SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Futurebuild Untreated LVL and hyJOIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

Glued product used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction, and/or general purpose building material.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Carter Holt Harvey LVL Ltd (Trading as Futurebuild LVL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Private Bag 92108, Victoria Street West Auckland 1142 New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0800 808 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.futurebuild.co.nz">www.futurebuild.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@futurebuild.co.nz">info@futurebuild.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation       | Not Available                                             |
| Emergency telephone numbers      | Not Available                                             |
| Other emergency telephone numbers| Not Available                                             |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s)</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>wood veneer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
- Brush off dust.
- In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

Ingestion
- Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture
- **Fire Incompatibility**
  - Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

Advice for firefighters
- **Fire Fighting**
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. (Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.)
- **Fire/Explosion Hazard**
  - Combustible. Will burn if ignited.
  - Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.
  - Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.
  - Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.
  - Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.

HAZCHEM
- Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- See section 8

Environmental precautions
- See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- **Minor Spills**
  - Pick up. (Refer to major spills.)
- **Major Spills**
  - Pick up. (Secure load if safe to do so.) Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
- **Safe handling**
  - Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.
- **Other information**
  - Keep dry

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- **Suitable container**
  - Generally not applicable.
SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Futurebuild Untreated LVL and hyJOIST</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plastic acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1.2-5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

- Lower end of the range
- Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
3: Intermittent, low production
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

When sawing, machining or sanding use:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing
- Safety footwear

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
Respiratory protection

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS/NZS 1715:2009 class P1 or P2 when machining.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Pressed boards ranging from 3mm to 90mm. These boards are ripped into strips between 47 and 1200mm wide to form lineal wood components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Manufactured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>0.5-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity | See section 7
Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7
Conditions to avoid | See section 7
Incompatible materials | See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

- Inhaled: Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be disconcerting.
- Ingestion: Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea.
- Skin Contact: The dust is disconcerting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.
- Eye: The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be disconcerting.

Common chronic responses to wood dust exposures are dermatitis, simple bronchitis and non asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Wood is an organic substrate for growth of micro-organisms and fungal spores, these readily become airborne with wood dust and have caused a variety of respiratory infections. Various woods, mainly tropical varieties, are able to induce allergies in joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and model-makers. Allergies of the immediate type (rhino conjunctivitis, bronchial asthma, urticaria), caused by contact with dusts produced during wood-working and those of a delayed type (contact eczema) caused by both the dust and by direct contact with the solid wood, are seen in an occupational setting. Because of the large number of substances found in wood, only a few low molecular weight allergens have been isolated and identified; these are mostly quinone or flavone derivatives. Many of the constituents of wood may also cause primary irritation. Irritation of the skin, eyes and respiratory passages are often distinguished from allergic responses with difficulty.

The use of skin tests with wood dusts to confirm suspected allergy must be viewed as suspect because the high concentration of wood components which are sometimes applied, can actually produce new sensitisation in test subjects. It should also be noted that cross-reactions or reactions to groups of similar substances, in other woods and also in other herbaceous plants can also occur. The substances in wood responsible for respiratory allergies are probably mostly high molecular weight substances. Wood dusts may induce asthmatic reactions of both the immediate and delayed types, and occasionally, both. Positive results in bronchial provocation tests, are often, but not always, associated with positive results in skin tests and IgE induction. Bronchial provocation tests may produce different results dependent on whether they are carried out with coarse or fine dusts or with lyophilised aqueous extracts. Very course dust may produce false negatives and very fine dust may produce false positives (irritation). Non-allergic bronchial and nasal irritation are
Certain exotic woods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnea. Agents used to treat wood (preservatives, fungicides, stains, glues, pore fillers) may themselves be responsible for allergic reaction. Other allergic reactions may be provoked by liverworts ("Frullania dermatitis"), lichens, fungi (e.g. bronchopulmonary aspergillosis), actinomycetes or other plants which grow on wood. Microorganisms and fungal spores, associated with wood, may become airborne and provoke allergic responses. Other chronic responses associated with exposure to wood dusts include conjunctivitis, simple bronchitis and non-asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Epidemiologic studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer (adenocarcinoma). Workers in timber industries, with a history of exposure to wood dust, have shown increased occurrence of lung, liver and vocal cavity cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst mill-workers probably is associated with various components used in wood preservation. It is now suggested that sinonasal cancers may be caused by both hardwoods and softwoods (1). The causative agent or agents are unknown although certain aldehydes or their quinone oxidation products have been implicated. Exposure standards for the softwoods reflect the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement among workers in the building industry. A significantly lower exposure standard for hardwoods is based on impaired nasal mucociliary hyperplasia reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia in furniture workers. Exposure standards for both hard and softwoods specifically exclude the issue of occupational asthma and related allergic respiratory response associated with exposure to red cedar dusts and similar woods.

Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Futurebuild Untreated LVL and hyJOIST</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity
2. Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Futurebuild Untreated LVL and hyJOIST</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Toxicity Data
2. Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
3. Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

The solid wood will decay on ground contact.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT (40798-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- National Inventory Status
  - Australia - AICS: Yes
  - Canada - DDL: Yes
  - Canada - NDSL: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - China - IECSIC: Yes
  - Europe - EINEC / EULUNS / NLP: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - Japan - ENCS: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - Korea - KECI: Yes
  - New Zealand - NZIoC: Yes
  - Philippines - PICCS: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - USA - TSCA: Yes
  - Taiwan - TCSI: Yes
  - Mexico - INSO: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - Vietnam - NCI: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - Russia - ARIPS: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
  - Thailand - TEI: No (phenol/formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)

Legend:
- Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
- No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 25/01/2019
Initial Date: 21/07/2006

SDS Version Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Sections Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1.1.1</td>
<td>15/08/2018</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1.1.1</td>
<td>25/01/2019</td>
<td>One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification, Supplier Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations
PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

Continued...
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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