SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

BRIGGS

Briggs Veneers - 409 Victoria St, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164 — www.briggs.com.au — samples@briggs.com.au

BRIGGS | FlameBlock

MAY 2026

INTRODUCTION	This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared for Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd. in accordance with the Safe Work Australia: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice and the requirements of the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations 2017 (as amended), consistent with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd. will not accept responsibility for changes made to its SDS by any other person or organisation.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER	**Product Names:** Briggs Flameblock FRMDF, Briggs Black Flameblock FRMDF (coloured black), Briggs Flameblock Light FRMDF (low density) **Recommended Use:** Interior linings, joinery and furniture production. Suitable for use raw or painted or as substrate for paper/plastic overlay, melamine laminate or wood veneers in situations where fire retardant properties are required. **Supplier:** Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd., 409 Victoria Street, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164 Emergency Phone Number: 02-9732-7888, Monday to Friday, 8:00am to 4:00pm Australian Eastern Standard Time.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	**Manual Handling:** Handling the product without gloves may give rise to splinters. **Wood Dust:** If the product is sanded or sawn, wood dust is produced which may cause irritation of the nose, throat, eyes and skin. Wood dust may also act as a sensitiser, and some individuals may develop allergic dermatitis or asthma. Prolonged inhalation of wood dust increases the risk of nasal and paranasal sinus cancers. **Exposure to wood dust produced by machining may result in the following health effects:** **Ingestion:** Unlikely to occur in significant quantities. **Eye Contact:** Wood dust may cause temporary discomfort. **Skin Contact:** Wood dust may cause itching and occasionally a rash, depending on the individual and the species of wood. **Inhalation:** Wood dust may irritate the throat and lungs, particularly in people with upper respiratory tract or chest complaints. A temporary asthmatic reaction may occur. **Chronic Effects:** Repeated exposure to uncontrolled wood dust over many years increases the risk of allergies, dermatitis, asthma and/or chronic nose or throat irritation in some people. Prolonged inhalation of fine wood dust also increases the risk of nasal or paranasal sinus cancers. If the work practices described in this SDS are followed, no chronic health effects are anticipated.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition: Briggs Flameblock FRMDF is made primarily from softwood (gymnosperm) wood fibres with up to 5% hardwood (angiosperm) wood fibres. The wood fibres are bonded together with melamine-urea-formaldehyde (MUF) adhesive. Fire retardancy is imparted by phosphates and other inorganic salts in the proportion of 9% to 10% by weight. The product may contain traces of the following heavy metals:

Heavy Metal	Proportion by Weight
Cadmium	<2 mg/kg
Lead	<30 mg/kg
Copper	<20 mg/kg
Chromium	<30 mg/kg
Arsenic	<2 mg/kg
Mercury	<0.02 mg/kg

