

2025 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.

Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions.

The following is a partial listing of [USA Shooting rules](#) determined to be most frequently used by NCAA rifle teams in NCAA rifle competitions. This document does not represent a complete listing of all USA Shooting rules. All NCAA rifle competitions continue to be governed by the complete version of USA shooting/ISSF rules as well as the [NCAA Rules Modification document](#). Each NCAA competitor and coach is responsible for abiding by all USA Shooting rules (6.1.2). The complete version of USA Shooting/ISSF rules may be found at: <http://www.usashooting.org/>.

This document contains abbreviated sections of:

[Chapter 6: General and Technical Rules](#)

and

[Chapter 7: Rifle Rules](#)

Compiled April 2013 by NCAA Rules Interpreter Newt Engle, revised September 2024

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Send reportable errors to NCAA rules editor Newt Engle at mengle@uakron.edu

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General and Technical Rules

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Numbering: All ISSF Rules are numbered according to a rule numbering protocol that limits rule numbers to four (4) levels (i.e. 6.10.3.5). If a fifth level is used those rules are designated with the letters a), b), c), etc.).

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Definitions and Abbreviations

The following are definitions of special terms and abbreviations that are used in the ISSF General Technical Rules and the ISSF Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun and Running Target Rules.

Term	Definition
Athletes	Competitors or participants in a sports competition.
Bib Number/ Start Number	Every athlete entered in Championships is issued a unique Bib or Start Number. These numbers are used to identify and track competitors and must be worn on the athletes' backs during training and competition.
Championship	A single organized shooting competition with a program of events. A Championship (capital C) is a competition that is authorized and supervised by ISSF rules, Technical Delegates, Juries and anti-doping controls.
Competition	A general reference to a sports contest that may include a series of events (Championship) or may be a contest within a single event.
Course of Fire	A description of the stages of competition within an event that specifies the number of shots in each series and stage, the type of firing and the time limits.
CRO	Chief Range Officer
Discipline	A sub-group of events within a sport that have common characteristics. Shooting has five (5) disciplines: 1) Rifle, 2) Pistol, 3) Shotgun, 4) Running Target and 5) Target Sprint.
EST	Electronic scoring target(s)
Event	A unique shooting contest with a specific course of fire and rules of conduct.
Final	The Final is the last stage of a competition event. In an Individual Final, the best eight athletes in the Qualification have a new (start-from-zero) competition to decide their final ranking and medals.
FOP	Field of Play. In shooting, the FOP includes the area behind the firing line where access is restricted to competing athletes and on duty officials, the firing line or shooting stations and the downrange area that includes the targets and backstops or safety zone.
MATCH Shots	All shots that count in an athlete's score.
MQS	Minimum Qualification Score
Min.	Minute, minutes
Olympic Event	A Shooting sport event accepted by the International Olympic Committee for inclusion in the respective Olympic program. Shooting has 15 Olympic events. Each Olympic event has a Qualification and a Final.
Open Events	Events in which all athletes can compete with no gender or age limitations.
PET	Pre-Event Training
Team Events	The ISSF recognizes team events. These team events establish rankings based on the total scores fired by three athletes.
Ranking Lists	There are two Ranking Lists based on athlete performance at ISSF Championships. 1. World Ranking, based on athlete's achievements, during the calendar year, at ISSF Championships 2. Qualification Ranking for Olympic Games, based on athlete's achievements at ISSF qualifying competitions, during the Olympic Qualifying period, approved by the IOC.
RTS	Results, Timing and Scoring. The RTS process is a part of competition operations that involves the preparation of start lists, target scoring, resolving scoring issues and the preparation and publication of results lists.
Round	A phase of competition within a shooting event. Shooting events may have Elimination Rounds, Qualification Rounds and Finals. In Shotgun events, a "round" may also refer to a series of 25 targets/doubles.
Sec.	Second, seconds

