



# Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated

trading as Australian Capital Territory Full Bore Target Rifle

ABN: 17 735 450 434

## 2019 ACT Rifle Championship, McIntosh Rifle Range Important Information for All Participants – v.1.1

All disciplines will be conducted on the Kongsberg electronic target system across both blocks of the range.

Where the programme calls for two matches in a row to be fired at the same distance then it is intended that squadding at the second of these matches will “roll through”. That is, the first shooter at the first match will also be the first shooter at the second match.

The fifth and sixth shooter at each distance will score and check score for the first shooter at each distance. Where there has been “roll through” the second last and the last shooter at the first match will score and check score respectively for the first shooter at the second of these double ranges. Scoreboards will be used on every target and your assistance in loading them onto “the toast rack” once your squad is finished at any range would be much appreciated.

There will be no time break between the double ranges.

All participants (TR & FC) are requested to only take live rounds onto the firing point at the start of each stage, i.e. please leave no empties in your bullet box.

### Local rules for the use of electronic targets during this meeting

1. In accordance with SSR 13.1.2(d) a first class target face will be presented to shooters at all distances. That is, the aiming mark appropriate to each distance will be placed in the logical centre of the white field of 2400mm x 1800mm.
2. Monitor settings will be checked and rechecked by knowledgeable ACTFBTR members before the start of every match. Nevertheless, both the shooter and the scorer are required to check the monitor used for each stage is tuned to the correct target definition before the first sighter is fired. Any apparent discrepancy is to be brought to the immediate attention of the range officer.
3. Once set up there are literally only two buttons on the monitor that will need to be used. One is associated with starting a “New Series” – press once to reset the target to “OK” and then again so that the next shooter may start. The other is associated with a “Zoom” function – just keep pressing that button until you get the target display you want – this will help you find any wide shot. **It is neither necessary nor helpful for people not involved in the set up to explore the various menu options.** The “Cut Sighters” option may also be used but the score card is the record that counts.
4. The diligence of scorers is essential to the detection and resolution of cross fires – by far the most common reason for misses – when using an electronic target system this expectation is even more important. During a shoot the scorer **MUST** watch the monitor at **ALL** times so that they can:
  - a. match any shot fired by their shooter with a shot reported on the monitor – SSR 4.5.1.8 applies to the resolution of situations where two or more shots are reported in rapid succession;
  - b. bring to the immediate attention of the check scorer and the range officer of no shot being reported on the monitor within 30 seconds of a shot being fired by their shooter – SSR 4.5.1.15 applies; and
  - c. observe a new shot reported on the monitor that is likely to be the result of a cross fire from another shooter – in that case the scorer shall have their shooter suspend firing – immediately advise the range officer – and only allow the shooter to continue when the issue has been resolved.

Internet: [www.canberrarifleclub.org.au](http://www.canberrarifleclub.org.au)

Email: [info@canberrarifleclub.org.au](mailto:info@canberrarifleclub.org.au)

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5. Scorers are NOT to allow themselves to be distracted by anyone and MUST call out the shots as they are recording them on the paper score card. **Scorers MUST obtain on the mound the shooter's signature on the score card, agreeing to the total score recorded on the score card, BEFORE allowing the monitor to be reset for the next shooter.** Any dispute is to be referred immediately to the range officer prior to resetting the monitor. SSR 4.3.1.16 applies.
6. Shooters (on the mound and firing their stage) are required to pay attention to the score called out for each shot by their scorers. SSR 4.1.3.12 applies.
7. In accordance with SSR 2.1.13 – Safety Rules - Personnel relocating electronic target monitors must ensure that the rifle of the shooter waiting to commence shooting is unloaded (**i.e. the bolt must be open and drawn back**) before commencing to relocate the monitor. At NO time shall personnel relocating a monitor step over a shooter's body or rifle. When it is necessary to move cable connected monitors over a shooter or rifle, it is to be conducted as a two person operation with personnel situated on opposite sides of the shooter or rifle on the mound. This task would normally be performed by the scorer and check scorer after the score on the monitor for the previous shooter has been reconciled with that on the card.
8. The monitors are very expensive and are to be treated with the utmost care. They are NOT to be placed on any bench in use. Bench shooters should be able to see the monitor perfectly well when they are on the ground beside the bench in use.
9. As each shooting lane will serviced by one monitor only then the shooter and the scorer must cooperate with each other in regard to the alignment of the monitor on the mound so that both can easily view the screen. Scorers must not engage in any unnecessary conversation whilst doing their duty as that may unduly distract the shooter from their performance.
10. Spectators are not permitted on the firing mound.

Any sequence of misses represents a high risk to the integrity of our sport, and when the sensors and wiring of an electronic target are in the line of fire stray shots have the potential to seriously degrade the capacity of the rifle range to complete the event as planned. Furthermore, it is a reasonable expectation of a shooter entering a major championship meeting that they have a very good understanding of the sight settings required for any shoot at any distance. Therefore:

11. If a shooter firing a match on an electronic target records two misses in a row or two misses in three attempts then they will not be permitted to continue – except where a cross fire event has been established with certainty – no other miss explanation will be accepted as a reason for the shooter to continue. **The shooter will retire from the mound and may at the discretion of the Chief Range Officer be squadded onto a conventional target in order to prove their rifle and their sight settings. Cross firing onto a conventional target will not be entertained.** Timing as per SSR 3.5.4.4 will apply to the interrupted stage. On resuming the interrupted stage on an electronic target and at a time determined by the Chief Range Officer the next shot to be fired will be treated as the next business shot.
12. More generally, if the Chief Range Officer is of the opinion that allowing a stage to continue represents an undue risk to the electronic target sensors and wiring then the shooter and/or the rifle in question may be excluded from any further participation on that day. The shooter will be advised to attend the zero range at the next available opportunity.

Other relevant SSRs are: 2.1.14; 4.1.3.8; 4.5.1.15; 4.5.1.19; SSR Appendix 6

#### MARKING OF PROOF SHOTS:

When a shooter is firing shots at the conventional target to prove their rifle and their sight settings the marker of that target will mark shots outside the inner four normally – however, spotters inside the inner four are not to be displayed and all such shots (including bullseyes and central bulls) are to be valued as inner fours only. Once a shooter has recorded a maximum of three consecutive hits then they must stop the proofing shoot, and they may then resume their stage on an electronic target at a time and place determined by the Chief Range Officer.