***Confidential Report***

Underground Ammo Stockpile!
As everyone knows, President Obama and his liberal Democrat cronies have made an all-out attack on our freedoms.

One of the key targets of this attack has been our 2nd Amendment rights to keep and bear arms. While the attack has so far been unsuccessful, they have not given up and have vowed to not give up until they succeed.

The law of unintended consequences got in the liberal’s way on this one, with their attack spurring sales of firearms to the point where firearms sales have been the highest in history.

All types of firearms, but especially handguns and AR-15 rifles have been bought in record-setting quantities.

As gun sales have increased, so has general interest in stockpiling ammunition.

In the past, the average gun buyer would buy a couple of boxes of ammo and be satisfied with that.

With the high concern over the liberal push to take our guns away, a large percentage of gun buyers are stockpiling ammo, as if they are expecting to have to fight a battle.

Gun owners aren’t the only ones who are stockpiling ammo; in 2013 alone, the Department of Homeland Security purchased over 1.6 billion rounds of ammunition.

That’s enough ammo to fight a ten year long war!

Many theories have been put forth for this massive purchase, including using DHS’s purchasing power to keep ammo off of store shelves and out of the hands of honest citizens and DHS preparing for martial law.

The question that faces you and I is, “What are we going to do about this?”

How much ammo do we need for our guns and how are we going to get that much ammo. We’ll try to deal with that in this report.
How much Ammo do You Need?

There are a lot of people going around saying that you need 1,000 rounds of ammo for each caliber of gun you own or 10,000 rounds of ammo for your family.

While I have no problem with the idea of having as much ammo as possible, the question is whether those are accurate numbers or just arbitrary numbers that have been established?

Let’s look at this from a logical point of view. To do so, you have to start with how you are going to use that ammo. Is it for:

- Hunting?
- Pleasure shooting?
- Home defense?
- Fighting a battle?

Of all the major reasons to have a gun, fighting a battle is the one that uses the most ammo. Hunting might require one or two rounds; you can go through a 100 rounds fairly easy target shooting; and hopefully you’re not going to have to fire more than three or four rounds to defend your home from criminals.

A battle, on the other hand, requires a lot of ammo.

If we look to the experts, we find that the basic ammo load for an infantry soldier is 210 rounds of ammo for their rifle and 45 for their pistol (if they carry a pistol). That’s supposed to be enough for a day’s fighting.

Now, let’s ask ourselves a question; how many round do we think we’ll realistically be able to fire in a battle before we get hit?

If you use a general uprising of the population against the government as the scenario for answering that question, you probably won’t make it through one basic load, as you’ll be fighting against armed and armored soldiers.

With that in mind, 1,000 rounds of any type of ammunition is a lot of ammo.

Nevertheless, many people feel that 1,000 rounds is the magic number.
That would give you enough for 4.76 basic loads for your rifle and over 22 for your pistol.

Perhaps a more realistic evaluation would be two basic loads. That’s about 420-500 rounds for your rifle and 90-100 rounds for your pistol.

On the flip side of the coin, you always want to be sure to have more ammo than you need.

One of the many laws that liberal lawmakers are trying to pass is to require that bullets be individually serial numbered. From a crime solving point of view, that makes sense; providing law enforcement officials with another tool to use in tracing the origins of guns and ammo used in a crime.

The problem would come about if your ammo was misused by someone else; you could still end up liable. In other words, if a criminal breaks into your home and steals some ammo, then later uses it in a crime, you’d immediately become the prime suspect.

In addition to that risk, if you are thinking at all in terms of armed uprising, you definitely don’t want the government to be able to track your ammo. In that case, you’d want to be working off ammo that you have stored.

Another law which liberals are trying to enact is one to limit the amount of ammo you can purchase, just as they have been trying to enact laws to limit the size of magazines. If this bill were to become law, I can see where it would very easily lead to registration of all ammunition sales and registering of the ammo you have on hand.

In that case, you’re better off having a goodly stockpile of ammo that the government doesn’t know about.
Where to get Ammo?

There are several problems associated with stockpiling even a few hundred rounds, let alone 1,000.

The biggest of these is finding enough ammo to buy.

Store shelves have been pretty much bare of ammo for a couple of years now. When ammo does come in, it is sold almost immediately. This has caused most sellers to ration their ammo, only letting customers buy one or two boxes at a time.

