La Hacienda
EST. 1989

ELITE HORIZON
ايليت هورايزن للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م

800-CHARCOAL
800-FIREWOOD
OAK • BIRCH • ASH

Beech Firewood

Product Specification

800-FIREWOOD Beech Firewood

Long burning wood fuel for stoves and pizza ovens. Known for a high density and reliable heat, Beech is the longest burning firewood among all the traditional European species. This high-performance wood fuel is perfect for wood fired pizza ovens and those cooking seafood.

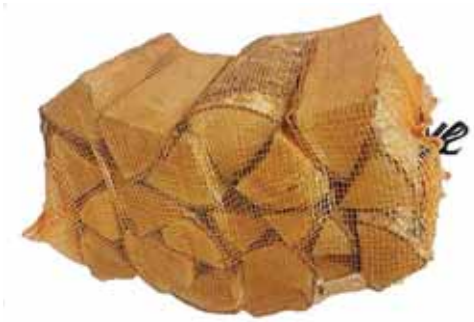
OUR TIP. For quick lighting, start with our organic firelighters.

Spark-free burning firewood, made exclusively from 100% sustainable sources. Free of mould, mildew and pests due to kiln drying. Comes in 40L sacks for HORECA.

Quick Facts

- Type of species European Hardwood
- Imported from: Serbia
- Species Available Beech
- Diameter 6-12 cm
- Length 25-38 cm
- Thickness 6-12 cm
- Density 480-650 kg/m3
- Moisture content 16-22 %
- Certification FSC

FSC
FORESTS FOR ALL FOREVER™



Elite Horizon General Trading LLC
4106, Churchill Tower, Business Bay, Dubai, UAE | Phone: +971 800 4 24 27 26 25 | Email: sales@elite-horizon.com
TRN:100262426800003

TÜV NORD

CERTIFICATE

of achievement

FSC® Chain-of-Custody

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH hereby certifies that an independent evaluation in accordance with FSC®-STD-40-004, V3-0; FSC®-STD-50-001, V1-2 was conducted on behalf of

[redacted]

Bosnia and Herzegovina

for the following scope:

Trading with round wood, fuel wood, wood pellets and sawdust briquettes, solid wood (flitches and boules, solid wood boards, beams, planks, raw wood for parquet flooring, slabs and edgings), finished dimensional timber and lumber, peeled veneer, sliced veneer, sawn veneer, solid-wood boards, glued laminated timber, solid wood packaging, pallets and skids, parquet flooring and plank flooring (FSC 100 %), veneer plywood and particleboard (FSC 100 %, FSC Mix) – Transfer System

This company is entitled to use FSC® trademark for the above mentioned products and / or services

FSC Certificate Registration Code [redacted]
TNCert Certificate Registration No.

Valid from 2017-06-01
Valid until 2022-05-31

Audit Report No. 7511 7179

The validity of this certificate shall be verified on www.fsc-info.org

Certification Body
at TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

Zagreb, 2017-06-01

This certification was conducted in accordance with the TÜV NORD CERT auditing and certification procedures and is subject to regular surveillance audits. This certificate remains the property of TÜV NORD CERT GmbH and shall be returned upon request. This certificate itself does not constitute evidence that a particular product supplied by the certificate holder is FSC®-certified. Products offered, shipped or sold by the certificate holder can only be considered covered by the scope of this certificate when the required FSC® claim is clearly stated on invoices and shipping documents.

