



## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 1 - SAFETY AND CONTROL OF COMPETITIONS**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

Version 2.0 as at 1 January 2026

Pre-Amble

These rules have been rewritten by the NRAA to specifically align with international rules, ICFRA, and to provide more opportunities for competitors to shoot various disciplines and participate more broadly in accordance with the NRAA objectives as outlined in the NRAA Strategic Plan.

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**CHANGES TO STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

Proposed changes to these Standard Shooting Rules (SSR), including errors and/or omissions, must be submitted to your applicable State or Territory Association in accordance with Rule 1.6.

Amendment Table

Date	Version Number	Changes Made
1 Jan 26	2.0	Initial Release Parts 1 & 2

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
BO	Butts Officer
CBO	Chief Butts Officer
CRO	Chief Range Officer
ECI	Empty Chamber Indicator
FCMPS	Field Class Metal Plate Shooting
FCTS	Field Class Target Shooting
FO	FCLASS Open
FP	Firing Point
FSTD	FCLASS Standard
FTR	FCLASS Target Rifle
ICFRA	International Confederation of Fullbore Rifle Associations
ISSF	International Shooting Sports Federation
LBR	Long Range Benchrest
LRBTS	Long Range Black Powder Target Shooting
LRF	Long Range Rimfire
MC	Match Committee
MD	Match Director
MO	Match Official
MR	Match Rifle
NRAA	National Rifle Association of Australia
PSR	Precision Service Rifle
PM	Prize Meeting
RO	Range Officer
RSO	Range Standing Orders
SBR	Short Range Benchrest
SC	Sporter Class
SID	Shooter Identification Number
SO	Sporter - Open Class
SP	Sporter - Production Class
SSR	Standard Shooting Rules
SR	Service Rifle
TR	Target Rifle

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# 1. Intent Of The Rules

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## 1.1. Applicability

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- 1.1.1. The NRAA promotes the sport of competition rifle shooting at targets in different disciplines (hereinafter referred to as 'shooting'). These rules govern the disciplines of shooting conducted by the NRAA and adopted by the member State and Territory Associations as Members of the NRAA. These rules are written to enable the sport of shooting by ensuring that the sport is safe for competitors, officials, volunteers and other members of the public and to ensure that competitions are conducted in a manner that promotes marksmanship and the 'spirit of competition'. Consequently, these rules will use a principles-based approach (see Section 2.2).
- 1.1.2. These rules are for use by NRAA individual members (herein referred to as competitors) only and are Copyright protected. They may not be used by non-NRAA affiliated people or Clubs without the express permission of the NRAA.

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## 1.2. Definitions

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- 1.2.1. Unless inconsistent with the context, all words and expressions in these rules importing the masculine gender will include the feminine, and words signifying the singular number will include the plural, and vice versa.
- 1.2.2. "May", "Must", "Shall", "Should" and "Will" in these rules:
  - 1.2.2.1. "May" is to be construed as being permissive/optional.
  - 1.2.2.2. "Should" is to be construed as being desirable.
  - 1.2.2.3. "Must", "Shall", "Will" and "is to" are to be construed as being mandatory.
- 1.2.3. The term 'individual member' applies to individuals who are members of Clubs, affiliated to the NRAA. The term competitor means a person who participates in a shoot, a rifle practice or a competition. See also Rule 3.1.
- 1.2.4. Other appointments such as Range Officers (RO) as defined in these SSR must also be individual members of the NRAA. Refer to 'Individual Members' in the Glossary.
- 1.2.5. Other definitions used in these SSR are at Appendix A - Glossary.

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## 1.3. Behaviour

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- 1.3.1. The NRAA expects that all competitors will apply appropriate behaviour during the conduct of shooting and shooting-related events. The NRAA has adopted the Sport Integrity Australia (SIA) policies under the National Integrity Framework, which stipulates the required behaviour of all participants, specifically the NRAA Code of Conduct. As such, it is a requirement for all competitors to compete as an ethical athlete; that is, competitors will apply these rules (the SSR) while competing with a spirit of fair play, good sportsmanship and integrity.
- 1.3.2. Shooting Etiquette. All competitors should adhere to the basic rules of sportsmanship and etiquette while competing. The etiquette rules are:
  - 1.3.2.1. Safety first – ensure you always act in a safe and controlled manner in accordance with these SSR.
  - 1.3.2.2. Treat everyone with respect and be polite.
  - 1.3.2.3. Know and comply with the competition rules and these SSR.
  - 1.3.2.4. Keep your firing positions and equipment within your firing point (FP) area.
  - 1.3.2.5. Talking on the FP must be confined to shooting business, i.e. between RO/competitor/scorer.
  - 1.3.2.6. Avoid actions that might disturb other competitors.
  - 1.3.2.7. Never act out or display anger when bad shots or scores occur.
  - 1.3.2.8. Vow to remain calm, cool and controlled no matter what happens.
  - 1.3.2.9. Follow directions and cooperate with RO and Match Officials (MO) - they are there to help competitors.



- 1.3.2.10. Do your part to make the competition a great experience for all competitors, teams, officials, volunteers and spectators.
- 1.3.3. No competitor or team shall act in a manner that is unsafe, or that is contrary to applicable Federal or State Police regulations and procedures, or that detracts from the sport's public image.

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#### **1.4. Principal Responsibilities**

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- 1.4.1. Fundamentally, safety is everyone's responsibility and all people have the responsibility to act in a safe manner, and where necessary stop any unsafe acts from occurring and report unsafe acts or incidents to a RO/CRO.
- 1.4.2. Responsibilities of the competitor/range user/visitor:
- 1.4.2.1. All range users have a responsibility to comply with the directions of an RO. Range users must also adhere to directions in Range Standing Orders (RSO), these SSR, Police Approvals and any other policy or rules as applicable to the Range.
- 1.4.2.2. A scorer is an RO assistant. The scorer is responsible to ensure that the shooter has heard, understood and complies with the directions of the RO. Consequently, the scorer must ensure that the competitor is shooting in a safe manner and following the rules. The scorer is responsible for assisting the RO, specifically in ensuring the UNLOADING, clearing and insertion of ECI occurs before the competitor leaves the FP.
- 1.4.3. Responsibility of the RO:
- 1.4.3.1. The principal obligations of any Match Official and RO are to ensure discipline of all shooting activities on a range and take precautions to prevent accidents, either to those using the range or to the public. They are responsible for ensuring shooting competitions and practices occur in accordance with the SSR and other applicable range documents such as RSO and Police Approvals.
- 1.4.4. Responsibilities of the Match Director/Match Committee.
- 1.4.4.1. The Match Director (MD) or Match Committee (MC) means any individual or committee as may be appointed to oversee the conduct of a match, including discipline and appeals. Appointed by the competition controlling body, they are responsible for, under match conditions, to receive and act on all protests concerning the application of these Rules and/or Match Conditions. They have to observe the match in progress and act on any rule infringements that are witnessed or which are brought to their attention.

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#### **1.5. Compliance With Rules**

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- 1.5.1. It is the responsibility of all competitors and teams to familiarise themselves with these SSR, together with the Match Conditions applicable to the competition which they have entered. Ignorance will not be accepted as an excuse for non-compliance.
- 1.5.2. All competitors, officials and teams shall comply with these SSR and Match Conditions as applicable.
- 1.5.3. Anyone becoming aware of any violation of these SSR, or Match Conditions, or any part thereof, must report the incident immediately to the RO or MO.
- 1.5.4. Where an issue regarding the rules is raised by a competitor or RO during a competition, which is not related to safety, the matter should be managed:
- 1.5.4.1. Issues for immediate resolution should be directed to the MD. See Rule [3.4.1](#).
- 1.5.4.2. Subsequent action requires that the issue be forwarded to the NRAA rules committee for resolution in accordance with the procedure outlined at Rule [1.6](#).

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#### **1.6. Amendments To Rules**

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- 1.6.1. The NRAA Board reserves the right to alter, amend, suspend, or rescind any of these Rules at any time. Although every effort will be made to make such changes known before 1 July of each year, nothing in this Rule should be construed as preventing the NRAA Board from changing any Rule at short notice due to unavoidable circumstances.

- 1.6.2. Competitors may submit suggestions for amending these Rules to their respective State or Territory Association. Such suggestions must be signed and clearly indicate the problem(s) with the existing Rule(s) together with the recommended rewording. State and Territory Associations are responsible for submitting suggested changes in accordance with the NRAA SSR Change Request policy at [www.nraa.com.au](http://www.nraa.com.au).

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## **2. Safety - Applicable To All Disciplines**

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### **2.1. Safety**

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- 2.1.1. This chapter outlines common safety rules that are applicable to all disciplines, and which must be adhered to by all individuals using NRAA ranges and participating in NRAA matches.
- 2.1.2. The onus of carrying out these safety rules or causing them to be carried out shall rest on each individual competitor, RO, MO and scorer or other person taking part in shooting competitions and must be observed on all rifle ranges.
- 2.1.3. All persons taking part in shooting shall make themselves familiar with all relevant safety alerts. These alerts can be found on the NRAA website.

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### **2.2. Safe Shooting System**

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- 2.2.1. The NRAA has introduced a Safe Shooting System framework to ensure the safe conduct of shooting on approved ranges. This framework applies a system approach to safety through a risk management process. The safe shooting system comprises:
- 2.2.2. Safe People. Safe people have the capability to use firearms and ammunition safely and can always demonstrate that capability on the range. NRAA clubs are responsible to provide training that imparts the knowledge and skills on which such capability is based. Ultimately the issuing of a firearms licence proves that the individual is safe with a basic level of firearms knowledge, HOWEVER, it will be necessary to develop this level of understanding and safe practice by the individual at the Club level.
- 2.2.3. Safe Equipment. The individual competitor owes a duty of care to their club competitors for ensuring that their firearm is serviceable and properly maintained, that the ammunition used results in performance within the range parameters (for example, calibre, cartridge, muzzle velocity and muzzle energy) and that the combination of firearm and ammunition is safe and suitable for the circumstances in which it is being used.
- 2.2.4. Safe Practice. The NRAA SSR contain detailed regulations concerning the conduct of shooting for all its shooting disciplines. Qualified NRAA RO and MO are responsible for supervising the safe conduct of ranges.
- 2.2.5. Safe Place (Environment). A safe place is one in which the controls which are necessary to enable shooting to be conducted safely have been identified by a site-specific risk assessment and directed through the RSO. All NRAA ranges must have site-specific RSO which must always be complied with. One of the responsibilities of the NRAA RO is to ensure such compliance by competitors under his or her control. These SSR also contribute to a safe place.
- 2.2.6. It is the responsibility of the competitor to ensure that he/she is fit, competent, safe, and legally authorised to participate in range activity with firearms. The RO/CRO or any official acting with the authority of the RO/CRO may prohibit any person from such participation if, in that official's opinion, a person is not fit, competent, safe or legally authorised.

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### **2.3. Supervision Of Shooting**

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- 2.3.1. All shooting on NRAA ranges must be controlled by a RO who has been accredited by the NRAA. Shooting must conform to these SSR.
- 2.3.2. RO are selected and endorsed by Club Committees or the Range Complex Operator, they therefore act on behalf of the Club Committee/Range Complex Operator.
- 2.3.3. RO have complete authority for the safe conduct and protection of all people on NRAA ranges.
- 2.3.4. All competitors are to follow the explicit direction of RO. A RO has the authority to remove people from the range if they have been behaving in an unsafe manner.

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### **2.4. Range Officer Ratios**

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- 2.4.1. The following RO ratios must be applied to ensure safe and effective shooting management. The use of additional RO, where required for safety reasons, is permitted.

- 2.4.1.1. Target shooting static to static target firing - one (1) RO per ten (10) competitors/firers (for the purposes of Bisley style shooting one (1) RO per ten (10) targets is acceptable).
- 2.4.1.2. Precision Service Rifle (PSR) or moving to static/moving targets - one (1) RO per five (5) competitors/firers.
- 2.4.1.3. Field and Rimfire (static) - one (1) RO per ten (10) competitors/firers.
- 2.4.1.4. Biathlon - one (1) RO per ten (10) competitors/firers.
- 2.4.2. A Chief Range Officer (CRO) must be appointed:
- 2.4.2.1. When shooting a competition on multiple banks and there is a requirement to supervise multiple RO and adjudicate over these rules and the competition.
- 2.4.2.2. When shooting on multiple ranges concurrently and as specified by RSO.

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## 2.5. Medical Safety

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- 2.5.1. Medical first aid kits must be present during all live firing. It is recommended that Ambulance numbers and reference locations be made readily available such that any competitor or by-stander can quickly and confidently call for medical assistance. The composition of the medical first aid kit should be based on a local risk assessment.

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## 2.6. Range Conduct

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- 2.6.1. No competitor may move themselves or their equipment forward onto the FP until authorised to do so by the RO.
- 2.6.2. No competitor shall load a firearm until they have taken their place on the FP and have been given the command to 'load', or until they are about to fire after the order to **COMMENCE FIRING** or the **RANGE IS OPEN** has been given by the RO.
- 2.6.3. Except during official preparation periods or firing after permission to shoot has been given bolts shall be removed and a serviceable, full-length Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) must always be inserted in the chamber of all rifles. Magazines are to remain out of the rifle.
- 2.6.4. Bolts may be fitted in the rifle under the supervision of a CRO/RO or delegated scrutineers when completing trigger testing as provided for in Rule 3.7. The rifle is to be inspected to ensure it is unloaded before fitting the bolt.
- 2.6.5. No competitor shall place their rifle on the FP while anyone is forward of and within the danger area of that FP. No person shall place a live cartridge in the chamber of a rifle for any purpose whatsoever whilst within the boundaries of a rifle range except where permitted to do so by these Rules.
- 2.6.6. When loading any firearm, the bolt must not be fully or partially closed until the rifle is in a horizontal position with its muzzle pointed at the target. Loaded rifles shall remain in this position until fired or unloaded.
- 2.6.7. Before commencement of shooting at the first range of the day, the scorer must witness the competitor undergoing a 'vigorous cycling' test on their firearm on the FP.
- 2.6.8. A vigorous cycle testing consists of the following procedure, with an unloaded rifle pointed at the stop butt/targets:
  - 2.6.8.1. Close the bolt fully and then open the bolt fully without pulling the trigger. This ensures that any live round is ejected and that the chamber is empty before proceeding any further.
  - 2.6.8.2. Close the bolt briskly and firmly with enough force to demonstrate the sear engagement is sufficient to be safe. If a SnapCap is required, it must be shown to the scorer/RO to ensure that it is not a live round. Once confirmed as a SnapCap, it can be placed in the breech before the bolt is closed.
  - 2.6.8.3. Pull the trigger to show that the sear engagement has worked.
  - 2.6.8.4. If the test has passed the scorer can give permission to the competitor to proceed.
  - 2.6.8.5. If the rifle fails the vigorous cycling test, the rifle will be declared unsafe, and the RO will be immediately notified.

- 2.6.8.6. The scorer shall mark the scoring card passed or failed.
- 2.6.9. Should any interruption to shooting take place, every competitor whose firearm is loaded shall at once unload, remove the bolt, have the rifle cleared by a scorer/RO and insert an ECI and shall not load again until the RO has authorised shooting to recommence. See also Rule [2.7.2.3](#) for further actions regarding breaks.
- 2.6.10. Before retiring from the FP each competitor must go through the unloading motions with the muzzle pointing towards the target.
- 2.6.11. Unloading (inclusive of rifles with a magazine) – the competitor shall:
  - 2.6.11.1. with the muzzle pointed at the targets, remove any magazine, cycle the action to remove any live or fired rounds/cartridges. The trigger is not to be pressed.
  - 2.6.11.2. remove the bolt.
  - 2.6.11.3. present the breech of the rifle to the scorer (and check scorer where applicable), so that they can verify that the chamber and barrel of the rifle is empty/clear by visible inspection.
  - 2.6.11.4. insert an ECI.
  - 2.6.11.5. the muzzle of the rifle must remain pointing in a safe direction until cleared. The rifle shall not be turned so it is pointing at other competitors on the FP or at the scorers.
  - 2.6.11.6. the onus is upon the competitor to enable this unload procedure to be carried out.
- 2.6.12. In all shoots where magazine fire is not explicitly permitted, each round/cartridge will be loaded singly. Where magazines are allowed:
  - 2.6.12.1. The competitor is to be in the firing position before placing a magazine into the rifle and approval to LOAD or the RANGE IS OPEN has been given by the RO.
- 2.6.13. If the rifle has a magazine, the magazine must be removed and unloaded of remaining rounds. The magazine must be presented to the scorer/check-scorer for clearance and remain out of the rifle when retiring from the FP.
  - 2.6.13.1. When a rifle has an internal magazine, the rounds are to be removed and the floor plate opened and presented to the scorer for clearance. Blind magazine rifles are only permitted to load ammunition singly.
  - 2.6.13.2. In all shoots, where a rifle is fitted with a single shot follower, it must be removed from the rifle during the UNLOAD process and remain out of the rifle when retiring from the FP.
- 2.6.14. Unattended Rifles on the FP. While a range is Open, there are circumstances where a rifle may be left unattended on the FP. For the purposes of this rule, unattended means the competitor is more than one (1) metre away from the rifle for any period. If the rifle is to be left unattended on the FP, the competitor is to ensure the rifle is unloaded, remove the bolt and insert an ECI. The muzzle is to be left pointing towards the target area and must be left in the rest/bipod and for TR left laying on its side with the ECI flag pointing upwards so that it is clearly visible to the RO, scorer and other competitors. An unattended rifle cannot be removed from the FP until it has been inspected by the RO/scorer in accordance with Rule [2.6.11](#).
- 2.6.15. Zeroed Rifles. All competitors must only used zeroed rifles. Rifles must be zeroed at an appropriate range for a known distance before being used in a event, competition or match.
  - 2.6.15.1. Action in Event of two (2) Consecutive Misses. A competitor who misses the target with two (2) consecutive shots (including sighters) must stop firing. The competitor may then complete their firing, without sighters, under the direction of an RO after a rifle re-zero has been completed.

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## **2.7. Range Commands**

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- 2.7.1. Compliance. Any competitor or team on the range, no matter whether for a match, practice or zeroing, shall comply immediately with all commands issued by the CRO or RO. In addition, the lack of an appropriate command, or the failure to hear an order, shall not absolve any competitor from the necessity to follow all relevant safety procedures.
- 2.7.2. Purpose and Meaning. The following range commands shall be used for the circumstances described therein. Where appropriate, certain commands may be combined. The meanings of range commands are:

- 2.7.2.1. **THE RANGE IS OPEN - YOU MAY / MAY NOT COMMENCE FIRING.** Competitors may move their equipment to the FP and establish their position. Typically, the RO may state **YOU MAY COMMENCE FIRING WHEN YOU HAVE A SCORER**. In competition a preparation warning time may be given with shots to/not to be fired.
- 2.7.2.2. **THE RANGE IS CLOSED.** Typically announced by the RO when all competitors have completed their strings and all rifles have been cleared and removed from the FP. The RO must stay on the FP to ensure that people do not move up to the FP and resume shooting.
- 2.7.2.3. **CEASE FIRE.** Cease Fire can be announced by any person on a range when they see an unsafe act or the emerging potential for an unsafe act to occur. On the command cease fire all shooting should cease immediately. On hearing **CEASE FIRE** competitors must **UNLOAD** and remove the bolt. The RO should then decide on a further course of action. If the **UNLOAD** command has been given, depending on the time frame of the break/interruption the RO will:
- 2.7.2.3.1. If it is a short break, that does not involve people moving forward of the FP, after the command **UNLOAD**, the RO may decide to leave people in place. The RO shall, with or without the use of deputy, check that all bolts have been removed and that a ECI is in place. The RO should tell competitors to **REMAIN IN PLACE IN THE UNLOAD CONDITION**. The RO should ensure that competitors remaining in place do not touch ammunition, manipulate rifle bolts or take sight pictures.
- 2.7.2.3.2. If it is a long break, the RO should after the command **UNLOAD** advise competitors to **UNLOAD AND RETIRE FROM THE FIRING POINT**. The RO must ensure, with or without the use of deputy, that all bolts have been removed breech/barrel inspected and that an ECI is in place before the firearms leave the FP. When people are forward of the FP, firearms must be removed from the FP. The RED FLAG on the FP shall be raised.
- 2.7.2.4. **UNLOAD.** On the command **UNLOAD** - the competitor shall follow the procedure at Rule 2.6.11.
- 2.7.3. Range Commands Used for Service Rifle Matches / Field Class Matches / Biathlon:
- 2.7.3.1. **LOAD.** On the command **LOAD**, the competitor is to place a loaded magazine onto the rifle or place rounds/cartridges manually into the magazine by virtue of a charger clip or by single round loading, or by direct loading to the chamber of the rifle. The action is to be in the opened condition until the command **ACTION** is given.
- 2.7.3.1.1. Before a walk down match, the rounds are to be depressed into the magazine and the action is to be open. The RO is to ensure that this action is carried out before the competitors depart from each FP. The muzzle is to be directed towards the butts area and the trigger finger is to be kept outside the trigger guard.
- 2.7.3.2. **ACTION.** On the command **ACTION**, competitors are to close the action in a manner that feeds a round/cartridge into the chamber. The rifle is to be in the shoulder whilst chambering a round/cartridge with the muzzle pointed towards the target/butts area. The trigger finger is to be kept outside the trigger guard.
- 2.7.3.3. **IS THERE ANYONE NOT READY?** If the competitor is not ready to commence the practice, i.e., not in the action condition, they are to indicate to the RO in an appropriate and safe manner.
- 2.7.3.4. **WATCH AND SHOOT** or **IN YOUR OWN TIME GO ON.** On the command **WATCH AND SHOOT**, or, **IN YOUR OWN TIME, GO ON**, the finger may be placed inside the trigger guard and upon the appearance of the targets, the competitor may commence firing in accordance with the match conditions.
- 2.7.3.5. **WATCH, MOVE AND SHOOT.** This command relates to the movement of the competitor from one distance to another or from one position to another. The rifle may be loaded but must not be actioned. The bolt must be opened and to the rear, the finger must not touch the trigger or trigger guard until the competitor is in the designated firing position.
- 2.7.3.6. **REST.** On the command **REST** competitors are to apply safety catch if fitted and await the order to return to **WATCH AND SHOOT**.
- 2.7.3.7. **UNLOAD.** On the command **UNLOAD**, the competitor shall follow the Unload procedure at Rule 2.6.11.

- 2.7.3.8. **CEASE FIRE.** As per Rule 2.7.2.3.
- 2.7.3.9. **INSPECT FIREARMS.** On the command **INSPECT FIREARMS**, the competitor is to remove the bolt and magazine from the rifle if possible and present the rifle and magazine for visual inspection by the range safety staff. If not possible, the action is to be in the open position for inspection by the range safety staff. There are to be two safety officers who, starting from opposite ends of the line, will each independently inspect the chamber and the magazine of the rifle, thereby ensuring that both are clear of any live rounds/cartridges or empty cases. Once inspected, each safety officer will audibly declare each competitor's rifle 'Clear' before proceeding to the next competitor. As the two safety officers meet and their duties overlap, the audible order will change to 'Clear to Remove'. Then and only then, will any competitor be free to remove the rifle from the FP. An ECI must be inserted post inspection by the RO.

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## 2.8. Use Of Flags For Safety

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- 2.8.1. FP:
- 2.8.1.1. The RO shall place a red danger flag on the FP which will indicate that the range is closed, and firearms are not to be placed on the FP. This process shall be applied before shooting, during a ceasefire and at the conclusion of shooting.
- 2.8.1.2. When the RO is satisfied that they can open the range, the red danger flag shall be removed, and the appropriate words of command should be given to commence firing.
- 2.8.1.3. Differing State and Territory regulations may mandate a red danger flag to remain flying at the FP during all live firing. If this is the case, the red flag should be placed to the side of the FP or approximately 5m behind the FP. This requirement does not negate the procedure as described in the preceding paragraphs.
- 2.8.2. Butts:
- 2.8.2.1. The Butts Officer (BO) shall raise a red danger flag at the Target Gallery to signal to all range users that live firing is not permitted. The BO shall lower the Target Gallery red danger flag when the butts party is under cover and the BO is satisfied that shooting can commence safely.
- 2.8.2.2. If the Target Gallery red danger flag is displayed, rifles are not to be fired. Nor are they to be sighted or aimed in the direction of the butts.
- 2.8.2.3. If firing is interrupted and the Target Gallery red danger flag is displayed, competitors are to unload their rifles. Rifles may not be loaded until the Target Gallery red danger flag is lowered and the instruction from the RO to COMMENCE FIRING/RANGE IS OPEN is issued.
- 2.8.2.4. Where electronic targets are in use and no people remain in the Target Gallery (butts), Target Gallery red danger flags may not be used. The RO should check that the butts are clear before commencing firing. For Clarity: Range red danger flags that are consistently flown for warning purposes as part of Police Range Approval/RSO should remain flown.

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## 2.9. Position On The Firing Point

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- 2.9.1. The muzzle of the rifle MUST protrude over the front of the FP as defined by the line or row of numbers identifying targets on the forward edge of the FP, or for other ranges the forward edge of the hardstand. Additionally, in all cases, the muzzle must be well forward of the ears of neighbouring competitors.
- 2.9.1.1. In the prone position or when using a bench, both elbows shall be behind the front of the FP. They should be positioned as close as possible to the line or row of numbers or the forward edge of the hardstand.
- 2.9.1.2. In FCLASS and SC, the bipod legs or the rear leg/legs of a front rest must be behind, but (taking into account the condition of the FP) as close as possible to the line or row of numbers defining the forward edge of the FP.
- 2.9.1.3. For PSR /Service Rifle, the FP may be mobile. The RO is to ensure that all competitors are in a straight line parallel to the stop butt and that all muzzles are well forward of the ears of neighbouring competitors.



- 2.9.2. Where muzzle brakes are allowed under specific match conditions, neighbouring competitors shall be a minimum of 2m from an adjacent competitor. Partitions may be used to reduce this distance provided that the partition is of a solid construction and significantly reduces the blast of the muzzle brake to neighbouring competitors.
- 2.9.3. All firing is to occur with the competitor being aligned to the target to which they have been allocated, i.e., aligned by numbers shown on the FP. A competitor, under the direction of the RO may shoot up to two targets left or right of the FP lane they have been allocated.
- 2.9.3.1. On many ranges cross-firing is allowed to reduce the impact of the wind flags on the competitor.

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## **2.10. Positions Approved For Firing**

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- 2.10.1. The following positions are approved for use in NRAA Matches. Specifics details regarding support such as sling use are specified in the applicable discipline chapter.
- 2.10.2. Target Rifle / Benchrest disciplines:
- 2.10.2.1. Prone. The prone position only must be used, unless special provisions exist in the match conditions for competitors with disabilities and where range safety regulations so permit.
- 2.10.2.1.1. TR: The butt plate of the rifle must be placed against the shoulder or upper arm and all parts of the rifle and sling and of the arms below the elbow, including clothing, must be visibly clear of the ground and of all other objects. It is not permitted to rest the rifle's pistol grip (or magazine if permitted and fitted) on the ground, the inside of the elbow or upper arm, or on the sling.
- 2.10.2.1.2. FClass: The prone position with rests as permitted in Part 2 the applicable discipline chapter. While the competitor must present himself to the rifle in the normal prone position it is not a requirement for the butt plate to be placed in the shoulder.
- 2.10.2.1.3. Bench. In Benchrest matches or use of Bench for TR, the bench position may be used. Different rests are permitted to be used and are specified in the applicable discipline chapter. See also Rule [2.10.7](#).
- 2.10.3. Service Rifle / Field Class / Other Disciplines:
- 2.10.3.1. Lying Unsupported Prone. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder and all parts of the rifle and the arms below the elbow, including clothing, must be visibly clear of the ground and all other objects. If a sling is fitted to the rifle and it is not used as an aid to steadying the rifle, it may drape on the ground. The rifle and the back of the forward wrist must be physically clear of the ground. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.2. Standing Unsupported. The body must be erect and standing on both feet. No other part of the body is to touch the ground or any other object. The elbow of the forward hand may be placed on the hip. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder and all parts of the rifle must be clear of all other objects. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.3. Sitting Position. The weight of the body is to be supported on the buttocks. No part of the body above the buttocks is to touch the ground or any other object. Legs may be parted or crossed and may be in front of the edge of the FP. The buttocks are not to be positioned forward of the lane marking pegs or in front of the FP. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder. The elbows may be placed on or against the knees or legs to support the weight of the rifle. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.4. Kneeling Unsupported. No part of the body is to touch the ground or any other object except the forward foot and the back leg from the knee downward. The forward elbow/arm may rest on the knee. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.5. Squatting Position. The weight of the body is supported on both feet. No other part of the body is to touch the ground or any other object. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying



the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder. The elbows/arms may rest on the knees/legs. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.

