



SOUTH AFRICAN PISTOL ASSOCIATION



Range Officer Manual

Reference and Training Manual

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NPA/NRA/PPC RANGE OFFICER MANUAL

CONTENTS

Definitions

PART I - SAFETY & PROCEDURES

Section	Title	Pages
1.	Safe handling of pistols	3 - 5
	Coming to the range	
	Safety & Set-Up Zones	
	Clearing Pistols	
	Secondary Safety Zones	
	Ammunition in Safety Zones	
	Transporting of pistols around the range	
	Holsters	
	Magazines	
	At the firing point	
2.	Security	5
3.	Protective equipment	5
4.	Running a match	5 - 8
	Duties of the Range Officer	
	Responsibilities of the Shooter	
	Range Commands	
	Control of the match	
5.	Unqualified Shooters	9
6.	Discipline	9 - 10
7.	Scoring	11 - 12

PART II Rules and Technical Information for Matches

1.	NPA Events	13 - 20
2.	NRA Events	21 - 31

SAFETY IS YOUR BUSINESS!

READ THE RULES

DEFINITIONS:

Organisations

A - NPA

National Pistol Association. UK organisation founded in England in the early 1970 to rationalise and organise pistol shooting in Great Britain.

B - NRA

National Rifle Association. American organisation controlling many shooting disciplines.

The PPC Shooting programme adopted by the SAPA comes from NPA and NRA, WA1500 rules.

PPC Shooting (Precision Pistol Competition)

This is an expression used as a generic term to cover matches from a number of disciplines which have some features in common – pistols are carried in a holster worn on the shooter's belt and are drawn from this at the start of the shooting stage or series.

Match Segment Descriptions

This can be very confusing, as each discipline refers to parts of a match differently, and we tend to use a variety of terms to avoid repetition. For the purposes of this manual, some definitions have been attempted (copied from NRA mostly).

String or Series – a number of shots fired during a defined time period, and a collection of which will go to make up a Stage or Match. Not necessarily scored individually.

Stage – Used in NRA to describe an individual shooting “problem”. Fired in one time sequence and scored individually.

Match – a number of stages or strings run as a whole to provide an overall score and position for the shooter. May be the same as a competition.

Competition – a contest consisting of a number of matches, the winner of which may or may not be determined by the sum of the match scores

Championships – a major competition, which may take place over several days and venues, and at which titles are at stake.

Course of Fire – details of procedure for shooting string, series or stage. Also called Stage Instructions.

PART I

1. SAFE HANDLING OF PISTOLS

The phrase “PPC Shooting” covers matches from several organisations. Each of these has developed different safety rules, procedures and range commands. There has been a significant degree of rationalisation in recent years, but there are still some differences between the disciplines. In South Africa, where many if not most shooters follow more than one discipline, we have tended to use only one set of safety rules for basic training. These are generally the rules of the Practical Pistol Shooting Confederation, which is the strictest of the disciplines in regards to safety. Range Commands are now common across NPA matches with very minor exceptions.

PPC shooting does require special attention to be paid to safety matters – shooting is fast, with Centrefire pistols; some matches require drawing from the holster;

It is important that shooters coming to NPA/PPC from other disciplines do understand that these factors make safe behaviour even more necessary. Training for PPC Shooting must emphasise SAFETY above technique. PPC Shooters are required to undertake Holster Qualification training provided by NPA to fully participate in PPC Shooting matches, although there is some provision for unqualified shooters.

Clubs must provide a basic safety-training programme for shooters before allowing them to take part in any sort of PPC Shooting, and before they undertake Holster Training. Suitable pre-holster training and reading material is to be covered.

Coming to the Range

Range Officers observing deviations from the following procedures should advise shooters that they are not adhering to police requirements, and also inform Club officials.

When taking pistols to and from the range they must be kept in a carry bag.

Pistol pouches are also considered to be acceptable as the sole means of securing a pistol.

The magazines and the pistol itself must not be loaded, and ammunition must be stored in a separate container.

Pistols should never be pointed at anyone or handled in such a way as to appear to be pointed at anyone.

At the range, the only place where pistols may be handled, other than at the firing line under the control of the Range Officer, or in the Safety Set-Up Zone.

Safety Set-Up Zones and their use.

After arrival at the range, pistols must be transferred from the carrying bag to holster or to a carry pouch if this is how the shooter prefers to carry the pistol when not shooting. There will also be times when it is necessary to clean or repair a pistol at the range, or when a shooter may wish to show someone else the pistol for some reason. These activities may only take place in a Safety Set-Up Zone.

All ranges should have at least one designated Safety Zone. This is the only area other than the firing point in which pistols may be handled. Shooters must specifically **not** take a pistol from its bag and holster in the car park.

The Primary Safety Set-Up Zone (which must be provided) is an area with benches on which pistol boxes may be placed while removing the pistols for holstering.

On an outdoor range the Safety Zone will be a designated, but not necessarily fixed, area. Any Primary Safety Zone will have an indicated safe direction in which pistols may be pointed and tested, sighted or dry fired. This should be such that if a round is accidentally fired it will not do any damage. At any sort of competition at which there will be a steady flow of shooters through the Safety Zone it is desirable that a Range Officer is provided, to supervise activities.

Clearing Pistols

The first thing to do when handling a pistol in the Primary Safety Zone and before doing anything else, is to clear it, that is to check that it is unloaded, by opening the action and inspecting the chamber.

Note that on a range, all pistols are considered to be in a permanently cleared condition, as they should have been cleared before being holstered, and always after being used. Nevertheless, it is still sensible to assume any gun is loaded until proved otherwise. Note that pistols are not allowed to be carried around a range with a magazine in, loaded or not.

Secondary Safety Zones

Each individual range should also have a Secondary Safety Zone specifically for the purpose of holstering pistols before shooting. This allows shooters to carry pistols in a bag, pouch or box from one range to another rather than wearing them. They then transfer the pistol from bag/box to holster in the Secondary Safety Zone. ROs may discourage the potentially time-wasting practice of taking pistols to the firing line in a pouch or bag, and require shooters to use the Secondary Safety Zone for this purpose, if one is provided by the club. The Secondary Safety Zone is also used for adjustments to sights, replacement of batteries etc. It is not intended that such secondary safety zones are safe for dry firing.

Ammunition in Safety Zones

International rules, which South Africa follows, do allow taking ammunition into a Safety Zone, but it must not be handled. This would include wearing magazines, loaded or not, but magazines must not be placed in the pistol. ***If a shooter needs to test the operation of an unloaded magazine in the Safety Zone this must be directly supervised by an RO. Local club rules may disallow taking ammunition into a Safety Zone and this can take precedence, but if so, it must be clearly signed and briefed. Live ammo testing, whether or not it includes firing, can only be done on a live range***

Transport of pistols around the range

While not actually shooting or at a firing point a pistol must either be kept in a closed bag or box, or in a holster worn on the person, and not handled except in a Safety Zone. We recommend that pistols should be bagged when shooters have to wait between stages, or while not expecting to shoot soon. If the pistol is kept in a bag or box, it can only be transferred to the holster in a Primary or Secondary Safety Zone, or at the firing point if there is no Secondary Safety Zone.

Holsters

A requirement is that holsters must only be worn on the strong side (i.e cross draw holsters are not permitted), and the holster must cover the trigger. The gun butt must not be below the belt and hold-down ties are not allowed for PPC Matches. The holster must be “serviceable and safe” and must retain the pistol during movement, and during a retention test if applied. Other than this, discipline requirements apply. ***Note that current procedure is not to have equipment inspection as a separate function and to rely on ROs doing this on each range.*** In doing so, ROs should check that holsters are of a suitable standard and fit the pistol being used.

Magazines

Magazines may be loaded at any time, and may be worn on the holster belt, or carried in a bag, or pocket, except in a Set-Up Zone. A shooter should arrive at the Firing Point with enough ammunition for the whole stage. All magazines needed should be loaded and easily available. PPC require that during the course of fire, a shooter must carry on the person all the magazines and equipment needed for the course of fire.

