

Lead Shot

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision Date: 08/05/2024



Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture/Article

Product Name: Lead shot, chilled shot, magnum shot, copper plated shot, buckshot

Synonyms: Federal Premium, Federal, SDS# F3026

Intended Use of the Product

Small Arms Ammunition reloading

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Federal Cartridge Company

900 Ehlen Drive

Anoka, MN 55303

T 1-800-635-7656

dangerous.goods@tkghunt.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency number (Transportation Incidents only) : 1-800-424-9300 (Inside US), 01-703-527-3887 (Outside US) - (CHEMTREC, Day or Night)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Physical Hazards: None

Health Hazards: Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Category 1
Repeat Exposure

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: **DANGER**

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to central nervous system, blood formation, kidneys, reproductive system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

Prevention:

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash face, hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust.

Response:

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention or advice. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Storage: Keep only in original packaging.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility.

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Supplemental information: Decomposition products, including lead, are released during the firing of cartridges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: Lead is a toxic metal that may be released during the firing of primers. Care should be taken in the cleaning of range facilities to minimize the exposure potential to lead and barium. Persons engaged in these activities should wear protective clothing with an appropriate respirator. Range operators should consult OSHA 1910.1025 for details pertaining to the handling of lead in the work environment. Severe lead intoxication has been associated in the past with sterility, spontaneous abortion, and stillbirth. Exposure to lead can aggravate pre-existing anemia, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and conditions related to the gastrointestinal, reproductive, renal (kidney), and central nervous systems. Unburned smokeless propellant may be released during firing and can build up in range facilities contributing to a hazardous condition.

Accidental Injury From Fired Cartridge: Fired ammunition can create serious injury, possibly both entrance and exit wounds. To avoid serious injury, use ammunition only in good condition and originally chambered for a particular caliber. Always keep the barrel free of any obstruction. If the gun fails to fire, a delayed firing may occur, or the gun may fire upon being opened. Keep gun muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Wait 30 seconds. Avoid exposure to breech. Carefully unload. A fired bullet has an extremely long range and can cause serious injury or death. Always be sure of the backstop, and practice safe muzzle control at all times. Avoid firing at surfaces.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Name	Product identifier	% (w/w)
Lead	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	91-99.9
Copper	(CAS No) 7440-50-8	0.1-1.0
Antimony	(CAS No) 7440-36-0	0.5-6.5
Arsenic	(CAS No) 7440-38-2	0.1-2.0

More than one of the ranges of concentration prescribed by Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary due to varying composition.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: When symptoms occur, go into open air and ventilate suspected area.

Skin Contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Lead is a potent, systemic poison. Taken internally in large enough doses, lead can be fatal. Acute encephalopathy may arise which develops quickly into seizures, coma and death from cardiorespiratory arrest.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust is likely to be harmful and/or have adverse effects.

Skin Contact: Contact with hands, and then to mouth is a likely route of exposure.

Eye Contact: None expected under normal conditions of use.

Ingestion: Ingestion is likely to be harmful and/or have adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to blood forming. Nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste in mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity, colic.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Straight water stream; Water fog. Class A foam.

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Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Non-reloaded shot is not an explosion hazard.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions are unlikely to occur under normal circumstances.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes or vapors from fighting a fire involving metallic lead.

Protection During Firefighting: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full structural protective clothing should be worn for any fire or exposure to heat. This includes, but is not limited to, protective coat, pants, boots, firefighting gloves, SCBA with facepiece and helmet, protective hood and eye protection. (NFPA 1971)

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of Lead, Antimony, and Arsenic.

Specific Methods:

None specified.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: None

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: None

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Minimize dust. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.

Reference to Other Sections

See section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Uncontained shot presents a slip hazard on hard surfaces.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: None

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from heat and incompatible materials. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases.

Storage Area: Keep only in original container.

Specific End Use(s) Small Arms Ammunition reloading

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Lead (7439-92-1)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³

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USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 µg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.050 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.45 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.45 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.45 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.15 mg/m ³

Copper (7440-50-8)

Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³

Antimony (7440-36-0)

Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³

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Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1.5 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.75 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.5 mg/m ³
Arsenic (7440-38-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.01 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH IDLH (mg/m ³)	5.0 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH TWA 15 minute ceiling (mg/m ³)	0.002 mg/m ³

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Safety glasses.



Materials for Protective Clothing: None.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses.