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH Langemarckstrasse 20 45141 Essen www.tuev-nord-cert.com

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® A000629

FSC FORESTS FOR ALL FOREVER™
Forest Stewardship Council®

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) - 800-Firewood, Firewood Range

Wood and Wood Dust (without chemical treatments or resins/additives), including Untreated Lumber (all species and grades), Logs, Chips, and Sawdust

1. Identification

TRADE NAME(S):	800-firewood branded; Acacia Firewood, Birch Firewood, Beech Firewood, Oak Firewood, Olive Firewood, Wood Chips
SYNONYMS and/or GRADES:	None
PRODUCT USES:	fuel, cooking, heating, landscaping, decoration, furniture Wood Products , Firewood
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Elite Horizon General Trading LLC
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Unit 12, SS Industrial Complex, Jabal Ali 1, Dubai, 234089
ADDRESS:	04 330 1043
EMERGENCY PHONE (DOT):	
BUSINESS PHONE:	04 330 1043
INTERNET ACCESS:	See Section 16
REVISED DATE:	August 27, 2018

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Signal Word: **DANGER**

NOTE: Wood dust may become hazardous while being transported or handled by downstream users. Products not containing wood dust are not hazardous as shipped but may become hazardous as the result of downstream activities (e.g. cutting, sanding) which creates small particles. Potential hazards are described below.

2. Hazard(s) Identification (cont'd.)

Classification	Hazard Statement(s)	Pictogram(s)
HEALTH Carcinogen- Category 1 (for non-lumber products If crystalline silica present) (H350) * Carcinogen- Category 1A (H350) *	Crystalline silica may cause cancer of the lung Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation	
Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) Specific Target Organ Toxicity- Single Exposure (STOT) Category 3 (H335)	Causes skin irritation May cause respiratory irritation	
Eye Irritation Category 2B (H320)	Causes eye irritation	None
Combustible Dust (OSHA Defined Hazard)	If product contains or is converted to small particles during further processing, handling, or by other means, may form combustible dust concentrations in air	None

***Hazard codes (GHS)

HMIS Rating (Scale 0-4):	**Health =**	2*	**Fire =**	1	**Physical Hazard =**	0
NFPA Rating (Scale 0-4):	**Health =**	1	**Fire =**	1	**Reactivity =**	0

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention Statements**:**

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from sparks, flame or other heat sources.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261+284: Avoid breathing dust. In case of inadequate ventilation wear an approved respirator suitable for conditions of use.
P271: Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear appropriate protective equipment for eye and skin exposure.

2. Hazard(s) Identification (cont'd.)

Response Statements:

P304+P340+P313: If inhaled and breathing becomes difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a doctor or other qualified medical professional.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention.
P352+P264: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water.
P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Ingredients of Unknown Acute Toxicity (>1%): NAP

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient(s)s	CAS#	Wt.%
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood, logs, wood chips)	None	85-100

Common names: Untreated lumber, untreated wood, sawdust, sander dust, raw logs, wood chips, firewood.

NOTE: Some wood products such as logs, chips and sawdust may include additional material such as soil and rock fragments which may contain particles of crystalline silica.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air if respiratory symptoms are experienced. Seek medical help if persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulty or other serious symptoms occur.

Eye Contact: Treat dust in eye as a foreign object. Flush with water to remove dust particles. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Avoid touching or rubbing eyes to avoid further irritation or injury. Seek medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wood dust may elicit contact dermatitis. Seek medical help if rash, irritation or dermatitis persists.

Skin Absorption: Not known to be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not applicable under normal use.

Symptoms or Effects:

Acute Symptoms/Effects – Dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes and respiratory system. Dust can cause physical obstructions in the nasal passages, resulting in dryness of nose, dry cough, and sneezing.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects – Unique delayed effects are not anticipated after exposure. See Section 11 for additional information on chronic effects.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media and Restrictions: Water, carbon dioxide and sand.

Specific Hazards, Anticipated Combustion Products: Thermal decomposition (i.e. smoldering, burning) products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, terpenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Autoignition Temperature: Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]

Special Firefighting Equipment/Procedures: No special equipment anticipated. Beware of potential combustible dust explosion hazard.

