

Christchurch Pistol Club (Inc.)

Members Manual

A guide to shooting at our Club



June 2024

Christchurch Pistol Club Incorporated Members Manual

The primary purpose of the Christchurch Pistol Club is to foster, teach and carry out safe pistol shooting.

Our sport is governed by many rules. They are set out not only in the Arms Act but also by Pistol New Zealand and our own Range Standing Orders. Our Club has its own Constitution and management rules.

The purpose of this manual is to:

- Inform about these rules;
- Explain how the club operates; and
- Assist new members in getting the appropriate endorsement and becoming full members

Outline of how the Club is run

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of;

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Club Captain
- 8 Committee Members

The Club and the Committee operate under the “Rules of the Christchurch Pistol Club Incorporated”, and the “Standing Orders for the Meetings of the Christchurch Pistol Club”.

The Committee is elected by the Members at an Annual General Meeting held each year. Motions may also be put at this time by Club members and passed by majority. The Clubs financial year ends on the 30th June.

The job of the Club Captain is to be a liaison between Members and the Committee as a first point of contact for resolution of minor problems and promote and foster sporting competition within the Club.

The Club employs an independent contractor to be its Club Armourer.

The Club also has a Training Officer and a Health and Safety Officer, both by appointment of the Committee.

All the Committee members are happy to help Members and members should feel free to approach them on any issue.

You can contact the Club’s Officials and Committee Members by using the email addresses as shown on the Club website or by emailing admin@chcpistolclub.org.nz .

The Club has a website which includes a members only section.

Legislation and Governance of Pistol Shooting

The Arms Act and Regulations

The Arms Act and the Regulations that flow from them define how New Zealanders can own and use firearms. They set out different classes of licence for different types of firearm. The different classes are.

‘A’ Category Firearms License. This class is for the holding of a basic rifle used for hunting and sporting purposes. This is obtained by attending and passing a course run a by Police approved organisation. The Police then check the applicant for suitability to hold a firearms license by doing background checks, interviewing the applicant, his family, and two referees and approving the safe or cabinetry where the gun will be kept.

The club’s trainers, a Committee Member or the Firearms Safety Authority (FSA) can help direct you through this process.

'B' Category Pistol Endorsement. This is the class of endorsement that is necessary to own a pistol. You do not have to have this licence to shoot a pistol at the Club but you will have to shoot Club guns under supervision only. It is expected that B Category Endorsement holders purchase their own pistol to free up Club guns for new members.

To obtain a 'B' Category Pistol Endorsement you need to;

- Hold an 'A' category firearms licence
- Be a member of a Pistol Club
- Be approved by the Police
- Have an approved safe

More information on obtaining the 'B' Category licence can be found in the 'Getting a B Category Endorsement' section of this Manual.

'C' Category Endorsement. This is for gun collectors. Such guns cannot be shot.

'D' Category Endorsement. This is for dealers and gunsmiths.

Other related documents which can be downloaded from either the PNZ or Police websites are;

- NZ Arms Act 1983
- NZ Arms Regulations 1992
- Firearms Safety Code

Our pistol shooting is very tightly restrained by legislation, so we need to comply with the rules at all times if pistol shooting is not to be put in jeopardy.

Pistol New Zealand

Pistol New Zealand is pistol shooting's governing body in New Zealand. Our Club is one of over 88 clubs affiliated to PNZ. PNZ regulates and assists both clubs and shooters. They facilitate continuity between clubs, assist with organising training and competitions, and perform general executive functions for pistol shooting at the National and International level. When you become a member of the Club you will also become a member of PNZ and will be allocated an FM1 number.

PNZ have an excellent Members Handbook which can be found on their website at <http://www.pistolnz.org.nz>.

They have a full time Executive Officer who can be contacted at pnzexec@pistolnz.org.nz

PNZ has rules that the pistol clubs and members are bound by. You can access these on the PNZ website when you become a member.

Range Standing Orders

The Club has Range Standing Orders that must be adhered to at all times. The Range Standing Orders are raised pursuant to the requirements of Range approval as vested in the Commissioner of Police as delegated by him to appointed Range Inspecting Officers of FSA.

A copy of the Range Standing Orders is on the CPC website. They **must be read and understood**. You need to sign that you have done so when applying for Club membership.

They govern safety at the range and are very important.

The Rules of Specific Types of Competition

Each of the individual shooting disciplines has its own specific rules governing that section. The different sections can have quite different rules including varied range commands, movement rules, holstering requirements and safety considerations to name a few.

Each of the shooting sections within the club will be able to provide further information on their requirements and rules, to any person interested and information is also provided on the club website.

The Club Code of Conduct

The Club has set down a specific Code of Conduct that **all Members must abide by**. A copy is on the CPC website.

Joining the Club and Training

There are two classes of Club Membership required by Pistol New Zealand. Probationary and Full Membership. The first section below deals with the paperwork that needs to be completed and the next with the practical things that an Applicant needs to do.

Joining the Club - The Paperwork that must be done

1. When Applicants first apply online to come to an Induction Day, they will complete an application form and give some basic information about themselves and supply a copy of their valid Firearms License
2. At Induction on your first visit Applicants shall also be given a handout which will provide some information on what to expect on the day.
3. After the Induction Day, you will be sent the details required to start the process of becoming a Probationary Member. Once you have paid your applicable fees, you will be issued a PNZ Affiliate number (FM1 number) and you will then be issued with a Probationary Member Photo ID card.
4. Once you have collected your ID card from the Armory, you will be issued with your visit card. You must bring this with you for your first 6 months to be signed off for each visit and for each milestone you complete.
5. To be eligible for full membership you **must:**
 1. Have obtained an 'A' Category Firearms License.
 2. Paid your Club Subs.
 3. Been a Probationary Member for 6 months and attended at the range for at least 12 Club days in those first 6 months.
 4. Passed the .22 Cone of Fire and 9mm Cone of Fire.

5. Passed the Club Range Officer and Safety Test as per the PNZ Members Handbook.
6. Once all these have been achieved you should send a copy of your fully completed New Members Record Card and CPC Full Members Application Form to the Secretary where your application to be a full member will be put before the Committee for consideration. If you haven't already supplied a digital photo of yourself then send a passport style photo to the Secretary for your Full Member ID Card that will be issued.
7. Your Probationary ID Card, and later your Full Membership ID Card, must be worn by you at all times while you are on the Range. This is a legal requirement.