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Series	A sequence of shots fired within a stage or course of fire.
Sighting Shots	Practice or warm-up shots that are fired in a shooting event prior to MATCH shots.
Sport	A distinct grouping of competitive events with common elements and a single governing body. Shooting (capital S) is a “sport” where athletes in different events fire guns at targets that rank competing athletes according to their scores. The IOC recognizes shooting as one of 28 Core Summer Olympic sports.
Sport Presentation	Visual, audio and information enhancements such as announcements, music, color and educational media that are used in the conduct of Shooting events to make them more interesting and informative for spectator and TV audiences.
Squadding	The assignment of athletes entered in a Shotgun event, to relays and firing points in Rifle-Pistol events or the assignment of athletes to specific squads in Shotgun events. This process enables the production of Start Lists.
Stage	A phase or part of an event. Course of fire. A 3-Position Rifle event has three stages, one for each position. The 25m Pistol Women event has two stages, precision and rapid fire.
Start List	Official documents produced in competitions that list all competitors entered in an event. according to an athlete’s relay and firing point or squad and position in the squad.
Start Time	The Start Time in each shooting event is the time when commands for the first MATCH shot begin.
Team Events	The ISSF recognizes team events. These team events establish rankings based on the total scores fired by three athletes. Mixed Team events have one man and one woman, both from the same country.

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Rifle Rules of the Game

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1.1 GENERAL

1.1.1 Objective and Purpose of ISSF Rules

The ISSF establishes Technical Rules for the shooting sport to govern the conduct of shooting events recognized by the ISSF (ISSF General Regulations, 3). The objective of ISSF Technical Rules is to achieve uniformity in the conduct of the ISSF Championships and those Competitions authorized by the ISSF. Olympic Games shooting events are authorized by the IOC. They apply to shooting sport throughout the world and to promote the development of the sport.

- a) **ISSF General Technical Rules** include rules for range construction, targets, scoring and specific competition procedures for all shooting disciplines. Discipline Rules apply specifically to the five (5) shooting disciplines: Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun, Running Target and Target Sprint;
- b) **ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules** are approved by the ISSF Administrative Council in accordance with the ISSF Constitution;
- c) **ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules** are subordinate to the ISSF Constitution and the ISSF General Regulations; and
- d) **ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules** are approved to be effective for a period of four (4) years beginning on 1 January of the year following the Olympic Games. Except in special situations, ISSF Rules are not changed during this four (4) year period.

1.1.2 Application of ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules

- a) See full version of ISSF rules for details.
- b) See full version of ISSF rules for details.
- c) See full version of ISSF rules for details.
- d) See full version of ISSF rules for details.
- f) All competition officials, athletes, coaches and team leaders must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that they are enforced;
- g) It is the responsibility of every athlete to comply with these Rules;
- h) When a Rule refers to right-handed athletes, the reverse of that Rule applies to left-handed athletes; and
- i) Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.
- j) Where diagrams and tables in these rules contain specific information, the specific information in these diagrams and tables has the same authority as the numbered rules.

1.1.3 Scope of ISSF Technical Rules See full version of ISSF rules for details.

1.1.4 Uniform Standard for Equipment and Clothing

Shooting is a sport where equipment and clothing play critical roles in the conduct of the sport. Athletes must use only equipment and clothing that complies with ISSF Rules. Any gun, device, equipment, accessory or other item that may give an athlete an unfair advantage over others and that is not specifically mentioned in these Rules, or that is contrary to the spirit of these Rules, is prohibited. ISSF Rules for equipment and clothing are strictly enforced (see 6.7.9) to ensure that no athletes have equipment, clothing or accessories that give them an unfair advantage over other athletes.

1.1.5 Organization and Supervision of ISSF Championships

1.1.5.1 ISSF Supervision. See full version of ISSF rules for details.

1.1.5.2 Organizing Committee. See full version of ISSF rules for details.

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1.2 SAFETY

SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE

1.2.1 General Safety Rules

- 1.2.1.1 ISSF Rules establish specific safety requirements that must be applied in all ISSF Championships. ISSF Juries and Organizing Committees are responsible for safety.
- 1.2.1.2 Necessary and special safety regulations for ranges differ from country to country so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. Juries, range officials, team officials and athletes must be advised of any special safety regulations in the competition program.
- 1.2.1.3 The safety of athletes, range officials and spectators, requires continued and careful attention to gun handling. It is the duty of range officials to enforce gun safety and the duty of athletes and team officials to apply all gun safety and gun handling rules.
- 1.2.1.4 The ISSF may refuse to accept the entry of an athlete in a competition if it has substantial information from competent authorities that such an athlete presents a serious threat to the safety of others on a shooting range.
- 1.2.1.5 In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or Range Officer may stop shooting at any time. Athletes and team officials must immediately notify Range Officers or Jury Members of any situation that may be dangerous.
- 1.2.1.6 An Equipment Control Officer, Range Officer or Jury Member may pick up an athlete's equipment (including a gun) for control without his permission, but in his presence and with his knowledge. However, immediate action must be taken when a matter of safety is involved.

