Form No. 3447-314 Rev E

TORO®

Count on it.

Operator's Manual

Concrete Breaker

Compact Tool Carriers

Model No. 23136—Serial No. 321000001 and Up

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

CE UK CA

3447-314

⚠ WARNING

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

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 concrete breaker is intended to be used on a Toro compact tool carrier. It is designed primarily for breaking concrete, asphalt, rock, or brick during renovation jobs.

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. The model and serial numbers are printed on a plate located on the right side of the drive head. Write the numbers in the space provided.

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.**

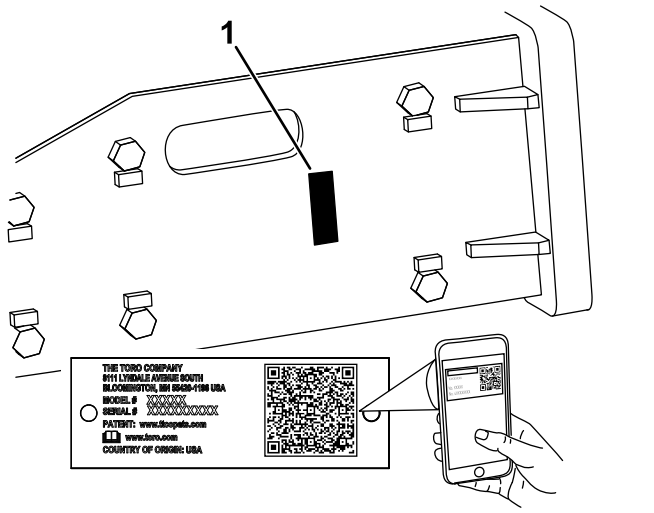

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Figure 1

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.

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Figure 2
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.

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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.

- **Do not transport an attachment with the arms raised**. Always transport the attachment close to the ground; refer to Transport Position (page 10).
- 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 pets away from the machine.
- Stop the machine, shut off the engine, and remove the key before servicing, fueling, or unclogging the machine.

Improperly using 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.

Slope Safety

- **Operate the machine up and down slopes with the heavy end of the machine uphill.** Weight distribution changes with attachments. This attachment makes the front of machine the heavy end.
- **Keep the attachment in the lowered position when on slopes.** Raising the attachment on a slope affects the stability of the machine.
- 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 track 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.

Concrete Breaker Safety

- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) and appropriate clothing, including the following:
  - Hard hat
  - Respirator or dust mask
  - Safety glasses
  - Hearing protection
  - Substantial, slip-resistant footwear
  - Long pants
  - Shirt with long sleeves that are tight at the wrists
  - Tight-fitting gloves without drawstrings or loose cuffs
- For wheeled traction units, use the counterweight when using the attachment.
- Keep the traction unit away from the edge being broken.
- Do not break material directly under the front of the traction unit.
- Within the breaker is a chamber containing pressurized nitrogen, which under the right circumstances could explode. Do not disassemble the body of the breaker.
- Do not attempt to charge the cushion chamber yourself. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer for charging.
- Ensure that the breaker is charged only with nitrogen.
- Do not ship the charged breaker via air freight.

Maintenance and Storage Safety

- Check fasteners at frequent intervals for proper tightness to ensure that the equipment is in safe operating condition.
- Refer to this *Operator's Manual* for important details if you store the attachment for an extended period of time.
- Maintain or replace safety and instruction labels, as necessary.

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.

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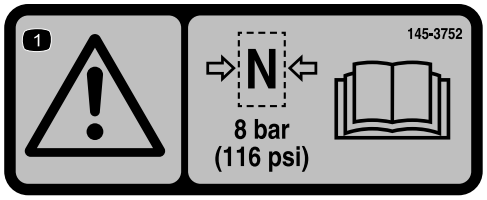
133-8061

decal145-3751

145-3751

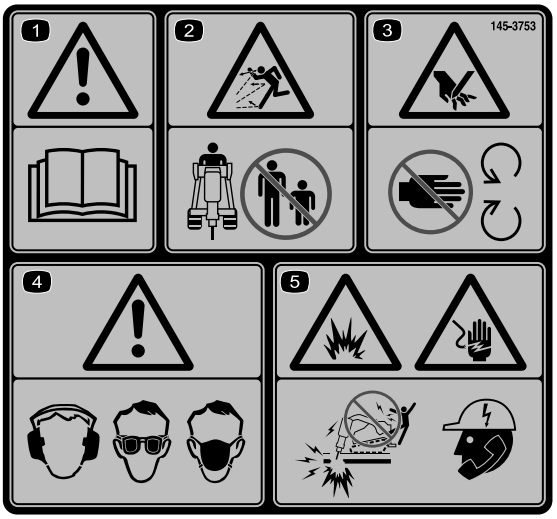
1. Read the *Operator's Manual*; grease the machine every 3 hours.



decal145-3752

145-3752

1. Warning—Maximum pressure 8 bar (116 psi); read the *Operator's Manual*.



decal145-3753

145-3753

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Thrown object hazard—keep bystanders away
3. Cutting/dismemberment hazard of hand —stay away from moving parts.
4. Warning—wear hearing, eye, and respiratory protection.
5. Explosion and Electric shock hazard—do not operate the machine; call your local utility company.