Induction Day

Induction Days generally take place every two months. Applicants will be directed to the Club Room where they will be met and taken to the air pistol range and taught to record their attendances.

Applicants will be taught the following at Induction:

1. Basic Health and Safety
2. Club Etiquette: Do's and Don'ts on the Range and Club Area.
3. Signing In.
4. What it takes to get a B Category License
5. How to load and unload a magazine.
6. Have demonstrated the controls of a hand gun.
7. How to properly grip the pistol, and correct body stance for two handed shooting.
8. Trigger control.
9. Sighting (Front and back sight).
10. Managing common problems with finger and hand control (Snatching etc).
11. How to clear a case that was not ejected in a semi, how to check ammunition before loading.
12. Squib loads.
13. Range rules and commands
14. Be reminded of basic safety rules.

The Applicants are guided around to the back ranges where they shall be met by a representative from each section who will give a short introduction to their discipline. The Applicants are then taken to ISSF Range 3 or 4 to shoot with a .22 pistol.

Applicants are referred to the Club's website or the Club Captain for further explanation of any matters.

Applicants are told where they are to go to on their first visit to the Club proper (e.g. Range 3 for training).

Basic Training

To improve the quality of shooting, encourage better practice and set the highest safety standards, there is a 12 visit training programme for all new members. This Programme is overseen by the Training Officer and other appointed persons.

The programme covers:

1. Safety.
2. All aspects of shooting and handling a .22 pistol.
3. All aspects of shooting and handling a centrefire pistol and/or revolver.
4. Assisting with the requirements of becoming a full club member.
5. Compliance with the Individual's and the Club's legal responsibilities for proper management of the sport.

All new member training will be on Range 3 or 4 on Sundays at 8:30am and Wednesdays at 5:00pm.

Cone of Fire for Probationary Membership

All shooters must learn to shoot within the Cone of Fire (see below for explanation). The .22 cone of fire can be achieved after your third visit.

The .22 Cone of Fire standard for probationary membership is the ability to put 50 out of 50 shots from 25m into the 600mm x 600mm square ISSF target commonly used at the range. The shooter can only be assessed once in any one visit.

After completing 6 visits and achieving the cone of fire, then on the 7th visit the new member shall be assessed by the Training Officer or other appointed persons, who shall certify whether the new member is competent to move on to centrefire training.

Passing the Cone of Fire is only one element of the competency assessment. The ability to listen to and take instruction from the Range Officer, the demonstration of competence to follow safe practice and keep themselves and others safe, the ability to deal with problems as they occur are some of the matters to be assessed.

If probationary members are assessed as not competent and /or cannot achieve the cone of fire and then the competency assessment standard, then they shall receive one on one training at the approval and discretion of the assessing officer. If there are continued problems, then the matter will be referred to the committee for a decision.

The member's record card will need to note the Cone of Fire and competency completion information when it is achieved.

Centrefire training will cover all aspects of safely shooting a centrefire pistol and revolver including:

1. Outline difference between .22 and higher calibre pistols (.38 – 44 mag)
2. Outline difference between Revolver and Pistol handling
3. They would be shown how to load a single action revolver and a double action revolver and how to unload.
4. Trigger control with the larger calibre
5. Body stance to help with the additional recoil.
6. Demonstrate common problems with finger and hand control (Snatching etc.)
7. How to clear a case that was not ejected in a semi, how to check your ammunition before loading.
8. What to do if the round sounds different or the recoil is wrong (eg squib load).

9. Be reminded of basic safety rules for range 1 to 4.

The standard of shooting required for a shooter to pass the assessment of competency for centrefire/revolver shooting is the ability to put 50 out of 50 shots from 25m into the 600mm x 600mm square ISSF target commonly used at the range. The shooter can only be assessed once in any one visit.

Assessment of competence will be undertaken the Training Officer or appointed persons who shall certify whether the new member is competent to shoot centrefire guns and move on to further training at any of the Clubs shooting sections. If they are assessed as not competent then they shall continue to receive training at the approval and discretion of the assessing officer. If there are continued problems, then the matter will be referred to the committee for a decision.

When a probationary member wishes to join a shooting section, they will be introduced by the Club Captain or other appointed person and must show their completed card to the section(s) they wish to shoot with to establish their competency to start with that section.

The training programme must be successfully completed if a Probationary member wishes to become a full member of the club.

Exemption to the Programme for Returning Member or Person Transferring From Another Club

Exemption to the above *may* be approved for a returning competent former CPC member, or a member of another club moving to Christchurch, upon the Training Officer or Club Captain both recommending to the Committee that the training is not required for, or can be reduced for any particular new member. The Committee shall then vote on the matter and if passed shall make such recommendation to Pistol New Zealand. Any such members shall still have to undergo Induction for Health and Safety matters by the Club Captain, Training Officer or other appointed persons.

The Shooting Sections

Each of the shooting sections has their own training programmes, manuals and documents in accordance with their own individual discipline's rules. The PNZ website has further information on the requirements of each section.

Club Range Officer and Safety Test

All Club members must sit and pass the Club Range Officer and Safety Test. It qualifies the member as a Club Range Officer for ISSF shooting on the front ranges (1 to 4) and is required by PNZ to be obtained before a member can be a full member of the Club or get a B Category Pistol endorsement. It does not qualify you as a Range Officer of any of the other disciplines on the back ranges.

Section two of the PNZ handbook provides the information that the Club Range Officer and Safety Test is based on.

Training the Trainers

The success of the Basic Training Programme depends on having willing, trained and competent instructors to teach the new members. All trainers undergo a three day course

of instruction on how to train new shooters. Train-the-trainers courses are offered periodically and all members are encouraged to apply to do this training once they have some experience as it will both help the club and improve your own shooting abilities.