1.2.2 Gun Handling Rules

- 1.2.2.1 To ensure safety, all guns must be handled with maximum care at all times. Guns must not be removed from the firing line during training or competition except with the permission of a Range Officer.
- 1.2.2.2 Safety flags constructed of fluorescent orange, or a similar bright material must be inserted in all rifles, pistols and semi-automatic shotguns at all times except when safety flag removal is authorized by these rules. To demonstrate that air guns are unloaded, safety flags (safety lines) must be long enough to extend through the full length of the barrel. Safety flags for all other guns must have a probe that inserts into the chamber (breech end of barrel) to demonstrate that the chamber is empty. Shotgun actions must be open (broken) to demonstrate that they are unloaded.
 - a) Safety flags must be inserted in all guns that are not in gun cases or boxes before athletes are called to the line, when leaving a firing point, after firing is completed and when personnel must go forward of the firing line. In Finals, safety flags may not be removed until Preparation and Sighting Times start.
 - b) If a safety flag is not used as required by this rule, a Jury Member must give a WARNING with instructions to insert a safety flag in the gun; and
 - c) If the Jury confirms that an athlete refuses to use a safety flag as required by this rule and after being warned, the athlete must be disqualified (DSQ).
- 1.2.2.3 While athletes are on their firing points, their guns must always be pointed in safe directions. The action or breech must not be closed until the gun is pointing downrange in a safe direction toward the target area.
- 1.2.2.4 When placing a gun down to leave the firing point or when firing is complete, guns must be unloaded with actions (bolt or locking mechanism) open and safety flags inserted. Before leaving a firing point, the athlete must confirm, and the Range Officer **must verify** that there is no cartridge or pellet in the gun's chamber, barrel or magazine and a safety flag is inserted.
- 1.2.2.5 If the athlete boxes or cases his gun or removes it from the firing point without having it checked by a Range Officer, he may be disqualified if the Jury determines that a significant safety violation is involved.
- 1.2.2.6 During firing, the gun may be put down (not held) only after the cartridge(s) and/ or magazine are removed, and the action is open. Air guns must be made safe by opening the cocking lever or loading port.
- 1.2.2.7 When any personnel are forward of the firing line, handling guns is not permitted, and safety flags must be inserted. If it is necessary for a Jury member, Range Officer, or Technical Officer to go forward of the firing line during training, competition or a Final, this must be authorized and controlled by the Chief Range Officer (CRO) and any movement forward of the firing line may only be permitted after all guns have safety flags inserted.
- 1.2.2.8 In the range, when guns are not on the firing points, they must always be in their cases, unless otherwise

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authorized by a Range Officer.

1.2.3 Range Commands

- 1.2.3.1 Chief Range Officers, or other appropriate range officials, are responsible for giving the commands **“LOAD,” “START,” “STOP,” “UNLOAD”** and other necessary commands. Range Officers must ensure that the commands are obeyed and that guns are handled safely.
- 1.2.3.2 Guns and their magazines may only be loaded on the firing point and after the command **“LOAD”** or **“START”** is given. At all other times, guns and magazines must be kept unloaded.
- 1.2.3.3 Only one cartridge may be loaded in a Rifle or 50m Pistol event if it has a magazine. If a 5-shot Air Pistol is used in a 10m Air Pistol event only one pellet may be loaded.
- 1.2.3.4 A gun is considered loaded when a cartridge or pellet or a magazine with cartridges contacts a gun. No one may place a cartridge or pellet or magazine with cartridges in or on a gun or its chamber or barrel until the command **“LOAD”** is given.
- 1.2.3.5 If an athlete fires a shot before the command **“LOAD”** or **“START”** is given, or after the command **“STOP”**, or **“UNLOAD”** is given, he may be disqualified if safety is involved.
- 1.2.3.6 When the command or signal **“STOP”** is given, shooting must stop immediately. When the command **“UNLOAD”** is given, all athletes must unload their guns and magazines, and make them safe (to unload air guns ask the Range Officer for permission). Shooting may only resume when the command **“START”** is given again.

1.2.4 Additional Safety Requirements

- 1.2.4.1 **Dry Firing** is the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge gun or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas gun fitted with a device which enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas). Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted only on the firing line or in a designated area in accordance with these rules.
- 1.2.4.2 It is the athlete's responsibility to ensure that any air or CO2 cylinder is still within its validity date. This may be checked by Equipment Control.

