SOP Appendix 6
Acceptable Calibers and Ammunition
2/1/2024

Coated ammunition is preferred, however, shooters may use lead, coated soft points, and coated hollow points provided the ammunition also meets all the following conditions.

- Factory ammo only, no reloads.
- No armor piercing. Note: This includes steel core or hardened steel tips designed to penetrate steel.
- No incendiary or tracer ammunition.
- No magnum calibers, handgun or rifle.
- No centerfire caliber rifles.
- Shotgun slugs and buckshot are prohibited.
- See the chart below for allowed calibers.

Allowed Handgun Calibers: 22 short, 22 long, 22 long rifle (22LR).

Allowed Rifle Calibers: 22 short, 22 long, 22 long rifle (22LR)

Allowed Shotgun Gauges: 12, 20 or 410 gauges are allowed. Muzzleloading shotguns may utilize 10, 12 or 20 gauge and lead shot, size 6 or smaller.

Allowed Muzzleloading (Rifle, Shotgun, Pistol) Calibers: All calibers 50 caliber or less accepted, patched round ball or conical lead bullets. Limited to 1 grain powder per caliber for BSA use. Muzzle energy to be 1600 ft lbs. or lower. Muzzleloaders will only use black powder or acceptable black powder substitutes.

Allowed BB Gun Calibers: .177

Allowed Pellet Gun Calibers: .177

NOTE: Use of the range utilizing calibers other than .22 long rifle or Muzzleloading requires Oregon Trail Council authorization and verification of proper credentialing and a firearm/caliber declaration. Utilization of firearms other than those owned by the range owner will be at the discretion of Oregon Trail Council.

Ammunition Storage:

- Ammunition will be stored according to BSA standards, all State laws, and Oregon Trail Council policy.
- Firearms and Ammunition will be will not be stored in the same locked container.

Backstop Requirements

Dirt backstops free of rock or other debris that could cause ricochet are preferred. Steel backstops (targets) may be used following the guidelines recommended:

Industry and government have researched backstop materials for effectiveness and longevity. The most recommended materials for use in backstops are made from AR steel (AR means Abrasion Resistant) and the steel plate is rated at either 400 or 500 on the Brinell scale (which measures hardness with an indenter) – thus the plate is referred to as AR400 or AR500 plate with an associated thickness. Mild steel and other alloys have been tested by industry and government agencies and are not reasonable substitutes. In addition, abrasion resistance cannot be improved by thickening the plate. Plate thickness is important in dissipation of energy, especially repeated impacts in a concentrated area, common for target shooting. Three sixteens inch thickness minimum for .22 caliber. Five sixteenths inch minimum for muzzleloaders.

Effective backstop requires that the backstop be angled a minimum of 10 degrees – to ensure that fragmented bullets are directed toward the soft ground, and to allow the bullet energy to be better dissipated because the angle causes the impact zone to be larger.

Steel Targets will be placed at a minimum of 15 yards.
Only lead soft nose bullets of .22 caliber standard velocity or lead round or conical balls for muzzleloading are allowed on steel targets. No jacketed ammunition allowed.