Other Training

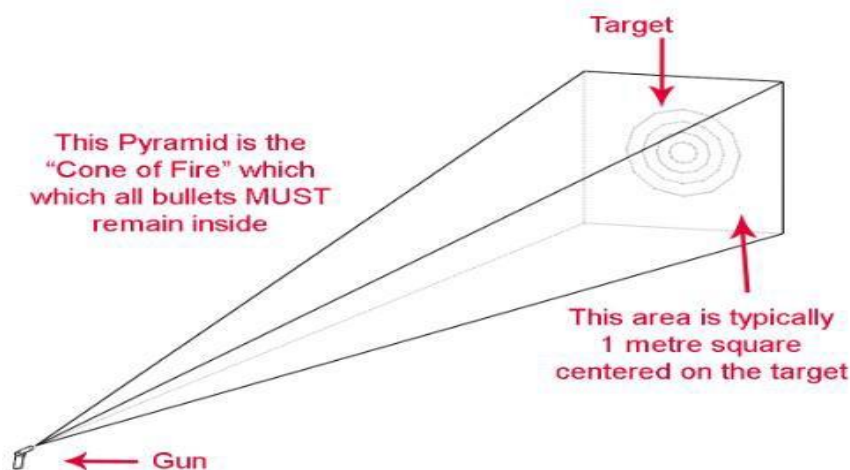
The Club offers other training courses from time to time and the different shooting sections organise and run their own training in conjunction with the Club's Training Officer.

Cone of Fire

The following drawing illustrates an example of a Cone of Fire which is required as part of Basic Training above and stipulated in the RSOs for ongoing range use.

As you get closer to the target the "cone" stays at the same angle, and therefore the area gets smaller. For example, at 25 metres all bullets fired must strike within 1.14m diameter and at 15 metres within a 0.68m square

The Cone of Fire requirement as part of Basic Training is deliberately harder to achieve than the Cone of Fire stipulated in the RSOs. This is to ensure compliance with the standards required when shooting outside of the "eyebrow" protected ranges 1-4.



Obtaining a B Category Licence Endorsement

To be able to obtain your own pistol you first need to apply for and be granted a 'B' Category licence endorsement. To be eligible an applicant must be a member of the club.

The process to obtain a B Category endorsement is explained on the FSA website. You **must** inform the Club's Secretary who will complete your club nomination form which is forwarded to NZ Police via PNZ.

Before finally approving a B endorsement, the Police will interview the applicant and inspect the applicant's home to ensure that security is appropriate for the retention of pistols. General security of the premises is looked at as well as ensuring the safe is certified as acceptable to the Police.

The Police have certified various types of safe as being acceptable. It is important to check with them before buying a safe and installing it. If it is not certified or there is no engineering certificate with the safe that they will accept then they will not grant a 'B' endorsement. So be very wary.

Please refer to the FSA website for details on the rules and criteria that apply:

<https://www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz/firearms-safety/storage-and-transportation-firearms-and-ammunition>

The Police will grant the endorsement only when satisfied that the applicant is an appropriate person to hold an endorsement and that security of storage complies.

Purchasing a Pistol

Once a B Category endorsement has been obtained a member can purchase a pistol.

Although it is tempting to jump right in and buy, resist the temptation until you really know what type of shooting you want to do. Discuss with and try other shooters guns and equipment to make sure you are buying the right pistol for you and your purpose. Most shooters will be more than happy to let you try their pistols.

Please refer to the FSA website for details on how to apply for a Permit to Possess and the purchasing process:

<https://www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz/manage-and-apply/permits/permits-possess/apply-permit-possess>

Most firearms dealers will initiate the application process for you as part of the purchasing process by sending you a partially completed application form for you to complete and send/take to the FSA.

Transporting a Pistol

Your pistol can ***only*** be fired on a certified pistol range.

Please refer to the FSA website for details of the rules that apply to the transportation of your pistol:

<https://www.firearmssafetyauthority.govt.nz/firearms-safety/storage-and-transportation-firearms-and-ammunition>

Our Shooting Range

The Range that our Club bases itself at is called The Burnett Range.

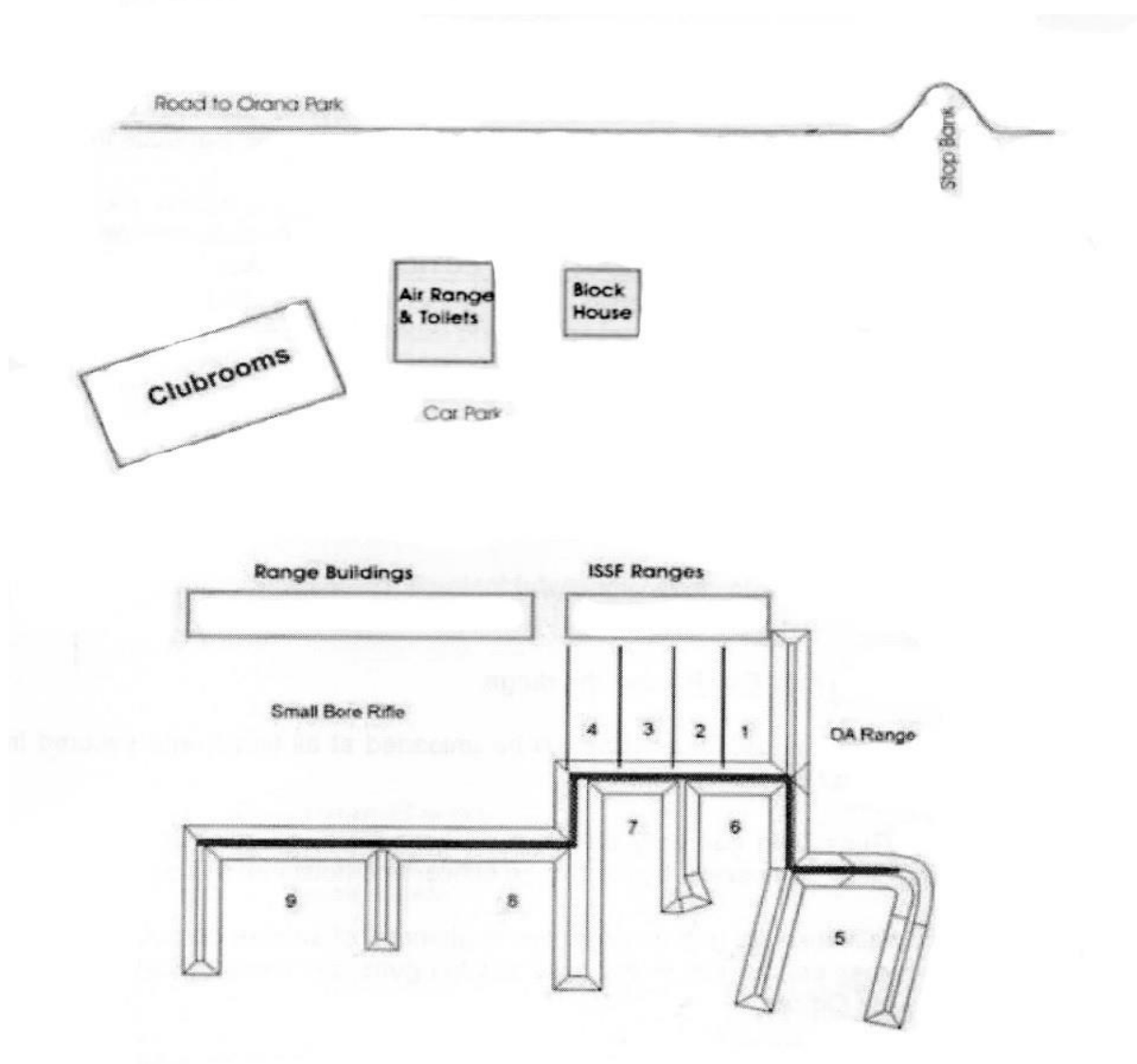
The land is owned by Environment Canterbury and leased to the Canterbury Shooting Federation (CSF). The CSF is a body that the various firearms related sporting clubs of Canterbury belong. CSF has subleased part of the range to the Deerstalkers and they have