Setup

1

Installing the Bit

No Parts Required

Procedure

1. Place the concrete breaker on wooden blocks with the retainer-pin plugs pointed towards the ceiling.
2. Remove the retainer-pin plugs from the concrete breaker.
3. Remove the retainer pins (Figure 6).
4. Install the bit; refer to Installing the Bit (page 8).

Product Overview

Specifications

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

Width	63 cm (24.8 inches)
Length	130 cm (51.2 inches)
Height	33 cm (13.0 inches)
Weight	176 kg (389 lb)
Bit working length	29 cm (11.4 inches)
Bit diameter	5 cm (2 inches)
Impact energy class	339 J (250 ft-lb)
Impact rate	600 to 1150 bpm
Flow range	20 to 35 L per minute (5.3 to 8.2 US gallons per minute)

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 and continued safety certification of the machine, 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

Important: **For 300 series traction units, ensure that you install the Relief Valve Kit on your traction unit before using the breaker. Failure to install the kit may damage your traction unit. Refer to your Authorized Service Dealer for more information.**

Installing and Removing the Attachment

Refer to the *Operator's Manual* for the traction unit for the installation and removal procedure.

Important: **Before installing the attachment, position the machine on a level surface, ensure that the mount plates are free of any dirt or debris, and ensure that the pins rotate freely. If the pins do not rotate freely, grease them.**

Note: Always use the traction unit to lift and move the attachment.

⚠ WARNING

If you do not fully seat the quick-attach pins through the attachment mount plate, the attachment could fall off the machine, crushing you or bystanders.

Ensure that the quick-attach pins are fully seated in the attachment mount plate.

⚠ WARNING

Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury. Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury; otherwise, gangrene may result.

- **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; never use your hands.**

⚠ CAUTION

Hydraulic couplers, hydraulic lines/valves, and hydraulic fluid may be hot. If you contact hot components, you may be burned.

- **Wear gloves when disconnecting the hydraulic couplers.**
- **Allow the machine to cool before touching hydraulic components.**
- **Do not touch hydraulic fluid spills.**

Selecting a Tool

Use the following table to choose the most suitable tool for operation:

Tool	Use
Chisel	Use for all earth-moving duties, excavations in narrow trenches, stratified soil, or rock up to medium rock.
Moil	Use to demolish rocks and materials, not stratified rock, up to medium hardness.
Asphalt Cutter	Use to cut asphalt paving, brick walls, or turf.

Replacing the Bit

Removing the Bit

1. Park the machine on a level surface and engage the parking brake (if applicable).
2. Raise the loader arms and tilt the breaker so that it is vertical.
3. Lower the bit to the ground to push it up into the breaker until it stops.

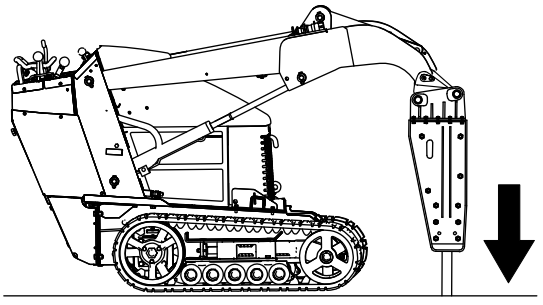


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Figure 3

4. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
5. Install the cylinder locks.
6. Use a hammer and the bit-pin remover to remove the stopper plug and stopper pin.

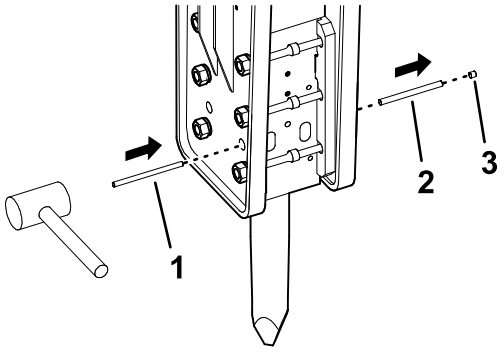

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Figure 4

1. Bit-pin remover
2. Stopper pin
3. Stopper plug

7. From the opposite side of the retainer-pin plugs, use a hammer and the bit-pin remover to remove the 2 retainer-pin plugs.

