

I.C.F.R.A.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF
FULLBORE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS**



RULES & REGULATIONS

for

FULLBORE TARGET RIFLE SHOOTING

2016 Edition dated 5 January 2017

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ICFRA Technical Rules Of Fullbore Rifle

Shooting

T1. Explanatory And Definitions

T1.1. These Rules govern the conduct of international fullbore Target Rifle (TR) matches shot under the auspices or control of ICFRA, or by adoption by a Member NRA. Separate regulations for the various matches set out the specific conditions under which they are to be shot.

T1.2. Unless inconsistent with the context, all words and expressions in these rules importing the masculine gender will include the feminine, and words signifying the singular number will include the plural, and *vice versa*.

T1.3. “May”, “Must”, “Shall”, “Should” and “Will”: - In these rules:

T1.3.1. “May” is to be construed as being permissive;

T1.3.2. “Should” is to be construed as being desirable; and

T1.3.3. “Must”, “Shall”, “Will” and “is to” are to be construed as being mandatory.

T1.4. Units of Measurement. Distances may be measured in yards or metres. Where the rules state a range of distances all metric and imperial intermediates are included. Target ring dimensions are measured in millimetres to the outside edge and, although often originally based on metrication of imperial measures, now stand in their own right.

T1.5. CRO means the duly appointed Chief Range Officer, who will be in sole charge of the range, its safety and management. On all technical rule issues and protests relating to technical rules on the firing point, he will defer to the Match Referee, or Range Committee, if either has been appointed under rule T1.5.2 or T1.5.3, but he remains responsible for implementing the decisions made by them. His duties may be discharged in his absence by a duly appointed Deputy Chief Range Officer.

T1.5.1. RO means a duly appointed Range Officer and assistant to the CRO. The RO will give immediate rulings on all matters arising

on the firing point. If uncertain about a rule interpretation or application, the RO must consult with the CRO or his deputy.

T1.5.2. The Referee means any person as may be appointed under match conditions to receive and act on all protests concerning the application of these Technical Rules and/or Match Conditions. He has to observe the match in progress and act on any rule infringements he sees or has brought to his attention. Appointment of a Match Referee is obligatory for world championships and other international team matches shot under ICFRA Rules, but is optional for national and domestic prize meetings. He will receive representations made during ICFRA matches for future amendments to Match Conditions.

T1.5.3. The functions of the Referee may alternatively be discharged by a Range Committee appointed by the organisers for the purpose. The Committee must include the Chief Range Officer. Appointment of a Range Committee is optional, and may not duplicate the appointment of a Referee. **Throughout these Rules reference to the Referee applies equally to the Range Committee by way of alternative.**

T1.5.4. Match Committee means any committee as may be specified under match conditions to oversee the conduct of a match, including discipline and appeals. In the absence of a separately constituted body, or in the case of a domestic meeting conducted under ICFRA Rules, it refers to the disciplinary apparatus of the host country NRA.

T1.5.5. A Match Director may be appointed under match conditions. His function will be to ensure that the host country has set everything in place for the match in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and the specific match conditions. He will act as official liaison between the organisers and the teams and should be present on the range or electronically contactable for the match period.

T1.6. The CRO is responsible to the controlling authorities for all aspects of safety for the duration of the event. The CRO may summarily prohibit the use of any rifle, ammunition, equipment or shooting procedure which in his opinion is unsafe or being used in an unsafe combination or manner. It is desirable that suitable technical expertise should be available to the CRO in the event of dispute.

T1.7. Any decision made by the controlling authorities or the CRO for reasons of safety or security takes precedence over any other provision in these Rules with which it conflicts, as do the legislation and regulations of the host country with regard to the safety, handling, possession, transport, assembly and firing of ammunition and firearms, including those specific to a particular range.

T1.8. It is the personal responsibility of each competitor to ensure that 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. Any organisation conducting a match under these rules may require the competitor to indicate in writing that the ammunition has been tested and found safe in the rifle/s to be used, and/or to indemnify ICFRA and the Match organisers against responsibility for any occurrence should his rifle or ammunition (or the combination of the two) fail.

T1.8.1. Provision may be made for a pre-check for compliance with these rules of all, or any specified classes, of equipment. At any time during a meeting, a competitor must submit his rifle and/or ammunition for inspection and possible testing whenever required.

T1.9. No competitor may use equipment or shooting methods that provide him with an unfair advantage or put any other competitor at an unfair disadvantage.

T1.10. These Rules are intended broadly to be 'facilitative' in nature. In considering rulings, protests or appeals on matters not explicitly or unequivocally covered by the Rules, the various authorities listed under Rule T1.5 will have regard to the spirit of the rules and 'fair play'.

T1.11. No competitor will present himself to shoot with his faculties impaired by alcohol or drugs. The Chief Range Officer has the power to summarily prevent any competitor from firing (or continuing to fire) whom he judges for any reason to be in such condition.

T1.12. Changes to Technical Rules and Match Conditions must be complete within 1 year after the conduct of the relevant Match(es):-

T1.12.1. *Provided always* that a change necessitated by safety, security or legislative pressures may be considered on the arising of the issue;

T1.12.2. *And provided* that restrictions on a host nation for domestic legislative or insurance reasons are promulgated with match entry forms.

T1.13. In relation to proposals to amend Technical Rules, proposals should be submitted 9 months in advance of the commencement of the World Championship at which the Committee concerned will meet. This is to allow preliminary consideration out of Committee and proper placing on Agendas.

T1.14. Proposals for changes must be submitted to the Chairman of the Target Rifle Committee with copies to the Secretary General and IRRG Members. Proposals for changes to (only) Match Conditions may alternatively be lodged with the Match Referee as provided in T1.5.2.

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T2. Technical Specification Of Rifles And Ammunition

Attention is drawn to rule T1.8 concerning competitors' safety responsibilities

T2.1. Rifle: May be built around any manually loaded action designed to safely fire either of the permitted cartridges. In Target Rifle category the only permitted cartridges are the .308 Winchester / 7.62x51 commercial metrification equivalent and .223 Remington / 5.56x45 commercial metrification equivalent. Unless prevented under Match Conditions, the .223 Remington / 5.56x45 is permitted as an alternative to the .308 Winchester / 7.62x51 subject to the provision that a competitor may not change from a rifle of one calibre to the other, at any stage within a match, whether team or individual, single or multi distance.

T2.2. Weight: There is no weight limit placed on the rifle.

T2.3. Barrel: Any barrel that is manufactured to safe standards and is of appropriate bore and groove dimensions for bullets specified in T2.19. The barrel should be marked to indicate the cartridge for which it is chambered. Fixed or moveable barrel tuning weights are permitted, as well as sight-radius-increasing barrel extensions (bloop tubes), provided the sight radius does not exceed 1.2m, measured from the foresight element to the backsight aperture.

T2.4. Chamber Dimensions. Bore, groove and throat dimensions may be selected to suit the bullets used.

T2.5. Trigger Pull: The trigger must be capable of supporting a weight of 500 grams without discharging. Set and "release" triggers are not allowed. Electronic triggers are NOT permitted.

T2.6. Stock and Butt: May be made of any suitable material and shaped so as to be comfortable to the competitor. A thumb hole or pistol grip for the trigger hand is permitted. Adjustable cheek pieces and butt plates without hooks are permitted. The depth of the butt plate curvature will not exceed 20mm at its deepest point. A bipod rest may be fitted to the fore-end provided that it is not used as a support for the rifle whilst firing.

T2.7. Magazine: In countries where magazines are legal, a magazine will be permitted provided it is only used as a loading platform for single rounds.

T2.8. Muzzle Brakes and Sound Moderators: Not allowed.

T2.8.1. Chronographs: not allowed in competition.

T2.9. Backsight: Any manually adjustable sight, carrying an eyepiece with a fixed or variable aperture. A flexible eyecup may be fitted to the eyepiece.

T2.10. Foresight: Any type subject to T2.11. The foresight tube may be of any length or diameter. The foresight may be mounted on a barrel extension. Height-adjustable foresight mounts are permitted. A foresight lens of power not exceeding +0.5 Dioptre (focal length no less than 2.0m) may be fitted.

T2.11. Telescopic sights are not allowed. A Variable Dioptre (of magnification not exceeding 1.5x) or a single lens may be fitted to the backsight and may be used in conjunction with a foresight lens as specified at T2.10. Note also Rule T2.3 regarding sight radius.

T2.12. Filters - There is no restriction on the use or number of optically flat (plano) coloured, neutral density or polarising filters, which may be fitted into or onto the sights.

T2.13. Spectacles - In addition to the permitted sight lenses, the competitor may wear spectacles or contact lenses.

T2.14. The vision of the target from the non-aiming eye may be restricted or blocked by use of a blinder fitted to the rifle or sight, or by the competitor wearing an eyepatch. The aiming eye may also be protected from stray light. Rule T3.10 also applies.

T2.15. Levels: A spirit level or other levelling device may be mounted on the rifle.

T2.16. Glare Tubes - Glare tubes of any length or diameter may be fitted to either or both foresight and backsight to protect elements and lenses from direct sunlight or rain.

T2.17. Offset sights or non-magnifying periscopic devices at the backsight may be fitted to permit the competitor to shoot from the shoulder opposite to his shooting eye. Rules T2.11 – T2.16 apply.

T2.18. A host nation may on application permit such modification to the rifle, clothing or equipment of a physically disabled competitor as may assist him to compete on equal terms with other competitors. See also Rule T6.1.

T2.19. Ammunition may be commercially purchased or hand loaded. The ICFRA specification for ammunition is:

T2.19.1. Cartridge Dimensions: With the exception of overall loaded length, cartridges must comply with the SAAMI or CIP cartridge specifications for .308 Winchester or .223 Remington respectively.

T2.19.2. Bullet:

T2.19.2.1. The .308 bullet diameter will be between .3075" and .3085". No single bullet may exceed 156 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 155 grain ammunition where factory ammunition is in use).

T2.19.2.2. The bullet diameter for .223 Remington will be between .2235" and .2245". No single bullet may exceed 81 grains in weight (or the factory tolerance for 80 grain ammunition where factory ammunition is used).

T2.19.3. Cartridge Case: The case may be of any manufacture capable of safely withstanding the pressures of the loads used. Steel cases may not be re-loaded.

T2.19.4. Propellant: Any propellant may be used which is suitable for the cartridge in use. The load must be safe in the rifle for which the load was developed.