- 2.10.3.6. Standing Alert Position. Although not a firing position, it is a method whereby the competitor will transit to the prescribed firing position as indicated in the match conditions. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control. The body must be erect and standing on both feet. No other part of the body is to touch the ground or any other object. The elbow of the forward hand may be placed on the hip. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder and all parts of the rifle must be clear of all other objects. The muzzle of the rifle must be pointed at the ground at an angle of approximately 800mils (45 degrees) depression. The rifle is to be held with both hands thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.7. Barricade Assist Position. Specifically constructed wall type barricades, and objects (man-made or natural). Barricades can be placed on the FP in the competitor's lane, making the competitor adopt alternative firing positions as the barricades and match instructions dictate. A sling, if fitted, may be used as an aid to steadying the rifle. The butt of the rifle is to be placed against the shoulder. The rifle is to be held with both hands, thereby maintaining complete control.
- 2.10.3.8. Transitioning. Transitioning usually occurs during a match when the practice has two different firing positions eg: firing a Deliberate 5 round match from Prone Unsupported to a 5 round Snap match in the Prone Supported position. During this time the rifle should remain pointing at the Target with the bolt to the rear and finger away from the trigger guard.
- 2.10.4. Distance Other Firing Positions May be Used. Other firing positions may be used. Kneeling, standing, sitting positions may only be used back to 600yds (549m). At 700yds (640m) and beyond all shooting must be conducted in the prone supported position, or from a bench. When using alternate positions, the muzzle must protrude over the forward edge as defined and must be well forward of the ears of neighbouring competitors.
- 2.10.5. Physical Handicap / Impairment. The State or Territory Association or competition controlling body may permit, on application to the Match Director at least seven (7) days before the first match, such safe modifications to the rifle, clothing, equipment and/or procedures of a disabled competitor as it considers necessary to allow them to compete on equal terms with others. A Doctors certificate should be provided to support the allowances requested. The State or Territory may issue an authority for modified shooting for a twelve (12) month period or if a permanent disability may issue an enduring authority.
- 2.10.6. If the competitor is suffering from a physical impairment or handicap that precludes firing from the designated position, he/she is to be allowed to fire the match from the shooting position of the next higher degree of difficulty provided that the position is allowed to be used on the range and the physical handicap/impairment does not affect safe handling of the rifle:
  - 2.10.6.1. Target Rifle and SC:
    - 2.10.6.1.1. Prone to use a bench.
  - 2.10.6.2. Service Rifle / Field Class / other disciplines:
    - 2.10.6.2.1. Prone Unsupported becomes Sitting Unsupported.
    - 2.10.6.2.2. Sitting Unsupported becomes Kneeling Unsupported.
    - 2.10.6.2.3. Kneeling Unsupported becomes Standing.
- 2.10.7. Benchrest Benches. A bench shall be a rigidly constructed table approximately being of a height to permit a competitor of more or less average height to sit comfortably. By merely increasing or decreasing the height of the stool on which they sit; or if separate stools are provided, then by choosing a stool, the height of which suits the physical build. Benches should be constructed to allow firing by either right or left- handed competitors.

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## **2.11. Ammunition Safety**

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- 2.11.1. Hangfires and Misfires. Should a competitor have a misfire they are to advise the scorer immediately, and while the rifle is still aimed at the target, wait for **Thirty (30) seconds** before opening the bolt to avoid the chance of the cartridge firing in an open chamber.

- 2.11.1.1. In timed matches, unless otherwise noted, no allowance will be made for a misfire or for any shots not fired owing to any defect in or failure of a competitor's rifle or ammunition.
- 2.11.2. Malfunctioning Ammunition and Excessive Pressure Signs. An incorrectly dimensioned chamber or incorrectly loaded ammunition, or incorrectly sized or trimmed cases can cause excessive pressure. The RO or their staff must investigate the cause of difficult bolt opening, difficult extraction, blown or leaking primers, blow-back, case separation or splitting or any other signs of excess pressure.
- 2.11.3. A competitor must:
  - 2.11.3.1. Stop firing immediately if they suspect that the ammunition they are using is producing dangerous pressures or is malfunctioning in their rifle.
  - 2.11.3.2. Draw the attention of the RO to the continued use of apparently dangerous ammunition by any competitor including himself.
  - 2.11.3.3. The cumulative effect of cartridges producing excessive pressures can lead to rifle failure even in cases where one or more rounds have been discharged without apparent damage or danger.
- 2.11.4. The RO must:
  - 2.11.4.1. If they see or have brought to their attention a competitor having difficulty because their ammunition is producing signs of excessive pressure or is malfunctioning, order the competitor to cease firing temporarily and immediately report the matter to the RO and/or MO if one has been appointed. The RO will:
    - 2.11.4.1.1. Examine the competitor's fired cartridge cases for signs of high pressures or other failure, calling for expert opinion if unsure. If the cases show the signs of excessive pressure, the RO must not allow the competitor to fire again unless he/she changes their ammunition. This does not preclude the RO authorising completion of the shoot with another safe rifle/ammunition combination.
- 2.11.5. Stuck Projectile. In the event of a case being removed and the projectile is stuck in the barrel, after confirmation from the RO the projectile may be removed with a cleaning rod or similar object on the FP.
- 2.11.6. Shot That Fails to be Recorded on the Target. In the event that a rifle appears to fire but a shot is not recorded on the target, the competitor shall remove the bolt and visibly check that the barrel is clear of any projectile or obstruction. Once the barrel has been checked the competitor may resume firing. See also Rules [5.4](#) and [5.5](#).
- 2.11.7. Ammunition Tools.
  - 2.11.7.1. Each range should be equipped with one or more cartridge removal tools. If a live round is jammed in a rifle chamber and the bolt can be removed, the competitor must leave the rifle pointed towards the targets and call for the RO to arrange for the removal of the cartridge using a live round extractor. Under no circumstances should an attempt be made to remove the live round with a cleaning rod. After removal of the cartridge, the competitor will be permitted to continue their shoot. If the action locks on a live round and the bolt cannot be removed, the rifle must be left on the FP, pointed towards the targets, until the range is clear. An armourer must then be called to make the rifle safe.
  - 2.11.7.2. A cartridge extractor, cleaning rod or other means may be used to extract a spent cartridge case, either by the competitor or some other person, with minimum disturbance to neighbouring competitors.
  - 2.11.7.3. A broken case extractor to remove cases that may still have components/parts remaining in the chamber. An example is case head separation.
  - 2.11.7.4. In the event of more than one failure under Rule [2.11.7](#) or a need repeatedly to artificially extract spent cases, the RO must consider the possibility (among others) of the use of unsafe ammunition as provided for under Rule [2.11.4.1.1](#).

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## **2.12. Ammunition Types**

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- 2.12.1. Each chapter relating to specific disciplines and matches will specify the allowable cartridge, ammunition, projectile or combination thereof allowed.
- 2.12.2. Ammunition may not be used which is forbidden under specific rules provided for in Range Approvals. Even if permitted thereunder, prohibited projectiles will be those having a core consisting of steel, hardened material, depleted uranium, incendiary or tracer compounds. Also prohibited are bullets of monolithic construction or those having a discarding jacket / sabot.
- 2.12.3. Projectiles used in centrefire cartridges must be a lead/copper combination constructed projectile.
- 2.12.3.1. Meplatting and Pointing is allowed for issued ammunition and all types of approved projectiles used for hand-loading.
- 2.12.4. Projectiles used in Black Powder/Muzzle Loading disciplines only, must be a cast lead projectile.
- 2.12.5. Hand-loaded ammunition is permitted for use, if allowed in the appropriate discipline and it meets the discipline rules for projectile weight and/or type. Competitors have an obligation to ensure that they assemble safe ammunition. Competitors should follow best practice for hand-loaded ammunition.
- 2.12.6. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a cartridge of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule 2.11.3.

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### **2.13. Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI)**

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- 2.13.1. An Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) is a device which when inserted into the chamber shows that no round/cartridge can be present. ECI must always be inserted in firearms except when ECI removal is authorised by these rules.
- 2.13.1.1. Centrefire. The ECI shall consist of a rod with length and diameter not less than 200mm and 4.5mm respectively and a "flag" component which protrudes from the breach with length and width not less than 65mm and 40mm respectively. It shall be made from a material that will not damage or contaminate the chamber and shall be of a colour-blind friendly colour.
- 2.13.1.2. Rimfire. The ECI shall consist of a rod with length and diameter not less than 120mm and 3.7mm respectively and a "flag" component which protrudes from the breach with length and width not less than 35mm and 25mm respectively. It shall be made from a material that will not damage or contaminate the chamber and shall be of a colour-blind friendly colour.

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### **2.14. Duty Of Care - Unsafe Or Inappropriate Conduct**

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- 2.14.1. Any person(s) who, in the opinion of the RO, are in any way violating any safety rules or who is acting in a unsafe/inappropriate manner, shall immediately be ordered to desist. The RO shall also ensure the prompt removal of such person(s) from the FP. If the person(s) concerned are competitor(s), they shall not be permitted to fire any further shots in the event. The circumstances shall also be reported to the MD, who shall render a decision or recommendation as to any penalty. See also Rule 3.24.
- 2.14.1.1. Unsafe or Inappropriate Conduct are dangerous acts that often result in injuries and can be identified with common sense and experience. When actions are highly probable to result in a negative outcome (i.e., injury) with high severity potential, we view these as unsafe.
- 2.14.2. Unsafe and/or Inappropriate conduct. Any competitor who:
  - 2.14.2.1. deliberately loads or fires a firearm before being ordered to do so, or after being ordered to unload or stop firing, or
  - 2.14.2.2. discharges a firearm, except in accordance with these SSR, or
  - 2.14.2.3. is found with a loaded firearm, except at their proper FP engaged in authorised shooting, or
  - 2.14.2.4. for want of proper care, discharges a firearm inadvertently, or in a manner which causes injury or risk of injury (unless such discharge was due to an unforeseeable material defect of the firearm or ammunition that has been proven to the satisfaction of the NRAA), or
  - 2.14.2.5. when acting as scorer, fails to check the competitor's rifle at the conclusion of a shoot, or

- 2.14.2.6. upon "retirement", or at the conclusion or termination of shooting, leaves the FP without following all applicable safety procedures, or
- 2.14.2.7. acts in any other way that might prove dangerous, or
- 2.14.2.8. is reported to the competition controlling body as having been elsewhere guilty of such conduct:
- 2.14.2.8.1. may, upon such an offence being proven to the satisfaction of the CRO/MD, be excluded from further competition during the competition/match, may be required to forfeit their entrance fees, and may also be disqualified by the Match Committee from competing at one or more future NRAA competitions of any kind. See Rule [3.24](#).

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## **2.15. Alcohol And Drugs**

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- 2.15.1. Competitors under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs are not permitted to Shoot. This should be strictly enforced by RO and MO.
- 2.15.2. RO and MO are not permitted to exercise their duties when under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs.
- 2.15.3. Under the influence is defined as any Blood Alcohol content above zero (0.0%).
- 2.15.4. Smoking/Vaping. All smoking or vaping is to occur outside the field of play. The RO/CRO/MO must confirm the field of play prior to shooting or address it as part of RSO.

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## **2.16. Negligent And Unintentional Discharge**

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- 2.16.1. Negligent Discharge. A negligent discharge is either a shot fired, whether in a safe direction or not, without the order to fire having been given or after the order to stop firing, or a shot fired after the order to fire has been given but in an unsafe direction. It is effectively a breach of safety.
  - 2.16.1.1. Firing on or after the order has been given to **UNLOAD** and/or **CEASE FIRING** is considered a safety breach (to be dealt with by the NRAA Code of Conduct) unless it was specifically authorised by an RO.
  - 2.16.1.2. Any shot that is fired before the order has been given to **LOAD** and/or **COMMENCE SHOOTING**.
- 2.16.2. Unintentional Discharge. An Unintentional Discharge can arise in different circumstances during rifle practices.
  - 2.16.2.1. If a round is accidentally fired at a target after a shoot has started, i.e., after an order to load and fire has been given and was deliberately aimed at the target.
  - 2.16.2.2. The competitor has either fired at the wrong target or fired out of turn at their own target and would be penalised accordingly under the rules. The RO should simply apply the Rules governing that particular discipline.
- 2.16.3. A Negligent or Unintentional discharge shot shall not be spotted or signalled, and shall have points deducted in accordance with Rule [3.24.3](#). The target will be cleared after any such shot, and the hole patched.

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## **2.17. Incident And Accident Management**

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- 2.17.1. Should an incident or accident occur, through the cause of catastrophic equipment failure, the RO and competitors present shall take immediate action to ensure the safety and well-being of all people present. As part of NRAA's Risk Management and Duty of Care, the following actions are to be carried out by RO and competitors present.
  - 2.17.1.1. The equipment will be surrendered and immediately quarantined at the FP by a NRAA delegate or by the RO/MD in attendance. This includes spent cartridges and unused ammunition being used on the day. Note: This will need to be transported to a licensed firearms dealer solely for the purposes of investigation.
  - 2.17.1.2. The NRAA may decide to have the equipment taken to an independent testing authority. The NRAA undertakes to meet all costs associated with the testing, however, should it be found

that the owner has not adhered to best practice outlined and implied, all costs will be borne by the owner of the equipment.

- 2.17.1.3. The NRAA 'Catastrophic Rifle/Ammunition Incident Form' shall be completed and signed by the RO/CRO/MD present. The completed incident form shall be submitted to the NRAA within forty-eight (48) hours by the operating Authority and/or RO/CRO/MD. See Appendix B for the Incident Form.
- 2.17.2. The NRAA reserves the right to ban any equipment or ammunition should it be proven that the equipment or ammunition is unsafe. If an original equipment manufacturer or the Australian distributor does not comply with the investigation requirements of the NRAA, to prove the equipment or ammunition is safe, this will be grounds for banning the equipment or ammunition until safety can be guaranteed.

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## **2.18. Approved Armourers**

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- 2.18.1. It is the responsibility of all distributors, competitors and participants that they adhere to state firearm laws, including but not limited to, that all firearms are armoured by appropriately licensed persons who have appropriate and current insurance.

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## **2.19. Responsibilities For Equipment And Ammunition Record Keeping**

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- 2.19.1. All barrel manufacturers who supply barrels to NRAA competitors, State and Territory Associations must ensure that all barrels are stamped with a Manufacturing ID Number, or a numerical or other mark by which the manufacturer will be able to trace its quality audit trail, and a mark certifying that the barrel is safe for use.
- 2.19.2. Any armouring work that includes fitting a barrel to a rifle must have the barrel marked with the Armourers identifying mark or transpose any manufacturer ID marks. Where the Armourer uses their own mark, they must maintain a register of the barrel number. Marking should also include the cartridge for which the barrel is chambered.
- 2.19.3. Competitors who choose to hand-load ammunition are required to keep an accurate record of post-production barrel re-chambering, hand load charge weights and components used, over-all round dimensions and the number of rounds fired.
- 2.19.4. All information listed in this Rule (Rule 2.19) should be made available to the NRAA or its authorised representative in the case of suspected equipment or actual equipment failure.

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## **2.20. Relocating ET Target Monitors**

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- 2.20.1. All competitors, scorers and check scorers must ensure that the rifle of the competitor waiting to commence shooting is unloaded before commencing to relocate the monitor. At no time shall personnel relocating a monitor step over a competitor's body or rifle. When it is necessary to move cable connected monitors over a competitor or rifle, it is to be conducted as a two-person operation with personnel situated on opposite sides of the competitor or rifle on the FP. This task would normally be performed by the scorer and check scorer after the score on the monitor for the previous competitor has been reconciled with that on the card. Alternatively, it will be conducted between the old and new scorer where no check scorer is present.

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### 3. Matches And Competitions

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#### 3.1. Licensing And Membership

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- 3.1.1. Individual members (competitors) of the NRAA (inclusive of Clubs) must possess a valid Firearms Licence (issued in Australia) and be a current member of a NRAA affiliated Club to shoot on ranges approved for NRAA matches and using these SSR.
- 3.1.1.1. Visitors (licensed or un-licensed) for the purposes of introductory shoots must be closely supervised by a nominated coach/instructor.
- 3.1.1.2. International visitors, who wish to participate in NRAA matches must procure NRAA membership, available from the NRAA. A Shooter Identification Number (SID) will be issued by the NRAA. International visitors must be in possession of an appropriate State 'Visitors' or 'Temporary' firearms licence.
- 3.1.1.3. Range Officials (as defined at Rule 3.2) must be individual members of the NRAA for insurance purposes.

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#### 3.2. Officials

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- 3.2.1. CRO means the duly appointed Chief Range Officer, who will be in sole charge of their range(s), its safety and management. On all technical rule issues and protests relating to technical rules on the FP, they will defer to the Match Director (MD) or Match Committee (MC) if either has been appointed but they remain responsible for implementing the decisions made by them. The MD/MC duties may be discharged in their absence by a duly appointed Deputy CRO.
- 3.2.1.1. The CRO is responsible for the compliance of the competition with these SSR and any match conditions.
- 3.2.1.2. Where multiple ranges are being run concurrently or multiple RO's are required in accordance with Rule 2.4, a CRO shall be appointed. Where a CRO is appointed for this purpose, their sole responsibility is for the safe conduct of shooting on multiple ranges.
- 3.2.1.3. The CRO shall have complete authority over all competitors and over all other range officials, including the butt party.
- 3.2.2. RO means a duly appointed Range Officer and assistant to the CRO. The RO will give immediate rulings on all matters arising on the FP. If uncertain about a rule interpretation or application, the RO must consult with the CRO or their deputy.
- 3.2.2.1. The RO is responsible for the safe conduct of shooting and enforcing these SSR and applicable match rules.
- 3.2.2.2. The RO shall have complete authority over all competitors and the butt party.
- 3.2.2.3. The RO is only to permit live firing when they have satisfied themselves and remain satisfied that it is safe and within applicable regulations to do so.
- 3.2.2.4. The RO is to remain sufficiently close to the FP to enable him to observe, give instructions to and respond to requests from all competitors under their control. The RO cannot shoot until he/she has delegated his/her responsibility to another RO.
- 3.2.3. The Match Director (MD) means any person as may be appointed under match conditions to receive and act on all protests concerning the application of these SSR and/or match conditions. They must observe the match in progress and act on any rule infringements they observe or have brought to their attention. Appointment of a MD is mandatory for state and national level championships and national/international team matches.
- 3.2.3.1. A MC may be appointed to support a MD, particularly for the ruling over protests or appeals.
- 3.2.3.2. For Prize Meetings and other smaller competitions the MD function would be typically performed by the CRO. The host organisation should form a MC that can adjudicate over protests and appeals.
- 3.2.4. Technical Adjudicator. This position may be appointed for specific matches and is responsible for ensuring that competitors equipment and ammunition meets this rules. The CRO/RO will normally perform this function.



- 3.2.5. Scrutineer. The CRO/RO and Technical Adjudicator may be supported by duly appointed Scrutineers. A Scrutineer must be an authorised RO. The role of the Scrutineer is to confirm that rifles, ammunition and equipment entered for the competition conform to these SSR.
- 3.2.6. A Chief Butt Officer (CBO) shall be appointed to be responsible for the safe, timely and efficient running of the target facilities in accordance with these SSR, so as to meet the Conditions of each match. The CBO also receives direction from the CRO.
- 3.2.6.1. A Butt Officer (BO) shall be appointed for each group of targets (not to exceed 10 targets). A BO may not be required if shooting on electronic targets and alternate procedures should be identified in RSO.
- 3.2.6.2. In addition, on the day before each event is due to commence, the CBO shall coordinate with the range set-up crew to ensure that sufficient quantities of the following items are in sound working condition and in the sizes needed, will be available at all required location(s):
- 3.2.6.2.1. Target mounting mechanisms and counterweights.
- 3.2.6.2.2. Target frames.
- 3.2.6.2.3. Target faces and wear centres.
- 3.2.6.2.4. Spotting discs (in the three most appropriate sizes) and value indicators.
- 3.2.6.2.5. Black and white patches.
- 3.2.6.3. Conflict of Interest. Match Officials who participate in a National or State level competition of which they also hold an official match position should preclude themselves from competing or receiving prizes.
- 3.2.6.3.1. Where a Match Official is required to adjudicate over a decision regarding a person who is a friend or close associate they should remove themselves from any decision making and if required appoint a person who is perceived not to have, and does not have, a conflict of interest.

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### **3.3. Applicability Of Safety Over Rules**

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- 3.3.1. The CRO/RO is responsible to the controlling authorities (inclusive of Club Committee) for all aspects of safety for the duration of the event/shoot. The CRO/RO may summarily prohibit the use of any rifle, ammunition, equipment or shooting procedure which in their opinion is unsafe or being used in an unsafe combination or manner. It is desirable that suitable technical expertise should be available to the CRO in the event of dispute.
- 3.3.2. Any decision made by the controlling authorities (inclusive of Club Committee) or the CRO/RO for reasons of safety takes precedence over any other provision in these Rules with which it conflicts, as do the legislation and regulations of the host state regarding the safety, handling, possession, transport, assembly and firing of ammunition and firearms, including those rules specific to a particular range (as documented in the Police Range Approval and RSO).
- 3.3.3. It is the personal responsibility of each competitor to ensure that their rifles, ammunition and other equipment comply with the specifications laid out in these rules. They are also responsible for ensuring that their rifles are safe with the ammunition they will use and will not endanger themselves or any other person or property.
- 3.3.4. Provision may be made for a pre-check for compliance with these rules of all, or any specified classes, of equipment. At any time during a meeting, a competitor must submit their rifle and/or ammunition for inspection and possible testing whenever required.

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### **3.4. Unfair Advantage**

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- 3.4.1. No competitor may use equipment, shooting methods or behaviour that provide him with an unfair advantage or put any other competitor at an unfair disadvantage. Where the rules are silent on a particular issue then competitors will not be permitted to exploit the opportunity/issue. The MD is empowered to act accordingly in accordance with the provisions of these SSR. See Rule [1.5.4](#).
- 3.4.2. An appeal may be lodged in accordance with Rule [3.22](#).

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### **3.5. Punctuality**

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- 3.5.1. Competitors shall be present at the FP at least fifteen (15) minutes prior to the time scheduled for them to fire the competition or shoot-off, and the first competitor(s) shall be prepared to shoot at the order to 'COMMENCE FIRING'.
- 3.5.2. Competitors not present when their turn comes will be refused permission to shoot by the RO. Permission will only be granted if, in the CRO/RO opinion, the applicant will gain no advantage by shooting at other than their proper time and if, in the RO's opinion, the completion of the match will not be unduly delayed because of allowing the individual to shoot.

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### **3.6. Rifles And Ammunition – Mishaps And Testing**

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- 3.6.1. Unless otherwise stipulated by a specific match condition, a competitor may change their rifle between distances, see Rule 3.16 for specifics.
- 3.6.2. The RO, if satisfied that it can be done safely, may permit a competitor to leave the FP to rectify a mishap to their rifle, or to change their rifle or ammunition in accordance with Rule 3.16 and complete their shoot within the period of their detail or time available to their squad in single-string shooting, once the other competitors on their target have completed their shoots (or as the RO/MD may direct). An additional sighter will not be permitted. In single string shooting the time elapsed at the moment of rifle failure should be noted, and the competitor will have the balance of time remaining to him in which to fire their remaining shots. No extension will be given to a Team's allotted time in team shooting.
  - 3.6.2.1. Deteriorating grouping ability of the rifle due to barrel fouling or any other non-visible cause will not be considered a malfunction.
- 3.6.3. A competitor who suffers a malfunction to their rifle which cannot be rectified on or behind the FP may, if timings and target availability permit, be re-squadded. This is at the absolute discretion of the RO/CRO/MD. The competitor's score to date will stand, and no sighters will be permitted.
- 3.6.4. A CRO/RO may at their sole discretion (or in accordance with the MD/MC direction) test the trigger of any competitor's rifle immediately prior to him shooting, or following a rectification under Rule 3.3.4, or following a shoot before the scorecard has been accepted. This is NOT limited to those scoring the highest possible score, although achieving the highest possible score may be used as a criterion for selection for test. A competitor must be permitted to conduct the test under supervision if he/she so requests but the RO has the subsequent right himself to also test if not satisfied.

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### **3.7. Trigger Testing**

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- 3.7.1. Before testing, both the competitor and the RO/Scrutineers must check to see that the rifle is unloaded. A 'SnapCap' may be inserted in the chamber under supervision.
- 3.7.2. All trigger tests are to be made by a RO or, under their supervision, by the competitor or some other person delegated [Scrutineers] by the RO or requested by the competitor.
- 3.7.3. During the match, triggers may be tested, in all cases by lifting the weight from a flat, dry and level surface, with the barrel vertical and the weight suspended from the centre point of the trigger finger piece (or deepest point in respect of curved triggers). A maximum of five (5) attempts may be made to lift the weight. The weight must come clear of the surface from which it has been lifted, and the trigger must support the weight.
  - 3.7.3.1. Prior to commencement of the match, a competitor may test their trigger weight without implication of penalty. If pre-match trigger testing is conducted by the RO/MC/Scrutineer and fails, no points will be deducted. However, the competitor must return and continue testing of the trigger until it passes.
- 3.7.4. If a rifle fails to pass the test after shooting and the competitor desires a re-test, the RO will retain it in their possession and re-test it on the FP after no less than five (5) or more than ten (10) minutes, and if it then passes the test at the first attempt, the score will be allowed. If the matter becomes the subject of protest, then the protest is to be settled at the earliest possible moment. The rifle must be retained by the CRO/RO until the protest is resolved.
- 3.7.5. If a trigger fails the test, a penalty will be applied equal to one shot. Points will be deducted from the competitor's score and the RO will amend the scorecard accordingly. Should a competitor's



trigger fail a subsequent test in the same match the range score shall be disallowed. See Rule 3.24.3.

- 3.7.6. Triggers must not be adjusted on the FP without the express approval of a RO.

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### **3.8. Ammunition Testing**

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- 3.8.1. The CRO/RO or another range official [Scrutineer] who has been delegated by the MD/MC is authorised to check that the ammunition used by a competitor is within the cartridge specification for the match/discipline. One round from those that the competitor is about to fire may be taken for subsequent examination. The competitor should not be unduly disturbed once he/she has commenced firing.
- 3.8.1.1. The host organisation or CRO/MD, is to provide a person with suitable expertise [Scrutineer] to ensure that checks are performed to collected ammunition in the shortest possible time. Suitable arrangements must be made to ensure that rounds taken are clearly identified as to their owning competitor, and to ensure that those rounds cannot become confused with those from any other competitor.
- 3.8.1.2. Arrangements must be made to ensure that the person testing the ammunition is not aware of the identity of the owner of the ammunition.
- 3.8.1.3. After dismantling the round for checking, the unfired cartridge case and bullet must be returned to the competitor.
- 3.8.1.4. At the discretion of the CRO/MD muzzle energy may be calculated using a chronograph and determining the bullet mass. It may also be used to determine velocity. A competitors energy and/or velocity shall be determined by averaging five shots in a stage. The energy calculator at <https://www.omnicalculator.com/physics/bullet-energy> shall be used to determine energy.
- 3.8.2. If ammunition fails the test, the competitor's score for that range will be disallowed by the CRO/MD. See Rule 3.24.4.

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### **3.9. Squadding**

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- 3.9.1. Squadding will be done within a structure designed to equalise, so far as is possible, the variable effects of time of day and position on the range over all competitors and within an individual's schedule for the match or series of matches. The same considerations apply to the squadding of teams.
- 3.9.2. Competitors in individual competitions may be squadded to shoot singly, or in groups of two or three occupying one target simultaneously according to the standing practice of the organisation/committee, unless match conditions state otherwise.
- 3.9.3. It is permissible to use a "seeded" squadding for the final of a major competition shot in stages, either for presentational purposes or to ensure leading contenders are together and are subject to similar weather while not being at an advantage over others. Any seeded squadding method must be pre-approved by the MD.

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### **3.10. Conduct Of Shooting**

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- 3.10.1. General Procedure.
- 3.10.1.1. When on the FP a competitor must comply with all orders given by the RO/CRO or by any assistant acting under their orders.
- 3.10.1.2. No competitor may move himself or their equipment forward onto the FP until authorised to do so by the RO/CRO. In all competitions the RO/CRO will allow a minimum of five (5) minutes between calling competitors forward and giving the order to commence firing.
- 3.10.1.3. The RO/CRO may transfer a competitor to another target in the same detail, either before the competitor begins to shoot or if the target breaks down. If the competitor has fired one or more shots (whether sighting or to count), he/she may, after notifying the scorer, fire one convertible sighting shot before resuming exactly where they left off. Squads shooting 'single string' may be redistributed to other targets at the RO's discretion.