At the firing point

At each range there will be at least one Range Officer, and he/she is in charge of all the shooters at that range, and responsible for their safe behaviour while shooting. Once a shooter has been called to the Firing Point, he/she will follow the Range Officers instructions and commands for undertaking the course of fire.

The Range Officer also has responsibility for and control over the behaviour of immediate spectators and other squad members.

MAIN POINTS:

- PISTOLS MUST BE BROUGHT TO THE RANGE IN A BAG OR BOX
- ALWAYS CLEAR A PISTOL BEFORE HANDLING
- PISTOLS MAY ONLY BE HANDLED IN A SET-UP ZONE OR UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF A RANGE OFFICER
- PISTOLS MUST ALWAYS BE UNLOADED EXCEPT AT THE FIRING POINT

2. SECURITY OF PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION

ROs should be prepared to watch security and warn shooters who are not being careful of their pistols' security. ROs in certain instances for security reasons be armed on the range.

3. PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

ROs must ensure that all persons on their range wear acceptable eye and ear protection at all times. In particular a shooter should not be allowed to start shooting unless wearing both forms of protection.

4. RUNNING A MATCH

The successful, safe and efficient running of a match should be the aim of every Range Officer and every shooter. This will come about if both Range Officers and shooters understand what is expected of them, so before going into running the match we will consider the duties of Range Officers and the responsibilities of shooters. If both parties know these, everything will go smoothly and safely.

Duties of Range Officers

This section covers the duties of Range Officers which are common to all Action Matches and which should be quite clear to all Range Officers and to all shooters.

Duties of the Range Officer are to:

- Ensure that competitors understand the procedure and start position
- Ensure that all those present on the range adhere strictly to all safety procedures.
- Ensure pistols are always checked, cleared, and holstered before targets are marked, and that magazines are removed.

- ❑ Ensure that all rules of the event being shot are followed exactly.
- ❑ Give range instructions clearly and unambiguously and follow the prescribed pattern
- ❑ Run the event efficiently and smoothly without wasting time, but also without rushing the shooters.
- ❑ Deal correctly with breaches of rules or safety violations. Be aware of dispute procedure for the competition being held.
- ❑ Ensure that shooters are not distracted by avoidable extraneous activities or noises, particularly from spectators, and equally are not coached by spectators except when actually undergoing training.
- ❑ Control the operation of the targets where relevant, and either personally do the scoring (depending on the match) or supervise the activities of the scoring team.
- ❑ Ensure that all the necessary materials and personnel are available before the detail starts.
- ❑ Be responsible for ensuring that scores are recorded correctly and clearly.
- ❑ When required ensure that RO and shooter have signed the score-sheets.
- ❑ Clear the range quickly and efficiently when the detail is finished, and pass the results on quickly to the organisers.

A Range Officer should be

- ✓ Cool and confident at all times, and clearly in charge of the range.
- ✓ Unbiased
- ✓ Firm
- ✓ Quiet and tactful when dealing with competitors
- ✓ Remembering that he/she is there to help the shooters
- ✓ Give warnings clearly so there is no doubt a warning has been given

How the Range Officer runs the match

Range Commands

Range commands are used by the Range Officer to inform the shooters which part of the match has been reached and to instruct them as to their actions. By international convention range commands have become simple, and use as few words as possible. However, each range command, although expressed in few words, is essentially an instruction to carry out what may be a complicated procedure, which has to be followed exactly.

It is very important that shooters understand exactly what is meant by each range command, and that Range Officers have a good understanding of what shooters are supposed to do as each command is given. Ignorance from either party can, at best, spoil a shooters enjoyment of the match, and at worst cause an accident, and is not acceptable as an excuse.

The Range Officer should make sure that shooters **do** understand the course of fire. In all NPA/NRA matches the details of each stage form part of the Range Commands.

A detailed explanation of each range command follows. All PPC Matches now use common commands, with minor variations that are discussed in the Match Rules Section.

1. **“Range is Closed”**. This warns all present that the range has been declared safe for shooting, which will start shortly.
2. **“Shooter(s) to the Firing Line”**. This command may be given if the next shooter or shooters are not actually on the firing point.

3. “Load and Make Ready”: This is the order given by the Range Officer to initiate the shooting of a stage or section of a match. The order requires the shooter to load the pistol, make it ready to fire, apply the safety catch (if applicable) and to place it in the holster or any other place specified by the course of fire. The shooter then adopts the Ready Position applicable.

3. Ready position: This is the position which the shooter must adopt before the stage can start. For NRA matches it is commonly standing with the hands relaxed at the sides. For all other matches, with exceptions, it is to stand with both hands raised to the 45 degree or 90 degree shoulder level. **Adoption of, and remaining in, the ready position is a signal from the shooter to the Range Officer that he/she is ready to start.** Premature moves from this position may be penalised.

4. “Are You Ready?”: When the Range Officer sees the shooter(s) adopt the ready position he/she asks “**Are you ready?**” (or “**Are you ready on the line?**”). This is to confirm that the shooter is ready, and if he/she is not, provides the shooter with his/her only opportunity to say so by calling “**Not Ready**”. There is no requirement for the shooter to reply, and a non-response is to be taken as agreement. If the shooter does not call “**Not Ready**” quickly, the RO should proceed, and will prepare to commence the timing cycle. If a shooter does call “**Not Ready**” the Range Officer should also call “**Not Ready**”, and wait until the shooter looks ready. Shooters must not be allowed to take an unreasonable amount of time, nor to call “**Not Ready**” unnecessarily.

5. “Standby”: This is the command given by the Range Officer to tell the shooter that the timing cycle will start within a few seconds. The Range Officer will, within 5 seconds, start the timer, or generate the start of the match in some other way.

6. “Unload and Show Clear”. When the Range Officer considers that the detail has finished shooting he/she gives this command.

The command means to unload and demonstrate that the pistol is empty.

The Range Officer – and the shooter - will both check that the pistol contains no ammunition. Note – it is regarded as the shooters responsibility to make sure the pistol is unloaded; the Range Officer is checking, for the shooter not doing so.

7. “Slide Forward, Hammer Down, Holster”. When the Range Officer is satisfied that the pistol contains no ammunition, this command instructs the shooter that the RO is satisfied that the pistol is unloaded; and to test fire it, and holster it. A semi-auto pistol must have the hammer dropped as if it were to be fired (note this is to be rigorously enforced). This means: -

- *To point the pistol towards the backstop (but not at a target);*
- *To hold it as if it were going to fire (i.e. firmly not loosely);*
- *To allow the hammer/striker to fall by pulling the trigger in the normal way (i.e. not by lowering it by hand);*

Shooters who do not comply with any of these requirements should be made to do so.

For a revolver, the cylinder is closed and the gun holstered, **with the hammer down**. It is not necessary for a revolver to have the hammer dropped, although the same command is used.

8. “Range is safe” (for scoring): When he/she has cleared the shooter’s pistol and it has been replaced in the holster, the Range Officer announces that the range is safe and that range staff may go forward. *This is the standard command and should be used for all disciplines and matches, as an unambiguous statement.* The Range Officer should add a specific instruction relevant to what is going to happen i.e. scoring and patching, replacing targets, painting etc. *No-one should go forward of the firing line before this command has been given.* After this command the shooter may inspect targets, collect brass, and leave the range.

RANGE COMMANDS ARE IMPORTANT SHORTHAND INSTRUCTIONS COVERING A COMPLEX SERIES OF ACTIONS AND MUST BE THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD BY BOTH RANGE OFFICERS AND SHOOTERS.

Control of the match

The proper procedure is that the RO and the shooter will inspect each target. The RO will decide the score for each shot and call it out. The scorer (#2 RO) will write it down. Only after this will targets be patched or replaced. It is often possible and convenient to score the early targets while the shooter is still shooting, or shortly after, and for the scores to be decided by someone other than the RO. While this *is* efficient, and useful in getting shooters through a stage, be aware that it is not standard procedure, and a shooter could protest and even demand a re-shoot.