   Note: Do not remove the retainer pins; otherwise the bit may fall out.

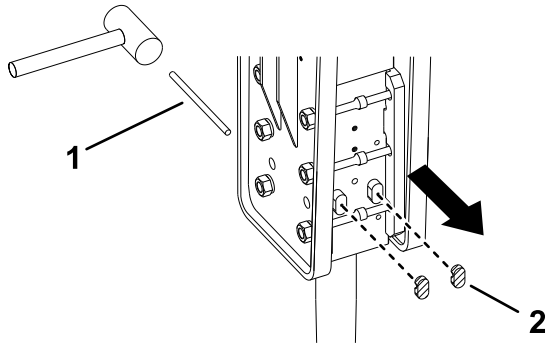

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Figure 5

1. Bit-pin remover
2. Retainer-pin plug (2)

8. Remove the loader arm cylinder locks.
9. Lower the loader arms and place the breaker on wooden blocks with the retainer-pin plugs pointed towards the ceiling.
10. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
11. Use the bit-pin remover from underneath the retainer pins to remove the pins.

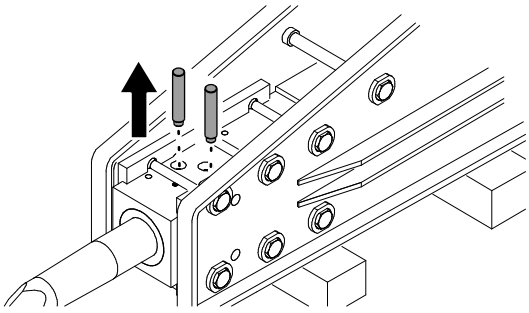

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Figure 6

12. Remove the bit.

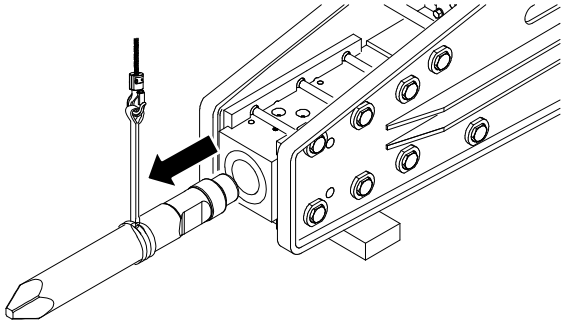

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Figure 7

Installing the Bit

1. Ensure that the concrete breaker rests on the ground.
2. Grease the bit and inside of the bit bushing.

   Note: Do not apply grease to the small shaft at the end of the bit.

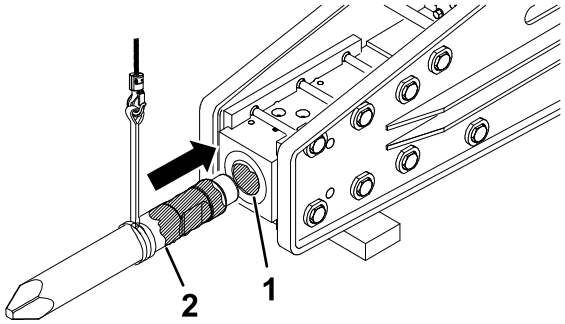

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Figure 8

1. Bit bushing
2. Bit

3. Insert the bit into the breaker housing, aligning the notches in the bit to the retainer pin openings.
4. Install the 2 retaining pins.

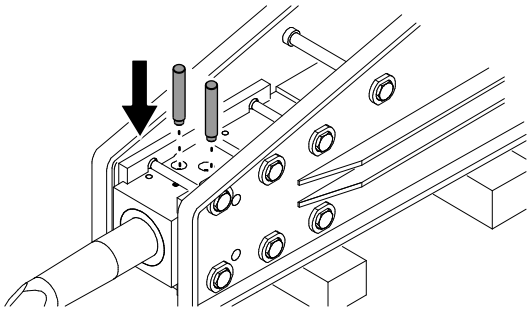

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Figure 9

5. Use a hammer and bit-pin remover to install the stopper pin and stopper plug.

Important: **Ensure that the stopper plug is fully inserted in the housing as shown in Figure 11.**