- 3.10.2. Coaching. In individual competitions, competitors whilst on the FP, may spot for each other but must NOT give or willingly receive any information or advice in the nature of wind coaching whether from a fellow competitor on the same target or from any third party. No personal electronic device(s) may be taken to the FP except timers and electronic earmuffs (which must NOT be able to receive wireless transmissions). The wearing of implanted medical devices or hearing aids in everyday use is not prevented by this rule. Electronic equipment provided by the organisers, or explicitly permitted by them, for the purposes of electronic targetry or spectator information systems are permitted. Where wireless personal devices are explicitly permitted for the receipt and display of electronic target information, the screens of such devices are liable to view by the RO on demand and at any time.
- 3.10.2.1. It is NOT regarded as coaching to assist a competitor to obtain their first hit on the target nor to spot for a strike for a shot following a 'miss', though NO advice may be given after the first hit has been obtained. It is permissible, providing only minimal delay is incurred, to make enquiry of a marker as to the position of a strike on the butt stop: but this is at the competitor's own risk.
- 3.10.3. If an allegation of receipt of unauthorised coaching is made during a shoot, and is contested, the CRO or RO will allow the individual (or team) to continue 'under protest' until the MD/MC can meet. This Meeting must take place at the first possible opportunity.
- 3.10.3.1. The Rules for Team Shooting are at Rule 3.18.

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### **3.11. Sighting Shots And Convertible Sighting Shots**

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- 3.11.1. Sighting shots will be fired in accordance with the conditions of the match. The standard is two convertible sighting shots at every distance of the match, both for individual and team competitions. The standard for tie shoots is two sighters excepting only if 'extra tie shots' are being fired immediately upon completion of the initial shoot in accordance with match conditions, when there will be no sighters permitted.
- 3.11.2. A competitor who cannot tell the position of a convertible sighting shot, owing to the display of two (or more) spotting discs, may elect to accept the one of higher value or, alternatively, may request permission from the RO to repeat the shot, which, if originally convertible remains convertible. If they do, the RO will declare the previous shots on the target null and void.
- 3.11.3. After a competitor has fired their second (or only if match conditions specify one) sighting shot, they may elect to count the sole sighting shot, or the second sighting shot, or both when there have been two, in their score. The competitor must declare their intention to their scorer BEFORE any further shot is fired by the competitor. In the absence of such declaration, they will be deemed NOT to have converted their sighting shot/s. The scorer is to acknowledge any conversions.
- 3.11.4. Except as provided at Rule 3.11.2 above or Rule 5.4.1, all extra sighting shots provided for in these rules are non-convertible. Unless a competitor declares before shooting their shot, that they are taking a permitted extra sighter, they will be deemed to have fired 'on score'.
- 3.11.5. In the event of a break that exceeds five (5) minutes in shooting taking place after a competitor has fired their first convertible sighter of two, the competitor will be permitted to fire a further two convertible sighting shots.

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### **3.12. Break In Shooting**

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- 3.12.1. Firing may be suspended temporarily by order of the CRO/RO, if in their opinion the weather makes such suspension desirable, or for safety reasons. (Shooting MUST be suspended in the case of lightning using the 30/30 rule). Firing will be resumed as soon as possible, at the CRO/RO's discretion.
- 3.12.2. If a competitor's firing, through no fault of their own, has been interrupted in the opinion of the CRO/RO for five (5) minutes or more, the competitor may, after notifying the scorer, fire one (1) non-convertible sighting shot when resuming. In Team shooting the sighting shot is NOT transferable to another team competitor.
- 3.12.3. Break in Competition. Where a range in a competition has been stopped for a period exceeding sixty (60) minutes the range should be abandoned and the scores for range shall not be included in any prizes.

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### **3.13. Personnel Allowed On The Firing Point**

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- 3.13.1. The following only are allowed both within the Competitors' Area and on the FP:
  - 3.13.1.1. Staff on range duty,
  - 3.13.1.2. Competitors required for firing or otherwise taking part in the competition,
  - 3.13.1.3. Persons authorised to assist in the conduct of the competition,
  - 3.13.1.4. Officially accredited team competitors and reserves in accordance with the conditions of the match being shot,
  - 3.13.1.5. The following are allowed within the Competitors' Area but are not allowed onto the FP without the prior permission of the CRO:
    - 3.13.1.5.1. VIPs and others with 'Field of Play' accreditation, escorted on behalf of the CRO,
    - 3.13.1.5.2. Officially accredited Media, inclusive of all appropriate safety limitations.
- 3.13.2. No person is allowed to make any noise or disturbance likely to affect a competitor. The CRO/RO may have any person infringing this regulation removed from the vicinity of the FP.

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### **3.14. Retirement**

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- 3.14.1. A competitor 'retires' when they voluntarily cease to fire before being required to do so by the rules or conditions of the competition. When a competitor retires from an individual competition they will not be allowed to resume firing at that distance but will be allowed to count the score that they have actually made. Retirement at one distance of an individual competition does not debar a competitor from firing at any subsequent distance(s). The competitor must notify the CRO/RO of their intention, and must hand in their scorecard suitably endorsed. Unless retiring due to some unforeseen emergency, the competitor must discharge their scoring duties.

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### **3.15. Shelter On The Firing Point**

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- 3.15.1. It is permissible for organisers to provide temporary or (if range design allows) permanent shelter for competitors. This may only be provided if there are no adverse implications for range or competitor safety. In providing such shelter organisers should ensure as far as possible that an artificial 'wind break' for upwind competitors is not created. Organisers should also ensure that shade is provided to all competitors as far as reasonably practical. Whether or not shelter is provided, Rule 3.15.2 continues to apply. Individual competitors or teams may not take up objects, such as umbrellas, onto the FP for the provision of shelter for competitors. See also below in respect of teams.
- 3.15.2. A competitor must not shield himself or their rifle from the sun or weather while shooting, nor allow anyone else to do so, except as provided for in these SSR. "While shooting" means "from the moment of presenting the rifle for their first (sighting) shot until after the discharge of their last shot to count excepting only periods when the target is unavailable by virtue of a CRO/RO CEASE FIRE or a target malfunction notified from the butts. In team matches, teams may provide shelter for coaches and competitors during such a suspension: such shelter must be removed when the CRO/RO orders a resumption.
- 3.15.3. In Teams Matches, incidental shielding of competitors by coaches and plotters is not in contravention of the prohibitions against shielding in Rule 3.15.2, but artefacts (e.g. umbrellas) may NOT be brought to the FP for that purpose except as provided therein. Provided always that for team matches ONLY, and subject to UNANIMOUS agreement of all the captains and the CRO/MD, casual shade may be provided under conditions of extreme weather.

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### **3.16. Changes Of Rifle And Calibre/Cartridge**

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- 3.16.1. A competitor may switch rifle and calibre/cartridge from range to range during individual and teams matches.
- 3.16.2. In respect of changes between shots within a shoot:
  - 3.16.2.1. In individual matches, they will only be permitted to switch rifles during firing should the first rifle become unsafe or unserviceable and only if the RO verifies this to be so. Deteriorating

grouping ability of the rifle due to barrel fouling or any other non-visible cause will not be considered a malfunction.

- 3.16.2.2. In team matches, a team competitor may change their rifle at any time. A Team may NOT, however, substitute the competitor concerned by a reserve unless, with the CRO/MD permission and is only due to sudden illness or accident that in the CROs opinion renders the competitor unable to shoot.
- 3.16.2.3. If a competitor intends to use, or has the option to use multiple rifles in a competition, all rifles should be scrutinised prior to the commencement of the competition or at the timing indicated by the CRO/MD.
- 3.16.3. An extra sighter is not permitted nor may the rifle be changed for one of a different calibre/ cartridge. See also Rule 3.6.
- 3.16.4. A shot has not been fired until the striker/firing pin has functioned and the bullet has left the barrel. If a bullet exits the muzzle, it will, for scoring purposes, be considered as a shot properly fired, unless the shot has been discharged deliberately for safety reasons at the request of the RO or MD.
- 3.16.5. Variations for disciplines are included in Match Conditions for each discipline. Individual discipline match conditions take precedence, noting that Rule 3.16.3 applies.

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### **3.17. Conduct Of Individual Competitions**

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- 3.17.1. String Shooting.
  - 3.17.1.1. In line with the general principles of squadding outlined at Rule 3.9. Organisers should allocate competitors to squads per target. Each squad should have one experienced competitor allocated to it to act as 'squad leader'.
  - 3.17.1.2. Squads should be allocated positions on the range which move between distances in a predetermined pattern designed so far as possible to equalise the effects of any favourable or unfavourable range configurations or times of day.
  - 3.17.1.3. At each change of distance the competitors will rotate in otherwise unaltered order such that the first man at the previous distance shoots last at the next, with the remaining squad competitors moving up the list accordingly. The competition controlling body, may at its discretion, alter the number of people to rotate at each range and should advise competitors as part of competition program.
  - 3.17.1.4. While a competitor is firing, their successor should get down onto the FP without disturbing the competitor and prepare to fire in their turn so that shooting is more-or-less continuous. Squads will arrange among themselves the accommodation of left-handed competitors.
  - 3.17.1.5. Prior to the commencement of firing, when instructed by the CRO/RO to move forward onto the FP, the first competitor will be given a preparation time of five (5) minutes. On command of the RO, the targets may be exposed to allow sight setting and dry-firing. At the end of any preparation period, the targets may be lowered. Timing for the first competitors will commence from the moment they are re-elevated or on command from the CRO/RO.
  - 3.17.1.6. If targets have not been previously exposed for sight aperture adjustment etc. the first competitor will have a maximum of two (2) minutes for such purpose, and their timing will then start when unless they indicate that they are ready before.
  - 3.17.1.7. If the first competitor is not present at the commencement of firing the second competitor will fire (after due allowance to prepare). Any late competitor will explain their reasons for absence to the CRO/RO and a penalty equal to the value of one shot will be imposed unless the CRO rules that the absence arose for reasons beyond the competitor's control. They will be accommodated as ruled by the CRO/RO.
    - 3.17.1.7.1. A competitor who fires out of turn of the competitor order without authorisation of the CRO/RO shall be penalised by the value equal to one shot.
  - 3.17.1.8. As soon as a competitor completes their string they must leave the FP as rapidly and unobtrusively as possible and immediately agree their score with the scorer. As soon as the scoring process is complete, the check scorer will swap with the scorer to allow the new competitor to commence on the scorer's command. The competitor who has just left the FP

will relieve the (now) temporary check scorer as soon as practicable. The last to shoot will check score for the first and score for the second; and the last-but-one competitor will register keep for the first.

- 3.17.1.8.1. In Club Shoots, or at the discretion of the competition organiser, it is permissible to have only one scorer.
- 3.17.1.9. Timing for the second and subsequent competitors will start on the instruction of the scorer (having come forward from check-scoring and a sufficient pause having been given to allow the previous competitor rapidly to clear the FP.)
- 3.17.1.9.1. All competitors must be given a period of five (5) minutes preparation time from when their space is available on the FP until the commence firing order is given.
- 3.17.1.10. Should a squad competitor be absent, the CRO/RO must be informed. Squads may then be reorganised by the CRO/RO to even out the number of competitors per squad.
- 3.17.1.11. Timings. The time allowances for individual string shoots are in the table below. Sighting shots must be fired within the time allowance.
- 3.17.1.11.1. Target Rifle:

Range (From/To)	7 Shot Match	10 Shot Match	15 Shot Match	20 Shot Match
300 - 500 yds/mtrs	10 mins	14 mins	20 mins	26 mins
600 - 700 yds/mtrs	11 mins	15 mins	21 mins	27 mins
800 - 1000 yds/mtrs	12 mins	16 mins	23 mins	29 mins

**Table 1 - TR Match Timings (as per ICFRA)**

- 3.17.1.11.2. F-Class (FO, FTR, FSTD): The time allowed for the string irrespective of distance is the number of sighting and scoring shots to be fired times one (1) minute – e.g. seventeen (17) minutes for two (2) sighters and fifteen (15) shots to count (or as the number of shots may dictate).
- 3.17.1.11.3. Where a competition has both TR and FC competitors competing concurrently, the competition controlling body may elect to default to the longer TR timing for all competitors.
- 3.17.1.12. The scorer must position himself immediately to the rear of their competitor. They must be equipped with a telescope or strong binoculars and a watch on which they can accurately time the competitor.
- 3.17.1.12.1. When using electronic targets a scorer/check scorer does not require telescope/binoculars.
- 3.17.1.13. Unless there is a target/marker problem (which must be brought to the attention of the RO immediately it happens/starts), timing must be strictly enforced. If the marking on a target is particularly slow, despite a message to the butts, the RO will decide, after observing the target, whether (and if so, how much) extra time will be allowed.
- 3.17.1.14. The scorer (whose timing is authoritative in the event of a dispute) must warn the competitor when he/she has three (3) minutes left and ensure that the competitor acknowledges the warning. At the end of the period of three (3) minutes from the warning (even if the warning was given 'late'), any remaining shots will be fired and penalised at the rate of 2 points per shot. See Rule [3.24.3](#).
- 3.17.1.14.1. If the time taken is more than that allocated, the scorecard must be countersigned by the RO, who must annotate the reason/s for extra time being allowed, or amend the card according to the penalty ruling.
- 3.17.1.15. If required by the match conditions a check scorer may be required. The check-scorer will stand further back, alongside the scoreboard, which must face away from the FP, for the benefit of the RO and spectators. They must also use a telescope or strong binoculars to verify shot values or also view the monitor for each shot if using Electronic Targets. Upon confirming the shot value, the check-scorer will repeat the scorer's call and enter the value on the board.



- 3.17.1.16. As soon as the competitor finishes, the scorer and check-scorer will confirm the score, including V-Bull or X count, and both will sign the competitor's scorecard. The scorer will also enter the time taken.
- 3.17.1.17. If, from observation of the scoreboards, a RO finds that one target is lagging behind the others in their section, they may temporarily reallocate one or more competitor/s to a faster group in order to save time. Any competitor thus moved will normally revert to their own squad at the next distance.
- 3.17.2. Bisley Style Shooting.
- 3.17.2.1. Competitors will be squadded either two or three to a target. As the shooting space is generally fairly narrow, when squadding is in threes, left-handed competitors will normally be squadded together to the right of each FP or on a separate FP.
- 3.17.2.2. Squadding will be in accordance with Rule 3.9.
- 3.17.2.3. When called forward by the RO, competitors on each target will position themselves on the FP, in relation to the target number marker as specified in local regulations.
- 3.17.2.4. ROs will then check for any target on which there is only a single competitor and rectify the situation by moving one or more competitors. Only in exceptional circumstances may a competitor fire on their own, in which event the RO must detail a scorer to keep score.
- 3.17.2.5. The RO will allow a minimum of five (5) minutes preparation time before the 'COMMENCE FIRING' order. Providing it would otherwise be safe to fire, one or more targets may be previously exposed for sighting and dry-firing purposes.
- 3.17.2.5.1. If the targets have been pre-exposed, to allow sight aperture adjustments, etc., timing for the first shot will be from the order to commence firing. If the targets have not been pre-exposed, timing will commence when the competitors on the target signify that they are ready and in any case within two (2) minutes of first exposure.
- 3.17.2.6. A competitor who arrives during or after that preparation period forfeits their right to shoot and may only be permitted to shoot if it does not inconvenience the other competitors on their target, and on penalty of one (1) point deducted from their final score. No competitor is to be allowed to get down to shoot after the first shot has been fired on the target in question. The CRO (or their Deputy) alone has the absolute discretion to allow a competitor who has missed their detail to shoot in another; and will bear in mind the undesirability of allocating a detail or range position which might be thought to be more favourable to the competitor. A five (5) point penalty will be imposed unless the RO rules that the absence arose for reasons beyond the competitor's control.
- 3.17.2.7. The time allowance, per shot, is forty five (45) seconds when there are three (3) competitors on a target and sixty (60) seconds when there are (2) two competitors, or a competitor is firing on their own with a scorer. Timing starts when the target has come to rest at the top of its travel, or the moment the value and position have been displayed by an electronic target, or the point at which any query as to the previous shot value, protest or challenge has been disposed of by the RO.
- 3.17.2.8. A competitor, timed by a RO and found to have taken too long, will be given one warning. Thereafter, they will forfeit two (2) points (and the 'Vee' if a V-Bull or X) for the first shot that the RO has personally timed and found to have exceeded the time limit. For each subsequent shot outside the time limit they will forfeit the value of the shot in question. The accumulation of these penalties applies only within the distance being shot: the facts of having previously been warned or forfeited (a) shot(s) are not 'carried forward' to subsequent shoots. In the case of a localised disturbance such as a whirlwind or dust storm, a RO may use their discretion in allowing competitors a short relief from the 45/60 second time limit.
- 3.17.2.9. Competitors on each target will act as scorers for one another. In each case, a competitor will score for the competitor who fires immediately after him. This means that, with threes, the left and middle competitors will pass their scorecards to the right and the competitor on the right will pass their scorecard to the competitor on the left. If there are two competitors, they will just exchange scorecards.
- 3.17.2.10. Competitors on a target will fire single shots alternately, or in rotation, starting with the competitor on the right.

- 3.17.2.11. A competitor who fires out of their proper turn at their own target will have one (1) point deducted from the value of the shot so long as this does not create a negative score for that shot. A V- bull or bull 5 will be scored as an inner 4. This applies both to counting and sighting shots. If in the circumstances of their shot out of turn two (or more) shots strike the target the value credited to him will be one point deducted from the shot of highest value unless the competitor, whose proper turn it was to shoot, has also fired during the same exposure. The deduction will then be from the shot of second highest value.
- 3.17.2.12. In individual competition a competitor who misses the target with two (2) consecutive shots (whether including sighting shots or not) must stop firing until the others on the target have finished, see Rule 2.6.15. They may then complete their shoot, but will not be allowed an extra sighting shot. The detail will not be extended to facilitate this, however. As per Rule 2.6.15 the RO/BO may then assist the competitor to get their first shot onto the target.
- 3.17.2.13. Competitors must remain in the prone position until all on their target have completed the shoot. They may then retire from the FP, after completing their scoring duties and rifle safety checks, provided they do not disturb competitors who are still firing on adjacent targets.
- 3.17.3. Single String in Pairs (SSIP).
- 3.17.3.1. Organisers should allocate competitors into squads of an even number of competitors being not less than four (4), organised into two (or more) details of two (2) competitors who act as a pair acting alternately as competitor and scorer. The firing period allocated to each competitor is designated a "relay"; so the first pair (detail) use relays 1 & 2, the second pair relays 3 & 4 and so on. Each pair is allocated a FP and an instruction as to who will fire first.
- 3.17.3.2. At the beginning of the detail, the competitors will exchange cards and, at the instruction of the RO, the first competitor will be called forward. The competitor will be given a preparation time of five (5) minutes. On command of the RO the targets may be exposed to allow sight setting and dry firing. At the end of the preparation period, the targets will be lowered. Timing for the competitor will commence from the moment they are re-elevated.
- 3.17.3.2.1. If targets have not been previously exposed for sight aperture adjustment etc. the first competitor will have a maximum of two (2) minutes for such purpose, and their timing will then start when unless the competitor indicates that they are ready beforehand.
- 3.17.3.3. On completion of their shoot, the competitor will agree their score (including V (or X) -bulls) with their partner, their card will be signed and countersigned, and their rifle will be checked immediately for safety (i.e. unloaded) by the scorer and an ECI (empty chamber indicator) inserted. The competitors will exchange roles, but will not 'carry on'. The RO will call for a 'cease fire' in respect of the first competitors when all firing by them is completed or the allowed time elapses, and will lower the targets. The second competitor will then receive preparation time of five (5) minutes prior to firing their string.
- 3.17.3.4. Timing for each competitor will be as in Rule 3.17.1.11. The CRO will determine what extra time, if any, is to be allowed for a general cessation of firing in accordance with Rule 3.12. In respect of individual competitors, if there is a target/marker problem it must be brought to the attention of the RO immediately. If the marking on a target is particularly slow despite a message to the butts, the RO (alone) will decide, after observing the target, whether (and if so, how much) extra time will be allowed. Rule 3.12.2 applies in respect of target breakdowns. If the period of extra time allowed extends beyond the overall time allowed for the relay, the RO will arrange with the CRO for the target, together with one or more either side, to remain available to the competitor.
- 3.17.3.5. If the first competitor is not present at the commencement of firing the second competitor will fire (after due allowance to prepare and for the RO to allocate a temporary scorer). Any competitor who is late for their detail forfeits the right to shoot at that distance. They will explain their reasons for absence to the RO who may re-squad him at their sole discretion. If the absence was for reasons within the competitor's control, a five (5) point penalty will be applied. If a competitor has missed a properly allocated marking detail, penalty will be in accordance with local custom.
- 3.17.3.6. Typically, the first pair will then swap roles with a second pair who have been marking in the butts (or will mark as designated if squads of more than four (4) are in use). The second pair will fall back and fire first at the second distance of the day and so on alternating.

- 3.17.3.7. SSIP on Electronic Targets. It is permissible for details to be managed so that the second competitor follows the first without the range being stopped and restarted. The RO must authorise the first competitor's score in accordance with Rule 5.1.13 and the second competitor has up to five (5) minutes to fire their first shot.

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### **3.18. Conduct Of Teams Competitions**

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- 3.18.1. Target positions for teams will be drawn by lot. For matches involving more than one distance, teams should be moved at subsequent distances on a predetermined plan to minimise the effect of weather or favoured locations on the range. When squadding team matches, a team should not be squadded 'astride' a line of flags thus preventing competitors and coaches from being deployed to optimum effect, unless this is unavoidable.
- 3.18.2. If possible, in matches where each team has multiple targets, at least one vacant lowered target should separate the team sets.
- 3.18.3. No one may be a member (competitor) of more than one team in the same competition.
- 3.18.4. No one may shoot in a team for which they are not eligible. The NRAA membership policy should be consulted.
- 3.18.5. Subject always to match conditions, each team will be permitted the following non-shooting officials: captain, adjutant, chief coach/co-ordinator and one coach for each target allocated to the team: these are all members of the team. All members of the team may coach, spot or plot for each other. Any function discharged by the captain may be discharged on their behalf by the adjutant or chief coach.
- 3.18.6. Subject always to match conditions, up to one reserve per target may be appointed. Reserves may carry out any function proper to a competitor of the team save that they will only fire if called upon as replacement(s) under the rules (See Rule 3.18.3.)
- 3.18.7. There is no limit to the number of team competitors on the FP at one time, provided there is no interference with safe range operation, or with any competitor of another team, or the scorer/check scorer.
- 3.18.8. No other person is allowed to give advice to the competitors on the FP.
- 3.18.9. Each captain is to allocate the competitors of their team to the targets allotted to it. He/she may at any time order a competitor to suspend their firing and another to start: such competitor will not be entitled to any extra sighting shot when resuming. Without prejudice to the normal orderly conduct of shooting, any competitor of the team may direct any shot at any target belonging to the team provided always that the captain or a coach must ensure that the scorers are informed before any change of target or order of firing is made. A competitor fires at a wrong target or a target which has not been nominated, even if this target is one allotted to their team, shall have the shot recorded as a miss.
- 3.18.10. At each distance of a match:
- 3.18.10.1. There will be a time limit for the whole team and each captain is responsible that all competitors of their team complete their firing at that distance within the time allowed.
- 3.18.10.2. At the expiration of the time allowed all firing at that distance will cease, whether the team has completed its firing or not.
- 3.18.10.3. The RO will report to the CRO if there has been any exceptional delay not occasioned by any act or neglect of a competitor of the team. If satisfied, the CRO may allow additional time at their sole discretion.
- 3.18.10.4. The captain or adjutant is responsible for calling the attention of the CRO to any such delay immediately it occurs.
- 3.18.11. The receipt of any external information by way of coaching is strictly forbidden under pain of disallowance of score under Rule 3.24.4. Networked Communications within a Team for the purposes of coaching and shooting management are permitted and may be wireless in nature. A wireless network system MUST be switchable and capable of working on more than one frequency (Rule 3.18.11.1 below refers) and must conform with the public radio frequency allocations and must not interfere with Frequencies used by Electronic Targets, if in use. Headsets/microphones may ONLY be issued to team competitors as defined at Rule 3.18.5 & 3.18.6 above or as are



specified in match conditions (if different). No team competitor may leave the Team Area while equipped for such network communications, and issue thereof to any third party is strictly forbidden (except a CRO or MD on request). Wired Networks remain permitted.

- 3.18.11.1. While it is impossible to prevent 'listening in' by other teams when analogue wireless voice communications on public frequencies is in use, the use of any artefact whatsoever to interfere with another team's communications is forbidden. Any eavesdropping is at the listening team's own risk. In the event of two networks naturally interfering with each other the matter is to be resolved by mutual co-operation. Networks may be tested for compatibility at any time in the run up to the first detail of a match; but commencement of shooting must not be delayed. The MD has the right to specify which channel a Team may use and to prevent the use of a system which interferes with the functioning of Electronic Targets.
- 3.18.11.2. The RO/CRO or MD must be supplied with the waveband information of a wireless network on request and has the right to 'listen in' on the least inconvenient headset of a network for the minimum time necessary to discharge their purpose.
- 3.18.11.3. Electronic devices use for the display of Electronic Target information are, as in Rule 3.10.2, liable for inspection by a scorer or RO at any time, including viewing of the display screen.
- 3.18.12. A competitor of a team may change their rifle at any time for one of the same cartridge but as a consequence may not fire any extra sighting shots.
- 3.18.13. Should a competitor of a team be prevented from continuing to fire by any cause both imperative and unforeseen their place may, with the prior approval of the RO, be taken by a reserve to fire in the place of the retiring competitor and to take up the firing at the stage when such competitor retired. They will not be entitled to any extra sighting shots. The RO will notify the CRO of the substitution. Any such incapacitated competitor who is replaced may not participate in the match again as a competitor on the same day as their withdrawal. If they are subsequently restored to the team, the reserve who replaced them will revert to reserve status.
- 3.18.14. The disciplinary rules applicable to individual matches also apply, where appropriate, to team matches. Misconduct or failure to comply with the rules by any team competitor may lead to the disallowance of their score, or their personal disqualification, or disqualification for the whole team. If disqualified on a personal basis, a team competitor may NOT be replaced during the match in question. Rule 3.10.3 applies in respect of unauthorised coaching.
- 3.18.15. In the event that scorers are not provided by the organisers, each team must be prepared to provide scorers to be exchanged between adjacent pairs or threes of teams as may be directed by the RO. Scoring may be done by volunteers who are not team competitors. The safety check (See Rule 2.6.10) of a competitor's rifle on completion of their shoot is to be conducted by the competitor's coach or a team competitor nominated by the captain for the purpose. The check is to be carried out before the competitor removes their rifle from the FP.
- 3.18.16. It is the responsibility of the team captain to ensure that score cards are correct in every respect and to sign them accordingly.
- 3.18.17. Rule 2.9 (position of the competitor on the FP) applies. If sitting, coaches and shot plotters may have their feet and spotting telescope tripod legs ONLY forward of the line/markers indicating the front of the FP, provided they are well behind the rifle muzzles on either side. Incidental shielding of competitors by coaches and plotters is not in contravention of the prohibitions against shielding in Rule 3.15.3, but artefacts (e.g. umbrellas) may NOT be brought to the FP for that purpose except as provided therein. Provided always that for team matches ONLY, and subject to UNANIMOUS agreement of all the captains and the MD/MC, casual shade may be provided under conditions of extreme heat.
- 3.18.18. Timings. For each distance in a team match, there will not be a pre-exposure of targets for preparation. There will be an overall time limit for the whole team, based on the following formula (refer to timings Rule 3.17.1.11):
  - 3.18.18.1. Short Range (Up to and including 600m). The minimum time allowed, in minutes, will be equal to the number of shots to be fired at a target (including sighters), plus 25% + two (2) minutes (for sighting purposes).
  - 3.18.18.2. Long Range (700 yds and beyond). As for Short Range, but 33% added instead of 25%, + two (2) minutes (for sighting purposes).

- 3.18.18.3. The CRO or timekeeping official delegated by him will issue a clearly audible time warning when ten (10) minutes remain of the time limit allowed at each distance. This is especially important if there have had to be temporary suspensions of shooting at the distance concerned.