Chemical Identity: Natural wood is comprised of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin, with traces of other chemical substances, all of which are non-hazardous in themselves. The adhesive used to manufacture Briggs Flameblock FRMDF is a low-formaldehyde amino plastic MUF formulation. When tested to European Standard EN 120, the perforator value was a maximum of 8 mg/100 g dry board, equivalent to a concentration of 0.1 ppm formaldehyde in air. This complies with the E1 formaldehyde emission level as specified in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1859.2:2022, Reconstituted Wood-Based Panels - Specifications, Part 2: Dry-Processed Fibreboard.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion: Rinse mouth and drink water. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
Eye Contact: If wearing contact lenses, remove them immediately and flush eyes with clean flowing water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If recovery is not prompt, seek medical attention.
Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. There are no likely delayed effects other than those arising from long-term exposure. Refer to Section 11 for toxicological information.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Burning or smouldering wood generates carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Dry wood dust in high concentrations can form an explosive atmosphere. Suitable extinguishing media include water spray or dry chemical extinguishers. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment when dealing with fires involving this product.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	Not applicable to this product in its solid form. If wood dust is generated incidentally, ensure adequate ventilation and collect dust using appropriate extraction equipment. Avoid dry sweeping; use vacuum equipment fitted with appropriate filtration.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE	**Handling:** A build-up of dry wood dust in the air must be avoided through the use of appropriate local exhaust ventilation and extraction equipment. Smoking must not be permitted in any area where wood dust is present in the air. Refer to Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protective equipment requirements. **Storage:** Medium density fibreboard should be stored in well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, flames or ignition sources. Store flat to prevent warping. No special transport requirements apply.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	**Workplace Exposure Standards (WES):** **Wood Dust:** The current Australian Workplace Exposure Standards are: Time Weighted Average (TWA): 1 mg/m^3 (hardwoods); 5 mg/m^3 (softwoods) Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 10 mg/m^3 (softwoods) **Formaldehyde:** The current Australian Workplace Exposure Standards are: Time Weighted Average (TWA): 1 ppm or 1.2 mg/m^3 Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 2 ppm or 2.5 mg/m^3 These standards are published by Safe Work Australia in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants and should be consulted for the most current values. **Engineering Controls:** Work with medium density fibreboard should be carried out in a manner that minimises the generation of wood dust. Machining should be performed using equipment fitted with local exhaust ventilation capable of capturing dust at the source. Hand power tools should be fitted with dust collection bags or connected to a vacuum extraction system. Work areas should be well ventilated and cleaned at least daily. Wood dust should be removed by vacuum cleaning or wet sweeping. Compressed air must not be used to clear work surfaces or to blow dust off wood products. Electrical equipment in dust-generating areas should be rated to dust ignition-proof standard. **Skin Protection:** Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Long-sleeved shirts, trousers and work gloves should be worn to minimise the risk of splinters and where skin irritation is a concern. **Respiratory Protection:** Where wood dust exposures cannot be adequately controlled during sanding or machining of MDF, a Class P1 or P2 replaceable filter or disposable half-face respirator should be worn. Respirators must comply with AS/NZS 1716:2012 and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715:2009 (or current editions). **Eye Protection:** Safety glasses or non-fogging goggles complying with AS/NZS 1337.1 (or current edition) should be worn when machining or sanding. [1] **Time Weighted Average (TWA)** refers to the average airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated over a normal eight-hour working day for a five-day working week, as defined in the Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants. [2] **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)** refers to the average airborne concentration measured over a 15-minute period, which must not be exceeded at any time during a working day, even if the eight-hour TWA is within the applicable exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL must not exceed 15 minutes in duration and must not be repeated more than four times per day. A minimum interval of 60 minutes must be observed between successive exposures at the STEL.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	Concentrations of fine dust particles suspended in air can form an explosive mixture if ignited. Such concentrations are most likely to occur within dust extraction equipment, which may be damaged or destroyed unless appropriate explosion-relief precautions are in place. An initial explosion may also dislodge accumulated dust deposits from walls, floors and ledges, potentially igniting a more destructive secondary explosion. Dust extraction systems should be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Safe Work Australia guidance.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	Like all wood products, MDF expands and contracts with significant changes in moisture content. The fire retardant agent present in the board may, in exceptional circumstances, affect the adhesion or finish of certain glues or coatings. Compatibility should always be tested prior to full application.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	**Nasal Cancer:** Studies from numerous countries have established a causative relationship between long-term inhalation of fine wood dust and nasal and paranasal sinus cancers. This relationship was first identified among woodworkers in Buckinghamshire, England, and has since been confirmed in research across multiple countries. The risk is primarily associated with fine airborne particles, such as those produced during surface sanding of wood products. The most important single preventive measure is the installation of an effective local exhaust ventilation and dust extraction system. Where airborne dust cannot be eliminated, the use of appropriate respiratory protective equipment is essential. **Dermatitis:** Dermatitis associated with wood dust may present in two forms; irritant contact dermatitis or allergic sensitisation dermatitis. Irritant dermatitis is often linked to the sap or latex of certain tree species and is therefore unlikely when handling dry MDF. Sensitisation dermatitis is more persistent and is typically initiated by repeated exposure to fine wood dust from certain timber species. In predisposed individuals, sufficient exposure may trigger an allergic response, after which subsequent contact - even with small amounts of dust - can produce a faster and more severe skin reaction. Mild cases may present as slight reddening and itching of exposed skin; more severe cases may involve a burning sensation and a visible rash. Preventive measures include appropriate protective clothing designed to prevent dust becoming trapped against skin, and thorough washing after exposure to remove dust promptly. **Respiratory Irritation:** Similar to dermatitis, respiratory irritation may present in both primary irritant and allergenic forms. Symptoms may include a runny nose, watery eyes, sneezing and, in some cases, nosebleeds. In more severe cases, affected individuals may experience breathing difficulties, potentially developing into asthma-like symptoms. Workers with pre-existing respiratory conditions should exercise particular caution. For further information on occupational exposure to wood dust and formaldehyde, refer to Safe Work Australia's current guidance material and the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, available at www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifications, available at www.iarc.who.int. Note that the previously referenced 2008 ASCC benchmarking report has been superseded by more current Safe Work Australia publications.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	Not applicable to this product in its solid form. Wood dust generated during machining should be collected and disposed of in accordance with local environmental regulations.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	Briggs Flameblock FRMDF is not considered to present ecotoxicity concerns associated with routine waste handling. Waste material may be disposed of to landfill in accordance with local council and state environmental regulations. Burning of waste MDF is not recommended due to the presence of fire retardant chemical compounds; always check local regulations before disposal by incineration.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION	MDF exported from Australia must comply with the biosecurity and quarantine requirements of the destination country. Import permits or treatment requirements (such as heat treatment) may apply depending on the importing country's regulations. Exporters should verify current requirements with the Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) prior to shipment. No special dangerous goods transport classifications apply to this product under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION	Briggs Flameblock FRMDF is subject to the following Australian regulatory frameworks: • Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Commonwealth and state/territory equivalents) • Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants • Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) - the wood fibre and MUF adhesive components of this product are listed on the AIIC • National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure - not applicable to this product under normal use conditions

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION - DISCLAIMER	**1. Disclaimer and Limitation of Liability** Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd. has prepared this Safety Data Sheet in good faith based on information available at the time of preparation. Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd. expressly disclaims all warranties, whether express or implied, regarding the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information contained herein. To the extent permitted by law, no liability will be accepted for any loss, injury or damage arising from the use of, or reliance upon, this information. This SDS is not to be construed as a warranty or representation of any kind in relation to the product or its suitability for any particular purpose. **2. User Responsibility** It is the sole responsibility of the user, employer or person in control of the workplace to assess the suitability of this product for its intended application and to ensure that appropriate risk assessments, safe work procedures and control measures are in place in accordance with applicable Work Health and Safety legislation. **3. Accuracy of Information** The information in this SDS reflects the best knowledge available to Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd. at the date of issue. As new information becomes available or regulations change, this SDS will be reviewed and updated accordingly. Users are responsible for ensuring they hold the current version of this document. **4. Regulatory Compliance** It is the responsibility of the user to ensure compliance with all applicable Commonwealth, state and territory laws, regulations, codes of practice and standards relevant to the handling, storage, use, transport and disposal of this product. **5. Trademarks** Briggs and Flameblock are registered trademarks of Briggs Veneers Pty. Ltd.