In NRA and NPA matches shooters go through a course of fire at once under the control of a RO. Normally each shooter has an observer to watch them during the shooting, and there may also be a timer operator. The RO will be responsible for making sure that the correct procedure for the course of fire is followed and for giving the range commands. The individual observers are responsible for watching for safety or procedural errors.

In these matches, shooters will fire a number of time sequences in succession on the same range, with targets changed at some stage during the match. It is normal practice for ranges to be run “hot”. This means that after the initial command to load and make ready, the shooters will reload and holster after each segment, and only unload and show clear at the end of the match. In the case of Service Pistol Match this is done at the end of each match, at which time the targets are scored and repaired. Shooters may be required to unload while targets are changed, but this is not normal, and the observers make sure that no gun handling takes place during this time. The Match Rules section covers variations from this.

An important safety aspect to be watched out for by shooters and Range Officers is direction. During loading and unloading, and movement, it is only too easy to unwittingly point the muzzle of the pistol in an unsafe direction. Even momentary inattention to this could result in an accident. Shooters need to practice carrying out all activities safely. Range Officers need to watch out for muzzle-waving and be prepared to warn shooters if necessary. A warning is better than a DQ!

5. UNQUALIFIED SHOOTERS

Generally, all shooters participating in PPC Matches will be Holster Qualified. This means that they will have been trained in the correct and safe methods to draw a pistol from a holster quickly and have been tested as such. Holster Qualified shooters may shoot in any PPC Match from any allowed position.

Non-Holster Qualified shooters will also want to be able to shoot Action Matches in the period before they are Holster Qualified, particularly at club level. This is allowed subject to certain restrictions:

a) All shooting which would normally require drawing from the holster is started with the pistol held at 45°. The pistol should be in the same condition it would be if located in the holster of a Holster Qualified shooter i.e. magazine loaded and cocked but no round in the chamber, pistol slide must be racked on the start signal; hammer down and loaded for a revolver. Finger off the trigger.

b) **Note:** Change of position while loading a pistol—it must be loaded in the new position only.

6. DISCIPLINE

The primary responsibility of the shooters is to comply with all safety and procedural rules, and to obey range commands as presented. The primary responsibility of the Range Officer is to help the shooters to do this, but also to penalise them when they don't.

Shooters can be penalised for two reasons – failing to follow the match procedures correctly, and committing a breach of safety rules.

- Failing to follow match rules will incur a points penalty.
- Failing to follow safety rules is regarded more seriously and for most breaches the penalty is disqualification from the entire match.

In PPC matches shooters are disqualified from the entire match for violation of any of the stated safety rules.

NPA regards some safety violations as less serious than others, and awards a safety violation for the first incidence of such a violation. Disqualification results from the second such violation and for all others.

Safety is a main responsibility of ROs and a good RO should not hesitate to warn shooters about dangerous tendencies that the shooters may not have observed. Better an informal warning than a Disqualification!

Details of procedural and safety rules are covered in the match rules, but shooters and Range Officers must be familiar with those breaches of safety rules that will result in disqualification and those are:

- ❖ Handling a pistol anywhere on the range other than in a Set-Up Zone or at the firing line during a match, unless under instruction by an Range Officer;
- ❖ Pointing a pistol uprange (defined as beyond 90° of the downrange direction);
- ❖ Pointing a pistol at yourself or anyone else;
- ❖ Dropping a pistol at any time;

- ❖ Accidental discharge;
- ❖ Handling ammunition in a Safety Zone
- ❖ Consumption of alcohol or drugs while any shooting is in progress
- ❖ Unsportsmanlike behaviour

Pistol shooting in South Africa in all its forms has an excellent and well-earned reputation for safety. This has only been earned and maintained by extreme vigilance on the part of range staff. While shooters individually do not usually intend to act dangerously, lack of thought and enthusiasm to shoot fast, particularly in PPC matches, which involve speed and movement, can lead to dangerous acts. The Range Officer must be constantly on the alert for these actions and be ready to deal swiftly and properly with breaches of safety rules.

Disqualification Procedure

While we hope that most people will not be involved in a disqualification, sooner or later all ROs probably will be, and it is important to be aware of how to deal with it when it happens. If you see any of the listed safety violations (or any other new serious hazard):

- ❖ Stop the shooter immediately by calling **STOP!** Be prepared to take hold of his/her pistol if he/she turns towards the uprange direction (or the RO!)
- ❖ Instruct him/her to unload and show clear
- ❖ Then, tell him/her you have to DQ him/her and state the reason
- ❖ Record this incident on his/her score sheet, and send someone to inform the Match Officials
- ❖ The effect is that his/her score is immediately zeroed, and he/she is not allowed to continue shooting at that competition.

In many cases, but not all, the shooter will realise that they have committed a safety violation, but this is not always the case, and they may make an appeal against the disqualification. They may do this in any case even if they do know that they should be disqualified. A shooter who realises they have committed a disqualification offence should not just carry on, but stop and wait for the Range Officer's instructions.

Be aware that an appeal can only be made against whether the action was unsafe, not on whether it occurred. This means that the ROs decision that an act occurred may not be challenged; all that may be challenged is whether it was unsafe. Any of the acts listed above cannot be realistically challenged. It is thus a serious responsibility for the RO.

Because of the possibility of an appeal, it is important to have a second person as a witness if possible, and to document what has happened.

Read up on DQ offences for the match you will be ROing before running a match. On your stage be aware of any special hazards. Warn shooters about them during the match. You need to be quick-acting and correct. However, in view of the importance of safety, it is better to stop what you regard as unsafe behaviour. If there is a protest, the Technical Committee will make an expert decision. If you do not act, an accident may occur then or later.

7. SCORING

In all matches or practices, correct scoring procedures are an important part of matches, which need to be understood by both shooters and Range Officers. Failure to do this properly can result in a shooter being given too low a score in which case he or she is penalised, or too high a score or grading.

Who does it and when?

This varies from discipline to discipline and the exact methods are covered under Match Rules. It is **always** the Range Officer's responsibility to make sure that it is done properly on his/her range. Briefly it proceeds as follows

- ✓ For NPA matches, each shooter's point score (time and shots) is determined immediately after he/she has shot the stage, and is recorded, agreed by signing off, and the targets patched.
- ✓ For NRA matches, the targets are changed for every match and are scored on-range.

When targets are scored immediately after being shot, it is important to do this as well as possible given the condition of the targets. Any errors can effect the final position of a shooter, and since the targets are then patched, errors cannot be corrected.

When targets are repaired by being patched on the range, it is worth taking some care to do this properly, as this will make scoring subsequent hits easier, and also make the targets last longer.

When the score is decided on the range, once the shooter has agreed it the shooter and the **Range Officer (not the person writing the score down)** must sign it off on the scoresheet. It is the RO's responsibility, not that of the scorer. If the shooter does not agree with the score, he/she should not sign it off.

Note that in no match is a competitor allowed to touch his/her own target before it has been scored. In any match it is important that scores, or targets if these are scored off-range, are sent to the scoring office as soon as possible after the match is finished.

Scoring Problems

In all matches using paper targets a shot is given the value of the highest value scoring ring it touches.

In most instances the location of a shot is quite clear; when a shot is very near the outside of a ring, however, it can be difficult to decide if it is touching the ring or not. In cases where it is not clear a gauge is to be used only by the Range Officer, to aid the decision.

Gauging

A plug gauge *may* be used, with a spindle and flange of appropriate diameters for the calibres being used. For 9mm and all its varieties a 9.65mm flange should be used ("38 cal") A flange diameter of 11.43mm (.45) is used for all calibres over 9.65 (usually only .45).

However, the recent proliferation of intermediate calibres, and the destructive nature of plug gauging means that, increasingly, plug gauges are not used (except by referees or stats) and instead a clear plastic template (or overlay) with the various size holes marked on it, is used. This enables determination of the shot hole location in relation to the scoring rings without damaging the target, or altering it so as to prevent any further examination (which is the case after a plug gauge has been used).

Skid shots.