their own range next door to us.

The balance of the leased land is used by The Canterbury Outdoor Target Shooting (COTS) Club, who use the large 50 metre range in the middle of the site for small bore rifle shooting, and our club who use the balance of the land.

The lands came to CSF after the ranges were built for the Christchurch Commonwealth Games in 1974. We have occupied the site since that time.

Our range complex consists of four ranges at the front by the armoury (ranges 1-4), five ranges around the back (ranges 5-9) and an air pistol range. See the map of the range below.



The Range is close to the Christchurch Airport and planes fly over from time to time. When one is seen to be approaching the club in a manner that may see them fly over the club property at a low level whilst live firing is in progress, **all shooting must stop** until it is passed.

We are currently working on adding more ranges to the site, including a 50 metre range. Initial work is underway and will be advanced as materials, money and time permit.

Ear and Eye Protection

All persons on a range must wear appropriate ear and eye protection at all times when shooting in progress. This includes spectators.

Range Register and Access

Every person who enters the Christchurch Pistol Club range complex is to sign the register upon arrival. Members, via electronic card scan, and all visitors to sign the Range Register situated inside the entrance door of the Air Range building.

You will be shown how to do this on your first visit to the Club. This is a Police and Club requirement. The Police need to know all people using the pistol range at any time.

Registration is done by logging in using the keypad/card reader outside the air pistol range.

You are not able to shoot on the range without the supervision of an appropriately qualified range officer, so you will not be able to have access to the range, on your own until you are a full member.

While you are a probationary member you will not be able to access the range out of Club times. Once a member, new shooters will only be able to use the four front ranges 1 to 4.

Automatic gates control access to the back ranges used for practical shooting. You will not have access to the back ranges unless you have a holster qualification and have passed the Back Range Access test. Please discuss how and if you are ready to do this with the Club Captain

The safety and range rules for individual shooting disciplines must be adhered to at all times when shooting on the ranges.

Only guns of the correct calibre or shotgun lead size can be used.

Safety must be the first, second, and third consideration.

It is **all** members' responsibility to be familiar with the Range Standing Orders and any additional rules of any individual shooting discipline or range. You will have to sign that you are familiar with these rules before you can become a full member. You must remember that as a Range Officer you are responsible for everyone on the range under your supervision. If something goes wrong, you will be the one who is held responsible!

Whether it is just you or whether you are with someone else out the back, all safety rules must be complied with.

Accident/incident procedure

Accidents not involving a Firearm

- Cease Firing
- Ensure the scene/situation is safe for all participants.
- Render immediate first aid and assess the need for evacuation of the casualty to the nearest medical facility or onsite recovery by emergency services.
- Notify the club President.

Accidents involving a firearm;

- Cease Firing.
- Ensure the scene/situation is safe for all participants.
- Render immediate first aid and assess the need for evacuation of the casualty to the nearest medical facility or onsite recovery by emergency services.
- Make no attempt to remove or strip the firearm.
- Notify the Police. (This is a legal requirement).
- Advise the Club President or Secretary.
- Advise Executive Officer Pistol New Zealand.

NOTE: It is important that all users are aware of Accident procedures and fully comply with this procedure in the case of any accident involving a firearm.

What is a Range Officer

The Range Officer (RO) is the person in charge of the range. All their commands must be obeyed. If the RO calls out STOP. All shooting must stop immediately.

Do not argue with the RO. Obey their orders first and query anything else when the guns are put away.

Probationary members may only shoot under the supervision of a Range Officer.

All Club members must become Club RO's for ISSF before becoming full members (refer to the PNZ Members Handbook on the PNZ website) The other sections have different requirements for their own RO qualifications, and you must obtain that qualification separately.

Pistol New Zealand Members Handbook

Members and prospective Members should read the PNZ Members Handbook which can be found on the PNZ website. It is very informative and will talk in more detail about the matters relating to shooting than can be dealt with in this manual. The current link can be found on the CPC website

Please note that section two of the handbook provides the information that the Range Officer and Safety Test is based on. All members must pass this test before becoming a full member of the club. Passing the test enables you as a Club Range Officer for the purpose

of shooting ISSF on the front four ranges only. It does not qualify you as a Range Officer to shoot any of the other disciplines on the back ranges.