1.2.5 Hearing Protection

All athletes, range officials and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the 25m, 50m and 300m firing lines and all Shotgun ranges must wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Notices must be prominently displayed and hearing protection must be available for all persons in the range areas. Hearing protection incorporating any type of sound-enhancing or receiving devices may not be worn by athletes or coaches on the FOP. Competition officials may wear sound-enhancing hearing protection devices or other communication devices on the FOP. Hearing impaired athletes may wear sound-enhancing devices with the approval of the Jury.

1.2.6 Eye Protection

All athletes should wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.

1.3 TARGETS AND TARGET STANDARDS

1.3.1 General Target Requirements

- 1.3.1.1 Targets used in ISSF Championships may be either electronic scoring targets (EST) or paper targets for Rifle and Pistol events or clay targets for Shotgun events. **Note: Specific Rules for paper target operations are now available in the Annex to these Rules, Rules for Paper Target Scoring.**
- 1.3.1.2 All targets used in ISSF Championships must comply with the scoring ring, dimension or other specifications given in these rules.
- 1.3.1.3 See full version of ISSF rules for details.

1.3.2 Electronic Scoring Target Requirements

- 1.3.2.1 Only EST tested and approved by the ISSF must be used.
- 1.3.2.2 The accuracy requirement for EST is to score shots to an accuracy of at least one-half of one decimal scoring ring. The tolerances given for scoring ring sizes on paper targets are not applicable to EST.
- 1.3.2.3 All EST target units must provide a black aiming area corresponding in size to the black areas of the respective competition targets (Rule 6.3.4) and a non- reflective, contrasting white or off-white area surrounding the

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aiming area.

- 1.3.2.4 Scores recorded by EST must be determined according to scoring ring dimensions for competition targets (Rule 6.3.4).
- 1.3.2.5 Every shot hitting an EST must have its result with its location and value displayed on a monitor placed on the firing point.
- 1.3.2.6 10m EST must use a paper strip or other form of witness strip to allow a determination that a shot fired did, or did not, hit the target.
- 1.3.2.7 A printout of each athlete's results from a memory source other than the main EST system computer (back-up memory) must be available immediately during and after a competition.
- 1.3.2.8 When EST are used, the targets must be checked to ensure the targets are scoring correctly under normal conditions of use before each ISSF Championship under the supervision of the Technical Delegate.
- 1.3.3 **ISSF Target Standards** (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

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1.4 RANGES AND OTHER FACILITIES

1.4.1 General Requirements (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.2 General and Administrative Facilities (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.3 General Standards for 10m, 25m, 50m and 300m Rifle and Pistol Ranges

1.4.3.1 New 25m, 50m and 300m outdoor ranges should be constructed in such a way that the sun is behind the athlete as much as possible during the competition day. The range design must ensure that there are no shadows on the targets.

1.4.3.2 Ranges must have a line of targets and a firing line. The firing line must be parallel to the line of targets.

1.4.3.3 The design and construction of the range may provide the following features:

- a) The range may, if necessary, be surrounded by safety walls;
- b) Protection against the exit of accidental or unaimed shots from the range may be provided by transverse baffle systems between the firing line and the line of targets;
- c) 10m ranges must be indoor ranges.
- d) 25m and 50m ranges should, whenever possible, be outdoor ranges, but may, exceptionally, be indoor or closed ranges if required by legal or climatic conditions; or Finals Hall.
- e) 300m ranges should have at least 285m open to the sky;
- f) 50m ranges should have at least 35m open to the sky;
- g) 25m ranges should have at least 12.5m open to the sky; and
- h) 25m and 50m Finals ranges may be indoor or outdoor ranges.

1.4.3.4 There must be sufficient space behind the firing points for the range officials and the Jury to perform their duties. There must also be a space provided for spectators. This area must be separated from the area for athletes and officials by a suitable barrier located at least 7.0m behind the firing line.

1.4.3.5 Each range must be equipped with a large clock (a countdown clock is recommended) at each end of the range where the time can clearly be seen by athletes and officials. The Finals Range preparation area must also have a clock. Range clocks must be synchronized with results computers so that all timing devices show the same time. Rifle and Pistol Finals Ranges must have a count-down timer that shows the time remaining for each shot.