While that may seem like a down side ... it might be a blessing in disguise.

There is a distinct advantage in buying ammo only one or two boxes at a time. That is, nobody is going to remember you. On the other hand, if you walked into your local sporting goods store and bought 1,000 rounds of 9mm pistol ammo, the clerk might remember you.

There is no law currently on the books which limits the amount of ammunition you can buy. Nor is there a law which requires that any paperwork accompany that sale.

Unlike firearms themselves, sellers do not have to keep track of who buys ammo and how much they buy. Nevertheless, if you buy your ammo with a credit card, check or debit card, there is a record of your purchase. With today’s computerization of store records and NSA’s record of getting into information, it is quite possible that the government could decide to track major ammo purchases.

Buying ammo with cash may not be as convenient as buying it with a credit card, but it is much better for your personal security. That means that buying it online might not be the best decision to make.

While some online ammo sellers seem to have better stocks of ammo than local stores do, you can’t buy it without a record of the sale being made. Were the government to subpoena those records, they’d know everyone who bought from that online seller.

Most online sellers have also reacted to the ammo shortage by raising their prices. So, you may not get the best price by buying this way. On the other hand, if you want a sure source of ammo; the online sellers seem to be the best stocked around.
A smart strategy might be to diversify the sources you buy from ...

For example: even if you regularly buy from online stores – don’t buy too much at one time. That way if in the future those records are somehow seized – your purchases won’t stand out from the rest ...

Most people buy their ammo one box at a time from local sellers. That is tedious and time consuming, but if you make a list of the local suppliers in your area, you can visit them when you are near. The best time to do this is in the early morning, as most stock overnight.

Then there’s the good old standby – other gun owners!

You can also find ammunition for sale on Craig’s list. People who stockpiled ammo and then need money will sometimes get cash by selling ammo. Like the ammo in the stores, this goes quickly, so you need to be the first one who contacts them if you expect to buy their ammo.

Ammo purchased in this manner will normally be a little cheaper than retail. (Plus, it’s completely private since you’re simply paying another gun owner cash).

Another great source is at gun shows. Some gun show vendors specialize in selling ammo, while others carry it along with guns and accessories. You can be pretty much guaranteed that you will be able to find a good selection of ammo at your local gun show. Don’t expect an excellent price though, as the sellers at gun shows have raised their prices due to the high demand and low availability of guns and ammo.

One of the best things about buying ammo and other gun accessories at gun shows is the total anonymity of them. While you need to show ID to buy guns, you can buy pretty much anything else without anyone paying attention to who you are.
Loading Your Own ...

One really great way of stockpiling ammunition is to load your own.

Thousands of gun and shooting buffs load their own ammo, saving money and building their stockpile under the radar.

Even if the government were to start tracking ammo sales, there is a very good chance that reloading supplies would slip through the loophole and not be tracked.

Taken further, even if the government started banning “reloading” supplies ... the raw materials to make reloading supplies could still be purchased ... and so on, and so on.

In short: it’s very hard to stop someone from “making their own” things.

Plus, it’s a cool skill to have ...

Some reloaders even cast their own bullets, which solves the problem of serial numbered bullets should that law ever be passed. Since it would take special equipment to put the serial numbers on the bullets, these people would not have that capability; nor would they have any motivation to do so.

Reloading is considerably less expensive than buying factory made ammo outright. You can typically save over half the cost.

Actual savings figures will depend upon the prices you pay for reloading supplies, your equipment and where you get your brass from.

The biggest drawback to reloading your own ammo is the initial investment in the equipment. A reloading press and set of dies is fairly expensive. The same press can be used for a variety of different calibers of ammo, but a different set of dies is needed for each caliber.

Several smaller pieces of equipment are needed as well, including a powder scale, a vibratory cleaner and a casing sizer.

A round of ammunition consists of four basic parts, as shown in the diagram below.
When fired, the firing pin in the gun strikes the primer, causing it to spark. That spark ignites the powder, which burns, converting into a hot gas. The expanding gas pushes the bullet out of the muzzle of the gun, leaving behind the cartridge case, with the expended primer. These are ejected from the gun and another cartridge loaded.

All that is left of a fired cartridge is the cartridge case. The primer, powder and bullet are all expended in the process of firing.