T2.19.5. Primer: Must be of the appropriate type, which is compatible and safe with the chosen propellant and case.

T2.19.6. Pressures: Cartridge cases having been fired must not exhibit any of the generally accepted signs of excessive pressures. ROs should be aware that certain field conditions, such as wet weather may, however, create the appearance of excessive pressures. If signs of excess pressure are apparent the RO should have recourse to Rules T7.1 – T7.3.

T2.19.7. Ammunition, once chambered, must be capable of being extracted without separation of bullet from case. In the event of a round

of ammunition separating, no extra time allowance will be given for rectification, nor will there be an entitlement to an extra sighter.

T2.20. The following Ammunition / Rifle combination is **FORBIDDEN**.

T2.20.1. Use of .308 Winchester / 7.62x51 commercial metrification equivalent ammunition, in a rifle chambered for use with the 7.62 x 51mm NATO cartridge. NOTICE: The 308 Winchester / 7.62x51 pressures as permitted for CIP / SAAMI are higher than those permitted in the "7.62x51 NATO" cartridge.

T2.21. Ammunition may not be used which is forbidden under specific rules provided for in Range Regulations. Even if permitted thereunder, prohibited bullets will be those having a core consisting of steel, hardened material, depleted uranium, incendiary or tracer compounds. Also prohibited are bullets of monolithic construction or those having a discarding jacket / sabot.

WARNING - FACTORY AMMUNITION

T2.22. Most barrels used in TR shooting are tighter in their bore and groove dimensions than the test barrels used by commercial ammunition manufacturers. Competitors should therefore be aware that higher pressures could be generated than those quoted by the ammunition manufacturer. Care should therefore be taken with the first usage of any factory ammunition. If any of the recognised symptoms of excessive pressure are experienced (particularly blown primers and difficult extraction of fired cartridge cases), or if there is difficulty chambering or unloading a live round, the shooter must stop firing immediately (T7.2) and seek expert advice.

T3. Dress And Aids To Shooting

T3.1. Shooting jacket: Any suitable jacket/coat may be worn, provided it gives no support to the forearm. Flexible padding may be attached to protect the shoulder, upper sling arm and elbows. A device may be fitted to the upper sleeve to prevent the sling slipping down the arm or rotating about the upper arm. Internal or external elbow pads may also be worn.

T3.2. A flexible padded glove or mitt may be worn on the supporting hand (with or without a stitched-in or separate soft lining),

provided it gives no artificial support. In addition, a lightweight glove, with (or without) one or more fingers cut off, may be worn on the trigger operating hand to protect against cold or sun/windburn.

T3.3. The competitor may wear wet weather clothing. It is permitted to place the rifle butt under a lightweight cape or poncho whilst shooting.

T3.4. Telescopes or binoculars for spotting purposes are allowed, together with stands. When acting as a register keeper, use of a spotting telescope or powerful binoculars is compulsory – see Rule T10.2

T3.5. A sling may be attached to the rifle for assistance in steadying the rifle. The sling must be attached to the rifle at one or two points, and it must not exceed 50mm in width. The sling may be placed round one arm and/or wrist but not round any other part of the competitor's body. The sling may not be used or configured in such a manner that it (or its buckles or sling swivels) becomes a prop between the inside of the support elbow and the rifle stock.

T3.6. A hand stop is permitted.

T3.7. A barrel mirage band is permitted and black or coloured adhesive tape may be applied to the top surface of the barrel. A flexible or rigid cover (including a piece of cloth) may be used to prevent dust or rain from getting into the action.

T3.8. Equipment boxes/bags may be taken onto the firing point provided they do not inconvenience other competitors and are not deliberately placed so as to shield the competitor, or his rifle, from wind or rain or sun. The maximum permitted height of such shooting box/bag is 300mm.

T3.9. A competitor may lie on a groundsheet or shooting mat provided that it is laid flat on the ground. Flat 'Non-slip' material may be used under the elbows. The legs of a spotting telescope stand must be alongside, in front of, or on top of the mat; but not underneath it. A folded soft rifle bag or soft pad may be used for the advanced knee in the "Estonian" position or elsewhere under the shooter's body (i.e. the torso and the legs) to make the prone position more comfortable without providing artificial support. Such padding may not be placed under the elbows.

T3.10. Headgear: A shooting hat or cap with or without side-flaps may be worn. It may cover and touch either any part of the rifle or any part of the spotting telescope, or both.

T3.11. Wind flags will be to host country specification, and should be of the form of a triangular pennant (which may be truncated at the fly); of one or two solid colours (but a small appropriate sponsor's logo is permitted); and of size and height dictated by local topography and prevailing conditions. Ideally red should be avoided if possible, if flags are likely to be viewed against a background of green vegetation. At or near sea level it is desirable that the weight of the material used should be close to 165grams per square metre. Guidance as to the layout of flags on new construction ranges is offered at Annex T/F.

T3.12. Personal wind indicating or measuring devices of any description are forbidden on the firing point or visible from the firing point. "Wind Correction Tables" in printed form, or as "slide rules" are permitted. National or Team Flags flown at the back of the Team Area are not considered a contravention of this rule.

T3.13. The CRO (having consulted the Referee if one has been appointed) may require a competitor whose equipment or dress is thought to be inappropriate or to provide an unfair advantage to modify them to suit or withdraw from the match.

T3.14. Any person within the butts, or close enough to the firing point to risk damage to their hearing, should use adequate ear protection (such as ear defenders or ear plugs) at all times when shooting is taking place.

T3.15. The interests of disabled competitors in respect of equipment and aids to shooting are covered at Rule T2.18; and in respect of shooting position at T6.1.

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T4. Squadding

T4.1. Squadding will be done within a structure designed to equalise, so far as is possible, the variable effects of time of day and position on the range over all competitors and within an individual's schedule for the match or series of matches as the case may be. The same considerations apply to the squadding of teams.

T4.2. Competitors in individual competitions may be squadded to shoot singly, or in groups of two or three occupying one target simultaneously according to the standing practice of the host country, unless match conditions state otherwise. (See T13.1)

T4.3. It is permissible to use a "seeded" squadding for the final of a major competition shot in stages (see Rule T13.2), *either* for presentational purposes *or* to ensure leading contenders are together and are subject to similar weather while not being at an advantage over others. Any seeded squadding method must be pre-approved by the Match Committee.

T5. Targets

T5.1. Targets will be as specified in the conditions of the competition. Official world records may only be set during World Championships on the specified targets.

T5.2. Specifications for the ICFRA International Match Target (IMT) are laid out at Annex T/D. These will be used for all team and individual World Championships, and other international team matches shot under ICFRA Rules. Member nations may, and are encouraged to, adopt the standard aiming mark dimensions for use at national and domestic events, but the size of scoring rings within them is for local determination.

T6. Conduct Of Shooting

T6.1. In fullbore Target Rifle events the prone position only must be used, unless special provisions exist in the match conditions for disabled competitors and where range safety regulations so permit.

T6.2. Both elbows must be behind, but (taking into account the condition of the firing point) as close as possible to the line or row of numbers defining the forward edge of the firing point. The muzzle of the

rifle MUST protrude over the forward edge as defined, and must be well forward of the ears of neighbouring competitors.

T6.3. The butt plate of the rifle must be placed against the shoulder or upper arm and all parts of the rifle and sling and of the arms below the elbow, including clothing, must be visibly clear of the ground and of all other objects. It is not permitted to rest the rifle's pistol grip (or magazine if permitted and fitted) on the ground, the inside of the elbow or upper arm, or on the sling.

T6.4. A competitor must not shield himself or his rifle from the sun or weather while shooting, nor allow anyone else to do so, except as provided for in Rules T3.3, T3.7, T3.8, T3.10, T6.14 or T14.18. "While shooting" 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 (C)RO "cease fire" or a target malfunction notified from the butts."

T6.5. When on the firing point a competitor must comply with all orders given by the CRO or by any assistant acting under his orders.

T6.6. No competitor may move himself or his equipment forward onto the firing point until authorised to do so by the CRO. In all competitions the CRO will allow a minimum of five minutes between calling competitors forward and giving the order to commence firing.

T6.7. Firing may be suspended temporarily by order of the CRO, if in his opinion the weather makes such suspension desirable, or for safety reasons. (Shooting MUST be suspended in the case of lightning). Firing will be resumed as soon as possible, at the CRO's discretion. Rule T6.8 applies.

T6.8. If a competitor's firing, through no fault of his own, has been interrupted in the opinion of the CRO for five minutes or more, the competitor may, after notifying the register keeper, fire one non-convertible sighting shot when resuming. In Team shooting the sighting shot is NOT transferable to another Team Member.

T6.9. The CRO may transfer a competitor to another target in the same detail, either before he begins to shoot or if the target breaks down. If the competitor has fired one or more shots (whether sighting or to count), he will be entitled to an optional, non-convertible sighter before resuming

exactly where he left off. Squads shooting 'single string' may be redistributed to other targets at the RO's discretion.

T6.10. **Coaching.** In individual competitions, competitors whilst on the firing point, may spot for each other but must NOT give or willingly receive any information or advice in the nature of wind coaching whether from a fellow shooter on the same target or from any third party. 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.

T6.10.1. It is NOT regarded as coaching to assist a competitor to obtain his first hit on the target nor to spot for a strike for a shot following a 'miss', though NO advice may be given after the first hits has been obtained. It is permissible, providing only minimal delay is incurred, to make enquiry of a marker as to the position of a strike on the butt stop: but this is at the Shooter's own risk.

T6.10.2. The wearing of implanted medical devices or hearing aids in everyday use is not prevented by this rule.

T6.10.3. The role of Register Keepers is addressed at T10.12. The Rules for Team Shooting are at T14.11.

T6.10.4. If an allegation of receipt of unauthorised coaching is made during a shoot, and is contested, the CRO or Referee will allow the individual (or team) to continue 'under protest' until the Match Committee can meet. This Meeting must take place at the first possible opportunity.

T6.11. The following only are allowed both within the Competitors' Area and on the firing points (See Annex T/B.):

T6.11.1. Staff on range duty,

T6.11.2. Competitors required for firing or otherwise taking part in the competition,

T6.11.3. Persons authorised to assist in the conduct of the competition,

T6.11.4. Officially accredited team members and reserves in accordance with the conditions of the match being shot,

The following are allowed within the Competitors' Area but are not allowed onto the firing point without the prior permission of the CRO:

T6.11.5. VIPs and others with 'Field of Play' accreditation, escorted on behalf of the CRO,

T6.11.6. Officially accredited Media, who will be subject to rule T6.12, and all appropriate safety limitations.