5. Fire-fighting Measures (cont'd.)

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Depending on moisture content, particle diameter and concentration, wood dust may pose a flash fire or deflagration hazard. If suspended in air in an enclosure or container and ignited, an explosion may occur due to the development of internal pressure causing rupture. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the Minimum Explosible Concentration (MEC) for wood dusts. Conduct regular housekeeping inspections and cleaning to prevent excessive dust accumulations. Design and maintain control equipment to minimize fugitive combustible dust emissions. Ensure that ventilation systems are operating properly to capture, transport and contain combustible dust while controlling ignition sources. Reference NFPA 652 "Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust".

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case Material Is Released or Spilled: Sweep or vacuum up for recovery and disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions whenever feasible. Maintain good housekeeping to avoid accumulation of wood dust on exposed surfaces. Use approved filtering facepiece respirator ("dust mask") or higher levels of respiratory protection as indicated and goggles where ventilation is not possible and exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Dried wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust. Store in well-ventilated, cool, dry place away from open flame.

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Ingredient(s)	Agency	Exposure Limit(s)	Comments
Wood (wood dust, softwood or hardwood, logs, wood chips)	OSHA	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m^3 (see footnote [A] below)	Total Dust (PNOR)
	OSHA	PEL-TWA 5 mg/m^3 (see footnote [A] below)	Respirable dust fraction (PNOR)
	ACGIH	TLV-TWA 1 mg/m^3	Inhalable fraction

[A] In AFL-CIO v OSHA, 965 F. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the Court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PEL's for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. The 1989 vacated PEL's were: 5 mg/m^3 PEL-TWA and 10 mg/m^3 STEL (15 min), all softwood and hardwood except Western Red Cedar. Wood dust is now regulated by OSHA as "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated" (PNOR), which is also referred to as "nuisance dust". However, some states have regulated wood dust PEL's in their state plans. Additionally, OSHA indicated that it may cite employers under the OSH Act general duty clause in appropriate circumstances.

Ventilation:

LOCAL EXHAUST – Provide local exhaust as needed so that exposure limits are met. Ventilation to control dust should be considered where potential explosive concentrations and ignition sources are present. The design and operation of any exhaust system should consider the possibility of explosive concentrations of wood dust within the system. See "SPECIAL" section below. Use of tool mounted exhaust systems should also be considered, especially when working in enclosed areas.

8. Exposure Control Measures/Personal Protection (cont'd.)

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) – Provide general ventilation in processing and storage areas so that exposure limits are met.
SPECIAL – Ensure that exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or suppression systems designed and operated in accordance with applicable standards if the operating conditions justify their use.
OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS – Cutting and machining of product should preferably be done outdoors or with adequate ventilation and containment.

Personal Protective Equipment:
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION – Use filtering facepiece respirator ("dust mask") tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US), CSA (Canada), CEN (EU), or JIS (Japan) where exposure limits may be exceeded or for additional worker comfort or symptom relief. Use respiratory protection in accordance with jurisdictional regulatory requirements similar to the OSHA respiratory protection standard 29CFR 1910.134 following a determination of risk from potential exposures which includes consideration of potential respirable crystalline silica exposures.
EYE PROTECTION – Approved goggles or tight fitting safety glasses are recommended when excessive exposures to dust may occur (e.g. during clean up) and when eye irritation may occur.
PROTECTIVE GLOVES – Cloth, canvas, or leather gloves are recommended to prevent direct contact and to minimize potential slivers and mechanical irritation from handling product.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT – Outer garments which cover the arms may be desirable in extremely dusty areas.
WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES – Follow good hygienic and housekeeping practices. Clean up areas where wood dust settles to avoid excessive accumulation of this combustible material. Minimize compressed air blowdown or other practices that generate high airborne-dust concentrations.

9. Physical/Chemical Properties

Appearance: Light to dark colored, granular solid, saw dust, wood chips, logs and untreated lumber (all species and grades). Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since any wood dust was generated.