If the shot hits a turning target as it is turning away at the end of a timed series (as occurs in NRA and NPA matches), it will make an elongated hole. The non-circularity may range from an oval to a line virtually cutting the target in half. The length of the hole determines whether it is scored as a hit or a miss. A hole longer than 2. times bullet diameter (NRA) is deemed to be a miss. Score all skid shots, however long, on any target, as a hit. In the case of doubt a skid gauge is used - this is a sheet of clear plastic with pairs of lines engraved on it, spaced apart by the distances shown above.

Disappearing targets

In all matches any targets which turn, or appear and disappear once, and which end up in a position where the scoring zones cannot be seen by the shooter are classed as “disappearing”, and any misses or failure to hit them are not penalised other than by not getting a score. If a moving target remains partially visible after it stops moving, or which is exposed to view more than once before disappearing will incur a penalty for each miss.

Calling scores

Part of scoring accurately is calling the scores unambiguously and writing them down clearly. This is particularly important when the scores are recorded on the range, and the targets then repaired, so inaccuracies cannot be subsequently checked.

NPA/PPC Disciplines uses special scoring forms with a space for each of the standard shots. Calling the wrong number of shots is quite clear. It is easier and better to have one person calling the shots (properly this is the RO) and one writing them down (the scorer). The writer should acknowledge that all shots are accounted for before patching takes place.

NRA targets are sometimes marked off the range, and counting that there are 12 shots is the first task of the scorer. Shot targets should be stored unpatched until after the match in case there are any challenges.

PART II RULES FOR NPA MATCHES

Details will be found in this rulebook for each event, and the current version of each is also appended. The matches are described more or less in the order in which they were introduced to South Africa.

1 NPA Match Rules

NPA Police Pistol A

- 1. Weapons** Any 9mm Parabellam self-loading pistol, No porting or compensators allowed.
- 2. Sight** Any metal sights, which may be adjustable, any colour. Orthoptics not allowed.
- 3. Grips** Orthopaedic-type grips are not allowed in this competition.
- 4. Trigger** In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.
- 5. Position** Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the firearm.
- 6. Ready Position** Pistol held with arm(s) below 45 degrees pointing at ground
- 7. Targets** PS5. One per competitor.
- 8. Ammo** 30 rounds, to be supplied by the competitor.
- 9. Course of Fire**
Practice 1 25 M: 12 shots in 120 seconds (to include reloading).
Practice 2 15 M: shot in strings of 6. The target will make 6 appearances about 5 seconds. One shot to be fired at each appearance. This detail to be shot twice.
Practice 3 10 M: 6 shots. The targets will make 3 appearances of 2 seconds with intervals of 5 seconds. Six shots to be fired. Two at every appearance. ready position between target exposures i.e.: 45 degrees or more below the line of sight.
- 10. Malfunctions** There are no allowance for malfunctions.

NPA Police Pistol B

1. Weapons Any pistol or revolver. (.354to.455calibre)(No 9mm), No porting or compensators allowed.

2. Sight Any metal sights, which may be adjustable, any colour. Orthoptics not allowed.

3. Grips Orthopaedic-type grips are not allowed in this competition.

4. Trigger In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.

5. Position Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the firearm.

6. Ready Position Pistol held with arm(s) below 45 degrees pointing at ground

7.Targets PS5. One per competitor.

8. Ammo 30 rounds, to be supplied by the competitor.

10. Malfunctions There are no allowance for malfunctions.

9. Course of Fire

Practice 1 25 M: 12 shots in 120 seconds (to include reloading).

Practice 2 15 M: shot in strings of 6. The target will make 6 appearances of 2 seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. One shot to be fired at each appearance. This detail to be shot twice.

Practice 3 10 M: 6 shots. The targets will make 3 appearances of 2 seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. Six shots to be fired. Two at every appearance. In details 2 and 3, firearms must be returned to the ready position between target exposures i.e.: 45 degrees or more below the line of sight.

10. Malfunctions There are no allowance for malfunctions.

NPA Pocket Pistol

1. **Weapons** Any factory issue centre-fire " Pocket Pistol" porting or compensators allowed.
2. **Size** All firearms must fit into a box size Dimensions 180x140x40mm(5mm tolerance in one direction only) *(No firearms modified to fit the above rules will be allowed.)*
3. **Sights** Any type of sights which may be adjustable, any colour.. Orthoptics not allowed.
4. **Grips** Standard factory or street grips, no Target grips are not allowed in this competition.
4. **Trigger** In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.
5. **Position** Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the firearm.
6. **Ready Position** Pistol held with arm(s) below 45 degrees pointing at ground
7. **Targets** . One per competitor.
8. **Ammo** 30 rounds, to be supplied by the competitor.
9. **Course of Fire**

Practice 1 15 M: 10 shots in 100 seconds (to include reloading).

Practice 2 10 M: shot in strings of 5. The target will make 5 appearances of 2.seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. One shot to be fired at each appearance. This detail to be shot twice.

Practice 3 7 M: 5 shots. The targets will make 3 appearances of 2 seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. Five shots to be fired. One at any one of the three appearances and two each in the remaining appearances. (2.2.1) (2.1.2) (1.2.2) Not (3.1.1) This detail to be shot twice. In details 2 and 3, firearms must be returned to the ready position between target exposures i.e.: 45 degrees or more below the line of sight.

10. **Malfunctions** There are no allowance for malfunctions.

NPA Carry Gun

- 1. Weapons** Any centre-pistol or revolver. porting or compensators allowed.
- 2. Size** All firearms must fit into a box size Dimensions 220x140x40mm(5mm tolerance in one direction only) (4" Revolvers are permitted which do not have fit in the box)
- 3. Sights** Any type of sights, which may be adjustable, any colour. Orthoptics not allowed.
- 4. Grips** Standard factory or street grips, no Target grips are not allowed in this competition.
- 5. Trigger** In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.
- 6. Position** Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the firearm.
- 7. Ready Position** Pistol held with arm(s) below 45 degrees pointing at ground
- 8. Targets PS5.** One per competitor.
- 9. Ammo** 30 rounds, to be supplied by the competitor.
- 10. Course of Fire**

Practice 1 20 M: 10 shots in 100 seconds (to include reloading).

Practice 2 15 M: shot in strings of 5. The target will make 5 appearances of 2. seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. One shot to be fired at each appearance. This detail to be shot twice.

Practice 3 10 M: 5 shots. The targets will make 3 appearances of 2 seconds with intervals of about 5 seconds. Five shots to be fired. One at any one of the three appearances and two each in the remaining appearances. (2.2.1) (2.1.2) (1.2.2) Not (3.1.1) This detail to be shot twice. In details 2 and 3, firearms must be returned to the ready position between target exposures i.e.: 45 degrees or more below the line of sight.

11. Malfunctions There are no allowance for malfunctions.

NPA Service Pistol A

1. **Weapons** Any 9mm parabellam self loading pistol.No porting or compensators allowed.
2. **Sights** Any metal sights which may be adjustable ,any colour.Orthoptics not allowed.
3. **Grips** Plastic or wood as issued, whipping or padding is not allowed.(no target grips)
4. **Safety** The standard safety must operate.
5. **Trigger** Minimum pull (1360)g.
6. **Position** Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the pistol.
7. **Ready Position** Pistol held at waist height pointing up Range parallel to ground.
8. **Targets** Two figure 11/59 Charging Man per Competitor.
9. **Course of Fire (24 rounds)**
 - (A) 25 Meters 6 shots on left target in 15 secs
 - (B) 20 Meters 6 shots 3 on each target in 10 secs.
 - (C) 15 Meters 6 shots on right target. The target will make three appearances of 3 secs. Two shots to be fired at each appearance, the interval between appearances will vary from 3 to 5 secs. The pistol must be returned to the "ready" position between target exposures.
 - (D) 10 Meters 6 shots,3 on each target in 6 secs.
10. **Malfunctions** There is no allowance for malfunctions