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### **3.19. Miscellaneous Provisions**

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- 3.19.1. Shooting may be suspended temporarily by order of the CRO if in their and in the opinion of the MD, circumstances make such suspension desirable, it will be resumed as soon as possible.
- 3.19.2. Each competitor, unless otherwise direct by a CRO/RO, shall fire from the FP at the target to which they have been allotted.
- 3.19.3. Where competitors in individual events fire simultaneously at the same target the competitor who fires out of their turn or at other than their own target will be credited with a miss. See Rule [5.4.2](#).
- 3.19.4. Every discharge of a rifle at the FP will be counted as a shot in the competition against the competitor who fired it, provided the bullet leaves the barrel.
- 3.19.5. Blow-off Shots. Blow-off shots must be conducted at a zero range prior to a competition, at the discretion of the competitor and must adhere to local RSO. If there is no dedicated zero range, the competition controlling body, may, at their discretion, make provision for blow-off shots before a match. The procedure in this case, must ensure any blow-off activity it is commenced well before match commencement so that it concludes at least fifteen (15) minutes before the match begins and must not be part of the competition program or timings. If such arrangements are made, targets and spotting/spotters are not permitted. The position to be used for the conduct for blow-off shots in both circumstances should follow local RSO; the prone position or use of a bench is recommended.
- 3.19.6. In all cases where shooting is interrupted for a period of not less than five (5) minutes any competitor who has not completed their shoot, shall on resuming be allowed a non-convertible sighter, provided always, that the interruption is not caused through any fault of the competitor, of their equipment, or an unsuccessful challenge. See Rule [3.11.5](#).
- 3.19.7. Each competitor in an individual competition is responsible for reporting to the RO for their target or groups to which they have been allotted to hand in or collect their score card at the time specified in their squadding, otherwise they may be dealt with for an offence, and may not shoot any other time or place without the authority of the CRO/RO. The CRO/RO may either before they commence to shoot or if their target is out of order, transfer them to another target and endorse their card accordingly.

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### **3.20. Ties For Individual And Teams Matches**

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- 3.20.1. Individual Matches. The competition controlling body has the authority to specify conduct for Ties and Shot-offs and these shall be promulgated/advertised as part of the match conditions. The General procedure is:
- 3.20.2. Shoot-Offs. Ties in individual matches will be shot off for the following:
- 3.20.2.1. Daily Aggregates in Kings inclusive of Lead-Ups.
- 3.20.2.2. Kings or Lead-Up final aggregate.
- 3.20.2.3. A tie occurs when two or more individuals make the same total score and total V-Bulls/X's - i.e. 50.7 beats 50.6 beats 49.9.
- 3.20.2.4. It is the responsibility of the competitor to ascertain whether they are likely to be required for a tie shoot, and the time and place where it will be conducted. Any competitor who fails to attend the tie shoot will be awarded the lowest place being contested.
- 3.20.2.5. Tie shoots will comprise two (2) convertible sighters and five (5) shots to count at last range. If a tie for one of the awards still remains unresolved, those competitors still tying will fire shot for shot sudden death (with highest scoring winning) until the tie is broken.
- 3.20.2.5.1. Numbers permitting, each contestant will fire on a separate target. Adjacent targets will be used and exactly the right number will be exposed and remain exposed until the whole tie shoot is complete.

- 3.20.2.5.2. Unless firing in pairs, each contestant must have a scorer, who will position himself behind their competitor, at the rear of the FP.
- 3.20.2.5.3. The time limit per shot will be forty five (45) seconds from the time the target reaches the top of its travel or the display of value and position on an electronic target or immediately following the resolution of any dispute as to the value of the previous shot.
- 3.20.2.6. Immediately the place(s) subject to the tie shoot have been resolved, the tie shoot will be stopped and the order of merit of all other participants in the tie shoot will be decided by count out.
  - 3.20.2.6.1. By the total score in the tie shoot including V-Bulls or X's;
  - 3.20.2.6.2. If still a tie, by counting out on the tie shoot;
  - 3.20.2.6.3. If still a tie, by counting out on the original match score under Rule [3.20.3](#).
- 3.20.3. Counting out. All other ties will be counted out as follows.
  - 3.20.3.1. For competitions conducted in multiple stages, by the aggregate of the scores in each successive stage, commencing with the last.
  - 3.20.3.2. If still a tie by range totals in order of distance, commencing with the longest. If any distance has been shot more than once, all scores at that distance will be added together.
  - 3.20.3.3. If still a tie, by the value of each shot at the longest distance of the match, in the reverse order of their firing.
  - 3.20.3.4. If still a tie, by the value of each shot at the next-to-longest distance, in the reverse order of their firing and so on, until the tie is broken.
  - 3.20.3.5. In steps above, a V-Bull/X will be deemed to be of higher value than a bull 5 or 6.
  - 3.20.3.5.1. Where a tie shoot is not specified, and application of the tie-breaking steps does not resolve a tie, the prize money will be equally divided.
- 3.20.4. Ties for Team Matches.
  - 3.20.4.1. All team ties will be counted out by range totals in order of distance, commencing with the longest. If any distance has been shot more than once, all scores at that distance will be added together.
  - 3.20.4.2. If still a tie, by value of the aggregate of the shots (by shot number) of all the competitors in the team at the longest distance, in reverse order of firing, until the tie is broken. If still necessary thereafter, by the application of the same principle to the next-longest distance and so on.

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## **3.21. Protests**

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- 3.21.1. Any claim or complaint by a competitor or team arising on the FP must be made at once by way of protest to the RO. If their decision is disputed, or if the protest is not resolved on the spot, the matter must immediately be referred to the CRO, who will consult the MD if one has been appointed.
- 3.21.2. ROs will deal with all minor infractions of these SSR. For violations potentially meriting disallowance of score or disqualification, the RO will summon the CRO, who will consult the MD (if appointed). The CRO may impose any penalty up to and including disallowance of score and will report any offence potentially meriting disqualification to the MD, while taking any appropriate interim action, which could include ordering the firing of provisional shots. If provisional shots are ordered, the CRO/RO is to be clearly briefed as to the ruling and must annotate full details on the competitor's scorecard, identifying the provisional shots.
- 3.21.3. The CRO has absolute discretion to deal with all matters involving safety or security in accordance with Rule [2.3](#) and [3.3](#).
- 3.21.4. The ruling by the CRO as to outcomes on the range will be final. If a ruling cannot be given on the spot or immediately on completion of the competitor's (or team's) shoot, the circumstances must be put in writing by the competitor or team captain concerned and handed to the MD or the secretarial office within thirty (30) minutes of the end of the match, for subsequent resolution by the MD. The MD will also rule on the admissibility of any associated provisional shots fired in

accordance with Rule 3.21.2. Appeals will only be allowed in respect of penalties imposed (see Rule 3.22).

- 3.21.5. Protests not directly related to occurrences on the FP, must be made, in writing, to the secretarial office, for resolution by the MD/MC or Organisers, as appropriate.
- 3.21.6. Provisional Prize lists may be posted and, if posted, must specify a time limit for protests against the results or a result/score therein. Protests submitted after the cut-off time may be barred on grounds of untimeliness.

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### **3.22. Appeals**

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- 3.22.1. An appeal against disallowance of score or any other penalty (or lack thereof) imposed by the CRO will be referred to the MD. Such appeals must be lodged verbally with the CRO within thirty (30) minutes of the end of the match, and put in writing at the earliest possible opportunity and may be made by the competitor in person or a team official. Any appeal fee as set by the competition controlling body must accompany the appeal. The fee must be returned if the appeal is upheld.
- 3.22.2. On receiving an appeal, the MD will consider the appeal at the earliest opportunity. The MD decision is final and no further appeals / actions will be allowed.

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### **3.23. Bribes**

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- 3.23.1. The offer of any money or a bribe of any kind to any RO / CRO / MD, scorer, scrutineer, butt marker (or anyone in a position to affect either true marking or scoring) or other competitor is strictly forbidden.
- 3.23.2. Any person knowing of any such offer, or of any attempt to defraud the competition controlling body or an official or any competitor, must report the same without delay in writing to the CRO/MD, who will arrange for the matter to be dealt with by the appropriate authority. Failure so to do leaves the individual open to sanction under Rule 3.24.

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### **3.24. Penalties And Warnings**

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- 3.24.1. There are five levels of penalty:
  - 3.24.1.1. Discretionary Penalties,
  - 3.24.1.2. Deduction of Points,
  - 3.24.1.3. Disallowance of score,
  - 3.24.1.4. Disqualification, and
  - 3.24.1.5. Suspension.
- 3.24.2. Discretionary Penalties. For any minor or technical infringement, which does not expose anyone to danger, or give the offender any material benefit or advantage over other competitors and for which no penalty is specifically laid down in these rules, the CRO has full discretion to impose what it considers an appropriate penalty.
- 3.24.3. Deductions of points. Various rules dictate that points should be deducted for specific offences. These include firing on the wrong target, or out of turn, exceeding the time limit, trigger test failure, etc. Details are given in the respective rules, and they are automatic. See table below.

Event Warranting Deduction of Points	Points to be Deducted
Trigger fails weight initially. Trigger fails weight subsequently (after first offence in same match or event). Rule: 3.7	Value of one shot (first occurrence) Range Total (subsequent occurrence)
Rifle does not meet rules immediately post shooting. Rifle does not meet rules subsequently (after first occurrence in same match or event). Rule: Refer to specific Discipline Chapters	Value of one shot (first occurrence) Range Total (subsequent occurrence)

Shooting on wrong target (cross fire) or miss. Rule: 5.3, 5.4.2	Value of one shot per occurrence (the shot fired no extra penalties apply)
Competitor who fires out of turn (Bisley style shooting). Rule: 3.17.2.11 Competitor who fires out of turn (String Shooting). Rule 3.17.1.7.1	1 Point (Bisley Style) Value of one shot (String Shooting)
Unintentional discharge. Rule: 2.16.2	Value of one shot
Firing post conclusion of time – individual competition. Rule: 3.17.1.14	2 Points deduction per shot fired post the final time period
Absence at time of match/detail. Rule: 3.17.1.7, 3.17.2.6, 3.17.3.5	Value of one shot per competitor
Arrival late to Bisley style shooting Rule: 3.17.2.6	1 Point (on occurrence)
Taking excessive time per shot (Bisley style shooting). Rule: 3.17.2.8	2 Points (per occurrence) Value of one shot subsequent occurrence
Clamping Rest to Rifle (over tightening) Rule 8.6.1 and 10.6.1.2.	Warning (first occurrence) Range Total if rifle fails weight with Rest included (Subsequent occurrence)
Using magnification greater than 25 X (SC Only) Rule: 13.8.2 Second occurrence	Value of one shot Disallowance of Score
Using magnification greater than 10 X (FCTS Only) Rule: [Referenced content is missing.]	Value of one shot
Using magnification greater than 25 X (FCMPS Only) Rule: [Referenced content is missing.]	Value of one shot

**Table 2 - Deduction of Points**

- 3.24.4. Disallowance of Score. The following offences may lead to the disallowance of a competitor's score by the CRO. If the score is disallowed, the competitor concerned will have the right of appeal under Rule 3.22. to the MD/MC, whose decision will be final.
- 3.24.4.1. Failure to hand in his/her scorecard.
- 3.24.4.2. Using ammunition outside the specifications listed in these rules.
- 3.24.4.3. Refusal to obey valid instructions given by a RO, whether for safety purposes or for the due carrying out of these rules.
- 3.24.4.4. Failure to comply with the specific conditions laid down for a particular match or the general regulations for the conduct of the meeting.
- 3.24.4.5. Use of a rifle that does not comply with the requirements set out in these Rules.
- 3.24.4.6. Continued use after warning of rifle attachments, shooting aids, or other equipment which, although not specifically prohibited by the Rules, are considered by the CRO (or MD if appointed) to give the user an unfair advantage over other competitors.
- 3.24.4.7. After completing a shoot, leaving the FP with an "unsafe" rifle (bolt still in or no breech flag). In this event the penalty may apply to both the competitor and their scorer.
- 3.24.4.8. When coaching is not allowed, giving or requesting any advice in the nature of coaching whilst on the FP in contravention of Rule 3.10.2. A team or individual found to be receiving external information contrary to Rule 3.18.11 will have their score to date disallowed, and will not be permitted to continue the match. Rule 3.10.3 applies in respect of allegations made during firing.
- 3.24.4.9. In an individual match, changing rifles during the firing at any one distance, without satisfying the RO that the first rifle is unserviceable.
- 3.24.4.10. Unfairly screening himself or their rifle, or allowing anyone else to do so.



- 3.24.4.11. In each of these cases, the CRO or MD will have the authority to impose a lesser penalty should they consider that there are mitigating circumstances.
- 3.24.5. Disqualification. Any competitor may, on the occurrence of any of the following offences being proved to the satisfaction of the MO / MC, be excluded from all further shooting/competitions and forfeit all entrance fees and any prizes won subsequent to the offence. The imposition of such a penalty by the MO/MC will automatically be reported to the NRAA and applicable State or Territory Association.
- 3.24.5.1. Negligent discharge - discharging a firearm anywhere in the range area or camp, other than on a shooting range that is under control of a RO.
- 3.24.5.2. Being found with a loaded rifle except at their proper FP during a match or practice.
- 3.24.5.3. Loading or firing a shot when the danger sign is up or before the order to commence fire has been given; also intentionally firing a shot out of turn or at the wrong target, or at any object other than their proper target.
- 3.24.5.4. Accidentally discharging their rifle on the range, in a direction other than towards the stop-butt.
- 3.24.5.5. Acting in any other way that might prove dangerous, either on the range or elsewhere in the range area.
- 3.24.5.6. Knowingly shooting for a team for which they are not eligible.
- 3.24.5.7. False entry, shooting under a false name or that of another competitor or using a register scorecard other than one issued to him or knowingly shooting in a competition for which he/she is ineligible.
- 3.24.5.8. Contrary to the provisions of these rules, deliberately modifying their rifle or applying their shooting aids in such a way as to obtain an unfair advantage.
- 3.24.5.9. Offering, or accepting, a bribe of any kind to overlook a breach of the rules, or to falsify a scorecard, etc. Also, knowing of such a bribe, offer, or of any attempt to defraud the organisers or any competitor, failing to report it without delay to the Match Committee.
- 3.24.5.10. Deliberately altering their scorecard or otherwise knowingly claiming or accepting points that they have not scored, or conniving at such conduct by another competitor. This includes deliberate failure to draw the RO's attention to a spotting disc which unmistakably disagrees with the score indicated.
- 3.24.5.11. Theft of equipment belonging to the association or another competitor, or any other criminal activity.
- 3.24.5.12. Conduct that the RO/CRO/MD may consider to be discreditable or detrimental to the Sport.
- 3.24.5.13. Violation of the requirements of the host state in respect of security or Firearms legislation.
- 3.24.5.14. Having been reported to the RO/CRO/MD as still being under suspension by another State or Territory Association.
- 3.24.6. Suspension. Following a report of disqualification to the disciplinary body of the S&T by the MD/ MC under Rule 3.24.5, the disciplinary body will convene to consider any appeal and whether a period of domestic suspension from all NRAA activities should additionally be imposed. If a period of suspension is recommended the matter must be reported in writing, with full details, to the Executive Officer of the NRAA, who will advise all member (S&T) associations. All member (S&T) associations must observe the suspension period.

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### **3.25. Wind Flags**

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- 3.25.1. Clubs and Associations conducting competitions shall have displayed standard range wind flags, in addition to any danger flags required by a Police Range Approval.
- 3.25.2. Only wind flags supplied by the Organisers of competitions may be used.
- 3.25.2.1. Personal wind indicating flags or measuring devices of any description are forbidden on the FP or that are visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team flags flown at the back of the Team Area are permitted.
- 3.25.3. Standard range wind flag measurements:

- 3.25.3.1. Length: 420cm nominal.
- 3.25.3.2. Depth of charge (pole): 180cm nominal.
- 3.25.3.3. Depth of fly (tail): 30cm.
- 3.25.3.4. Material. 100% Spun polyester.
- 3.25.3.5. Fabric. 165-170 gram per square metre.
- 3.25.3.6. Colours. Red upper half and gold/yellow lower half on standard range flags. Other colour combinations are non-standard range flags.

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### **3.26. Flag Poles**

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- 3.26.1. Flagpoles should be provided on both flanks of the range and may be provided on the centre line of the range providing there is sufficient clearance afforded by a gap in the line of targets displayed. The clearance between the centre line of the edge targets and the nearest flag line must not be less than 7m. Flagpoles should be mounted in two (2) (or more) files at the following distances up range from the line of the targets:- 35, 200, 365, 530, 695 and 860yds (or metres on metric ranges). Flagpoles should be 7.5 m tall or such a height as will allow the flag to be flown 7m above the muzzle to target-centre line. All flagpoles must be visible from all FPs. It is permissible to tailor flagpole heights so that flags are flown at the height of the trajectory of a round fired from 1000yds at the point in question.
- 3.26.1.1. Ideally there is a flag line adjacent to every 10 targets.

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## 4. NRAA Classification Rules

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### 4.1. Classifications General

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- 4.1.1. The NRAA employs a classification system which groups competitors into different levels (herein referred to as Grades) according to demonstrated shooting ability.
- 4.1.2. The classification system will be different for each discipline. For a discipline to be assigned a classification, it must have more than three hundred (300) competitors or align to International Rules, if applicable. The NRAA Board will review the classification system for each discipline and make a decision on the use of Grades by 1 September each calendar year. See also Rule [4.3](#).
- 4.1.3. For disciplines that have no classifications assigned, competitors will all be allocated to 'A' Grade. However, specific awards may be issued at National and State level based on performances at National and State level competitions. See Rule [4.11](#).

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### 4.2. NRAA National Grading System

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- 4.2.1. For the calculation of Grades, the NRAA National Grading System will be used. The NRAA Grading System is accessed and administered electronically via the NRAA Website. Current Gratings of competitors are available through the NRAA Website.
- 4.2.2. All NRAA competitors (inclusive of international competitors) shall be allocated a Shooter Identification number (SID). The SID shall be administered by the respective State and Territory Association. The SID will remain with the competitor over the course of his/her life.
- 4.2.3. Competition organisers will be responsible for entering results into the NRAA Grading System at the completion of a competition.
- 4.2.4. The NRAA is responsible for providing the Grading System and administering its use, including appropriate protocols for maintaining individual member details (ie a SID) and providing grading results (if applicable) to the broader membership.
  - 4.2.4.1. The NRAA Grading System will provide appropriate security controls so as to protect individual members identity and privacy in accordance with NRAA policies.
- 4.2.5. The NRAA shall appoint an NRAA Grading Officer (as part of the Rules, Safety and Technical Committee) who will be responsible for managing Grading at a national level. Key responsibilities of the Grading Officer include:
  - 4.2.5.1. Managing matters regarding Grading that require arbitration and where necessary deciding on Grades for individuals.
  - 4.2.5.2. Reviewing disciplines and the need for grading annually in accordance with Rule [4.1.2](#).
  - 4.2.5.3. Reviewing grading tables annually in accordance with Rule [4.5.6](#).
  - 4.2.5.4. Managing the NRAA Grading System and applicable policies and/or instructions, including a digital register of competitor Grades.

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### 4.3. Disciplines And Grades

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- 4.3.1. The following disciplines shall employ the following Grades, noting that they will be reviewed each year and amended from time to time as directed by the NRAA Board.
  - 4.3.1.1. TR:
    - 4.3.1.1.1. A Grade.
    - 4.3.1.1.2. B Grade.
    - 4.3.1.1.3. C Grade.
  - 4.3.1.2. FO - A Grade.
  - 4.3.1.3. FTR - A Grade.
  - 4.3.1.4. FSTD:
    - 4.3.1.4.1. A Grade.



- 4.3.1.4.2. B Grade.
- 4.3.1.5. Sporter Class - A Grade (SP and SO).
- 4.3.1.6. Match Rifle - A Grade.
- 4.3.1.7. PSR and Service Rifle - A Grade.
- 4.3.1.8. All other disciplines identified in these rules will not be assigned Grades (and will default to 'A' Grade).

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#### **4.4. Competing In Multiple Disciplines**

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- 4.4.1. Competitors may only compete in one discipline in competitions. Competitions include:
  - 4.4.1.1. Prize meetings, State Level Championships and National Level Championships.
- 4.4.2. Competition controlling bodies have the ability to alter this rule at other events outside of Rule [4.4.1.1.](#)

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#### **4.5. Calculation Of Grades**

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- 4.5.1. Grades will be calculated at 1 January each year and will remain current until 31 December of the same year. Except for:
  - 4.5.1.1. A competitor who wins a competition in their current Grade at a State or National Level championship shall be awarded the next grade in fourteen (14) days of winning the championship. The competitor will remain in that Grade for the remainder of the grading year plus a further twelve (12) months.
    - 4.5.1.1.1. Example: a 'B' Grade competitor wins a State level championship on 10 July 2024. The competitor will remain in their current Grade for the remainder of the championship event, but after fourteen (14) days of winning the competition will be assigned to the next higher grade. In this example, the competitor will transition to 'A' Grade on 24 July 2024 and will remain in 'A' Grade until 30 December 2025, whereupon they will be re-Graded in accordance with these Rules.
  - 4.5.1.2. A competitor may be reduced in Grade based on performance as calculated at 1 January, ie a competitor may be re-Graded from 'A' Grade to 'B' Grade based on a reduced shooting performance. However, a 'B' Grade competitor may not be re-Graded to 'C' Grade.
    - 4.5.1.2.1. 'C' Grade is an introductory grade for new competitors. Once a competitor has improved in performance and changed Grade they can not be re-allocated to 'C' Grade.
    - 4.5.1.2.2. Where a competitor has a permanent, significantly reduced shooting ability (ie due to age or disability), the State or Territory Association may apply to the NRAA Grading Officer for the individual to remain in 'C' Grade. This will be an enduring Grading.
- 4.5.2. Competitions. The following competitions will be used to calculate grades for all disciplines (as applicable):
  - 4.5.2.1. National Kings competition,
  - 4.5.2.2. State and Territory Kings competitions,
  - 4.5.2.3. Nation Lead-Up competition,
  - 4.5.2.4. State and Territory Lead-Up competitions,
  - 4.5.2.5. Programmed Prize Meeting (PM) competitions as approved by the appropriate State and Territory Association.
    - 4.5.2.5.1. Only the total aggregates may be used for Grading calculations. For example, if a two day PM allows competitors to shoot individual days only, those daily aggregates will not be used for grading purposes.
- 4.5.3. Competitions to be used for grading. All competitions as defined at Rule [4.5.2](#) in the preceding forty eight (48) months shall be used to calculate Grades.
  - 4.5.3.1. For competitors who do not compete at PM, State or National level competitions, refer to Rule [4.6](#) Insufficient Performances.

- 4.5.4. Calculation of Grades. Grades will be calculated using:
- 4.5.4.1. The scores of competitors described at Rule 4.5.2 and Rule 4.5.3 above will be used by removing V Bulls (ie a score of 50.7 at 300m will be 50) and calculating a percentage based on the maximum possible score at a competition / competition aggregate; and
- 4.5.5. The scores of competitors with incomplete Competition Aggregate score will be removed in the initial calculation of Grades (see also Rule 4.5.2.5.1) . An incomplete range score is due to a competitor having retired or other event outside of the competitors control as per Rule 3.14.1. That is the competitor has not fired all counting shots as per the match conditions. The RO/CRO must decide that the range is incomplete and subsequently annotate the score card to reflect that they have approved the range for the competitor as being 'Incomplete'.
- 4.5.5.1.1. A competitor who fires all counting shots as per the match conditions shall have their score included in Grading. For clarification, a miss due to a shot on another target or a shot failing to be registered on the target will be considered a complete range score and shall count towards Grading. See also Rule 3.19.4.
- 4.5.5.1.2. A Range that is declared 'Abandoned' as per Rule 3.12.3 shall not be included in Grading as part of the competition aggregate, (that is the competition aggregate shall be amended to reflect that a range was not shot) regardless of the competitor having completed/not completed their shoot before the range was declared 'Abandoned'.
- 4.5.6. Grading Tables. Competitors will be graded using their final calculated averages according to the percentages below. These figures may be varied from time to time by the NRAA Board as the need arises, but will be promulgated by 1 September of the applicable calendar year.
- 4.5.7. TR:
- 4.5.7.1. 'A' grade 96.5% or greater
- 4.5.7.2. 'B' grade 94.0% and under 96.5%
- 4.5.7.3. 'C' grade Under 94.0%
- 4.5.8. FSTD:
- 4.5.8.1. "A" Grade 94.5% and over
- 4.5.8.2. "B" Grade Under 94.5%
- 4.5.9. Disputes. A competitor who is dissatisfied with their Grading may appeal to the Executive of the State or Territory Association. The Association will then be responsible for applying to the NRAA Grading Officer with a statement of reasons as to why the competitor should be re-Graded.
- 4.5.9.1. Applications for consideration of re-Grading must be made to the NRAA Grading Officer by 31 January each year. The NRAA Grading Officer will review the statement of reasons and make a decision on the competitors grading by 28 February of the same year. The NRAA Grading Officer's decision shall be final.
- 4.5.9.2. Applications for specific competitors to remain in a Grade due to age or disability as per Rule 4.5.1.2.2 shall follow the same procedure as outline in Rule 4.5.9.1.

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## 4.6. Insufficient Grading History

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- 4.6.1. Where a competitor does not have a minimum of eight (8) scores over the last forty eight (48) months, then the NRAA shall use as many scores as available to determine a Grade.
- 4.6.1.1. In the case of competitors who have been previously Graded by the NRAA and have scores in the last five (5) years the NRAA shall determine an average and hence a Grade on an assessment of the competitor's ability based on their history.
- 4.6.1.2. If a competitor does not have scores available for the last five (5) years (ie the competitor has had a break in shooting for greater than five (5) years) then the competitor shall be treated as a 'New' competitor and be assigned to the appropriate lowest Grade for their discipline. See also Rule 4.7.
- 4.6.2. 'New' competitors shall be assigned to the appropriate lowest Grade for their discipline.

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#### **4.7. Competing In A Higher Grade**

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- 4.7.1. Any competitor may, before firing, elect to compete in a higher grade than the one in which they have been classified. Such individuals must fire in this higher Grade throughout the competition.
- 4.7.2. The organisers of an event may, due to insufficient entries in a given Grade, make such adjustments as are appropriate.

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#### **4.8. Misrepresentation Of Classification**

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- 4.8.1. Except as provided by Rule 4.7, a competitor must enter the competition in their assigned Grade. Should it be discovered that a competitor has competed in a lower grade than his current rating, the records of the competition concerned will be amended to reflect their correct classification, and the competitor will be disqualified as per Rule 3.24.5.

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#### **4.9. Switching Disciplines**

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- 4.9.1. The following rules apply to competitors who wish to change disciplines.
  - 4.9.1.1. If a FO or FTR competitor wishes to enter an FSTD competition and already has an established FO and/or FTR Average, that Average shall stand.
    - 4.9.1.1.1. Once sufficient scores are obtained in the "switched" division, normal grading procedures as per these Rules shall apply.
  - 4.9.1.2. FO and/or FTR scores shall not be used in calculating Grading for FSTD, nor shall FSTD Scores be used in calculating FO or FTR Gradings.
  - 4.9.1.3. TR switching to a F Class discipline shall commence at the lowest grading until averages can be determined.
  - 4.9.1.4. F Class switching to TR shall commence at the lowest grading until averages can be determined.

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#### **4.10. Use Of Grades In Competitions**

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- 4.10.1. The competition controlling body is responsible for promulgating/advertising the conditions of the competition in accordance with these Rules. The competition controlling body should apply the principles outlined in the following paragraphs.
  - 4.10.1.1. The competitor who wins a match or aggregate shall be the competitor with the highest score regardless of Grade.
    - 4.10.1.1.1. The controlling body may also elect to follow this principle for second and third places in a match or aggregate.
  - 4.10.1.2. Competitors who are assigned a Grade as per these rules may be issued prizes based on scores for a match or aggregate in the respective Grade. The competition controlling body shall decide how many prizes will be awarded.
    - 4.10.1.2.1. Where Grade prizes are awarded, they are to be in addition to awards made at Rule 4.10.1.1.
  - 4.10.1.3. The competition controlling body may elect to only issue awards based on Grades as per Rule 4.10.1.2.
- 4.10.2. The NRAA intends to transition progressively to a Prize system that incorporates Rule 4.10.1.1 and 4.10.1.2. The transition should be complete by January 2028.

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#### **4.11. Award Badges**

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- 4.11.1. Competition controlling bodies may elect, at their absolute discretion, to apply additional awards to competitors in disciplines that do not have Grades. These Award Badges may only be issued for competition aggregates.
  - 4.11.1.1. It is intended that these awards are only used in disciplines that do not employ Grades. It is a mechanism to recognise and reward shooting performance in a State or National level competition.