1.4.3.6 Target frames or mechanisms must be marked with numbers (starting from the left) corresponding to their firing point number. The numbers must be large enough to easily be seen by persons with normal vision under normal conditions. The numbers should be of alternating and contrasting colors.

1.4.4 (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.5 Shooting Distances

1.4.5.1 Shooting distances must be measured from the firing line to the target face.

1.4.5.2 Shooting distances must be as exact as possible, subject to the following allowable variations.

10m Range	±0.05m
50m Range	±0.20m

1.4.5.3 In combined 50m Rifle, Pistol and Running Target ranges, the allowable variation can be increased to +2.50m for Running Target. The opening must be accordingly adjusted.

1.4.5.4 The firing line must be clearly marked. The range distance must be measured from the target line to the edge of the firing line nearest to the athlete. The athlete's foot or, in the prone position the athlete's elbow may not be placed on or in front of the firing line.

1.4.6 Target Center Locations

Target Center locations must be measured to the center of the ten (10) ring.

1.4.6.1 Height of Target Centers

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Target centers must be within the following heights when measured from the level of the firing point floor:

Range	Standard Height	Variation Allowable
10m	1.40m	±0.05m
50m Running Target	1.40m	±0.20m

All target centers within a group of targets or range must have the same height (±1cm).

1.4.6.2 Horizontal Variations for Target Centers on 300m, 50m and 10m Rifle and Pistol Ranges

Target centers at 300m, 50m, and 10m must be oriented on the center of the corresponding firing point. Horizontal deviations from a center line drawn perpendicular (90 degrees) to the center of the firing point are:

Range	Maximum variation from center in either direction
50m	0.75m
10m	0.25m

1.4.6.3 Horizontal Variations for Firing Points on 50m and 10m Running Target and 25m Pistol Ranges (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

1.4.7 General Firing Point Standards for Rifle and Pistol Ranges

The firing point must be stable, rigid and constructed so that it does not vibrate or move. From the firing line to approximately 1.20m rearward, the firing point must be level in all directions. The remainder of the firing point must either be level or may slope to the rear with a few centimeters drop.

1.4.7.1 (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.7.2 Firing Point Equipment. Firing points must be equipped with:

- A bench or stand, 0.70m – 1.00m high; rifle athletes may not place any item or material on the table to change its height;
- A mat for shooting in the prone and kneeling positions. Athletes must not alter shooting mats provided by the range. The front portion of the mat must be of a compressible material not more than 50mm thick, and approximately 50cm x 80cm in size and measuring not less than 10mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure the thickness of Rifle clothing. The remainder of the mat must have a maximum thickness of 50mm and a minimum thickness of 2mm. The minimum overall size must be 80cm x 200cm. An alternative of two mats is permitted, one thick and one thin, but together they must not exceed the dimensions indicated. The use of private mats is prohibited;
- A chair or stool for the athlete on Qualification ranges; no chairs or stools for athletes may be placed on or near the firing points on Finals ranges;

1.4.8 Firing Point Standards for 300m Ranges (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.9 Firing Point Standards for 50m Ranges

- The firing point must be a minimum of 1.25m wide x 2.50m in length.

1.4.10 Range and Firing Point Standards for 10m Ranges

- The firing point must be a minimum of 1.00m wide;
- The nearest edge of the bench or stand must be placed 10cm forward of the 10m firing line; and
- If the firing point is also used for 50m shooting, the firing point must be a minimum of 1.25m wide.

1.4.11 Range and Firing Point Standards for 25m Pistol Ranges

1.4.12 (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.13 (See full version of ISSF rules for details).

1.4.14 Indoor Range Light Requirements (Lux)

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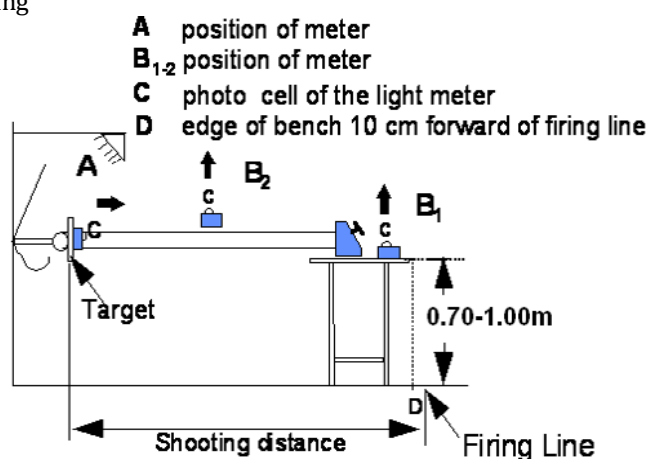
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Type of Indoor Range	General Lighting Recommended Minimum	Target Lighting	
		Minimum	Recommended
10m	500	1500	>1800
50m	500	1500	>3000

Finals Ranges must have a minimum general lighting of 500 lux and minimum of 1000 lux on the firing line. For new ranges lighting of about 1500 lux on the firing line is recommended.