T6.12. No person is allowed to make any noise or disturbance likely to affect a competitor. The RO may have any person infringing this regulation removed from the vicinity of the firing point.

T6.13. "Retirement". A competitor 'retires' when he voluntarily ceases to fire before being required to do so by the rules or conditions of the competition. When a competitor retires from an individual competition he will not be allowed to resume firing at that distance but will be allowed to count the score that he has actually made. Retirement at one distance of an individual competition does not debar a competitor from firing at any subsequent distance(s). The competitor must notify the RO of his intention, and must hand in his scorecard suitably endorsed. Unless retiring due to some unforeseen emergency, the competitor must discharge his register keeping duties or, if squadded in threes, he may, with RO approval, switch scorecards so that the other two can act as register keeper for one another.

T6.14. It is permissible for organisers to provide temporary or (if range conformation allows) permanent shelter for firers. This may only be provided if ALL shooters receive shelter for all details at the distance in question; and provided that there are no adverse implications for range or shooter safety. Whether or not shelter is provided, Rule T6.4 continues to apply. Individual shooters or teams may not take up objects, such as umbrellas, onto the firing point for the provision of shelter for shooters. In providing such shelter organisers should ensure as far as possible that an artificial 'wind break' for upwind shooters is not created.

T7. Safety Precautions

T7.1. An incorrectly dimensioned chamber or incorrectly loaded ammunition, or incorrectly sized or trimmed cases can cause excessive pressure. The CRO or his staff must investigate the cause of difficult bolt opening, difficult extraction, blown or leaking primers, blow-back, case separation or splitting or any other signs of excess pressure.

T7.2. A competitor MUST:-

T7.2.1. stop firing immediately if he suspects that the ammunition he is using is producing dangerous pressures in his rifle.

T7.2.2. draw the attention of the Range Officer to the continued use of apparently dangerous ammunition by any competitor including himself. The cumulative effect of cartridges producing excessive pressures can lead to rifle failure even in cases where one or more rounds have been discharged without apparent damage or danger.

T7.3. At all times the RO MUST, if he sees or has brought to his attention a competitor having difficulty because his ammunition is producing signs of excessive pressure, order the firer to cease firing temporarily and immediately report the matter to the Chief Range Officer and Match Referee if one has been appointed. The CRO, or the RO at his direction, will:-

T7.3.1. ensure that the competitor does not inconvenience or endanger others, by making him wait until others on his target (if any) have completed their shoots.

T7.3.2. examine the competitor's fired cartridge cases for signs of high pressures, calling for expert opinion if unsure. If the cases show the signs of excessive pressure, the CRO must not allow the competitor to fire again unless he changes his ammunition. This does not preclude the CRO authorising completion of the shoot with another safe rifle/ammunition combination. Changes of rifle are also governed by Rule T8.1.

T7.4. All rifles, whether in bags/cases or not, must at all times and in all places on the range be carried in "safe condition". Dependent on the host country safety regulations, this can either be with bolt removed or with an Empty Chamber Indicator ("ECI", often called a breech flag) inserted (or

both). An ECI MUST be of sufficient length to penetrate at least 20mm into the chamber and of overall length appropriate to the action.

T7.5. No rifle may be loaded or fired until the CRO has given the order to load and carry on. Any RO may give an order to cease firing at any time for any safety-related reason. If any person on the range considers that there is a potential or actual breach of safety which urgently requires all competitors to stop firing he will immediately give the order "cease fire, cease fire". All competitors must immediately stop firing, take their finger off the trigger, unload or refrain from loading (as the case may be), and await further instructions. No-one may move off the firing point. The person ordering the stop, if not himself the Range Officer (RO), must immediately explain his action to the RO so that the RO may take effective control of the situation.

T7.6. Practices in relation to the loading of rifles should be as safe as is practicable and enforceable. It is the responsibility of the shooter (when on the firing point) to load his rifle in such a way that it points towards the stop butt, both in terms of elevation and direction, at all relevant times. ROs should be alert for excessive angles of elevation or depression, and may require a competitor to modify his procedure where and when appropriate. In certain countries, and even on specific shooting ranges, local conditions may dictate stricter or, indeed, more relaxed safety measures with regard to rifle loading procedures. In all such cases these local rules will take precedence over the generalities above. Where overseas visitors are expected at a prize meeting or ICFRA match, the requirements of the host nation in respect of loading procedures must be included in the pre-meeting, or pre-match, documentation as the case may be.

T7.7. Neither aiming nor dry firing an unloaded rifle is allowed except when in the firing position on the firing point, and then only with the (C)RO's permission if it would be in all respects safe actually to fire, and provided it causes no delay. Rules T13.8 and T13.24 also refer.

T7.8. A competitor who, whilst on the firing point, accidentally discharges his rifle will not be allowed to repeat his shot and the shot will be recorded as a miss. He may be considered to have acted in a dangerous manner under rule T19.5.4 if applicable.

T7.9. Any competitor acting in a dangerous manner will be forbidden to fire until the CRO is satisfied that he will no longer act in a dangerous manner.

T7.10. The rifle of every competitor must be inspected by the competitor's register keeper immediately after he has completed his shoot at every distance, in accordance with Rule T10.7. A competitor who fails to present his rifle for inspection, whether called on to do so or not, may be considered as "acting in a way that might prove dangerous".

T7.11. Each range should be equipped with one or more cartridge removal tools. If a live round is jammed in a rifle chamber, but the bolt can be removed, the competitor must leave the rifle pointed towards the targets and call for the RO to arrange for the removal of the cartridge. Under no circumstances should an attempt be made to remove the round with a cleaning rod. After removal of the cartridge, the competitor will be permitted to continue his shoot. If the action locks on a live round and the bolt cannot be removed, the rifle must be left on the firing point, pointed towards the targets, until the range is clear. An armourer must then be called to make the rifle safe. A cartridge extractor, cleaning rod or other means may be used to extract a **spent** cartridge case, either by the shooter or some other person, with minimum disturbance to neighbouring competitors.

T7.12. In the event of more than one failure under rule T7.11 or a need repeatedly to artificially extract spent cases, the RO must consider the possibility (among others) of the use of unsafe ammunition as provided for under Rules T7.2 and T7.3.

T7.13. If a misfire occurs, the competitor should be aware of the possible danger of a hangfire. The RO must be called immediately, whilst the rifle remains pointed towards the targets. After waiting at least 30 seconds, the competitor may then turn the rifle on its side, so that the loading port faces the ground, and open the bolt. The competitor must ensure that his fingers and all other parts of his body are not behind the bolt. It is the responsibility of the RO to ensure that no one is standing behind, should the bolt be blown out. On no account must a round that has misfired be reloaded into the rifle.

T8. Rifles And Ammunition – Mishaps And Testing

T8.1. Unless otherwise stipulated by a specific match condition, a competitor may change his rifle between distances. In respect of changes between shots within a shoot:-

T8.1.1. In individual matches, he will only be permitted to switch rifles during firing should the first rifle become unsafe or unserviceable and only if the RO verifies this to be so.

T8.1.2. In team matches, a team member may change his rifle at any time. A Team may NOT, however, substitute the shooter concerned by a reserve.

In neither case is an extra sighter permitted nor may the rifle be changed for one of a different calibre (T2.1 refers).

T8.2. A shot has not been fired until the striker has functioned and the bullet has left the barrel. If a bullet exits the muzzle, it will, for scoring purposes, be considered as a shot properly fired, unless the shot has been discharged deliberately for safety reasons at the request of the RO or other Range official.

T8.3. The CRO or RO, if satisfied that it can be done with safety, may permit a competitor to leave the firing point to rectify a mishap to his rifle, or to change his rifle or ammunition in accordance with rules T7.3.2 or T8.1, and complete his shoot within the period of his detail or time available to his squad in single-string shooting, once the other competitors on his target have completed their shoots (or as the (C)RO may direct). An additional sighter will not be permitted. In single string shooting the time elapsed at the moment of rifle failure should be noted, and the shooter will have the balance of time remaining to him in which to fire his remaining shots. No extension will be given to a Team's allotted time in team shooting.

T8.4. A competitor who suffers a malfunction to his rifle which cannot be rectified on or behind the firing point may, if timings and target availability permit, be resquadded. This is at the absolute discretion of the CRO. The competitor's score to date will stand, and he will be permitted one optional non-convertible sighter.

T8.5. A RO may at his sole discretion (or in accordance with the CRO's direction) test the trigger of any competitor's rifle immediately prior to him shooting, or following a rectification under T8.3 above, or following a shoot before the scorecard has been accepted. This is NOT limited to those scoring the highest possible score, although achieving the highest possible score may be used as a criterion for selection for test. A shooter must be permitted to conduct the test under supervision if he so requests: but the RO has the subsequent right himself also to test if not satisfied.

T8.6. Reserved [explanation: T8.5 and T8.6 have been rationalised into a single rule]

T8.7. Before testing, both the competitor and the RO must check to see that the rifle is unloaded. A 'snap cap' may be inserted in the chamber under supervision.

T8.8. All trigger tests are to be made by a RO or, under his supervision, by the competitor or some other person delegated by the RO or requested by the competitor. The format of the test is given at T8.10.

T8.9. Triggers must not be adjusted on the firing point without the express approval of a RO.

T8.10. Triggers will be tested, in all cases by lifting the weight from a flat, dry and *level* surface, with the barrel vertical and the weight suspended from the centre point of the trigger finger piece (or deepest point in respect of curved triggers). A maximum of five attempts may be made to lift the weight. The weight must come clear of the surface from which it has been lifted, and the trigger must support the weight. It is permissible as an alternative to use the method whereby the weight is hung from the trigger by lowering the weight onto it.

T8.11. If a rifle fails to pass the test after shooting and the competitor desires a re-test, the RO will retain it in his possession and re-test it on the firing point after not less than five or more than ten minutes, and if it then passes the test at the first attempt, the score will be allowed. If the matter becomes the subject of protest, then the protest is to be settled at the earliest possible moment. The rifle must be retained by the range staff until the protest is resolved.

T8.12. If a trigger fails the test, five penalty points will be deducted from the competitor's score and the RO will amend the scorecard accordingly.