NPA Service Pistol B

- 1. Weapons** Any pistol or revolver calibre .354 to .455in (ex 9mm) . No porting or compensators allowed.
- 2. Sights** Any metal sights which may be adjustable ,any colour.Orthoptics not allowed.
- 3. Grips** Plastic or wood as issued, whipping or padding is not allowed.
- 4. Safety** The standard safety must operate.
- 5. Trigger** In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.
- 6. Position** Standing. Both hands may be used to hold or steady the pistol.
- 7. Ready Position** Pistol held at waist height pointing up Range parallel to ground.
- 8. Targets** Two figure 11/59 Charging Man per Competitor.
- 9. Course of Fire (24 rounds)**
 - (A) 25 Meters 6 shots on left target in 15 secs
 - (B) 20 Meters 6 shots 3 on each target in 10 secs.
 - (C) 15 Meters 6 shots on right target. The target will make three appearances of 3 secs. Two shots to be fired at each appearance, the interval between appearances will vary from 3 to 5 The pistol must be returned to the "ready" position between target exposures.
 - (D) 10 Meters 6 shots, 3 on each target in 6 secs.
- 10. Malfunctions** There is no allowance for malfunctions

N.P.A. POLICE PISTOL II

1. **Weapons** Any centrefire pistol or revolver .354 to .455 calibre. One spare magazine or quick loader and a suitable holster. Shoulder or cross draw holsters are not permitted
2. **Sights** Any metal sights which may be adjustable and any colour. Orthoptics are not permitted.
3. **Grips** Any wood, plastic or rubber grips which properly fit the firearm.(no target grips)
4. **Safety** Any safety that is fitted must operate.
5. **Trigger** In the opinion of the Range Officer, the trigger must be safe.
6. **Positions**
 - (a) Prone (with both elbows behind firing line).
 - (b) Standing unsupported.
 - (c) Kneeling or sitting (both buttocks on the ground and with feet behind the firing line).
 - (d) Standing, left hand barricade, with pistol in the left hand.
 - (e) Standing, right hand barricade, with pistol in the right hand.One or two hands may be used throughout the competition.
7. **Ready Position** Standing, with pistol or revolver holstered, hand must be clear of the pistol grip
8. **Targets** One PAA Figure per Competitor.
9. **Course of Fire (66 rounds)**

Practice A	12 rounds.
7M	6 shots in 5 sees. Standing. Shot Twice.
PracticeB	24 rounds in 3 minutes.
50M	6 shots prone. 6 shots kneeling or sitting. 6 shots left hand barricade, standing. 6 shots right hand barricade, standing.
Practice C	24 rounds in 2 minutes.
25M	6 shots standing, unsupported. 6 shots kneeling or sitting. 6 shots right hand barricade, standing. 6 shots left hand barricade, standing.

Note: In Practices B and C all reloading must take place after changing positions.
10. **General**

Other than the sighting series no telescopes are allowed. Revolvers will be loaded and holstered but not cocked until clear of the holster. Self loading pistols may be loaded and cocked but without a round being chambered.

Only one pre-filled quick loader or spare magazine maybe used, and the remaining ammuniton for the practice must be carried on the person and not placed on the ground. In Practices B and C, once the pistol or revolver is loaded the Competitor will have one spare filled magazine or quick loader, and 12 loose rounds in a pocket, belt or pouch which must be loaded by hand during practice.

Full use must be made of the protective factor of the barricades and when required the pistol must change hands.
11. **Malfunctions** There is no allowance for malfunctions.

14. Rules of Conduct and Organisation

1. At the firing point the Competitor must comply with all orders given by the Range Officer.
2. A Competitor who refuses to comply with an order from the Range Officer will be excluded from the competition and leave the firing point.
3. It is the Competitors obligation to know the course of fire and rules of conduct.
4. It is the competitor responsibility to ensure his firearm and ammunition is safe for use.
5. Only one firearm may be used in each event. If it becomes defective it may only be changed with the same type, and subject to the Range Officers consent.
6. Telescopes or binoculars may not be used for spotting in any of the above events.
7. No coaching will be permitted on the firing line.
8. Only the correct number of rounds is to be loaded for any of the series or details. If a Competitor has loaded more rounds than allowed for. The penalty of 10 points will be imposed. If there is further offences the score for the series or the detail will be disallowed.
9. Only the correct number of rounds is to be fired for any of the series and details. If a Competitor has fired more rounds than allowed for at each appearance of the target .The score of ten points will deducted for each series or detail where the occurrence was noted.
10. Spot checks may be made at any time by the Range Officer to ascertain that a Competitors firearm and ammunition comply with the competition rules.
11. Any shot fired before the targets face or are discharged during loading will be counted as miss.
12. Protests may only relate to targets or timing. There are no malfunction allowances.
13. Tie Breaks will be determined as follows:
 - (a) By the greatest number of "X" over the whole course.
 - (b) If still a tie, by the greatest number of "X"s in Practice B.
 - (c) If still a tie, by the fewest number of "X"s in Practices B and C.
 - (d) By the fewest misses.
 - (e) By the fewest number of shots of lowest value over the whole course.
 - (f) If still a tie, by a shoot-off at the longest distance, firing six rounds only, (until broken)

14. When shots are fired whilst the target is turning and an elongated shot hole results, if the length of the hole is less than twice the diameter of the round shot, then the score is counted. If greater than twice the diameter of the round shot then the shot is counted as a miss.

15. All shots fired on adjacent targets are counted as a miss even if the value can be determined. A competitor with more than the required number of shots on his target shall lose the value of the highest scoring shots in excess of the required number. If it is established that the additional shots were fired by competitor and those additional shots can be identified they will be discounted, but if they cannot be identified the competitor will receive the highest scoring shots, and the lowest scoring shots in excess of the required number shall be discounted.

Targets

Those used at all distances are the Police Pistol and Service Pistol Targets (see target specs)

Disciplines:	PPA/B, PP2, PP,CG, OPP
Artical Code:	Police Pistol 11/59 2007
Colour:	Black and White
Target Dimensions (W x H):	450 x 770 mm
Measurment X:	Circle 50 mm
Measurment 10:	Oval 85 x 150 mm "
Measurment 9:	Oval 180 x 305 mm "
Measurment 8:	Oval 275 x 450 mm "
Measurment 7:	Oval 360 x 600 mm "
Measurment 6:	Oval 450 x 760 mm "
Measurment 5:	Rest of Target



Disciplines:	Service Pistol A/B OSP
Artical Code :	Service Pistol 11/59 2007
Colour:	Beige and Black
Target Dimenshions (W x H):	435 mm x 770 mm
Measurment X:	Circle 50 mm
Measurment 5:	Circle 80 mm
Measurment 4:	Circle 160 mm
Measurment 3:	Circle 300 mm
Measurment 2:	Rest of Target



PPC/NRA MATCHES

THE 1500 MAIN MATCH

WEAPONS	Any revolver or self-loading pistol Dia, 354 to 455 cal.
SIGHTS	Any metal sights which may be adjustable, any colour. Orthoptics not allowed.
TRIGGER	In the opinion of the range officer the trigger must be safe.
HOLSTERS	Only conventional waist-belt holsters .(See holster rules for ungraded shooters)
POSITION	Standing, kneeling, prone and sitting. (both buttocks on the ground) One or two hands may be used to hold the weapon. No part of the weapon may touch the barricade.
TARGETS	One B27E per competitor.
AMMUNITION	150 rounds, to be supplied by the competitor. hand or factory-loaded: all loading from rounds contained in competitor's pocket, cartridge belt. mechanical loaders or belt pouches, magazines no high speed or magnum ammunition permitted.
RULES	Only PPC/WA1500 and N.R.A. will apply. (For more in depth rules see NRA Police Combat Rules)

COURSE OF FIRE ALL TIMES INCLUDE RELOADING.

MATCH 1	
Stage 1	Standing 12 shots In 20 seconds at 7 meters.
Stage 2	Standing 12 shots in 20 seconds at 15 meters.

SCORE/CHANGE TARGET

MATCH 2	Kneeling 6 shots.
Total 90secs	Standing 6 shots left hand barricade.
At 25 meters	Standing 6 shots right hand barricade.