Odor/Odor Threshold(s):	NAV
pH:	NAP
Melting/Freezing Point:	NAP
Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) and Range:	NAP
Flash Point:	NAP
Evaporation Rate:	NAP
Flammability:	NAV
Lower/Upper Explosive Limits:	40,000 mg of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NAP
Vapor Density (air = 1; 1 atm):	NAP
Relative Density:	NAP
Solubility:	<0.1
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	NAP
Autoignition Temperature:	Variable [typically 400°-500°F (204°-260°C)]
Decomposition Temperature:	NAV
Viscosity:	NAP
Other Properties:	NAP

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: NAP

Hazardous Polymerization: ☐ May occur ☒ Will not occur

Stability: ☐ Unstable ☒ Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all sources of ignition.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Spontaneous and rapid hazardous decomposition will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Airborne wood dust may be ignited by a static discharge depending on airborne concentrations, particle size and moisture content.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Route(s) of Exposure:

- ☐ Ingestion:
- ☒ Skin: Dust
- ☒ Inhalation: Dust
- ☒ Eye: Dust

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: See section 4

Wood Dust - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Fourteenth Edition, NTP states, "Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans". An association between wood dust exposure and cancer of the nasal cavity has been observed in case reports, cohort studies, and case-control studies that specifically addressed nasal cancer. Associations with cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses were observed both in studies of people whose occupations are associated with wood dust exposure and in studies that directly estimated wood dust exposure. This classification is based primarily on increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. The evaluation did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust. There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of wood dust from studies in experimental animals according to NTP.

Silica - NTP: According to its Report on Carcinogens, Fourteenth Edition, NTP classifies "Silica, Crystalline (respirable size)" as Known to be a human carcinogen.

Wood Dust: IARC – Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. This classification is primarily based on studies showing an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and adenocarcinoma to the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses. IARC did not find sufficient evidence of an association between occupational exposure to wood dust and cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum.

Silica: IARC – Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans; sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity. IARC concluded that "crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)".

Carcinogenicity Listing(s):

- ☒ NTP: Wood dust, Known Human Carcinogen.
- ☒ IARC Monographs: Wood dust, Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans.
- ☒ OSHA Regulated: Crystalline Silica - 29 CFR 1910.1053

11. Toxicological Information (cont'd.)

Toxicity Data:
Wood dust (softwood or hardwood)
Dusts generated from sawing, sanding or machining the product may cause respiratory irritation, nasal dryness and irritation, coughing and sinusitis. NTP and IARC (Group 1) classify wood dust as a human carcinogen. See Section 2 above.
Target Organs: Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.
Note: Elite Horizon evaluated the studies referenced in the ACGIH® TLV® Documentation for Wood Dust and others which included potential allergenic references for wood species which may cause skin or respiratory sensitization. There are a limited number of studies of highly variable consistency which reference sensitization from some species of wood. When the total weight of evidence is considered this product is considered to be an eye, skin and respiratory irritant and not a respiratory or skin sensitizer according to health hazard classification criteria.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: NAV for finished product.
Biopersistance and Degradability: Wood in this product would be expected to be biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bioaccumulate.
Soil Mobility: NAV
Other Adverse Effects: NAP

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Dry land disposal or incineration is acceptable in most areas. It is, however, the user's responsibility to determine at the time of disposal whether your waste meets any jurisdictional criteria. Note that wood dust may pose a combustible dust hazard.

14. Transport Information

Mode: (air, land, water) Not regulated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Not listed as a hazardous material in Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulations. Not regulated as a hazardous material by IMDG or IATA regulations concerning the transport of hazardous materials.

UN Proper Shipping Name:	NAP
UN/NA ID Number:	NAP
Hazard Class:	NAP
Packing Group:	NAP
Environmental Hazards (Marine Pollutant):	NAP
Special Precautions	NAP

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA: NAP
CERCLA: NAP
DSL: NAP
OSHA: Wood products are not hazardous under the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, wood dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining activities is considered hazardous.