T8.13. The RO or another range official who has been delegated by the CRO is authorised to check that the ammunition used by a competitor is within the specification for the match. One round from those that the competitor is about to fire may be taken for subsequent examination. The competitor should not be disturbed once he has commenced firing. The host country is to provide a person with suitable expertise to ensure that checks are done to collected ammunition in the shortest possible time. Suitable arrangements must be made to ensure that rounds taken are clearly identified as to their owning competitor, and to ensure that those rounds cannot become confused with those from any other competitor. After dismantling the round for checking, the unfired cartridge case and bullet must be returned to the competitor.

T8.14. Additional rules apply if ammunition 'as issued' is in use in competition otherwise shot under ICFRA Rules. These are laid out an Annex T/E.

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T9. Sighting Shots And Convertible Sighting Shots

T9.1. Sighting shots will be fired in accordance with the conditions of the match. The ICFRA standard is two convertible sighting shots at every distance of the match, both for individual and team competitions. The standard for tie shoots is two sighters excepting only if 'extra tie shots' are being fired immediately upon completion of the initial shoot in accordance with match conditions, when there will be none.

T9.2. A competitor who cannot tell the position of a convertible sighting shot, owing to the display of two (or more) spotting discs, may elect to accept the one of higher value or, alternatively, may request permission from the RO to repeat the shot, which, if originally convertible remains convertible. If he does so, the RO will declare the previous shots on the target null and void. If any other shot is known to be a shot out of turn by another competitor squadded on the same target, that competitor will have no relief, and the value will be as in Rule T11.3. In respect of a non-convertible sighter, the shooter may carry on regardless or request permission from the RO to repeat the shot.

T9.3. After a competitor has fired his second (or only if match conditions specify one) sighting shot, he may elect to count the sole sighting shot, or the second sighting shot, or both when there have been two, in his score. He must declare his intention to his register keeper BEFORE any further shot is fired by him. In the absence of such declaration, he will be deemed NOT to have converted his sighting shot/s. The register keeper is to acknowledge any conversions.

T9.4. Except as provided at T9.2 above or T11.1 below, all extra sighting shots provided for in these rules are optional and non convertible. Unless a competitor declares *before* shooting his shot, that he is taking a permitted extra sighter, he will be deemed to have fired 'on score'.

T9.5. If 'blow-off' shots are called for or permitted under Match Conditions and can safely be provided, they are to be fired as aimed shots into the stop butt, the rifle having previously been safely loaded. They will be conducted under the control of the (C)RO and no targets should be displayed.

T9.6. In the event of a break in shooting taking place after a shooter has fired his first convertible sighter of two, his non-convertible extra sighter remains non-convertible, but the original sighter retains its convertible status.

T10. Register Keeping

T10.1. In individual competitions, competitors squadded in pairs or threes will exchange scorecards and each will act as register keeper for the competitor firing immediately after him. In the case of a competitor firing by himself despite pairs or threes being in use, the RO must detail a register keeper. Arrangements for competitors shooting in single string will be in accordance with Section T13 A "Single string".

T10.2. Every register keeper must use a spotting telescope or binoculars powerful enough to clearly see the lines dividing the scoring areas on the target.

T10.3. For each shot, the register keeper must first confirm that the spotting disc agrees with the value signalled. He must then call out the result, loudly and clearly, giving the target number, (or the competitors name), followed by the shot number, the colloquial name (if any) for the scoring zone, and the points value. e.g. "Mr. Smith, third to count, bull(seye), five", or the equivalent in the local vernacular. If the spotting disc disagrees unmistakably with the value signalled, the competitor or the register keeper must at once inform the RO who will ascertain the value of the shot.

T10.4. If the competitor decides to convert one or both sighting shots, the value/s must be struck through with a diagonal line and transferred to the boxes for the first, or first and second, counting shot(s) as the case may be. Any scoring spaces left blank, crossed through or written "C" will count zero: only the shots recorded in the scoring boxes will be counted. Examples are:-

V	V	V	V	5	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4
4	V	V	5	V	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4
V	4	V	V	5	5	4	V	V	5	4	5	48.4

(Line 1: both converted, Line 2: only second sighter converted, Line 3: Neither sighter converted).

T10.5. The competitor must pay attention to the scores called out by the register keeper and immediately bring any error to the attention of the register keeper.

T10.6. On completion of the shoot, the register keeper must record and call out the total score for that distance, including the number of V-Bulls. A decimal point must be used to separate the score and the number of Vs (e.g. 48.4). At the final distance of a match, he must also enter and call out the total score and total number of Vs. After conducting the safety check outlined in Rule T10.7, he must then sign the scorecard and complete any other required details.

T10.7. Before handing the card to the competitor for checking and signature, the register keeper must visually confirm that the competitor's rifle is safe. The bolt must be removed to allow the register keeper to look down the barrel from the breech end. Once this is done, the competitor must either leave the bolt out, or insert an ECI into the chamber (or both), according to the local rules. The register keeper will then certify the rifle as safe by signing in the space provided on the competitor's scorecard. The competitor must check and initial his card as having been correctly filled in (see Rule T10.10). It is the responsibility of the competitor to hand his card to the RO or to some other person detailed by the RO immediately on completion of his shoot. If a competitor leaves the firing point with an "unsafe" rifle, both he and his register keeper are liable to be penalised.

T10.8. Any alteration of a score must be initialled by the register keeper. The RO must verify all such alterations with the register keeper. No erasure is permitted on any score card. Errors must be corrected by striking them out, writing in the correct values, with the scorer initialling the changes.

T10.9. Where a target with a bullseye value of 10 is in use, a miss must be entered on the scorecard as the letter "M". This is to avoid the danger of a 0 being fraudulently altered to a 10.

T10.10. Any objections to the score entered on the competitor's scorecard must be made by the competitor on the firing point at the time. No competitor has the right to object at any subsequent time.

T10.11. The register keeper is responsible for ensuring that all scores are completed in ink. Pencil is not allowed, except when shooting in the rain.

T10.12. Where Electronic Targets are in use Register Keepers are still to be provided/detailed, 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.

T11. Target Irregularities

T11.1. 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, he will cancel this shot and order the competitor to fire another in place of it. The Competitor MUST a) Make the claim before the target is re-exposed and b) immediately call the range officer. The range officer 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, of itself, be evidence that the target moved. If the shot concerned is a convertible sighter, the replacement shot will also be convertible.

T11.2. In all competitions, a competitor who fires at the wrong target will be credited with a miss for each shot so fired.

T11.3. A competitor who fires out of his proper turn at his own target will have one point deducted from the value of the shot. A V-bull or bull will be scored as an inner. This applies both to counting and sighting shots. If in the circumstances of his shot out of turn two (or more) shots strike the target the value credited to him will be one point deducted from the shot of highest value unless the competitor, whose proper turn it was to shoot, has also fired during the same exposure. The deduction will then be from the shot of second highest value.

T11.4. Once the called value of a shot has been accepted, or any query has been resolved, it remains "final". If the target subsequently goes down and a new shot is signalled without any of the competitors allocated to it having fired, that value will NOT be credited to any of them, even if a cross-shot from a nearby target cannot be established.

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T12. Marking and Scoring

Note: protocols for use of electronic targets will form a separate annex to these rules.

A. Marking in the Butts

T12.1. The butts will be under the control of a Chief Butts Officer, assisted by an appropriate number of Butt Officers, in radio or telephone contact with the ROs. Their responsibility will be to ensure rapid and accurate marking and to resolve marking queries and challenges. Each target must have one or more markers.

T12.2. Each shot will be separately signalled. The value of the shot will be indicated and its actual position shown by a spotting disc.

T12.3. The system of signalling commonly employed in the host country may be used. Where no system is already established in host country rules, or a country changes to ICFRA standard, one of the systems at Annex T/C is to be applied.

T12.4. A shot on the non-scoring area will be signalled as for a miss and by a spotting disc, if possible. If the shot is on the target but a spotting disc cannot be inserted it is permissible for the butts to inform the RO of its position and for the competitor to be informed thereof.

T12.5. A spotting disc that has been hit must be patched before it is re-used.

T12.6. A shot that misses the target will be signalled by the removal of the value panel and the target sent up "clear"(i.e. previous spotting disc removed and hole patched):

T12.6.1. if the marker lowers the target, being sure (whether or not correctly) that a shot has been fired at his target, or

T12.6.2. after a radio or telephone message calling for the target and spotting disc to be marked. The Butt Officer must supervise "examinations".

T12.7. A ricochet will be signalled as a miss. No spotting disc will be shown. A shot will not be deemed as a ricochet unless it gives evidence, by

throwing sand or dirt against the target or into the gallery, that it has previously struck the ground. An elongated hole is not, by itself, evidence of a ricochet. In all cases where a ricochet is suspected, the 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.

T12.8. If, on lowering the target, two (or more) shot holes are apparent, that having the highest value will be signalled but all shots will be shown by spotting discs.

T12.9. When a shot touches the line between two divisions of the target, the competitor will be credited with the higher value. In case of doubt a gauge of 7.82mm diameter (=0.308 inches) will be used (irrespective of the calibre in use) to determine the value of the shot. The ruling by a Butt Officer will be final.

T12.10. A competitor may challenge the signalled value of a shot once only, whether for a hit, a further hit or for higher value, by so indicating to the RO (See also T12.17 and T12.18). On a challenge being received the target is to be lowered. The Butt Officer's disc/flag will be shown above the mantlet by the marker. The Butt Officer (whose decision is final) will then personally examine the target, gauging the shot hole if necessary, after which:

T12.10.1. If a challenge for a hit, the shot (if found) or a miss will be signalled.

T12.10.2. If a challenge for a further hit, any further shot found will be marked and signalled. If no additional shot is found the target will be sent up with the original spotting disc and value indicator in place.

T12.10.3. If a challenge for a higher value, or a report that the spotting disc disagrees with the signalled value, the correct value will be signalled whether it has been altered or not.

The outcome will also be communicated to the RO who will relay it to the shooter.

T12.11. Messages between firing point and butts should be in accordance with national practice. Where no standing practice exists, or following review, the system of abbreviated messages laid out at Annex T/A sets the ICFRA standard.

T12.12. 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 in the butts 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 'airline mode') by all personnel in the butts and those on the firing point except those on the firing point as provided for in Rules T6.10 and T14.11 in respect of electronic target displays.