SCORE/CHANGE TARGET

MATCH 3	Sitting 6 shots.
Total 165secs	Prone 6 shots (where prone is not possible: kneeling, post optionally)
At 50 meters	Standing 6 shots left hand, behind barricade.
	Standing 6 shots right hand behind barricade.

SCORE/CHANGE TARGET

MATCH 4	Standing 12 shots In 35 seconds at 25 meters.
	Standing 12 shots in 35 seconds at 25 meters.

SCORE/CHANGE TARGET

MATCH 5	
Stage 1	Standing 12 shots.
Total 20secs	
At 10 meters	
Stage 2	Kneeling 6 shots.
Total 90secs	Standing 6 shots left hand barricade.
At 25 meters	Standing 6 shots right hand barricade.

SCORE/CHANGE TARGET

Stage 3	Sitting 6 shots.
Total 165secs	Prone 6 shots (where prone is not possible: kneeling, post optionally)
At 50 meters	Standing 6 shots left hand, behind barricade.
	Standing 6 shots right hand, behind barricade.
Stage 4	Standing 6 shots In 12 seconds at 25 meters.
Total 12 secs	
At 25 meters	

SCORE TARGET

Unlimited sighting shots 50m and 25m, 2min 30 secs for each. No allowances for malfunctions. Where specified, weapons must change hands. Where specified, barricades must be used. All series start with revolver loaded and holstered. Self loading pistols can be cocked and loaded but without a round being chambered, on the start signal the shooter must rack the slide. Except for the 50 meter stage, all shooting must be double-action only. Competitors will shoot Match 1,2,3, and 4 and finally the four stages of Match 5. The competitor will therefore go to the firing line on two separate occasions and will require 90 and 60 rounds respectively.

NRA : Distinguished Revolver Match

Revolver

Duty style revolver max. 6" Capable of chambering and firing a 148/158-grain .38 special load.

Trigger

Pull at least 3,pounds / 1360 grains

Factory manufactured, with no external modifications except:

for grips/stocks which may be modified or changed because of the size of competitors hand or to facilitate loading.
Honing of the sear or the sear notch in the hammer to make a more crisp trigger pull and smooth the action.

Ammunition

Bullet must be .38-148/158 grs Reloaded ammo must have factory/duty-style energy.

Safety

No internal modification may be made that would render the revolver less safe than originally designed by the manufacturer.

Sights

Fixed or adjustable rear sight. Adjustable front sight is not permitted. Only sights from the original manufacturer of the gun!

Specially Prohibited

Any system of recoil control based on compensators, barrel venting or barrel porting. No weighted grips or grip panels

Targets

B27E One Per Competitor

Course of Fire

Stage 1:

7 meters - 20 seconds - 12 shot (double action only)
standing without support, one or two handed.

Stage 2:

25 meters - 90 seconds - 18 shot (double action only)
the same as Match 2, 6 shot: kneeling 6 shot: standing, left hand, left side post 6 shot: standing, right hand, right side post.

Change/Score target

Stage 3:

50 meters - 165 seconds - 24 shot (single action allowed)
like match 3, 6 shot: sitting 6 shot: prone (where prone is not possible: kneeling, post optionally)
6 shot: standing, left hand, left side post 6 shot: standing, right hand, right side post.

Stage 4:

25 meters - 12 seconds - 6 shot (double action only) standing without support.

Score target

NRA : Distinguished Pistol Match

Pistol

Factory manufactured (catalogue item) center fire semi-auto pistol of .35 caliber or larger

Barrel length not to exceed 5" (replacement barrels cannot be longer than the original)

Any accessories, parts and components which are manufactured to duplicate, in materials and dimensions, the original as offered by any manufacturer of the pistol, will be accepted. Trigger pull 3, pounds (=1360 grams)

Ammunition

Factory or hand loaded. Full metal jacket, hollow point or semi-wadcutter or wadcutter..

Sights

Open sights from any manufacturer are acceptable.

Rear sight may fixed or adjustable and fixed open front sights may not extend beyond the front of the slide

Max. sight radius 7,5 " No full-length Bo-Mar type ribs on slide

Safety

No internal modification may be made that would render the pistol less safe than originally designed by the manufacturer.

All standard safety features of the pistol must operate properly. Self loading pistols may be loaded and cocked but with out a round being chambered.

Specially Prohibited

Any system of recoil control based on compensators, barrel venting or barrel porting weighted Grips or grip panels

Grips

The pistol must be equipped with standard issue or commercially available grips of the same size and design.

Thumb rest grips or those flared at the base are not allowed. Rubber sleeve: see "allowed accessories"

Modifications

No external modifications are permitted.

Allowable Accessories

Ambidextrous safety,Beavertail grip safety, Extended magazine release, Full length recoil spring guide rod, Extended slide release,Rubber covered or synthetic main spring housing, Aluminum or synthetic trigger, Magazine base pads,Checking or stippling to the finish,Any exterior finish, e.g.: armoloy, teflon, black oxide, etc. Commercially manufactured rubber sleeve on grips is allowed providing no safety features are disengaged.

None Allowable Accessories

Sight Ribs,Extended front sights,Compensators, Magna-porting or ported barrels

Barrels which extend beyond the slide or bushing, to make them longer than the original, External weight systems,

Flared magazine well which flares the base of the grip,Extended magazines,Grips which flare at the base.

Targets

B27E One Per Competitor

Course of Fire

Stage 1:

7 Meters - 20 seconds - 12 shots (double action only)
standing without support, one or two handed.

Stage 2:

25 meters - 90 seconds - 18 shot (double action only)
the same as Match 2, 6 shot: kneeling 6 shot: standing, left hand, left side post 6 shot: standing, right hand, right side post.

Change/Score target

Stage 3:

50 meters - 165 seconds - 24 shot (single action allowed)
like match 3, 6 shot: sitting 6 shot: prone (where prone is not possible: kneeling, post optionally)
6 shot: standing, left hand, left side post 6 shot: standing, right hand, right side post.

Stage 4:

25 meters - 12 seconds - 6 shot (double action only) standing without support.

Score target

NRA Stock Semi-Automatic Pistol Match

1. Eligibility

Competitors must have a minimum of Gold grading in Police or Service pistol events to enter, or in the opinion of the range officer be suitably safe and have had some holster training. (see rules for holster use)

2. Firearm

Mass produced (at least 1,000 produced) factory manufactured (catalog item) center fire semi-automatic pistol designed for police, military or civilian use cal. .35 or larger barrel length not to exceed 5.5 inches the only modification or replacement part allowed is the magazine bumper pad, grips/stocks which may be modified or changed because of the size of competitors hand or to facilitate loading.

3. Ammunition

48 Rounds. Factory or Handloaded loaded ammunition must have same energy as factory loads.

4. Trigger

Pistols with double action capability must shoot the first shot of each stage double action.

5. Sights

Open sights from any manufacturer are acceptable.

Rear sight may fixed or adjustable and fixed open front sights may not extend beyond the front of the slide

No full-length Bo-Mar type ribs on slide

6. Safety

No internal modification may be made that would render the pistol less safe than originally designed by the manufacturer. All standard safety features of the pistol must operate properly.

7. Holster

A conventional right-or-left-handed holster must be used. For safety reasons, shoulder cross draw holsters will not be allowed. Holsters must completely cover the trigger guard. In some competitions only duty style holsters are allowed. (see rules for holster use)

8. Prohibited

Any system of recoil control based on compensators, barrel venting or barrel porting, weighted Grips or grip panels, full length Bo-Mar type ribs on the slide, trigger shoes, extended slide release, extended magazine.

9. Targets

The NRA 27E. One per competitor.

10. Malfunctions

There are no allowance for malfunctions.

11. Ready Position

Firearm in holster pistols may be loaded and cocked but without a round being chambered.

The competitor must stand erect with arms hanging at sides. Not touch the gun or holster, before targets start to turn, the shooter must rack the slide.

12. Course of Fire (48 rounds)

Stage 1: 6 rounds at 3 meters in 8 seconds, standing, one hand, double action.