- 4.11.2. Awards. Awards shall be calculated on aggregates and percentages in accordance with Rule 4.5.
- 4.11.2.1. The Club or competition controlling body shall determine the aggregates that will be presented the Awards.
- 4.11.2.2. The Award Badges. Award Badges may be issued based on the following classification table percentages:
- 4.11.2.2.1. High Master - 97% and above.
- 4.11.2.2.2. Master - 94 to 97%.
- 4.11.2.2.3. Expert - 91 to 94%.
- 4.11.2.2.4. Marksmen - 88 to 91%.

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#### **4.12. Divisional System - Alternative Method Of Grading**

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- 4.12.1. The object of the Divisional System is to provide a flexible system in which competitors are divided according to ability into divisions of as nearly as practicable equal numbers.
- 4.12.2. The use of the Divisional system is at the discretion of the competition controlling body, but must be promulgated/advertised prior to the conduct of the competition in accordance with these Rules.
- 4.12.2.1. Number exceeds one hundred (100) competitors – Four (4) Divisions.
- 4.12.2.2. Between fifty one (51) and one hundred (100) competitors – Three (3) Divisions.
- 4.12.2.3. Number fifty (50) or less competitors – Two (2) Divisions.
- 4.12.3. The Open Competition operation of the Division System shall be:
- 4.12.3.1. As each competitor enters, a separate card is made out stating name, club and the competitor's average as shown in the NRAA Grading System.
- 4.12.3.2. In the case of a competitor whose name does not appear in the NRAA Grading System they will be requested to submit their club average and their average will be calculated as per Rule [4.6.1.2](#).
- 4.12.3.3. When all entries are received and the first match has commenced, the number of competitors in each Division is calculated and the cards are sorted into competitor average order from the highest to the lowest. The cut off point for each Division is established [refer to Rule [4.12.1](#)]. A list of competitors in each division with their respective average will then be posted on the notice board.
- 4.12.3.4. Each competitor will then be required to record their Division number in the space provided on all their score cards.
- 4.12.3.5. Any competitor who is dissatisfied with their division placing may appeal before the commencement of the second match to the CRO/MD whose decision shall be final.
- 4.12.3.6. The competition controlling body may in their absolute discretion adjust any competitor's average at any time if they consider the circumstances justify it.

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## 5. Signalling And Scoring

### 5.1. Scoring And Register Keeping

- 5.1.1. In individual competitions:
- 5.1.1.1. In the case of a competitor firing by himself (string shooting), the RO must detail a scorer.
- 5.1.1.2. For Bisley style shooting, competitors squadded in pairs or threes will exchange scorecards and each will act as register keeper for the competitor firing immediately after him.
- 5.1.1.3. For SSIP, competitors are generally squadded in pairs (or combinations thereof) shooting one after the other, and each scoring for his partner.
- 5.1.1.4. In team competitions Refer to Rule 3.18.15.
- 5.1.2. Every scorer must use a spotting telescope or binoculars powerful enough to clearly see the lines dividing the scoring areas on the target.
- 5.1.2.1. If using electronic targets telescope or binoculars are not required.
- 5.1.3. For each shot, the scorer must first confirm that the spotting disc agrees with the value signalled. The scorer must then call out the result, loudly and clearly, giving the target number, (or the competitors name), followed by the shot number, the colloquial name (if any) for the scoring zone, and the points value. e.g., "Mr. Smith, third to count, bull(seye), five", or the equivalent in the local vernacular. If the spotting disc disagrees unmistakably with the value signalled, the competitor or the scorer must at once inform the RO who will ascertain the value of the shot. See also Rule 5.3.11.
- 5.1.3.1. Scorers are forbidden from using personal electronic devices when performing scoring duties. See also 5.3.11
- 5.1.3.2. Using electronic targets, the scorer will call the result as detailed in Rule 5.1.3.
- 5.1.4. If the competitor decides to convert one or both sighting shots, the value/s must be struck through with a diagonal line and transferred to the boxes for the first, or first and second, counting shot(s) as the case may be. Any scoring spaces left blank, crossed through or written "C" will count zero: only the shots recorded in the scoring boxes will be counted. Examples are:

S1	S2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
<del>V</del>	<del>V</del>	V	V	5	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4
4	<del>V</del>	V	5	V	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4
V	4	V	V	5	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4

Line 1: Both sighters converted

Line 2: Only second sighter converted

Line 3: Neither sighter converted

- 5.1.5. When adding the score, a "V" for a competitor shall count as a 5.1 and "X" shall count as 6.1.
- 5.1.6. The competitor must pay attention to the scores called out by the scorer and immediately bring any error to the attention of the scorer.
- 5.1.7. On completion of the shoot, the scorer must record and call out the total score for that distance, including the number of V-Bulls. A decimal point must be used to separate the score and the number of Vs (e.g., 48.4). At the final distance of a match, they must also enter and call out the total score and total number of Vs. After conducting the UNLOAD process as per Rule 2.6.10 & 2.6.11, he/she must then sign the scorecard and complete any other required details.
- 5.1.8. Before handing the card to the competitor for checking and signature, the scorer must visually confirm that the competitor's rifle is safe. The bolt must be removed to allow the scorer to look down the barrel from the breech end. Once this is done, the competitor must leave the bolt out, and insert an ECI into the chamber, as per Rule 2.6.11. The scorer will then certify the rifle as safe by signing in the space provided on the competitor's scorecard. The competitor must check and initial their card as having been correctly filled in (see Rule 5.1.11). It is the responsibility of the competitor to hand their card to the RO or to some other person detailed by the RO immediately

on completion of their shoot. If a competitor leaves the FP with an “unsafe” rifle, both the competitor and their scorer shall be penalised.

- 5.1.9. Any alteration of a score must be initialled by the scorer. The RO must verify all such alterations with the scorer. No erasure is permitted on any score card. Errors must be corrected by striking them out, writing in the correct values, with the scorer initialling the changes.
- 5.1.10. Where a target with a bullseye value of ten (10) is in use, a miss must be entered on the scorecard as the letter “M”. This is to avoid the danger of a 0 being fraudulently altered to a 10.
- 5.1.11. Any objections to the score entered on the competitor’s scorecard must be made by the competitor on the FP at the time. No competitor has the right to object at any subsequent time.
- 5.1.12. The scorer is responsible for ensuring that all scores are completed in ink. Pencil is not allowed, except when shooting in the rain.
- 5.1.13. Where Electronic Targets are in use scorers are still to be provided/detailed, a manual record must still be kept in accordance with all the above provisions. The scorer (or RO) alone has the right to reset (or supervise the reset of) the scoring monitor after completion of a shoot and will do so ONLY after the score has been agreed and signed for. Where competitors are shooting singly, the scorer will initiate and as far as possible resolve shooting queries such as unexpected shots appearing or unexplained misses. They will work with the RO as necessary. The scorecard should be carefully endorsed where a competitor’s score differs from the nominal electronic record (e.g., by the arrival of a cross-shot or a shot out of turn). In ALL such cases the manual scorecard will have primacy in determining scores and outcomes.

## 5.2. Range Messages

- 5.2.1. The following code messages will be used for communication between RO’s and the Butts by any means.

Message Code Number	Message
1	Firing about to commence.
2	No spotting disc visible.
3	Spotting disc unmistakably disagrees with the signalled value. Check that spotting disc shows LAST shot and signal its correct value.
4	A shot has been fired but no signal has been made. Examine target and spotting disc carefully and signal the shot if found or a miss.
5	The value of the shot has been challenged. Recheck the shot hole (using a gauge if necessary) and signal the correct value.
6	It is suspected that there is a second shot on the target. Inspect the target for a second shot. If found, mark and signal it. If not, leave the spotting disc in the original hole.
7	A miss has been signalled but competitor has challenged for a scoring shot. Re-examine the target carefully and signal the shot if found or a miss.
8	The spotting disc appears not to have moved. Butt Officer is to consult marker and confirm that the spotting disc is in the latest shot hole. If successive shots have been very close to each other, the RO to be advised accordingly.
9	Marking appears to be unduly slow. Butt Officer to check and correct where necessary.
10	Finished with target. Patch the target. Half-mast it, or re-rig for the next distance or put away, as the programme demands.
11	Stand easy. Lower target, patch out and put target back up.

**Table 3 – Range Messages (as per ICFRA)**

- 5.2.2. The results of all challenges and marking queries from the RO are to be confirmed from the Butts by radio or telephone.
- 5.2.3. It is the responsibility of all competitors to study the code message system and to communicate the Message Number or the Message in words, as above, to the RO. In the event that a Message



Number is employed in error by a competitor, so that confusion results, the fault is the responsibility of the competitor and may be to their disadvantage.

- 5.2.4. The only means of communication between the butts and the FP will be that formally used by the RO/CRO and BO. While firing is actually taking place, no person is permitted to use any other means of communication that could be contacted by any person in sight of the FP. In particular, mobile/cell phones must be switched off (or put into 'airline mode') by all those on the FP except as provided for in Rules with respect of electronic target displays.

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### **5.3. Scoring At The Firing Point**

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- 5.3.1. If the target shows two (2) (or more) spotting discs the shot having the highest value will be signalled and credited to the competitor who has fired at the target in proper turn. If the shot in question is a convertible sighter, Rule 3.11.2 applies. If it is a shot to count the competitor will be entitled to an optional, non-convertible sighting shot. In either case, if taken, the additional shot is to be fired at once and MUST be nominated to the scorer and any other competitors on the target before being fired.
- 5.3.2. If the spotting disc disagrees unmistakably with the value signalled, the competitor or scorer must at once inform the RO who will ascertain the value of the shot by means of Message 3. If the competitor and scorers agree that it is a clear mistake the shot can be counted using the agreed correct score.
- 5.3.3. Anyone who sees such an unmistakable disagreement in the value of a spotting disc, on any target, to which there has been no call for rectification, is obliged to immediately call it to the attention of the RO.
- 5.3.4. If the target is not lowered after a shot is fired at it, the competitor, their scorer, or the next competitor to fire must ask the RO to have the target marked.
- 5.3.5. The signalled value of a shot (or a miss if so signalled or notified) may be challenged once only before any other shot is fired at the same target. The competitor must notify the scorer (or vice versa) and the next competitor due to fire (if not himself) that he/she intends to challenge, and the scorer must initial any consequent change in value recorded on the scorecard. An unsuccessful challenge for a higher value may become liable to a 'Fee' under Rule 5.3.9.
- 5.3.6. If a competitor believes the shot marked on the target was not the one they fired they may call for the target and spotting disc to be examined for a further hit (Message 6 or equivalent). If a second hit is found of higher value they will receive that value. If no additional hit is found they will receive the value of the original shot marked. If no additional shot is found they will be liable to a challenge fee as in Rule 5.3.9.
- 5.3.7. If there is any uncertainty as to the true value of a shot, the RO/CRO will communicate with the BO to confirm the true value, and the competitor will be credited with the true value. Where a spotting disc appears not to have moved, a competitor or scorer may check that this reflects the arrival of a shot extremely close to the preceding one by means of Message 8 or its equivalent.
- 5.3.8. If the circumstances are such that the signalled value of a shot cannot be verified at once, or without considerable delay, the competitor will, unless the RO/CRO decides otherwise, be credited with the signalled value.
- 5.3.9. It is the prerogative of the MD/MC/competition controlling body to decide whether there should be a challenge fee and, if so, the amount. No fee is payable if the challenge is upheld.
- 5.3.10. No competitor may, under any circumstances, knowingly claim or accept points which they have not made, or connive at any such conduct by another competitor.
- 5.3.11. No competitor may, under any circumstances, fire again at his/her target until the scorer has acknowledged the score of previous shot. The Scorer must confirm the value of the shot by calling out in a loud clear voice the score of the shot as per Rule 5.1.3.
- 5.3.11.1. Scorers are forbidden from using personal electronic devices when performing scoring duties.
- 5.3.12. In all competitions all targets will remain fully exposed until the completion of all shooting at that distance. Message 11 or its equivalent should then be given. The CRO/RO may, however, order individual targets to be lowered on completion. Targets directly adjacent to a target still in use



should remain fully exposed, so as to not give a competitor an unfair advantage and in the event of a crossfire it is recorded.

- 5.3.13. The CRO/RO may not go to the butts to inspect a target or allow an assistant or any competitor to do so. The results of all challenges and marking queries will be confirmed by radio or telephone.

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## **5.4. Target Irregularities**

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- 5.4.1. If, at the moment at which a competitor fires, their target is moved in such a manner as to falsify the result of their shot and this can be evidenced to the satisfaction of the RO, they will cancel this shot and order the competitor to fire another in place of it. The competitor **MUST** a) Make the claim before the target is re-exposed and b) immediately call the RO. The RO will make enquiry of the scorer and may make enquiry of the butt marker through the butt officer. A high strike on the target will not, of itself, be evidence that the target moved. If the shot concerned is a convertible sighter, the replacement shot will also be convertible.
- 5.4.2. In all competitions, a competitor who fires at the wrong target will be credited with a miss for each shot so fired. See Rule 5.3.
- 5.4.3. Once the called value of a shot has been accepted, or any query has been resolved, it remains "final". If the target subsequently goes down and a new shot is signalled without any of the competitors allocated to it having fired, that value will **NOT** be credited to any of them, even if a cross-shot from a nearby target cannot be established.

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## **5.5. Electronic Target - Target Irregularities**

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- 5.5.1. When using electronic targets, if a shot is not registered on the monitor within thirty (30) seconds of the shot being fired, the scorer shall call the RO/CRO and request an assessment of the situation. To assist the RO/CRO, competitors must not bring fired cases to the firing point.
- 5.5.2. The RO/CRO May Use Discretion.
- 5.5.3. If the shot is the first of the string, a miss shall be recorded and the competitor shall recheck that his/her sight setting is correct. If the shot is during a string with all previous shots registering on the target, the RO/CRO shall use all available data to make a determination whether in all reasonableness, a miss was probable.
- 5.5.3.1. This data should include but not be limited to, current weather conditions, scores leading up to the lost shot (continual approximate centre shots vs. edge of target shots etc.) any issues or glitches on other targets immediately preceding the event etc. Nearby targets should be checked for any extra shots (ie a cross-fire). Following this determination the RO/CRO may award an extra shot if, after careful consideration and on the balance of probabilities, the ET is deemed at fault.
- 5.5.3.2. If an extra shot is awarded and the five (5) minute time limit has been exceeded, and it was through no fault of the competitor, then the extra shot awarded will be classified as a non-convertible sighter.
- 5.5.3.3. The RO/CRO shall award a Miss if, after careful consideration and on the balance of probabilities, the shooter is deemed to have missed or cross-fired.
- 5.5.4. Crossfire. The previous procedure is distinct from a crossfire. A crossfire will be identified by both the absence of a shot on the competitor's monitor and the appearance of an unsolicited shot on another target. In this instance the RO/CRO must be called to find the origin of the unsolicited shot.
- 5.5.5. Rule 5.3.1 shall apply for shooter receiving the extra shot and a miss shall be recorded for the cross-firing shooter as per Rule 5.3. Scorer and Check Scorer are to maintain vigilance on the monitor for the appearance of unsolicited shots.
- 5.5.6. Before the competitor may continue, if there is clear evidence where the shot has gone (e.g. on another target), the competitor may continue. If the location of the shot is unclear, the scorer must inspect the competitor's barrel to ensure there is no obstruction left in the barrel. The onus is on the competitor to facilitate the scorer being able to clearly look through the entire barrel.
- 5.5.7. If initially or subsequently the target/monitor is deemed by the RO to be unserviceable it must be withdrawn from further use and the shooter, and any previous shooters considered to have been

disadvantaged, will be assigned another target to either complete the shoot with the provisions of Rule 3.12.2 to apply, or reshoot the full range if the disadvantage was deemed to have adversely affected a previous shooter's total score.

- 5.5.8. In the event of an electronic target monitor displaying an error message or a malfunction that could be attributable to two simultaneous shots on the target, and the possibility is identified by cross fire or concurrent use of the target, the competitor will be entitled to an extra shot to replace the previous that could not be identified properly.

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## **5.6. Marking In The Butts**

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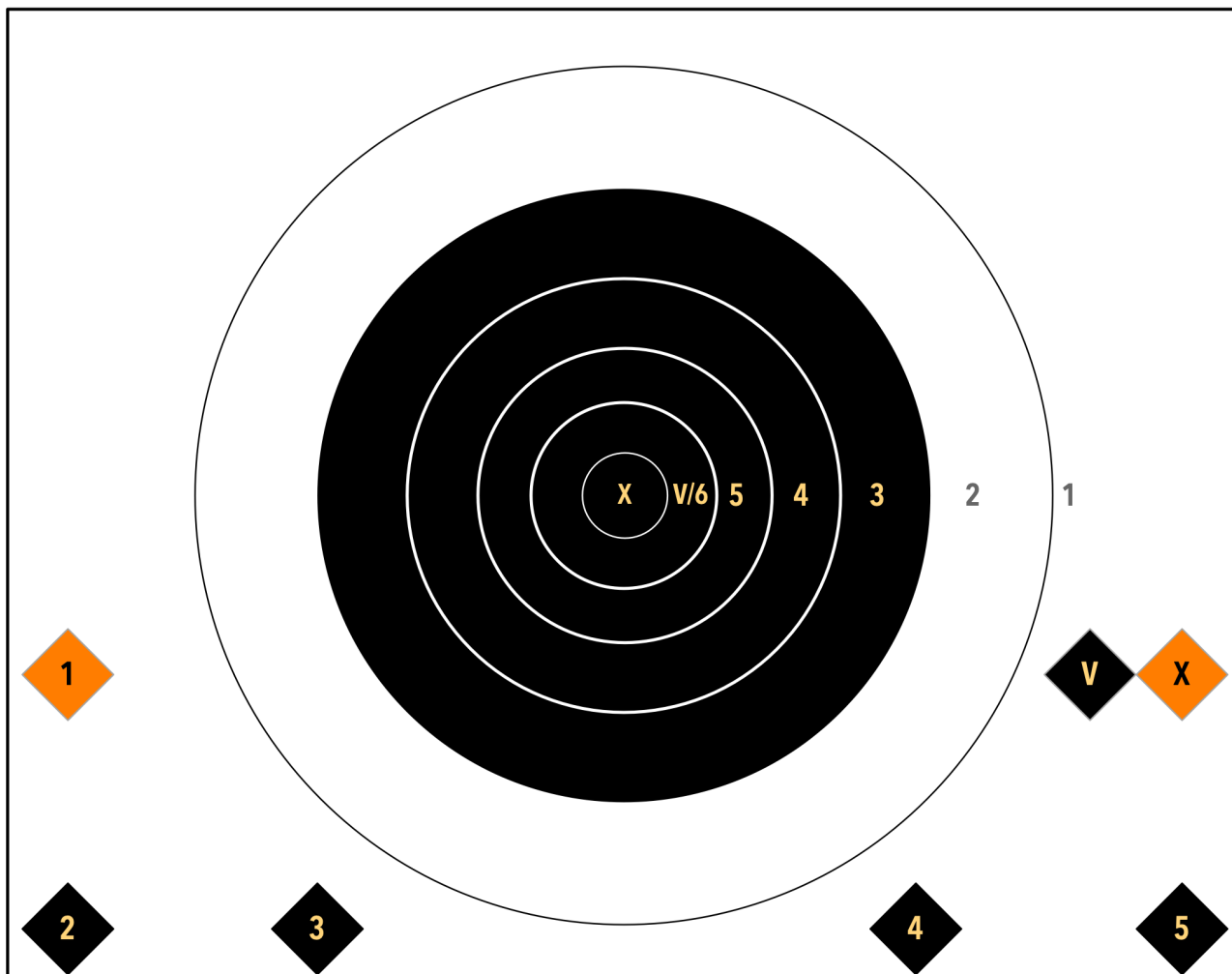
- 5.6.1. The butts will be under the control of a Chief Butts Officer (CBO), assisted by an appropriate number of BO, in radio or telephone contact with the RO/CRO. Their responsibility will be to ensure rapid and accurate marking and to resolve marking queries and challenges. Each target must have one or more markers.
- 5.6.2. Each shot will be separately signalled. The value of the shot will be indicated and its actual position shown by a spotting disc.
- 5.6.3. A shot on the non-scoring area will be signalled as for a miss and by a spotting disc, if possible. If the shot is on the target but a spotting disc cannot be inserted it is permissible for the butts to inform the RO of its position and for the competitor to be informed thereof.
- 5.6.4. A spotting disc that has been hit must be patched before it is re-used.
- 5.6.5. A shot that misses the target will be signalled by the removal of the value panel and the target sent up "clear"(i.e. previous spotting disc removed and hole patched):
- 5.6.5.1. If the marker lowers the target, being sure (whether or not correctly) that a shot has been fired at their target, or
- 5.6.5.2. After a radio or telephone message calling for the target and spotting disc to be marked. The BO must supervise "examinations".
- 5.6.6. A ricochet will be signalled as a miss. No spotting disc will be shown. A shot will not be deemed as a ricochet unless it gives evidence, by throwing sand or dirt against the target or into the gallery, that it has previously struck the ground. An elongated hole is not, by itself, evidence of a ricochet. In all cases where a ricochet is suspected, the BO is to be called to adjudicate. In the event of an elongated hole the point closest to the centre of the target will determine the point of impact for scoring and marking purposes.
- 5.6.7. If, on lowering the target, two (or more) shot holes are apparent, that having the highest value will be signalled but all shots will be shown by spotting discs.
- 5.6.8. When a shot touches the line between two divisions of the target, the competitor will be credited with the higher value. In case of doubt a gauge of 7.82mm diameter (=0.308 inches) will be used (irrespective of the cartridge in use) to determine the value of the shot. The ruling by a BO will be final.
- 5.6.9. The signalled value of a shot may be challenged from the FP. On a challenge being received the target is to be lowered. The BO disc/flag will be shown above the mantlet by the marker. The BO (whose decision is final) will then personally examine the target, gauging the shot hole if necessary, after which:
- 5.6.9.1. If a challenge for a hit, the shot (if found) or a miss will be signalled.
- 5.6.9.2. If a challenge for a further hit, any further shot found will be marked and signalled. If no additional shot is found the target will be sent up with the original spotting disc and value indicator in place.
- 5.6.9.3. If a challenge for a different value, or a report that the spotting disc disagrees with the signalled value, the correct value will be signalled whether it has been altered or not.
- 5.6.9.4. The outcome will also be communicated to the RO who will relay it to the competitor.
- 5.6.10. Messages between FP and butts should be in accordance with Rule 5.2.1.
- 5.6.11. It is permissible for BO to redistribute markers between targets during a break in shooting.

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## 5.7. Position Of Value Discs

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- 5.7.1. On manual targets, the value of each shot will be shown by a value panel displayed against the target itself. The panel must be double-sided (coloured black one side, 'fluorescent' the other [orange, red or green]). The positions will be as:



### Notes:

1. Super V is marked with a WHITE spotter.
2. V/6 is marked with a RED spotter.
3. 5 is marked with a WHITE spotter.
4. 4/3 and 2 marked a RED spotter.
5. 0/Miss - the absence of a panel will denote a miss or a fresh target.

Diagram 1 - Indicating Value on Manual Targets

- 5.7.2. When a value disc is used on the target to indicate the value of a shot at 300, 400, 500 and 600yds or metres the disc is to be no larger than 120mm square. At 700, 800, 900 and 1000yds or metric equivalent, the disc is to be no larger than 200mm square.
- 5.7.3. The peg holding the value disc at all distances is to be through the top corner of the disc. The peg hole for values 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be no higher than 40mm above the bottom of the target and the peg hole for values 2 and 5 no further than 40mm from the side of the target.

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## 5.8. Marking And Scoring – Service Shooting

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- 5.8.1. All sighting shots will be individually marked by a spotting disc which is to be placed in the shot hole and displayed for the competitor to observe. The shot value is to be indicated by a marking disc or a marking wand to the scoring area only on target types A, B & D.
- 5.8.2. During untimed deliberate matches, all shots are to be marked by a spotting disc. The shot value is to be indicated by a marking disc or a marking wand to the scoring area only on target types A, B & D.
- 5.8.3. For timed matches, all shot holes are marked by spotting discs at the completion of the match and displayed to the competitor by means of a 'competitor's view'. No marking wand is used.
- 5.8.4. Spotting disc indications for Type A, B, D, and figures 11, 12, 13 and 14 are white for a V Bull, red for a Bull, white for an Inner, red for a Magpie and white for an Outer. A hit on the non-scoring portion of the target is indicated by a spotting disc of the next colour for sighting shots only. Spotting disc indications for ICFRA and Palma targetry is white spotter on black and red spotter on white.
- 5.8.5. For deliberate matches and for all sighting shots, the targets are engaged with only the spotting disc representing the last shot displayed.
- 5.8.6. A spotting disc that has been hit, will not be used again until it is patched out.
- 5.8.7. For timed matches, spotting discs will not be placed in the shot holes until the score has been taken.
- 5.8.8. No shot holes, sighters excepted, will be patched out until the order to patch out is given by the RO to the BO.
- 5.8.9. When a shot hole touches the line between two divisions of the target, the competitor will be credited with the higher value. If there is any doubt, the BO is to adjudicate.
- 5.8.10. Except for deliberate matches, if less than the maximum number of hits allowed is found, at least two markers are to check the target to determine whether two or more shots have struck close together. This check must be carried out before spotting discs are placed in the holes. If there is still doubt, the BO is to adjudicate.
- 5.8.11. A ricochet can only be adjudicated by the BO with consultation to the target marker and will be signalled as a miss. No spotting disc will be shown regardless of whether the bullet has struck the target or not. A shot will not be marked as a ricochet unless there is clear evidence of it striking the mantlet, i.e., debris showered into the gallery or against the target. An elongated hole is not by itself evidence of a ricochet and unless clear and distinct evidence is present, the shot is to be marked and scored as normal.
- 5.8.12. Scoring can either be conducted in the Butts by an independent person with the scores relayed to the FP by radio, or by the use of B, I, M, O boards with the scores then taken at the FP.
- 5.8.13. When using targets other than figure targets, the scoring area is to be indicated by the use of a marking disc or marking wand as follows:
  - 5.8.13.1. V Bull (V) - Wand over centre of target / Marking disc on centre bottom.
  - 5.8.13.2. Bull (5) – Wand/marketing disc over/on lower right hand corner.
  - 5.8.13.3. Inner (4) – Wand/marketing disc over/on lower left hand corner.
  - 5.8.13.4. Magpie (3) – Wand/marketing disc over/on top right hand corner.
  - 5.8.13.5. Outer (2) – Wand/marketing disc over/on top left hand corner.
  - 5.8.13.6. Miss (0) - Wand waved across target face several times. No marking disc will be displayed if the hit is outside the scoring area of the target.
- 5.8.14. Challenges.
  - 5.8.14.1. Deliberate Practices. For deliberate practices, the signalled value of a shot may be challenged once only by the competitor or team before another shot is fired at the same target. On receipt of a challenge from the competitor or team, the target is to be lowered and the BO is to personally examine the target after which the following is to occur:
    - 5.8.14.1.1. If the challenge is for a hit, the hit if found, or a miss, it is to be signalled in the prescribed way.

- 5.8.14.1.2. If the challenge is for a higher value, the correct value will be signalled whether it has been signalled before or not.
- 5.8.14.1.3. If the challenge is for incorrect spotting disc colour showing, the target is to be inspected and raised with the correct colour facing. The value is to be re-signalled.
- 5.8.14.2. Timed Matches. For timed matches, the call, 'Are there any challenges', will be made by the RO when the targets are displayed upon completion of the practice (not to be confused with a protest, [5.8.17](#) refers). This will be the last opportunity for a challenge and if received the BO is to personally examine the target after which the following is to occur:-
  - 5.8.14.2.1. If the challenge is for the total number of hits, the target is to be examined and raised with the spotting discs showing and the competitor advised of the decision.
  - 5.8.14.2.2. If the challenge is for incorrect spotting disc colours showing, the target is to be examined and raised with the correct colours facing.
  - 5.8.14.2.3. If the challenge is for spotting discs showing do not match the relayed score, the target is to be examined and raised with the correct number of spotting discs showing, if possible.
- 5.8.14.3. A fee, if levied by the convening body, is payable by the individual competitor or team for failed challenges.
- 5.8.15. Excess Hits.
  - 5.8.15.1. Deliberate Match:
    - 5.8.15.1.1. If two shots appear on the target in the same exposure, the competitor is to be granted the higher score if the shots appear to be of the same calibre. Spotting discs are to be placed in both holes and the target displayed. The competitor is then to be offered the option of a convertible sighter. If it can be determined that one of the shots is of dissimilar calibre to the previous shot/s, it is to be patched out without instruction from the RO and a spotting disc is to be placed in the similar hole and the target displayed and marked accordingly.
    - 5.8.15.1.2. If it can be proven by the RO or BO that the competitor, or team, has fired more than the allowable number of shots, the entire score will be disallowed.
  - 5.8.15.2. Timed Match. If the total number of hits on a competitor's target exceeds the number of shots fired as per the match conditions and when there is no means of identifying excess shots, e.g., two different cartridges, all the hits will be signalled in the usual way and the procedure will then be as follows:-
    - 5.8.15.2.1. When the number of excess hits does not exceed one half, i.e., <50% of the number of allowable shots, the score will be the highest scoring shots up to the number of shots permitted to be fired in the practice.
    - 5.8.15.2.2. When the number of excess hits exceeds one half, i.e., >50% of the number of allowable shots, the score will be disallowed and the competitor will re-shoot the match. The target is not to be displayed. A re-shoot will be as per the original match conditions.
    - 5.8.15.2.3. When a competitor has more than one target to engage, and there is no excess in the total number of hits but there are more hits on one particular target than are allowed by the match conditions, the extra hits on this target are to be dealt with as outlined in sub-paragraphs [5.8.15.2.1](#) and [5.8.15.2.2](#).
    - 5.8.15.2.4. If it can be proven that the competitor or team has fired more than the allowable number of shots, the entire score will be disallowed.
- 5.8.16. Tied Scores.
  - 5.8.16.1. In deliberate matches, tied scores are to be decided upon by counting back from the last shot fired. The competitor with the higher value last shot is the winner. If the scores are still tied, the second last shot is considered, then the third last shot and so on.
  - 5.8.16.2. If the tie is still not resolved, a deliberate practice shoot-off consisting of one non-convertible sighting shot followed by five scoring shots is to occur. If the scores still cannot be separated, the competitors are to fire shot for shot until the tie is broken.

