

## 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.



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## 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](http://huntingwithnonlead.org)

## 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.

# Why Non-lead Ammunition?

Continuing our conservation heritage



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



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

Burying the gut pile doesn't solve the problem. Scavenging animals can unearth buried gut piles, re-exposing the remains and the lead fragments for consumption.

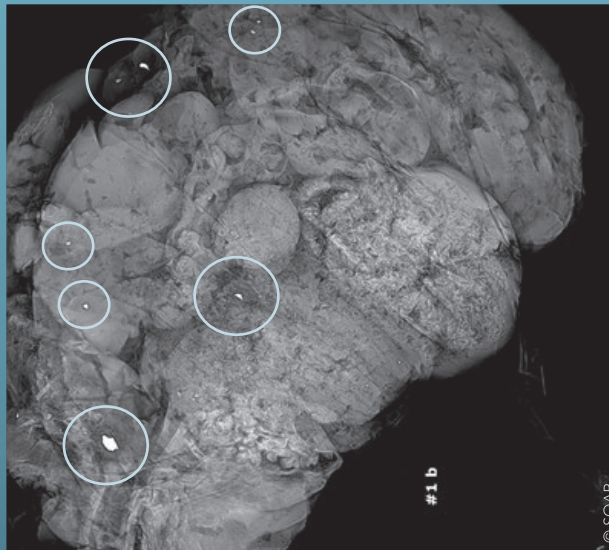


**Scavenging animals ingest lead fragments when eating gut piles.**



Photo courtesy of The Peregrine Fund

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



**Small, toxic pieces**

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



This X-ray shows a bald eagle with lead fragments in its stomach.

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**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.

