

The Scoop on

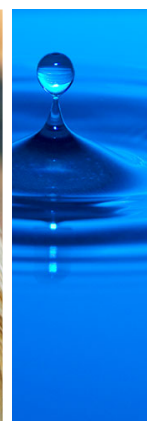
What is Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth?

DIATOMACEOUS RED LAKE earth®

with Calcium Bentonite

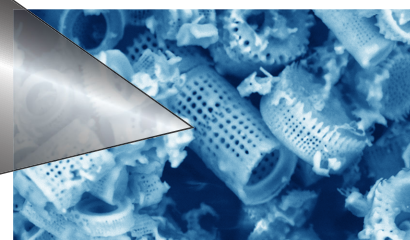
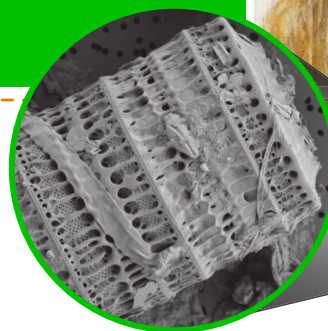


- Natural DE (Non-Calcined)
- Food Chemical Codex Grade
- FDA Registration: 10370895308
- GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe)
- OMRI® listed for use in all organic production.



What is Red Lake Earth (RLE)?

RLE is composed of a natural blend of Food Chemical Codex Grade Diatomaceous Earth and Calcium Montmorillonite. Diatomaceous Earth (DE) is fossilized exoskeletons of microscopic freshwater algae known as Diatoms. These particular Diatoms known as *Melosira Granulata* are approximately 12 to 13 million years old.



Two Types of DE

Natural DE (Non-Calcined) is prepared by drying at a low heat to prevent organic components from being lost. The delicate structural integrity of the diatoms is preserved by this careful process. The naturally occurring amorphous silica remains in its natural state and contains less than 1% crystalline silica.

Filter/Pool Grade DE (Calcined) is treated at a high heat causing the natural amorphous silica in the DE to turn into crystalline silica. Crystalline silica can be dangerous when inhaled or ingested. Calcined products may contain up to 70% crystalline silica.

What is Montmorillonite (Calcium Bentonite)?

Montmorillonite is a soft clay mineral derived from volcanic ash. Red Lake Earth® (RLE) contains Calcium Bentonite also known as Calcium Montmorillonite which is a smectite clay, a group of clays with a high CEC capability. Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) refers to a material's ability to bind positively charged ions known as cations.

Why is RLE grey? Each deposit of DE is slightly different. Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth contains Calcium Montmorillonite, a clay that occurs naturally in our deposit creating a darker colored DE.



What is Food Chemical Codex Grade DE?

The DE must meet certain specifications regarding heavy metal content. To be considered Food Chemical Codex Grade the Diatomaceous Earth must not contain harmful levels of Arsenic or Lead.

RLE is

registered for use as an anti-caking agent or inert carrier and can be fed to all livestock in an amount not to exceed 2% of the total diet.

RLE is

naturally mined, environmentally friendly, completely safe and does not contain any antibiotics or harmful chemicals.



What does OMRI® listed mean?

OMRI® the Organic Materials Review Institute evaluates input materials to see what products are allowed for use in organic production. Farmers or operations that are certified organic use OMRI® listed products. Red Lake Earth® is OMRI® Listed, all natural and safe for large & small animals.

Poultry • Dairy • Swine • Cattle • Equine • Ratite • Goats • Sheep • Bison

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with Calcium Bentonite



The following formula can help you determine how much Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth® to mix into feed.

10 lb feed x 16 oz = 160 oz x 2%
(0.02) = (mix in) 3.2 oz of
Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth®

10 kg feed x 1000 g = 10000 g x 2%
(0.02) = (mix in) 200 g of
Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth®



For Organic Use • OMRI.org

Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth®

- Natural DE, Non-Calcined
- Meets Food Chemical Codex Grade specifications
- OMRI® Listed
- Safe to use in all organic applications

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