- 5.8.16.3. In timed matches, the tied scores are to be decided by counting the highest number of 'V' bulls, followed by the highest number of bulls eyes and so on. If the scores still cannot be separated, the tied competitors are to re-shoot the entire practice.
- 5.8.16.4. For an aggregate, the count back is to be applied from the last match, and if still not resolved, the second last match and so on.
- 5.8.16.5. Following any re-shoot due to tied scores, the original match scores are to count for the competition, not the re-shoot scores. Re-shoot scores only apply for the purpose of determining the match position.
- 5.8.17. Protests. Any claim or complaint arising at the FP is to be made at once by way of a protest to the RO. If the resulting decision is disputed, or if the protest is not dealt with on the spot, it must as soon as practicable be put in writing by the competitor or team and handed to a representative of the competition controlling body. If necessary, the competition controlling body will convene a Disputes Committee to deal with the protest. At the completion of every timed match, the RO is to ask if there are any protests. A protest must be lodged before the targets are exposed for a "competitors View". A protest may consist of, but not limited to, the following:
  - 5.8.17.1. During snap matches, the target may be slow in being exposed, short exposure, not steady, break, or fail to be exposed. If the protest is upheld, the competitor is to be granted an additional exposure/s or a re- shoot of the match at the discretion of the Competition Director or CRO.
  - 5.8.17.2. During rapid matches, the target may be slow in being exposed, short exposure, not steady, break, or fail to be exposed. If the protest is upheld, the competitor is to be granted a re-shoot of the match in its entirety.

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## 6. Target Dimensions

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### 6.1. General

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- 6.1.1. This chapter will identify different target dimensions for each discipline in these SSR.
- 6.1.2. Target Numbering. Each target must be clearly numbered. These numbers must be of such size that they are clearly visible, to the naked eye, at the furthest distance to be shot on the targets in question. Corresponding number markers (pegs) must be placed on the forward edge of each FP.

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### 6.2. Long Range Target Dimensions

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- 6.2.1. Target dimensions for Long Range Target Shooting are at Appendix C.

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### 6.3. Match Rifle

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- 6.3.1. Target dimensions for MR are at Appendix C.

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### 6.4. 300M ISSF

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- 6.4.1. Targets and method of scoring shall be as per ISSF Rules.

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### 6.5. Service Shooting

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- 6.5.1. Service Shooting targets are specified at Appendix D.

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### 6.6. Field Class

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- 6.6.1. Field Class - Centrefire. Targets shall be the same as for Long Range Target at Appendix B. Only ICFRA 300m/yds targets shall be used.
- 6.6.2. Field Class - Rimfire. Targets for Rimfire Field Class are at Appendix E.
- 6.6.3. Field Class - Metal Plates. Plate Target Sizes are at Appendix E.

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### 6.7. Benchrest

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- 6.7.1. Long Range Benchrest targets are at Appendix F.
- 6.7.2. Short Range Benchrest targets are at Appendix F.

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### 6.8. Long Range Rimfire

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- 6.8.1. Long Range Rimfire Targets are at Appendix G.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 2 - LONG RANGE TARGET SHOOTING DISCIPLINES (CENTREFIRE)**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

## **7. Target Rifle [TR] (International Discipline)**

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### **7.1. Rules**

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- 7.1.1. These Rules are based on the International Rules as issued by ICFRA and amended from time to time.

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### **7.2. Safety Precautions And Variations**

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- 7.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2.

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### **7.3. Shooting Position**

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- 7.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule [2.10.2](#).  
7.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### **7.4. Grades**

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- 7.4.1. TR will have three grades – A, B and C Grade. Refer to Chapter 4.

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### **7.5. Rifles**

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- 7.5.1. Rifle. May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire either of the permitted cartridges. The rifle must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex 1).
- 7.5.1.1. Permitted cartridges. Rifles must be chambered for .308 Winchester or .223 Remington cartridges.
- 7.5.2. Weight. There is no weight limit placed on the rifle.
- 7.5.3. Barrel. Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for bullets specified in Rule [7.6.2](#). The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted, as well as sight-radius-increasing barrel extensions (bloop tubes), provided the sight radius does not exceed 1.2m, measured from the foresight element to the back sight aperture.
- 7.5.4. Chamber dimensions. Bore, groove and throat dimensions may be selected to suit the bullets used.
- 7.5.5. Trigger Pull/Weight. The trigger must be capable of lifting a weight of five hundred (500) grams without discharging. Set and "release" triggers are not allowed. Electronic triggers are NOT permitted. The trigger must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule [2.6.8](#). [Sear engagement rule].
- 7.5.5.1. A trigger shoe may be fitted.
- 7.5.5.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 7.5.6. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces and butt plates without hooks are permitted. The depth of the butt plate curvature will not exceed 20mm at its deepest point. A bipod rest may be fitted to the fore- end provided that it is not used as a support for the rifle whilst firing.
- 7.5.7. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 7.5.8. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.
- 7.5.9. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule [3.8](#).

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### **7.6. Ammunition**

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- 7.6.1. Cartridge Dimensions: With the exception of overall loaded length, cartridges must comply with the SAAMI or CIP cartridge specifications for .308 Winchester or .223 Remington respectively. Ammunition must comply with Rule 2.11.
- 7.6.1.1. Ammunition may be commercially purchased or hand loaded.
- 7.6.2. Bullet/Projectile.
- 7.6.2.1. The bullet diameter for .308 Winchester will be between .3075" and .3085". No single bullet may exceed 156 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 155 grain ammunition where factory ammunition is in use).
- 7.6.2.2. The bullet diameter for .223 Remington will be between .2235" and .2245". No single bullet may exceed 91 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 90 grain ammunition where factory ammunition is used).
- 7.6.2.3. Projectiles must conform to Rule 2.12.2.
- 7.6.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 7.6.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 7.6.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 7.6.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule 2.11.2.
- 7.6.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule 2.11.2.

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## **7.7. Sights**

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- 7.7.1. Backsight. Any manually adjustable sight, carrying an eyepiece with a fixed or variable aperture. A flexible eyecup may be fitted to the eyepiece.
- 7.7.2. Variable Dioptre and telescope sights.
- 7.7.2.1. A commercially available variable diopter eyepiece or a prescription made fixed focal length diopter with two lenses, or a variable Dioptre eyepiece (of magnification not exceeding 1.5 power, may be fitted to the backsight but may NOT be used in conjunction with a foresight lens (Eagle Eye) as specified in Rule 7.7.5.4.
- 7.7.2.2. A non-magnifying rear sighting device is permitted to be used in conjunction with a foresight lens (Eagle Eye) as specified in Rule 7.7.5.4.
- 7.7.3. Telescope Sights may not be used when shooting TR.
- 7.7.4. Filters. There is no restriction on the use or number of optically flat (plano) coloured, neutral density or polarising filters, which may be fitted onto or into the rear sight.
- 7.7.5. Foresight. Any type subject to Rule 7.7.2.1.
- 7.7.5.1. The foresight tube may be any length or diameter.
- 7.7.5.2. The foresight may be mounted on a barrel extension.
- 7.7.5.3. Height adjustable foresight mounts are permitted.
- 7.7.5.4. A foresight lens (Eagle Eye) of a power not exceeding +0.5 Dioptre (focal length of no less than 2.0m) may be fitted.
- 7.7.5.5. The foresight may contain an insert of any type or manufacturer and may be plain glass, plastic or metal.

- 7.7.6. Spectacles. In addition to the permitted sight lenses, the competitor may wear spectacles or contact lenses.
- 7.7.6.1. The vision of the target from the non-aiming eye may be restricted or blocked by use of a blinder fitted to the rifle or sight, or by the competitor wearing an eyepatch. The aiming eye may also be protected from stray light. Rule 7.8.10 also applies.
- 7.7.7. Levels. A spirit level or other levelling device may be mounted on the rifle.
- 7.7.8. Glare Tubes. Glare tubes of any length or diameter may be fitted to either or both foresight and backsight to protect elements and lenses from direct sunlight or rain.
- 7.7.9. Offset Sights. Offset sights or non-magnifying periscopic devices at the backsight may be fitted to permit the competitor to shoot from the shoulder opposite to his shooting eye. Rules 7.7.1 – 7.7.8 apply.

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## **7.8. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 7.8.1. Shooting Jacket. Any suitable jacket/coat may be worn, provided it gives no support to the forearm. Flexible padding may be attached to protect the shoulder, upper sling arm and elbows. A device may be fitted to the upper sleeve to prevent the sling slipping down the arm or rotating about the upper arm. Internal or external elbow pads may also be worn.
- 7.8.2. Glove. A flexible padded glove or mitt may be worn on the supporting hand (with or without a stitched-in or separate soft lining), provided it gives no artificial support. In addition, a lightweight glove, with (or without) one or more fingers cut off, may be worn on the trigger operating hand to protect against cold or sun/windburn.
- 7.8.3. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.
- 7.8.4. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory - see Rule 5.1.2 and Rule 5.1.2.1 for electronic targets.
- 7.8.5. Sling. A sling may be attached to the rifle for assistance in steadying the rifle. The sling must be attached to the rifle at one or two points, and it must not exceed 50mm in width. The sling may be placed round one arm and/or wrist but not round any other part of the competitor's body. The sling may not be used or configured in such a manner that it (or its buckles or sling swivels) becomes a prop between the inside of the support elbow and the rifle stock.
- 7.8.6. Hand stop. A hand stop is permitted.
- 7.8.7. Mirage Band. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover (including a piece of cloth) may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action.
- 7.8.8. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 7.8.9. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support. Additional padding (that is not permanently affixed to the groundsheet or shooting mat) may not be placed under the elbows.
- 7.8.10. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 7.8.11. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description (including ballistic calculation watches) are forbidden on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.

- 7.8.12. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 7.8.13. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 7.8.14. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule 3.18.11.
- 7.8.15. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 7.8.16. Aids to Vision:
  - 7.8.16.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is permitted in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
  - 7.8.16.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
  - 7.8.16.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
- 7.8.17. Shade on the FP. See Rule 3.15.
- 7.8.18. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule 2.10.5.

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## **7.9. Targets And Scoring**

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- 7.9.1. TR targets and scoring shall be used.
- 7.9.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
- 7.9.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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## **7.10. Match Conditions**

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- 7.10.1. See Chapter 3.
- 7.10.2. Timings. TR Timings shall be used. See Rule 3.17.1.11.1.
- 7.10.3. Change of rifle and/or cartridge see Rule 3.16.
- 7.10.4. Use of .303 Rifles and Ammunition. Under these rules it is permitted to use .303inch rifles and ammunition. Shooting must conform to these rules and additional care should be taken to ensure that the ammunition is safe to use. Where a .303inch rifle is used, it is to be for practice only and such rifles and ammunition and not permitted for use in a competition/match.

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## **7.11. Course Of Fire**

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- 7.11.1. The course of fire for TR will normally consist of:
  - 7.11.1.1. Two (2) convertible sighters (one (1) convertible sighter may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body); and
  - 7.11.1.2. Either seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count – at the discretion of the competition controlling body.
- 7.11.2. The procedure is at Chapter 3.

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## 8. F Class - Open [FO] (International Discipline)

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### 8.1. Rules

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- 8.1.1. These Rules are based on the International Rules as issued by ICFRA and amended from time to time.

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### 8.2. Safety Precautions And Variations

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- 8.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2.

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### 8.3. Shooting Position

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- 8.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule [2.10.2](#).  
8.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### 8.4. Grades

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- 8.4.1. FO will have A Grade. Refer to Chapter 4.

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### 8.5. Rifles

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- 8.5.1. Rifle. May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire the selected cartridge. The action must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex 1).
- 8.5.1.1. Permitted cartridges. An 'F' Class Open (F/O) rifle may be of any calibre up to and including 8mm. Rule [8.7.2](#) applies.
- 8.5.2. Weight. The overall weight must not exceed 10kg including all attachments (such as, but not limited to, its sights and bipod, if any). NB: An 'attachment' is defined as including any external object (other than the competitor, their sling (if any) and their apparel) which recoils (or partially recoils) with the rifle, or which is clamped, magnetically or viscously held, or in any other way joined to the rifle for each shot, or which even slightly rises with the rifle when vertically lifting the latter from its rest(s). This includes rain protection material as described at Rule [8.9.3](#).
- 8.5.3. Barrel. Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for the calibre/cartridge selected. The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted, as well as barrel extensions.
- 8.5.4. Trigger Pull/Weight. Triggers will be manually operated. Electronic or set and "release" triggers are not permitted.
- 8.5.4.1. The weight of the trigger pull is unregulated, but must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule [2.6.8](#). [Sear engagement rule].
- 8.5.4.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 8.5.5. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces are permitted.
- 8.5.6. Barrel Extensions. Barrel extensions of any length may be fitted to mount a foresight or act as counterweight, but will be weighed as part of the rifle. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted.
- 8.5.7. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 8.5.8. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.
- 8.5.9. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule [3.8](#).

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## **8.6. FO Rests**

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- 8.6.1. The F/O rifle may be supported by a front rest or bag, which may be fully adjustable for position but may not provide a positive mechanical method for returning the rifle to its point of aim for the previous shot. The area of contact between the front bag and the rifle fore-end will not exceed 76mm x 76mm. The F/O front rest may be employed for either the rifle's fore-end or for the competitor's forward hand. If attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way, a front rest must be included in the rifle's overall weight. The front rest may have up to three "feet". Each such "foot" may terminate in a spike, which may be pressed into the ground by up to 50mm (about 2") provided this causes no significant permanent harm or indentation to the FP.
- 8.6.2. No portion of the rifle's butt or pistol grip may rest on the ground or on any hard surface.
- 8.6.3. Rifles may additionally be supported by a rear bag which may be appropriately shaped but may not be attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way, nor may it be placed on or in a mechanically adjustable base. The rear bag may not be joined to the front rest/bipod, nor may it be spiked to the ground. Use of a Donut Bag under the rear bag is permitted.
- 8.6.4. The contents of front and rear bags will be a dry, finely (< 5mm) divided substance such as, but not limited to sand, gravel, or grain, packed loosely enough so that the bag must be visibly deformable on sides and top by pressure of the RO's fingers.
- 8.6.5. The use of a single flat solid surface extending under both front rest and rear bag is prohibited. Carpet or similarly flexible matting may be placed under the front rest and rear bag. Separate flat boards and or plates not exceeding the dimensions of the individual rests by two inches on any given side may also be placed under the front rest and rear bag. In the case of a bipod the board or plate may be as wide as necessary to accommodate the bipod at its widest point, but not be more than 30cm (about 12") front to rear. It is not permitted to provide tracks for the guidance of bipod feet nor allow the feet to create them. No levelling screws or protrusions are allowed on these boards or plates. They must be flat on the top and bottom: a hole to facilitate carrying the plate is permissible but it may not be used, whether alone or in conjunction with anything else, so as to prevent movement of the plate in the FP. See also Rule [2.10.5](#) for exemptions.
- 8.6.6. Rest or bag may be adjusted after any shot, in order to change the point of aim and/or to compensate for the rifle's recoil having caused such things as rest movement and/or sandbag/beanbag settling.

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## **8.7. Ammunition**

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- 8.7.1. Ammunition may be commercial or hand-loaded but loaded in a manner consistent with the ammunition industry's accepted standards; must be safe to fire in the rifle for which it is intended and must meet in all respects the limitations of any range regulations (e.g. calibre, velocity, muzzle energy etc.). Ammunition must comply with Rule [2.11](#).
- 8.7.2. Bullet/Projectile. Any projectile type and weight may be used (up to 8mm in calibre) which is suitable for the cartridge in use. Projectiles must conform to Rule [2.12.3](#).
- 8.7.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 8.7.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 8.7.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 8.7.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule [2.11.2](#).
- 8.7.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule [2.11](#) cartridge case.

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## **8.8. Sights**

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- 8.8.1. Any telescope sight may be used provided it meets the overall weight limitations for the discipline as specified at Rule [8.5.2](#).

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## **8.9. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 8.9.1. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.
- 8.9.2. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory - see Rule [5.1.2](#) and Rule [5.1.2.1](#) for electronic targets.
- 8.9.3. Screening. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action. More general cover may be provided by a piece of transparent material not exceeding 1 metre square over the scope and action which:-
- 8.9.3.1. Does not interfere with the RO's visibility over whether the bolt is open or not,
- 8.9.3.2. Is attached to the rifle in such a way as to ensure that the material cannot be blown away by wind or muzzle blast: its weight is included with that of the rifle at Rule [8.5.2](#).
- 8.9.3.3. Does not interfere with the competitor's partner or their equipment.
- 8.9.3.4. Personal shooting 'tents' are not permitted, nor are transparent tunnels unattached to the rifle for cover against the weather.
- 8.9.4. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 8.9.5. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support.
- 8.9.5.1. Use of shooting attire, including elbow pads, is permitted.
- 8.9.6. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 8.9.7. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description (including ballistic calculation watches) are forbidden on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.
- 8.9.8. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 8.9.9. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 8.9.10. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule [3.18.11](#).
- 8.9.11. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 8.9.12. Aids to Vision:
- 8.9.12.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is encouraged in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
- 8.9.12.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
- 8.9.12.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.

- 8.9.12.4. Shade on the FP. See Rule [3.15](#).
- 8.9.13. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule [2.10.5](#).

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## **8.10. Targets And Scoring**

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- 8.10.1. Targets and scoring shall be F Class.
- 8.10.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
- 8.10.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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## **8.11. Match Conditions**

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- 8.11.1. See Chapter 3. Variations include:
- 8.11.1.1. During the course of a Team or Individual Match, a competitor may not change his rifle unless it (or its sight) becomes unsafe or unserviceable and only if the RO or CRO verifies this to be so. Deteriorating grouping ability of the rifle due to barrel fouling or any other non visible cause will not be considered a malfunction.
- 8.11.1.1.1. In FO the rifle may be replaced by another of any calibre/cartridge allowed under Rule [8.5.1.1](#) or the same calibre but different chamber.
- 8.11.1.1.2. If the switch occurs after the first shot to count in a string of shots, a further sighter is NOT permitted.
- 8.11.1.2. Timings. F Class Timings shall be used. See Rule [3.17.1.11.2](#).

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## **8.12. Course Of Fire**

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- 8.12.1. The course of fire for F Class will normally consist of:
- 8.12.1.1. Two (2) convertible sighters (one (1) convertible sighter may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body); and
- 8.12.1.2. Either seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count – at the discretion of the competition controlling body.
- 8.12.2. The procedure is at Chapter 3.

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## 9. F Class - TR [FTR] (International Discipline)

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### 9.1. Rules

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- 9.1.1. These Rules are based on the International Rules as issued by ICFA and amended from time to time.

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### 9.2. Safety Precautions And Variations

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- 9.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2.

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### 9.3. Shooting Position

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- 9.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule [2.10.2](#).  
9.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### 9.4. Grades

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- 9.4.1. FTR will have A Grade. Refer to Chapter 4.

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### 9.5. Rifles

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- 9.5.1. Rifle. May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire either of the permitted cartridges. The action must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex 1).
- 9.5.1.1. Permitted cartridges. An FTR Class rifle is limited to .223 Remington or .308 Winchester calibre chambers or their commercial metrication equivalents.
- 9.5.2. Weight. The overall weight must not exceed 8.25kg including all attachments such as, but not limited to, its sights, rain protection material and bipod, if any.
- 9.5.3. Barrel. Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for the calibre/cartridge selected. The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted, as well as barrel extensions.
- 9.5.4. Trigger Pull/Weight. Triggers will be manually operated. Electronic or set and "release" triggers are not permitted.
- 9.5.4.1. The weight of the trigger pull is unregulated, but must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule [2.6.8](#). [Sear engagement rule].
- 9.5.4.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 9.5.5. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces are permitted.
- 9.5.6. Barrel Extensions. Barrel extensions of any length may be fitted to mount a foresight or act as counterweight, but will be weighed as part of the rifle. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted.
- 9.5.7. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 9.5.8. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.
- 9.5.9. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule [3.8](#).

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### 9.6. FTR Rests

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- 9.6.1. Bipod/Rests. The FTR rifle may be supported by an attached bipod which may not provide a positive mechanical method for returning the rifle to its point of aim for the previous shot. Each "foot" may terminate in a single spike, which may be pressed into the ground by up to 50mm

(about 2") provided this causes no significant permanent harm or indentation to the FP. A "ski" facilitating free recoil is also permitted. The rifle or bipod may incorporate an integral mechanism for raising and lowering the fore-end. A sling may be additionally used in conjunction with a bipod.

- 9.6.2. No portion of the rifle's butt or pistol grip may rest on the ground or on any hard surface.
- 9.6.3. Rifles may additionally be supported by a rear bag which may be appropriately shaped but may not be attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way, nor may it be placed on or in a mechanically adjustable base. The rear bag may not be joined to the front rest/bipod, nor may it be spiked to the ground. Use of a Donut Bag under the rear bag is permitted.
- 9.6.4. The contents of front and rear bags will be a dry, finely (< 5 mm) divided substance such as, but not limited to sand, gravel, or grain, packed loosely enough so that the bag must be visibly deformable on sides and top by pressure of the RO's fingers.
- 9.6.5. The use of a single flat solid surface extending under both front rest and rear bag is prohibited. Carpet or similarly flexible matting may be placed under the front rest and rear bag. Separate flat boards and or plates not exceeding the dimensions of the individual rests by two inches on any given side may also be placed under the front rest and rear bag. In the case of a bipod the board or plate may be as wide as necessary to accommodate the bipod at its widest point, but not be more than 30cm (about 12") front to rear. It is not permitted to provide tracks for the guidance of bipod feet nor allow the feet to create them. No levelling screws or protrusions are allowed on these boards or plates. They must be flat on the top and bottom: a hole to facilitate carrying the plate is permissible but it may not be used, whether alone or in conjunction with anything else, so as to prevent movement of the plate in the FP. See also Rule [2.10.5](#) for exemptions.
- 9.6.6. Rest or bag may be adjusted after any shot, in order to change the point of aim and/or to compensate for the rifle's recoil having caused such things as rest movement and/or sandbag/beanbag settling.

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## **9.7. Ammunition**

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- 9.7.1. Ammunition may be commercial or hand-loaded but loaded in a manner consistent with the ammunition industry's accepted standards; must be safe to fire in the rifle for which it is intended and must meet in all respects the limitations of any range regulations (e.g. calibre, velocity, muzzle energy etc.). Ammunition must comply with Rule [2.11](#).
- 9.7.2. Bullet/Projectile. Any projectile weight/type may be used in 223 Remington or 308 Winchester. Projectiles must conform to Rule [2.12.3](#).
- 9.7.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 9.7.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 9.7.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 9.7.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule [2.11.2](#).
- 9.7.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule [2.11](#) cartridge case.

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## **9.8. Sights**

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- 9.8.1. Any telescope sight may be used provided it meets the overall weight limitations for the discipline as specified in Rule [9.5.2](#).

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## **9.9. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 9.9.1. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.



- 9.9.2. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory - see Rule 5.1.2 and Rule 5.1.2.1 for electronic targets.
- 9.9.3. Screening. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action. More general cover may be provided by a piece of transparent material not exceeding 1 metre square over the scope and action which:
- 9.9.3.1. Does not interfere with the RO's visibility over whether the bolt is open or not,
- 9.9.3.2. Is attached to the rifle in such a way as to ensure that the material cannot be blown away by wind or muzzle blast: its weight is included with that of the rifle at Rule 9.5.2.
- 9.9.3.3. Does not interfere with the competitor's partner or their equipment.
- 9.9.3.4. Personal shooting 'tents' are not permitted, nor are transparent tunnels unattached to the rifle for cover against the weather.
- 9.9.4. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 9.9.5. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support.
- 9.9.5.1. Use of shooting attire, including elbow pads, is permitted.
- 9.9.6. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 9.9.7. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description are forbidden (including ballistic calculation watches) on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.
- 9.9.8. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 9.9.9. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 9.9.10. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule 3.18.11.
- 9.9.11. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 9.9.12. Aids to Vision:
- 9.9.12.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is encouraged in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
- 9.9.12.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
- 9.9.12.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
- 9.9.12.4. Shade on the FP. See Rule 3.15.
- 9.9.13. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule 2.10.5.

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## **9.10. Targets And Scoring**

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- 9.10.1. Targets and scoring shall be F Class.

- 9.10.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
- 9.10.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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## **9.11. Match Conditions**

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- 9.11.1. See Chapter 3. Variations include:
- 9.11.2. During the course of a Team or Individual Match, a competitor may not change his rifle unless it (or its sight) becomes unsafe or unserviceable and only if the RO or CRO verifies this to be so. Deteriorating grouping ability of the rifle due to barrel fouling or any other non visible cause will not be considered a malfunction.
  - 9.11.2.1. A switch to the other permitted calibre (.223 REM or .308WIN) is allowed.
  - 9.11.2.2. If the switch occurs after the first shot to count in a string of shots, a further sighter is NOT permitted.
- 9.11.3. Timings. F Class Timings shall be used. See Rule [3.17.1.11.2](#).

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## **9.12. Course Of Fire**

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- 9.12.1. The course of fire for F Class will normally consist of:
- 9.12.2. Two (2) convertible sighters (one (1) convertible sighter may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body); and
- 9.12.3. Either seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count – at the discretion of the competition controlling body.
- 9.12.4. The procedure is at Chapter 3.

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## 10. F Class Standard [FSTD] (Domestic Discipline)

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### 10.1. Rules

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- 10.1.1. These Rules have been developed for Domestic use by the NRAA and may be amended from time to time.

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### 10.2. Safety Precautions And Variations

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- 10.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2.

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### 10.3. Shooting Position

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- 10.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule [2.10.2](#).  
10.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### 10.4. Grades

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- 10.4.1. FSTD will have two Grades - A and B Grade. Refer to Chapter 4.

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### 10.5. Rifles

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- 10.5.1. Rifle. May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire either of the permitted cartridges. The action must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex 1).
- 10.5.2. Permitted cartridges. An FSTD Class rifle is limited to .223 Remington or .308 Winchester calibre chambers or their commercial metrification equivalents.
- 10.5.3. Weight. The overall weight must not exceed 8.5kg including all attachments such as, but not limited to, its sights, rain protection material, if any.
- 10.5.3.1. It shall not include any front or rear rest, used whilst shooting.
- 10.5.3.2. If a separate rest such as a pedestal Rest is used that is not attached to the rifle, then this shall not be included in any weight measurement.
- 10.5.3.3. If a Bipod is attached as a front rest then the combined weight of rifle and Bipod shall not exceed 10.5kg, of which part the rifle may not exceed 8.5kg.
- 10.5.3.4. As an example of the maximum weight of rifle and bipod, a rifle of 7.8kg would be able to have a bipod of 2.7kg attached.
- 10.5.4. Barrel. Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for the calibre selected. The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted, as well as barrel extensions.
- 10.5.5. Trigger Pull/Weight. The trigger must be capable of lifting a weight of 500 grams without discharging. Set and "release" triggers are not allowed. Electronic triggers are NOT permitted. The trigger must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule [2.6.8](#). [Sear engagement rule].
- 10.5.5.1. A trigger shoe may be fitted.
- 10.5.5.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 10.5.6. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces are permitted.
- 10.5.7. Barrel Extensions. Barrel extensions of any length may be fitted to mount a foresight or act as counterweight, but will be weighed as part of the rifle. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted.