- 1.4.14.1 All indoor ranges must have artificial illumination providing the necessary amount of light without glare or distracting shadows on the targets or firing points. The background area behind the targets must be a non-reflecting, light even neutral color.
- 1.4.14.2 Measuring target illumination on targets with external lighting must be done with the measuring device held at the level of the target and pointed toward the firing point (A). Measuring target illumination on targets with internal lighting must be done by measuring reflected light from the target face.
- 1.4.14.3 Light measurements can also be done in Lumen, especially LED lighting.
- 1.4.14.4 Measuring general range illumination must be done with the measuring device held at the firing point (B1) and midway between the firing point and the target line (B2) with the device directed toward the ceiling illumination.

Indoor Range Light Measuring



1.5 GAUGES AND INSTRUMENTS (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

1.6 CHAMPIONSHIP ADMINISTRATION (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

1.7 COMPETITION CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

- 1.7.1 The ISSF establishes specific standards for competition clothing and equipment that athletes may use in ISSF Championships and for Equipment Control testing to check those standards in order to safeguard the principles of equal and ethical competition where no athlete can gain an unfair advantage over other athletes.
- 1.7.2 Athletes are responsible for ensuring that all items of equipment and clothing used by them in ISSF Championships comply with ISSF Rules.
- 1.7.3 All athletes' equipment is subject to checks by the Equipment Control Jury and an Equipment Control Section established by the Organizing Committee as well as by the respective Competition Juries.
- 1.7.4 **Standards for Clothing and Equipment**
 - 1.7.4.1 Rules governing specific equipment used by athletes in a particular discipline are found in the Rules for that discipline.
 - 1.7.4.2 The use of any special devices, means or clothing, including the use of Kinesio, medical or similar taping, which immobilizes or unduly reduces the movement of the athlete's legs, body or arms, is prohibited for Rifle,

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Pistol and Running Target athletes in order to ensure that athletes' performance skills are not artificially improved.

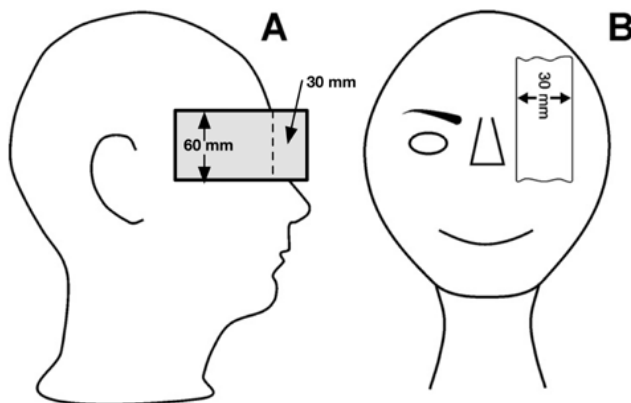
- 1.7.4.3 Radios, iPods, or any similar type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited on the FOP during competition and training, except when they are used by competition officials.
- 1.7.4.4 Mobile phones or other hand-held communication devices (i.e. tablets, etc.), electronic devices or wrist-worn devices (i.e. smart watches) may not be used by athletes on the firing line.
- 1.7.5 ISSF Dress Code** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

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6.7.8 **Blinders**

- 6.7.8.1 **Side Blinders** (on one or both sides) attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a headband, not exceeding 60 mm deep are permitted for Shotgun athletes only (Rule 9.13.4) (A). The front edge of a side blinder, when viewed from the side, must not extend more than 30mm forward of the center point of the forehead. Side blinders must be made of plastic material only.



- 6.7.8.2 **One Front Blinder** to cover the non-aiming eye that is not more than 30mm wide is permitted for all athletes (B).

