Open the fuel shut off valve.
	4. Dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	4. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	5. The fuel line is clogged.	5. Clean or replace the fuel line.
	6. There is air in the fuel.	6. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at the fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	7. The glow plus are inoperative.	7. Check the fuse, glow plugs, and wiring.
	8. The cranking speed is too slow.	8. Check the battery, oil viscosity, and starting motor (contact your Authorized Service Dealer).
	9. The air cleaner filters are dirty.	9. Service the air filters.
	10. The fuel filter is clogged.	10. Replace the fuel filter.
	11. The diesel particular filter is clogged.	11. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	12. Improper fuel grade is being used for cold weather use.	12. Drain the fuel system and replace the fuel filter. Add fresh fuel of proper grade for ambient temperature conditions. You may need to warm the entire machine.
	13. The compression is low.	13. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	14. The injection nozzles or pumps are malfunctioning.	14. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	15. The ETR solenoid is broken.	15. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine starts, but does not keep running.	1. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	1. Loosen the cap. If the engine runs with the cap loosened, replace the cap.
	2. There is dirt or water is in the fuel system.	2. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	3. The fuel filter is clogged.	3. Replace the fuel filter.
	4. There is air in the fuel system.	4. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	5. Improper fuel grade is being used for cold weather use.	5. Drain the fuel system and replace the fuel filter. Add fresh fuel of proper grade for ambient temperature conditions.
	6. The spark arrestor screen is clogged.	6. Clean or replace the spark arrestor screen.
	7. The fuel pump is damaged.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine runs, but knocks or misses.	1. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	1. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	2. The engine is overheating.	2. Refer to troubleshooting item The engine overheats.
	3. There is air in the fuel system.	3. Bleed nozzles and check for air leaks at the fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	4. The injection nozzles are damaged.	4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	5. The compression is low.	5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	6. The injection pump timing is incorrect.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. There is excessive carbon build-up.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	8. There is internal wear or damage.	8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine does not idle.	1. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	1. Loosen the cap. If the engine runs with the cap loosened, replace the cap.
	2. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	2. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	3. The air cleaner filters are dirty.	3. Service the air filters.
	4. The fuel filter is clogged.	4. Replace the fuel filter.
	5. There is air in the fuel.	5. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	6. The fuel pump is damaged.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. The compression is low.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine overheats.	1. More coolant is needed. 2. There is restricted air flow to the radiator. 3. The crankcase oil level is incorrect. 4. The engine load is too excessive. 5. There is incorrect fuel is in the fuel system. 6. The thermostat is damaged. 7. The fan belt is loose or broken. 8. The injection timing is incorrect. 9. the coolant pump is damaged.	1. Check and add coolant. 2. Inspect and clean the side panel screens with every use. 3. Fill or drain the oil to the full mark. 4. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed. 5. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
There is excessive black smoke from exhaust.	1. The engine load is too excessive. 2. The air cleaner filters are dirty. 3. There is incorrect fuel is in the fuel system. 4. The injection pump timing is incorrect. 5. The injection pump is damaged. 6. The injection nozzles are damaged.	1. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed. 2. Service the air filters. 3. Drain the fuel system and refill with specified fuel. 4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
There is excessive white smoke from exhaust.	1. The key was turned to the start position before the glow plug light turned off. 2. The engine temperature is low. 3. The glow plugs are inoperative. 4. The injection pump timing is incorrect. 5. The injection nozzles are damaged. 6. The compression is low.	1. Turn the key to the run position and allow the glow plug light to turn off before starting the engine. 2. Check the thermostat. 3. Check the fuse, glow plugs and wiring. 4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine loses power.	1. The engine load is excessive.	1. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed.
	2. The crankcase oil level is incorrect.	2. Fill or drain to the full mark.
	3. The air cleaner filters are dirty.	3. Service the air filters.
	4. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	4. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	5. The engine is overheating.	5. Refer to troubleshooting item The engine is overheating.
	6. The diesel particulate filter needs servicing.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. The spark arrestor screen is clogged.	7. Clean or replace the spark arrestor screen.
	8. There is air in the fuel.	8. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	9. The compression is low.	9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	10. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	10. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	11. The injection pump timing is incorrect.	11. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	12. The injection pump is damaged.	12. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The machine does not drive.	1. The parking brake is on.	1. Release the parking brake.
	2. The hydraulic fluid level is low.	2. Add hydraulic fluid to the reservoir.
	3. The pump and/or wheel motor is damaged.	3. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	4. The relief valve is damaged.	4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Notes:

Notes:

California Proposition 65 Warning Information

What is this warning?

You may see a product for sale that has a warning label like the following:

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm—www.p65Warnings.ca.gov.

What is Prop 65?

Prop 65 applies to any company operating in California, selling products in California, or manufacturing products that may be sold in or brought into California. It mandates that the Governor of California maintain and publish a list of chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, and/or other reproductive harm. The list, which is updated annually, includes hundreds of chemicals found in many everyday items. The purpose of Prop 65 is to inform the public about exposure to these chemicals.

Prop 65 does not ban the sale of products containing these chemicals but instead requires warnings on any product, product packaging, or literature with the product. Moreover, a Prop 65 warning does not mean that a product is in violation of any product safety standards or requirements. In fact, the California government has clarified that a Prop 65 warning "is not the same as a regulatory decision that a product is 'safe' or 'unsafe.'" Many of these chemicals have been used in everyday products for years without documented harm. For more information, go to https://oag.ca.gov/prop65/faqs-view-all.

A Prop 65 warning means that a company has either (1) evaluated the exposure and has concluded that it exceeds the "no significant risk level"; or (2) has chosen to provide a warning based on its understanding about the presence of a listed chemical without attempting to evaluate the exposure.

Does this law apply everywhere?

Prop 65 warnings are required under California law only. These warnings are seen throughout California in a wide range of settings, including but not limited to restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, schools, and hospitals, and on a wide variety of products. Additionally, some online and mail order retailers provide Prop 65 warnings on their websites or in catalogs.

How do the California warnings compare to federal limits?

Prop 65 standards are often more stringent than federal and international standards. There are various substances that require a Prop 65 warning at levels that are far lower than federal action limits. For example, the Prop 65 standard for warnings for lead is 0.5 µg/day, which is well below the federal and international standards.

Why don't all similar products carry the warning?

- Products sold in California require Prop 65 labelling while similar products sold elsewhere do not.
- A company involved in a Prop 65 lawsuit reaching a settlement may be required to use Prop 65 warnings for its products, but other companies making similar products may have no such requirement.
- The enforcement of Prop 65 is inconsistent.
- Companies may elect not to provide warnings because they conclude that they are not required to do so under Prop 65; a lack of warnings for a product does not mean that the product is free of listed chemicals at similar levels.

Why does Toro include this warning?

Toro has chosen to provide consumers with as much information as possible so that they can make informed decisions about the products they buy and use. Toro provides warnings in certain cases based on its knowledge of the presence of one or more listed chemicals without evaluating the level of exposure, as not all the listed chemicals provide exposure limit requirements. While the exposure from Toro products may be negligible or well within the "no significant risk" range, out of an abundance of caution, Toro has elected to provide the Prop 65 warnings. Moreover, if Toro does not provide these warnings, it could be sued by the State of California or by private parties seeking to enforce Prop 65 and subject to substantial penalties.

Count on it.