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<b>Description:</b>	<b>MSDS - OIL</b>			<b>Issue Date :</b>	8/20/2009	
<b>Material Safety Data Sheet</b>				<b>Created By :</b>	M.ZENNER	
				<b>Supersedes:</b>		
				<b>Superseded by:</b>		
				<b>Scale :</b>	None	
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<b>Reason for Revision:</b>	UPDATE MSDS					

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## Material Safety Data Sheet

The Toro Company  
8111 Lyndale Ave S  
Bloomington, MN 55420

Revision Date: 2/8/2009

Issue Date: 8/8/2009

### Product Identification

<b>Product Name:</b>	Toro 4 Cycle Oil (SAE 5W-30 Winter Weight)	<b>Parts Number:</b>
<b>Product type:</b>	Oil	505-157, 77-4910, 92-8631, 100-3592, 38912, 38915,89885
<b>MSDS #</b>	625703417	
<b>Emergency Contact:</b>	Chemtrec : 1-800-424-9300	
<b>Contact Number:</b>	1-952-888-8801	

### Chemical Components

Chemical	CAS #	%	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	50 - 70			
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4	20 - 40			
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic	64742-56-9	<5			
Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	<5			
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-di-C1-14-alkyl esters, zinc salts	68649-42-3	<1			
Oil Mist, Mineral			5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Physical and Chemical Properties


Characteristics		Physical Properties		Hazards Description	Physical Dangers
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid	Vapor pressure	<0.01 kPa (<0.1 mm Hg) (at 20°C)	Spills may create a slipping hazard.	Hot oil can cause thermal burns on contact. "Used" motor oil has been associated with skin cancer in laboratory animals following extended contact.
<b>Color</b>	Amber	pH	Not applicable		
<b>Odor</b>	Mild petroleum odor	Boiling point/range:	Not available.		
		Melting point/range:	Not available.		
		Specific gravity	0.86 (Water = 1)		

<b>HMIS Rating</b>		Vapor density	>1 (Air = 1)		
<b>Health:</b>	0	Evaporation rate	Not available.		
<b>Flammability:</b>	1	Solubility in water	Negligible solubility in cold water.		
<b>Physical Hazard:</b>	0	VOC content:			
		Flash Point	Open cup: 244°C (471°F) (Cleveland.).		
		Additional Properties	Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = 32.8 @ 60° F Density = 7.17 Lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 316 SUS @ 100° F		

## Health Hazards

Major Routes of Exposure:		Ingredients Considered Hazardous to Health	Potential Health Effects:
Inhalation		<p>This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.</p> <p>Chemical Stability: Stable</p> <p><b>Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure</b>  <b>Inhalation</b> At elevated temperatures or in enclosed spaces, product mist or vapors may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, the throat, bronchi, and lungs.</p>	<b>Inhalation.</b>
Skin	X		<b>Skin contact:</b> . This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation. Skin contact with hot material may result in severe burns
Ingestion			<b>Eye contact:</b> . This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling
			<b>Ingestion:</b> If swallowed, this material can cause a laxative effect
			<b>Chronic Health Effects Summary</b> This product contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause mild irritation and inflammation characterized by drying, cracking, (dermatitis) or oil acne. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of petroleum-based mineral oil mists at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels can cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects.

First Aid Measures	Accidental Release Measures	Personal Protection
<p><b>Inhalation:</b> Vaporization is not expected at ambient temperatures. This material is not expected to cause inhalation-related disorders under anticipated conditions of use. In case of overexposure, move the person to fresh air.</p> <p><b>Eye Contact:</b> Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water while occasionally lifting and</p>		<p><b>Engineering Controls</b> Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station</p> <p><b>Personal Protective Equipment</b> Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted</p>