T12.12.1. It is permissible for Butt Officers to redistribute markers between targets during a break in shooting.

B. Scoring on the firing point

T12.13. If the target shows two (or more) spotting discs the shot having the highest value will be signalled and credited to the competitor who has fired at the target in proper turn. If the shot in question is a convertible sighter, Rule T9.2 applies. If it is a shot to count or a non-convertible sighter the competitor will be entitled to an optional, non-convertible sighting shot. In either case, if taken, the additional shot is to be fired at once and MUST be nominated to the register keeper and any other competitors on the target before being fired.

T12.14. If the spotting disc disagrees unmistakably with the value signalled, the competitor or register keeper must at once inform the RO who will ascertain the value of the shot by means of ICFRA Message 3. It is not permitted for the shooters on the target to agree amongst themselves that it is a marking error and score accordingly. No more shots are to be fired at that target until the correct value has been ascertained and signalled. See also Rule 12.10.3.

T12.15. Anyone who sees such an unmistakable disagreement in the value of a spotting disc, on any target, to which there has been no call for rectification, is obliged to immediately call it to the attention of the RO.

T12.16. If the target is not lowered after a shot is fired at it, the competitor, his register keeper, or the next competitor to fire must ask the RO to have the target marked.

T12.17. The signalled value of a shot (or a miss if so signalled or notified) may be challenged once only before any other shot is fired at the

same target. The competitor must notify the register keeper and the next competitor due to fire (if not himself) that he intends to challenge, and the register keeper must initial any consequent change in value recorded on the scorecard. An unsuccessful challenge may become liable to a 'Fee' under Rule 12.21.

T12.18. If a competitor believes the shot marked on the target was not the one he fired he may call for the target and spotting disc to be examined for a further hit (ICFRA Message 6 or equivalent). If a second hit is found of higher value he will receive that value. If no additional hit is found he will receive the value of the original shot marked. If no additional shot is found he will be liable to a challenge fee as in T12.17.

T12.19. If there is any uncertainty as to the true value of a shot, the RO will communicate with the butt officer to confirm the true value, and the competitor will be credited with the true value. Where a spotting disc appears not to have moved, a competitor or register keeper may check that this reflects the arrival of a shot extremely close to the preceding one by means of ICFRA Message 8 or its equivalent.

T12.20. If the circumstances are such that the signalled value of a shot cannot be verified at once, or without considerable delay, the competitor will, unless the RO decides otherwise, be credited with the signalled value.

T12.21. It is the prerogative of the organisers to decide whether there should be a challenge fee and, if so, the amount. No fee is payable if the challenge is upheld.

T12.22. 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.

T12.23. In all competitions all targets will remain showing until the completion of all shooting at that distance. ICFRA Message 11 or its equivalent should then be given. The CRO may, however, order individual targets to be lowered on completion if the weather is such that the targets need protection.

T12.24. The CRO or a RO may not go to the butts to inspect a target or allow an assistant or any competitor to do so.

T12.25. The results of all challenges and marking queries will be confirmed by radio or telephone.

T13. Conduct of Individual Competitions

T13.1. Three styles of conduct of individual competition are recognised, defined as follows.

T13.1.1. Single string. In this, the competitor fires his sights and counting shots in a string subject only to an overall time limit determined by the number of shots and the distance. How long he takes over each individual shot is a matter for him. The competitor acts as check scorer for his successor and register keeper for the next competitor thereafter.

T13.1.2. 'Bisley' style. In this two or three competitors are detailed to fire at the same target. They fire in rotation (or alternately, as the case may be) starting with the right hand competitor, and act as register keepers for one another.

T13.1.3. Single string in pairs ("SSIP"). Designed to facilitate competitor marking, shooters are squadded in pairs shooting one after the other, and each scoring for his partner. Typically the pair will then swap places with a pair of shooters who have been in the butts.

T13.2. Match conditions require some matches to be fired "in Stages". Each Stage is distinctly defined; and a specified number of shooters (which may be "all" but typically is a reduced number based on scores) will qualify to shoot in the next, or final, Stage.

A Single String

T13.3. In line with the general principles of squadding outlined at Rule T4.1. Organisers should allocate competitors to squads of no less than 4. Each squad should have one experienced competitor allocated to it to act as 'squad leader'. Where target and entry numbers imply squads of 10 or more, consideration should be given to the creation of two 'sub-squads' in order to allow respite for competitors.

T13.4. Squads should be allocated positions on the range which move between distances in a predetermined pattern designed so far as possible to

equalise the effects of any favourable or unfavourable range configurations or times of day.

T13.5. At each change of distance (or on completion of a match if the next match is to be at the same distance) the competitors will rotate in otherwise unaltered order such that the first man at the previous distance shoots last at the next, with the remaining squad members moving up the list accordingly. If sub-squads are in use, they will rotate within themselves, and when one full rotation is complete (in the smaller if of unequal size) the sub-squads themselves will swap order of firing.

T13.6. While a competitor is firing, his successor should get down onto the firing point without disturbing the competitor and prepare to fire in his turn so that shooting is more-or-less continuous. Squads will arrange among themselves the accommodation of left-handed competitors.

T13.7. Prior to the commencement of firing, when instructed by the RO to move forward onto the firing point, the first competitor will be given a preparation time of 5 minutes. On command of the RO, the targets will be exposed to allow sight setting and dry-firing.

T13.8. At the end of the preparation period, the targets will be lowered. Timing for the first competitors will commence from the moment they are re-elevated. If the first competitor is not present at the commencement of firing the second competitor will fire (after due allowance to prepare). Any late competitor will explain his reasons for absence to the CRO and a five point penalty will be imposed unless the CRO rules that the absence arose for reasons beyond the competitor's control. He will be accommodated as ruled by the squad leader on receiving authority from the CRO.

T13.9. As soon as a competitor completes his string he should quit the firing point as rapidly and unobtrusively as possible and immediately agree his score with the register keeper. As soon as the scoring process is complete, the check scorer will swap with the register keeper to allow the new competitor to commence on the register keeper's command. The competitor who has just left the firing point will relieve the (now) temporary check scorer as soon as practicable. The last to shoot will check score for the first and register keep for the second; and the last-but-one competitor will register keep for the first.

T13.10. Timing for the second and subsequent shooters will start on the instruction of the register keeper (having come forward from check-scoring and a sufficient pause having been given to allow the previous shooter rapidly to clear the firing point.)

T13.11. Should a squad member be absent, the RO must be informed. Squads may then be reorganised by the RO to even out the number of competitors per squad.

T13.12. The time allowances for individual string shoots are given in the following table. Sighting shots must be fired within the time allowance.

Time in Minutes				
	7 shots	10 shots	15 shots	20 shots
SR (200 – 400 yds/m)	10	14	20	26
MR (500yds – 600m)	11	15	21	27
LR (700m and over)	12	16	23	29

T13.13. The register keeper must position himself immediately to the rear of his competitor. He must be equipped with a telescope or strong binoculars and a watch on which he can accurately time the competitor.

T13.14. Unless there is a target/marker problem (which must be brought to the attention of the RO immediately it happens/starts), timing must be strictly enforced. If the marking on a target is particularly slow, despite a message to the butts, the RO will decide, after observing the target, whether (and if so, how much) extra time will be allowed.

T13.15. The register keeper (whose timing is authoritative in the event of a dispute) must warn the competitor when he has three minutes left. At the end of the period of 3 minutes from the warning (even if the warning was given 'late'), any remaining shots will be fired and penalised at the rate of 2 points per shot.

T13.16. If the time taken is more than that allocated, the scorecard must be countersigned by the RO, who must annotate the reason/s for extra time being allowed, or amend the card according to the penalty ruling.

T13.17. The check-scorer will stand further back, alongside the scoreboard, which must face away from the firing point, for the benefit of the RO and spectators. He must also use a telescope or strong binoculars to

verify shot values. Upon confirming the shot value, the check-scorer will repeat the register keeper's call and enter the value on the board.

T13.18. As soon as the competitor finishes, the register keeper and check-scorer will confirm the score, including V-Bull count, and both will sign the competitor's scorecard. The register keeper will also enter the time taken.

T13.19. If, from observation of the scoreboards, a RO finds that one target is lagging behind the others in his section, he may temporarily reallocate one or more competitor/s to a faster group in order to save time. Any competitor thus moved will normally revert to his own squad at the next distance.

B 'Bisley Style' Shooting

T13.20. Competitors will be squadded either two or three to a target. As the shooting space is generally fairly narrow, when squadding is in threes, left-handed competitors will normally be squadded together to the right of each butt or on a separate butt.

T13.21. Squadding will be in accordance with Section T4.

T13.22. When called forward by the RO, competitors on each target will position themselves on the firing point, in relation to the target number marker as specified in local regulations.

T13.23. ROs will then check for any target on which there is only a single competitor and rectify the situation by moving one or more competitors. Only in exceptional circumstances may a competitor fire on his own, in which event the RO must detail a register keeper to keep score. 'Trios' must not be created if pairs shooting is in use.

T13.24. The CRO will allow a minimum of five minutes preparation time before the "commence firing" order. Providing it would otherwise be safe to fire, one or more targets may be previously exposed for sighting and dry-firing purposes in accordance with local practice.

T13.25. A competitor who arrives during or after that preparation period forfeits his right to shoot and may *only* be permitted to shoot if it does not inconvenience the other competitors on his target, and on penalty of 1 point deducted from his final score. No competitor is to be allowed to get

down to shoot after the first shot has been fired on the target in question. The CRO (or his Deputy) alone has the absolute discretion to allow a competitor who has missed his detail to shoot in another; and will bear in mind the undesirability of allocating a detail or range position which might be thought to be more favourable to the competitor. A five point penalty will be imposed unless the CRO rules that the absence arose for reasons beyond the competitor's control.

T13.26. The time allowance, per shot, is 45 seconds when there are three competitors on a target and 60 seconds when there are two competitors, or a competitor is firing on his own with a register keeper. Timing starts when the target has come to rest at the top of its travel, or the point at which any query as to the previous shot value, protest or challenge has been disposed of by the RO.

T13.27. If the targets have been pre-exposed, to allow sight aperture adjustments, etc., timing for the first shot will be from the order to commence firing. If the targets have not been pre-exposed, timing will commence when the competitors on the target signify that they are ready and in any case within 2 minutes of first exposure.