Types of Pistol Shooting at Our Range

The Club shoots a variety of different types of shooting as takes the interest of our Members. The different sections we have currently are:

- ISSF
- IPSC
- Multigun
- NRA Action
- Cowboy Action (CAS)
- Black Powder
- Air Pistol

For further details on these disciplines please refer to the CPC website

You should make yourself familiar with the different sections before you decide what you want to shoot. Do not buy guns or equipment until you have tried the discipline and talked with other members. You do not have to shoot just one discipline, you can be involved in one or more.

Club maintenance and working bees

With 350+ members, the club facilities are well used and need repairs and maintenance 3-4 times each year.

All major work is usually undertaken by members attending a “Working Bee” and it is expected that **ALL** members attend a Working Bee at least twice a year. This keeps subs to a reasonable level otherwise fees will need to be increased to cover contractor costs of maintenance.

Please remember that this is a Club, not a business, and we are reliant on members doing their part to keep the Club facilities up to the required standard. Failure to attend at least one Working Bee each year may result in your membership being reviewed.

ISSF Range Commands

The basic range commands for learning to shoot on ranges 1 to 4 are:

1. **Preparation Time** Sometimes called **Unpack**. Means those on the firing line may remove their pistols from the bag/box in a safe manner with the muzzle facing down range. Place the empty pistol with open action and an empty magazine on the bench facing down range. You may leave your

- ammunition on the bench also. Once unpacked move back from the firing line to show that you are ready.
2. **Load** Means to load the magazine and insert it into the pistol or to load and close a revolver cylinder. The gun is to be cocked and/or a round chambered. Usually 5 rounds are loaded.
 3. **Start** Means to commence firing without delay. In competition timing of the series starts with this command. The command might be signalled verbally, or by a long blast on a whistle, or by an electronic tone, or by the targets facing towards the shooter.
 4. **Stop** Once the series has been shot means to stop shooting, open the action (cylinder out for revolvers) of the empty pistol while it points down range, remove the empty magazine, and place the empty open pistol on the bench facing down range with the empty magazine, both showing to the Range Officer. The shooter then moves back from the shooting line to show the Range Officer that they have finished shooting. When all shooters have finished the Range Officer then checks that all guns are clear before issuing the next command.
 5. **Range is Safe** Means the guns have all been cleared and checked and that Range is now safe for shooters to go forward and score and patch targets.
 6. **Pack Up** When all shooting has finished for that series this command is issued. The guns shall previously have been cleared and checked before the last "Range is Safe" command. It means that the gun can be bagged/boxed and put away.

If STOP is called at any time you must stop shooting immediately, open the action of the gun, keep your pistol pointed in a safe direction down range and obey the range officers' commands.

When shooting ISSF as a discipline their specific rules and commands apply.

Range and Discipline Specific Rules

These rules must be complied with in conjunction with those in the RSOs (which are not repeated here). However, to provide guidance to members, some aspects of the RSOs are discussed in the RSO Rules Guidance section below.

If one shooting discipline is using a range that they do not normally use then care is needed as there may be limitations that they would not be accustomed to.

RSO Rules Guidance

In the context of the RSO's "Conditions of Use" for ranges 1-4, a "Club Organized Event" is clarified as meaning only those group events held on Sunday mornings or Wednesday evenings or as part of a Club, Regional or National level competition (e.g. Quake City).

Section 14 of the RSOs states that "On ranges with earth backstops, live fire may be directed

into either the left or right backstops out to a maximum of 20 metres". This means that any targets placed along a side backstop must be placed in such a way that a competitor is not permitted or is unable to engage the target from further than 20m away. Course design must take into account all possible shooting positions. This also requires a minimum backstop height of 4m.

Section 14 also states that "targets are placed as close as possible to the approved backstop in an effort to reduce the possibility of ricochets". This is clarified below under "Additional Rules for Ranges 5-9".

Section 14 also states that Standard target centre height is "1.2-1.5m off the floor of the range". Where multiple targets are used on a stand together (e.g. in an IPSC course of fire) the top-most target determines the height of the array (See diagram in Appendix 1).

Section 14 also states that on ranges with earth side backstops, the target centre height must not be greater than 1.2m (See diagram in Appendix 1).

Rules for Ranges 1 to 4 (normally ISSF)

1. Targets may only be placed on the material provided.
2. You may **NOT** use your own target backing boards or any other material.
3. Shooting may never be done from a prone or kneeling position.
4. On an ISSF range no guns will be un-bagged or un-boxed until the command "*Preparation Time*" or "*Unpack*" is given. At this command those on the firing line may remove their pistols from the bag/box in a safe manner.
5. Once a gun is unboxed, **its muzzle must point forward of the firing line at all times** during the match. Any shooter whose gun is found to be pointing backward of the firing line will be **disqualified from shooting** for the day.
6. No guns will be loaded until the shooter is in their place on the firing point and the command "*Load*" is given by the Range Officer.
7. At all times while it is loaded the pistol must be held in the hand and pointed in a safe direction down range.
8. Following the "*Preparation Time Ends*" and "*Stop / Unload*" commands, **once the gun and magazines are placed on the table, the shooter is not allowed to touch them again** until the following "*Load*" command is given or the gun has been cleared by the range officer to be packed away. Any failure to do so will lead to the shooter being **disqualified from shooting** for the day.

9. **No movement forward of the firing line** is allowed without the Range officer's explicit permission (normally indicated by the "Go Forward" command). Any person moving forward of the firing line during a match will be **disqualified from shooting** (for shooters) / banned from the range (for all others) for the day.
10. On any range where shooting according to ISSF rules takes place, the commands as outlined above are to be used except where other disciplines use the ranges as part of a club organised event (e.g. IPSC as part of Club, Regional or National competition)

Rules for Ranges 5-9 (Normally IPSC, NRA, CAS & Multigun)