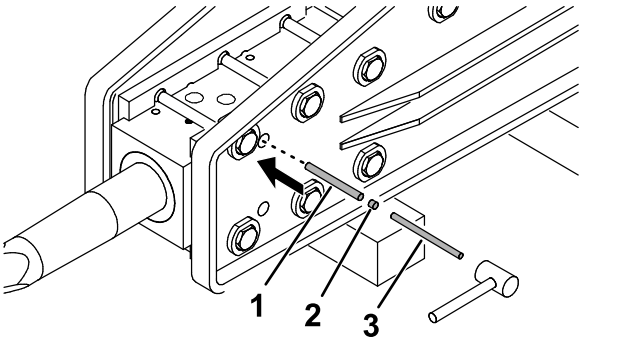

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Figure 10

1. Stopper pin
2. Stopper plug
3. Pin remover

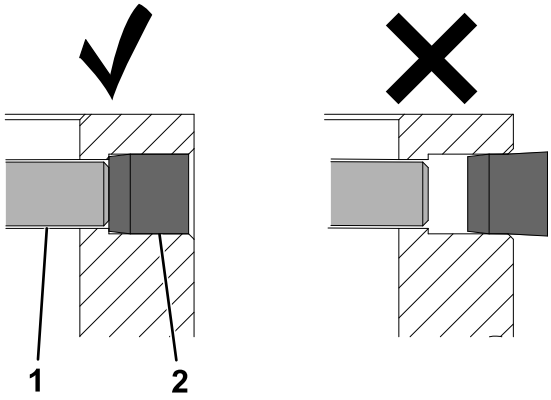

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Figure 11

1. Stopper pin
2. Stopper plug

6. Install the 2 retainer-pin plugs, aligning the slot in the plugs with the stopper pin.

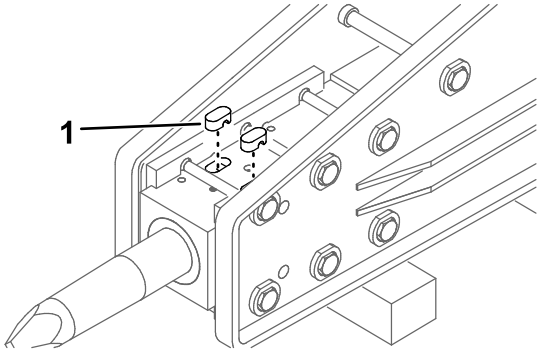

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Figure 12

1. Retainer-pin plug (2)

7. Grease the bit; refer to Greasing the Bit (page 12).

Testing the Breaker

Important: **After installing the breaker on a machine, especially after storage, always test it before you break material to release air from the oil circuit. Using the breaker suddenly without releasing the air breaks the oil film and causes the breaker to seize.**

1. Park the machine on a level surface and engage the parking brake (if applicable).
2. Raise the loader arms and tilt the breaker so that it is vertical. Ensure that the bit does not touch the ground.

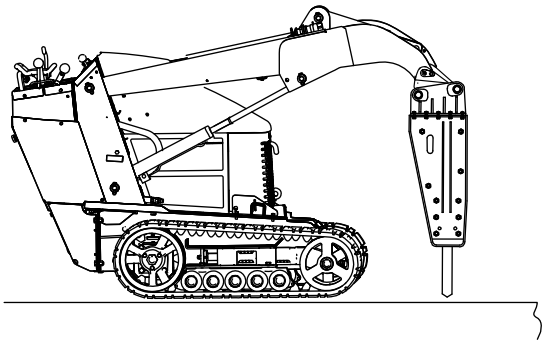

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Figure 13

3. Slowly engage the forward hydraulics until the breaker piston rises, then slowly reverse the hydraulics before the piston impacts.

   Important: **Do not allow the piston to impact.**

4. Refer to the table for testing times for the 2 stages.

   Important: **Do not allow the piston to impact during the air removal and seal recovery time.**

	1	2
	Air removal and seal recovery time	**Preparation time**
New breaker	15 minutes	Operate the machine for 10 minutes at 50% throttle then 20 minutes at 70% throttle
After hoses are connected, no repairs		
After repairs to breaker	20 minutes	

Breaking Material

Important: **Continuously impacting the same location for long periods of time creates high temperatures at the tip of the bit. This could cause the bit to lose its temper and mushroom under impact, destroying the bit.**

1. Adjust the throttle for your machine as appropriate for breaking material:
   - For 300-series machines, use full throttle (maximum engine speed), use low range (turtle position) on the speed-selector lever, and adjust the flow-divider valve to approximately the 10 o'clock position.
   - For e-Dingo machines, change the attachment mode to Hammer Mode.
   - For TX-series machines, use 3/4 throttle.
2. Place the breaker bit within 15 to 46 cm (6 to 18 inches) from the edge of the material to be broken, at a 90-degree angle.