T13.28. A competitor, timed by a RO and found to have taken too long, will be given one warning. Thereafter, he will forfeit two points (and the 'Vee' if a V-Bull) for the first shot that the RO has personally timed and found to have exceeded the time limit. For each subsequent shot outside the time limit he will forfeit the value of the shot in question. The accumulation of these penalties applies only within the distance being shot: the facts of having previously been warned or forfeited (a) shot(s) are not 'carried forward' to subsequent shoots. In the case of a localised disturbance such as a whirlwind or dust storm, a RO may use his discretion in allowing shooters a short relief from the 45/60 second time limit.

T13.29. Competitors on each target will act as register keepers for one another. In each case, a competitor will score for the competitor who fires immediately after him. This means that, with threes, the left and middle competitors will pass their scorecards to the right and the competitor on the right will pass his to the competitor on the left. If there are two competitors, they will just exchange scorecards.

T13.30. Competitors on a target will fire single shots alternately, or in rotation, starting with the competitor on the right.

T13.31. In individual competition a competitor who misses the target with four consecutive shots (whether including sighting shots or not) must stop firing until the others on the target have finished. He may then complete his shoot, but will not be allowed an extra sighting shot. The detail will not be extended to facilitate this, however. Per Rule T6.10 target companions may then assist the shooter to get his first shot onto the target.

T13.32. Competitors must remain in the prone position until all on their target have completed the shoot. They may then retire from the firing point, after completing their register keeping duties and rifle safety checks, provided they do not disturb competitors who are still firing on adjacent targets.

C Single String in Pairs (SSIP)

T13.33. Organizers should allocate competitors into squads of an even number of shooters being not less than 4, organised into two (or more) details of two shooters who act as a pair acting alternately as shooter and register keeper. The firing period allocated to each firer is designated a "relay"; so the first pair (detail) use relays 1 & 2, the second pair relays 3 & 4 and so on. Each pair is allocated a firing point and an instruction as to who will fire first.

T13.34. At the beginning of the detail, the shooters will exchange cards and, at the instruction of the CRO, the first firer will be called forward. He will be given a preparation time of 5 minutes. On command of the CRO the targets will be exposed to allow sight setting and dry firing. At the end of the preparation period, the targets will be lowered. Timing for the competitor will commence from the moment they are re-elevated.

T13.35. On completion of his shoot, the shooter will agree his score (including V (or X) -bulls) with his partner, his card will be signed and countersigned, and his rifle will be checked immediately for safety (i.e. unloaded) by Register Keeper and an ECI (empty chamber indicator) inserted. The competitors will exchange roles, but will not 'carry on'. The CRO will call for a 'cease fire' in respect of the first firers when all firing by them is completed or the allowed time elapses, and will lower the targets. The second competitor will then receive preparation time of 5 minutes prior to his firing his string.

T13.36. Timing for each shooter will be as in Rule T13.12 The CRO will determine what extra time, if any, is to be allowed for a general cessation

of firing in accordance with Rule T6.7. In respect of individual firers, if there is a target/marker problem it must be brought to the attention of the RO immediately it happens/starts. If the marking on a target is particularly slow despite a message to the butts, the RO (alone) will decide, after observing the target, whether (and if so, how much) extra time will be allowed. Rule T6.8 applies in respect of target breakdowns. If the period of extra time allowed extends beyond the overall time allowed for the relay, the RO will arrange with the CRO for the target, together with one or more either side, to remain available to the shooter.

T13.37. If the first competitor is not present at the commencement of firing the second competitor will fire (after due allowance to prepare and for the RO to allocate a temporary register keeper). Any competitor who is late for his detail forfeits the right to shoot at that distance. He will explain his reasons for absence to the CRO who may re-squad him at his sole discretion. If the absence was for reasons within the competitor's control, a five point penalty will be applied. If a competitor has missed a properly allocated marking detail, penalty will be in accordance with local custom.

T13.38. Typically the first pair will then swap roles with a second pair who have been marking in the butts (or will mark as designated if squads of more than 4 are in use). The second pair will fall back and fire first at the second distance of the day and so on alternating.

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T14. Conduct Of Team Matches

T14.1. Target positions for teams will be drawn by lot. For international matches involving more than one distance, teams should be moved at subsequent distances on a predetermined plan so as to minimise the effect of weather or favoured locations on the range. When squadding team matches, a team should not be squadded 'astride' a line of flags thus preventing firers and coaches from being deployed to optimum effect, unless this is absolutely unavoidable.

T14.2. If at all possible, in matches where each team has multiple targets, at least one vacant lowered target should separate the team sets.

T14.3. No one may be a member of more than one team in the same competition.

T14.4. Every team captain must, if called on to do so by the Organisers, furnish evidence that he has been appointed by competent authority.

T14.5. Subject always to match conditions, each team will be permitted the following non-shooting officials: captain, adjutant, chief coach/co-ordinator and one coach for each target allocated to the team: these are all members of the team. All members of the team may coach, spot or plot for each other. Any function discharged by the captain may be discharged on his behalf by the adjutant or chief coach.

T14.6. Subject always to match conditions, up to one reserve per target may be appointed. Reserves may carry out any function proper to a member of the team save that they will only fire if called upon as replacement(s) under the rules (See T14.13).

T14.7. 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 with any member of another team, or the register keepers.

T14.8. No other person is allowed to give advice to the competitors on the firing point.

T14.9. Each captain is to allocate the members of his team to the targets allotted to it. He may at any time order a member to suspend his firing and another to start: such member will not be entitled to any extra

sighting shot when resuming. Without prejudice to the normal orderly conduct of shooting, any member of the team may direct any shot at any target belonging to the team provided always that the captain or a coach must ensure that the register keepers are informed before any change of target or order of firing is made. A member will score a miss if he fires at a wrong target or a target which has not been nominated, even if this target is one allotted to his team.

T14.10. At each distance of a match:

T14.10.1. There will be a time limit for the whole team and each captain is responsible that all members of his team complete their firing at that distance within the time allowed.

T14.10.2. At the expiration of the time allowed all firing at that distance will cease, whether the team has completed its firing or not.

T14.10.3. The RO will report to the CRO if there has been any exceptional delay not occasioned by any act or neglect of a member of the team. If satisfied, the CRO may allow additional time at his sole discretion.

T14.10.4. The captain or adjutant is responsible for calling the attention of the RO to any such delay immediately it occurs.

T14.11. The receipt of any external information by way of coaching is strictly forbidden under pain of disallowance of score under Rule T19.4.7. See also Rule T6.10.4 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 (T14.11.1 below refers) and, if being used overseas, must conform with the public radio frequency allocations of the host country and also must not interfere with Frequencies used by Electronic Targets, if in use. Headsets/microphones may ONLY be issued to Team Members as defined at T14.5 & T14.6 above or as are specified in Match Conditions (if different). No Team Member may 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.

T14.11.1. While it is impossible to prevent 'listening in' by other teams when analogue wireless voice communications on public frequencies is in use, the use of any artefact whatsoever to interfere with another team's communications is forbidden. Any eavesdropping is at the listening team's own risk. In the event of two networks naturally interfering with each other the matter is to be resolved by mutual co-operation. Networks may be tested for compatibility at any time in the run up to the first detail of a match; but commencement of shooting must not be delayed. The Meeting organisers 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.

T14.11.2. 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.

T14.11.3. Electronic devices use for the display of Electronic Target information are, as in rule T6.10, liable for inspection by a Register Keeper or Range Officer at any time, including viewing of the display screen.

T14.12. A member of a team may change his rifle at any time but as a consequence may not fire any extra sighting shots. Rule T2.1 also applies. See also T8.1.2

T14.13. Should a member of a team be prevented from continuing to fire by any cause both imperative and unforeseen his place may, with the prior approval of the RO, be taken by a reserve to fire in the place of the retiring member and to take up the firing at the stage when such member retired. He will not be entitled to any extra sighting shots. The RO will notify the CRO of the substitution. Any such incapacitated shooter who is replaced may not participate in the match again as a shooter on the same day as his withdrawal. If he is subsequently restored to the team, the reserve who replaced him will revert to reserve status.

T14.14. The disciplinary rules applicable to individual matches also apply, where appropriate, to team matches. Misconduct or failure to comply with the rules by any team member may lead to the disallowance of his score, or his personal disqualification, or disqualification for the whole team. If disqualified on a personal basis, a team shooter may NOT be replaced during

the match in question. Rule T6.10.4 applies in respect of unauthorised coaching.

T14.15. In the event that register keepers are not provided by the organisers, 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. The safety check of a competitor's rifle on completion of his shoot is to be conducted by the competitor's coach or a team member nominated by the captain for the purpose. The check is to be carried out *before* the competitor removes his rifle from the firing point.

T14.16. It is the responsibility of the team captain to ensure that score registers are correct in every respect and to sign them accordingly.

T14.17. For each distance in a team match, there will be an overall time limit for the whole team, based on the following formula:

T14.17.1. SHORT RANGE (Up to and including 600 metres). The minimum time allowed, in minutes, will be equal to the number of shots to be fired at a target (including sighters), plus 25%.

T14.17.2. LONG RANGE (700 yds and beyond). As for Short Range, but 33% added instead of 25%.

T14.17.3. The CRO or timekeeping official delegated by him will issue a clearly audible time warning when 10 minutes remain of the time limit allowed at each distance. This is especially important if there have had to be temporary suspensions of shooting at the distance concerned

T14.18. Rule T6.2 (position of the shooter on the firing point) applies. If sitting, coaches and shot plotters may have their feet and spotting telescope tripod legs **ONLY** forward of the line/markers indicating the front of the firing point, provided they are well behind the rifle muzzles on either side. Incidental shielding of firers by coaches and plotters is not in contravention of the prohibitions against shielding in T6.4, but artefacts (e.g. umbrellas) may NOT be brought to the firing point for that purpose.

T15. Protests

T15.1. Any claim or complaint by a competitor or team arising on the firing point must be made at once by way of protest to the RO. If his

decision is disputed, or if the protest is not resolved on the spot, the matter must immediately be referred to the CRO, who (in accordance with rule T1.5) will consult the Referee if one has been appointed.

T15.2. ROs will deal with all minor infractions of the rules. For violations potentially meriting disallowance of score or disqualification, the RO will summon the CRO, who will consult the Referee (if any). The CRO or Referee may impose any penalty up to and including disallowance of score, and will report any offence potentially meriting disqualification to the Match Committee, while taking any appropriate interim action, which could include ordering the firing of provisional shots. If provisional shots is/are ordered, the RO is to be clearly briefed as to the ruling and must annotate full details on the competitor's scorecard, identifying the provisional shots. If (a) provisional shot(s) is/are subsequently allowed on score it/they represent the next shot(s) on score after the award and any surplus shots are discounted from the last shot of the shoot backwards.

