Humans and lead

- Small amounts of lead can affect the nervous system, cause anemia and increase blood pressure.
- Children are especially vulnerable to lead poisoning. It can permanently lower IQ and cause learning disabilities and aggressive behavior.
- The effects of lead poisoning are permanent and untreatable.



Wildlife and lead

- Bald eagles and other animals are poisoned when they eat lead fragments in carcasses and gut piles.
- Scavengers will feed in groups and many species will share a carcass. One carcass can poison multiple birds and other animals
- Wildlife rehab centers report spikes in lead poisoning each year during and after big game hunting seasons.



More hunters are turning to non-lead

- Non-lead ammunition provides premium performance on game.
- Using non-lead ammunition reduces lead exposure in wildlife and people.
- Many major manufacturers already produce non-lead ammunition and the number of options continues to grow.

Information in this brochure is drawn from dozens of studies and years of research. For more details, visit **huntingwithnonlead.org**







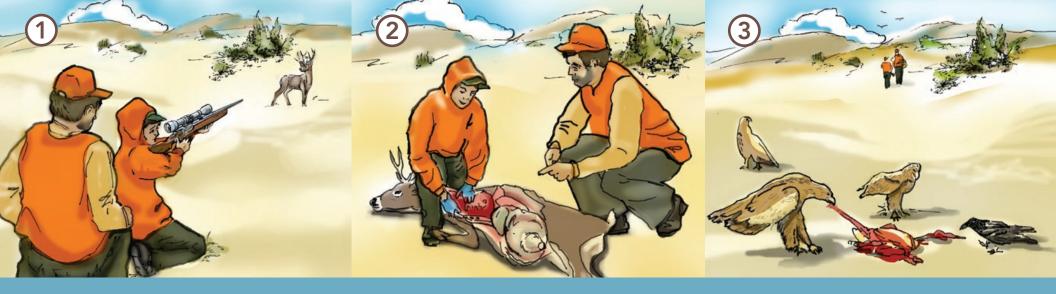








Why Non-lead Ammunition?



On impact, lead ammunition loses a portion of its weight, spreading toxic fragments along the wound channel and throughout the body.



This x-ray shows the many fragments left behind in a mule deer neck shot with a lead bullet.

Fragments of lead remain in the carcass and in the discarded gut pile.

Burying the gut pile doesn't solve the problem.



Small, toxic pieces

This X-ray of a deer gut pile shows lead fragments.

Scavenging animals ingest lead fragments when eating gut piles.



bald eagle its stomach.

Hunters are helping.

Hunters are choosing to use non-lead and taking other actions to reduce lead exposure. The result: significant reduction of lead available to scavenging wildlife.