

***THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION***

***L'ASSOCIATION DE TIR DOMINION DU CANADA***

***RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF  
FULLBORE RIFLE COMPETITIONS***



**FOR TARGET RIFLES,  
TARGET RIFLES - OPTICAL,  
F-Class RIFLES  
HISTORICAL MILITARY RIFLES  
AND  
BLACK POWDER RIFLES**

**2023**

# **THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

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## **RULE 1 - GENERAL**

### **1.01 Definitions**

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) 'Association' means the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (DCRA).
- (2) 'Bolt Flag' or 'Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI)' means a coloured plastic device long enough to enter well into the chamber of a rifle, which when inserted, proves that the chamber contains no live ammunition. Provided it meets the foregoing criterion, a bolt flag appropriate for the calibre may be used or a standard .308 Winchester bolt flag may be shortened and/or reduced so as to fit the chamber of a smaller calibre.
- (3) 'Bona fide member' means a member in good standing of a unit, unit rifle association (URA), club, or provincial rifle association (PRA), and who meets any residence requirements as of June 1 of the year of the Meeting. For units, URAs, or clubs, the member must be resident in the immediate locality where such unit, URA, or club makes its headquarters. For PRAs, the member must be resident in the province concerned. Residence of Regular Force or RCMP personnel is determined by the location of the base or unit in which they serve at the time of the Meeting.
- (4) 'Cadet' means a Canadian who is regularly enrolled in a cadet corps or squadron authorized by the Department of National Defence. Overseas Commonwealth Cadets who are eligible for their Commonwealth Country Cadet Teams, are also classified as 'Cadets.'
- (5) 'Canadian' means a Canadian citizen, a member of the Canadian Armed Forces, or a landed immigrant who has been a resident of Canada for at least one year prior to the first day of the Meeting.
- (6) 'Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships' (CFRC) means the DCRA's annual fullbore competitions. These events were formerly referred to as the DCRA's Annual Prize Meeting (APM).
- (7) 'Classified Competitor' means a competitor who has been officially classified by the DCRA, to compensate for different levels of demonstrated skill of individual competitors.

- (8) 'Club' means a formal organization with a constitution, whose membership is open to all shooters from a specified Home Range. A shooter's Home Range is the one at which he shoots most frequently, provided it is in reasonable proximity to his residence. If a range has more than one Club, a shooter must declare upon entering the CFRC, the Club for which he wishes to shoot. In cases of doubt, the matter shall be referred to the Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04).
- (9) 'Competitor' means a member for whom the appropriate entry fee has been paid for a competition, and who has completed the prescribed entry form.
- (10) 'Fullbore Rifle' means any rifle designed for centrefire ammunition more powerful than standard .22 inch Rimfire, and that is otherwise approved for DCRA fullbore competitions. In addition:
- (a) 'TR' refers to competitions with Target Rifles as defined in Rule 8 .05(3), using TR equipment and ammunition as defined elsewhere in Rule 8 ;
  - (b) 'TR-O' refers to competitions with Target Rifles - Optical Sights as defined in Rule 8 .05 (4), using TR-O equipment and ammunition as defined elsewhere in Rule 8 ;
  - (c) 'F-Class' (Open, FTR and Farquharson classes) refers to competitions originated by the late George Farquharson of British Columbia, using F-Class Rifles as defined in Rule 8 .05(5), and F-Class equipment and ammunition as defined elsewhere in Rule 11.
  - (d) 'BP' refers to competitions with Black Powder Rifles as defined in Rule 8 .05(6), using BP equipment and ammunition as defined elsewhere in Rule 8 and in Rule 12 ; and
  - (e) 'ISSF' refers to International Shooting Sports Federation type competitions which may or may not be held in conjunction with the Shooting Federation of Canada (SFC). Such competitions are normally conducted in close accordance with the ISSF's Rulebook. However, the Conditions of DCRA-run ISSF matches may involve the use of unsheltered grass firing points, and may permit the use of such non-ISSF types of rifles, clothing and equipment as permitted by the DCRA (see match conditions in the Program Book).



- (11) 'Disabled Competitor' means a competitor who, by reason of physical and/or mental incapacity or disability, would not be able to compete on equal terms with other competitors unless some form of assistance approved by the DCRA is provided.
- (12) 'Her Majesty's Forces' means all components of the Canadian Armed Forces, also the naval, army and air forces of Her Majesty, wheresoever raised, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- (13) 'Junior' means a person who has not become 19 years old prior to the first day of April preceding the competitions and is not classified as a cadet (see sub-para (3) above).
- (14) 'Meeting' means an Annual Prize Meeting.
- (15) 'Member' means a person who has been accepted as a member of the DCRA, as defined in the By-Laws.
- (16) 'Overseas' means those teams or individual competitors who normally reside outside Canada. The exceptions are Canadian citizens who reside most or all of the previous year before CFRC outside Canada, and who must still compete as a Canadian.
- (17) 'Past Member of H.M. Forces' means a person who has served in, or been on the serving roll of, a unit of Her Majesty's Forces. See Rule 1.01(12).
- (18) 'PRA' means Provincial Rifle Association.
- (19) 'Present Member of H.M. Forces' means a person who is on strength of a unit of Her Majesty's Forces. See Rule 1.01(12).
- (20) 'Secretary' means the Executive Director of the DCRA, or his delegate.
- (21) 'Senior' means a person who has reached his 19th birthday on or after the first day of April preceding the competition.
- (22) 'Unclassified competitor' means a competitor on whom insufficient acceptable information exists to permit his classification.
- (23) 'Unit' means a component of H.M. Forces. See Rule 1.01(12).
- (24) 'Under 25' means a person who is under 25 on the first day of September immediately following the competitions.

## **1.02 Singular and Plural**

Words used in the singular in these Rules shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

## **1.03 Masculine and Feminine**

Words implying the masculine gender in these Rules shall also include the feminine.

## **1.04 'May', 'Must', 'Shall', 'Should' and 'Will'**

In these Rules:

- (1) 'May' is to be construed as being permissive;
- (2) 'Should' is to be construed as being desirable; and
- (3) 'Must', 'Shall' and 'Will' are to be construed as being mandatory.

## **1.05 Applicability of Rules**

- (1) These Rules are for the conduct of all non-Smallbore Rifle, Fullbore Rifle Competitions held by, or under the auspices of, the DCRA. They may be cited as the DCRA Fullbore Rifle Rules. Rules covering Smallbore Rifle events are published in a separate booklet.
- (2) These Rules should be read in conjunction with the Conditions for a specific competition as detailed in the Program for that competition. In the event of any conflict, the Program applies.
- (3) See also Rule 1.09 (2).

## **1.06 Amendments to Rules**

- (1) Wherever a Rule is amended or a choice of procedures is permitted under these Rules, prospective competitors should be informed of the amended or selected procedure(s) before entries are invited. However, nothing in this Rule

should be construed as preventing the organizers' Program Committee from changing the conditions of an event due to unavoidable circumstances.

- (2) In addition, the DCRA Executive Committee 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 June of each year, nothing in this Rule should be construed as preventing the Executive Committee from changing any Rule at short notice due to unavoidable circumstances.
- (3) PRAs and individual members may submit suggestions for amending these Rules to the DCRA. Such suggestions must be signed, and must clearly indicate the problem(s) with the existing Rule(s) together with the recommended rewording.
- (4) Major Rule changes will be indicated by a heavy vertical line in the margin opposite the change.

#### **1.07 Principles of Rules**

- (1) In order of precedence, the underlying principles of the DCRA Rules are:
  - (a) no competitor or team shall act in a manner which is unsafe, or which is contrary to applicable Federal, Provincial and/or DND regulations and procedures, or which detracts from the sport's public image;
  - (b) the competitions shall be practical and affordable to conduct and administer;
  - (c) no competitor or team shall gain an unfair advantage, or be at an unfair disadvantage, in any competition (see also Rules 7.05 (2), 18 .01(4) and 18 .02(5));
  - (d) in TR shooting, it is forbidden to use any firearm, ammunition, device, equipment, clothing or technique which aids shooting and which is not explicitly permitted by these Rules. In F-Class shooting, on the other hand, all aids to shooting are allowed unless they are explicitly prohibited in these Rules; and
  - (e) the competitions should be equitable for all participants.
- (2) The foregoing principles shall be borne in mind in all cases of difficulty when interpreting these Rules.

## **1.08 Compliance with Rules**

- (1) It is the responsibility of all competitors and teams to familiarize themselves with these Rules, together with the Conditions applicable to the competition which they have entered. Ignorance will not be accepted as an excuse for non-compliance.
- (2) All competitors and teams shall comply with these Rules and Conditions as applicable.
- (3) Anyone becoming aware of any violation of these Rules, or Conditions, or any part thereof, must report the incident immediately to the Chief Range Officer.
- (4) See also Rule 18 .
- (5) It is the personal responsibility of each competitor to ensure his rifles, ammunition and other equipment comply with the specifications laid out in these rules. He is also responsible for ensuring that his rifles are safe with the ammunition he will use and will not endanger himself or any other person or property. Competitors will be required to indicate in writing that the ammunition has been tested and found safe in the rifles to be used, and to indemnify the DCRA and the match organizers against responsibility should his rifle or ammunition or the combination of the two fail. (Compliant with ICFRA rule T1.8)

## **1.9 Notice Board**

- (1) An official Notice Board shall be located at the Ranges and all official notices affecting competitors, the competitions, prize lists, statistics, etc., shall be posted thereon. It shall be the responsibility of all teams and competitors to read these notices. Smaller scale competitions (local, regional) may use electronic means for communication of official notices.
- (2) Official bulletins or notices on the Notice Board will supersede these Rules, or the Match Conditions, to the extent indicated therein.

## **RULE 2 - MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS**

### **2.01 Recognized Types of DCRA Competition**

The DCRA recognizes the following types of fullbore rifle competitions as being held under its auspices:

- (1) International matches - organized by the DCRA with ICFRA and/or the recognized national shooting organization of the country concerned. The officials thereof are appointed by the DCRA.
- (2) National championships - organized by the DCRA and, in certain cases, in conjunction with the Shooting Federation of Canada (SFC) or the Department of National Defence (DND). The officials are appointed by the DCRA, but may be SFC or military personnel.
- (3) Provincial championships - annual prize meetings conducted by Provincial Rifle Associations. PRAs may, if desired, authorize local clubs to sponsor and conduct Provincial championships. The officials thereof are appointed by the PRAs concerned.
- (4) Sanctioned competitions - may be authorized by the DCRA after application has been filed by the Executive Director or other appropriate officer of any member organization which will act as the sponsor. Application forms and printed regulations are available from the DCRA upon request.

### **2.02 Authorization of Competitions**

Before publicizing, in programs or otherwise, any competition mentioned in Rule 2.01, its sponsoring organization shall:

- (1) have applied for registration of the competition at least 30 days prior to release of the program;
- (2) have agreed to comply with the current DCRA regulations for such a competition;
- (3) have received notice from the DCRA that the competition applied for has been authorized.

**2.03 Refusal or Withdrawal of DCRA Authorization**

The DCRA may refuse to authorize or may withdraw its authorization for any competition which cannot or does not comply with DCRA requirements.

**2.04 Rules to Govern Competition**

The local sponsor of each competition must agree to conduct the authorized competition according to the DCRA Rules, except as permitted by Rule 1.06 (1).

## RULE 3 - TARGETS, SIGNALLING AND SCORING

### 3.01 Targets - Dimensions

Guidelines for the targets used in the following types of DCRA Fullbore Rifle Competitions:

- (1) For TR, TR-O and F-Class events - White in colour with circular scoring rings and black circular aiming marks. The associated dimensions and scoring values are shown in Table A below (for distances fired in YARDS) and in Table B (for distances fired in METRES).
- (2) For BP events - The appropriate DCRA TR target for the distance involved, except that the 200-yard TR target will be used for BP events fired at 100 yards and 100 metres.

TABLE A

#### YARD DISTANCES

Distance	100yds	200yds	300yds	400yds	500yds	600yds	Long Range
V-Bull (score 5V)	.875	1.75	2.75	4	5.25	6.5	12
Bull (score 5)	1.75	3.5	5.5	8	10.5	13	24
Inner (score 4)	3.5	7	11	15.25	26	26	48
Magpie (score 3)	5.25	10.5	16.5	22.25	39	39	72
Outer (score 2)	8	16	22	30	52	52	96
Hit (score 1)	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT
Aiming Mark	8	16	22	30	39	39	48
Target Size	4x4	4x4	4x4	6x6	6x6	6x6	8x6

Notes to Table A:

1. Long Range means all distances from 800 yards and more .
2. Scoring ring and aiming mark dimensions mean DIAMETERS in INCHES, while overall target sizes mean WIDTH x HEIGHT in FEET.
3. Means Rest of Target, less a 1-inch border all around the edge.
4. The 400-yard target can physically fit within a 4x4 frame, but this is not recommended.
5. Where necessary, 8x6 frames may be used at any long range in lieu of the 10x6 frames. If a mixture of the two frame sizes is unavoidable, the 8x6

“Hit” area shall be clearly marked on the 10x6 target, and any hits outside this 8x6 area shall not be spotted.

6. The 8x6 frame is preferred for the 800-yd target. However, if required, a 6x6 frame can be used with the inner and aiming mark reduced to 39 inches. However, under no circumstances shall larger frames be mixed with 6x6 frames.
7. F-Class will use a wear centre that has a V-Bull of half the diameter of the TR V-Bull. The TR V-Bull as below will be the F-Class bull with all other rings reduced in value by one. At the CFRC the ICFRA F-Class system may be used as an alternative. The Match Director will ensure that competition notes clearly outline which system will be used in that event.
8. The ICFRA target system **may** be used for individual TR events and team shoots or other events with prior notification at the CFRC and is authorized for use by provincial associations at their discretion and by other groups.

TABLE B

METRIC DISTANCES

Distance	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	500 m	600 m	Long Range
V-Bull (score 5V)	N/A	N/A	3.125	4.125	5.875	7.25	12
Bull (score 5)	N/A	N/A	6.25	8.25	11.75	14.5	24
Inner (score 4)	N/A	N/A	11.25	15.25	26	26	48
Magpie (score 3)	N/A	N/A	16.5	22.25	39	39	72
Outer (score 2)	N/A	N/A	22	30	52	52	96
Hit (score 1)	N/A	N/A	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT
Aiming Mark	N/A	N/A	22	30	39	39	48
Target Size	N/A	N/A	4x4	6x6	6x6	6x6	8x6

Notes to Table B:

1. Long Range means all distances from 700 metres to 900 metres.
2. Scoring ring and aiming mark dimensions mean DIAMETERS in INCHES, while overall target sizes mean WIDTH x HEIGHT in FEET (to convert inches to centimeters, multiply by 2.54; to convert feet to centimeters, multiply by 30.48).
3. N/A means that targets are not yet available for this metric distance and the equivalent "yard" target may be employed (see Table A).
4. RT means Rest of Target, less a 1-inch border all around the edge.
5. Where necessary, 8x6 frames may be used at any long range in lieu of the 10x6 frames. If a mixture of the two frame sizes is unavoidable, the 8x6 “Hit” area shall be clearly marked on the 10x6 target, and any hits outside this 8x6 area shall not be spotted.



6. The 8x6 frame is preferred for the 700 metres target. However, if required, a 6x6 frame can be used with the inner and aiming mark reduced to 39 inches. However, under no circumstances shall larger frames be mixed with 6x6 frames.
7. See Notes to Table A (7).
8. See Notes to Table A (8)

### 3.02 Signalling - Deliberate Fire

- (1) In deliberate fire competitions, each shot will be signalled separately. When a shot has been fired, the target shall be lowered and the position(s) of all hit(s) found, if there are any, will be shown by spotting indicator(s) plugged in the bullet hole(s). All previous holes shall be patched. The value of the highest scoring hit found on the target will be shown by a further, but different, indicator, placed along the edge of the target in accordance with the following code:

<u>Miss</u> score	<u>Hit</u> score	<u>Outer</u> score	<u>Magpie</u> score	<u>Inner</u> score	<u>Bull</u> score	<u>V-Bull</u> score
0	1	2	3	4	5	5V

- (2) A spotting or value indicator that has been hit **MUST NOT** be used again until it has been patched; in the case of 300 yard or 300 metre events the disc **MUST** be discarded.
- (3) When examining targets, the possibility must always be considered that a hit may have occurred through the spotting disc or value indicator without blowing its peg out. Such a hole may be close to "keyholing" the previous shot on that target, and must not be overlooked or inadvertently patched over, otherwise the shooter could unfairly lose the value of a shot to which he is legally entitled.
- (4) When a shot of any calibre touches the line between the scoring divisions of the target, as measured by a gauge of 0.308"/7.62mm diameter, the competitor will be credited with the higher value.
- (5) A V-Bull scores five points, but is better than an "ordinary" bullseye. For example, a score of 50 with 9 "Vs" is higher than a score of 50 with 8 "Vs.
- (6) No competitor may, under any circumstances, knowingly claim or accept points which he has not made, or connive at any such conduct by another competitor. See Rules 7.0 6(7) and 18 .02 (9).

- (7) A Range Officer may not go to the butts to inspect a target, nor allow anyone reporting to him, or any competitor to do so.

### **3.03 Scoring - Wrong Target**

A shot on the wrong target will be counted as a miss (scoring zero).

### **3.04 Scoring - A Ricochet**

- (1) 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 clear 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.
- (2) In all cases where a ricochet is suspected, the Butt Officer 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.
- (3) The Butt Officer will advise the RO or ARO of the ricochet. The RO or ARO will advise the shooter that a ricochet has occurred.

### **3.05 Scoring - Two Simultaneous Hits in Deliberate Fire**

- (1) If a marker finds two hits on the target, he will signal the higher value and spot BOTH hits, and the shooter on whose target the hits are made shall be entitled to claim the hit of higher value, provided he has fired. See also Rule 11 .12 (6).
- (2) If, after a hit is signalled, the target goes down a second time before the shooter fires again, he shall be credited with the first shot marked, no matter if another hit is signalled. However, if the Range Officer is satisfied that both hits were on the target when the first was signalled, the provisions of para (1) above shall be invoked.
- (3) See Rule 3.0 7(4)(d) and (e) below concerning two hits during challenges.

### **3.06 Scoring - Shots Fired Out of Turn**

In multiple-squadded events, a competitor who fires out of his proper turn at his own target shall have one point deducted from the value of the shot. If two shots strike the

target simultaneously, he will be credited with the shot of lower value less one point. A miss fired out of turn scores zero. See Rules 3.02 (3), 7.06(7) and 18.02(9).

### **3.0 7 Requests for Examination, Value Changes and Challenges - Deliberate Fire**

- (1) General
  - (a) The RO, or his delegate, shall radio the butts for all challenges and requests for examination.
  - (b) Lack of radio contact with the butts shall not be allowed to interrupt shooting, and will be inadmissible as the basis for protesting the value of any shot. In the event of communications breakdown, competitors will be credited with the value(s) signalled by the target marker unless the RO concurs that the indicated value clearly disagrees with the spotting disc. See Rules 3.02 (3), 7.06 (7) and 18.02(9).
- (2) Target Examination if Not Lowered
  - (a) If, after firing a shot, a competitor's target is not lowered, he may request the RO to have his target examined. If he is not satisfied with the result, he may challenge for a hit (see para (4) below).
  - (b) If a competitor does not exercise his right for a target examination under (a), above, he shall be charged with a miss; however, his shooting partner (if any) then has the right to have the target examined, but any shot so found shall not be credited.
- (3) Spotting Indicator Disagrees with Signalled Value

If the spotting indicator disagrees unmistakably with the value signalled, the shooter or scorer shall report the circumstances to the RO, who shall decide whether or not a challenge is required.
- (4) Challenges
  - (a) If a competitor disputes the value of a shot signalled or is not convinced that he has missed the target, he may have his target re-examined. This re-examination shall be conducted personally by a Butt Officer, who will signal his presence at the target by raising above the parapet a distinctive indicator or flag visible from the firing point through spotting telescopes. The Butt officer shall, if necessary, use a gauge of 0.308"7.62 mm diameter, no matter what caliber has been fired (See rule 3.02 (1)). The

result of this examination shall be final. Only one such challenge shall be allowed for any one shot.

- (b) When a challenge is sustained, the correct value shall be signalled in the usual way and the score entered in accordance with the decision received. Any deposit actually made shall be returned to the competitor.
- (c) When the marking in question is confirmed, the challenge fee shall be forfeited without appeal. To prevent unnecessarily disturbing the firer, he may, with the concurrence of the RO, make payment after completing his shoot.
- (d) If, while the value of a shot is being challenged, a further shot is found, the higher value will be signalled and credited.
- (e) Once a challenge has been decided, if a further hit is signalled before the target is fired at again by an eligible shooter, the challenger cannot claim the value of such hit.
- (f) All challenges will normally be confirmed by radio.
- (g) Challenge payments are not required in team matches, but Team Captains are reminded that there will be no compensation for time lost in challenges.

### 3.0 8 Range Messages

- (1) The following code messages will be used for communication between ROs and the Butts by any means. All replies to messages indicated with a double asterisk (\*\*) must be confirmed by radio in addition to visual signals where applicable.

<u>Message #</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1:	“Firing is about to commence.”
2:	“No spotting (or value) disc visible.”
3:	“Spotting disc unmistakably disagrees with the signalled value. Check that the spotting disc shows the LAST shot and signal its correct value”. (The RO is to view the target before passing the message). **

- 4: "A shot has been fired but no signal has been made. Examine the target carefully and signal the shot if found or a miss." \*\*
- 5: "The competitor has challenged for a higher value for his shot. 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 and indicate any further shot found in addition to the shot presently shown."
- 7: "A miss has been signalled but the competitor has challenged for a scoring shot. Re-examine 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 correct value, confirming successive shots to have been close to each other if this is the case." \*\*
- 9: Marking appears to be unduly slow. Butt Officer is to check and correct where necessary."
- 10: "Finished with target. Patch the target. Half-mast it or re-rig for next distance or put away as program demands."
- 11: "Stand easy. Lower target. Patch target and put target back up."

(2) 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 his disadvantage.

(3) The only means of communication between the butts and the firing point will be that formally used by the Range and Butt Officers. 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 firing point. In particular, mobile/cell phones must be switched off (or put into 'airplane mode') by all those on the firing point except as provided for in Rules 12.17(1) and 21.06 with respect of electronic target displays.

### **3.09 Purchase of Target**

A target on which a competitor has fired will not be available for purchase by that competitor nor by someone else on his behalf.