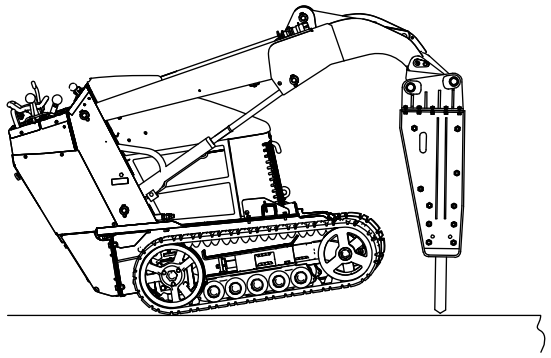

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Figure 14

3. Apply downward pressure with the loader arms until the front of the traction unit raises off the ground about 5 cm (2 inches).

   Note: Do not engage the breaker unless the bit is on the ground and downward pressure is applied.

   Important: **Ensure that the hydraulic cylinders have at least 5 cm (2 inches) of stroke; do not use the concrete breaker with the hydraulic cylinders fully extended.**
4. Engage the breaker and maintain the downward pressure as the bit works its way into the material being broken.
5. When the material is broken, immediately disengage the hydraulics to stop striking the material.

Breaking a Vertical Surface

1. Position the bit on the vertical surface in the same manner as you would position it on a horizontal surface.
2. Maintain pressure on the bit by driving the traction unit forward into the vertical surface while operating the breaker.
3. Periodically lower the breaker to a vertical position to allow debris that may have collected in the breaker to fall out.

Transport Position

When transporting the attachment, keep it as close to the ground as possible, no more than 15 cm (6 inches) above the ground. Tilt it rearward.

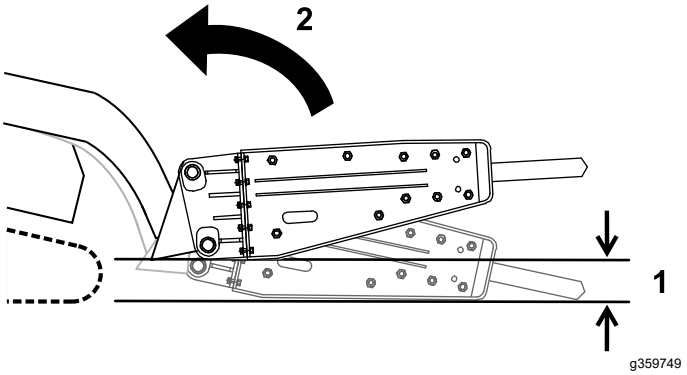

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Figure 15

1. No more than 15 cm (6 inches) above the ground
2. Tilt the attachment rearward.

Operating Tips

- If the bit is positioned too far from the edge of the material, the material may absorb the energy and not break.
- If the material does not break after 1 minute, stop the breaker and move the bit to a different location.
- Do not bind the bit in the material being cut, otherwise the bit may bend or wear out prematurely. Ensure that all force applied to the breaker is inline with the bit, not side to side or front to back. This requires frequent adjustments in the positioning of the traction unit.
- Listen to the sound of the breaker when is operating. The sound changes when downward pressure decreases. If the downward pressure from the unit is too weak, you will hear metallic strokes from the hammer as it incorrectly strikes the bit.
- Excessive downward pressure produces strong vibrations in the unit.
- Many materials do not break well with continuous hammering in one location. Each time that the breaker penetrates the material without breaking it, move it to a new location in a line parallel to the edge of the material, about 7.6 cm (3 inches) from the previous hole. This scores the material and, if done repeatedly, breaks off a large piece of the material.

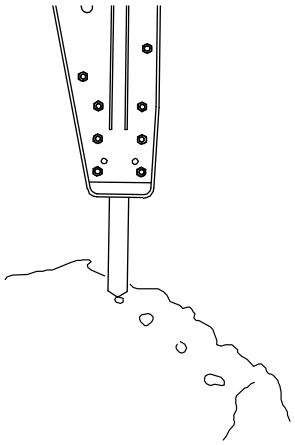

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Figure 16

- If you are breaking rebar-reinforced concrete, use a chisel bit in the breaker to cut through the rebars in the concrete. You can also cut the rebar with a torch.
- **To improve the life of the breaker:**
  - Ensure that the hydraulic cylinders have at least 5 cm (2 inches) of stroke; do not use the concrete breaker with the hydraulic cylinders fully extended.
  - Never pry with the bit of the breaker.
  - Avoid hitting material abruptly with the bit.
  - Do not use the breaker to lift or move material.
  - Do not operate the breaker under water; only allow the bit into water.