<p>lowering eyelids. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, redness, or pain persists.</p> <p><b>Skin Contact:</b> If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by a physician. Do not give anything to drink unless directed to by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Seek medical attention immediately.</p> <p><b>Notes to Physician:</b> INGESTION: The viscosity range of the product(s) represented by this MSDS is greater than 100 SUS at 100°F. There is a low risk of aspiration upon ingestion. Careful gastric lavage or emesis may be considered to evacuate large quantities of material.</p>		<p>by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.</p>  <p><b>Eye Protection:</b> Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Wear goggles if splashing or spraying is anticipated. Wear goggles and face shield if material is heated above 125°F (51°C). Have suitable eye wash water available.</p> <p><b>Hand Protection:</b> None required for incidental contact. Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.</p> <p><b>Body Protection:</b> Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Use clean protective clothing if splashing or spraying conditions are present such as long-sleeved garment. Remove oil contaminated clothing and laundry before reuse. Heavily contaminated clothing and leather goods should be removed promptly and cleaned or discarded.</p> <p><b>Respiratory Protection:</b> The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable work place exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29CFR 1910.134).</p> <p><b>General Comments:</b> Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners. Since specific exposure standards/control limits have not been established for this product, the "Oil Mist, Mineral" exposure limits shown below are suggested as minimum control guidelines.</p>
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## Fire and Explosion Hazards

Extinguishing Media	Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
<p>Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water fog. Water or foam may cause frothing. Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon</p>	<p><b>NFPA Flammability Classification:</b> NFPA Class-III B combustible material.</p> <p><b>Flash Point:</b> Open cup: 244°C (471°F) (Cleveland.).</p> <p><b>Special Properties:</b> This material can burn but will not readily ignite. This material will release vapors when heated</p>	<p><b>Hazardous Combustion Products:</b> Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur, phosphorus, zinc and/or nitrogen.</p> <p><b>Conditions to Avoid:</b> Keep away from</p>

<p>dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.</p>	<p>above the flash point temperature that can ignite when exposed to a source of ignition. In enclosed spaces, heated vapor can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays may burn at temperatures below the flash point.</p> <p><b>Protection of Fire Fighters:</b> Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies</p>	<p>extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.</p> <p><b>Materials Incompatibility:</b> Strong oxidizers.</p>
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## Handling and Storage

<b>Accidental Release /Spill Measures to Take</b>	<b>Precautions for Storage</b>	<b>Handling</b>
<p>Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard; do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills, absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material will float on water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Keep container closed. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures. Avoid storing product in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.</p>	<p>Avoid contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product</p>

## Disposal/Transportation

<b>Disposal Method</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
<p>Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO</p>	<p>Not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material</p> <p><b>Packing Group(s)</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>UN/NA Number</b> Not regulated</p> <p><b>Emergency Response Guide No.</b> Not applicable.</p> <p><b>MARPOL III Status:</b> Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.</p> <p><b>Reportable Quantity</b> A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has</p>

NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly sent to a reconditioner.	not been established for this material.
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## Regulations

**TSCA Inventory:** This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory **SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification:** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified. **SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification;** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: No SARA 311/312 hazard categories identified. **SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting;** This product contains the following components in concentrations above *de minimis* levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of SARA: No components were identified. **CERCLA;** The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Zinc and Zinc Compounds, Concentration: <1% **Clean Water Act (CWA);** This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. **California Proposition 65;** This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Toluene: <0.001% **New Jersey Right-to-Know Label;** Motor oil

## Toxicology Information

### Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffin:ic

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].

DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

### Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined heavy paraffini:c

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].

DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

### Distillates, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed light paraffini:c



ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].

DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

**Engine oil:**

Used motor oil was associated with cancer in lifetime skin painting studies with laboratory animals. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with used motor oil. Use of good hygiene practices will reduce the likelihood of potential health effects.

**Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:** Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl

**Environmental Fate:** An environmental fate analysis is not available for this specific product. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum products.

Petroleum-based (mineral) lubricating oils normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway may be sufficient to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This material contains phosphorus which is a controlled element for disposal in effluent waters in most sections of North America. Phosphorus is known to enhance the formation of algae. Severe algae growth can reduce oxygen content in the water possibly below levels necessary to support marine life.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Establishe

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System

EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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