- 6.7.9 **Post-Competition Testing** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.8 **COMPETITION JURY DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS**

(See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.9 **ORGANIZING COMMITTEE COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

(See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.10 **EST COMPETITION OPERATIONS**

- 6.10.1 **EST Technical Officers** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

- 6.10.2 **Target Officers** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

- 6.10.3 **Jury Member Duties – Electronic Scoring Targets**

(See full version of ISSF rules for details)

- 6.10.4 **Shooting on Electronic Scoring Targets**

- Athletes must familiarize themselves during training with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (ZOOM) and that change from a Sighting target (SIGHTING) to a Match target (MATCH);
- In 10m, 25m and 50m single position events, changing from Sighting to MATCH shots is under control of range personnel. If any athlete is in doubt, he must ask a Range Officer for assistance;
- In 3-Position events, after athletes complete the kneeling or prone positions, changing from MATCH to Sighting and back to MATCH is the responsibility of the athlete. Athletes may fire unlimited Sighting shots before starting MATCH firing shots in the prone and standing positions. No additional time is allowed for these Sighting shots. If an athlete inadvertently fails to switch from MATCH to Sighting after changing positions, any shots recorded as extra shots in the previous position must be nullified and the target must be reset to Sighting.
- It is not permitted to **obscure the athlete's monitor-screen** or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the Jury and range personnel;
- Athletes and range officials must **not touch the printer control panels** and/ or printout before the end of the relay or event, except when authorized by the Jury;

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- f) Athletes should sign the printout (next to the score total) before leaving the range to identify their score.
- g) When an athlete fails to sign the printout a Jury Member or range official should initial this printer strip to allow it to be sent to the RTS Office.

6.10.5 Target Scoring Complaints During Sighting Shots

If an athlete complains during sighting shots about the correct recording or evaluation of the shot(s), the Jury may offer to move him to another firing point.

- a) The athlete will be given appropriate extra time;
- b) The Jury will, as soon as possible, examine the sighting shot(s) on the original firing point by applying the Procedure for EST Examination; and
- c) If this subsequent examination confirms that the target on the original firing point provided correct results, the athlete will be penalized with the DEDUCTION of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of his first competition series.

6.10.6 Failure of the Paper or Rubber Band to Advance

If the Jury confirms that the problem causing an athlete complaint is because the paper or rubber band is not advancing properly:

- a) The athlete will be moved to a reserve position;
- b) He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots to be taken within the time remaining for the event plus any additional time granted;
- c) He will repeat the number of MATCH shots determined by the Jury plus the number of shots necessary to complete the event;
- d) After the relay, the RTS Jury will decide which shots are to be counted from each target; and
- e) The athlete will be credited with the scores of all shots that were correctly displayed on the monitor of the first target, plus the scores of all MATCH shots fired on the second target that were necessary to complete the course of fire.

6.10.7 Protest Concerning a Shot Value

If a shot registers and displays, but the athlete protests the value indicated in accordance with Rule 6.16.5.2:

- a) After the relay, the detailed printer results (LOG-Print) must be generated by the Technical or Range Officers for all firing lanes on which complaints or protests have been made, and for the immediately adjacent lanes, before the target systems are reset for the next relay;
- b) After the completion of the relay, the **Procedure for EST Examination** will be applied;
- c) Any non-indicated or incorrectly indicated shot must be scored by the RTS Jury; and
- d) If the RTS Jury determines that a protested shot was scored correctly, a two point penalty will be applied (6.16.5.2.c).

6.10.8 PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINING ELECTRONIC SCORING TARGETS FOLLOWING A SCORE PROTEST OR COMPLAINT

6.10.8.1 If there is a score protest, complaint or no indication of a shot, etc., a Jury Member must collect the following items (the number of the firing point and the orientation of the card, sheet or target, the relay and series and the time of collection must be noted on each):

- a) The Control Sheet (25m / 50m). If the location of any shot hole is out of the area of the Control Sheet, the geometric relation between the shot holes on the Control Sheet and the Backing Card must be made before the Control Sheet is removed;
- b) The Backing Card (25m / 50m / 300m);
- c) The Backing Target (25m);
- d) The black paper strip (10m);
- e) The black rubber band (50m);
- f) The Range Incident Report;

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g) The LOG print; and

h) The data record from the electronic scoring target computer (if necessary).

6.10.8.2 A Jury Member must examine the face of the EST and the frame and record the location of any shots outside the black aiming mark.

6.10.8.3 No CLEAR LOG must be made before the RTS Jury has given permission.

6.10.8.4 The number of shot holes must be counted and their location taken into account.

6.10.8.5 Jury Members must examine these items and then make independent assessments before a formal Jury decision is made.