Stage 2: 12 rounds at 7 meters in 20 seconds, standing, one or two hands, double action.

Stage 3: 12 rounds at 15 meters in 20 seconds, standing, one or two hands, double action.

Stage 4: 18 rounds at 25 meters in 90 seconds, 6 rounds kneeling, 6 rounds left handed from the left side of a barricade, 6 rounds right handed from the right side of a barricade, one or two hands, double action.

13. Holsters

The NRA course of fire is shot in certain classes except Unrestricted by drawing from the holster like all other NRA gradings. However this is only allowed for holster-qualified shooters, for whom all PPC gun-handling rules and commands apply. The normal holster specifications apply, except for shooters who use the holster only for carriage from range to range and are permitted for carrying unloaded pistols on the range under the control of the Range Officer, not at any other time e.g. in the range buildings. The pistol must be held in the holster with the muzzle pointing downwards. Holsters may not be concealed. Speedloaders, spare magazines, and ammunition containers are allowed.

NRA Service Revolver Match

1. Eligibility

Competitors must have a minimum of Gold grading in Police or Service pistol events to enter, or in the opinion of the range officer be suitably safe and have had some holster training. (see rules for holster use)

2. Firearm

Revolver max. 4 inches capable of chambering and firing 38 special loads.

Factory manufactured, with no external modifications except: for grips/stocks which may be modified or changed because of the size of competitors hand or to facilitate loading. No chamfered cylinders are allowed.

3. Ammunition

48 Rounds Bullets must be .38spl- 148/158 grs round nose or semi-wadcutter. Reloaded ammo must have factory style energy.

4. Trigger

Pistols with double action capability must shoot the first shot of each stage double action.

5. Sights

Open sights from any manufacturer are acceptable.

Rear sight may fixed or adjustable and fixed open front sights may not extend beyond the front of the slide

No full-length Bo-Mar type ribs on slide

6. Safety

No internal modification may be made that would render the pistol less safe than originally designed by the manufacturer. All standard safety features of the pistol must operate properly.

7. Holster

A conventional right-or-left-handed holster must be used. For safety reasons, shoulder cross draw holsters will not be allowed. Holsters must completely cover the trigger guard. In some competitions only duty style holster are allowed. (see rules for holster use)

8. Prohibited

Any system of recoil control based on compensators, barrel venting or barrel porting, weighted Grips or grip panels, full length Bo-Mar type ribs on the slide, trigger shoes, extended slide release, extended magazine.

9. Targets

The NRA 27E. One per competitor.

10. Malfunctions

There are no allowance for malfunctions.

11. Ready Position

Firearm in holster pistols may be loaded and cocked but without a round being chambered.

The competitor must stand erect with arms hanging at sides. Not touch the gun or holster, before targets start to turn, the shooter must rack the slide.

12. Course of Fire (48 rounds)

Stage 1: 6 rounds at 3 meters in 8 seconds, standing, one hand, double action.

Stage 2: 12 rounds at 7 meters in 20 seconds, standing, one or two hands, double action.

Stage 3: 12 rounds at 15 meters in 20 seconds, standing, one or two hands, double action.

Stage 4: 18 rounds at 25 meters in 90 seconds, 6 rounds kneeling, 6 rounds left handed from the left side of a barricade, 6 rounds right handed from the right side of a barricade, one or two hands, double action.

13. Holsters

The NRA course of fire is shot in certain classes except Unrestricted by drawing from the holster like all other NRA gradings. However this is only allowed for holster-qualified shooters, for whom all PPC gun-handling rules and commands apply. The normal holster specifications apply, except for shooters who use the holster only for carriage from range to range and are permitted for carrying unloaded pistols on the range under the control of the Range Officer, not at any other time e.g. in the range buildings. The pistol must be held in the holster with the muzzle pointing downwards. Holsters may not be concealed. Speedloaders, spare magazines, and ammunition containers are allowed.

1. Range Officer Commands

The standard command for each of the stages is as, follows:

"Six rounds load and make ready" Targets are facing the competitors

"Anyone not ready"

"Targets away.....stand by" The targets turn away and appear after approx 5 sees, for the stage.

After the stage is fired: "Unload and show clear" "All clear, holster" "Are there any protests"

"No protests, advance and observe targets The targets are turned to face competitors but do not touch them"

Only the Range Officers whistle blast will stop any stage once started.

2. Rules of Conduct and Organisation

1. At the firing point the Competitor must comply with all orders given by the Chief Range Officer or anyone acting on his behalf.
2. A Competitor who refuses to comply with an order from the Chief Range Officer or anyone acting on his behalf shall be excluded from the competition and leave the firing point.
3. It is the Competitors obligation to know the course of fire and rules of conduct.
4. It is the Competitors responsibility to ensure his firearm and ammunition are safe to use. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in expulsion.
5. Only one firearm may be used in each event. If it becomes defective it may be changed subject to Range Officers consent.
6. No coaching will be permitted.
7. Only the correct number of rounds (six) are to be loaded for any of the series and practices. If a Competitor is seen to have loaded more than six rounds the score for the series or practice may be disallowed.
8. Spot checks may be made at any time by the Chief Range Officer to ascertain that a Competitors firearm and ammunition comply with the competition rules.
9. Any shot fired before the targets appear or is discharged during loading is counted as a miss.
10. Protests may only relate to targets or timing. There are no malfunction allowances.
11. **Tie Breaks will be determined as follows:**
 - (a) By the greatest number of "X"s over the whole course.
 - (b) If still a tie, by the greatest number of "X"s in Stage 4.
 - (c) If still a tie, by the fewest number of "X"s in Stage 2 and 3.
 - (d) By the fewest misses.
 - (e) By the fewest number of shots of lowest value over the whole course.
 - (f) If still a tie, by a shoot-off at the longest distance, firing six rounds only, (until broken).
3. When shots are fired whilst the target is turning and an elongated shot hole results, if the length of the hole is less than twice the diameter of the round shot, then the score is counted. If greater than twice the diameter of the round shot then that shot is counted as a miss.
4. All shots fired on adjacent targets are counted as a miss even if the value can be determined. A competitor with more than the required number of shots on his target shall lose the value of the highest scoring shots in excess of the required number. If it is established that the additional shots were fired by another competitor and those additional shots can be identified they will be discounted, but if they cannot be identified he shall receive the highest scoring shots, and the lowest scoring shots in excess of the required number shall be discounted.

For more in depth rules and regs consult the NRA Police Combat Rules

PPC Positions

The positions for use in a Match shall be stated in the Tournament program under conditions of the Match and shall be in accordance with definitions of positions described in this section.

Illustrations show a right handed shooter. Right handed shooting positions are the same as those shown except right hand is the primary hand holding the gun. Either foot may be in forward position. Positions illustrations are only examples. The written rule is official.

Ground Positions

All references to "ground" in the following position rules are to be construed as applying to surface of the firing point, floor, such shooting mats, platforms as are customarily used on shooting ranges.

Support

Any supporting surface except the ground not specifically authorized for use in the Rules for the position prescribed.

Digging or use of elbow or heel holes at the firing point or the use of depressions which form an artificial support for the elbows, arms, or legs is prohibited.

Use of artificial support is prohibited except as individually authorized for the physically handicapped shooter.

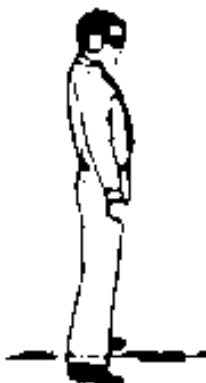
Equipment such as handcuff cases, speed loader, ammunition pouches, holster, or any equipment would be considered "artificial support" when it is positioned in a location so as to provide or give reasonable appearance of providing support.

Clothing

It is the intent that clothing must be normal street (or uniform) type, which corresponds to the weather conditions during the competition.

No clothing may be worn which will, in any manner, give the wearer artificial support. This includes shooting jackets, coats or vests, which have a tightening device intended to stiffen the body or tightening device to stiffen the arm or lend support to the arm.