Skin and Body Protection: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Other Information: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. If noise levels exceed OSHA limits while firing this product, use hearing protection in accordance with OSHA's Hearing Conservation Standard, 29 CFR 1910.95.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Silvery Grey to Black metal spheres
Odor	: Not available
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Relative Evaporation Rate (butylacetate=1)	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available

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Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 9.96 g/cm ³
Solubility	: Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosive properties	: None
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Insensitive
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Insensitive

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions are unlikely to occur under normal circumstances.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Metal oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Poorly absorbed through the skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Lead dust and compounds may cause eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Overexposure of lead by either parent may increase chances of miscarriage or birth defect. Contains a known reproductive toxin.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the hematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system. Postnatal exposure to lead compounds is associated with impacts on neurobehavioral development in children.

Reproductive Toxicity: Exposure to high levels of lead may cause adverse effects on male and female, including adverse effects on sperm quality. Prenatal exposure to lead and its compounds is also associated with adverse effects on fetal development.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Lead has been found to be of relatively low acute toxicity by ingestion, in contact with skin, and by inhalation, with no evidence of any local or systemic toxicity from such exposures.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Lead metal granules or dust: Can irritate eyes by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: No hazard. Will not cause eye irritation. Inhalation In an industrial setting, exposure to lead mainly occurs from inhalation of dust or fumes. Lead dust or fumes: Can irritate the upper respiratory tract (nose, throat) as well as the bronchi and lungs by mechanical action. Lead dust can be absorbed through the respiratory system. However, inhaled lead does not accumulate in the lungs. All of an inhaled dose is eventually absorbed or transferred to the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation effects of exposure to fumes or dust or inorganic lead may not develop quickly. Symptoms may include metallic taste, chest pain, decreased physical fitness, fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, and irritability, reduces memory, mood and personality changes, aching bones and muscles,

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constipation, abdominal pains, decreasing appetite. Inhalation of large amounts may lead to ataxia, delirium, convulsions/seizures, coma, and death. Lead metal foil, shot, or sheets: Not an inhalation hazard unless metal is heated. If metal is heated, fumes will be released. Inhalation of these fumes may cause "fume metal fever", which is characterized by flu-like symptoms. Symptoms may include metallic taste, fever, nausea, vomiting, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, generalized muscle pain/aches, and increased white blood cell count.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: None expected under normal conditions of use.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion Lead metal granules or dust: The Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain or cramps (lead colic), spasms, nausea, vomiting, headache, muscle weakness, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, "lead line" on the gums, metallic taste, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness and other symptoms similar to that of inhalation. Acute poisoning may result in high lead levels in the blood and urine, shock, coma and death in extreme cases. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not an ingestion hazard for usual industrial handling.

Chronic Symptoms: Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. This has led to the classification by IARC that inorganic lead compounds are probably carcinogenic to humans.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Antimony (7440-36-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	100 mg/kg
Arsenic (7440-38-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	763 mg/m ³
LC50 Inhalation Cat	5.2 mg/m ³ as dust
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	Known to be a human Carcinogen.
Lead (7439-92-1)	
LD50 Oral	450 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation	100 mg/kg as dust
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: Lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants, but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain. Most studies include lead compounds and not elemental lead.

Bioaccumulation: While lead metal and its compounds are generally insoluble, its processing or extended exposure in aquatic and terrestrial environments may lead to the release of lead in bioavailable forms. Lead compounds are not particularly mobile in the aquatic environments, but can be toxic for organisms, especially fish, at low concentrations. Water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon content are factors which regulate the degree of toxicity. In soil, lead compounds are generally not very bioavailable.

Mobility: Lead and lead compounds will partially settle out due to their fairly low solubility and partially dissolve. In soil, lead and lead compounds are generally not very mobile or bioavailable, as they can be strongly absorbed on soil particles, increasingly over time. It also forms complexes with organic matter and clay minerals that limit its mobility. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into groundwater.

Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Ecology – Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. Recycle where possible.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT

Lead shot, as packaged, is not regulated for transport within the United States.

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Lead Shot	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %

Antimony (7440-36-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Arsenic (7440-38-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 (inorganic)

US State Regulations

Lead (7439-92-1)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Female) reproductive harm.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Copper (7440-50-8)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

Antimony (7440-36-0)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Arsenic (7440-38-2)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	

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U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date : 08/05/2024

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
:

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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Anoka, MN 55303

1-800-635-7656

dangerous.goods@vistaoutdoor.com

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

North America GHS US 2012 & WHMIS 2