## **RULE 4 - CLASSIFICATION OF TARGET RIFLE COMPETITORS**

### **4 .01 Classification – General**

The DCRA employs a classification system which groups Target Rifle (TR) competitors into different levels according to demonstrated ability. No corresponding system exists to classify TR-O and F-Class competitors, all of whom for statistical convenience, will be entered into the program computer and shown in the Results lists as Masters.

### **4 .02 Period of Classification**

The TR Classification year will coincide with the DCRA membership year (i.e. 1 April to 31 March). DCRA TR Master Class list and all other classifications are available through the DCRA Office.

### **4 .03 Disputes**

The Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04) will adjudicate and rule upon all disputes concerning an individual's assigned DCRA TR shooting classification.

### **4 .04 Target Rifle Classifications**

- (1) TR competitors at the DCRA Matches will fire in one of four Classes: Master (MA), Expert (EX), Sharpshooter (SS), or Greenshot (GS).
- (2) The Greenshot (GS) Class is only open to Canadian competitors who are competing in the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships (CFRC) for the first time and who, in the opinion of the DCRA Secretary, are "beginning" shooters. However, a competitor will not lose his eligibility for Greenshot status merely by virtue of having fired as a "walk-on" in one previous CFRC, provided that the total number of shots he fired on score in that CFRC was not more than 50.
- (3) Shooters from Canada or elsewhere who do not possess a current DCRA TR Classification, must present to the DCRA Secretary, at the time of entry, any evidence that they wish to have considered regarding:
  - (a) their prior experience in all rifle disciplines, and

- (b) the rifle classification(s) which they may hold with other bodies.

Those who do not present any such evidence will be placed in the DCRA Master Class. In addition:

- (a) for holders of Bisley Classifications: "X" or "A" Class shooters will fire in the DCRA TR Master Class; all others will fire in the DCRA TR Expert Class.
  - (b) for holders of Australian and New Zealand Classifications: "A" Class shooters will fire in the DCRA TR Master Class; all others will fire in the DCRA TR Expert Class.
  - (c) for holders of United States of America Classifications: "A" High Master and "A" Master Class shooters will fire in the DCRA TR Master Class; all others will fire in the DCRA TR Expert Class.
  - (d) for holders of other Classifications: Other visitors from outside Canada will be classified on the basis of their national or local Classification.
- (4) Members of an official visiting Cadet team will fire in the Sharpshooter Class unless they have previously earned a higher classification.
- (5) Canadian competitors will be classified on the basis of grades determined by their standing in the "Classification" Aggregate in the immediately preceding three-year period. The Classification aggregate consists of the All Comers Aggregate plus the 800 metre matches included in the MacDonald Stewart Grand Aggregate. 900 metre scores are NOT included in the Classification Aggregate.
- (6) Grades will be calculated each year from the Classification ' Aggregate, as follows:
- (a) The scores of competitors described in paras (2), (3) and (4) above will be removed in the initial calculation of grades;
  - (b) The scores of competitors with incomplete aggregates will be removed in the initial calculation of grades;
  - (c) Remaining competitors will be awarded "grades" (see para (8) below) as follows:
    - (i) Top 30 per cent - A Grade;
    - (ii) Next 45 per cent - B Grade;



- (iii) Low 25 per cent - C Grade;
- (d) Grades will be awarded to competitors in (2), (3) and (4) above, whose scores have been removed in (7)(a) above, by comparison of scores with those in (7)(c);
- (e) Incomplete aggregates will be prorated to a full score if the number of shots fired is
  - (i) not less than half the total, and
  - (ii) not less than 40;

Grades will then be awarded by comparing scores with those in (7)(c). If both (7)(e)(i) and (ii) are not complied with, no grade will be awarded.

- (7) Classifications will be based on grades in the immediately preceding three-year period, and will be recalculated each year as follows:

- (a) Three grades:

- Two or more A – Master
- Two or more B - Expert
- Two or more C - Sharpshooter
- One A, one B, one C (any order) - Expert;

- (b) Two grades:

- One A, one C (either order) - Expert
- Last grade A - Master
- Last grade B - Expert
- Last grade C - Sharpshooter;

- (c) One Grade:

- competed as SS or GS and earned an A -Expert
- competed as MA, earned C - Expert
- Single grade A - Master
- Single grade B - Expert
- Single grade C - Sharpshooter;

- (d) Notwithstanding any of the above, a competitor shall fire in the Master Class who:

- (i) has elected Life Master classification; or
  - (ii) in any of the three years has placed in the top 25 of the Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate, in the top 25 of the Governor General's prize, or in the top 18 of the Canadian TR (Bisley) Aggregate.
- (8) Classification of competitors who have not competed in the Classification Aggregate in the previous three years will be determined as follows:
- (d) The competitor's PRA of residence will work out a classification using the above rules and based on an aggregate at that PRA's Annual Matches which is comparable with the Classification Aggregate (i.e. ranges up to and including 900 yard/ 800 metres). In addition, scores of non-residents of the Province will be removed in the initial calculation of grades.
  - (e) Competitors shall fire in either their previous DCRA class or the class worked out by their PRA, whichever is the higher.
  - (f ) Competitors who are not beginners, but for whom there is no previous evidence of Classification from the DCRA or their PRA Aggregates, may be classified by their PRA or club on the basis of not less than 30 shots fired under competition conditions using the following average points per shot:
    - (i) 4.70 and above - Master;
    - (ii) 4.40 to 4.69 - Expert;
    - (iii) 4.39 and below - Sharpshooter;
  - (g) For their own internal purposes, PRAs may establish a Provincial or Regional classification based on scores at the appropriate level and for use at that level. It is recommended that the above rules be followed and that the method of Classification be published and circulated to the DCRA and all members affected, prior to the start of the TR season.
  - (h) An entrant to the CFRC who presents no evidence of performance, experience or previous classification will automatically be classified as an Expert. The onus will be on the entrant to present suitable evidence to the DCRA Executive Director in order to be placed in a class lower than Expert. (In the case of Rifle Coach Course Cadets competing in the CFRC for the first time, a letter from the officer in charge of the team will be sufficient evidence).
- (9) Precedence. When in doubt, where a current DCRA classification exists based on aggregates outlined in 4 .04 (6), the DCRA classification will always take precedence over any other classification during the CFRC. At PRA matches, 9(d) above may take precedence if the PRA so decides.

#### **4 .05 Life Master**

- (1) An individual who has earned a TR Master classification at the CFRC may, upon application in writing to the DCRA, be certified as a TR Life Master.
- (2) An individual who has earned a TR Master classification at the PRA level may apply for TR Life Master status by writing to the DCRA and enclosing the written support of his/her PRA. The disposition of each such application will be determined by the DCRA Executive Committee.
- (3) All TR Life Masters will retain their status for life. In addition, each Life Master will be given an identifying card and lapel pin which record that classification.

#### **4 .06 Competing in a Higher Class**

- (1) Any individual may, before firing, elect to compete in a higher class than the one in which he is classified. Such individuals must fire in this higher classification throughout the meeting.
- (2) The organizers of an event may, due to insufficient entries in a given class, make such adjustments as are appropriate.

#### **4 .07 Misrepresentation of Classification**

Except as provided by Rule 4 .06, a competitor must enter the CFRC or other Prize Meeting in his assigned class. Should it be discovered that a competitor has competed in a lower class than his current rating, the records of the CFRC or Prize Meeting concerned will be changed to reflect his correct classification, and the competitor may be disqualified (See Rule 18 .02).

#### **4 .08 Appeals Reference Classifications**

Any competitor who has reason to believe that he has been improperly classified may file an appeal, in writing, through his PRA Executive Director stating all essential facts. The PRA Executive Director will either deal with the appeal or forward it to the DCRA Executive Director for consideration by the Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04).

#### **4 .09 Protests Reference Classifications**

Any person who believes that another competitor has been improperly classified may file a protest, in writing, through his PRA Executive Director stating all essential facts. The PRA Executive Director will either deal with the protest or forward it to the DCRA Executive Director for consideration by the Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04). Members are reminded of Rules 18 .02(3), (9) and (13).

## **RULE 5 - ENTRIES TO COMPETITIONS**

### **5 .01 Prerequisites**

- (1) Membership in the DCRA or payment of a registration fee is a prerequisite for individual entry to any DCRA Fullbore rifle competition.

### **5.02 Teams - Eligibility List**

Units, Rifle Associations or clubs entering in team competitions shall submit to the Executive Director the names of all competitors eligible to represent them during the Meeting. See Rules , 1.01(9) and 5 .05 . Provided that the provisions of Rules 5 .03 (8) and 5 .05 have been met, overseas teams do not have to declare their squad beforehand.

### **5.03 Entries – Individual**

- (1) Entry forms for the competitions will be enclosed with the Competition announcement or will be available from the Executive Director.
- (2) Individual entry forms shall be completed and forwarded to the Executive Director. Entries must be accompanied by the appropriate payment(s). Cheques shall not be post-dated beyond the date permitted. Entries must be received not later than the deadline specified on the entry form. Individuals entering after this date cannot expect to receive their match tickets on demand, and may be denied entry to one or more events if range facilities are not available. See also Rule 5 .05 (10).
- (3) Disabled Competitors
  - (a) Subject to sub-paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this Rule, entries may be accepted from a disabled competitor if he can satisfy the Executive Director that his participation will not:
    - (i) cause any danger to himself or to other persons; or
    - (ii) impose any expense or inconvenience to range support staffs, or to other competitors, which the DCRA may consider to be unreasonable; or

- (iii) require any change to procedures, ranges, or camp facilities which the DCRA may consider to be unreasonable or impractical in the circumstances.
- (b) Only the DCRA can rule upon what special assistance or accommodations are necessary to permit a handicapped competitor's participation.
- (c) Together with his entry form, and at least 7 days before the matches commence, a disabled or physically handicapped competitor shall submit, in confidence and entirely at his own expense, an appropriate written certificate from a registered medical practitioner in support of his entry, together with a personally signed Release Form (available from the DCRA Office) which permits the DCRA to obtain such information from this practitioner. The applicant shall also state the nature of any accommodation(s) required. (See also Rules 7.07 , 9.09 , 9.19 and 10 .04(5)).
- (d) Applicants claiming mental disabilities or handicaps shall provide the DCRA in confidence, by 1 Jan in the year of the matches, with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all registered medical practitioners who have consulted or treated them in connection with their handicap in the last five years. Applicants shall also provide all these practitioners with a personally signed Release Form (available from the DCRA Office) which permits the DCRA to obtain such information from these persons as it may consider relevant.
- (e) In all cases, the DCRA may require the disabled or handicapped competitor to submit to such medical examination as the DCRA may deem advisable, and to authorize the release to the DCRA of all information so obtained.
- (f) A disabled or handicapped person who competes or attempts to compete without disclosing a relevant incapacity or disability before the applicable deadline specified in this Rule may be penalized under Rule 18 .02 or 18 .05.
- (4) Each individual is responsible for the correctness and legibility of all details required upon his entry form.
- (5) The DCRA has the right to refuse any entry and to cancel, upon repayment of entry fees, any entry which may have been accepted, without assigning any reason for its action.
- (6) Every individual shall enter and shoot under his own name, and not more than once in any competition, unless specifically allowed by these Rules or the conditions of the competition. See Rule 18 .02.

- (7) Serving members of the CAF must state their unit on their entry form.
- (8) An individual who is eligible to represent more than one similar organization must declare, on his entry form, which such organization he wishes to represent during the meeting. This selection may not be changed subsequently. In particular, shooters must declare on entry, the one country for which they are eligible to shoot if selected by the team officers representing that country. See also Rule 1.01(9).
- (9) No entry shall be deemed to have been made, and no match tickets will be issued, until full payment of the entry fee, and any other money, fines or penalties owing the DCRA, has been received.
- (10) Subject to the availability of range facilities, post entries may be accepted by the Executive Director up to one hour prior to the time scheduled for the competition to start, on payment of a post entry fee determined by the DCRA.
- (11) No one may enter or shoot in any competition in which he is ineligible to take a prize or not qualified to compete. See Rule 18 .02.

#### **5.04 Entry Fees - Individual, return of**

- (1) Return of entry fees, all or in part, may be made to those individuals:
  - (a) who are prevented from being present at the meeting; or
  - (b) who attend the meeting, but are incapacitated by illness or accident; or
  - (c) who withdraw for other reasons acceptable to the DCRA; or
  - (d) whose entry the DCRA may have to cancel through no fault of the prospective entrant.
- (2) No refunds will be made for any match or aggregate in which a shot has been fired by the competitor, or for which he was present and had the opportunity to fire.
- (3) All claims for refund must be accompanied by the score tickets, stickers or claim cards concerned.

- (4) No claim for refund will be entertained more than 14 days after the close of the meeting.
- (5) No refund of service or accommodation charges will be made under any circumstances.
- (6) All fines, charges or other monies owing to the DCRA will be deducted from any refund.
- (7) The amount of refund shall be determined as follows:
  - (a) If an acceptable claim is received before the day on which the match or aggregate is to commence, a percentage of the entry fee is refundable; and
  - (b) In other circumstances, nothing is refundable; however, the Executive Committee may, in exceptional cases, rule otherwise.

#### **5.05 Entries - Team**

- (1) Team entry forms, available from the Executive Director, shall be completed and returned together with full payment of entry fees, not later than the times specified in the program.
- (2) Names of team members shall be notified to the Executive Director not later than the following deadlines:
  - (a) for team matches concurrent with individual squaddled competitions: not later than the time specified in the program; and
  - (b) for 'shoulder to shoulder' team matches: not later than the time specified in the program.
- (3) An individual may shoot for only one team in any competition. In the case of team matches scheduled for the same time, the senior team for which he is eligible has first call on his services. For this purpose, the order of team seniority is as follows:
  - (a) International CAF or Cadet Teams composed of personnel attending the Matches at the expense of DND;
  - (b) Inter-Provincial, Inter-Area or Inter-Command Teams composed of CF or Cadet personnel attending the Matches at the expense of DND;



- (c) International Canadian Teams;
  - (d) Inter-Provincial Teams; and
  - (e) Others.
- (4) Teams denied the services of shooters by virtue of a more senior team's priority may replace these shooters, provided that the substitutes are:
- (a) next available in line in any selection aggregate, and otherwise fully qualified and eligible to compete under the conditions; and
  - (b) used only for the duration of the denial.
- (5) Unless otherwise specified in the conditions of a match, only one team entry shall be permitted from each eligible unit or association, and that team shall fire only once in the match.
- (6) Overseas teams and Provincial Rifle Association teams wishing to be considered as a group for team competition must submit their request, in writing, to the DCRA Executive Director not later than 48 hours before the start of any competition in which they might wish to participate. See Rules 1.01(8) and 1.01(16). Deadlines for such requests will normally be specified in the program for the matches. The Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04) will rule upon the eligibility of such groups.
- (7) Only one team per country, or approved group of countries, will be accepted in the Canada and Commonwealth Matches.
- (8) Shooters from a given country may not shoot on different teams against shooters from the same country (e.g. If there is a British Team and a European Team, the latter may not include British shooters in the Canada and Commonwealth Matches). The Accreditation and Classification Committee (see Rule 6 .04) will adjudicate in all cases of doubt. However, no such restrictions apply to teams in the Outlander Match.
- (9) Overseas Clubs wishing to enter the Algonquin, Lansdowne or concurrent Club Team matches, where allowed in the Program, must comply with Rule 1.01(8), and the Accreditation and Classification Committee will rule upon cases of doubt. To avoid possible misunderstanding, an overseas club wishing to enter any of these matches, must submit its request in writing to the DCRA not later than 48 hours

before the start of the match. While overseas teams entering later than this may be permitted to shoot “alongside” they will not be eligible for any prizes.

- (10) Organized groups from overseas may, upon arrival at the CFRC, pay their entry fees on bloc without late entry fees, provided that they have declared to the DCRA, by the deadline for receipt of entries, the names and classifications of all their shooters. All other competitors, whether or not they may subsequently be part of an overseas team, must pay their full entry fees individually by the deadline; otherwise, they will be subject to late entry penalties.

#### **5.06 Entry Fees - Team, return of**

- (1) If only one team enters a competition, its entry fee to that event will be returned without claim.
- (2) Entry fees may also be returned to those teams unable to participate for any of the following reasons:
  - (a) insufficient members attending the meeting, or insufficient members available because of loss to higher priority teams; or
  - (b) team strength reduced below the limit because of illness or accident, except in aggregate matches if one of the competitions in the aggregate has been fired; or
  - (c) teams who have entered a competition in error, but not fired in it.
- (3) All claims for return of entry fees must be made prior to the commencement of the respective competitions.
- (4) All fines, charges or other monies owing to the DCRA will be deducted from any refund.

## **RULE 6 - TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS**

### **6 .01 Program Committee**

- (1) General - The Program Committee plans the matches on behalf of the DCRA.
- (2) Relationship to Chief Range Officer - The Chief Range Officer shall be responsible to the Program Committee through the DCRA Executive Director.
- (3) Powers During the Matches - The Program Committee may make last-moment program alterations caused by unavoidable circumstances. Decisions of extreme sensitivity should be referred to the Executive.
- (4) Relationship to Match Committee - The Program Committee has no special relationship to the Match Committee (see Rule 6 .02) other than to provide advice if requested.

### **6 .02 Match Committee**

- (1) General - Problems, Protests and Appeals shall be adjudicated on behalf of the DCRA, by a Match Committee.
- (2) Membership - The Match Committee shall consist of at least 5 members, all of whom shall be elected by the Executive Committee before the start of the Grand Aggregate (but see Rule 7.0 5(1)(a). Each Captain of a visiting international team shall also be invited to attend (or send a representative), but only as a non-voting observer.
- (3) Quorum - Three members of the Match Committee, plus the Secretary, shall constitute a quorum. In the event that a quorum is not present, the senior available Officer of the DCRA shall appoint such qualified replacements as are necessary.
- (4) Meetings - The Match Committee shall meet as soon as possible after the cessation of shooting on each day.
- (5) Minutes - Confidential minutes shall be kept of all meetings, containing details of the circumstances involved in all decisions rendered by the Match Committee. These minutes shall be maintained for consultation in the event of

an appeal, or by future Match Committees. No record shall be kept of individual voting.

- (6) Notification of Decisions - Each decision of the Match Committee shall be communicated, in writing, to:
  - (a) The person(s) who originally submitted the protest or appeal involved.
  - (b) Any person who is exonerated, warned or penalized as a result of the decision. See also Rules 18 .07 and 18 .08.
- (7) Powers - The Match Committee may call any witnesses it requires or draw on any source for advice. When required, specialized sources such as the DCRA Rules, Program or Technical Review Committees should be consulted. However, the Match Committee must make its own decisions. Any penalties imposed must be in accordance with Rule 26. The Match Committee may be overruled on appeal to a higher body (see Rules 18 .09 and 18 .10).

#### **6 .03 Technical Review Committee**

The organizers will appoint a Technical Review Committee consisting of five highly-qualified persons with a quorum of three. This Committee has two main functions:

- (1) To meet as required to examine and make appropriate recommendations to the Match Committee concerning any rifles, ammunition and equipment that may have been questioned by an official, and particularly on those items that may have been quarantined (see Rule 6 .18). Such examinations shall be conducted promptly and in the competitor's presence. They may include (but are not necessarily limited to) the conduct of precision measurements, the pulling of bullets and the weighing of powders. Item(s) determined to meet the Rules and Conditions will be returned to the competitor following such examination(s). However, the organizers may decide to continue quarantining any item which fails a test until such time as the circumstances have been reported to the Match Committee and the latter has rendered its decision.
- (2) The second main function of the Technical Review Committee is to assist the Match Committee as requested on any other matters of a technical nature.

#### **6 .04 Accreditation and Classification Committee**

An Accreditation and Classification Committee will be formed to rule upon any matters concerning the eligibility of national and club teams, and the classification of individual

competitors. This Committee will consist of the Executive Vice-President, the Chairman of the Program Committee, the Chairman of the Fullbore Rules Committee and the Chairman of the International Teams Committee.

## **6 .05 Duties of Officials - General**

- (1) All officials (whether paid, volunteers or competitors) shall be appointed by and act on behalf of duly constituted authorities of the DCRA.
- (2) Officials shall read, follow and keep themselves fully conversant with all Rules applicable to both their own responsibilities and those of the competitors concerned. See also Rule 1.08.
- (3) Officials shall at all times be alert, perform their functions with due diligence and fairness to all, exercise courtesy, respect and consideration towards competitors, and bear the following principles constantly in mind:
  - (a) The Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships (CFRC) are international in scope. Safety and proper officiating are therefore essential if these competitions are to be enjoyable and reflect favourably upon Canada.
  - (b) The matches are being held for the benefit of competitors. Officials are intended to help shooters and not to regiment, harass or unduly punish them.
  - (c) Most competitors are responsible civilian adults with a great deal of firearms and match experience. At significant personal expense, many travel thousands of miles and use vacation time to participate in the CFRC.
  - (d) In most cases, officials cheerful use of discretion, good judgement and a graduated scale of warnings and enforcement will be far more appropriate than immediate attempts to require rigid compliance or to impose the maximum penalties for minor or insignificant infractions. See also (4), below.
  - (e) When communicating with Francophone competitors, officials unable to speak adequate French shall immediately get someone to interpret as required.
  - (f) The intense concentration so essential to competitors in top-level rifle matches is all too easily and significantly disturbed by extraneous noise and/or loud conversations (including radio communications) on or behind the firing point. Officials shall therefore take every care to be as quiet as possible, and shall require similar behaviour from all present.

- (g) In addition, when performing any duty on the firing point, officials shall always take great care not to disturb adjacent competitors.
- (4) Provided a clear and present danger has not been flagrantly created, officials shall issue one verbal and one written warning to the competitor before initiating any formal sanction against him (see Rule 18 .01). However, in cases where personal danger is clearly imminent, officials shall immediately take all necessary preventive actions (see also Rule 11 .28).
- (5) Competitors shall comply with the directions of all officials where safe and legal to do so, and shall treat all officials with respect and consideration.
- (6) Terms of Reference additional to those listed in these Rules may be contained in written or verbal instructions which may be issued to officials by competent authorities.

#### **6.06 Duties of the Chief Range Officer**

- (1) A Chief Range Officer (CRO) shall be appointed, who shall be responsible for the safe, timely and efficient conduct of the matches under the direction of the Program Committee (see Rule 6 .01(2)) and in accordance with these Rules and the conditions for each match. In particular, before any firing commences, the CRO shall ensure that the proper firing point and target faces are being used, and that proper communications have been established with Range Control and the butts.
- (2) The CRO shall have complete authority over all competitors and over all other range officials, including the butt party.
- (3) The CRO shall perform his duties in accordance with his Terms of Reference and with Rule 6 .05(2), (3) and (4).
- (4) Infractions and protests clearly covered by the Rules shall be resolved on the firing point by the CRO. Where this is not possible, they shall be referred to the DCRA Executive Director.
- (5) Whenever appropriate, the CRO shall not hesitate to seek advice or assistance from the Executive Director, the Chairman of the Program Committee, the Chairman of the Rules Committee or an Armourer. However, in order to maintain the clear perspective of Match Committee independence, the CRO may not contact

the latter concerning any disciplinary case except to give evidence at a Match Committee meeting.