Maintenance

⚠ 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.

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
Before each use or daily	• Grease the bit. (Grease every 3 hours of operation and after every washing.) • Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. • Inspect and tighten all fasteners. • Inspect the mounting pins, holes, bit bushing, and retainer pins for looseness or wear. Reseat or replace as necessary.
Every 40 hours	• Measure the bit length when pressed into the bit holder. Replace the bit if the measured length is less than 200 mm (7.8 inches).
Every 100 hours	• Check the nitrogen charge in the accumulator.
Before storage	• Paint chipped surfaces.

Greasing the Bit

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Grease the bit. (Grease every 3 hours of operation and after every washing.)

Grease type: Chisel paste

1. Park the machine on a level surface and engage the parking brake (if applicable).
2. Tilt the breaker so that it is vertical and lower it to the ground to push the bit up into the breaker until it stops.

   Important: **If you do not push the bit up into the breaker before greasing, grease may fill the space between the top of the bit and the breaker piston. This causes the piston to pressurize the grease and damage the seal when you next use the breaker.**
3. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
4. Clean the grease fitting with a rag.
5. Connect a grease gun to the fitting.

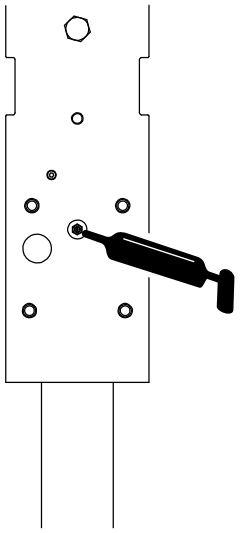

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Figure 17

6. Pump grease into the fitting until either grease begins to ooze out of the lower bushing and retaining pin or pumping the grease gun becomes difficult.
7. Wipe up any excess grease.

Checking the Nitrogen Charge

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

⚠ WARNING

Within the breaker is a chamber containing pressurized nitrogen, which under the right circumstances could explode, injuring or killing you or bystanders.

- **Do not take apart the body of the breaker.**
- **Do not attempt to charge the chamber yourself. Always take the breaker to an Authorized Service Dealer for charging.**
- **Ensure that the breaker is charged only with nitrogen. Other gases can explode.**
- **Do not ship the charged breaker via air freight.**

Inside the breaker is an accumulator, a chamber of pressurized nitrogen. After several hours of use the pressure may decrease, reducing the performance of the breaker.

Strong vibrations in the auxiliary hydraulic hoses are a sign the pressure is dropping in the chamber. If this should happen, bring the breaker to your Authorized Service Dealer to be charged.

Nitrogen gas pressure: 8 bar (116 psi)

1. Park the machine on a level surface, engage the parking brake (if applicable), and lower the breaker on the ground.
2. Shut off the engine and remove the key.
3. Remove the gas-valve plug from the cylinder cover.

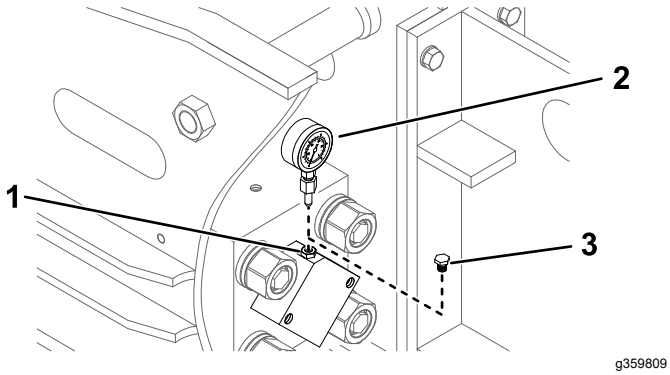

Figure 18

1. Gas valve
2. Pressure gauge
3. Gas-valve plug

4. Insert a pressure gauge into the gas valve and measure it.
5. If it is low, contact your Authorized Service Dealer to charge it.

Checking the Hydraulic Lines

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

⚠ WARNING

Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury. Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury; otherwise, gangrene may result.

- **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; never use your hands.**

Storage

Storing the Attachment

1. Park the machine on a level surface and engage the parking brake (if applicable).
2. Place the breaker on 2 pieces of wood so that the cylinder side is higher than the chisel holder side.