Range Use and Target Placement

1. The ranges are 180 degree capable from the 25 metre position forward.
2. Where targets are placed so that the shooting direction is or might be into a side backstop, a maximum distance of 20 metres is to be maintained (see RSOs and clarification above).
3. Targets may only be placed on approved stands, or on bullet catchers. They must be placed so as to never allow a bullet to strike the range floor, or outside the areas on the backstop which the Cone of Fire covers (see the diagram in the Impact Zone section).
4. Targets within 1 metre of the backstop are to be mounted only on the provided target stands. Each target may only be supported by the edges, i.e. one target / two sticks. The support sticks may not be larger than 50mm x 25mm.
5. The RSO's prescribe the maximum heights of target centres. Please note the different height restrictions between front and side backstops. See diagram at Appendix 1.
6. All targets should be placed in such a way as to avoid damage to the barrels supporting the front and side backstops.
7. Targets placed further than 1 metre from the backstop **must** be mounted on bullet catchers. These are blue plastic drums, which are filled with rubber chip or tyre belts. Under no circumstances may stacks of tyres or unfilled plastic drums be used as bullet catchers, baffles, or target stands. The baffled area must be approximately 500mm larger than the target area. Bullet catchers must always involve at least three plastic drums (filled). From any possible shooting position there should be no gaps meaning that additional barrels may be required. (i.e. they should overlap).
8. In an exception to the above 1 metre rule, targets on the provided target stands may be placed further than 1 metre from the backstop provided that targets are placed in such a way that all bullets will impact the backstops in the area marked red in the diagram in the "Impact Zone" section below. This exception is restricted to club organised events such as IPSC Mini Matches, Regional or National level matches under the strict supervision of a Match Director.

9. If shooting prone or through low ports, extra care should be taken in relation to muzzle angle and bullet trajectory. The muzzle angle must not rise above a point 1.5 metres below the top of the back stop (this means the earth back stop, not the tyres on top of it).
10. Ground Target Stands, where shooting is deliberately angled towards the range floor, must only be used with appropriately placed sandbags and their use is restricted to club organised events such as IPSC Mini Matches, Regional or National level matches under the strict supervision of a Match Director.
11. Any steel target placed on these ranges must be fully shrouded (see below for more details on the use of steel targets).
12. Timber used for props must be well outside the Cone of Fire, from any possible angle and may not be larger than 100x50mm.
13. Tyres, shade cloth walls, core flute, sandbags and light plywood (<5mm) are OK for props, but care must be taken about the shooting position. All shooting positions must be considered.

Stage design is complex on a **No Danger Area Range**. Every shooting position must be considered. All stages must be checked by the Range Officer before shooting commences.

If in any doubt at all, contact your Section Director.

Steel Targets

1. Only targets that have been approved by the committee may be shot on the CPC ranges.
2. All steel targets must be located beneath the purpose-built eyebrows or otherwise fully shrouded. If steel targets are fixed (e.g. the Bianchi plates on Range 6), they must not be moved from their fixed positions which must always be at least 1.2 metres behind the front of the eyebrow, and 1 metre in from either end.
3. Minimum distance from the shooter to any steel target is specified in the RSOs. Be aware that there will be lead splatter coming back up-range from steel targets. It is critical to ensure that not just the shooter, but any other person on the range is wearing eye protection at all times.
4. To reduce ricochet risk, steel targets need to be shot at close to 90°, i.e. directly in front. This translates to the shooter being in line with the bay containing the target array.
5. Lead and normal jacketed lead core bullets can be used, also lead shotgun pellets up to size 5 shot. No slugs, steel shot, steel cored, armour piercing, tracer or incendiary projectiles of any kind.

- The surface of steel targets needs to be checked by the Range Officer before every shoot for cratering or other damage. Such damage can severely increase the risk of bullet ricochet towards the shooter. If any such damage is found, the targets must not be shot and the damage reported to the committee.

Barrels Supporting Backstops

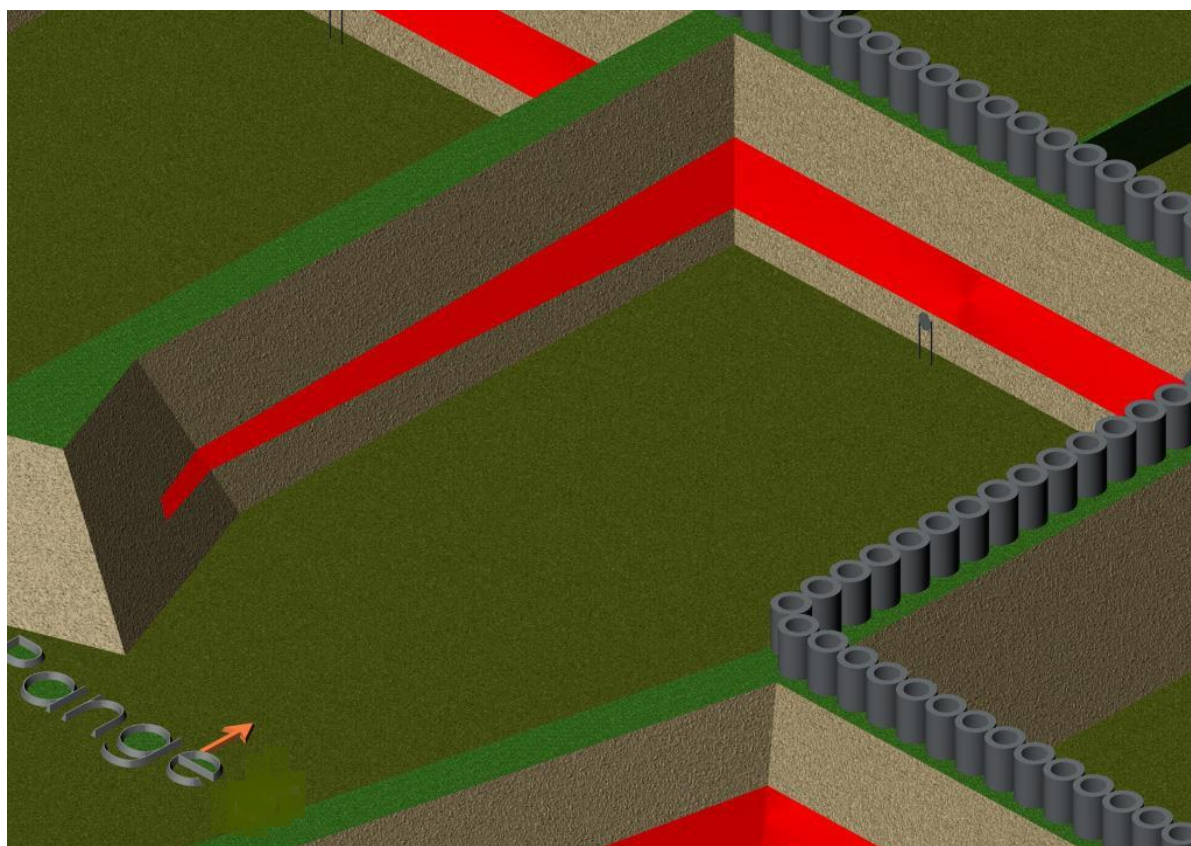
The plastic barrels that support the foot of the backstops are not target stands, and all possible care must be taken to prevent bullets striking them. (See Diagram in Appendix 2 for guidance).