- 10.5.8. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 10.5.9. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.
- 10.5.10. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule 3.8.

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## **10.6. FSTD Rests**

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- 10.6.1. Bipod/Rests. The FSTD rifle may be supported by:
  - 10.6.1.1. An attached bipod which may not provide a positive mechanical method for returning the rifle to its point of aim for the previous shot. Each "foot" may terminate in a single spike, which may be pressed into the ground by up to 50mm (about 2") provided this causes no significant permanent harm or indentation to the FP. A "ski" facilitating free recoil is also permitted. The rifle or bipod may incorporate an integral mechanism for raising and lowering the fore-end. A sling may be additionally used in conjunction with a bipod.
  - 10.6.1.2. A front rest or bag, which may be fully adjustable for position but may not provide a positive mechanical method for returning the rifle to its point of aim for the previous shot. The area of contact between the front bag and the rifle fore-end will not exceed 76mm x 76mm. The front rest may be employed for either the rifle's fore-end or for the competitor's forward hand. If attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way, a front rest must be included in the rifle's overall weight (see Rule 10.5.3. The front rest may have up to three "feet". Each such "foot" may terminate in a spike, which may be pressed into the ground by up to 50mm (about 2") provided this causes no significant permanent harm or indentation to the FP.
- 10.6.2. No portion of the rifle's butt or pistol grip may rest on the ground or on any hard surface.
- 10.6.3. Rifles may additionally be supported by a rear bag which may be appropriately shaped but may not be attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way, nor may it be placed on or in a mechanically adjustable base. The rear bag may not be joined to the front rest/bipod, nor may it be spiked to the ground.
  - 10.6.3.1. The rear bag may be placed in a box. The box may use internal or external spacers but must not have spikes and must be free to move laterally.
  - 10.6.3.2. A plate or board may be used to create a stable platform for the bag or box to sit on and may include spikes limited to 50mm in length unless spikes are prohibited by local conditions.
  - 10.6.3.3. Use of a Donut Bag under the rear bag is permitted.
- 10.6.4. The contents of front and rear bags will be a dry, finely (< 5 mm) divided substance such as, but not limited to sand, gravel, or grain, packed loosely enough so that the bag must be visibly deformable on sides and top by pressure of the RO's fingers.
- 10.6.5. The use of a single flat solid surface extending under both front rest and rear bag is prohibited. Carpet or similarly flexible matting may be placed under the front rest and rear bag. Separate flat boards and or plates not exceeding the dimensions of the individual rests by two inches on any given side may also be placed under the front rest and rear bag. In the case of a bipod the board or plate may be as wide as necessary to accommodate the bipod at its widest point, but not be more than 30cm (about 12") front to rear. It is not permitted to provide tracks for the guidance of bipod feet nor allow the feet to create them. Levelling screws or protrusions are allowed on these boards or plates, each such "levelling screw" may terminate in a spike, which may be pressed into the ground by up to 50mm (about 2") provided this causes no significant permanent harm or indentation to the FP. They must be flat on the top and bottom: a hole to facilitate carrying the plate is permissible. See also Rule 2.10.5 for exemptions.
- 10.6.6. Rest or bag may be adjusted after any shot, in order to change the point of aim and/or to compensate for the rifle's recoil having caused such things as rest movement and/or sandbag/beanbag settling.

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## **10.7. Ammunition**

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- 10.7.1. Ammunition may be commercial or hand-loaded but loaded in a manner consistent with the ammunition industry's accepted standards; must be safe to fire in the rifle for which it is intended

and must meet in all respects the limitations of any range regulations (e.g. calibre, velocity, muzzle energy etc.). Ammunition must comply with Rule 2.11.

#### 10.7.2. Bullet/Projectile.

- 10.7.2.1. The bullet diameter for .308 Winchester will be between .3075" and .3085". No single bullet may exceed 156 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 156 grains ammunition where factory ammunition is in use).
- 10.7.2.2. The bullet diameter for .223 Remington will be between .2235" and .2245". No single bullet may exceed 91 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 91 grain ammunition where factory ammunition is used).
- 10.7.2.3. Projectiles must conform to Rule 2.12.3.
- 10.7.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 10.7.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 10.7.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 10.7.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule 2.11.2.
- 10.7.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule 2.11 cartridge case.

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### 10.8. Sights

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- 10.8.1. Any telescope sight may be used provided it meets the overall weight limitations for the discipline as specified in Rule 10.5.3.

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### 10.9. Dress And Aids To Shooting

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- 10.9.1. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.
- 10.9.2. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory - see Rule 5.1.2 and Rule 5.1.2.1 for electronic targets.
- 10.9.3. Screening. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action. More general cover may be provided by a piece of transparent material not exceeding 1 metre square over the scope and action which:
  - 10.9.3.1. Does not interfere with the RO's visibility over whether the bolt is open or not,
  - 10.9.3.2. Is attached to the rifle in such a way as to ensure that the material cannot be blown away by wind or muzzle blast: its weight is included with that of the rifle at Rules 10.5.3.
  - 10.9.3.3. Does not interfere with the competitor's partner or their equipment.
  - 10.9.3.4. Personal shooting 'tents' are not permitted, nor are transparent tunnels unattached to the rifle for cover against the weather.
- 10.9.4. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 10.9.5. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope

stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support.

- 10.9.5.1. Use of shooting attire, including elbow pads, is permitted.
- 10.9.6. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 10.9.7. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description (including ballistic calculation watches) are forbidden on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.
- 10.9.8. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 10.9.9. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 10.9.10. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule [3.18.11](#).
- 10.9.11. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 10.9.12. Aids to Vision:
  - 10.9.12.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is encouraged in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
  - 10.9.12.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
  - 10.9.12.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
  - 10.9.12.4. Shade on the FP. See Rule [3.15](#).
- 10.9.13. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule [2.10.5](#).

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## **10.10. Targets And Scoring**

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- 10.10.1. Targets and scoring shall be F Class.
- 10.10.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
- 10.10.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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## **10.11. Match Conditions**

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- 10.11.1. See Chapter 3. Variations include:
- 10.11.2. During the course of a Team or Individual Match, a competitor may not change his rifle unless it (or its sight) becomes unsafe or unserviceable and only if the RO or CRO verifies this to be so. Deteriorating grouping ability of the rifle due to barrel fouling or any other non visible cause will not be considered a malfunction.
  - 10.11.2.1. A switch to the other permitted calibre (.223 REM or .308WIN) is allowed.
  - 10.11.2.2. If the switch occurs after the first shot to count in a string of shots, a further sighter is NOT permitted.
- 10.11.3. Timings. F Class Timings shall be used. See Rule [3.17.1.11.2](#).

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## **10.12. Course Of Fire**

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- 10.12.1. The course of fire for F Class will normally consist of:
- 10.12.2. Two (2) convertible sighters (one (1) convertible sighter may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body); and

10.12.3. Either seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count – at the discretion of the competition controlling body.

10.12.4. The procedure is at Chapter 3.

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## **11. Match Rifle Target Shooting [MR] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **11.1. Rules**

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- 11.1.1. These Rules have been developed for Domestic use by the NRAA and may be amended from time to time.

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### **11.2. Safety Precautions And Variation**

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- 11.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2.

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### **11.3. Shooting Position**

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- 11.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule 2.10.2. The supine position is permitted.
- 11.3.2. An adjustable rest to support the forward hand / wrist in the prone position, or the foot / ankle in the supine position, is permitted. The rest must not touch the rifle. The butt must not rest on the ground or any artificial support. Flexible padding may be placed between rifle and firer. The dimensions of the area of contact must not exceed 145mm x 102mm.
- 11.3.3. The weight of the rifle must be entirely supported by the firer's person.
- 11.3.4. Position on the FP refer to Rule 2.9. In the supine position, whilst the firer is in the aim, the breech-end of the barrel must remain behind the FP line; the firer's legs may, however, be on the FP line, normally marked by pegs.

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### **11.4. Grades**

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- 11.4.1. MR will have one Grade - A Grade. Refer to Chapter 4.

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### **11.5. Rifles**

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- 11.5.1. Rifle. May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire either of the permitted cartridges. The rifle must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex 1).
- 11.5.1.1. Permitted cartridges. Rifles must be chambered for .308 Winchester or .223 Remington cartridges.
- 11.5.2. Weight. There is no weight limit placed on the rifle. See Rule 11.5.3.1 regarding barrel weight.
- 11.5.3. Barrel. Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for bullets specified in Rule 11.6.2. The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted.
- 11.5.3.1. Weight of the barrel must not exceed 2.5kg.
- 11.5.3.2. Weight of the barrel tuner must not exceed 200gm.
- 11.5.3.3. The weight of barrel tuner shall not be included in the overall weight of the barrel.
- 11.5.4. Chamber dimensions. Bore, groove and throat dimensions may be selected to suit the bullets used.
- 11.5.5. Trigger Pull/Weight. The trigger must be capable of supporting a weight of 1000 grams without discharging. Set and "release" triggers are not allowed. Electronic triggers are NOT permitted. The trigger must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule 2.6.8. [Sear engagement rule].
- 11.5.5.1. A trigger shoe may be fitted.
- 11.5.5.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 11.5.6. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces and butt plates with hooks are permitted. A bipod rest may be fitted to the fore-end provided that it

is not used as a support for the rifle whilst firing. Stocks crafted for the Supine position are permitted.

- 11.5.7. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 11.5.8. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.
- 11.5.9. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule [3.8](#).

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## **11.6. Ammunition**

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- 11.6.1. Cartridge Dimensions: With the exception of overall loaded length, cartridges must comply with the SAAMI or CIP cartridge specifications for .308 Winchester or .223 Remington respectively. Ammunition must comply with Rule [2.11](#).
  - 11.6.1.1. Ammunition may be commercially purchased or hand loaded.
- 11.6.2. Bullet/Projectile. Any projectile weight/type may be used in 308 Winchester and .223 Remington. Projectiles must conform to Rule [2.12.3](#).
- 11.6.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 11.6.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 11.6.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 11.6.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule [2.11.2](#).
- 11.6.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule [2.11](#).

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## **11.7. Sights**

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- 11.7.1. Any sights are permitted including magnifying or telescope.
- 11.7.2. Spectacles. In addition to the permitted sight lenses, the competitor may wear spectacles or contact lenses.
  - 11.7.2.1. The vision of the target from the non-aiming eye may be restricted or blocked by use of a blinder fitted to the rifle or sight, or by the competitor wearing an eyepatch. The aiming eye may also be protected from stray light. Rule [11.8.10](#) also applies.
- 11.7.3. Levels. A spirit level or other levelling device may be mounted on the rifle.
- 11.7.4. Glare Tubes. Glare tubes may be used.

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## **11.8. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 11.8.1. Shooting Jacket. Any suitable jacket/coat may be worn, provided it gives no support to the forearm. Flexible padding may be attached to protect the shoulder, upper sling arm and elbows. A device may be fitted to the upper sleeve to prevent the sling slipping down the arm or rotating about the upper arm. Internal or external elbow pads may also be worn.
- 11.8.2. Glove. A flexible padded glove or mitt may be worn on the supporting hand (with or without a stitched-in or separate soft lining), provided it gives no artificial support. In addition, a lightweight glove, with (or without) one or more fingers cut off, may be worn on the trigger operating hand to protect against cold or sun/windburn.
- 11.8.3. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.

- 11.8.4. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory, see Rule 5.1.2 and Rule 5.1.2.1 for electronic targets.
- 11.8.5. Sling. A sling may be attached to the rifle for assistance in steadying the rifle. The sling must be attached to the rifle at one or two points, and it must not exceed 50mm in width. The sling may be placed round one arm and/or wrist but not round any other part of the competitor's body. The sling may not be used or configured in such a manner that it (or its buckles or sling swivels) becomes a prop between the inside of the support elbow and the rifle stock.
- 11.8.6. Hand stop. A hand stop is permitted.
- 11.8.7. Mirage Band. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover (including a piece of cloth) may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action.
- 11.8.8. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 11.8.9. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support. Additional padding (that is not permanently affixed to the groundsheet or shooting mat) may not be placed under the elbows.
- 11.8.10. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 11.8.11. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description are forbidden (including ballistic calculation watches) on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.
- 11.8.12. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 11.8.13. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 11.8.14. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule 3.18.11.
- 11.8.15. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 11.8.16. Aids to Vision:
  - 11.8.16.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is permitted in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
  - 11.8.16.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
  - 11.8.16.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
- 11.8.17. Shade on the FP. See Rule 3.15.
- 11.8.18. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule 2.10.5.

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## **11.9. Targets And Scoring**

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- 11.9.1. Targets and scoring shall be MR.
- 11.9.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
  - 11.9.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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## **11.10. Match Conditions / Conduct Of Shooting**

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- 11.10.1. See Chapter 3.
- 11.10.2. Events will be conducted at distances of 1000, 1100, 1200 or 1500yds or their metric equivalents.
- 11.10.3. Time Limits. Time Limits for rifle events at distances 1000, 1100, 1200 or 1500yds: (or their metric equivalents). These distances may be varied by an competition controlling body as appropriate subject to the distance conforming to the Police Range approval and RSO.
  - 11.10.3.1. 18 minutes for 10 shot match per competitor.
  - 11.10.3.2. 23 minutes for 15 shot match per competitor.
  - 11.10.3.3. 30 minutes for 20 shot match per competitor.
- 11.10.4. FO/FTR/FSTD Participating in MR Competitions. Those disciplines shall shoot under MR conditions and procedures as per this Chapter. Specific rules governing rifles as per the appropriate discipline chapter shall be applied.

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## **11.11. Course Of Fire**

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- 11.11.1. The course of fire for MR will normally consist of:
  - 11.11.1.1. Two (2) convertible sighters. Day one of a match, three (3) convertible sighters may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body;
  - 11.11.1.2. Either ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count, at the discretion of the competition controlling body.

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## **12. 300M ISSF (International Discipline)**

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### **12.1. Rules**

- 12.1.1. These Rules are based on the International Rules as issued by ISSF and amended from time to time.

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### **12.2. Safety Precautions And Variations**

- 12.2.1. No changes permitted from Chapter 2. Where a conflict with ISSF occurs with these SSR, safety as described by the Police Range Approval takes precedence. If the Police Range Approval does not provide guidance then SSR takes precedence for Safety but not match conditions, with the exception of Level 2 (see Rule [12.4](#)).

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### **12.3. Shooting Position**

- 12.3.1. The prone position in accordance with ISSF rules.
- 12.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### **12.4. Competition Levels**

- 12.4.1. In recognition of developing and encouraging participation in 300m ISSF shooting, NRAA have two levels of competition.
- 12.4.1.1. Level 1. Level 1 must comply with the rules and regulations of the ISSF. Participants who wish to count scores for nominated elimination matches towards Australian Team selection must comply with these regulations.
- 12.4.1.2. Level 2. Level 2 NRAA 300m Class will permit those electing to shoot using equipment strictly as permitted under NRAA Standard Shooting Rules for TR. Participants in this level will not be eligible for inclusion in and may not have scores count towards selection in any 300m International Events. This variation of the equipment rule allows NRAA competitors, not seeking selection in Australian teams to contest events conducted by the NRAA, including the National Championship, State Championships and State Team events.

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### **12.5. Rifles**

- 12.5.1. Rifle. As specified in ISSF Rules.
- 12.5.2. Weight. As specified in ISSF Rules.
- 12.5.3. Barrel. As specified in ISSF Rules.
- 12.5.4. Trigger Pull/Weight. As specified in ISSF Rules.
- 12.5.5. Stock and Butt. As specified in ISSF Rules.
- 12.5.6. Magazine. A magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds. Single shot firing only is permitted.
- 12.5.7. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators. Not allowed.

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### **12.6. Ammunition**

- 12.6.1. Chamber Dimensions. With the exception of overall loaded length, cartridges must comply with the SAAMI or CIP cartridge specifications for the calibre selected/specified. Bore, Groove and Throat dimensions may be selected to suit bullets used. Ammunition may be commercially made or hand-loaded as defined in ISSF Rules.
- 12.6.1.1. Ammunition may be commercially purchased or hand loaded. Ammunition must comply with Rule [2.11](#).
- 12.6.2. Bullet/Projectile. Any projectile type and weight may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use and in accordance with ISSF Rules.
- 12.6.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.

- 12.6.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 12.6.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 12.6.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule [2.11.2](#).
- 12.6.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule [2.11](#) cartridge case.

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## **12.7. Sights**

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- 12.7.1. As specified in ISSF Rules.

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## **12.8. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 12.8.1. As specified in ISSF Rules.

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## **12.9. Targets And Scoring**

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- 12.9.1. As specified in ISSF Rules.

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## **12.10. Match Conditions / Conduct Of Shooting**

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- 12.10.1. As specified in ISSF Rules. With the exception of Rule [12.4.1.2](#), all 300m ISSF matches shall be conducted in accordance with ISSF Special Technical Rules - Bigbore Free Rifle.

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## 13. Sporter Class [SC] (Domestic Discipline)

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### 13.1. Rules

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- 13.1.1. These Rules have been developed for Domestic use by the NRAA and may be amended from time to time.
- 13.1.2. Intent. This discipline is intended to allow commercially available (shop purchased) sporting/hunting/varmint repeating bolt action centrefire rifles to be used on NRAA rifle ranges. Firearms shall have been originally available for purchase from licensed gun shops/dealers as a complete unit including action, barrel and trigger. The discipline is both participative and competitive, to allow new competitors with existing rifles entry into the sport.
- 13.1.3. The competition controlling body shall determine which classes will be contested in a competition. Competitors should not expect all classes defined in this section to be offered for all matches. Rather, they are intended to provide consistent terminology for both competitors and organisers, and to ensure competition is as fair as possible.
  - 13.1.3.1. The classes being competed for shall be advertised at least seven (7) days prior to the commencement of shooting.

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### 13.2. Safety Precautions And Variations

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- 13.2.1. Permitted variations from Chapter 2 are:
  - 13.2.1.1. Muzzles Brakes are permitted, subject to approval by the competition controlling body/range controlling body and provided they are allowed under the RSO or Police Range Approval.
  - 13.2.1.2. Magazines are permitted, subject to approval by the competition controlling body/range controlling body and provided they are allowed under the RSO or Police Range Approval.

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### 13.3. Shooting Position

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- 13.3.1. To be conducted in the prone position. Refer to Rule [2.10.2](#).
- 13.3.2. Position on the FP refer to Rule [2.9](#).

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### 13.4. Grades

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- 13.4.1. SC will not have Grades.
- 13.4.2. SC consists of two subordinate competitive classes which is based on the rifle used. These are:
  - 13.4.2.1. Sporter - Production (SP); and
  - 13.4.2.2. Sporter - Open (SO).

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### 13.5. Rifles

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- 13.5.1. Rifle. May be built around an approved repeating bolt action centrefire rifle designed to safely fire the permitted cartridges. The rifle must be of a conventional design and be commercially available (see definitions in Annex A).
- 13.5.2. **SP.** A rifle purchased as a standard factory-made and manufactured (i.e. factory made mass produced for retail), commercially available sporting/hunting style bolt action repeating rifle as per the list at Appendix H. Custom-Factory enhancements, specifically ordered and built as a customisation such as specialised barrels and match chambers are not permitted in this Class. It must have the original chambering (cartridge) without the features or attachments that would deem it in the style of target rifle, and which complies with the following conditions:
  - 13.5.2.1. Barrels must be factory fitted or supplied, of original equipment manufacturer specification and no more than 66.04 cm (26 inches) in length (measured from the bolt face), not including muzzle brake if fitted. The minimum length of the barrel must comply with State or Territory Firearms Regulations. Tuners/barrel weights are not permitted.



- 13.5.2.2. Weight shall not exceed 6.5kg, including bolt, the mounted telescope sight, any attachments, magazine or single shot follower and bipod. No additional weights may be added to any part of the rifle.
- 13.5.3. **SO:** Any repeating bolt action centrefire rifle as per Appendix H. The following modifications are permitted, and must meet the defined limitations:
  - 13.5.3.1. Rebarrelled or rechambered Production Class rifle with the replacement barrel not exceeding heavy varmint profile and 68.5 cm (27 inches) in length (measured from the bolt face), not including muzzle brake if fitted. Tuners/barrel weights are not permitted.
  - 13.5.3.2. Weight shall not exceed 7.5 kg, including bolt, the mounted telescope sight, any attachments, magazine or single shot follower, and bipod. No additional weights may be added to any part of the rifle.
- 13.5.4. Permitted cartridges. SP and SO rifle may be of any SAAMI or CIP approved (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025) cartridge/calibre up to and including 8mm. Rule 13.7.2 applies.
- 13.5.5. Rifles with interchangeable barrels must only use one barrel during a competition. The barrel to be used must be nominated at the commencement of the competition.
- 13.5.6. Trigger Pull/Weight. Triggers will be manually operated. Electronic or set and "release" triggers are not permitted.
  - 13.5.6.1. The weight of the trigger pull is unregulated, but must be safe and conform to the requirements of Rule 2.6.8. [Sear engagement rule].
  - 13.5.6.2. Triggers must be protected by a trigger guard. The trigger guard must be of a design and construction capable of preventing accidental discharge of the rifle. The bottom of the trigger guard should extend rearwards at least as far as a line taken down from the rear of the trigger.
- 13.5.7. Stock and Butt. May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces are permitted. Adjustable length of pull stocks are permitted. The action may be bedded in the stock. Aftermarket stocks for both Classes may be used provided that it complies with the intent of this rule.
  - 13.5.7.1. Adjustable bag riders / adjustable stock toe or use of a monopod (attached to the butt of the stock) may not be used in either class.
  - 13.5.7.2. The weight of the stock must conform to the weight restrictions for the class being competed. See Rule 13.5.2.2 and 13.5.3.2.
- 13.5.8. Mirage bands are not approved for use.
- 13.5.9. Chronographs are not permitted in competitions. See also Rule 3.8.

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## 13.6. SC Rests

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- 13.6.1. The SC rifle may be supported by a front bipod:
  - 13.6.1.1. The front of the rifle may be supported by a sporting type folding bipod (e.g. Harris, Atlas or similar).
  - 13.6.1.2. Spigots attached to the rifle for the purposes of affixing a bipod are approved for use.
  - 13.6.1.3. Bipod legs in an unextended position must not exceed 36 cm width, measured by the distance between the centre of each foot/leg of the bipod where it makes contact with the ground.
    - 13.6.1.3.1. Any approved bipod that complies with this 'un-extended' measurement requirement, may then be extended to allow the adjustment of rifle elevation and horizontal levelling in order to be able to engage appropriate competition targets.
  - 13.6.1.4. The bipod must be resting directly on the ground with no mat or plate under the bipod.
  - 13.6.1.5. The bipod must not be fitted with spikes or skis.
  - 13.6.1.6. The bipod must not be connected to a shooting mat.
- 13.6.2. No portion of the rifle's butt or pistol grip may rest on the ground or on any hard surface.

- 13.6.3. Rear Bag. A rear bag may be used. If used, it must be easily deformable (by hand at all times) and weigh less than 1.0 Kg. F-class style bags with ears are not permitted. No solid base or stacking plates are permitted.

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### **13.7. Ammunition**

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- 13.7.1. Ammunition may be commercial or hand-loaded but loaded in a manner consistent with the ammunition industry's accepted standards; must be safe to fire in the rifle for which it is intended and must meet in all respects the limitations of any range regulations (e.g. calibre, velocity, muzzle energy etc.). Ammunition must comply with Rule [2.11](#).
- 13.7.2. Bullet/Projectile. Any projectile type and weight may be used (up to 8mm in calibre) which is suitable for the SAAMI or CIP approved (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025) cartridge in use. Projectiles must conform to Rule [2.12.3](#).
- 13.7.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Nickel plated and steel cases must not be re-loaded.
- 13.7.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.
- 13.7.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.
- 13.7.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should apply Rule [2.11.2](#).
- 13.7.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round of ammunition separating, the matter will be treated as a malfunction and will be subject to the provisions of Rule [2.11](#) cartridge case.

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### **13.8. Sights**

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- 13.8.1. Any sight may be used, including magnifying or telescope up to a maximum magnification of 25X (times). Any telescope sights with greater magnification must be set to a maximum of 25X for the duration of the match. Sight magnification may be checked by the RO at any time that does not unduly affect the shooter. The sight must meet the overall weight limitations for the discipline as specified at Rule [13.5.2.2](#) and [13.5.3.2](#).
- 13.8.2. A competitor found to be using magnification greater than 25X, in the first instance shall result in a deduction of score equal to the Value of One (1) shot in accordance with Rule [3.24](#). Subsequent breaches shall result in disallowance of score.
- 13.8.3. Levelling Systems:
- 13.8.3.1. Bubble levels are permitted and maybe affixed to either the rifle or the scope.
- 13.8.3.2. Electronic levelling lights are not permitted.

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### **13.9. Dress And Aids To Shooting**

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- 13.9.1. Wet weather equipment. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.
- 13.9.2. Telescopes/Binoculars. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a scorer, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory, see Rule [5.1.2](#) and Rule [5.1.2.1](#) for electronic targets.
- 13.9.3. Equipment Box/bag. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the FP provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or their rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.
- 13.9.4. Mats. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle

bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the competitor's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support.

- 13.9.4.1. Use of shooting attire, including elbow pads, is permitted.
- 13.9.5. Headgear. A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.
- 13.9.6. Personal wind reading instruments. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description (including ballistic calculation watches) are forbidden on the FP or visible from the FP. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.
- 13.9.7. Scorebooks. Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in matches, provided they are not placed so as to inconvenience other competitors. The upkeep of scorebooks will not be allowed as an excuse for exceeding specified time limits.
- 13.9.8. Timing equipment. Timing equipment such as clocks or timers are permitted. If a mobile phone is used it is to be in flight mode.
- 13.9.9. Communication Devices. Communication devices for competitors are not permitted. For team shooting see Rule 3.18.11.
- 13.9.10. Hearing protection. Hearing protection is to be worn by competitors and officials.
- 13.9.11. Aids to Vision:
  - 13.9.11.1. The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is encouraged in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.
  - 13.9.11.2. Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the competitor's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
  - 13.9.11.3. Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
  - 13.9.11.4. Shade on the FP. See Rule 3.15.
- 13.9.12. Allowances for disabled competitors. See Rule 2.10.5.

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### **13.10. Approved Rifles**

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- 13.10.1. See Appendix H for the approved rifles list for Sporter Production Class.

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### **13.11. Targets And Scoring**

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- 13.11.1. Targets and scoring shall be TR.
- 13.11.2. Scoring: Refer to Chapter 5.
- 13.11.2.1. Targets: Refer to Chapter 6.

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### **13.12. Match Conditions**

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- 13.12.1. See Chapter 3.
- 13.12.2. Timings. TR Timings shall be used. See Rule 3.17.1.11.1.

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### **13.13. Course Of Fire**

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- 13.13.1. The course of fire for SC will normally consist of:
  - 13.13.1.1. Two (2) convertible sighters (one (1) convertible sighter may be permissible at the discretion of the competition controlling body); and
  - 13.13.1.2. Either seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15) or twenty (20) shots to count – at the discretion of the competition controlling body.
- 13.13.2. The procedure is at Chapter 3.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 3 - SERVICE SHOOTING DISCIPLINES**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

## **14. Service Rifle Shooting [SR] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **14.1. Rules**

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- 14.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 14.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 16 are to be used.
- 14.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 16 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **15. Precision Service Rifle [PSR] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **15.1. Rules**

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- 15.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 15.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 24 are to be used.
- 15.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 24 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **16. Run-Sheets For Use In Service Rifle And Precision Service Rifle**

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### **16.1. Words Of Command - Reference Sheet**

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16.1.1. To be Issued

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 4 - FIELD CLASS SHOOTING DISCIPLINES**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

## **17. Field Class Target Shooting [FCTS] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **17.1. Rules**

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- 17.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 17.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 17 are to be used.
- 17.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 17 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **18. Field Class Metal Plate [FCMPS] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **18.1. Rules**

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18.1.1. To be Issued.

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## **19. Run-Sheets For Use In Field Class Shooting**

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### **19.1. Words Of Command - Reference Sheet**

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19.1.1. To be Issued.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 5 - RIMFIRE TARGET SHOOTING DISCIPLINES**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

# 20. Long Range Rimfire [LRF] (Domestic Discipline)

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## 20.1. Rules

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20.1.1. To be Issued.