#### **6.07 Duties of Deputy Chief Range Officer(s)**

- (1) A Deputy Chief Range Officer (DCRO) shall be in charge of each portion of the range or firing point(s) that is sufficiently distant from the CRO as to be beyond the latter's capability to control efficiently.
- (2) Each DCRO will, under the direction of the CRO, exercise and fulfil the latter's responsibilities, authority, prerogatives and terms of reference for the portion of the firing point(s) to which he has been assigned.
- (3) The DCRO shall perform his duties in accordance with his Terms of Reference and with Rule 6 .05(2), (3) and (4).
- (4) Whenever appropriate, the DCRO shall not hesitate to seek advice or assistance from the CRO or an Armourer. However, in order to maintain the clear perspective of Match Committee independence, the DCRO may not contact the latter concerning any disciplinary case except to give evidence at a Match Committee meeting.

#### **6.08 Duties of Range Officers**

- (1) A Range Officer (RO) shall be appointed to supervise the firing points for each group of targets (preferably not to exceed 10 targets).
- (2) Under the direction of the CRO or DCRO, each RO shall exercise full authority for the group of targets to which he has been assigned, except for cases in which the Rules specifically call for the CRO's personal decision or action.
- (3) As their first major responsibility, ROs shall at all times monitor and maintain safety both on and off the firing point in accordance with Range Standing Orders and Rule 18 . In so doing, ROs shall (among other things)
  - (a) Attempt to prevent "dangerous conduct" (see Rule 11 .28).
  - (b) Ensure that shooters do not go up onto the firing point with closed bolts, or without the RO's permission (see Rules 11 .02(6), 11 .02(10) and 11 .03(3)(a)).

- (c) In the event of an overpressure indication (e.g., blowback, excess noise or smoke, failed case, pierced or severely flattened primer, or bolt that is stuck closed or stiff to open), follow the provisions of Rules 8.13 (10), (13) and/or (14) as considered appropriate. See also Rule 6 .16.
  - (d) In event of a hangfire or misfire, ensure that the shooter follows the procedures of Rule 11 .05.
  - (e) Whenever the order is given to "cease fire", ensure that the procedures of Rules 1 1.02(7) and 11 .03(3)(d) are followed.
  - (f) Whenever shooting is delayed, interrupted or cancelled, ensure that the procedures of Rules 11 .02(5) and 11 .36 are followed.
  - (g) When sighters are converted, ensure that unfired rounds are not inadvertently left in the rifle.
  - (h) Before permitting any shooter to remove his rifle from the firing point, always confirm that the rifle has been cleared and made safe in accordance with Rule 11 .04. The RO shall also check the rifle himself in the manner described in Rule 11 .04. In so doing, any bolt flag **MUST** be removed, inspected for adequate length and diameter, and replaced. See Rule 1.01(2).
- (4) As their second major responsibility, ROs shall ensure that the range facilities provided are, insofar as is practical, fair to all competitors. For example, provided no undue delay results, competitors should be given a fresh target face when needed. See also Rule 11 .08.
- (5) As their third major responsibility, ROs shall regularly monitor competitors and teams for their compliance with the Rules, particularly those concerning:
- (a) Dress and equipment.
  - (b) Shooting positions and procedures.
  - (c) "Screening" and coaching.
  - (d) Timing.
  - (e) Behaviour.
  - (f) Scorecard completion, addition and signing.



- (6) In addition, ROs are empowered to conduct spot checks (usually visual, but by actual measurement if appropriate tools are available), in order to monitor competitors' compliance with Rules concerning:
  - (a) Rifles (including type of sight, overall weight, trigger pull, and chamber size).
  - (b) Ammunition about to be taken to the mound (specifically checking for illegal calibres and case "improvements").
  - (c) Fired cases (specifically looking for such things as cracks and/or pierced or blown primers, all of which require further examination by an Armourer to determine whether both the rifle and the ammunition are safe (see Rule 6 .16)).
- (7) ROs shall also help their Assistant Range Officer as required to ensure that the latter's duties are performed properly and in a timely fashion.
- (8) ROs shall perform their duties in accordance with their terms of reference and with paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 6 .05.
- (9) Whenever appropriate, ROs shall not hesitate to seek advice or assistance from the CRO, DCRO, ARO or an Armourer.

#### **6.09 Duties of Assistant Range Officers**

- (1) An Assistant Range Officer (ARO) shall be appointed to help each Range Officer by performing all or some of such chores as:
  - (a) Squadding competitors to their targets (usually accomplished by using a "squadding board" which relates the letter on a competitor's firing ticket label to the number of the target to which he is being assigned. The relationships between squadding letters and target numbers are to be changed for each relay). At least ten minutes before the start of each relay, care shall be taken to ensure that two shooters have been assigned to each target (see also Rules 7 .01(2), 7 .01(3), 11 .06 and 11 .07). Shooting in threes is the norm and shooting single string should not be permitted except in shoot-off situations.
  - (b) Radio contact with the butts (taking care not to speak loudly into the radio while on or near the firing point - see Rule 6 .05(3)(f)).

- (c) Checking that competitors' rifles have been cleared and made safe in accordance with Rule 11 .04 before permitting them to be removed from the firing point for any reason. In addition, the ARO shall also check the rifle himself in the manner described in Rule 11 .04. In so doing, any bolt flag **MUST** be removed, inspected for adequate length and diameter, and replaced. See Rule 1.01(2).
  - (d) Collecting and checking competitors' scorecards for completion, legibility, addition and signatures.
  - (e) Such other functions as the RO may delegate to him.
- (2) AROs shall perform their duties in accordance with their terms of reference and with paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 6 .05.
  - (3) Whenever appropriate, AROs shall not hesitate to seek advice or assistance from their RO.

#### **6.10 Armourers**

- (1) The organizers may appoint sufficient knowledgeable persons, including competitors, to act as Armourers.
- (2) When requested to assist by the CRO, DCRO or an RO, Armourers shall ensure that any on-range rifle or ammunition hazards are handled safely.
- (3) Armourers shall perform their duties in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of Rule 6 .05.

#### **6.11 Equipment Scrutineers**

- (1) Certain persons (who may be competitors) may be designated by the organizers to act as Equipment Scrutineers, usually at an Equipment Examination Centre that may be set up before and/or during the start of the meeting, but also perhaps later at one or more on-range spot-check sites.
- (2) The prime duty of Equipment Scrutineers is to check whether competitors' rifles, ammunition and equipment comply with all applicable Rules and Conditions. In so doing, Equipment Scrutineers may use such tools and equipment as they consider necessary, including:

- (a) Trigger weights.
  - (b) Scales, balances and volumetric measures.
  - (c) Steel tapes, rulers, callipers and micrometers.
  - (d) Headspace and chamber gauges.
  - (e) Bullet pullers (see Rule 8 .21(4)).
  - (f) Chronometers (see Rule 8 .21(5)).
- (3) Any sticker(s) issued to indicate the successful passing of these checks shall be applied to a visible location of the equipment concerned, and must remain in place for the duration of the matches.
- (4) Equipment scrutineers shall perform their duties in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of Rule 6 .05.

#### **6.12 Duties of Chief Butt Officer**

- (1) 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 Rules, so as to meet the Conditions of each match as set out in the Program Book. The CBO also receives direction from the CRO.
- (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, in sound working condition and in the sizes needed, will be available at all required location(s):
- (a) Target mounting mechanisms and counterweights.
  - (b) Target frames.
  - (c) Target faces and wear centres.
  - (d) Spotting discs (in the two most appropriate sizes) and value indicators.
  - (e) Black and white patches.

- (3) The CBO shall make every effort to ensure that all butt markers constantly adhere to all provisions of Rule 3, particularly those in Rule 3.02(3).

#### **6.13 Duties of Deputy Chief Butt Officer(s)**

- (1) A Deputy Chief Butt Officer (DCBO) shall be in charge of each portion of the butts that is sufficiently distant from the CBO as to be beyond the latter's capability to control efficiently.
- (2) Each DCBO will, under the direction of the CBO, exercise and fulfil the latter's responsibilities, authority, prerogatives and terms of Reference for the portion of the butts to which he has been assigned.

#### **6.14 Duties of Butt Officers**

- (3) A Butt Officer shall be appointed for each group of targets (preferably not to exceed 10 targets).
- (4) Under the direction of the CBO or DCBO, each Butt Officer shall exercise the Chief Butt Officer's authority for the butt to which he has been assigned, except for cases in which the Rules specifically call for the CRO's and CBO's personal decision or action.
- (5) It is permissible for Butt Officers to redistribute markers among targets during a break in shooting.

#### **6.15 Duties of Butt Markers**

One or more butt markers shall be assigned to each target, and they shall operate their target in accordance with Rule 3, the Match Conditions, and the direction of their Butt Officer.

## **RULE 7 - SQUADDING METHODS AND COMPETITOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **7 .01 Squadding for Individual Competitions**

- (1) It is each competitor's responsibility to affix squadding labels onto his firing tickets in accordance with the instructions provided therewith.
- (2) For each distance of each match, competitors shall report to the RO's desk at the firing point to which they have been assigned at least 15 minutes before the time identified on their appropriate squadding label (see Rule 11 .06).
- (3) Each competitor will then present his already-labeled firing ticket to the RO or ARO, who will squad him together with one or usually two other persons on his target (see Rule 6 .14 (1)(a)). If such is not the case, the competitor shall promptly inform his RO and shall not fire until he has been re-squadded and/or assigned a scorer.
- (4) The competitors on a target will lie down in any order or, if provided on the stickers, in the order indicated. (see also Rules 11 .06, 11 .07 and 11 .08).
- (5) The competitors will exchange scorecards, each keeping score for the competitor shooting after him, alternately firing single shots in turn, commencing with the competitor on the right (see Rule 7 .17).

### **7 .02 Squadding for Shoot Offs**

See Rule 16 .05(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).

### **7.03 Procedure for Squadding Shoulder-to- Shoulder Team Matches**

- (1) Thirty minutes before the start of the match, targets will be allotted to each team on the firing point at the centre of the Range, by the Chief Range Officer or his assistant. It is the responsibility of Team Captains to be present or to be represented.
- (2) Normally there will be one target assigned to each team for every 4 shooters, with a separation of one (not raised) target between each team (but see the Match Conditions). A team's target numbers should, if possible, be changed for

each distance or practice of a match, in order to reduce any influence of uneven conditions across the range.

- (3) Each team must provide one scorer or register keeper for each target used. These persons shall be assigned by the Chief Range Officer to keep the score(s) of the other team(s). Failure to provide such scorekeepers may result in a team's disqualification.
- (4) For additional squadding procedures in team matches, see applicable Match Conditions and Rules 13 .01 and 13 .02.

#### **7.0 4 Competitor Responsibilities – General**

- (1) Competitors shall read, follow and keep themselves conversant with all Rules applicable both to their own responsibilities and to those of the officials concerned. See also Rule 1.09.
- (2) Competitors shall, at all times, exercise courtesy, respect and polite consideration towards officials, bearing the following principles in mind:
  - (a) The Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships (CFRC) are international in scope. Range safety and proper officiating are therefore essential if the competitions are to be enjoyable, fair to all, and reflect favourably on Canada.
  - (b) Range staff perform difficult yet largely thankless tasks. They work long days, during which they remain exposed to the elements and have few breaks. They frequently face high workloads, during which they are still required to maintain range safety and ensure Rule compliance while trying to satisfy each competitor's needs.
  - (c) In most cases, competitors' cheerful cooperation, tact and good judgment will be far more appropriate than attempts to browbeat or argue vociferously with officials.
- (3) Competitors must remember that, while at Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre, they are guests of the Canadian Department of National Defence (DND). Non-compliance with DND regulations concerning such things as range safety, accommodation, speed limits and parking (or impolite dealings with military officials), could easily harm the years of goodwill that has carefully been built up between the DCRA and DND, and might even lead to the DCRA's eventual loss of DND range use. Persistent infractions of this sort are therefore liable to be dealt with under Rule 18 .02(12).

- (4) Whenever on or near the firing point, competitors shall always take great care not to disturb nearby shooters. The intense concentration so essential in top-level rifle matches is all too easily and significantly disturbed by extraneous noise and/or loud conversations on or behind the firing point. Competitors and bystanders shall therefore take every care to be as quiet as possible, particularly when communicating with range staff. In addition, competitors shall leave the firing point as quickly and quietly as possible following the completion of their shoot, and must not discuss their own problems or scores with other competitors until they are well behind the firing point.

#### **7.0 5 Competitor Duties**

- (1) To ensure the safe and efficient conduct of matches, certain suitably-qualified competitors may be assigned to various duties such as:
  - (a) Member of the Match Committee (see Rule 6 .02).
  - (b) Member of the Technical Review Committee (see Rule 6 .03).
  - (c) Armourer (see Rule 6 .16).
  - (d) Equipment Scrutineer (see Rule 6 .18).
  - (e) Scorer or Register Keeper (see Rule 7 .16).
  - (f) Any other duty that the organizers may see fit to assign.
- (2) Heavily-tasked competitors such as members of the Match Committee must not be placed at an unfair disadvantage by also being assigned to additional duties. Provisions shall also be made for the handicapped or infirm to be excused from inappropriate tasks, and for any competitor assigned a duty to hire a replacement acceptable to the organizers.
- (3) For firers' duties, see Rule 7 .17.

#### **7.0 6 Duties of the Scorer or Register Keeper**

The Scorer or Register Keeper shall:

- (1) Monitor the shooter for safety (see Rule 16), for correct equipment and ammunition (see Rule 8 ), for dress and shooting aids (see Rule 9 ), and for position and time (see Rule 10 ). Safety infractions shall be drawn to the Range Officer's immediate attention without warning, and the Firer so advised. In the event of observing any infractions other than safety, the scorer or register keeper shall warn the Firer once only and then shall draw any subsequent infractions to the immediate attention of the Range Officer.
- (2) Confirm through a telescope both the position and the value of each of his Firer's shots.
- (3) Call out clearly, for each shot, the name of the Firer, the number of the shot on score and its value as signalled. If in disagreement with the Firer, resolve such difference (if necessary by calling the Range Officer) before further shooting on the target. **NOTE: The scorer is not at liberty to change the signalled value of a shot without the Range Officer's approval. See Rule 3.0 7(3)**
- (4) If the Firer makes no objection, immediately enter the shot value as signalled on his score ticket, claim card and/or blackboard as appropriate. See also Rules 3 and 11 .15(2).
- (5) Carefully note any delays beyond the Firer's control at the time they occur. See also Rule 15 and Rule 18 .02(4).
- (6) Check that the provisions of Rule 11 .04 have been complied with before the Firer attempts to remove his rifle from the firing point. The scorer or Register Keeper shall then cross-check it himself. In so doing, any bolt flag **MUST** be removed, inspected for adequate length and replaced. See Rule 1.01(2).
- (7) Call the Range Officer to resolve any difficulties if the Scorer and Firer cannot agree on the final score.
- (8) Sign the Firer's score ticket to signify compliance with all of the above.
- (9) Allow the Firer to check and sign (but not alter) his score ticket.
- (10) Where Electronic Targets are in use, Register Keepers are still required and a manual record must still be kept in accordance with all the above provisions. The Register Keeper (or a Range Officer) 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 Register Keeper will initiate and as far as possible resolve shooting queries such as unexpected shots appearing or unexplained misses. He will work with the



Range Officer 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.

- (11) See Rule 7 .10(3) for further details.

## **7.0 7 Firer's Duties**

- (1) Firers' time limits and duties begin with the order to "commence firing", but no firing shall take place until the Firer has handed his score ticket to his Scorer.
- (2) The Firer shall shoot all his rounds on score in accordance with these Rules (particularly Rules 8 , 9 , 10 and 11 ) and the Conditions of the match concerned (see Program Book).
- (3) The Firer must pay attention to the values called out for his shots by the Scorer. If he does not hear these calls it is the Firer's responsibility to ask the Scorer to speak louder. Failure to hear the Scorer's calls is not an acceptable excuse for querying the values recorded. See also Rule 18 .02(9).
- (4) If the Firer wishes to object to the recording or signalling of a shot, or to target deficiencies or time delays beyond his control, he must do so before the next shot is fired at his target, otherwise the value marked and time taken will be deemed to have been accepted and no subsequent objection, protest or discussion shall be allowed in respect thereof.
- (5) After the Firer's last shot on score has been signalled and recorded, no objection to the score will be entertained unless made before the ticket has been checked by the ARO, and then only as to accuracy of addition. Moreover, no objections to slow marking and/or time delays will be entertained unless they were promptly brought to the RO's attention when they occurred.
- (6) Upon completing his score, and before taking his rifle off the firing point for any purpose, the Firer shall:
  - (a) Clear the rifle and make it safe in accordance with Rule 11 .04, asking his Scorer or Register Keeper to confirm its safety.
  - (b) Ask the RO or ARO to again check the rifle in accordance with Rule 11 .04(4).

(c) Then obtain the ROs permission to remove the rifle from the firing point.

**NOTE: FAILURE TO OBSERVE ANY PORTION OF PARAGRAPH (6) OF THIS RULE MAY BE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE "DANGEROUS CONDUCT" BY ALL CONCERNED (see Rule 26.03).**

(7) Once the procedures of paragraph (6) are completed, the Firer is to certify and sign his own scorecard in accordance with Rule 15 .05(4), (5) and (7). He shall also then sign the scorecard of any competitor for whom he has been acting as Scorer (see Rules 7 .16 and 15 .05(6) and (7). After all this is done, the Firer is responsible for handing his own scorecard to the RO or ARO.

(8) Then, and only then, is a Firer permitted to leave the firing point.

## **RULE 8 - FIREARMS, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION**

### **8 .01 Safety**

EVERY FIREARM SHALL BE TREATED AS IF IT WERE LOADED.

### **8 .02 Responsibility for Accidents**

A competitor must ensure that his firearm and ammunition are safe for use. The DCRA assumes no responsibility for any accident arising from defective or unsuitable ammunition or firearms.

### **8 .03 Responsibility for Performance**

Competitors are solely responsible for the performance, reliability and accuracy of their firearms, ammunition and equipment. Except as expressly permitted in these Rules, no allowances will be made for the failure or improper performance of any such items.

### **8 .04 Firearms - Safety and Quarantining**

- (1) Each competitor will be held responsible under Rule 18 .03(7) for ensuring that all his firearms are absolutely safe to use with whatever ammunition, and in whatever weather and temperature, it is being fired. Any competitor loaning or otherwise supplying a firearm to others will share the recipients' responsibility in this connection.
- (2) A competitor must submit his firearm for inspection and testing whenever required. Officials such as the CRO, DCRO, RO, ARO, Equipment Scrutineer or Armourer may check at any time, the firearm that any competitor is using and, in particular, the RO may seal and quarantine the firearm for subsequent critical examination. However, unless it represents a safety hazard, no firearm will normally be taken away from a competitor in mid-shoot.

### **8 .05 Rifles**

- (1) Rifles - General. The principles of Rule 9 .21 apply to all types of rifle used in DCRA fullbore competitions. In addition, no rifle shall be fitted with a muzzle brake,

flash eliminator, flash hider, tactical vent or similar device which may cause muzzle blast to stir up dust or to be deflected towards nearby competitors. If such a device forms a permanent part of the rifle, its vents shall be covered in a way that does not permit muzzle blast to leak past the covering or to blow it off. All rifles shall be fitted with a trigger guard.

(2) Service Rifles (SR)

(See Rules for the Conduct of the National Service Conditions Competition (NSCC) - a separate book)

(3) TR Competition Rifles

(a) A rifle as permitted for SR competitions (see (2) above); or

(b) A target rifle to the following specifications:

(i) General. The rifle is to be of bolt action type, and may be either single shot or provided with a magazine. Safety catches are not required. The mechanism must permit manual chambering and extraction. Ejection of live rounds or fired cases is not a requirement. Competitors wishing to use other types of action must first submit a request to the DCRA at least 60 days prior to the first TR competition. The DCRA will attempt to render a decision within 15 days of such request.

**Caution:** Competitors are cautioned that the limits of what constitutes a 'conventional' bolt action rifle are always under review, and the possibility exists that the DCRA may rule against a specific type at a later date. At least one year's notice of such ruling will be provided.

(ii) Modifications. Providing that safety is not compromised (see Rule 8 .02), actions may be stiffened, modified to fit sights and match triggers, to improve bedding characteristics and to reduce unnecessary weight; bolt handles may be bent and 'lock' times reduced. **NOTE:** 'Speed locks' can frequently detract from proper primer ignition; a striker signature of at least 0.5mm (approximately 0.020") is required on the cartridge primer for proper ignition. **CAUTION:** In the interests of safety, the DCRA does not recommend welding, brazing, silver-soldering or application of similar levels of heat to critical components of the rifle. The DCRA reserves the right to bar rifles which it considers to be unsafe, and must be consulted in case of doubt.

- (iii) Calibre and Chamber. 7.62mm (or the nominally equivalent trade designation .308 Winchester) or 5.56mm (or the nominally equivalent trade designation .223 Remington). Both designations refer to the calibre and chamber only and in no way to the type or model of ammunition. In particular, TR rifles must comply with SAAMI or CIP chamber specifications, and "improved" chambers are explicitly prohibited for either calibre.
- (iv) Weight: There is no weight restriction placed on the overall weight of the rifle. Competitors are reminded that under ICFRA rules there is also no rifle weight restriction. Other NGBs do place restrictions on rifle weight and competitors are reminded to research this in preparing their rifles for international competition.
- (v) Stock. One-piece or butt and fore-end, depending upon the model of rifle concerned. Stocks may be shaped so as to be comfortable to the firer, and a cheekpiece and/or Monte Carlo type comb may be incorporated or attached. Adjustable cheekpieces are permissible. Any safe method of stocking-up and any stock material may be employed. Adjustable butt-plates without hooks are permissible. The depth of the butt-plate's curvature shall not exceed 20mm (approximately .79 inches). A handstop is permitted.
- (vi) Barrel. Appropriate for the permitted cartridge and bullet. No barrel shall be less than 500mm (approximately 19.67 inches) in length, measured from the muzzle to the closed bolt face. Muzzle brakes and sound suppressors are not allowed. A length of non-reflective tape may be applied to the top of the barrel, or an elastic ribbon or similar device may be attached to decrease aiming distortions from barrel mirage; also, a barrel extension of any length may be fitted to mount the foresight provided the sight radius does not exceed 1.2 metres measured from the foresight element to the backsight aperture or act as a counterweight. A bipod may be fitted to the fore end provided it is not used as a support for the rifle while firing.
- (vii) Triggers. Trigger 'shoes' are permitted. The minimum trigger pull shall be 0.5 kilograms). See Rule 11 .20(4). Care should be exercised in reducing the pull of military type triggers, as the above limit has been set primarily for commercial trigger sub-assemblies. Competitors are reminded that ICFRA rules require 0.5

kilograms also but other NGBs may require a heavier trigger. Competitors are reminded to bear this in mind when preparing their rifles.