Also, the rammed earth berms are by their nature fragile and must be inspected before use each day. Target stands are to be moved after each stage so as to present new surfaces to capture projectiles.

Be aware of any flat surfaces that may cause ricochets.

Impact Zone

All club members using Ranges 5 to 9 need to be constantly aware that the design criteria for these ranges assumes all bullets will impact the stop butts in the area marked red in this diagram.



Shooting stages must always be designed and laid out with this in mind and Range Officers need to be checking all possible shooting angles before approving.

Clay Targets

1. Clay targets may only be used as shotgun targets.
2. Exposed steel is not allowed on the range at any time and therefore any clay target holders made of steel must be shielded and/or shrouded. See Appendix 3 for more details.
3. The RSOs state that target centre heights must be no greater than 1.2m on earth side backstops. Shooting at a clay target at this height would likely cause damage to any barrels that might be supporting the backstops and therefore on side backstops supported by barrels, clay targets must be raised in line with the top of a properly positioned standard IPSC target (approx. 1.5 metres). See Appendix 4 for more detail.

Additional Rules for all Disciplines

1. A shooter using a revolver, may point the muzzle upwards while the cylinder is open to facilitate ejection of spent cases, but the gun must be horizontal or below while reloading.
2. Shooters may carry rifles or shotguns from a staging area to the line and onto the range (and back) with muzzles pointing upwards, provided the hammer is down on an empty chamber and a chamber flag inserted. The hammer is not required to be down for rimfire rifles but a chamber flag is still required.
3. Unless you are holster qualified, no gun may be unboxed until you are instructed to do so by the Range Officer.
4. Once you are holster qualified, guns may only be unboxed in a designated Safety Area and then cleared and placed in your holster
5. Drawing from a holster will only be permitted if the shooter has attained the correct qualification for the relevant discipline or is involved in an approved training course for the correct qualification, on the day of the course or formal training or assessment.

CAS Specific Rules

1. Rifles MUST be of pistol calibre only.
2. NO jacketed bullets allowed.
3. Projectile velocities are restricted to: 1000fps for handguns and 1400fps for rifles.

Some important additional Rules to follow

1. You can only count an attendance towards your legal requirement 12 visits if you are shooting in a club organised activity. Falsifying range attendances is a serious offence. On the first occasion a warning will be given. On a second occasion membership may be terminated.
2. No persons can shoot in open toed footwear
3. Every person entering the range, whether member or visitor, places themselves

under the control of the Range Officer and must at all times comply with their directions and instructions regarding safety and conduct.

4. No gun may be removed from the firing point until it has been checked as clear (unloaded) by the Range Officer and holstered, bagged/boxed or in the case of a long gun, a chamber flag inserted.
5. No person shall touch the gun (or any equipment) of another person without that person's express permission.
6. During courses of fire the gun muzzles must not angle above a point 1.5m below the top of the backstop (this means the earth backstop, not the tyres on top of it). A single occurrence will result in disqualification from the match. If possible the Range Officer will warn you if you are close.
7. Revolvers are exempt from Rule 6 while reloading provided the cylinder is out or the loading latch is open before the muzzle is raised above the horizontal.
8. Matchlock, Flintlock and percussion cap pistols using black powder or an approved substitute may be loaded with the muzzle up but they must be pointed down range and in-line with the targets before they are cocked and then held at horizontal or below until cleared.
9. The ranges are available for use 7 days a week. Use of the ranges outside club days on Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings is limited to full members with "B" endorsements, who have completed a Club Range Officer course.
10. Shooting at night is only allowed on the floodlit ranges.
11. All firearms must be bagged/boxed or otherwise covered when moved from the Clearing Area or Safety Zone to your car.
12. All firearms must be supervised at all times. Firearms are never to be left unattended.
13. The general principle with target placement on any of the CPC range is that there must never be any ricochets, or any other event, which may cause a bullet to leave the range.

Remember

- Shoot safe
- Make friends
- Enjoy yourself

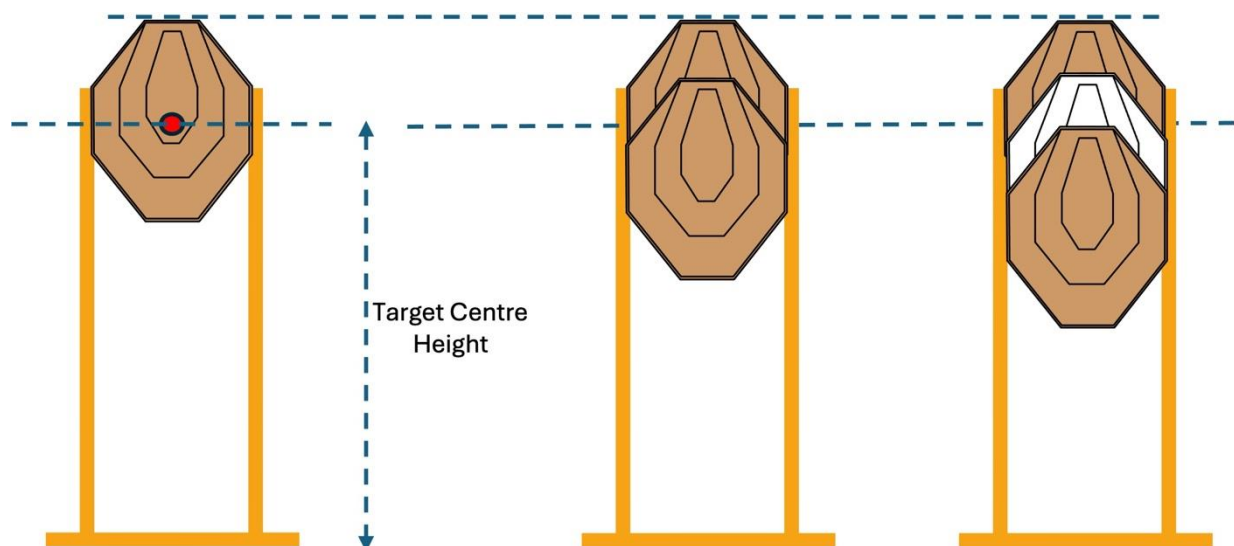
Appendix 1

Target Centre Heights

Targets must be placed on stands so that the centre of the target does not exceed the limits set out in the RSOs.