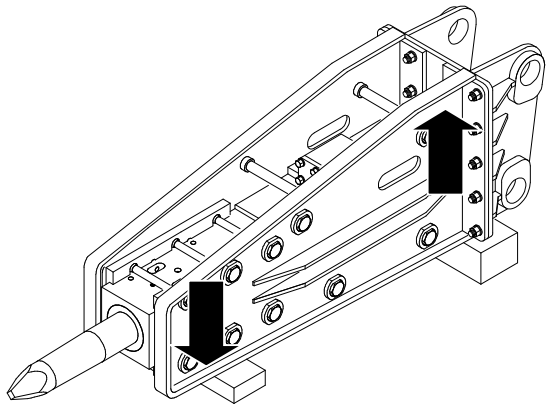

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Figure 19

3. Remove the attachment from the machine.
4. Wash the attachment with mild detergent and water to remove dirt and grime.
5. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any damaged or worn parts.
6. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces. Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
7. Remove the hex plug and spray anti-rust spray into the piston area. Install the hex plug.

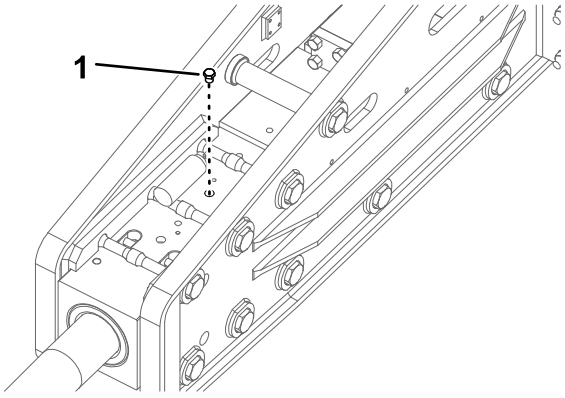

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Figure 20

1. Hex plug

8. If the attachment will be stored for more than 30 days, release the gas pressure from the attachment:
   A. Remove the bit; refer to Removing the Bit (page 7)
   B. Release the nitrogen gas from the cylinder cover through the gas valve.

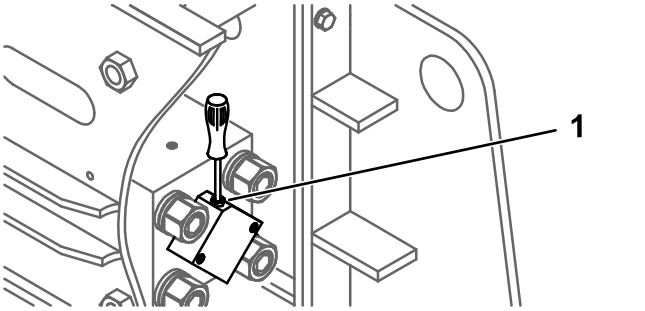

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Figure 21

1. Gas valve

   C. Place a drain pan under the hoses and loosen the plugs.

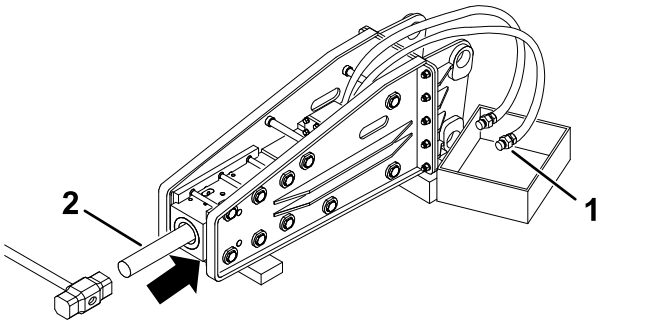

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Figure 22

1. Hose plug
2. Rod

   D. Insert a rod into the piston, and gently push it in using a hammer.

   Note: This releases any excess nitrogen gas from the cushion chamber.

   E. Tighten the hose plugs.
   F. Grease the bit and install it; refer to Installing the Bit (page 8).
9. Store the breaker in a clean, dry garage or storage area. Cover it to protect it and keep it clean.
10. When removing the breaker from storage, replace the nitrogen gas before operation; contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Hydraulic fluid is leaking.	1. An seal, O-ring, or backup ring is worn or damaged. 2. The piston or cylinder has seized. 3. The tie-rod nut, choke plug, or hose adapter is loose.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 2. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 3. Tighten the loose part.
More than 10 bar (145 psi) of nitrogen gas leaks every 100 hours.	1. An O-ring, piston, or seal is worn or damaged. 2. The piston or cylinder has seized.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 2. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The breaker does not impact.	1. The hydraulic-fluid temperature is too low. 2. The nitrogen gas pressure in the chamber is too high. 3. The stop valve is closed. 4. The pressure setting for the relief valve is too low. 5. The hydraulic pump is performing poorly. 6. There is not enough downward pressure on the bit. 7. There is an obstruction in a hydraulic hose.	1. Warm up the breaker. 2. Release gas pressure to the correct level. 3. Open the stop valve. 4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Apply more downward pressure to the bit. 7. Remove the obstruction or replace the hose.
The breaker impacts erratically.	1. The control valve, piston, or cylinder has seized. 2. The pressure setting for the relief valve is too low. 3. The hydraulic pump is performing poorly. 4. There is not enough downward pressure on the bit. 5. The nitrogen gas pressure in the chamber is too high.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 2. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 3. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 4. Apply more downward pressure to the bit. 5. Release gas pressure to the correct level.
The breaker lacks power.	1. The nitrogen gas pressure in the chamber is too low.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Notes:

Declaration of Incorporation

The Toro Company, 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Bloomington, MN, USA declares that the following unit(s) conform(s) to the directives listed, when installed in accordance with the accompanying instructions onto certain Toro models as indicated on the relevant Declarations of Conformity.

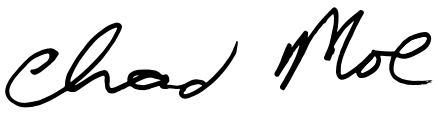
Model No.	Serial No.	Product Description	Invoice Description	General Description	Directive
23136	321000001 and Up	Concrete Breaker, Compact Tool Carriers	HYDRAULIC BREAKER, DINGO	Compact Tool Carrier	2006/42/EC

Relevant technical documentation has been compiled as required per Part B of Annex VII of 2006/42/EC.

We will undertake to transmit, in response to requests by national authorities, relevant information on this partly completed machinery. The method of transmission shall be electronic transmittal.

This machinery shall not be put into service until incorporated into approved Toro models as indicated on the associated Declaration of Conformity and in accordance with all instructions, whereby it can be declared in conformity with all relevant Directives.

Certified:



Chad Moe
Sr. Engineering Manager
8111 Lyndale Ave. South
Bloomington, MN 55420, USA
January 18, 2024

Authorized Representative:

Marcel Dutrieux
Manager European Product Integrity
Toro Europe NV
Nijverheidsstraat 5
2260 Oevel
Belgium

UK Declaration of Incorporation

The Toro Company, 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Bloomington, MN, USA declares that the following unit(s) conform(s) to the directives listed, when installed in accordance with the accompanying instructions onto certain Toro models as indicated on the relevant Declarations of Conformity.

Model No.	Serial No.	Product Description	Invoice Description	General Description	Regulation
23136	321000001 and Up	Concrete Breaker, Compact Tool Carriers	HYDRAULIC BREAKER, DINGO	Compact Tool Carrier	S.I. 2008 No. 1597

Relevant technical documentation has been compiled as required per Schedule 10 of S.I. 2008 No. 1597.

We will undertake to transmit, in response to requests by national authorities, relevant information on this partly completed machinery. The method of transmission shall be electronic transmittal.

This machinery shall not be put into service until incorporated into approved Toro models as indicated on the associated Declaration of Conformity and in accordance with all instructions, whereby it can be declared in conformity with all relevant Directives.

This declaration has been issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.
The object of the declaration is in conformity with relevant UK legislation.

Authorized Representative:

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January 18, 2024

EEA/UK Privacy Notice

Toro's Use of Your Personal Information

The Toro Company ("Toro") respects your privacy. When you purchase our products, we may collect certain personal information about you, either directly from you or through your local Toro company or dealer. Toro uses this information to fulfil contractual obligations - such as to register your warranty, process your warranty claim or to contact you in the event of a product recall - and for legitimate business purposes - such as to gauge customer satisfaction, improve our products or provide you with product information which may be of interest. Toro may share your information with our subsidiaries, affiliates, dealers or other business partners in connection these activities. We may also disclose personal information when required by law or in connection with the sale, purchase or merger of a business. We will never sell your personal information to any other company for marketing purposes.

Retention of your Personal Information

Toro will keep your personal information as long as it is relevant for the above purposes and in accordance with legal requirements. For more information about applicable retention periods please contact legal@toro.com.

Toro's Commitment to Security

Your personal information may be processed in the US or another country which may have less strict data protection laws than your country of residence. Whenever we transfer your information outside of your country of residence, we will take legally required steps to ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place to protect your information and to make sure it is treated securely.

Access and Correction

You may have the right to correct or review your personal data, or object to or restrict the processing of your data. To do so, please contact us by email at legal@toro.com. If you have concerns about the way in which Toro has handled your information, we encourage you to raise this directly with us. Please note that European residents have the right to complain to your Data Protection Authority.

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.