**Caution:** Trigger adjustment is best left to a qualified armourer, but trigger safety at all times remains the ultimate responsibility of the competitor (see also Rules 8 .02, 8 .03 and 11 .27(2)). In particular, a safe level of sear engagement must be maintained when attempting to minimize trigger "drag".

- (c) The DCRA will allow visiting shooters from other countries the use of 5.56mm NATO or 7.62mm NATO target rifles allowed under their own country's rules for a period not exceeding sixty days. However, the trigger pull must not be less than 0.5 kilograms, and the country concerned must have agreed to a similar rule for Canadian shooters on a reciprocal basis.
- (d) Any rifle not meeting all of the above specifications will be deemed to be a TR-O or F-Class rifle as appropriate. See Rules 8 .05(4) and (5)(e).

(4) TR-O Competition Rifles

- (a) A rifle which meets all the specifications of a Target Rifle (Rule 8 .05(3)), except that any sighting system may be used.
- (b) Artificial rests are not permitted (see Rule 8 .15(1)), and the rifle must be shot "off the shoulder" in accordance with TR rules and conditions.
- (c) Any rifle not meeting all of these TR/TR-O specifications will be deemed to be an F-Class rifle as defined in Rule 8 .05(5), whether or not it is fired from a rest.

(5) F-Class Competition Rifles

(a) F-Class "Open" (O) Rifles

- (i) Any rifle of up to 8mm calibre may be used (see also Rule 8 .21), but 'rail guns' and similar devices which provide positive mechanical method(s) for returning to the precise point of aim for the prior shot are not permitted (see also Rule 8 .15(2)). The rifle may incorporate an integral or attached mechanism for raising and lowering its butt. See also Rule 8 .15(2)(d). Rule 8 .05(1) also applies. **NOTE:** This maximum calibre limit of 8mm applies only to Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre; calibre limits for

events held at other venues may differ, so must be determined and promulgated in advance by the organizers of those events.

- (ii) An F-Class (O) rifle's overall weight must not exceed 10kg (about 22-lb) including all attachments (such as, but not limited to, its scopesight, sling and bipod, if any). **NOTE:** an "attachment" is defined as including any external object (other than the competitor and his 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 raises with the rifle when lifting the latter from its rest(s). See Rule 8 .05(2).
- (iii) Barrel extensions of any length may be fitted to mount the foresight or act as a counterweight.
- (iv) Any safe, mechanically-operated trigger may be employed on an F-Class rifle.

**Caution:** Trigger adjustment is best left to a qualified armourer, but trigger safety at all times remains the ultimate responsibility of the competitor (see also Rules 1.02, 8 .03 and 11 .27(2)). In particular, a safe level of sear engagement must be retained when attempting to minimize trigger "drag".

(b) F-Class "Farquharson" (F) Rifles must meet all of the above F-Class (O) specifications, except that:

- (i) Only ammunition that completely meets TR specifications may be used. See also rule 8 .20 (2) and
- (ii) The overall weight of the rifle with all attachments must not exceed 8.25kg (about 18-lb 2.4oz)

**Caution:** Trigger adjustment is best left to a qualified armourer, but trigger safety at all times remains the ultimate responsibility of the competitor (see also Rules 1.02, 8 .03 and 11 .27(2)). In particular, a safe level of sear engagement must be retained when attempting to minimize trigger "drag".

(c) FTR – An FTR Class rifle is limited to .223 Remington or .308 Winchester caliber chambers or their commercial metrification equivalents. Chamber dimensions must conform to SAAMI or CIP dimensions. Ammunition may be commercially made or hand loaded as defined elsewhere in these rules. There is no restriction on bullet weight. The FTR rifle class is limited to the use of an

attached bipod and or sling as front supports, optionally together with a rear bag, none of which provide a positive mechanical means of returning the rifle to its precise point of aim for the next shot. The overall weight must not exceed 8.25 kg including all its attachments (such as, but not limited to, its sights and bipod, if any)

(6) BP Competition Rifles

See Rules 12 .07 and 12 .12.

**8 .06 Firearms - Security**

All firearms shall be operated, stored and transported in accordance with applicable Provincial and Federal laws. In particular, the breechblock, bolt or firing mechanism should be removed before storage and kept separately.

**8 .07 Ejection of Empty Cases**

Empty cases, when ejected, must not be allowed to inconvenience other shooters (gas pressure must be reduced or a brass deflector used when necessary).

**8.08 Sights - Target Rifle (TR)**

- (1) Rearsight. This may be of any type or manufacture. Telescopic sights are not permitted. A flexible disc or eyecup may be used; in addition, a piece of material may be fitted to restrict the vision of the disengaged eye. The rearsight may be offset, or a non- magnifying "periscope-type" device employed, to permit shooting from the shoulder opposite to the aiming eye.
- (2) Foresight. This may be of any type or manufacturer and may contain a single lens whose focal length shall be no less than two (2) meters (0.5 dioptre). Inserts may be plane glass, plastic, or metal. Height adjustable foresights are permitted. The foresight may be offset to permit shooting from the shoulder opposite to the aiming eye. The foresight may be affixed to an extension of the barrel.
- (3) Filters and Lenses (including variable dioptre lenses which are readily available commercially). A fixed lens may be used in either rear or front sight or both. If used in the front sight or both, the lens used in the front



sight shall comply with 8 .10( 20). A variable dioptre may be used. The variable dioptre may be used in conjunction with a foresight lens as specified in 8 .10(2). Spectacles may be used. (See Rule 9 .11). This rule is compatible with ICFRA rules. Some NGBs may not permit this combination. Competitors are reminded to research this carefully when setting up their rifles, especially for international events.

- (4) Spirit Level. This may be used to help hold the rifle level.

## **8 .09 Sights - TR-O and F-Class**

Any sighting system may be employed for TR-O and F-Class.

### **8.10 Sights - Black Powder Rifles**

See Rule 12 .09.

### **8.11 Rifle Slings**

- (1) Slings are allowed in TR, TR-O, F-Class and BP competitions, but need not be on the rifle in either individual or team competitions.
- (2) For TR, TR-O or BP competitions, the sling may be attached to the rifle at not more than two points; it must not exceed 50mm in width (approximately 2 inches) and 6mm in maximum thickness (approximately 0.25 inches). The sling may be placed around one arm and/or wrist but not around any other part of the body. A strap, hook or button may be fixed to the shooting coat to prevent the sling from slipping down the arm.
- (3) Notwithstanding the conditions prescribed in para (2) of this Rule, the US Military type sling with metal keeper, but without cuff or pad, may be used.
- (4) Any type of sling may be used in F-Class competitions.  
(See also Rule 8 .15(2) (j))
- (5) The sling may not be used in such a manner that it (or its buckles or sling swivels) becomes a prop between the inside of the support elbow and the stock.

## 8.12 Rifle Rests

### (1) TR, TR-O and BP Competitions

Rifle rests may be used between shots in deliberate fire TR, TR-O and BP competitions, but in no circumstances shall they provide any measure of support during a shot. If attached to the rifle, any rest shall be included in the rifle's total weight. See also Rule 9 .10.

### (2) F-Class Competitions

For F(O) and FF-Classes the rifle may be supported by any means which provide no positive mechanical method for returning the rifle to its precise point of aim for the prior shot. Rule 8 .05(5)(a)(i) also applies. Subject to the foregoing:

- (a) No more than two rests may be used to support the rifle. If two rests are employed, they may not be attached to each other.
- (b) The use of any form of chair, stool or table is prohibited; however, disabled competitors may apply for appropriate accommodation (see Rules 5 .05(3) and 9 .25).
- (c) A front rest may be employed for either the rifle's fore-end or for the shooter's forward hand. If attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way (e.g., a bipod or tightly clamped benchrest) a front rest must be included in the rifle's overall weight. (See Rule 8 .05(5)(a)(ii)). The front rest or bipod may contain integral mechanism(s) for adjusting it in any direction.
- (d) No portion of the rifle's butt or pistol grip (including any integral or attached jack) shall rest on the ground or touch any surface not visibly deformable by finger pressure. Any rear rest employed shall not be attached, clamped or held onto the rifle in any way (see Rule 8 .05(5)(a)(ii)), nor shall it contain an integral windage adjustment mechanism.
- (e) As an alternative to (c) and/or (d), the rifle may be rested upon a simple central support such as a rolled coat, towel, blanket or groundsheet, or upon a cushion, sandbag or beanbag.
- (f) Any number and type of object(s) (of any material) may be placed beneath each rest to compensate for variations in the height, slope or surface of the firing point, also beneath and around any rear sandbag or beanbag to reduce its rolling.

- (g) The rest(s) or base(s) for each rest may have up to three "feet" each respectively. 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 to the firing point.
- (h) Rests 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.
- (i) Subject to its weight being included in that of the rifle, a sling may be used in addition to any of the support systems mentioned above.

For FTR a bipod only may be used for a front rest.

### **8.13 Ammunition - General**

- (1) Except where DND-provided ammunition is used by Cadets (see para (3)), competitor-supplied ammunition must be used in all DCRA fullbore competitions, including team events.
- (2) Unless a competitor has made prior written arrangements with the DCRA, the latter does not undertake to have ammunition available for resale to competitors, either directly or through an on-site or off-site supplier.
- (3) Where ammunition is issued to competitors -
  - (a) If DND-issued ammunition is used (i.e., by Cadets), it may not be modified in any way, and all unused rounds and expended cases must be turned in to the original issuer.
  - (b) Where DCRA-issued ammunition is used for special matches, it may not be modified in any way, and all unused rounds and expended cases must be turned in to the RO or ARO.
- (4) Hand loaded ammunition may be employed, but no handloading is permitted in DND-owned buildings.
- (5) All applicable federal and provincial ammunition storage regulations must be adhered to. Ammunition may not be stored in DND trailers or DND tents; however, a limited number of secure separate lockers may be available (see DCRA Office). Provided that no firearm is also present, ammunition may be locked in the trunk of a car.

- (6) Competitors will be held responsible under Rule 18 .03(7) for ensuring that each round of their ammunition is absolutely safe to use in whatever rifle, weather and temperature it is being fired. Any competitor loaning or otherwise supplying ammunition to others will share the recipients' responsibility in this connection.
- (7) Competitors will be held responsible for ensuring that if their ammunition is fired upwards from the firing point at an angle of 5 degrees or less from the horizontal, the bullet will fall within the danger area defined by the approved safety template for the range in use. See also Rule 18 .03 (7).
- (8) Although competitors still retain their responsibility under para (7) above, all types of permissible TR, TR-O and BP ammunition are considered acceptable within the safety template from every firing point at Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre without requiring further evidence or testing. NOTE: Non-TR ammunition used in ISSF and F-Class events must comply with Rule 8 .21 (3), (4) and (5), in addition to para (7) above.
- (9) Lubrication may be applied to bullets.
- (10) A competitor must submit his ammunition for inspection and testing whenever required. ROs, AROs and Equipment Scrutineers may check at any time the ammunition any competitor is using and, in particular, the RO may take for subsequent critical examination both a fired case and one of the rounds a competitor is about to fire.
- (11) No dispensation will be given if the quarantining of any of a competitor's ammunition leaves him with insufficient rounds to complete his score. Competitors must, therefore, always bring sufficient rounds to the firing point to allow for the situation described in para (10) above.
- (12) The use or possession on the firing point of any ammunition other than that permitted for the applicable event **SHALL RENDER THE INDIVIDUAL OR TEAM CONCERNED LIABLE TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION**. See Rule 18 .02(6).
- (13) Once a competitor has taken his position on the firing point, under no circumstances will any allowance or time extension be made for a defective cartridge (see Rule 8 .03). Hangfires and misfires are provided for under Rule 11 .02 (9). CAUTION: Ammunition should not be loaded in such a way that the bullet jams into the lands of the barrel when the bolt is closed. If the bolt then has to be re-opened before such a round is fired (e.g., for a ceasefire), the bullet

might stick in the barrel, spilling powder into the chamber and action. This might lead to either of the following:

- (a) Competitors might be tempted to fire (or leave the bolt closed on) such a round after the order is given to cease firing. **SUCH BEHAVIOUR CONSTITUTES DANGEROUS CONDUCT AND WILL BE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY.**
  - (b) Alternatively, no extra time is allowable for a competitor to clear up any powder that may have been spilt into his rifle (see Rules 8 .03 and 11 .02(7)).
- (14) As a condition of entering the CFRC, every competitor agrees that any of his rounds which misfire, or show evidence of overpressure (e.g., a blowback, case failure, or pierced primer, etc.) may be quarantined by the organizers. He also agrees that, if so requested, he will turn over all such items to the RO for subsequent detailed examination(s) in conjunction with the competitor.
- (15) Bullets of monolithic construction or those having a discarding jacket/sabot are prohibited.

#### **8.14 Ammunition - TR, TR-O and ISSF Competitions**

- (1) Subject to Rule 11.19 and the remainder of this Rule, all TR/TR-O ammunition must be of 7.62mm NATO/.308 Winchester or 5.56mm NATO/.223 Remington calibre and must not exceed the maximum, applicable SAAMI or CIP chamber specifications. Cases of either calibre that have been "improved" in any way are explicitly prohibited for use in TR competitions.
- (2) The bullet weight for 5.56mm NATO/.223 Remington TR ammunition is unrestricted. The maximum permitted bullet weight for 7.62mm NATO/.308 Winchester TR ammunition is 156 grains.
- (3) Note also that the Program Booklet for the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships specifies certain additional Conditions governing the ammunition to be used in TR events. For information, these Conditions are currently as follows (but see Rule 1.06(2)):
  - (a) The use of either 5.56mm NATO/.223 Remington or 7.62mm NATO/.308 Winchester ammunition is permitted in international, inter-club or inter-provincial team events.

- (4) ISSF competitors may use TR ammunition to the foregoing specifications. If they do not, their ammunition must comply with Rule 11.21.

#### 8.15 Ammunition - F-Class

(NOTE: ISSF competitors employing non-TR ammunition must also comply with all provisions of this Rule).

- (1) Subject to Rule 8 .19 and the remainder of this Rule, any ammunition may be used in F-Class competitions that fits within the military safety template for the range being used. A maximum calibre of 8mm applies at Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre. The maximum calibre limits for events held at other venues may differ, and must be determined and promulgated in advance by the organizers of those events.
- (2) Provided they are safe to use (see Rule 8 .19 (5), other cartridges may be "improved" or modified within the foregoing ballistic limits.
- (3) For competitions at Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre (CRPTC), the maximum DCRA-acceptable combinations of bullet Ballistic Coefficient (BC) and Muzzle Velocity (MV) are shown in the graph at **Annex A** at the end of this Rule. The curve consists of straight-line segments between specified control points which reflect an appropriate safety factor.

#### CAUTIONS:

- (a) Compliance with this graph does not relieve competitors from their responsibilities under Rules 8 .04 (1) and 8 .19 (6) and (7).
- (b) The graph must **NOT** be used to determine acceptable combinations of BC and MV for shooting at facilities other than CRPTC (the safety templates may differ).
- (c) The DCRA expressly makes no representation that any point on this graph will produce safe firearm pressures.
- (4) For purposes of para (3) above, competitors will be required upon entering the CFRC to show written evidence of their bullets' BC in the form of an original brochure or letter from the bullet manufacturer, or a photocopy of a page from the bullet manufacturer's reloading manual. If the manufacturer quotes more than one value for a bullet's BC, the mathematical average will be used. If satisfactory BC evidence is not furnished, the DCRA may pull and weigh one of the

competitor's bullets, and then arbitrarily assign a BC of such value as it considers appropriate (normally at least 1.1 times the highest value published by any manufacturer for a Very Low Drag (VLD) bullet of the same weight).

- (5) In situations that the DCRA considers doubtful or borderline (e.g., cartridges employing heavy VLD bullets, or a large-capacity case for the calibre), competitors may also be required to submit their rifles and up to 5 rounds of ammunition to a test of muzzle velocity in a DCRA facility (see also Rules 8 .19 (11) and 11 .19).

**NOTE:** this testing may be required before the competitor is allowed to shoot in the matches. If such testing finds the MV to be "unacceptable" for the bullet employed (as determined by the graph at Appendix "A" to this Rule), the competitor will not be permitted to shoot any further until his ammunition is modified (or substituted) and successfully retested. The results of all DCRA MV tests are considered final and may not be appealed.

- (6) It will be the competitor's responsibility to clear doubtful cartridges with the DCRA well in advance of the event. However, Rule 8 .19(5) still **APPLIES**.

#### **8.16 Ammunition - Black Powder**

BP ammunition shall conform with Rules 8 .19 and 12 .08.

**Annex A (Rule 11.21)**

**MUZZLE VELOCITY (MV) VERSUS BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT (BC)**

**Note:** This chart is for use only at Connaught Range (CRPTC), where a maximum calibre of 8mm also applies.

Control Points on Curve  
(for confirmation, if muzzle velocity-ballistic coefficient plot is in doubt for acceptability)

G1 BC	MV (fps)	G1 BC	MV (fps)
0.400	4575	0.750	2825
0.450	4040	0.800	2705
0.500	3650	0.850	2605
0.550	3365	0.900	2520
0.600	3145	0.950	2445
0.700	2970	1.000	2320



## **RULE 9 - DRESS AND AIDS TO SHOOTING**

**NOTE:** Unless otherwise stated herein, all provisions of this Rule also apply to F-Class and TR(O) shooting

### **9 .01 Dress - General**

Unless otherwise stated in the conditions of a match, the dress and equipment of competitors will be as set out in this Rule.

### **9 .02 Coats, Jackets, Clothing and Padding (not applicable to F-Class competitors)**

- (1) When a coat or jacket is worn by a competitor, the butt of the rifle shall not be placed inside the coat in such a manner as to support the rifle.
- (2) Padding of a soft material, such as cloth, leather, sheepskin or rubber may be attached to the jacket on the shoulders, elbows and upper arm.
- (3) A strap, hook or button may be fixed to the coat to prevent the sling from slipping down the arm.
- (4) Provided it complies with the above conditions and does not provide support to the forearm, a commercially manufactured shooting jacket may be worn.

### **9 .03 Gloves, Mitts**

A glove or mitt may be worn, provided it cannot in any way form an artificial support during TR, TR-O or BP competitions. In addition, a lightweight glove, with or without one or more fingers cut off, may be worn on the trigger operating hand. See Rule 10 .01(2)(e).

### **9 .04 Headgear**

A shooting hat or cap may be worn.

### **9 .05 Raingear, Groundsheets and Mats**

Raingear may be worn, and groundsheets and/or mats of any thickness may also be used. Shooting mats should lie flat on the ground. Further padding for body parts for comfort must be visible and on top of the mat. While any thickness of mat is permitted, the pistol grip and forearm of the shooter must be visibly clear of the mat.

#### **9.06 Cheek Pads**

- (1) Any type of cheek pad may be used. If attached to the rifle, it must be included in the weight of the rifle.
- (2) The insertion of a piece of soft material (such as sheepskin) is allowed between the firer's face and the butt of his rifle.

#### **9.07 Ear Protection**

- (1) The noise of high-power firearms can cause serious and permanent loss of hearing if adequate protection is not worn. The DCRA strongly recommends that all persons (but particularly competitors) wear ear 'plugs' and/or ear 'muffs' in the vicinity of the firing point. However, it must be the responsibility of the shooter to ensure that his ear protection permits him to hear and understand all orders given by the Range Officer and, where applicable, the called-out values of shots.
- (2) Ear defenders are mandatory for all firing by CF competitors, and may be either plug or muff type.

#### **9.08 Shooting Mats:**

A shooting matt or ground sheet may be used.

#### **9.09 Fixed or Artificial Rests**

Fixed or artificial rests shall not be allowed, except as permitted by Rules 8 .15 and 9 .25. The target number pegs must not be used as a rest at any time. See also Rule 5 .05(3).

#### **9.10 Aids to Vision**

- (1) The use of protective shooting glasses made of hardened glass is encouraged in the interests of eye protection from 'blowbacks', punctured primers, etc.

- (2) Tinted lenses are permitted, as are glasses of the shooter's normal prescription (including those with bifocal or trifocal lenses).
- (3) Ortho optics of the type used by pistol shooters shall not be applied to spectacles (**NOTE: not applicable to F-Class or Historical Military Rifle Competitors**).
- (4) Magnifying glasses are permitted to assist in reading sight verniers, etc.
- (5) Eye-patches, shields or opaque lenses may be used to restrict the vision of the non-aiming eye, or to prevent side light.
- (6) See also Rules 8 .10 and 8 .12.

#### **9.11 Telescopes and Binoculars**

Unless the Conditions of the match otherwise prescribe, binoculars or telescopes may be used for spotting purposes, providing they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not used as a rest while firing.

#### **9.12 Scorebooks**

Scorebooks or other plotting devices may be used in deliberate fire events, 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.

#### **9.13 Shooting Boxes and Bags (also applicable to F-Class competitors)**

- (1) Shooting stools, and containers used for storing and transporting various items of rifle shooting equipment may be brought onto the firing point in deliberate fire events, providing they are not placed so as to:
  - (a) shield a competitor or his rifle; or
  - (b) crowd or inconvenience other competitors, particularly with respect to obscuring their vision of wind flags.
- (2) The extended or opened height of such containers or shooting stools is not to exceed 300mm (approximately 12 inches).

**9.14 Meteorological Devices (NOTE: also applicable to F-Class competitors)**

- (1) Personal flags, streamers, wind indicators and the like are forbidden on the firing point.
- (2) The use of wind-speed manometers, thermometers and barometers is likewise forbidden on the firing point.
- (3) Wind charts and calculators are permitted in deliberate fire competitions.

**9.15 Timing Equipment**

Reference to stopwatches and similar time-measuring devices is encouraged in deliberate fire events, in the interest of ensuring that such competitions are conducted within the established time limits.