In targets involving multiple paper targets such as those used in IPSC or Multigun, the topmost target determines the “target centre height”.

For IPSC target stands, there are two lengths of uprights provided at CPC. To limit the target centre height to 1.2m for use on earth side backstops, the shorter of the two options available should be used.

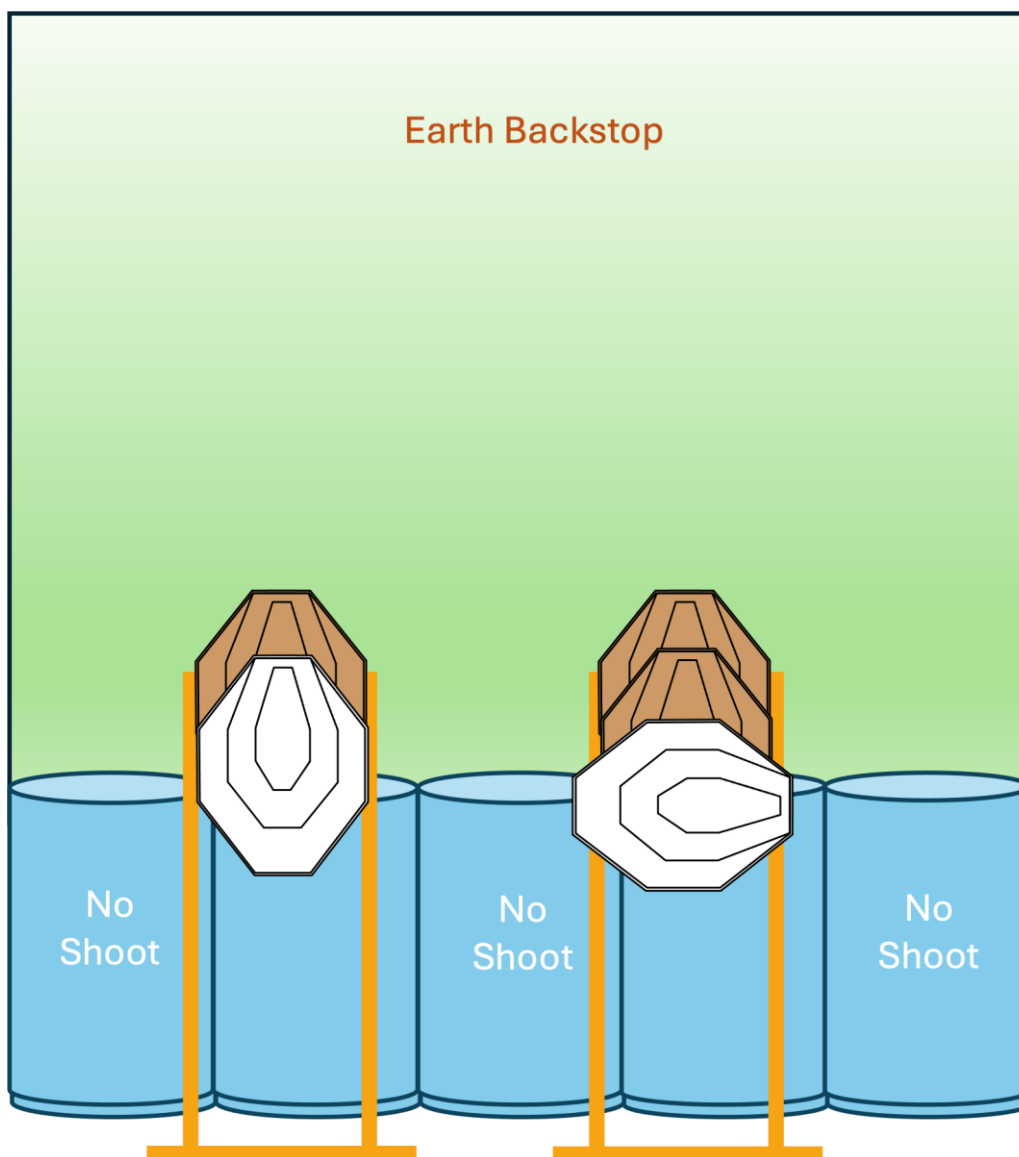


Appendix 2

Target placement on backstops supported by barrels (e.g. Range 8)

All targets should be placed in such a way as to avoid damage to the barrels supporting the front and side backstops.

If required, particularly on side backstops where a lower target centre height is prescribed, targets must be masked with No Shoot areas to avoid shooting into the barrels.



Appendix 3

Clay Target Stands

Exposed steel is not allowed on the range at any time and therefore any clay target holders made of steel must be shielded and/or shrouded.

Example clay target stands suitable for use are either made from recycled plastic landscapers stake or is a steel Y-Post/fencepost which has been shielded with wood and covered with conveyor belt material.

Landscapers Stake

Doesn't splinter so able to withstand a large number of shotgun blasts. Multiple stands from each stake. (Jack brand available from Bunnings - 23mm square)



Y-Post/Fencepost

Shielded with wood and a layer of conveyor belt.



Appendix 4

Clay Target Placement on Side Backstops supported by barrels (e.g. Range 8)

All clay targets should be placed in such a way as to avoid damage to the barrels supporting the front and side backstops.

RSOs state that on side backstops target centre height must be no greater than 1.2m. This could cause damage to the barrels supporting the earth backstops and therefore on side backstops, clay targets must be raised in line with the top of a properly positioned standard IPSC target (approx. 1.5 metres)