Ready Position



Loaded gun in a conventional right or right-handed holster. The competitor must stand erect with arms hanging at the sides.

Competitors hand may not touch the gun or holster, before the target starts to turn or the signal to commence firing has been given.

Sitting

The buttocks must be on the ground with the body facing the target. Hand may be extended to the rear for support, which may not touch the ground.

Back cannot rest on the ground and one or both knees may be raised.

Arm or arms, hand or hands may be supported on or by the knees. The gun may be held by one or both hands, but may not be supported or steadied by either foot.



Prone

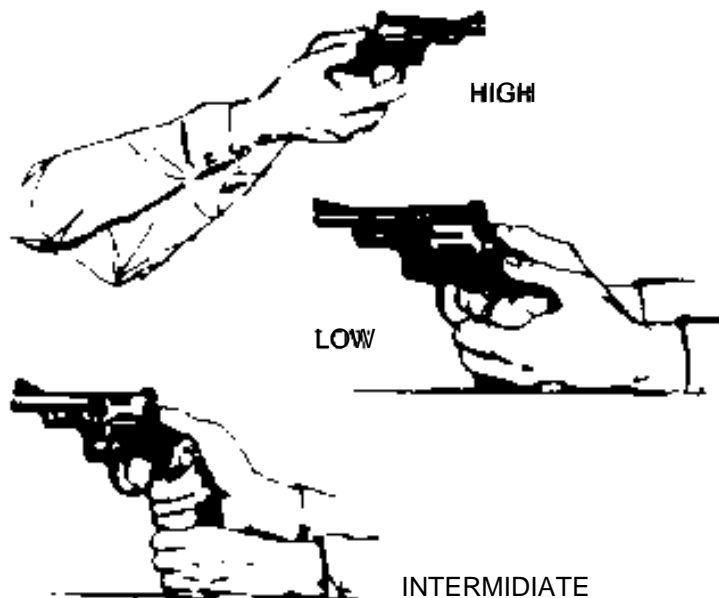


Body extended on the ground parallel to the line of sight, head toward the target.

"Roll-over" prone position may be used as long as the body is extended on the ground generally parallel to the line of sight and the position does not interfere with another competitor.

The gun may not touch the ground, but may be supported by one or by both hands which may touch the ground, and which are extended towards the target

The competitor assumes the prone position from the sitting position and the gun must be pointing "down range" during the process of changing position.



Kneeling

a) Kneeling on one knee, the other knee extended toward the target. Buttocks may be on the heel or side of foot but cannot touch the ground. One arm may be supported on the forward knee. The gun may be held by one or two hands.



b) Kneeling on both knees, the buttocks clear the ground but may rest on the heels. The gun may be held by one or two hands.



Standing With Support

Standing behind a post. Both feet must be behind the line (which is either real or imaginary) extending from the firing line to the rear on the exposed or shooting side of post.



No part of gun may touch post.
Left hand post: gun must be held with the left hand and only the left trigger finger may be in the trigger guard.
Right hand post :gun must be held with the right hand and only the right trigger finger may be in the trigger guard.
Left hand post must be fired before right hand post

No part of gun may touch post.



Standing Unsupported.



Standing, with bent or straight legs, gun held by one or both hands.
All portions of shooters clothing, body or gun clear of artificial support.

*Kneeling at **48 shot** Matches*



No part of shooters body may extend past the limit line or fault line (which is either real or imaginary) in the following matches:

- Service Revolver
- Off Duty Revolver
- Stock Semi Auto Pistol

Post must be used for support.

Ranges Required.

Shooting distances are 50 metres, 25 metres, 10 metres and 7 metres. These can be met by using a 50-metre range with stationary targets for the 50m stage and a 25 m range with turning targets for all other stages. If only one range is to be used (i.e. a 50 metre range) then it should have turning targets. The firing points are to be marked. A barricade post of about 1.8 m high and 100 mm square (or an actual barricade) is required at the 50 metres and 25 metres points.

Commands

All stages start with “**Load and Make Ready**”; this is followed by “**Are you Ready?**” “**Standby**”, and the time starts after this, or the targets turn. At the end of the stage the command “**Unload and show clear**” is given, and the pistols are cleared, followed by “**Range is clear for scoring**”. A description of each stage details should also be given.

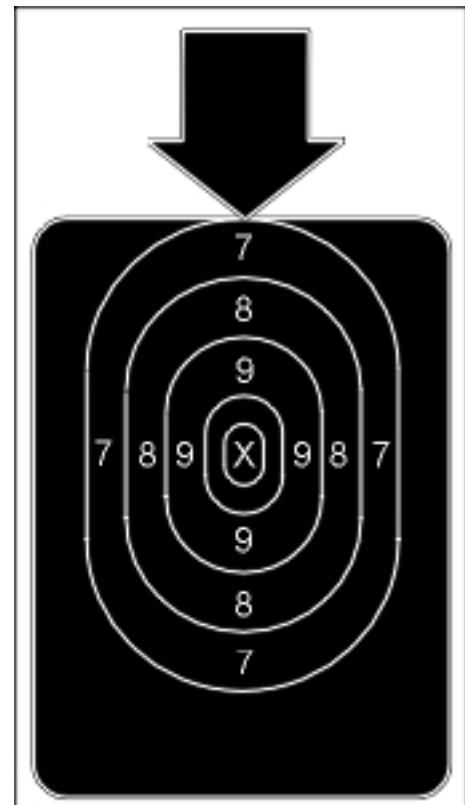
Start Position

The start position for all courses except 50 metres is either gun loaded and holstered and hands hanging loosely by the side if holster qualified, or holster unqualified loaded and held at 45° with one or both hands as appropriate.

Targets

Those used at all distances are the B27E Target (see target specs)

<i>Size: width/hight</i>	<i>Target Diemensions</i>
Target over all	580 x 1120
Black area	560 x 840
X	50 x 75
10	100 x 150
9	200 x 300
8	300 x 450
7	400 x 600
Triangle of Arrow	250 x 100
Shaft of Arrow	150 x 155
Height of Numbers	19
Width of Lines	0,6 - 0,7
All measurments in: mm	



Rules, Procedures, and Penalties

General rules for all PPC Matches apply, and indeed many of these which are SA specific were developed during the time when we only shot the Police Pistol Match. Some points particular to the PPC Matches are:

- ◆ Only Holster Qualified shooters may draw from the holster in this match, but non-qualified shooters may start from the 45° position, and are encouraged to use holsters for retention of the pistol between stages.
- ◆ Only six shots may be loaded at one time. This applies to semi-autos as well as to revolvers.
- ◆ Unless specified all shooting may be with the pistol held with one or both hands. Where shooting from the barricade is required actual firing of the pistol must be with the same hand as the side of the barricade.
- ◆ When shooting from the barricade the feet must be inside (not on) a line extending back from the same side of the barricade.
- ◆ When shooting from the barricade, the muzzle shall be in front of the face of the barricade.
- ◆ When shooting from 50 and 25 metres the pistol must be unloaded and cleared before changing to new position, and may not be reloaded before the new position is taken up. Moving from one side of the barricade to the other does not constitute a change of position.
- ◆ Feet must be behind (not on) firing line at all distances. If the line is not clearly marked then the shooter should stand at least 50 mm behind the obvious area.
- ◆ There is a 10 point penalty for violating any of the above rules
- ◆ Late shots on turning targets are ignored. On fixed targets the highest value shot or shots is cancelled.
- ◆ From the sitting or kneeling position no part of the pistol may be above the shoulder. A 10-point penalty will be incurred for **each** shot fired in violation of this rule.

Observers should be allocated to each shooter and their job is to note any foot faults, breaches of safety and if turning targets are not used, to watch for any late shots after the command or signal to stop. After each stage the Range Officer will note any penalties and add them on the score card after the detail has been completed.

T. Menney
NPA/NRA Technical Officer
National Chief Range Officer
January 2007

On date of issue all other rules and publications will be superseded

SAFTEY IS YOUR BUSINESS!

READ THE RULES