**9.16 Personal Communication Devices (also applicable to F-Class competitors)**

- (1) No personal electronic device(s) may be taken to the firing point except timers and electronic earmuffs (which must NOT be able to receive wireless transmissions). 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 Register Keeper or a Range Officer on demand and at any time. The wearing of implanted medical devices or hearing aids in everyday use is not prevented by this rule.
- (2) During non-coached events, no competitor shall bring any device onto the firing point which permits him to communicate personally with the butts or with a wind coach.
- (3) During shoulder-to-shoulder team competitions no communication device may be used to contact anyone who is:
  - (a) not a member of the team; or
  - (b) not in the immediate vicinity of the firing point.

**9.17 Slings and Other Rifle Accessories**

See Rule 11.

**9.18 Other Aids and Artifices (NOTE: also applicable to F-Class competitors)**

- (1) Rule 1.08(1)(d) applies.
- (2) Officials such as the CRO, DCRO, RO, ARO, Equipment Scrutineer and Armourer have the right to examine any competitor's equipment or apparel.
- (3) Competitors shall submit all their questionable equipment or apparel for official inspection and approval in sufficient time prior to the commencement of shooting so as not to inconvenience either the competitor or officials.
- (4) The organizers may establish an "Equipment Examination Centre" through which all competitors may have to process their rifles and gear as specified in separate instructions. See also Rule 6 .18.

**9.19 Allowances for Disabled Competitors**

The DCRA may permit, on application to the Executive Director at least 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 him to compete on equal terms with others. See also Rule 5 .05(3).

## **RULE 10 - POSITION, TIME, COACHING AND DISTURBANCES**

### **10 .01 Position - General**

- (1) The Conditions will specify the basic position(s) to be used for firing a given event. These positions are detailed in the following Rules.
- (2) Minor variations are permitted, where not prohibited in the following Rules, providing that:
  - (a) They are not dangerous.
  - (b) They are not unsuited to the firing point and target layout.
  - (c) They do not result in crowding, contact with or screening of other competitors, or (with the exception of F-Class shooting) in any artificial support.
  - (d) With the exception of F-Class shooting, the butt of the rifle is placed against the shoulder or armpit.
  - (e) With the exception of F-Class shooting, all parts of the rifle and sling, and of the arms below the elbow, including clothing, are visibly clear of the ground and of all other objects.

### **10 .02 Screening**

- (1) A competitor shall not screen himself or his firearm from the sun or weather by extraneous means while firing, nor allow anyone else to do so. "While firing" means "from the moment of presenting the rifle for his first (sighting) shot until after the discharge of his last shot to count excepting only periods when the target is unavailable by virtue of a CRO or RO "cease fire" or target malfunction notified from the butts".
- (2) A piece of soft material may be placed over the action between shots. Non-reflecting tape, elastic ribbon or similar devices may be attached to, or cover, the barrel. See Rule 8 .05(3)(b)(vi).
- (3) Tape, and/or a flexible or rigid clear cover attached to the rifle may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action.

### **10 .03 Holes in the Firing Point**

Holes shall not be made in the firing point for elbows or knees.

### **10 .04 Position - Prone (TR, TR-O – no longer applies to BO, see 19.13)**

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, shooting at all distances shall be in the prone position.
- (2) The body shall be extended on the ground, the head towards the target. The rifle shall be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The portion of the arms and clothing below the elbow pad shall be visibly clear of the ground, and no portion of the hands or arms shall rest upon any artificial support, nor may any portion of the rifle or body rest against any artificial support. The back of the joint between the forward forearm and wrist shall be at least 100mm (approximately 4 inches) clear of the ground.
- (3) Except as prescribed in para (4) below for the 5.56mm C7 rifle magazine, no part of any rifle shall rest on the ground, forearm, elbow pad or on the sling if the latter is in contact with the forearm.
- (4) When the 5.56mm C7 rifle is used, the magazine may rest on the forearm, but shall not touch the ground.
- (5) Physically disabled persons unable to support the rifle in the prone position may be allowed by the DCRA Executive Director to fire in some other position.

### **10 .05 Position - F-Class**

Physically disabled persons unable to support the rifle in the prone position may be allowed by the DCRA Executive Director to fire in some other position.

### **10.06 Penalty for Position Infractions**

Any competitor who is checked by an RO or ARO and found to be firing from an improper position shall be given one warning and will forfeit the value of any subsequent shot which the RO (or two independent competitors deputized by him - see Rule 9.15) determines to have been fired from an improper position. The warning shall be both

audible and visual (using a pre-printed card for the latter). Care must be taken to minimize disturbances to the shooter or to those firing with him. See also Rule 18 .01.

#### **10.07 Time Limits - General**

- (1) Time limits apply to individual shots in all events. The time allowed is counted from the instruction of the RO to 'Commence Firing' in the case of the first shot, and from the time the target is clear in the case of all subsequent shots. See Rule 11 .06.
- (2) When a time limit commences 'after the target is clear' this shall be taken to mean that it starts once all of the following actions have been completed for the previous shot:
  - (a) It has been spotted and the value signalled.
  - (b) Any challenges have been completed.
  - (c) The value has been recorded by the scorer and accepted by the firer.
- (3) When an overall time limit applies, as in team shoots, it shall include the time required to select foresight elements and fire sighting shots, and it shall not be extended for challenges. When firing three to a target the time permitted is 45 seconds per shot and when firing two to a target the time permitted is 60 seconds per shot. The time limit for all F-Class shooting is 45 seconds per shot.
- (4) Neither adjustments nor blackening of sights nor faulty loading will be accepted as a cause of delay.
- (5) Any competitor who is timed by a Range Officer and found to have taken too long shall be given one warning and will forfeit the value of any subsequent shot which the RO (or two independent competitors deputized by him - see Rule 7 .15) has timed and found to have exceeded the limit. The warning shall be both audible and visual (using a pre-printed card for the latter). Care must be taken to minimize disturbances to the shooter or to those firing with him. See also Rule 18 .01.
- (6) Any competitor, squad or team that has not finished shooting at the expiration of an overall time limit must stop shooting and shall not recommence unless a time extension has been granted under Rule 10 .19 or para (7) below.



### **10.08 Time Limits - Tie Shoots (Deliberate Fire)**

- (1) Timings as in Rule 10 .13(3) apply when firing two or three to a target in a tie shoot.
- (2) When firing one to a target and when the tie shoot is reduced to a "shot for shot" basis, the 60 second-per-shot time limit applies

### **10.09 Time Limits - Extension (Deliberate Fire)**

To ensure that no competitor, squad or team is placed at an unfair disadvantage due to delays beyond their control, ROs may grant appropriate extensions, provided that:

- (a) The delay was immediately brought to the RO's attention at the time of occurrence.
- (b) The delay occurred through no fault of the competitor, squad or team.
- (c) Claims made in this regard are verified by an independent witness or score-keeper.
- (d) No extension shall be granted to any competitor who has been timed by the RO and found to be exceeding the applicable time limit per shot. See Rule 10 .13 (3).

### **10.10 Coaching**

- (1) 'Coaching' is giving to or receiving from any other person any assistance or advice while firing and between shots.
- (2) Unless allowed in match conditions, coaching is NOT permitted in any individual match, including during the firing of sighting shots. In individual matches, casual conversation between competitors on the firing point may be considered as 'coaching' and may lead to penalties being imposed on both parties. However, register keepers may tell a competitor the position of his spotting disc, but nothing else except the scores and time. See also Rule 9 .17.
- (3) Coaching is permitted in 'shoulder-to-shoulder' deliberate fire team events as set out in the Match Conditions. Coaches are permitted to adjust sights and are allowed to move about the firing point in the execution of their duties. However, they are not permitted to support, shield, or manipulate the rifle. See also Rules 9 .17 and 13 .06.

- (4) It is not regarded as coaching to assist a competitor to obtain his first hit on target nor to spot for a strike after a “miss”, though no further advice may be given thereafter.

**10.11 Disturbances**

- (1) No person shall disturb or interfere with a competitor's rifle or equipment without his permission, except to cover it up if unattended in inclement weather.
- (2) On or in the vicinity of the firing point, any person who engages in a loud conversation, argument, quarrelling or swearing, or who otherwise creates any disturbance which, in the opinion of the Range Officer, places other shooters or teams at an unfair disadvantage, or which infringes upon the RO's authority, shall be ordered to desist, and the circumstances shall be reported to the Match Committee.
- (3) Any person found guilty of an infraction of para (1) or (2) above may be subject to disciplinary action. See Rule 18 .04.

## **RULE 11 - FIRING POINT ROUTINE AND SAFETY**

### **11 .01 Firing Point Routine - General**

The DCRA shall advise prospective entrants beforehand of the type of targets and squadding to be used, and whether or not competitors will be expected to perform marker, range officer or other range duties.

### **11 .02 Safety Rule**

- (1) **EVERY FIREARM SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE TREATED WITH THE RESPECT DUE TO A LOADED WEAPON.**
- (2) The onus of observing safety rules shall rest on every person taking part in shooting competitions.
- (3) No shooter shall load a firearm until he has taken his place on the firing point and has been given the command to 'load', or until he is about to fire after the order to 'commence firing'.
- (4) When loading any firearm, its bolt must not be fully closed and locked until the rifle is in a horizontal position with its muzzle pointed at the target. Loaded rifles shall remain in this position until fired.
- (5) Should any interruption to shooting take place, every shooter whose firearm is loaded shall at once unload, whether requested to do so or not, and shall not load again until the RO has authorized shooting to recommence.
- (6) Except during official preparation periods, or firing when given permission to shoot on the firing point, or when testing triggers under Rule 11 .20, a serviceable, full-length bolt flag (also known as an Empty Chamber Indicator or ECI) must be inserted in the chamber of all rifles at all times when on the range, whether or not they are cased. See Rule 1.01(2). Competitors shall unload their firearms on completion of their shoot, or on the order to 'Cease Fire' or 'Stop Firing'. **ANY DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED WITH UNLOADING A FIREARM IN THE NORMAL MANNER SHALL BE HANDLED AS FOLLOWS:**
  - (a) The shooter is to advise the RO immediately and leave the firearm on the firing point.

- (b) The firearm is to be left pointing towards the target until the relay has finished and all shooters have cleared the firing line.
  - (c) The RO or CRO is to arrange for a DCRA-appointed Armourer (see Rule 6 .16) to come and make the firearm safe **ON THE FIRING POINT**.
  - (d) **AT NO TIME MAY A LOADED FIREARM BE TAKEN FROM THE FIRING POINT.**
  - (e) The DCRA-appointed Armourer may fire or otherwise expend a competitor's live round in the interests of safety.
  - (f) The competitor will not be allowed to fire any replacement shots for those he was unable to fire due to the occurrence.
- (7) BEFORE ANY RIFLE IS TAKEN FROM THE FIRING POINT FOR ANY PURPOSE, THE RIFLE MUST BE CLEARED AND MADE SAFE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 16.04. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY BE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE "DANGEROUS CONDUCT" BY ALL CONCERNED (SEE RULE 18 .03). In addition, the Firer must then obtain the RO's permission before removing his rifle from the firing point.
- (8) "HANGFIRES" AND "MISFIRES" MUST BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 16.05. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY BE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE "DANGEROUS CONDUCT" BY ALL CONCERNED (SEE RULE 18 .03).
- (9) No competitor shall place his rifle on the firing point until instructed to do so by the Range Officer.
- (10) **DANGER** - Firing may be in progress over several distances at any one time, involving the use of more than one firing point. **IT IS THEREFORE UNSAFE TO CROSS THE RANGE IN ANY DIRECTION AND AT ANY TIME.** The only safe way to get from one firing point to another is to move back behind the furthest one in use before traversing the range. **ALWAYS BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR FIRING IN PROGRESS.** Any person entering an active danger zone will be dealt with under the Rules concerning 'Dangerous Conduct'.

## 11 .03 Range Commands

- (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 Chief Range Officer (CRO), Deputy Chief Range Officer (DCRO), Range Officers (RO) and Assistant Range Officers (ARO). In addition, the lack of an appropriate

command, or the failure to hear an order, shall not absolve any shooter from the necessity to follow all relevant safety procedures.

- (2) Method of Delivering Range Commands. **UNLESS URGENT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT AN IMMINENT ACCIDENT, THE TONE IN WHICH ORDERS ARE GIVEN ON THE RANGE SHOULD REMAIN RELAXED.** Provided safety is not compromised and the meaning remains clear, anyone issuing a range command should add a few friendly words of welcome, introduction or explanation as appropriate, in order to minimize competitor tension and enhance their enjoyment of the match.
- (3) Purpose and Meaning. The following range commands (or their unmistakably clear, but relaxed, equivalents) shall be used for the circumstances described therein. Where appropriate, certain commands may be combined (e.g., (e) and (f) below). The meanings of Range Commands shall be as follows:
  - (a) 'Please Move Up Onto the Firing Point With (or Without) Your Rifles but Remain Standing and Do Not Aim or Load Yet' means that shooters may move up onto the firing point with (or without) their rifles (as directed). The firing position shall not be adopted, and rifles (if allowed on the firing point) SHALL NOT BE AIMED OR LOADED.
  - (b) 'You May Lie Down and Start Your Preparations, but Please Do Not Load Until Ordered' means that Firers may adopt the firing position, may remove their bolt flags, and may aim, adjust and "dry fire" their rifles. **NO LOADING IS YET ALLOWED.** A time allowance for the preparation period may also be specified as part of this command.
  - (c) 'You May Now Load and Commence Firing' means that competitors may load their rifles and start shooting at their targets. **NO COMPETITOR MAY LOAD OR FIRE HIS RIFLE UNTIL THIS ORDER IS GIVEN.**
  - (d) 'CEASE FIRING! CEASE FIRING! Lower Targets - Clear and Make Safe - Remain on the Firing Point' is an EMERGENCY command that may be ordered to the entire range, or any portion thereof, at any moment during the day, in order to terminate shooting in circumstances such as the appearance of a safety hazard. The tone of voice indicates the degree of urgency required (e.g., much "softer" versions of this command should be used if the hazard is not serious, such as the approach of inclement weather). The command means that **ALL SHOOTERS MUST IMMEDIATELY CEASE FIRING, THAT ALL RIFLES MUST BE CLEARED, MADE SAFE AND CHECKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 11 .04, AND THAT ALL SHOOTERS MUST REMAIN ON THE FIRING POINT**

**UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.** See (e) below for command used at the end of a time limit).

- (e) 'Stop Firing, This is the End of Your Time Limit. Clear and Make Safe. Stay on the Firing Point'. This command means that **ALL SHOOTERS MUST IMMEDIATELY CEASE FIRING, THAT ALL RIFLES MUST BE CLEARED, MADE SAFE AND CHECKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 11 .04, AND THAT ALL SHOOTERS MUST REMAIN ON THE FIRING POINT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THOSE COMPETITORS WHO HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TIME EXTENSIONS UNDER RULE 14.19 MAY NOT RESUME FIRING WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RO'S EXPRESS PERMISSION.**
- (f) 'Have Your Rifles Checked by Range Staff, Obtain Permission to Leave, Then Move Off the Firing Point' means that all competitors not authorized to remain on the firing point MUST:
- (i) Ensure their rifles have been cleared and made safe, in accordance with Rule 11 .04.
  - (ii) Have their rifles checked by an RO or ARO.
  - (iii) Obtain permission to leave the firing point from the RO or ARO.
  - (iv) Then remove themselves, together with their rifles and equipment, to a point at least 4 metres behind the firing point. **BOLT/ECIs FLAGS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE OR BOLTS REMOVED (PREFERABLY WITH A FLAG ALSO IN PLACE) WHEN RIFLES ARE ANYWHERE ON THE RANGES, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE CASED,** except during official preparation periods or firing.

#### **11 .04 Clearing and Making Safe a Rifle**

- (1) **ALL** procedures hereunder must be followed whenever these Rules call for a rifle to be "cleared and made safe".
- (2) The rifle must be cleared and made safe by:
- (a) Pointing it at the target.
  - (b) Opening or removing its bolt.
  - (c) Removing any round(s) and/or empty case(s) from its chamber and action.

- (d) Removing its magazine, if any.
- (e) Conducting a careful inspection to ensure that the rifle indeed holds no loaded round(s). This may **ONLY** be confirmed by either:
  - (i) obtaining a clear view of the complete breech area, including the mouth of the chamber, or
  - (ii) if the chamber mouth is not visible with the bolt in place the bolt shall be removed and the chamber examined. A serviceable full length bolt flag (ECI) appropriate for the calibre (see rule 1.01(2)) shall then be fully inserted into the chamber.

**NOTE: IN RIFLES HAVING LARGE-DIAMETER BOLTS, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO INADVERTENTLY INSERT A BOLT FLAG OVER A LIVE ROUND REMAINING IN THE BOTTOM OF THE ACTION. A SIMILAR HAZARD MAY ALSO OCCUR IN ANY ACTION IF THE STEM OF THE BOLT FLAG IS BROKEN SHORT OR WHITTLED DOWN. NOTE ALSO THAT A FINGER INSERTED INTO THE BREECH SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS CONFIRMATION THAT THE CHAMBER IS EMPTY. EVERYONE INVOLVED SHALL THEREFORE ENSURE THAT SITUATIONS SUCH AS THOSE DESCRIBED IN THIS NOTE, DO NOT EXIST.**

**UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE COMPETITOR CLOSE HIS BOLT AND DRY FIRE HIS RIFLE.**

- (3) The rifle must then be cross-checked, in the manner described in sub-paragraph (2)(e) above, by both the Scorer (or Register Keeper) and the RO (or ARO). In so doing, any bolt flag **MUST** be removed, inspected for adequate length and replaced while probing for a live round. Following that, if the RO (or ARO) is still uncertain that the rifle contains no live round, he has the right to require that the bolt be removed, no matter how inconvenient or difficult.
- (4) The bolt flag shall then be replaced and remain in place at all times the rifle is on the range, or the bolt shall be removed (preferably with the bolt flag in place also) whether cased or otherwise, except during the official preparation periods, or when given permission to shoot, or when testing triggers under Rule 11 .20. See also Rule 11 .02(6).
- (5) **FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ANY PORTION OF THIS RULE MAY BE CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE "DANGEROUS CONDUCT" BY ALL CONCERNED (SEE RULES 1 .28 AND 18 .03).**

## 11 .05 'Hangfires' and 'Misfires'

When a trigger is pulled with a round in the chamber and normal discharge does not result, the shooter shall exercise extreme caution and carry out the following procedure.

- (1) Keep the firearm on aim. **DO NOT OPEN THE BOLT OR ACTION.**
- (2) Note the time and call the Range Officer (who may also decide to call an Armourer. See Rules 6 .16 and 11 .02(7)).
- (3) Wait for one minute while keeping the rifle pointed down range. Check for mechanical failure or malfunction and ensure that the striker has actually fallen. **NOTE:** An improperly closed bolt is a frequent cause of partial striker fall, and could constitute a **HIGHLY DANGEROUS** condition. **EXTREME CARE** must therefore be taken to avoid the potential for personal injury when attempting to open or close the bolt under such circumstances. In particular, no portion of any person's hand, face or body shall be **BEHIND** the bolt or bolt handle during (4) below.
- (4) If the round has still not fired, fully close the bolt (see NOTE in (3) above), then cautiously open it and extract the round. See also (6) of this Rule.
- (5) Whether or not there is a distinct striker signature on the primer of the round that misfired, the competitor will be allowed a new round if desired and the 45 or 60 second rule will apply to the next shot as appropriate. A two-minute extension will be allowed, if required, in a team event. If the round is inadvertently fired during the procedures specified in (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this Rule, the shot will be counted as the value it actually scores.
- (6) No allowance will be made for a 'Puff' shot (i.e., one claimed to have been underpowered). The shot will be counted as the value it actually scored and another shot may not be fired in its place. **IF THE SHOOTER OR HIS SCORER SUSPECTS THAT A BULLET MAY REMAIN LODGED IN THE SHOOTER'S BARREL AFTER A 'PUFF' SHOT, HE OR THE SCORER SHALL CALL THE RO OR ARO. THE SHOOTER MUST THEN REMOVE HIS BOLT OR BREECHBLOCK AND DEMONSTRATE TO THE RO OR ARO THAT HIS BORE IS CLEAR BEFORE ATTEMPTING FURTHER FIRING. IF THERE IS A BULLET LODGED IN THE BARREL, IT MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE THE RIFLE IS AGAIN FIRED. See Rule 11 .02(7).**

## 11 .06 Punctuality

- (1) Competitors shall be present at the firing point at least 15 minutes prior to the time scheduled for them to fire the competition or shoot-off, and the first Firer(s)



shall be prepared to shoot at the order to 'Commence Firing' (see also Rule 7 .01(2)).

- (2) Competitors not present when their turn comes will be refused permission to shoot by the Range Officer. Permission will only be granted if, in the Chief Range Officer's opinion, the applicant will gain no advantage by shooting at other than his proper time and if, in the CRO's opinion, the completion of the match will not be unduly delayed as a result of allowing the individual to shoot.
- (3) All times shall be regulated by the CRO.

#### **11 .07 Target Assignment**

- (1) When a competitor's target is indicated by a letter on his score ticket or squadding sheet, he shall consult the board at his firing point to determine which target number this letter represents. In multiple squadding, the code will change often.
- (2) Unless otherwise authorized by the RO, a competitor must shoot at the time and target to which he has been squadded by his score ticket or squadding sheet.
- (3) The RO may, if desirable, transfer a competitor to another target before he begins to shoot, or subsequently (with additional sighters, if allowed) if the target breaks down. In particular, for deliberate fire events, the Range Officer:
  - (a) Must not permit a competitor to fire without an unbiased scorer.
  - (b) May re-squad left-handed shooters together.
  - (c) Shall NOT fill up vacancies on one relay with competitors waiting for subsequent relays.
- (4) In unsquadded events, the RO will squad competitors in the order of their reporting to the firing point. For Practice shots or multiple-entry events, a competitor must complete one shoot before handing in a ticket to be squadded for the next.
- (5) For further details concerning squadding methods, see Rule 7 .

#### **11 .08 Arrangement of Competitors on Firing Point**

- (1) At Connaught Range and Primary Training Centre, the number pegs at the firing mound designate the centre of each target position. Competitors shall arrange themselves accordingly, taking care not to infringe upon the area assigned to adjacent targets. Competitors firing left handed will position themselves to the right of the area assigned.
- (2) ROs shall adjudicate any encroachment on the firing point(s) of other target(s) that is necessary to accommodate competitors who would otherwise be at an unfair disadvantage due to severe irregularities in the firing point or to masking of the targets by flags, terrain, etc.

