

Material Safety Data Sheet



HEALTH	2	REACTIVITY	0
FLAMMABILITY	0	PERSONAL PROTECTION	E

SECTION I – Product and Company Identification

Identity (As Used on Label and List)	EPA Reg. No. N/A	<i>Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.</i>
Cardinal Remedy + Recovery Stop Bleeding Styptic Powder for Dogs, Cat & Birds		
Distributed By	Cardinal Laboratories, Inc.	Emergency Telephone Number
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)		Telephone Number for Information
710 South Ayon Ave. Azusa, Ca 91702		1-800-433-7387
Formula #	CL400	Date Prepared
		June 15, 2009 M.M.

SECTION II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	CAS No.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH-TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Opt.)
Bentonite	1302-78-9				
Ammonium Chloride	12125-02-9				
Diatomaceous Earth	68855-54-9				

TSCA: All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

Any substance listed as hazardous by the States of California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Texas is described above if known present in regulated concentrations.

SECTION III Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) @ 21°C	N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm-Hg @ 70° F)	Not established	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	Insoluble	pH @ 21°C	N/A
Appearance and Odor – Light beige to yellow powder, Characteristic Odor			

SECTION IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
Non-Flammable		N/A	N/A
Extinguishing Media - Water spray, foam, CO2 or dry chemical			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures – None			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards - Burning may produce sulfur oxides (so2 and / or so3). At fire temperatures ammonium chloride begins to corrode metals and may dissociate into ammonia and hydrogen chloride.			

SECTION V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid – Heat, Moisture, Incompatibles. Avoid contact with Hydrofluoric Acid.
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) -

Avoid contact with Hydrofluoric Acid. Concentrated acids, strong bases, silver salts, potassium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, bromine trifluoride and iodine heptafluoride. Ammonium Chloride reacts explosively with potassium chlorate or bromine trifluoride, and violently with bromine pentafluoride, ammonium compounds, nitrates, and iodine heptafluoride. Explosive nitrogen trichloride may result from reaction of ammonium chloride and hydrogen cyanide.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Involvement in a fire causes decomposition to form hydrogen chloride and ammonia. Reacts with Hydrofluoric Acid to form toxic silicon tetrafluoride gas. Sulfur Oxides. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Possible sulfur Trioxide (SO₃)

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid – Heat, Moisture, Incompatibles. Avoid contact with Hydrofluoric Acid.
	Will Not Occur	X	

SECTION VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Eyes?		Inhalation?		Skin?		Ingestion?	
		Yes		Yes		Yes		No

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) – Health effects from exposure to crystalline silica occur only when it is inhaled.

Ingestion: May be harmful. Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

Inhalation effects: Crystalline silica has been shown to cause silicosis. Crystalline silica only causes these conditions when inhaled.

Skin Contact: Prolonged skin contact may lead to drying or cracking of the skin due to the absorption of moisture.

Eye Contact: As with any dust, will be irritating to the eyes due to physical abrasion

Medical conditions aggravated: Respiratory Disorders. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease, (such as bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, or others). Long term inhalation of dust levels in excess of the PEL may cause lung disease (silicosis).

Carcinogenicity:	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
Yes	Yes	No	No

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure -

Inhalation: Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath.

Skin Contact: Prolonged skin contact may lead to drying or cracking of the skin due to the absorption of moisture. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and pain.

Ingestion: Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Eye Contact: Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure: Long-term inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung disease (silicosis).

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure -

Respiratory Disorders. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease, (such as bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, or others). **Long term inhalation of dust levels in excess of the PEL may cause lung disease (silicosis).**

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes – Do not rub eyes. Flush eyes with copious amounts of water to remove any dust particles. Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water. Remove contact lenses, if present. Seek medical attention if irritation develops and persists. **Skin – Wash thoroughly with soap and water.** If irritation develops and persists, call a doctor for treatment advice. **Inhalation – Remove from dusty area; drink water to clear throat; blow nose to evacuate dust.** Get to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, qualified personnel should administer artificial respiration.

Ingestion – Call a physician or poison control center.

SECTION VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled -

Sweep, vacuum or flush to sewer and rinse area with water.

Waste Disposal Method – Do not reuse empty container. Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations.

Handling and Storage – Store upright at room temperature. Do not store near heat source or direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep powder dry.

Other Precautions - Follow label directions carefully. FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid breathing of dust or contact with skin.

SECTION VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) – Use NIOSH approved respirators to protect against silicosis producing dusts.