T15.3. The CRO has absolute discretion to deal with all matters involving safety or security in accordance with Rule T1.6.

T15.4. The ruling by the CRO/Referee as to outcomes on the range will be final. In the event that a ruling cannot be given on the spot or immediately on completion of the competitor's (or team's) shoot, the circumstances must be put in writing by the competitor or team captain concerned and handed to the CRO or the secretarial office within 30 minutes of the end of the match, for subsequent resolution by the Match Committee. The Match Committee will also rule on the admissibility of any associated provisional shots fired in accordance with Rule T15.2. Appeals will only be allowed in respect of penalties imposed (see Rule T16.1).

T15.5. Protests not directly related to occurrences on the firing point, must be made, in writing, to the secretarial office, for resolution by the Match Committee or Organisers, as appropriate.

T15.6. Provisional Prize lists may be posted and, if posted, must specify a time limit for protests against the results or a result/score therein. Protests submitted after the cut-off time may be barred on grounds of untimeliness.

T16. Appeals

T16.1. An appeal against disallowance of score or any other penalty (or lack thereof) imposed by the CRO/Referee will be referred to the Match Committee. Such appeals must be lodged verbally with the CRO/Referee within 30 minutes, and put in writing at the earliest possible opportunity and may be made by the competitor in person or a team official. Any appeal fee as set by host country regulations must accompany the appeal. The fee must be returned if the appeal is upheld.

T16.2. The organisers of any matches held under ICFRA Rules must use their best endeavours to ensure the prompt resolution of protests and appeals, consistent always with the principles of fair hearing under “due process.”

T17. Bribes

T17.1. The offer of any money or a bribe of any kind to any match official, register keeper, butt marker (or anyone in a position to affect either true marking or scoring) or other competitor is strictly forbidden.

T17.2. Any person knowing of any such offer, or of any attempt to defraud the host country or an official or any competitor, must report the same without delay in writing to the CRO, who will arrange for the matter to be dealt with by the appropriate authority. Failure so to do leaves the individual open to sanction under rule T19.5.9.

T18. Doping Control

T18.1. The ICFRA procedures and policy in respect of Anti-doping are laid out in the separate ICFRA Anti-doping Rules. No competitor may take, use, advocate the use of, have in his possession, or attempt to have in his possession, substances referred to on the prohibited drug list of ICFRA except in accordance with a Therapeutic Usage Exemption Certificate granted in accordance with ICFRA Policy.

T18.2. Any competitor must, if requested by an official designated by the host country 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.

T18.3. The identification of a substance forbidden under Rule T18.1 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.

T18.4. 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.

WARNING

T18.5. 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.

T18.6. Many prohibited drugs appear either alone or as mixtures in medications under a commercial title. It is advisable that, should there be any doubt, expert advice be sought by the competitor before taking any medication.

NOTE

T18.7. Fullbore Shooting at the Commonwealth Games will be conducted in accordance with Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) anti-doping procedures, which mirror those of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA). They are more exacting than those of ICFRA, and Commonwealth Games Competitors MUST comply with them.

T19. Penalties

T19.1. There are five levels of penalty:

T19.1.1. Discretionary penalties for minor offences.

T19.1.2. Deduction of points

T19.1.3. Disallowance of score

T19.1.4. Disqualification from further participation in the meeting

T19.1.5. Suspension, which carries with it a period of suspension beyond the meeting, and which is reportable to ICFRA.

T19.2. Discretionary Penalties. For any minor or technical infringement, which does not expose anyone to danger, or give the offender any material benefit or advantage over other competitors and for which no penalty is specifically laid down in these rules, the Match Committee has full discretion to impose what it considers an appropriate penalty.

T19.3. Deductions of points. Various rules dictate that points should be deducted for specific offences. These include firing on the wrong target, or out of turn, exceeding the time limit, trigger test failure, etc. Details are given in the respective rules, and they are automatic.

T19.4. Disallowance of Score. The following offences may lead to the disallowance of a competitor's score by the CRO (or Referee if appointed). If the score is disallowed, the competitor concerned will have the right of appeal under Rule T16.1. to the Match Committee, whose decision will be final.

T19.4.1. Failure to hand in his scorecard.

T19.4.2. Refusal to obey valid instructions given by a RO, whether for safety purposes or for the due carrying out of these rules.

T19.4.3. Failure to comply with the specific conditions laid down for a particular match or the general regulations for the conduct of the meeting.

T19.4.4. Use of a rifle that does not comply with the requirements set out in these Rules.

T19.4.5. Continued use after warning of rifle attachments, shooting aids, or other equipment which, although not specifically prohibited by the Rules, are considered by the Referee (or CRO if no Referee has been appointed) to give the user an unfair advantage over other competitors.

T19.4.6. After completing a shoot, leaving the firing point with an "unsafe" rifle (bolt still in or no breech flag). In this event the penalty may apply to both the competitor and his register keeper.

T19.4.7. When coaching is not allowed, giving or requesting any advice in the nature of coaching whilst on the firing point in contravention of rule T6.10. A Team found to be receiving external information contrary to rule T14.11 will have its score to date

disallowed, and will not be permitted to continue the match. An offence in an ICFRA International or World Championship Team Match will be reported to ICFRA Council, which may consider further sanction. Rule T6.10.4 applies in respect of allegations made during firing.

T19.4.8. In an individual match, changing rifles during the firing at any one distance, without satisfying the RO that the first rifle is unserviceable.

T19.4.9. Unfairly screening himself or his rifle, or allowing anyone else to do so.

T19.4.10. Closing a bolt on a live round before the order to commence has been given. The competitor will be required to quit the firing point and will score zero for that distance.

In each of these cases, the CRO or Referee will have the authority to impose a lesser penalty should he consider that there are mitigating circumstances.

T19.5. Disqualification. Any competitor may, on the occurrence of any of the following offences being proved to the satisfaction of the Match Committee, be excluded from all further competitions during the meeting and forfeit all entrance fees and any prizes won subsequent to the offence. The imposition of such a penalty by the Match Committee will automatically be reported by the Chairman of the Match Committee to the Chairman of the disciplinary body of the host country, to which the competitor concerned has right of appeal. Whether or not there is an appeal the disciplinary body may at its discretion consider recommending to ICFRA a penalty of "Suspension" (Para 19.6.) following a further hearing.

T19.5.1. Discharging a firearm anywhere in the range area or camp, other than on a shooting range that is under control of a RO.

T19.5.2. Being found with a loaded rifle except at his proper firing point during a match or practice.

T19.5.3. Loading or firing a shot when the danger sign is up or before the order to commence fire has been given; also intentionally firing a shot at any object other than his proper target.

T19.5.4. Accidentally discharging his rifle on the range, in a direction other than towards the stop-butt.

T19.5.5. Acting in any other way that might prove dangerous, either on the range or elsewhere in the range area.

T19.5.6. Knowingly shooting for a team for which he is not eligible.

T19.5.7. False entry, viz. shooting under a false name or that of another competitor or using a register scorecard other than one issued to him or knowingly shooting in a competition for which he is ineligible.

T19.5.8. Contrary to the provisions of these rules, deliberately modifying his rifle or applying his shooting aids in such a way as to obtain an unfair advantage.

T19.5.9. Offering, or accepting, a bribe of any kind to overlook a breach of the rules, or to falsify a scorecard, etc. Also, knowing of such a bribe, offer, or of any attempt to defraud the organisers or any competitor, failing to report it without delay to the Match Committee.

T19.5.10. Deliberately altering his scorecard or otherwise knowingly claiming or accepting points that he has not scored, or conniving at such conduct by another competitor. This includes deliberate failure to draw the RO's attention to a spotting disc which unmistakably disagrees with the score indicated.

T19.5.11. Using ammunition outside the ICFRA specification.

T19.5.12. Theft of equipment belonging to the association or another competitor, or any other criminal activity.

T19.5.13. Conduct that the Organising Committee may consider to be discreditable or detrimental to the Host Association or ICFRA.

T19.5.14. Violation of the requirements of the host country in respect of security or Firearms legislation.

T19.5.15. Having been reported to the Organising Committee as still being under suspension by another ICFRA member Association.

T19.6. Suspension. Following a report of disqualification to the disciplinary body of the host nation by the Match Committee under Rule T19.5, the disciplinary body will convene to consider any appeal and whether a period of domestic suspension from all fullbore TR activities should additionally be imposed. In respect of an ICFRA Match, if a period of suspension is recommended the matter must be reported in writing, with full details, to the Secretary General of ICFRA, who will cause an ICFRA Panel to be constituted to determine whether the suspension should be ICFRA-wide. If suspension is imposed the Secretary General will advise all member associations. All ICFRA member countries must observe the suspension period.

T19.7. Offences against Rules T18.1 to T18.4 will be considered under the ICFRA Anti Doping Rules.

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T20. Ties For Individual Events

T20.1. Ties in individual matches will be shot off under the following circumstances:-

T20.1.1. For a trophy

T20.1.2. (Subject to exception in Match Conditions) for a top-three medal where these are of distinctive metal/colour

T20.1.3. (Subject to Match Conditions) for the lowest qualifying place(s) in the subsequent stage of a match shot in stages. See Rule T13.2. A Match shot in stages is one so defined in Match Conditions. Each Stage is distinctly defined; and a specified number of shooters (which may be "all" but typically is a reduced number based on scores) will qualify to shoot in the next, or final, Stage.

T20.2. A tie occurs when two or more individuals make the same total score and total V-Bulls – i.e. 50.7 beats 50.6 beats 49.9.

T20.3. It is the responsibility of the competitor to ascertain whether he is likely to be required for a tie shoot, and the time and place where it will be conducted. Any competitor who fails to attend the tie shoot will be awarded the lowest place being contested.

T20.4. Tie shoots will comprise two convertible sighters and 5 shots to count at the longest distance of the match. If a tie for one of the awards still remains unresolved, those competitors still tying will fire shot for shot sudden death (with "V" counting higher than bull 5) until the tie is broken.

T20.4.1. Numbers permitting, each contestant will fire on a separate target. Adjacent targets will be used and exactly the right number will be exposed and remain exposed until the whole tie shoot is complete.