#### **11 .09 Firing Point - Restricted Area**

- (1) When firing is in progress, the area forward of the firing point and within an angle of 15 degrees outwards from each side of the line of fire shall be OUT OF BOUNDS to all personnel.
- (2) Presence on, or within 4 metres of, the Firing Point is restricted to:
  - (a) Competitors and team members who are actually required on the firing point for shooting or otherwise taking part in the competition.
  - (b) ROs, their assistants and other staff on duty.
  - (c) Those persons who are authorized to assist in the conduct of the competition, provided they have a legitimate duty to perform on the firing point at that time (e.g. Scorers, Register Keepers, Armourers and members of the Match and Technical Advisory Committee).
  - (d) Any press photographers and TV camera persons (when authorized by the CRO), but then only provided that they do not disturb competitors. See Rule 10 .24 (2).

#### **11 .10 Safety Berms**

In CRPTC the Safety Berms located along the ranges are in place for additional safety and indicate the range boundary. It is forbidden to walk or climb on the berms at any time.

#### **11 .1 1 Practice and Zeroing Shots**

- (1) Practice or zeroing shots shall not be allowed except when specified in the program or at the discretion of the CRO when targets are available.
- (2) Not more than ten consecutive practice or zeroing shots will be allowed if other competitors are waiting.
- (3) No competitor shall fire a practice or zeroing shot until after he has handed a practice shot ticket to the RO. See Rule 8 .20.
- (4) If two hits are found on a target when practice shots are being fired, the competitor whose turn it was to fire shall, if he has fired, be allowed another shot.
- (5) Before leaving the firing point after practice or zeroing shots, and whether or not so ordered, the Firer shall:
  - (a) Clear his firearm and make it safe in accordance with all the procedures of Rule 16.04.
  - (b) Then present his firearm to the RO for further checking in accordance with paragraph (2)(e) of Rule 11 .04.

#### **11.12 Sighting Shots - Deliberate Fire**

- (1) Two non-compulsory sighting shots will be allowed at each distance in deliberate fire TR matches and tie shoots.
- (2) Two non-compulsory sighting shots per competitor shall be allowed at each range in team matches and their tie shoots.
- (3) Except as otherwise permitted by Rule 3.05(1) and sub-para (5) below, competitors will not be allowed any sighting shots once they have gone on score.
- (4) The time taken for sighting shots shall count against the overall time limit.
- (5) In all cases where shooting is interrupted for a period of not less than five minutes through no fault of the Firer, any Firer who has not completed his shoot may fire a declared sighting shot which the Scorer shall NOT enter on the Firer's scorecard and which may NOT be converted into the next shot on score.
- (6) A competitor who cannot tell the position of a sighting shot owing to another shot also hitting his target will, if he so requests, be permitted by the Range Officer to repeat this sighting shot. Any such additional sighting shot may be

converted into a shot on score (see rule 11 .15(1)). In the event the shooter does not elect to repeat the sighting shot rule 3.05 (1) and (2) apply.

- (7) In the event of a break in shooting taking place after a shooter has fired just his first convertible sighter of two, his nonconvertible extra sighter remains nonconvertible but the original sighter retains its convertible status.

### 11.13 Convertible Sighters

- (1) A shooter may convert into a shot counting for score both of his sighting shots or his second sighting shot only. It is not permissible to convert the first sighter and not the second.
- (2) When the value of the second sighting shot is signalled, the shooter must declare to his scorer if he wishes to convert one or more sighting shot(s). When shot(s) are converted, the scorer must strike a diagonal line through their value in the sighting box(s) on the scorecard, and transfer these value(s) to the first (or first two) scoring box(es). Any scoring spaces left blank, crossed through, or annotated with a "C" will count as zero; only those shots recorded in the scoring boxes will be entered into the computer.

For examples of correct scorecard completion, see below:

No sighting shots converted:

S	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
4	3	4	5	4	v	5	4	v	5	4	5	46(2v)

One sighting shot converted (which MUST be the second sighter):

S	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
4	v	v	5	4	5	v	v	4	5	5	5	48(3v)

Both sighting shots converted:

S	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
v	5	v	5	5	4	v	v	v	5	v	5	49(5v)

- (3) In a match in which the competitor is using DND-supplied ammunition, upon completion of the shoot, the competitor must turn in to the RO, with his score ticket, the equivalent number of unexpended rounds which have been converted.

#### **11.14 'Blowing Off' Shots and Rifle Cleaning**

- (1) It is not permitted to fire 'warming- up' or 'blow-off' shots anywhere on the Range prior to the commencement of any practice or competition, except where permitted by the specific match conditions as outlined in the program or in the instructions to competitors.
- (2) Except as permitted for Black Powder matches, no rifle barrel may be wiped out between shots fired in any single practice.

#### **11.15 Examination of Rifles, Ammunition and Equipment**

- (1) A competitor shall submit his rifle, ammunition and equipment for examination at any time when required by an RO or other official. Special examinations may also be required of ALL competitors' rifles, ammunition and equipment before the Matches start.
- (2) If the RO considers such action necessary, he may quarantine for subsequent examination by the Technical Review Committee any competitor's rifle, ammunition or equipment that he suspects of contravening the Rules. See Rules 6 .03(1), 8 .04, 8 .19(10) and 8 .21(5).
- (3) In the event that a competitor's rifle, ammunition or equipment is found to be illegal, the score made at the distance or practice at (or before) which the discrepancy was discovered shall be disallowed. If any such item is found to be unsafe, action may also be considered under Rules 11 .28 and 18 .03(7).

#### **11.16 Trigger Testing**

- (1) ROs are authorized to conduct "spot checks" of TR and TR-O competitors' triggers. (Competitors are no longer required to submit rifles for testing after achieving a highest possible score (HPS) at any range.)

- (2) For Tie Shoots, the Governor General's Final, and shoulder-to-shoulder Team Matches, triggers will instead be tested immediately before firing commences.
- (3) The trigger pull of any TR and TR-O rifle may be tested at any time at the discretion of the RO. Before testing any trigger, all concerned shall first ensure that the breech is opened and that the chamber and magazine contain no live rounds. **FAILURE TO DO SO MAY BE CONSIDERED 'DANGEROUS CONDUCT' BY ALL CONCERNED** (see Rule 18 .03). The following procedure shall also be adhered to when testing triggers:
  - (a) All tests are to be made by an RO, or under his supervision by the competitor or some other person detailed by the RO (or requested by the competitor providing no delay results).
  - (b) When trigger testing any rifle, the chamber shall be empty, the barrel shall be plumb, and the approved weighing device shall be applied to the lowermost point on the curve of the trigger or trigger shoe. A "snap cap" may, with Range Officer Permission, be inserted into the chamber prior to testing.
  - (c) In order to successfully pass the trigger test, the weight must be lifted 10mm clear of the surface on which it was resting, and be sustained by the firearm without trigger release. A maximum of five attempts may be made to pass the initial test.
  - (d) If a firearm fails to pass the initial test, the RO will, if the competitor desires, retain it in his possession and re-test it after not less than 5 or more than 10 minutes and, if it then passes the test on the first attempt the score will be allowed.
  - (e) Except as in sub-para (3) above, should a trigger fail to lift the weight after completion of the above tests, the RO shall deduct 5 points from the score made at the distance or practice at (or before) which the failure was discovered. The score concerned will count in its reduced amount in all applicable aggregates.

#### **11.17 Rifles - Use by More Than One Competitor**

A rifle may be used by more than one competitor, provided its users are not scheduled to shoot at the same time, and that no delay will result.

### **11.18 Use of More Than One Rifle in Individual Competitions**

Except as permitted in 11 .19, a competitor must use the same rifle throughout each single distance of an individual match or competition. See Rule 13 .03 for team events.

### **11.19 Disabled Rifles**

- (1) Provided that it would not disturb other competitors, any competitor whose rifle becomes disabled to the extent that it will not fire, may, at the RO's discretion, be granted a time extension subject to Rule 11 .35 and be permitted to either:
  - (a) Complete his score with another rifle, refiring the shot that caused this disablement, or
  - (b) If safe, rectify the mishap on or off the firing point.
  
- (2) A competitor whose rifle becomes unsafe due to an excessively light trigger shall so inform the RO or ARO. If the RO or ARO concurs that the rifle is unsafe, he may allow the competitor a time extension under Rule 11 .35 to adjust the trigger under Rule 11 .24(2). Such competitors shall not be penalized for the mishap under Rule 11 .20.

### **11.20 Adjustment of Triggers**

Triggers must NOT be adjusted on the Range without the express approval of the RO, and then only on condition that the RO satisfies himself that:

- (1) The trigger is first weighed in accordance with Rule 11 .20(3) before any adjustments are permitted.
- (2) The trigger will subsequently lift the weight following adjustments.

### **11.21 Accidental or Illegal Discharge of Firearms**

- (1) Any shot that is fired before the order has been given to 'Load and Commence Firing', or after the order has been given to 'Unload' and/or 'Cease Firing' is illegal unless it was specifically authorized by a RO under Rule 10 .19 or 11 .35.

- (2) Anyone who accidentally or illegally discharges a firearm may be dealt with under Rule 11 .22 (Dangerous Conduct) - see also Rules 11 .03 and 18 .03.
- (3) An accidental or illegal shot shall not be spotted or signalled, and shall be recorded as a miss, scoring zero. The target will be cleared after any such shot, and the hole patched.

#### **11.22 Dangerous Conduct**

Any person(s) who, in the opinion of the Range Officer, are in any way violating Rule 18 .03 or acting in a dangerous manner, shall immediately be ordered to desist. The RO shall also ensure the prompt removal of such person(s) from the firing point. 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 Match Committee, who shall render a decision or recommendation as to any penalty. See also Rule 18 .03.

#### **11.23 Action in Event of Four Misses (Deliberate Fire)**

In multiple-squadded deliberate fire events, a competitor who misses the target with four consecutive shots (including sighters) must stop firing until the other competitors on his target have finished. Such a competitor may then complete his firing.

#### **11.24 Retirement of Competitors**

- (1) A competitor 'retires' when he either fires no shots or else voluntarily ceases to fire before being required to do so or before firing the requisite number of shots.
- (2) When a competitor 'retires', he must not leave the firing point until:
  - (a) His rifle has been cleared and checked in accordance with Rule 11 .04.
  - (b) His ticket signed in accordance with Rules 7 .04, 7 .07, 7 .16 and 11 .04.
  - (c) His scorecard has been surrendered to the RO. See Rule 15 .07(7).
- (3) When a competitor 'retires' from a multiple squadded event, appropriate arrangements must be made for recording the score(s) of the remaining competitor(s) on that target.



- (4) When a competitor 'retires', he will be permitted to count the score which he has actually made. 'Retirement' at one distance of a competition does not preclude a competitor from shooting at subsequent distances.
- (5) No prize shall be awarded to a competitor in the final of a staged match who does not attempt the final stage.

#### **11.25 Irregularities Beyond a Competitor's or Team's Control**

- (1) In the event of an irregularity which occurs beyond a competitor's or team's ability to control, and which, in the opinion of the Range Officer, places that competitor or team at an unfair advantage or disadvantage (e.g. failure of the target to act properly), the RO shall permit an appropriate time extension in which to complete the course of fire or in which to re-fire such portion of the match as he considers to have been unfairly affected (cancelling the original value of any re-fired shots); provided that, in events for which relay start times are published, such action will not be likely to delay the next shooters on that target by more than 10 minutes. If a longer delay is anticipated, the RO shall report the circumstances to the CRO, who shall either allow the competitor(s) concerned to re-fire the match or shall recommend to the Match Committee that either:
  - (a) The original score should stand, or
  - (b) The competitor(s) concerned should be allowed to re-shoot the affected string at some later time (and, if so, whether or not this should be done concurrently with another event).
- (2) The onus of pointing out such an irregularity rests with the competitor or team concerned, and there must be supporting evidence from an independent witness.
- (3) Target being pulled whilst a shot is being delivered: If, at the moment at which a competitor fires, his target is moved in such a manner as to falsify the result of his shot and this can be evidenced to the satisfaction of the RO, the RO will cancel this shot and order the competitor to fire another in place of it. The competitor MUST (a) make the claim and give up the shot BEFORE the target is re-exposed and (b) immediately call the RO. The RO will make enquiry of the shooter's partner(s), register keeper or scorer as appropriate and may make enquiry of the butt marker through the butt officer. A high strike on the target will NOT, in and of itself, be evidence that the target moved. If the shot concerned is a convertible sighter, the replacement shot will also be convertible. In the absence of the above conditions, the marked value will stand.

## **11.2 6 Delays, Interruptions or Cancellation of Firing**

If firing has been delayed, interrupted or cancelled for any reason and if, in the CRO's opinion, the resumption of firing is unlikely (or will be considerably delayed), he shall require:

- (1) All concerned to unload, clear and check rifles in strict accordance with Rule 16.04. RIFLES SHALL NOT BE CASSED NOR SHALL SHOOTERS LEAVE THE FIRING POINT UNTIL AFTER ALL THESE PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.
- (2) All score tickets to be turned in to the appropriate RO or ARO.

## **11.2 7 Adverse Weather**

- (1) When the approach of severe weather conditions indicates that such action should be taken, the Chief Range Officer shall suspend shooting. See Rules 11.03(3)(d), 11.04 and 11.36. In making this decision, the CRO shall:
  - (a) Allow sufficient time before the onset of extreme conditions to permit all necessary safety procedures to be completed in an orderly fashion.
  - (b) Suspend the shooting before:
    - (i) targets start breaking or become unclear, or
    - (ii) before patches start 'washing off' the targets, or
    - (iii) before competitors firing on one portion of the range are at an unfair advantage or disadvantage.
- (2) The CRO may order shooting to be resumed when, in his opinion, the conditions so warrant. See also Rule 11.14(5).

## **RULE 12 - PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO BLACK POWDER MATCHES**

### **12 .01 Procedures for Black Powder (BP) Matches**

Any procedures or conditions specific to individual BP matches other than those given below will be detailed in the relevant match or program announcement.

#### **12.02 BP Program Intent**

The DCRA BP Program promotes and encourages the use of Black Powder long arms in match competition and preserves, insofar as is reasonably practical, the character of such matches as popularized during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The rules are intended to permit wide but not unlimited latitude of individual choice in the selection of equipment and shooting style.

#### **12.03 BP Match Committee**

The DCRA BP Match Committee shall consist of at least three members, all of whom shall be selected by the Match Director before the start of the BP Grand Aggregate. Each captain of a visiting International BP team shall be invited to attend or send a representative, but only as a non-voting observer.

#### **12.04 Appeals**

Appeals against any official decision, interpretation, act or omission on the part of the BP Match Committee or its representative, should be settled verbally on the spot. If not, and if subsequently submitted in writing, be replied to by the Match Committee chairman in writing, with full explanation of the reasons behind any decision or interpretation rendered.

#### **12.05 Safety**

- (1) All black powder arms and ammunition used in the DCRA BP Program must be safe, be in sound operating condition, and be handled properly (see also Rules 8 .01, 8 .02, 8 .03, 8 .04, 8 .05(5), 8 .06 and 8 .19).

- (2) Any article of equipment not believed to be safe by the BP Match Committee or its representative may be prohibited from use.
- (3) The wearing of adequate eye and ear protection is strongly recommended for everyone on the firing line while shooting is in progress.
- (4) To the greatest extent possible, the range safety procedures specified in Rule 16 shall also apply to DCRA BP competitions.

#### **12.06 BP Arms**

DCRA Black Powder Competition recognizes classes of firearms. Individual awards shall be given only if a minimum of five competitors compete in a given class. Aggregate awards may be given if three competitors shoot in each class. Separate awards are available for each class. Four classes of arms are recognized:

- (1) The **Wilf Black Class** includes any original (not replica) unmodified black powder sporting or military rifle on regular issue of either breech or muzzle loading design.
- (2) The **Cartridge Rifle Class** includes non-optically sighted rifles of period or modern manufacture, with designs considered consistent with the black powder period. Cartridge rifles must be of single shot design chambered for authentic original black powder cartridges. Magazine rifles are not permitted.
- (3) The **Muzzle Loading Rifle Class** includes non-optically sighted rifles of period or modern manufacture, with designs considered consistent with the black powder period.
- (4) The **Scope Rifle Class** includes single shot rifles consistent with Rule 12 .07(2) and 19.07(3), equipped with sights as described in rule 12 .09(1). Individual and Aggregate award structure for this class will be determined by the BP Match Committee and published in a Match Announcement prior to competition

#### **12.07 BP Ammunition**

- (1) Rule 8 .19 also applies to all BP ammunition in addition to the requirements set out below.
- (2) The propelling charge of ammunition used competitively in DCRA BP Matches at a National level must consist of black powder or a smoke emitting black powder substitute *only*. Duplex loading, consisting of at least 80% black powder by weight with the remainder being a smokeless powder as a combustion aid, may be

permitted at the discretion of the BP Match Director in regional events, with such permission being noted in an appropriate Match Announcement prior to the competition. *(Note: The DCRA neither endorses nor encourages duplex loading.)*

- (3) Any cast, swaged or paper patched plain based bullet lead or lead alloy may be used. The use of gas checks and over-powder wads containing asbestos in any quantity or form is not permitted. The use of non-metallic over-powder wads or fillers is permitted.
- (4) Competitors' ammunition is subject to inspection and to inertia disassembly of randomly selected sample rounds in doubtful or challenged cases.

#### **12.08 BP Sights**

- (1) Any mechanical sight, either aperture or open, or telescopic sight with external adjustments, objective diameters not exceeding 1" and/ or magnification not exceeding 6x are permitted within their appropriate classes of competition. Both mechanical and telescopic sights may have vernier or micrometric scales but tactile ("click") adjustments are not permitted.
- (2) The use of rear sight with windage adjustments configured as those generically referred to as "Soule" are permitted on both cartridge and muzzle loading rifles used in DCRA competitions.
- (3) Corrective lenses necessary to address individual visual deficiencies are permitted but may be incorporated into the rear eyepiece only.

#### **12.09 BP Slings**

Any one- or two-point military or target sling may be used in DCRA BP competitions, subject to the limitations delineated in Rules 12 .13.2 and 12 .13.3. Sling configuration must be compliant with DCRA Rule 8 .14

#### **12.10 Wiping Between Shots**

Wiping out of the bore between shots and the use of blow tubes is allowed within the limitation of time available (see Rule 12 .14).

### **12.11 BP Rifle Weights, Dimensions and Trigger Pull**

Rifle weight, less sling, must not exceed 15 pounds. Otherwise no specific restrictions outside those given in 12 .07 exist with regard to the barrel length, stock configuration or weight of trigger pull of any BP rifle.

### **12.12 BP Position and Rests**

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in the Match Conditions, any position, including the back position, which precludes contact of the rifle or a hand supporting the rifle with the ground when fired, is allowable if compliant with extant range standing orders.
- (2) In DCRA Short Range BP Matches (i.e., 600 yards/ meters or less) the use of rests that support the forward hand or wrist are permitted. Alternatively, either slings, of a type consistent with those allowable under Rule 12 .10, or crossed sticks compliant with 12 .13(4), may be used as the sole means of support.
- (3) The use of rests or crossed sticks consistent with Rule 12 .13(2) is permitted in DCRA Long Range BP Matches (i.e. 700 meters and beyond). At the competitor's discretion, wrist rests may be used in conjunction with slings of a type consistent with those allowable under rule 12 .10.
- (4) Permissible crossed sticks shall be constructed of two wooden legs, each no greater than 1 inch in thickness and 2 inches in width or 1-1/2 inches in diameter, which are bolted or tied such that the two legs are hinged to facilitate pivoting. The end of each leg may be equipped with a spike or blade no more than 3 inches in length and no wider than the edge of the crossed stick. Crossed sticks may be inserted into the ground by hand pressure only. One layer of protective material may be attached to the supporting surface of each leg, or alternatively suspended or inserted in the "V" of the crossed sticks, to protect the rifle. All crossed sticks will be subject to examination to verify compliance with the foregoing.

### **12.13 BP Time Limits**

In the interest of expediency, time limits may be invoked by the BP Match Committee, to ensure completion of a given match within the time available.

### **12.14 BP Targets**

The standard DCRA TR target is used at all ranges, unless otherwise specified.

#### **12.15 BP Shooter Classifications**

DCRA TR competitor classifications do not apply in the BP Program; all participants compete in a single shooter category.

#### **12.16 Handicapped Competitors**

DCRA Rule 5 .05(3) details the normally expected procedure for prior notification by handicapped competitors of their disability and of any request for special accommodation or assistance either on or off the firing line. In accordance with Rule 12 .04, the DCRA BP Match Committee or its representative may, as appropriate, reduce the prior notification time limits specified in Rule 5 .05(3)(c) and (d) and determine individually specific conditions or allowances for handicapped BP competitors' eligibility to compete in DCRA BP matches.

#### **12.17 Other BP Rules**

- (1) BP firing point routine and safety procedures will generally follow all applicable DCRA TR Rules to the greatest extent applicable while considering the differences in loads, positions and match structure peculiar to BP competition. In matters not covered in the foregoing BP Rules, DCRA TR Rules will apply at the discretion of the BP Match Committee.
- (2) Simple wind flags, streamers, pennants or similar devices for personal use by competitors while in firing position on the mound to visually determine wind direction and velocity are permissible so long as such devices do not impede or hinder other competitors' ability to safely engage in normal activities associated with firing, or impede Range Officials ability to observe competitors conduct while on the mound. The use of electronic or mechanical wind gauges (anemometers) is not permissible by competitors while on the mound.

## **RULE 13 - PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO TEAM MATCHES**

### **SECTION 1 - Shoulder-to-Shoulder Team Matches**

#### **13 .01 Use of Targets**

Team members may fire on any target assigned to their team, provided the register keeper is advised beforehand which target is to be engaged. A shot fired on a target other than that to which a team member is assigned (and has declared his intention of firing at) shall be declared a 'miss' scoring zero.

#### **13 .02 Firing Sequence**

If more than one team member is using a given target, the register keeper shall be advised of the firing sequence. Shots fired out of turn shall lose one point from the signalled value.

#### **13.03 Exchanging of Rifles**

- (1) In TR Team matches, team members may exchange rifles at any time for any reason but no extra sighting shot(s) or time allowance will be granted as a result.
- (2) In F-Class Team matches, a competitor may NOT exchange their rifle unless it or its sight becomes 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 nonvisible cause will not be considered as a malfunction. The replacement rifle may be of any other permitted calibre or chamber (see rule 8 .05 (5))
- (3) In both TR and F-Class Team matches, a reserve, if called upon to shoot, may use his rifle, of a permitted calibre or chamber. A reserve may ONLY be called upon to shoot should a team member physically be unable to shoot and not due to equipment failure.

#### **13 .04 Voluntary Cessation of Fire**

A team, or any member thereof, may voluntarily cease firing, or be ordered to cease firing by a team official, at any time; however, no additional sighting shots or time allowance will be granted as a result.