Reloading consists of preparing the cartridge case and replacing all of the expended components.

Not all ammo can be reloaded.

The .22 caliber round is a “rimfire” round, which means it doesn’t have a primer. Instead, the explosive material used in the primer is put into the cartridge casing, where it dries around the bottom edge. It is ignited by the firing pin striking the edge of the cartridge casing. Since there is no primer to replace, reloading these types of cartridges is virtually impossible, although some have claimed to do so.

It is easy to determine if a cartridge is rimfire or not; simply turn the cartridge over so that you can see the head (the end that the firing pin strikes). If you can see a primer, it is not a rimfire cartridge and can be reloaded.

Rifle cartridges are different than pistol cartridges in that the cartridge casing is usually a bottleneck design. This is caused by the rifle bullet being a smaller diameter than the cartridge.

Rifle bullets are also more pointed, whereas pistol bullets are rounded. The pointed bullet, with a higher powder charge behind it, leaves the gun at a much higher velocity and has a much greater penetrating power.

Ammunition is made to very exacting tolerances. The overall length of the cartridge with the bullet installed is critical, along with the diameter of the cartridge case, the
amount of pressure that is used to crimp the case to the bullet and the amount of powder.

Lack of attention to every detail can create ammunition that is unreliable or even dangerous to the user.

On the other hand, many competitive shooters swear by their reloaded ammo, claiming that it is more accurate than factory ammo.

Of course, to make such accurate ammo, the reloader must be extremely careful, taking pains to accomplish every step of the process with great precision and consistency.
Where to get Supplies

Reloading supplies can be purchased at most of the larger sporting goods stores, as well as at gun shows. Unlike ammo, buying reloading components at gun shows is considerably cheaper than buying it in the store.

There are over 100 different types of gunpowder on the market. Each has a different burn rate, so there is no such thing as generic gunpowder. You need to select a gunpowder that has a burn rate and expansion rate that is compatible with the size round you wish to reload. This can best be determined by looking in a reloading data book.

Primers are the least expensive component for reloading. Once again, you must select a primer that matches the size of round that you are reloading. Primers will be sized by names, such as “small pistol.” There are some “magnum” primers, but that doesn’t mean that they are used for reloading magnum rounds. Once again, check a reloading data book to find out what type of primers to use for the rounds you intend to reload.

You can mold your own lead bullets, if you so choose. To do so requires the purchase of a multi-cavity bullet mold, as well as a lead pot to melt the lead in. The mold must have a “wiper” on it, to wipe the excess lead off and ensure that all of the bullets are exactly the same size. This is important as the size and weight of a bullet affects its ballistic properties. If the bullets aren’t uniform, the gun won’t shoot accurately.

The brass shell casing is actually the single most expensive piece of a round to buy. Most reloaders get around this high cost by reloading ammo they’ve shot.

If you collect the brass every time you go to the range, you’ll have a considerable pile of brass to work with. (You can even ask the shooters next to you if you can have their brass – if they don’t reload they will probably be happy to have you pick it up – just make sure it’s the correct caliber).

Typically, this brass can be reloaded about six or seven times before it starts to crack and must be disposed of.

Many indoor shooting ranges will sell you brass that they have cleaned up off the floor. This brass will be sorted for size, allowing you to buy only the caliber you need.
Underground Ammo Stockpile

Other than reloading brass you’ve shot, this is the cheapest source of brass there is. If you choose to use brass purchased used from the range, inspect it carefully, as it may have been reloaded several times before.
Reloading pistol and rifle cartridges is basically the same, with the major difference being that you must be more careful about the length of rifle cartridges than you have to be about pistol cartridges. Pistol cartridges aren’t likely to stretch when fired, while rifle cartridges will. They usually have to be trimmed before being reused, to return them back to the original overall length.

1. **Inspect the case** – Cartridge cases can be reloaded several times, but will eventually reach a point where they are no longer structurally sound. Visually check each casing for cracks and bulging. If it has either, discard the case as no longer usable.

2. **Clean the casings** – The burnt powder needs to be cleaned out of the cartridge case. This is usually done with a vibratory cleaner.

3. **Lubricate the casings** – A case lubricator is used to apply a thin coat of oil to the cartridge case, so that it will not stick in the sizing die. This step is not necessary if a carbide sizing die is used.