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# 21. Air Rifle

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## 21.1. Rules

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21.1.1. To be Issued.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 6 - BENCHREST SHOOTING DISCIPLINES**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

## **22. Long Range Benchrest [LRB] - 600 & 1000 Yards (International Discipline)**

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### **22.1. Rules**

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- 22.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 22.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 22 are to be used.
- 22.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 22 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **23. Short Range Benchrest [SRB] – 50 & 100M (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **23.1. Rules**

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23.1.1. To be Issued.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 7 - MISCELLANEOUS DISCIPLINES**

FOR THE SAFE AND CONTROLLED CONDUCT OF SHOOTING  
AND COMPETITIONS

[National Rifle Association of Australia](#)

## **24. Biathlon [BI] (International Discipline)**

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### **24.1. Introduction**

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- 24.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 24.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 25 are to be used.
- 24.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 25 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **25. Long Range Black Powder [LRBP] (Domestic Discipline)**

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### **25.1. Rules**

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- 25.1.1. These rules are subject to a rewrite.
- 25.1.2. Existing SSR V8.0 Chapter 19 are to be used.
- 25.1.3. Where there is a conflict between the existing Chapter 19 and these New SSR V2.0 on matters of safety, range commands, targetry and competition procedures, the New SSR are to take precedence.

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## **STANDARD SHOOTING RULES**

### **PART 8 - APPENDICES**



## **A. Glossary**

1. Adjustable Bag Rider. The lower part of the stock comb that has a height adjustable device that allows a change in stock elevation relative to the rear bag. Also called stock toe.
2. Ammunition. 5.56mm NATO shall include .223 Remington. 7.62mm NATO shall include .308 Winchester.
3. NRAA Rifle Ranges are military, NRAA, State or Territory Association, District Association or Club ranges conforming to the standards of safety laid down from time to time and certified 'approved' by the Inspector of Rifle Ranges or relevant State or Territory Police Force.
4. Blow Off Shots. A shot or shots fired for the purpose of warming or fouling the barrel within a period of one hour preceding a competition.
5. Catastrophic Rifle / Ammunition Failure. Catastrophic firearm failure is when a gun's barrel, receiver, or other parts rupture or break apart, often causing injury to the shooter and bystanders. Causes include using incorrect or overloaded ammunition, a blocked barrel from an obstruction or a "squib" round, a manufacturing defect, or an issue with the gun's mechanics like improper headspace.
6. Calibre:
  - a. A term used to designate the specific cartridge(s) for which a firearm is chambered.
7. Firearms: The approximate diameter of the circle formed by the tops of the lands of a rifled barrel, often expressed in hundredths of an inch (".38 Caliber") or millimetres ("7mm Caliber").
  - a. Ammunition: A numerical term included in a cartridge name to indicate a rough approximation of the bullet diameter.
8. Cartridge. A single round of ammunition consisting of the case, primer and propellant with or without one or more projectiles. Also applies to a shot shell. Cartridges are specific to the rifle that has been chambered to use the cartridge.
9. Centrefire. Centre fire is that class of small arms ammunition which has the primer cap located centrally in the base of the cartridge case.
10. Check Scorer is the person who records the score on the blackboard, and confirms the score with the scorer. They should also monitor competitor safety.
11. Conventional Target is a target marked manually in the butts where spotting disks are used to indicate the location of shots.
12. Commercially available. Commercially available means:
  - a. Actions. An action that has been manufactured and sold by a reputable/licensed action/firearm manufacturer. For new action manufacturers, a quantity of 12 actions of the same configuration are available to be delivered to a customer within a lead time of three (3) months.
  - b. Barrels. A barrel that has been manufactured and sold by a reputable/licensed barrel manufacturer. For new barrel manufacturers, a quantity of 12 barrels of the same configuration are available to be delivered to a customer within a lead time of three (3) months.
  - c. Projectiles. A manufacturer must be capable of manufacturing and shipping 300,000 projectiles of the same configuration to a customer within a lead time of three (3) months.
13. Competition is a series of matches and aggregates conducted by a promoting body, which has been approved by the appropriate authority. Can be for individual or teams. May also include other programmed shoots provided that they are supervised and managed IAW these SSR.
14. Competition Area. The Firing Point in respect of a Competition will be defined by the line or line of markers defining the front of the firing point and a 'whitewash' line 4 metres behind it denoting the rear of the firing point. The Competitors' Area lies between that line, and a line a further 6 metres to

the rear. The whole is the “Field of Play” and is the Team Area for Team Matches. These dimensions may be sensibly adjusted if natural features such as ditches so suggest, and those features may substitute for lines. Lines should also define the extent of a ‘Team Area’ to the left and right. For major team matches, it is preferable that ropes should be used at the rear and sides of team areas to prevent intrusion by spectators or members of other teams.

15. Competition Controlling Body. The appropriate NRAA affiliated association or club that is responsible for establishing, conducting and concluding a shooting competition in accordance with these Rules. Also includes the NRAA.
16. Competitor shall mean and include every person who participates in a shoot, a rifle practice or competition. A competitor means an individual member of the NRAA as defined in the NRAA membership policy at <https://nraa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/20240501-NRAA-Membership-Policy-final.pdf>
17. Custom Built means a one off rifle or stock made to the specifications of the purchaser within the limits laid down by these Rules.
18. Domestic Discipline. A discipline that does not have an international controlling body and/or 3 or more countries who participate in the discipline. See also International discipline.
19. Dry Firing. Dry Firing is cocking the action, aiming at the target, and let off without ammunition from the firing point.
20. Electronic Target is a target system where the position and value of a shot or shots is indicated to the competitor per medium of an electronic visual display unit situated on the firing point.
21. Executive Committee is the body elected in accordance with the constitution of the club, state or territory association or peak national body.
22. Match. An organised sports event in which two people or teams (or more) compete against each other. See also Competition.
23. Match Committee is a group of people appointed by the competition controlling body to have control of the competitions and adjudicate on matters pertaining to the competition including discipline and appeals.
24. Match Director is a person appointed by the competition controlling body to have control of the competitions and adjudicate on matters pertaining to the competition including discipline and appeals. The Match Director may be supported by a Match Committee.
25. Match Official is a generic term used to describe a CRO, RO, Match Director, or a member of the Match Committee.
26. Filter is any coloured transparent material.
27. Firing point (colloquially termed mound) is the conventional sloping surface or where none exists flat ground at each range distance, or such other place authorised by the conditions where shooting takes place. Normally numbered to indicate which target a competitor may fire at.
28. Handloading. The process of manually assembling a cartridge from component parts (casing, primer, propellant and bullet or wads and shot).
29. ISSF is the International Shooting Sport Federation.
30. ICFRA is the International Confederation of Fullbore Rifle Associations.
31. Individual Members. Every person who engages in or officiates at any level of the NRAA, affiliated State and Territory and/or affiliated Club activity, including activities governed by Standard Shooting Rules (SSR) must be a current financial member of the NRAA (meaning having paid the required annual membership fee and being listed on the Register of Members), through their State or Territory Association, and a State or Territory affiliated Club. (Refer NRAA Membership Policy).

32. International Discipline. A discipline which is aligned to and managed by an international body (such as ICFRA or ISSF) and has more than 3 countries who participate in the discipline and international matches are conducted.
33. Meplatting (Pointing). Is the pointing of projectiles at the tip.
34. Military or Service Rifle Club is a club or division of a club which engages in service type practices on rifle ranges where the course of fire is permitted under range standing orders / Police Range Approval.
35. Muzzle Energy. The Muzzle Energy (ME) is the kinetic energy of a projectile at the muzzle of the delivery means. The ME (joules) =  $\frac{1}{2}mV^2$  (m = Projectile mass in kg, V = MV in m/s).
36. Muzzle Velocity. The Muzzle Velocity (MV) is the apparent velocity of projectile at shot exist, generally computed by backward extrapolating velocity measurements to the muzzle of the delivery means.
37. Ricochet. Ricochet is the change of velocity, and hence speed and direction, induced in a projectile, missile or fragment caused by its impact with a surface.
38. Rimfire. A type of small arms ammunition in which the initiating compound is contained within the rim of the cartridge case
39. Scorer is the person who records the score on the score-card. The scorer also confirms that the competitors rifle is unloaded at the completion of shooting.
40. Service Shooting means the firing of a number of rounds within a time limit at a designated target or targets in accordance with the match program.
41. Shoot off and Shooting Off are synonymous terms and refer to additional shots separately fired after the completion of a competition in order to determine the winner, and where the conditions so provide, the place getters.
42. Shoot. To shoot is the act of firing a shot and 'a shoot' is a set number of shots fired in a practice or competition at each attendance at the firing point.
43. SnapCap. A commercially available dummy round that does not contain any primer or powder. It must be appropriately coloured so as to distinguish it from live cartridges/rounds.
44. State or Territory Association is a Member association authorised by the NRAA.
45. State or National Championship. A three day (or greater) shooting event conduct by the NRAA or a member State or Territory. Colloquially referred to as the 'Kings' or 'Queens'. For clarity, the Championship does not include the two day lead up.
46. Target Dimensions the area of each target, for an applicable distance, identified by circles or straight lines measured to the outside edge to determine the shot values laid down by these Rules.
47. Team Area. The area specifically allocated to a team (behind the firing point) and clearly marked as per the definition at 'Competition Area'.
48. Team Competitor. Means a member of an official team. See also NRAA Membership Policy <https://nraa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/20240501-NRAA-Membership-Policy-final.pdf>
49. Tie Shots or Shoot Off where used, are those required by the conditions for a competitor to carry on shooting after recording a V bull possible.
50. Time Limit is the separate time or elapsed time during which one shot, or a series of shots, may be fired by a competitor or team as laid down in the shooting conditions.
51. Rifle Toe. See adjustable bag rider.

52. Unfair Advantage the underlying principle of these Rules is that no competitor or team shall by any means whatsoever gain an advantage, except by shooting skill, the one over the other or others of them, which in the opinion of the Executive Committee is unfair.

**B. NRAA Incident Form**



## NRAA Incident Notification Form Catastrophic Rifle / Ammunition Failure

### Incident Details

Date:		Time:	
Location:		Club:	
Discipline:		Rifle Make:	
Calibre:		Serial Number:	
Barrel Make:		Rounds Fired:	
Projectile Type:		Projectile Weight:	
Case Type:		Case Firings:	
Powder Type:		Powder Charge Weight:	
Rifle and Ammunition Taken into Custody?	Y	N	
By Whom?			
Were Photos Taken and by Whom?	Y	N	

### People Involved

Firer:		Range Officer:	
Witnesses:			
People Injured: (If Applicable)			
Does the Firer Own the Firearm involved in the incident?	Y	N	
If No who Owns the Firearm?			

### Injuries / Emergency Services Attendance

Did anybody Sustain Serious Injuries?	Y	N
Did Ambulance Attend?	Y	N
Who Sustained Serious Injuries?		
Who Sustained Minor Injuries?		
Did Police Attend?	Y	N

**Description of Incident:****Probable Cause:****Recommendations:****Signatures:**

Firer:	
Range Officer:	
Club Captain:	
State Association Representative:	

The Range Officer has primary responsibility to ensure this form is completed and submitted with applicable signatures.

Please forward the above including any further information (such as photos, armourer's report, medical certificate, etc) to the NRAA no later than 48 hours after the Incident to [admin@nraa.com.au](mailto:admin@nraa.com.au)

See also: <https://nraa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/NRAA-Incident-Form-Revised-Nov-2023.pdf>



## C. Targets - ICFRA Dimensions for Long Range Shooting

1. The following dimensions have their origins from the ICFRA Rule Book 2008.
2. There are three frame sizes of target:
  - a. Third Class - 1200(w) x 1200(h) square [300m/yds].
  - b. Second Class - 1800(w) x 1800(h) square [400m - 700yds].
  - c. First Class – 2400(w) x 1800(h) [Long Range 700m - 1000yds].
3. When electronic targets are in use it is permissible to use targets with First Class or Second Class dimensions at all distances.
4. Where it is found to be more convenient on certain ranges, 300metre/yard and 400metre/yard targets may be mounted on an 1800sq target frame, however, scoring dimensions for such targets will remain unchanged.
5. When using electronic targets, the correct aiming mark for the distance must be displayed on the target. This aiming mark must clearly display at least the correct scoring rings contained with the aiming mark. This is so that F Class competitors will have the same aiming marks as conventional targets.
6. Target numbering. Each target must be clearly numbered. These numbers must be of such size that they are clearly visible, to the naked eye, at the furthest distance to be shot on the targets in question. Corresponding number markers (pegs) will be placed on the forward edge of each firing point to clearly identify each target lane.
7. At the discretion of the competition organising body a target identification number may be placed on the target face or edge of the target frame to allow F Class competitors better identification of their target. If the identification system is used the position or size of the identifying number must not have any effect on a Target Rifle competitor when aiming, sighting, or firing their shot.
8. Line Thicknesses – White lines for aiming marks:

Distance / Target	F-Class V Line Thickness	Other Line Thickness
300 to 600 yds/m	2mm	4mm
700yds	2mm	8mm
800 to 100yds 700 to 900m	4mm	12mm

9. Modified ICFRA – Distances in Yards, Dimensions in mm:

Distance	300yds	400yds (a)	500yds	600yds	700yds	800-1000yds
<b>Aiming Mark</b>	560	745	915	915	1000	1120
<b>Super V (X)</b>	32	43	65	72	80	128
<b>Centre (V/6)</b>	65	85	130	145	160	255
<b>5</b>	130	175	260	290	320	510
<b>4</b>	260	350	600	600	660	815
<b>3</b>	390	520	915	915	1000	1120
<b>2</b>	560	745	1320	1320	1320	1830
<b>1 - ROT (Target Size)</b>	1200x1200	1200x1200	1800x1800	1800x1800	1800x1800	2400x1800

Notes:

- a. 400yds is not specified as Part of ICFRA F-Class rules but has been included for use by Clubs.
- b. 700yds is not specified as Part of ICFRA TR or F-Class rules but has been included for use by Clubs. The target is based on the 600m target.

10. Modified ICFRA – Distances in Metres, Dimensions in mm:

Distance	300m	400m (a)	500m	600m	700-900m
<b>Aiming Mark</b>	600	800	1000	1000	1120
<b>Super V (X)</b>	35	46	72	80	128
<b>Centre (V/6)</b>	70	95	145	160	255
<b>5</b>	140	185	290	320	510
<b>4</b>	280	375	660	660	815
<b>3</b>	420	560	1000	1000	1120
<b>2</b>	600	800	1320	1320	1830
<b>1 - ROT (Target Size)</b>	1200x1200	1200x1200	1800x1800	1800x1800	2400x1800

Notes:

- a. 400m is not specified as Part of ICFRA F-Class rules but has been included for use by Clubs.

## 1. Match Rifle - Target Sizes And Scoring Dimensions

11. Targets. In all cases, the Target used shall be the NRAA First Class Target, 2400 x 1800mm, but with the following dimensions marked on them which shall be the same for Imperial and Metric Distances. The dimensions are:

Match Rifle Target Dimensions					
Aiming Mark	Centre Bull (V)	Bulls Eye (5)	Inner (4)	Magpie (3)	Outer (2)
1020mm	305mm	610mm	1220mm	1800mm	Rest of Target

12. When F Class Open or FTR are shot at State or National Championships, an ICFRA 1000yds Super V measuring 128mm shall be placed inside the central bull. The Super V shot shall be marked as an X on the competitor's score card. The Super V shall be used for scoring purposes in F Open and F/ TR, with normal SSR scoring and count-back procedures to apply.
13. In all cases, the scoring area described as "Hit (Score 1)" on the normal NRAA First Class Target, shall be discarded and all the area outside the Magpie circle of 1800mm. shall be marked as an Outer 2.
14. Marking. The following method of marking shall be used to indicate the shot position and the value.

Match Rifle Marking - Spotter Colours					
Score	Centre Bull (V)	Bulls Eye (5)	Inner (4)	Magpie (3)	Outer (2)
Spotter Colour	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Orange

## **D. Targets - Service Shooting**

1. All targets will preferably be non-humanoid looking targets. Approved targets will either be:
  - a. Target No 1.
  - b. NRAA TR Targets, or
  - c. Type A, B, D, and figures 11, 12, 13 and 14 by exception.
2. Other targets as approved by the NRAA shall be adopted progressively in a transition away from humanoid targets.
3. Scoring: Scoring can either be conducted in the Butts by an independent person with the scores relayed to the firing point by radio, or by the use of B, I, M, O boards with the scores then taken at the firing point.
4. When using targets other than figure targets, the scoring area is to be indicated by the use of a marking disc or marking wand as follows:
  - a. V Bull (V) - Wand over centre of target / Marking disc on centre bottom.
  - b. Bull (5) – Wand/marketing disc over/on lower right hand corner.
  - c. Inner (4) – Wand/marketing disc over/on lower left hand corner.
  - d. Magpie (3) – Wand/marketing disc over/on top right hand corner.
  - e. Outer (2) – Wand/marketing disc over/on top left hand corner.
  - f. Miss (0) - Wand waved across target face several times. No marking disc will be displayed if the hit is outside the scoring area of the target.
  - g. Spotting disc indications for Type A, B, D, and figures 11, 12, 13 and 14 are white for a V Bull, red for a Bull, white for an Inner, red for a Magpie and white for an Outer. A hit on the non-scoring portion of the target is indicated by a spotting disc of the next colour for sighting shots only. Spotting disc indications for ICFRA and Palma targets is as per Chapter 5.
5. All sighting shots will be individually marked by a spotting disc which is to be placed in the shot hole and displayed for the competitor to observe. The shot value is to be indicated by a marking disc or a marking wand to the scoring area only on target types A, B & D.
6. For timed matches, all shot holes are marked by spotting discs at the completion of the match and displayed to the competitor by means of a 'competitor's view'. No marking wand is used.
7. For deliberate matches and for all sighting shots, the targets are engaged with only the spotting disc representing the last shot displayed.
8. A spotting disc that has been hit, will not be used again until it is patched out.
9. For timed matches, spotting discs will not be placed in the shot holes until the score has been taken.
10. No shot holes, sighters excepted, will be patched out until the order to patch out is given by the RO to the BO.
11. When a shot hole touches the line between two divisions of the target, the competitor will be credited with the higher value. If there is any doubt, the BO is to adjudicate.
12. Except for deliberate matches, if less than the maximum number of hits allowed is found, at least two markers are to check the target to determine whether two or more shots have struck close together. This check must be carried out before spotting discs are placed in the holes. If there is still doubt, the BO is to adjudicate.

13. A ricochet can only be adjudicated by the BO with consultation to the target marker and will be signalled as a miss. No spotting disc will be shown regardless of whether the bullet has struck the target or not. A shot will not be marked as a ricochet unless there is clear evidence of it striking the mantlet, i.e., debris showered into the gallery or against the target. An elongated hole is not by itself evidence of a ricochet and unless clear and distinct evidence is present, the shot is to be marked and scored as normal.
14. Excess Hits. If two shots appear on the target in the same exposure, the competitor is to be granted the higher score if the shots appear to be of the same calibre. Spotting discs are to be placed in both holes and the target displayed. The competitor is then to be offered the option of a convertible sighter. If it can be determined that one of the shots is of dissimilar calibre to the previous shot/s, it is to be patched out without instruction from the RO and a spotting disc is to be placed in the similar hole and the target displayed and marked accordingly.
15. If it can be proven by the RO or BO that the competitor, or team, has fired more than the allowable number of shots, the entire score will be disallowed.
16. If the total number of hits on a competitor's target exceeds the number of shots fired as per the match conditions and when there is no means of identifying excess shots, e.g., two different calibres, all the hits will be signalled in the usual way and the procedure will then be as follows:
  - a. When the number of excess hits does not exceed one half, i.e., <50% of the number of allowable shots, the score will be the highest scoring shots up to the number of shots permitted to be fired in the practice.
  - b. When the number of excess hits exceeds one half, i.e., >50% of the number of allowable shots, the score will be disallowed and the competitor will re-shoot the match. The target is not to be displayed. A re-shoot will be as per the original match conditions.
  - c. When a competitor has more than one target to engage, and there is no excess in the total number of hits but there are more hits on one particular target than are allowed by the match conditions, the extra hits on this target are to be dealt with as outlined in sub-paragraphs 12.9.15.
  - d. If it can be proven that the competitor or team has fired more than the allowable number of shots, the entire score will be disallowed.
17. Tied Scores.
18. In deliberate matches, tied scores are to be decided upon by counting back from the last shot fired. The competitor with the higher value last shot is the winner. If the scores are still tied, the second last shot is considered, then the third last shot and so on.
19. If the tie is still not resolved, a deliberate practice shoot-off consisting of one non-convertible sighting shot followed by five scoring shots is to occur. If the scores still cannot be separated, the competitors are to fire shot for shot until the tie is broken.
20. Protests. Any claim or complaint arising at the firing point is to be made at once by way of a protest to the CRO/RO. If the resulting decision is disputed, or if the protest is not dealt with on the spot, it must be dealt with in accordance with Rule 3.22. At the completion of every timed match, the RO is to ask if there are any protests. A protest must be lodged before the targets are exposed for a "Competitors View". A protest may consist of, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. During snap matches, the target may be slow in being exposed, short exposure, not steady, break, or fail to be exposed. If the protest is upheld, the competitor is to be granted an additional exposure/s or a re-shoot of the match at the discretion of the Competition Director or Chief RO, without seeing the fall of shot from the disputed serial.
  - b. During rapid matches, the target may be slow in being exposed, short exposure, not steady, break, or fail to be exposed. If the protest is upheld, the competitor is to be granted a re-shoot of the match in its entirety, without seeing the fall of shot from the disputed serial.

## **E. Targets - Field Class**

1. Field Class Rimfire: The NRA target type A-21 shall be used at all distances.
  - a. The target frame shall be 21inch (53cm) x 24inch (61cm).
  - b. Decimal scoring (X, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 1 ROT) shall be used.
  - c. The target centre will be positioned above the level of the firing point:
    - i. Standing Position - 150cm.
    - ii. Sitting/kneeling position - 90cm.
    - iii. Prone position - 30cm.
  - d. See: <https://nationaltarget.com/product/a-21/>
2. Field Class Centrefire: The NRAA/ICFRA 300m target shall be used.
  - a. Scoring and marking is as per Appendix C.
3. For Field Class Metal Plates, the following sized plates (round) are permitted:
4. Deliberate Rimfire Class:
  - a. 25/50m/yds – 30mm
  - b. 75m/yds – 50mm
  - c. 100m/yds – 100mm
  - d. 150m/yds – 150mm
5. Deliberate Centrefire Class:
  - a. 100m/yds – 30mm
  - b. 200m/yds – 60mm
  - c. 300m/yds – 120mm
  - d. 400m/yds – 200mm
  - e. 500m/yds – 250mm
6. Run-Down Falling Plate:
  - a. 200mm wide x 300mm high.
7. Range Layout. To be designed by the organising body in accordance with the Police Range Approval and/or Range Standing Orders.
8. Scoring. As per Chapter 18.
9. Metal Plate Thickness:
  - a. Rimfire: Minimum 6.35mm of AR500 steel.
  - b. Centrefire: Minimum 9.53mm of AR550.
  - c. Refer to: <https://sssfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Steel-Resource-Guide-Ltr.pdf>

- d. [https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2013/05/f1/June\\_2012\\_Bullet\\_Trap\\_and\\_Steel\\_Target.pdf](https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2013/05/f1/June_2012_Bullet_Trap_and_Steel_Target.pdf)

## **F. Targets - Benchrest**

1. Long Range Benchrest:
  - a. 1000yds: Shall be the IBS 1000yds target, available at <https://nationaltarget.com/product/ibs-1000-yd-br/>
  - b. 600yds: Shall be the IBS 600yds target, available at <https://nationaltarget.com/product/ibs-600-yd-br/>
2. Short Range Benchrest (Rimfire):
  - a. 50m: Shall be the IBS 50m RF Green, available at <https://nationaltarget.com/product/ibs-50-yd-rf-green/>
  - b. 100m: Shall be the IBS 100m RF Red, available at <https://nationaltarget.com/product/ibs-50-yd-rf-red/>

## **G. Targets - Long Range Rimfire**

1. Long Range Rimfire target dimensions are decimal targets:
2. 100yds/m – NRA Target A-33 (scaled ISSF 300m target).
3. 200yds/m – NRA Target A-21
4. Mini Palma Targets for use at 100yds/m:
  - a. NRA Target A-37 (scaled 800yds)
  - b. NRA Target A-38 (scaled 900yds)
  - c. NRA Target A-39 (scaled 1000yds)
5. Note: Targets are decimal.
6. Targets are available from:
  - a. <https://nationaltarget.com/product-category/official-nra-rifle-targets/smallbore-rifle-targets/>
  - b. [http://www.americanargetcompany.com/small\\_bore\\_rifle\\_targets.asp](http://www.americanargetcompany.com/small_bore_rifle_targets.asp)



## H. Sporter Class - Approved Rifles

1. This discipline is designed to allow commercially available, off-the-shelf sporting, hunting, and varmint bolt-action centrefire rifles to be used on NRAA ranges.
2. The intent of these Sporter Class Guidelines (SCG) is to provide summarised guidance to competitors, Competition Organisers and Range Officers to administer fair and complying competitions, particularly for open prize meetings, open championships and similar.
3. While not all rifle makes or models may be listed, a competitor wishing to use a make/model not listed may apply to the NRAA Rules committee (via email to: [admin@nraa.com.au](mailto:admin@nraa.com.au)) for approval to use a non-listed firearm. Applications must be submitted not less than three (3) months prior to the first day of commencement of an open competition. The NRAA Rules committee decision shall be final.
4. The Table below is the definitive list for Approved Rifles in Sporter Class.

Serial	Rule Category	Sporter - Production (SP)	RO Check	Sporter Open (SO)	RO Check
1	Purpose / Intent	Class for commercially available sporting/ hunting/varmint rifles		Class for commercially available sporting/ hunting/varmint rifles, with permitted modifications	
2	Base Rifle Type	Factory-built commercial sporting/hunting repeating centrefire bolt-action only		Factory-built commercial sporting/hunting repeating centrefire bolt-action only	
3	Barrel	Factory/OEM only and must be a maximum 26 inches in length		Rebarreling to tapered heavy varmint profile only; max 27 inches	
4	Chambering	Must retain original factory chambering. SAAMI or CIP approved calibre only (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025)		Must retain original factory chambering. SAAMI or CIP approved calibre only (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025)	
5	Weight Limit (incl. bolt, scope, magazine & bipod)	≤ 6.5 kg		≤ 7.5 kg	
6	Tuners / Barrel Weights	Not permitted		Not permitted	
7	Stocks	Aftermarket allowed if sporting style; no adjustable bag rider/monopod		Aftermarket allowed if sporting style; no adjustable bag rider/monopod	
8	Cartridge / Calibre	SAAMI or CIP -approved ≤ 8mm (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025)		SAAMI or CIP -approved ≤ 8mm (SAAMI Z299.4 - 2025)	
9	Trigger	Manual only (no set/electronic); weight unrestricted but safe		Manual only (no set/electronic); weight unrestricted but safe	
10	Front Support	Bipod directly on ground; no skis/spikes/plates		Bipod directly on ground; no skis/spikes/plates	
11	Rear Support	1kg, no ears, mouldable by hand		1kg, no ears, mouldable by hand	
12	Electronics	No electronic levellers. No wind readers. No chronographs		No electronic levellers. No wind readers. No chronographs	

13	Optics	Any scope but must run max 25× in competition. A competitor found to be using magnification greater than 25X, in the first instance shall result in a deduction of score equal to the Value of One (1) shot in accordance with Rule 3.24. Subsequent breaches shall result in disallowance of score.		Any scope but must run max 25× in competition. A competitor found to be using magnification greater than 25X, in the first instance shall result in a deduction of score equal to the Value of One (1) shot in accordance with Rule 3.24. Subsequent breaches shall result in disallowance of score.	
14	<p>Approved makes of commercially sold rifles.</p> <p>Makes not on this list are still permitted on NRAA Ranges for use in events other than Open Competition.</p>	Anschutz Bergara Browning CZ (Česká zbrojovka) Franchi Howa (+ CMC Mountaineer) Kimber Rifles Lithgow Arms Marlin Mauser Mossberg Remington Ruger Sako (Carbon and TRG models are not allowed) Savage Arms (Elite Precision models are not allowed) Sauer Steyr Arms Tikka Weatherby Wedgetail Industries Winchester		Aero Accuracy International Anschutz Bergara Blaser Browning Christensen Arms CZ (Česká zbrojovka) Franchi Hardy Rifles Howa (+ CMC Mountaineer) Keppeler Rifles Kimber Rifles Lithgow Arms Marlin Mauser Mossberg Remington Ruger Sako Savage Arms Sauer Steyr Arms Tikka Weatherby Wedgetail Industries Winchester	