T20.4.2. Unless firing in pairs, each contestant must have a register keeper, who will position himself behind his competitor, at the rear of the firing point.

T20.4.3. The time limit per shot will be 60 seconds from the time the target reaches the top of its travel or immediately following the resolution of any dispute as to the value of the previous shot.

T20.5. Immediately the place(s) subject to the tie shoot have been resolved, the tie shoot will be stopped and the order of merit of all other participants in the tie shoot will be decided by count out.

T20.5.1. By the total score in the tie shoot including V-Bulls;

T20.5.2. If still a tie, by counting out on the tie shoot;

T20.5.3. If still a tie, by counting out on the original match score under T20.6. below.

T20.6. Counting out: All other ties will be counted out as follows.

T20.6.1. (For competitions conducted in multiple stages) By the aggregate of the scores in each successive stage, commencing with the last.

T20.6.2. If (still) a tie by range totals in order of distance, commencing with the longest. If any distance has been shot more than once, all scores at that distance will be added together.

T20.6.3. If still a tie, by the value of each shot at the longest distance of the match, in the reverse order of their firing.

T20.6.4. If still a tie, by the value of each shot at the next-to-longest distance, in the reverse order of their firing and so on, until the tie is broken.

T20.6.5. In steps 20.6.3. and 20.6.4., a V-Bull will be deemed to be of higher value than a bull 5.

T20.7. Where a tie shoot is not specified, and application of the tie-breaking steps does not resolve a tie, prize money will be equally divided.

T21. Ties For Team Events

T21.1. All team ties will be counted out by range totals in order of distance, commencing with the longest. If any distance has been shot more than once, all scores at that distance will be added together.

T21.2. If still a tie, by value of the aggregate of the shots (by shot number) of all the firers in the team at the longest distance, in reverse order of firing, until the tie is broken. If still necessary thereafter, by the application of the same principle to the next-longest distance and so on.

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ANNEX T/A

ICFRA STANDARD TELEPHONE AND RADIO MESSAGES

The ICFRA Standard list of abbreviated messages for communication between butts and firing point - Rule No T12.11. refers – is as follows

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

11. Stand easy. Lower target, patch out and put target back up.

The results of all challenges and marking queries from the Range Officer are to be confirmed from the Butts by radio or telephone.

ANNEX T/B

FIRING POINT LAYOUT

B1. The Firing Point in respect of Team Matches and World Championship Individual Events will be defined by the line or line of markers defining the front of the firing point and a 'whitewash' line 4 metres behind it denoting the rear of the firing point. The Competitors' Area lies between that line, and a line a further 6 metres to the rear. The whole is the "Field of Play" and is the Team Area for Team Matches. These dimensions may be sensibly adjusted if natural features such as ditches so suggest, and those features may substitute for lines. Lines should also define the extent of a 'Team Area' to the left and right. For major team matches, it is preferable that ropes should be used at the rear and sides of team areas to prevent intrusion by spectators or members of other teams

B2. Access to the 'Field of Play' will be controlled in accordance with Rule T6.11.

ANNEX T/C

ICFRA STANDARD SIGNALLING SYSTEM

C.1. Following are the marking systems approved by ICFRA for International Competition:-

C.2. The value of each shot will be shown by a value panel displayed against the target itself. The panel may be double-sided (coloured black one side, 'fluorescent' the other) or single-sided black. The positions will be as follows:-

C2.1. Double sided panel displayed along the bottom of the target in the following positions:

Black	Outer 2	Maggie 3	Inner 4	Bull 5
Fluorescent	Hit 1			V-Bull - V

OR

C2.2. Black Panel displayed along the bottom of the target, or elevated to 4 o'clock or 8 o'clock (avoiding the sight picture) as follows:

Elevated	Hit 1			V-Bull - V
Bottom	Outer 2	Maggie 3	Inner 4	Bull 5

C3. In either system the absence of a panel will denote a miss or a fresh target.

C4. In the event of a 10-point bull being in use for domestic purposes the above system may be used with values 6 to 10, and 'X', being substituted for 1 to 5 and 'V'.

C5. If the “Supervee” (See Annex D, D3.1) is in use, the indication for this will be:

C5.1 For system C2.1, the fluorescent panel elevated to the 4 o'clock position,
OR

C5.2 For system C2.2, *either* a fluorescent panel at 4 o'clock *or* a spotting disc of distinctive colour (*or* both).

ANNEX T/D

DIMENSIONS OF ICFRA TARGETS.

D1. Targets: General

D1.1. Form. All targets will consist of a circular black aiming mark centred on a white or off-white background.

D1.2. Frame Sizes. The standard dimensions are (height x width):
300yds/m: 1.2 x 1.2 metres (4 x 4 foot)
400m -700yds: 1.8 x 1.8 metres (6 x 6 foot)
Long Range: 1.8 x 2.4 metres (6 x 8 foot)

Alternatives: Long Range targets may be mounted on 1.8 x 1.8m (6 x 6 feet) or 1.8 x 3.0m (6 x 10 feet) frames if domestic practice so prescribes. It is also permissible to use an oversize target providing the frame dimension specified above is inscribed on it, outside of which any shot is designated a "Miss" but may be shown by a spotting disc. 400yd frames may be "4ft" or "6ft" as may be desired.

D1.3. Target numbering. Each target must be clearly numbered. These numbers must be of such size that they are clearly visible, to the naked eye, at the furthest distance to be shot on the targets in question. Corresponding number markers (pegs) will be placed on the forward edge of each firing point.

D2. ICFRA Standard Aiming Marks

D2.1. Following are the ICFRA Standard aiming marks:

D2.1.1 300yds – 560mm: 300m – 600mm

D2.1.2 500/600yds – 915mm: 500/600m & 700 yds – 1000mm

D2.1.3 700m to 1000 yds – 1120mm

Within these standard criteria National Associations may specify scoring rings according to local criteria for domestic reasons provided always that no scoring zone is partly in the black and partly in the white.

D3. The ICFRA International Match Target (Short Range)

	300 yds	400 yds	500yds	600yds
Aiming Mark	560	745	915	915
V-Bull	65	85	130	145
Bull	130	175	260	290
Inner	260	350	600	600
Magpie	390	520	915	915
Outer	560	745	1320	1320
Hit	ROT	ROT	ROT	ROT

	300m	400m	500m	600m*
Aiming Mark	600	800	1000	1000
V-Bull	70	95	145	160
Bull	140	185	290	320
Inner	280	375	660	660
Magpie	420	560	1000	1000
Outer	600	800	1320	1320
Hit	ROT	ROT	ROT	ROT

* And 700 yds

The bull will count 5 points unless the conditions of the match specify otherwise. The other rings score successively one point less.

D3.1 If F/TR and TR shooters are sharing a target a "supervee" ring may be used. The 'supervee' ring is half the diameter of the TR V-Bull. It will be ignored for TR scoring purposes (but may be marked "V*" on the scorecard if of interest) and will count 5.1 for F/TR purposes (unless decimal scoring is in place). It will be signalled as in Annex C, C2.5.

D4 The ICFRA International Match Target (Long Range)

(All measurements in mm)

Distance	700m – 1000 yds
Aiming Mark	1120 (44")
V-Bull	255 (10")
Bull	510 (20")
Inner	815 (32")
Magpie	1120 (44")
Outer	1830 (72")
Hit	ROT*

The bull will count 5 points unless the conditions of the match specify otherwise. The other rings score successively one point less.

* Countries using targets with wooden outer frames may have a 25 mm (1 inch) non-scoring zone drawn on the outer edges of the targets.

ANNEX T/E

The use of 'Issue Ammunition'

The following rules apply ONLY where a competitor is using ammunition provided by the host country and issued immediately prior to the shoot:-

E1.1 Issued ammunition must NOT be tampered with in any way. It may be weighed, measured or spun (if time permits) but only to determine the order of firing.

E1.2 Use of bullet lubricants is permitted; however, host countries must not provide pre-lubricated ammunition nor may they reissue for competition ammunition which has been lubricated (whether 'cleaned' or not).

E1.3 Competitors are not permitted to bring any other live ammunition to the firing point, except that provided for the competition. Rule T8.13 applies for checks that the ammunition provided is in use and has not been tampered with but up to three rounds may be taken for test.

E1.4 Host countries may make local rules for the management of unfired rounds and empty cases if the ammunition has not been sold unconditionally to the firer.

E1.5 A RO will authorise the issue of an additional round(s) where application of the rules necessitates this course of action or where a round is visibly damaged or deformed.

ANNEX T/F

Flag layout and specification for all-distance new-build ranges

F1. Wind Flags should be not less than 12 foot 6 inches¹ in length and should be made of woven polyester bunting with weight close to 165 grams per square metre. Note that some other synthetic materials which are not woven may be less permeable to the wind and hence fly higher for a given wind speed. The all-range specification for ranges which do not have pre-existing flags is:- A truncated pennant fabricated from 'Admiralty woven (or spun) polyester bunting' of a nominal weight of 165 g per sq m (do NOT allow a lighter substitute!!). The dimensions should be: Length 12' 6", depth at the hoist 5 ft, depth at the fly 12" and the flags should be coloured blue over yellow². They should be flown from a standard flag rope and hoist and not be anchored to the flagpole.

F2. Flagpoles must be provided on both flanks of the range and *may* be provided on the centre line of the range providing there is sufficient clearance afforded by a gap in the line of targets displayed. The clearance between the centre line of the edge targets and the nearest flag line must not be less than 7 metres. Flagpoles should be mounted in two (or more) files at the following distances up range from the line of the targets:- 35, 200, 365, 530, 695 and 860 yards (or metres on metric ranges). Flagpoles should be 7.5 m tall or such a height as will allow the flag to be flown 7m above the muzzle to target-centre line. All flagpoles must be visible from all firing points. It is permissible to tailor flagpole heights so that flags are flown at the height of the trajectory of a round fired from 1000 yards at the point in question.

[Range design is more fully covered in the Conditions for the FBR event at the Commonwealth Games]

¹ But may be longer if custom and practice on the host range so dictates.

² Red over yellow is acceptable. Green should NOT be used.

ANNEX T/G

Electronic Target Protocols.

As at the issue dated 14 November 2016, the following protocol has been included in the rules at T 10.12

TG 1.1. Where Electronic Targets are in use Register Keepers are still to be provided/detailed, 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.

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