### **13 .05 Blackboards and Scoreboards**

When blackboards or scoreboards are provided for spectator appeal, each team is responsible for entering the progressive scores and totals. Such boards shall have no official significance.

### **13 .06 Team Radios or Telephones**

The receipt of any external information by way of coaching is strictly forbidden under pain of disallowance of score under Rule 13 .08. See also Rule 9 .17(1), which applies equally to teams. 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 (13 .06(1) below refers) and also must not interfere with frequencies used by Electronic Targets, if in use. Headsets/microphones may ONLY be issued to Team Members, who may not leave the Team Area while equipped for such network communications, and issue thereof to any third party is strictly forbidden (except a Range Officer or Match Referee on request). Wired Networks remain permitted.

- (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 Meeting organizers have 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.
- (2) A Range Officer or the Match Referee 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 his purpose.
- (3) Electronic devices use for the display of Electronic Target information are, as in rule 9 .17(1), liable for inspection by a Register Keeper or Range Officer at any time, including viewing of the display screen.

### **13 .07 Team Members on Firing Point**

There is no limit to the number of team members on the firing point at one time, provided there is no interference with safe range operation or any member of another team.

### **13 .08 Disciplinary Action**

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 member may lead to the disallowance of his score, or his personal disqualification, or disqualification of the whole team. If disqualified on a personal basis, a team member may not be replaced during the match in question.

### **13 .09 Register Keepers**

In the event register keepers are not provided by the organizers, each team must be prepared to provide register keepers to be exchanged between adjacent pairs or threes of teams as may be directed by the RO.

Register keeping may be done by volunteers who are not team members.

### **13 .10 Safety Check of Rifles**

The safety check of a competitor's rifle on completion of his shoot is to be conducted by the team's coach or team member nominated by the captain of the team for the purpose and the register keeper. In compliance with Rule 11 .04(3) the rifle must further be cleared by the RO or ARO. All components of Rule 11 .04 must be adhered to.

### **13 .11 Shelter of Team Members on the Firing Point**

If sitting, coaches and shot plotters may have their feet and spotting telescope bases ONLY forward of the line/markers indicating the front of the firing point, provided they are well behind the muzzles on either side. Incidental shielding of firers by coaches and plotters is not in contravention of the prohibitions against shielding. Artifacts such as umbrellas may **not** be brought onto the firing point for the purpose of shielding the firer from the elements. Such artifacts as umbrellas **may** be used by other team officials provided the firer is not sheltered.

### **13 .12 Official Time Remaining Announcement**

The CRO or timekeeping official delegated by him will issue a clearly audible time warning when (10) ten minutes remain in the time limit allowed at each distance. This is especially important if there has been a stoppage in shooting at the distance concerned.

### **13 .13 Interruption During Team Match**

If, during a team match, a shooter, through no fault of his own, has been interrupted for five (5) minutes or more, one nonconvertible sighter is permitted. This sighting shot is not transferrable to another team member.

## **SECTION 2 - Concurrent Team Matches**

### **13 .14 General**

When team matches are fired concurrently with individual events, the Rules and Conditions applicable to the latter shall take precedence.

## **RULE 14 –Procedures for Electronic Targets**

### **14.01 Preamble**

The spirit of the rules for the use of electronic targets is to provide a shooting experience as close as possible to the current use of conventional targets with markers. All efforts should be made so their operation in competitions allow for such a similar shooting experience.

It is strongly recommended that the Range Officer is trained on the operation of the specific brand of electronic targets in use. In support for the Range Officer, a Technical Officer with appropriate knowledge of the electronic targets in use may be asked for help and to determine the cause of target issues. Technical Officers may be appointed to operate and maintain the electronic scoring target equipment; they may offer advice to the Chief Range Officer, Range Officers, and Jury Members but must not make any decisions.

### **14.02 Electronic Scoring System requirements & specifications.**

It is essential that before firing the competitors familiarize themselves with the controls and operation of the specific graphical user interface (monitor, tablet, phone..etc). A short training period on the graphical user interface should be given at the start of the competition for all to attend.

Willful Use of Subsonic Ammunition on Electronic Targets – When open frame electronic target systems are used, no competitor shall knowingly use ammunition which is subsonic at the time it impacts the target or reaches the target line. Subsonic rounds may cause unrecorded shots or may result in erroneous readings.

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 shooters will have the same aiming marks as conventional targets.

The system's performance requirements & specifications are detailed in Annex B.

### **14.03 Recordkeeping.**

When targets are scored electronically, the scorer will also enter the score on a permanent paper score card according to the procedures set forth (see rule 15) and the

paper score card will become the official record of the score fired unless otherwise challenged and appropriately modified. It is the scorer's responsibility to faithfully observe the shooter to guard against crossfires and spurious electronically recorded shots. In their capacity as match officials, scorers are responsible for enforcing the 60-second rule applicable when firing two or 45 seconds when firing three competitors from the same mound (firing point). Furthermore, the scorer must ensure safety procedures are carried out at all times, relay any instructions from the Range Officer, ensure the rifle is cleared when leaving the mound and be responsible for ensuring any incidents are reported to the Range Officer. He is also responsible for ensuring the correctness of scorecards when a shooter is finished.

#### **14.04 Misses and extra shots on the Target.**

If a shot is not registered on the graphical user interface after the shot has been fired, the scorer shall call the Range Officer and request an assessment of the situation by the RO.

If a shot fails to display on the monitor or if an additional or stray shot appears without the shooter having fired, the Scorer is to immediately inform the Range Officer, and have the shooter suspend his/her firing until the issue is resolved-by the Range Officer.

If a competitor wishes to disclaim a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer before firing another shot.

(1) If the range Officer confirms that the competitor did not fire the disputed shot(s) the shot(s) must be deleted.

(2) If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the competitor did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the competitor and must be so recorded.

In the event of an electronic target 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.

When electronic targets are used, a 10 second delay will be imposed before a shot's value and location are shown to shooters, scorekeepers or spectators. No competitor will deliberately fire during this 10-second delay. All such unauthorized shots shall be scored as misses.

#### **14.05 Electronic devices**

- (1) When Electronic Target Systems that rely on wireless communications are being used, it is permissible for Shooters, Scorers, Check Scorers and other Range Officials to use wireless capable devices for the purpose of scoring, check scoring and administration of the Electronic Targets System, provided that this is the only purpose that the devices are being used for.
- (2) When Electronic Target Systems do not rely on wireless communications, a competitor may not use a mobile cell phone or any other type of device which is capable of communicating either wirelessly or through a wireless phone network. This applies even if the communication capability has been turned off.

#### **14.06 Failure of Electronic Scoring Target System**

In the event of a failure of ALL the targets on a range:

- (1) The time of failure and the expired shooting time or time remaining must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer. Permissible time extensions can be found in 11.26 and 13.13
- (2) All completed competition shots of each competitor must be counted and recorded.

## **RULE 15 - SCORE TICKETS AND CLAIM CARDS**

### **15 .01 Score Tickets and Claim Cards - General**

- (1) A competitor will be issued with score ticket(s) for every match that he has entered.
- (2) A competitor will also be issued with a claim card for every aggregate competition he has entered (where such claim card is required).
- (3) Claim cards may also be available at the DCRA Office for competitors who wish to be selected for certain teams.
- (4) Team match score registers will be provided on the firing point to all teams entered in shoulder-to-shoulder team competitions. For team events run concurrently with individual matches, claim cards (where such are required) are available from the DCRA Office.

### **15 .02 Score Tickets and Claim Cards - Identification**

- (1) While some score tickets and claim cards may be issued with the competitor's or team's particulars already preprinted thereon, it is the responsibility of the competitor or team concerned to ensure that the following information is correctly and legibly entered on all of their score tickets and claim cards, as applicable:
  - (a) Name, rank (where applicable) and initials.
  - (b) Classification (if not indicated by colour of card).
  - (c) Unit or association or club, and home town.
  - (d) Name of competition.
  - (e) Date and time shot.
  - (f) Relay, butt and target.
  - (g) Distance.
  - (h) Practice.

- (2) In some cases, much of this information may be provided in the form of stick-on labels, which are the competitor's or team's responsibility to securely affix to the appropriate ticket or card.
- (3) Competitors or teams who submit insufficiently identified score tickets or claim cards may have their score or aggregate disallowed. See Rule 15 .04.

#### **15 .03 Wrong Score Ticket**

- (1) The DCRA may penalize competitors who use the wrong ticket or card for a given event. If a competitor uses the wrong ticket and discovers his error on the range, he shall notify the Range Officer, who shall clearly mark the ticket to indicate the match to which the score properly applies. Such scores will be accepted by the Statistical Office in the usual way.
- (2) If the error is initially discovered by the Statistical Office, the score may be allowed only after a protest under Rule 2416.10.
- (3) In either case, the purchase of a new score ticket to replace the one used in error will cost the competitor \$2.00 under Rule 15 .08(2). Deliberate misuse of score tickets may be dealt with under Rule 18 .05.

#### **15 .04 Illegible Score Tickets and Claim Cards**

- (1) If a competitor is of the opinion that his completed score ticket is illegible, and may thus be misinterpreted in the Statistical Office, he may request a free replacement from the supply held by the Range Officer, who shall fill it in clearly in the presence of the competitor and scorer. All three shall sign it, and the Range Officer shall clip the two tickets together and return them both to the Statistical Office.
- (2) If any of the information on a competitor's score ticket or claim card is missing or deemed to be illegible by the Statistical Office, the score shall not be accepted until both the competitor and scorer verify it to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Any deposit made under Rule 16 .10 shall be forfeited. See also Rule 16 .10(7)(b) and (c).

#### **15 .05 Score Tickets and Claim Cards - Completion**



- (1 ) The value of each shot shall be entered in the appropriate space on the score ticket or claim card as soon as it is signalled. (See Rules 7 .16(4) and 11 .15(2)). Only the designated scorer or register keepers shall make such entries.
- (2) No erasure shall be made on any score ticket. Any alterations (e.g., changing a shot value as a result of a corrected signal or a challenge) shall be made by striking out the incorrect value and entering the true value alongside the cancellation. Every alteration shall be initialled by the person keeping the score, to signify agreement with the changed value. In cases of doubt, the scorer must not make or initial the change, and only the original value will be recorded by the Statistical Office. See also Rules 18 .02(4) and 18 .02(9).
- (3) Where individual shot-by-shot records are not required, and only total scores need be provided, (e.g., Aggregate Claim Cards), competitors or teams concerned shall make such entries on the card. Alterations shall be initialled in accordance with sub-para (2) of this Rule.
- (4) It is the responsibility of the competitor or team concerned to verify that all entries, and any additions or totals claimed, are complete and correct, and to sign the card accordingly (see Rule 18 .02).
- (5) If a competitor fails to sign his score ticket, he shall be fined \$2.00 (see Rule 18 .06(5)).
- (6) If the scorer fails to sign a competitor's score ticket, both the competitor and the scorer shall be fined \$2.00 (see Rule 18 .06(5)).
- (7) Repeated failures to sign score tickets, and cases suspected to involve fraud or dangerous conduct, will be referred to the Match Committee.

**15 .06 Incorrect Score**

- (1) If the total score on a score ticket does not agree with the sum of the individual shot values recorded, then the DCRA will:
  - (a) Attempt to resolve the discrepancy, and will enter the correct score where possible (see Rule 16 .10).
  - (b) Fine both the competitor and the scorer each \$2.00. See Rule 18 .06(5).

- (2) Repeated cases of incorrect scores, or suspected cases of fraud, will be referred to the Match Committee.

**15 .07 Custody and Handling of Score Cards**

- (1) Before the match commences, score cards will be handed to the designated scorer or register keeper, who shall take every reasonable precaution to keep them clean, dry and unmutilated.
- (2) On completion of each distance, they shall be handed back to the competitor or team concerned for checking and signature.
- (3) If the card includes more than one distance, the competitor or team shall return it to the scorer or RO, noting the next target assignment.
- (4) At the conclusion of the match, the card shall be handed back to the competitor or team for the final checking and signature after the Firer's rifle has been verified to be unloaded. In team matches, only the team captain shall sign the score register.
- (5) The card shall then be handed into the RO.
- (6) Score cards shall on no account be held by the competitor or team concerned between distances, or following their final checking and signature.
- (7) Once a competitor has drawn his scorecards, they remain Statistical Office property and must be handed to the RO, even if the competitor may "retire". See Rule 11 .32.
- (8) ROs will not accept improperly completed score cards.
- (9) A competitor who fails to hand in a score card to the RO on the range immediately after finishing his shoot, and who subsequently finds it in his possession, may, within ONE hour of the posting of the preliminary prize list, report to the Secretary, bringing with him a protest form and deposit (see Rule 16 .10(6)), the match ticket and the person who recorded the score. When places in the Governor General's Final are at stake, no such protests will be accepted. If the Executive Director is convinced that this was an inadvertent omission and that the score is valid, he shall accept the ticket. If he is not convinced that all is in order, he shall report the matter to the Match Committee. In any case the deposit shall be forfeited. However, no score ticket received more than ONE hour after the posting of the prize list shall be accepted, and no score thus claimed shall be

allowed in any match or aggregate. See also Rules 18 .02 and 16 .10(9)(b) and (c).

#### **15 .08 Lost Score Tickets**

- (1) If a competitor loses his score ticket or neglects to take it to the firing point, and so by his own neglect misses the opportunity to compete in the competition/match for which the ticket was issued, such competitor shall forfeit any claim with regard to such competition/match; however, the competitor may purchase a replacement ticket for \$2.00 from the RO, who shall allow the competitor to fire only in his originally-appointed place and turn. The RO shall note on the back of the replacement ticket the reason for issuing it, and only this ticket shall be accepted as a record of the competitor's score. Any subsequent attempt to use the original ticket may be dealt with under Rule 18 .02.
- (2) If a competitor loses his score ticket(s) and reports the loss to the Secretary, replacement ticket(s) MAY be issued, if the time required to process them AND the subsequent reporting of the competitor to the firing point do NOT delay the starting time of the competition/match and/or relay in which the competitor was scheduled to compete. Such replacement ticket(s) may be issued on payment of \$2.00 per ticket. Only the replacement ticket may then be used, and any subsequent attempt to use the original ticket may be dealt with under Rule 26.02.

#### **15 .09 Submission of Claim Cards**

- (1) Aggregate cards must be submitted to the place and by the time stated in the program.
- (2) A competitor (or team captain) who fails to hand in a claim card at the place and by the time stated in the program may, within 24 hours of the stated time, hand it in to the Secretary's office. This procedure is as for prize list amendment (see Rule 16 .10) and the claim card must be accompanied by a protest form and deposit, which will be automatically forfeited.

## **RULE 16 - TIES, STATISTICS AND PRIZES**

### **16 .01 Definition of a Tie**

- (1) In any competition, a tie occurs when two or more competitors or teams have the same total score, including V-bulls, without making a countback under Rule 16 .06.
- (2) In both individual and team events and aggregates the total score awarded includes the number of V-bulls obtained. Thus, for example, a 50(8v) is a better score than 50(7v), an aggregate of 147(24v) beats 147(23v), and a team score of 1192(218v) beats 1192(217v) no matter what the specific range totals are. Similarly, in a shot-by-shot countback under Rule 16 .06, a V-bull counts as better than an ordinary bull.

### **16 .02 Resolution of Tie(s) for First Place in Individual Competitions, or for Places in Staged Competitions**

- (1) Unless otherwise stated in the event's conditions, tie(s) for first place in an individual competition shall be shot off at the event's longest distance under Rule 16 .05.
- (2) In an event that consists of a number of Stages, ties for place(s) in a later Stage may, if stated in the conditions of the event, be decided by a tie shoot at the competition's longest distance under Rule 16 .05.

### **16 .03 Resolution of Individual Ties for other than First Place (Deliberate Fire)**

In individual competitions, including aggregates, in which each shot is separately signalled, ties for other than first place shall be decided by the procedure below, which must be followed in the order listed:

- (1) If a tie shoot has been held for first place, the places of all non-winning competitors in the tie shoot will be decided as follows:
  - (a) By their total score in the tie shoot, including V-bulls.
  - (b) If still a tie, by counting back under Rule 16 .06 on their shots in the original competition.

- (c) If still a tie, by counting back under Rule 16 .06 on their shots in the tie shoot.
- (2) Competitors who did not qualify for, or who qualified for but who did NOT shoot in the tie shoot will be placed next in order by following the "countback" procedure listed in Rule 16 .06.

#### **16 .04 Resolution of Ties between Teams**

In team competitions, including aggregates, in which each shot is separately signalled, ties shall be decided as follows:

- (1) By the aggregate distance totals commencing with the longest.
- (2) By the fewest misses.
- (3) By the fewest "hits" (i.e., shots that score one point each).
- (4) By the fewest "outers" (i.e., shots that score two points each).
- (5) By the fewest "magpies" (i.e., shots that score three points each).
- (6) If still a tie, by the aggregate of all members' shots in order, commencing with their last shot at the longest distance.
- (7) If still a tie, by each team nominating one member to shoot off under Rule 16 .05 under the same conditions as for the longest distance of the competition; in the absence of any such shoot off the challenge trophy shall be held for equal periods of the year by the teams which are tied, and any money prizes shall be divided equally, but no individual souvenirs will be awarded.

#### **16 .05 Tie Shoots**

- (1) The time and place for shooting off ties will be posted on the Notice Board. Competitors are cautioned that such notices may specify that a tie will be 'shot off' immediately after the particular event. In all cases, latecomers and absentees shall forfeit their right to shoot in the tie shoot.
- (2) If there are ten or fewer competitors in a tie shoot, each one should be assigned to an individual target.

- (3) The procedures below will be carried out only so far as is necessary to determine the winner(s) of prizes or places which **MUST** be decided by 'shooting off'. Should any further shots be fired, they will **NOT** count for any purpose.
- (4) In individual competitions, including aggregates, in which each shot is separately signaled, each competitor shall be allowed two convertible sighting shots and five shots on score. If five or more competitors remain tied, this process shall be repeated until four or fewer remain tied.
- (5) Once four or fewer competitors remain tied, they shall then fire 'shot-for-shot' (see Rule 10 .08(2) for time limit), with no further sighting shots being allowed until a winner is declared. In such 'shot-for-shot' tie shooting, a target shall be lowered when hit but **IT SHALL NOT BE RAISED AGAIN** until all targets for the shoot-off have been marked, at which time they shall be raised **TOGETHER**.
- (6) Should a competitor miss his place to shoot off a tie, he will be placed after the lowest scorer in the tie shoot. See Rule 16 .03(2).
- (7) Should a competitor fail to fire all of the tie shots to which he was entitled, he shall be placed in the position earned by the total value of the tie shots he actually fired.
- (8) If a tie shoot is conducted to break a tie for any match, the scores obtained will not be counted in the match as a whole. The original score will stand, but a note will be inserted in the records to indicate how the tie was broken.
- (9) The placing of all competitors in a tie shoot shall be determined first by their scores made in the tie shoot and then, if still a tie, by counting back under Rule 16.06 on their shots in the original competition. If a tie still results and only money prizes are involved, the procedures of Rule 16 .03(1)(c) shall apply.

#### **16 .06 Tie Resolution by Countback**

Where it is specified that ties are to be resolved by countback, the following procedure shall be applied, with a higher value or score taking precedence over a lower one:

- (1) In a single distance match, by considering the value of each shot in reverse order (i.e. commencing with the last shot).
- (2) In aggregates and matches fired over two or more distances:

- (a) If a staged event, by considering the aggregate of scores fired in each successive Stage of the competition, commencing with the last.
- (b) If still a tie, or if an aggregate event, by considering the total scores fired at each distance in descending order (i.e. commencing with the longest distance and ending with the shortest distance).
- (c) If still a tie, by considering the value of each shot in reverse order, commencing with the last shot at the longest distance. (Note: Where an aggregate competition includes two or more identical long distances, the one fired last shall be considered first).
- (d) If still a tie, and only money prizes are involved, the money(s) shall be divided. If still a tie and a prize (or unequal prizes) of other than money is involved, the tie shall be resolved by a tie shoot at the longest distance under Rule 16 .06.

#### **16 .07 Prize Lists**

- (1) Matches. Prize lists will be compiled from tickets submitted to the Statistical Office by their runners or by the Chief Range Officer. Tickets will not be accepted at the Statistical Office from competitors. See Rule 15 .07(5), (7), (8) and (9).
- (2) Aggregates. Prize lists for aggregates will be compiled from only those claim cards submitted by the time prescribed in the program (but see also Rule 15 .07). When no claim card is required, prize lists shall be compiled from scores recorded in the Statistical Office.
- (3) Preliminary Prize Lists. A prize list, or list of qualifiers for a further stage of a match, is published in the first instance with 'errors and omissions excepted'. It is intended that the preliminary list should contain the names and scores of all competitors. It is open to protest and amendment for twelve hours after posting, and then becomes final after legitimate amendments have been made. (See also sub-para (7) below.)
- (4) Omissions, Errors and Protests. A competitor (or team captain) is solely responsible for calling attention to any error or omission in a prize list and, if he fails to do so within the time allowed, he shall forfeit any claim to a prize, or to a higher prize, even if the error or omission is solely on the part of the Statistical Office.

- (5) Any person who notices an inaccuracy in a prize list is required to report it in writing to the Secretary.
- (6) Notification of errors and omissions shall be made on a prescribed Score Protest Form, a supply of which shall be available at the DCRA office. Completed forms shall be handed in to the Secretary's office within the time allowed. However:
- (a) A competitor, who is protesting one of his own scores or prizes, shall deposit \$5.00 with the Protest Form.
  - (b) No deposit is required from a competitor protesting the score or prize of another competitor.
- (7) On the protest being checked in the Statistical Office and the nature of the error or omission (if any) being established, then:
- (a) If the error or omission is found to be solely on the part of the Statistical Office, the necessary amendment shall be made and any deposit shall be refunded, or
  - (b) If the error or omission is found to be in whole or in part the fault of the competitor (or team), any deposit shall be forfeited, or
  - (c) If no error or omission is found, any deposit shall be forfeited.
- (8) Final Prize List. A final prize list will be posted as soon as possible after all protests have been dealt with.
- (9) Exceptions To The '12-Hour' Rule
- (a) The DCRA may at any time run a clerical check on the scores of any competitor. If errors and omissions are found which have not been reported, the competitor may be dealt with under Rules 15 .06 and 18 .02.
  - (b) For the Final Stage of the Governor General's Match the list of qualifiers will be posted as soon as possible, and all protests must be made by the time stated thereon.
  - (c) With the exception of sub-para (b), if a preliminary list is posted too late in the meeting to allow a 12-hour protest period (ending no later than 1700 hours on the last day of the meeting), the preliminary list, clearly thus marked, shall be circulated as part of the results. A one month period following mailing of the



results shall be allowed for protests as above. Any amendments to the DCRA results will be published in "The Canadian Marksman".