4. **Size the casing and de-cap** – This is the first step performed in the reloading press. The sizing die returns the outside diameter of the cartridge casing to the original size. At the same time, a pin in the die pushes out the spent primer. The first time the sizing die is used, it needs to be set for the overall stroke of the press. When the cartridge case is removed from the press, clean out the primer pocket with a reamer.

5. **Clean off the lubricant** – If case lubricant was used, it needs to be cleaned off, as the oil is flammable.

6. **Check casing length** – The overall length of the case is checked with a sizing gauge or dial calipers. There is a maximum acceptable length for each type of cartridge. Cases that are too long must be trimmed.
7. **Trim cases (if necessary)** – This step is only performed on cases that exceed the maximum case length. The trimmer is like a small hand-crank lathe. The cartridge case is placed in it and the open end is trimmed. Afterwards, the cut edge needs to be deburred, both inside and out.

8. **Insert new primer** – The primer is inserted into the primer holder on the reloading press and the press is operated to push the casing down onto the primer, pressing it into the case. It must sit flush, no more than two thousands of an inch above the head of the case. You can check this very easily by rubbing a thumbnail over the end of the primer when you remove the cartridge case from the press.

9. **Flare the case** – This step can be done in the same press stroke as inserting the new primer. The open end of the case must be flared slightly to allow the base of the bullet to be seated in it. The die will need to be adjusted the first time it is used. There is no specification for how much flaring to use, but the less you do, while still allowing the bullet to be inserted, the less stress is caused on the material of the casing, helping it to last through more reload cycles.

10. **Charge the case with powder** – The charge of powder is placed into the cartridge casing. This is done in the press, although there is no actual pressure required. Most reloading presses and dies allow this to be done at the same time as flaring the case. The powder measure is mounted to the top of the flaring die, which is hollow to allow the powder to drop through it.

11. **Seat the bullet** – The bullet is set into the open end of the cartridge case and pressed into place. There is a maximum length for the finished round of ammunition and the die will need to be adjusted to obtain the correct length. Check the length of the first round loaded and then random rounds with a caliper or gauge, to ensure that they are within specification.

12. **Crimp the case** – The final step is to crimp the open end of the casing around the bullet, keeping it from falling out and creating a gas-tight seal. Be careful not to over-crimp, as that may create too much pressure in the cartridge, causing it to split; a dangerous situation. The first time the crimping die is used, it will need to be adjusted to match the stroke of the press.
The most critical step in this process is charging the case with powder.

It is highly recommended that you buy a reloading manual, which will provide you with the recommended powder charge for all existing types of rounds. This changes, depending upon the specific powder selected. Some burn faster than others, necessitating a different quantity of powder.

Although the use of a powder measure is common, powder charges for rounds are always stated as a weight in “grains.” A grain is 0.06479891 grams. A scale calibrated in grains is necessary for verifying the powder charge as set on the measure.

Without a scale, there is no way of knowing for sure that you are using the right amount of powder.

The manual will give a starting charge and a maximum charge for each of several types of powder. The starting charge is what they recommend using the first time you reload that size ammunition. Never exceed the maximum charge, as that could create a dangerous situation.

You will need to experiment with the type of powder you use and the amount, in order to find a combination that is maximized for your gun and your needs.

You can also find this information on the instruction sheet that is supplied with the reloading die set.
What to do if You can’t Find Components?

Okay, so now you know how to create your own ammunition by reloading.

But what happens if there is a general collapse of society and you can’t find the components needed to reload?

Obviously, it would be best if you had a good stock of those components on hand.

However, is there anything you can do if you run short of something?

Actually, you can.

The one component that it is not possible for you to manufacture yourself is the cartridge case. However, this is also the only component that you can reuse.

So, assuming you are able to collect your brass, you should be able to keep yourself going by reloading for quite a while.

The hardest component to make yourself is the primer.

It is possible to remake primers, although it isn’t easy. Primers consist of three parts, the cup, the anvil and the explosive powder. The anvil is a small piece of metal on the inside of the primer, which acts as a backer for the chemical explosive to be crushed against when the firing pin strikes the primer.