15. Regulatory Information (cont'd.)

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including wood dust which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov and www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.
This product may also release silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size), a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.
Pennsylvania – Wood dust and crystalline silica appear on Pennsylvania's Appendix A, Hazardous Substance List.
New Jersey – Wood dust and crystalline silica appear on New Jersey's Environmental Hazardous Substance List.

SARA 313 Information: This material does not contain any chemical ingredient (s) that exceed the de minimis reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Category: This material has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under SARA Title III Sections 311 and 312 and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

An immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
A delayed (chronic) health hazard	Yes
A corrosive hazard	No
A fire hazard	No
A reactivity hazard	No
A sudden release hazard	No

FDA: Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item. Safe for use as cooking fuel.
WHMIS Classification: Wood and products made from wood are exempt from WHMIS per the Hazardous Products Act (HPA). However, wood dust released during the use or modifications of wood products may be hazardous. See Section 2 for health and combustible dust hazard information.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared: 11/05/2010
Date Revised: 08/27/2018
Prepared By: Elite Horizon General Trading LLC Health and Safety.
User's Responsibility: The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the experience of occupational health and safety professionals and comes from sources believed to be accurate or otherwise technically correct. It is the user's responsibility to determine if the product is suitable for its proposed application(s) and to follow necessary safety precautions. The user has the responsibility to ensure that the most current SDS is used.

Definition of Common Terms:

ACGIH®	=	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
C	=	Ceiling Limit
CAS#	=	Chemical Abstracts System Number
DOT	=	U. S. Department of Transportation

16. Other Information (cont'd.)

DSL	=	Domestic Substance List
EC#	=	Identifying Number Assigned to Chemicals Contained in the European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)
EC_{50}	=	Effective Concentration That Inhibits the Endpoint to 50% of Control Population
EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHS	=	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HMIS	=	(Canada) Hazardous Materials Identification System
HNOC	=	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified
IARC	=	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	=	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	=	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC_{50}	=	Concentration in Air Resulting in Death To 50% of Experimental Animals
LCLo	=	Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in Death
LD_{50}	=	Administered Dose Resulting in Death to 50% of Experimental Animals
LDLo	=	Lowest Dose Resulting in Death
LEL	=	Lower Explosive Limit
LFL	=	Lower Flammable Limit
MSHA	=	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NAP	=	Not Applicable
NAV	=	Not Available
NIOSH	=	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA	=	National Fire Protection Association
NPRI	=	(Canada) National Pollution Release Inventory
NTP	=	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	=	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	=	Permissible Exposure Limit
PNOR	=	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated
PNOS	=	Particulate Not Otherwise Specified
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
STEL	=	Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
STP	=	Standard Temperature and Pressure
TCLo	=	Lowest Concentration in Air Resulting in a Toxic Effect
TDG	=	(Canada) Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TDLo	=	Lowest Dose Resulting In a Toxic Effect
TLV	=	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	=	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	=	Time-Weighted Average (8 hours)
UFL	=	Upper Flammable Limit
WHMIS	=	(Canada) Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Wood and Wood Dust (without chemical treatments or resins/additives), including Untreated Lumber/Firewood (all species and grades), Logs, Chips, and Sawdust

Danger

Wood dust may cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses by inhalation. May cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation.

May form combustible dust concentrations in air if small particles become airborne or are formed during processing or handling

Precautions: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust and wear appropriate protective equipment for respiratory, skin or eye exposures. Prevent dust release and accumulations to minimize hazards. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep dust away from ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and flame.

First Aid:

If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Contact a qualified medical professional if symptoms persist.

If on skin, wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation, if experiencing respiratory symptoms, remove to fresh air. Contact a qualified medical professional for serious or persistent respiratory symptoms.

Elite Horizon General Trading LLC

Unit 12, SS Industrial Complex,

Jabal Ali Industrial Area 1, 234089

04 330 1043

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ايليت هورايزن للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م

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