#### **16.08 Prizes - Eligibility**

- (1) Unless specified in the conditions of the competition, no competitor shall be allowed to take more than one prize in any competition.
- (2) Should there be only one entry in a Team Competition/Match, no prize or award will be given.

#### **16.09 Prizes and Awards - Presentation and Distribution**

- (1) DCRA Prizes and Awards for first place in TR and F-Class team and individual events will be formally presented in a suitable ceremony at the conclusion of the Matches.
- (2) Other awards, medallions and cash prizes will be mailed out as soon as possible afterwards (by cheque, if a money prize).
- (3) Prize-winners shall notify the Executive Director of their intentions concerning attendance at the Prizegiving Ceremony. If attending, they shall assemble, suitably dressed, in the place designated.
- (4) No prize, in cash or kind, shall be awarded a competitor until he has paid any outstanding fines or monies owing to the DCRA.

#### **16.10 Trophies - Custody and Return**

- (1) All trophies shall be held as the property of the DCRA.
- (2) Under normal circumstances, at the Prize Presentation, following presentation of the trophy and photographs, the recipient will take it to the designated location, either at the edge of the Prize Presentation area/tent or to the DCRA Headquarters building. There will be opportunities for additional photographs to be taken later, if the winning recipient or winning team so desire. But that trophy will remain at the DCRA Headquarters. The recipient(s) will keep his/her medals.
- (3) Exceptions to para (2) are the Des Burke Award and the Tess Spencer Award, which the recipients for that year will keep. Those awards that are privately

sponsored each year or awards which are selected at the discretion of the DCRA, for permanent retention by the recipient(s), are also exempt from para (2).

- (4) Under rare circumstances, a winning recipient or winning team may, at the option of the DCRA, have custody of a trophy upon executing a bond covering its value and arranging for suitable insurance to cover any potential loss or damage. Every care shall be taken with the trophy, and an immediate report of any loss or damage shall be made to the DCRA. When a trophy is shipped, all costs of its transportation must be borne by the winning recipient, who will be its custodian over the next year. The custodian of every trophy must undertake to return it, charges prepaid, to reach the DCRA eight weeks prior to the following year's matches, securely packed so that it will not suffer damage in transit.

## **RULE 17 - DOPING CONTROL**

The DCRA is committed to the principles of fair play in sport. As part of this commitment, it will not accept the use of doping to enhance performance and will protect the rights and health of participants. The sport should be accessible to all, including those who suffer from illness or disability. The DCRA also recognizes the unusually wide age range of participants in the sport and wishes to facilitate as far as possible the continued participation of older, disabled or medically infirm competitors.

### **17 .01 General**

- (1) No competitor may take, use, advocate the use of, have in his possession, or attempt to have in his possession, substances referred to in the current prohibited drug list of the World Anti-Doping Association (WADA) except in accordance with a Therapeutic Use Exemption Certificate granted in accordance with the International Confederation of Fullbore Rifle Associations' (ICFRA) policy. WADA's determination of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List will be final and not subject to challenge by a competitor or other person.
- (2) Any competitor must, if requested by an official designated by the DCRA for the purpose of doping control, submit to a drug control test. Failure to do so will be taken as if a positive result had been obtained and dealt with accordingly.
- (3) The identification of a substance forbidden under rule 17 .01 (1) and not exempted thereunder and/or one of its metabolites, or the presence of specified amounts of endogenous substances subject to quantitative analysis, in a body fluid will constitute an offence and the offender may be subject to disciplinary action.
- (4) Any person assisting or inciting others in the contravention of these regulations will be considered as having committed an offence against these rules, and may be subject to disciplinary action.
- (5) **WARNING!!** It could be highly dangerous for a competitor to give up or reduce a therapeutic drug regularly taken. No competitor should take this course of action without medical advice. It is **NOT** the intention of the DCRA to in any way interfere with medical treatment legitimately undertaken.
- (6) **WARNING!!** Many prohibited drugs appear either alone or as mixtures under a commercial title, particularly in over the counter formulations (OTC). Should there

be any doubt, it is advisable that expert advice be sought by the competitor before taking any OTC medication.

- (7) At the time of entry every shooter must disclose any positive test result for which he has been sanctioned by any National Governing Body, International Federation or relevant agency. Failure to do so will make the competitor liable to disciplinary action for false entry.

#### 17 .02 Suspensions Imposed by International Federations or National Governing Bodies

- (1) The DCRA will recognize and extend to the Sport any suspension or ban from participation in the sport of target shooting imposed on individuals by any International Federation or National Governing Body provided always that due process has been observed to the full. Written certification of the fact by an authorized officer of the International Federation or National Governing Body will be sufficient evidence.

#### 17 .03 Therapeutic Use Exemption

- (1) A competitor who necessarily takes a prohibited substance for control of a medical condition and for whom alternative treatments are considered, on professional medical advice, unsuitable or inappropriate must obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).
- (2) A current formal TUE issued by the ISSF or any other NGB or appropriate agency will also be valid.
- (3) The DCRA TUE application form may be downloaded from the DCRA website or obtained by mail through the office. The ICFRA TUE application form may be downloaded from its website and is equally acceptable. A legible, signed document from an attending physician containing *all* the same information is acceptable in the alternative. This is the only document required of the competitor. ***There is absolutely no requirement at any time to alter treatment legitimately undertaken under medical supervision.***
- (4) The completed form shall be submitted to the DCRA office in a sealed, labeled envelope on arrival at the CFRC. The office shall retain the sealed envelope for the duration of the event and return it to the competitor upon demand at the completion of the events. Office staff will not open the envelopes at any time. Confidentiality shall be maintained but statistics may be gathered by the Medical Advisor to the event. The same form may be retained by the competitor and used

year to year in the case of long term drug therapy provided the practitioner makes this chronic use clear in the document.

- (5) In the event that the competitor is subject to testing, the TUE forms will be available to the Medical Advisor to determine valid exemption in the case of a positive test.

#### **17 .04 Testing**

- (1) The decision regarding testing (what, who, where and when) at the CFRC remains with the Executive Committee and the Match Director and may vary from year to year. Testing will be unannounced.
- (2) Costs of a testing program will be borne by the budget of the CFRC.
- (3) Testing will be carried out by an accredited Canadian facility recognized by WADA and the CCES (Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport).
- (4) Interval testing (i.e. random testing of shooters other than during the CFRC) is **NOT** part of the DCRA Anti-Doping program.

#### **17 .05 Medical Advisor to the CFRC**

- (1) A Medical Advisor, a medical practitioner licensed in Canada, may be appointed for the duration of the CFRC to advise on results of testing and interpretation of TUEs as needed.
- (2) The Medical Advisor will be the **only** official authorized to have access to the contents of the sealed envelopes containing TUEs.

#### **17 .06 Anti-doping Rule Violations**

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

- (1) The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers in a competitor's bodily fluid sample.
  - (a) It is each competitor's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, negligence, fault or knowing use on the competitor's part be

demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under rule 17.06.

- (b) Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers in a competitor's sample will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- (c) As an exception to the general rule of Rule 17.06, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

- (2) Use or attempted use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

The success or failure of the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

- (3) Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.
- (4) Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of Anti-Doping Control.
- (5) Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods:
  - (a) Possession by a competitor at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited or a Prohibited Method unless the competitor establishes that the possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with rule 17.03 or other acceptable justification.
  - (b) Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by any team member or official in connection with a competitor, unless the team member or official establishes that the possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to a competitor in accordance with Rule 17.03.
- (6) Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- (7) Administration or attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any competitor, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or attempted violation.

(8) Special Note:

Any person who presents himself to compete while under the apparent influence of alcohol or any recreational substance not otherwise prohibited, or may be considered as acting in a manner which might prove dangerous, will be prevented from competing and will be removed from the range. They may become liable to disciplinary action under the appropriate provisions of Rule 18 .03.

**17 .07 Procedures for Proof of Doping**

Procedures following an initial adverse finding include disciplinary procedure, automatic disqualification and sanctions.

ICFRA Anti-Doping Rule 7 and Rules 12 through 16 will be used as a guide to process, penalties and appeals. "Host NGB" will be interpreted to mean the DCRA. Those provisions involving ICFRA committees and officials will not apply.

## **RULE 18 - WARNINGS, OFFENCES, PENALTIES, APPEALS AND PROTESTS**

### NOTES:

This Rule defines offences, including those not previously mentioned in these Rules, specifying appropriate penalties and assembling all offences into four categories as follows:

- (1) Fraud, Rule 18 .02;
- (2) Dangerous Conduct, Rule 18 .03;
- (3) Disturbances, Rule 18 .04; and
- (4) Other Infractions, Rule 18 .05.

In addition, this Rule details the processes whereby a competitor may ensure that his rights are properly protected, by providing for appeals and protests.

### **18 .01 Warnings**

- (1) Provided a clear and present danger has not been flagrantly created, officials shall issue one verbal and one written warning to a competitor before initiating any formal sanction against him (see Rule 6.05(4)). However, in cases where personal danger is clearly imminent, officials shall immediately take all necessary preventive actions (see also Rule 16.28).
- (2) All warnings shall be issued in accordance with subparagraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Rule 6 .05(3).
- (3) Written warnings should be prepared in duplicate on the form provided for that purpose. One copy shall be given to the competitor, while the other shall be passed to the DCRA Secretary. See Annex A of this Rule.
- (4) During the course of any year's CFRC, if a competitor is given more than one written warning for a specific offence, or if he receives more than two written warnings in total for no matter what offence(s), the Match Committee and/or Executive Committee, may take such further action(s) under Rules 18 .02, 18 .03, 18 .04, 18 .05 and/or 18 .06 as they consider fit. In addition, persistent attempts to stretch or test the limits of the Rules may be considered to constitute an attempt to obtain "unfair advantage" under Rule 18 .02(5) and/or to represent "discreditable conduct" under Rule 18 .02(12).



## 18 .02 Fraud

Every person who:

- (1) fires in a name other than his own, or
- (2) fires twice for the same prize, unless permitted by the conditions of the competition to do so, or
- (3) knowingly shoots for a prize or on a team for which he is not qualified under the rules, or
- (4) alters or makes any erasure on any score ticket with intent to falsify a score, or
- (5) obtains or attempts to obtain an unfair advantage (including use of a firearm or ammunition not permitted by the Rules), or
- (6) uses ammunition other than that permitted, or
- (7) offers a bribe of any kind to another competitor, or to an employee, or official under any pretence, or
- (8) tampers with another competitor's equipment or ammunition, or
- (9) knowingly claims or accepts points which he has not made, or prizes to which he is not entitled, or connives at any such conduct by another competitor, or
- (10) in any other way defrauds, or attempts to defraud the DCRA, or
- (11) being cognizant of any attempt to defraud the DCRA, fails to report the same with due diligence to the Executive or Match Committee, or
- (12) conducts himself in a manner considered to be discreditable to shooting, or
- (13) is reported to the organizing body as having been elsewhere guilty of such conduct, or of the aforesaid offences:

may, upon such an offence being proven to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, be required to forfeit all his entrance fees and every prize he has won since the offence. In addition, he may be barred from DCRA membership for a specified period, and may be disqualified from competing in one or more future DCRA competitions of any kind.

### **18 .03 Dangerous Conduct**

Anyone who:

- (1) loads or fires a firearm before being ordered to do so, or after being ordered to unload or stop firing, or
- (2) discharges a firearm, except in accordance with the Rules, or
- (3) is found with a loaded firearm, except at his proper firing point engaged in authorized shooting, or
- (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 DCRA), or
- (5) when acting as Scorer, fails to check the Firer's rifle at the conclusion of a shoot, or
- (6) upon "retirement", or at the conclusion or termination of shooting, leaves the firing point without following all applicable safety procedures, or
- (7) acts in any other way that might prove dangerous, or
- (8) is reported to the organizing body as having been elsewhere guilty of such conduct:

may, upon such an offence being proven to the satisfaction of the Match Committee, be excluded from further competition during the Meeting, may be required to forfeit his entrance fees, and may also be disqualified by the Executive Committee from competing at one or more future DCRA competitions of any kind. See also Rules 6 .11(4) and 11 .22.

### **18 .04 Disturbances**

Anyone who creates a disturbance in any way connected with the competition, or which may reflect discredibly on shooting, or who is reported to the DCRA as having elsewhere been guilty of such conduct may, on the decision of the Executive Committee,

be barred from further participation in that Meeting. In addition, he may be barred from DCRA membership for a specified period, and may also be disqualified from participation in one or more future DCRA competitions of any kind.

#### **18 .05 Other Infractions**

Every competitor or team that violates any Rule which does not specify penalties, or who contravenes the spirit of these Rules (see Rule 1.08), or who fails to comply with Match Conditions, may upon such an offence being proven to the satisfaction of the Match Committee, be penalized by:

- (1) a reduction or disallowance of score in the applicable match and all relevant aggregates, or
- (2) an appropriate fine, or
- (3) both (a) and (b).

#### **18 .06 Financial Penalties and Fines**

- (1) A financial penalty or fine may be imposed as permitted by the Rules or conditions of entry to the competitions.
- (2) The Match Committee shall not impose any fine in excess of \$50.00. Larger fines require approval by the DCRA Executive Committee.
- (3) The names of those fined \$5.00 or less may be posted on the Notice Board in lieu of any individual written notice(s) required elsewhere in these Rules. Notwithstanding Rule 18 .08, the circumstances of the offence may be included in any such notice that is posted on the board.
- (4) No public-address announcement need be made concerning any fine that has been awarded.
- (5) See Rules 5 .05(9), 5 .06(5) .08(3), 16 .13(4) and 18 .02(10) concerning the possible consequences of not paying a fine or financial penalty.

## **18 .07 Notification of Penalties**

Written notice will be provided within 10 days to any individual or teams penalized by the Executive Committee under these Rules. See also Rule 6 .02(6).

## **18 .08 Posting of Penalties**

When a competitor is penalized under these Rules, the circumstances of the offence, but not his name, shall be posted on the Notice Board as a warning to others. See also Rule 18 .06(3).

## **18 .09 Change of Penalty**

The Executive Committee shall have power to substitute, increase, mitigate or remit any penalty. Each decision shall be communicated, in writing, to all concerned.

## **18 .10 Protests**

- (1) Any claim or complaint arising at a firing point shall be made by way of a protest to the RO, taking care not to infringe Rule 10 .28(2). Such protests should be made at once (but see also sub-para (7) below).
- (2) If the RO's decision is disputed, or if the protest is not disposed of on the spot, it shall be put in writing by the competitor, and handed by him to the RO, who shall note on the protest the time of receipt and any pertinent remarks he wishes to make, and also print and sign his name. He shall return the protest to the competitor, who shall then be responsible for immediately delivering it to the CRO.
- (3) No protest will be entertained concerning a RO's or other official's ruling on a firearm, ammunition, or any item of dress or equipment unless the object in question is immediately surrendered to the RO or official together with the protest. Such object(s) will remain in DCRA custody until the protest has been considered and ruled upon.
- (4) The CRO will investigate all protests and shall either:

- (a) Render a decision in the presence of the competitor concerned, or
  - (b) Refer the protest with his remarks thereon to the Match Committee.
- (5) A competitor who is dissatisfied with the decision of the CRO may appeal. (See Rule 18 .10)
  - (6) The Match Committee may reject any protest presented to the RO later than two hours after the incident which led to the protest.
  - (7) When a protest is brought before the Match Committee, it will be the responsibility of the competitor concerned to ensure that the witnesses named in the protest appear before the Match Committee.
  - (8) Subject to Rule 18 .11(3), the decision of the Match Committee shall be final.
  - (9) See also Rules 4 .08 and 4 .09 concerning Appeals and Protests over Classification.
  - (10) See also Rule 16 .10 concerning Prize List Protests.
  - (11) See also Rules 6 .02(6), 18 .09 and 18 .11(7) concerning notification of Protest outcome.

## **18 .11 Appeals**

- (1) Any decision of the CRO may be appealed before 10AM on the day following the match in question by the competitor, team captain or complainant concerned (but see sub-para (5) of this Rule). Such appeals shall be made in writing to the Match Director and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$10.00.
- (2) Any decision of the Match Committee may be appealed to the Executive Committee by 10AM on the second day following the match concerned (but see sub-para (5) of this Rule). Such appeals shall be submitted in writing and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100.00. The Executive Committee represents the highest level to which any appeal may be taken.
- (3) The appellant(s) must be available to appear at all meeting(s) convened to hear the appeal in question. If he does not appear, a decision will be rendered in his absence, based on all information available including that arising from the deliberations of any previous appeal level(s).

- (4) Notwithstanding the deadlines in sub-paras (1), (2) and (3) of this Rule, any appeal which, if successful, could affect the presentation of prizes at the Prize Presentation Ceremony must be made and fully resolved at all appropriate levels before that ceremony commences, otherwise the CRO's decision (or the latest decision under sub-paras (1) or (2) of this Rule) will stand. All other appeals must be made and fully resolved at all appropriate levels by 8pm on the final day of the matches, otherwise the CRO's decision (or the latest decision under sub-paras (1) or (2) of this Rule) will stand.
- (5) If an appeal is successful, all deposit(s) made under sub-paras (1), (2) or (3) above will be refunded in full. If the appeal is not upheld, all such deposits will be forfeited.
- (6) The outcome of all appeals shall be communicated immediately to all concerned and shall be followed up in writing as quickly as possible.

**OFFICIAL WRITTEN WARNING**

TO: .....

<b>Competitor's Name</b>	<b>Competitor number</b>
--------------------------	--------------------------

.....	.....	.....
<b>Date</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Distance</b>

.....	.....	.....
<b>Relay No.</b>	<b>Butt No.</b>	<b>Target No.</b>

You have already been given one verbal warning for the offence noted below and have now been observed committing a similar further infraction. This Official Written Warning is therefore issued to you in accordance with DCRA Rule 18.01, and a copy will be lodged with the DCRA Secretary. If you commit any further infraction of this nature, it will immediately result in such penalty as the Rules require, and may even be cause for further action(s) against you.

**OFFENCE (check applicable):**

- locking bolt while rifle not horizontal
- position too low
- shooting TR or TR(O) with butt on ground
- shooting TR or TR(O) with hand against a rest
- exceeding 45 seconds per shot on score
- being too noisy on firing point
- creating a disturbance
- other .....

**(specify)**

.....

**Range Officer's name (printed)**

**Range Officer's signature**

**AVERTISSEMENT OFFICIEL**

Pour:

_____		Numéro
Nom du concurrent		

_____	Distance
Date      Match	

_____	Numéro de relève	Numéro de position de tir	Numéro de cible
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Vous avez déjà un avertissement verbal pour l'infraction notée ci-dessous de venez de récidiver. Cet Avertissement officiel vous est donc signifié conformément au règlement 18 .01 du ATDC et une copie de ce document sera présentée au Directeur Exécutif. Toute récidive future résultera dans l'application des sanctions prévues aux règlements ou à des conséquences plus sérieuses.

**INFRACTION** (veuillez cocher)

\_\_\_\_\_ Fermeture de la culasse alors que l'arme n'est pas en position horizontale

\_\_\_\_\_ Position trop basse

\_\_\_\_\_ En compétition 'TR' ou 'TR-O' tir avec la crosse appuyée sur le sol

\_\_\_\_\_ En compétition 'TR' ou 'TR-O' tir lorsque la main est appuyée sur un objet

\_\_\_\_\_ Tir trop lent, excédant 45 secondes par coup

\_\_\_\_\_ Tapage sur le pas de tir

\_\_\_\_\_ Causer une perturbation

\_\_\_\_\_ Autre infraction (à préciser) \_\_\_\_\_

.....

Nom de l'officier de sécurité

Signature de l'officier de sécurité

(En majuscules)



## **Annex B to rule 14**

### **ELECTRONIC TARGET SYSTEM MINIMAL SPECIFICATIONS**

When electronic scoring targets are used, targets must be checked for functioning and accuracy under the supervision of the Match Director or Technical Officer, if appointed.

Electronic targets shall calculate the score on the basis of a bullet diameter prescribed by the target system in use, and if no bullet diameter is prescribed, the calculation will use 7.62mm bullet diameter irrespective of actual bullet diameter fired by the shooter.

Electronic Targets must measure shot with precision sufficient for the target in use. In any region on the target for which a scoring ring or dimension is defined, The Standard Deviation of the shot measurement error in that region must be less than one tenth of that scoring ring diameter or dimension.

**Electronic Target Requirements-** Any electronic target system that meets the requirements of these rules may be used.

(1) Environmental Requirements: (i) The System must be capable of successfully surviving long-term sustained storage temperatures between -40C(-40F) and +50C (+122F) without suffering damage; (ii) The System must be capable of successful operation at temperatures between 0C(+32F) and +35C(+95F). The Manufacturer of each System must divulge the frequency and power ranges of all transmissions to ensure that the System can be configured so as NOT to interfere with any existing local transmitting or receiving facilities, and must be capable of continuous successful operation in the presence of any local radar, radio, television or other common electronic transmission or emissions. The System must be capable of successful operation in conditions of light rain, moderate rain and heavy rain.

(2) Electronic targets may use standard paper targets. If standard paper targets are not used, they must show a non-reflective, contrasting white or off-white area surrounding the black aiming area. Targets must be of the same size and dimensions as regular paper targets and must display and be calibrated for conventional scoring rings visible to the competitor through the rifle scope or spotting scope.

(3) Every shot hitting an electronic target must have its result, with its location and value, displayed on a graphical user interface for both the shooter and the scorer.

(4) Electronic targets may, but are not required to, use a paper strip or other form of witness strip to allow a determination that a shot fired did, or did not, hit the target.

(5) For those systems with the capability, a printout of each competitor's results from a memory source other than the main electronic computer system (back-up memory) must be available immediately during and/or after a competition.

(6) For both TR and F-Class competition, a ten (10) second delay in the presentation of the last shot fired on the firing line monitor shall be used. When used in F-Class competition and whenever possible and practicable, the system should be programmed so as to display the words "Waiting" during the 10- second delay and to show a digital count-down of the seconds, and where additional shots arrive at the target during the "Waiting" period, those shots should be displayed as well as the initial shot. The purpose of this procedure is to assist with the shot value determinations in cross- fire situations. Any shots fired during the mandatory 10-second delay are record shots and shall be scored as misses

**DOCUMENT VERSION CONTROL**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Release Date</b>	<b>Description of changes and person responsible for changes</b>
2023	2023-06-27	Reformatting and renumbering of existing sections from 2019
2023	2023-06-27	Inclusion of electronic target rules (Gale Stewart)