To remanufacture a primer, start by removing the anvil. With an appropriate sized pin punch, flatten out the indentation from the firing pin. Fill the cup with the white material cut off of strike-anywhere matches (only the white material) and put the anvil back in place.

I’ve already mentioned that bullets are fairly easy to cast. All you need is a mold and some way of melting the lead. If you can’t find lead, scavenge it from used car batteries.

Most of the lead use for bullets in the United States is actually recycled lead from batteries. Just be sure to rinse the acid off of the lead thoroughly, so that it doesn’t damage your gun.
(Also, be aware that lead is poisonous, so much care should be taken when handling lead.)

Gunpowder can be made at home too. Actually, what you can make is black powder, not today’s modern “smokeless powder.” Black powder doesn’t have as fast a burn rate; so will provide a lower muzzle velocity, but in an emergency it is usable.

To make black powder:

1. Finely grind potassium nitrate (otherwise known as saltpeter), charcoal and sulfur.

2. Mix the powdered charcoal and sulfur at a ratio of 60% charcoal to 40% sulfur. Be sure to mix thoroughly.

3. Chill 600 ml or 2-1/2 cups of rubbing alcohol for every 100 grams of the charcoal/sulfur mix you are using.

4. Measure out 300 grams of potassium nitrate for every 100 grams of the charcoal/sulfur mix you are using.

5. Heat 40 ml of purified water to boiling for every 100 grams of potassium nitrate you are using. Dissolve the potassium nitrate in the boiling water, stirring continuously.

6. Slowly stir the charcoal/sulfur mix into the boiling water, mixing it thoroughly with the potassium nitrate.

7. In a well ventilated area, pour the boiling mixture into the chilled alcohol in a heat resistant bucket or pot. Stir together thoroughly.

8. Chill this mixture to 32°F or 0°C as quickly as possible. The faster it chills, the more potent the black powder will be.

9. Once chilled, filter the mixture through a piece of cheesecloth, squeezing to remove as much liquid as possible. If you don’t have cheesecloth, any piece of
cloth will do. Wear rubber gloves to protect your hands.

10. Spread the resulting wet material out on paper to dry in the sun. Do not dry all the way, merely to the point of being slightly damp.

11. Press the damp powder through a wire screen or sieve to remove any lumps. It is useful to have several different sizes of screen, so that you can filter it through finer and finer levels. Finer powder will burn more evenly.

12. Spread the finished black powder in the sun to dry fully. Store in a sealed container to keep moisture out.

Since this is homemade black powder, you have no way of knowing ahead of time exactly what the burn rate will be. You will probably need to use more of it in your cartridges, than you would of commercially available smokeless powder.

Some experimentation will be required to find a good charge for your cartridges.

Be careful about this, working your way up to a good charge, rather than starting high and working your way down.

One precaution you need to be aware of with black powder is that it is corrosive when fired.

Always be sure to clean your guns after firing rounds loaded with black powder. Failure to do so will cause pitting of the barrel.

While making your own black powder, bullets and even primers is possible, you must keep in mind that your rounds will not be as consistent as commercially available rounds or even rounds that you make using commercially available components. This will show up as a wider grouping of shots when you use it.

In addition, remanufactured primers may not always function. There is a high risk that they will misfire.

While that is not ideal, it is better than not having any ammo at all in a crisis.
Closing Thoughts ...

Obviously a gun is quite useless without ammunition, so it pays to think ahead NOW while you have the chance ... and ... find the best methods to ensure you’ll have plenty of ammunition when you need it.

Like the boy scouts say “be prepared”.

One other thing to keep in mind. I was reading famed investor Peter Schiff’s latest book the other day and he casually mentioned that he told people to buy ammunition – stockpile it before the first election of Obama.

He figured that with Obama being an anti-gun president – there would be a massive shortage of ammunition with his election ... he was right.

Then it happened again, with Obama’s second election.

The point I’m trying to make is that ammunition is actually a pretty good investment.

I’ve heard a survivalist friend call it “combustible currency”!

It actually has VALUE itself in a time of crisis – it can be used in your gun(s). Plus, it retains its value. And it even skyrockets in value in times of a shortage.

So my advice would be to buy a little here and there. When the price drops – like good investment gurus would recommend – buy low and if you need to – you can always sell high ...

That being said, I hope this guide has gotten you started on stockpiling your own ammunition supply as soon as possible.