6.10.8.6 A Jury Member must supervise any manual intervention of the control computer results (e.g. the recording of penalties, corrected scores after malfunctions etc.).

6.10.9 EST FAILURE

These Rules apply to 10m, 50m and 300m EST. For procedures concerning 25m EST failures, see Rule 8.10. For procedures concerning Running Target EST failures, see Rule 10.11.

6.10.9.1 When ALL Targets on a Range Fail

a) The time of failure and the expired shooting time must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer and the Jury;

b) All completed competition shots of each athlete must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until the power supply is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established; and

c) After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least five (5) minutes beforehand. Athletes must be allowed to resume their position in the five (5) minutes before the competition restarts. Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed.

6.10.9.2 When a SINGLE Target Fails

a) If the EST cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the athlete must be moved to a reserve position;

b) When he is ready to shoot, an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining; and

c) He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots before he starts the remaining competition shots.

6.10.9.3 When a Shot Fails to Register or Display on the Monitor

The athlete must immediately inform the nearest Range Officer of the failure. The Range Officer must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Member(s) must go to the firing position. The athlete must be directed to fire one more MATCH shot at his target:

If the value and location of this shot is registered and displayed on the monitor:

a) The athlete must be directed to continue the competition;

b) The value, location and time of firing of this extra shot must be recorded, its shot-number (after including the missing shot) and its value and its shot- location, and the firing point number must be given to the Jury in writing and recorded on the Range Register and a Range Incident Report;

c) After the end of that relay, the **Procedure for EST Examination** will be applied. Using this information and the time of the extra shot and its location, the RTS Jury will determine whether all shots, including the extra shot, are recorded on the computer record;

d) If all the shots are recorded correctly, then the questioned shot (shot that did not register or display) will be counted in the score of the athlete, as well as the shot fired immediately after (as the "extra" shot), but the last shot fired (extra to the competition) will be annulled;

e) If the questioned shot was not located by applying the **Procedure for EST Examination** or was confirmed as an off-target miss (Note: This means a questioned 10m shot could not be found on the witness strip or target face; a questioned 25m shot could not be found on the backing target, control sheet or backing card or there was evidence that a questioned 50m or 300m shot was an off-target miss), then the questioned shot must be scored as a miss and the last shot fired (extra to the competition) must be nullified; or

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- f) If the questioned shot was found or was located in the computer memory, the RTS Jury must determine and count the score of the questioned shot; or
- g) If a questioned 50m or 300m shot is not found, the Jury must decide whether to score the missing shot as a miss and nullify the last shot or, if there is no credible evidence that the questioned shot was an off-target miss, the Jury may conclude that a target system anomaly occurred and count the extra shot in lieu of the missing shot and the last shot fired.

6.10.9.4 OR: If the extra shot fired as directed does not register or display and the EST cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes:

- a) The athlete must be moved to a reserve position;
- b) When he is ready to shoot, an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining and he will be permitted unlimited sighting shots;
- c) **In 10m and 50m Rifle and Pistol Events**, the athlete will repeat the two (2) MATCH shots that did not register or display on the previous target used.

6.11 COMPETITION PROCEDURES (SEE ALSO 6.17, FINALS COMPETITION PROCEDURES)

6.11.1 Rules for 10m and 50m Rifle and Pistol Events

6.11.1.1 Preparation and Sighting Time

Athletes must be called to the line at least 25 minutes before the published START time of the event, allowed 10 minutes to setup their equipment, and then allowed 15 minutes Preparation and Sighting Time before MATCH firing starts to make their final preparation and fire unlimited **sighting shots**.

- a) The Preparation and Sighting Time must be timed to end approximately 30 seconds before the official starting time for MATCH firing.
- b) Sighting targets must be visible at least 10 minutes before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;
- c) Athletes may not place their guns and equipment on their firing points until the Chief Range Officer has called the athletes to the line;
- d) If there is more than one relay, each relay must be allowed the same amount of time to bring their equipment to the firing line;
- e) After the Chief Range Officer calls athletes to the line, they are permitted to handle their guns, dry fire (safety flags may be removed for dry firing) or carry out holding and aiming exercises on the firing line before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts; in Finals, athletes may not remove safety flags or dry fire until the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;
- f) Pre-competition checks by the Jury and Range Officers must be completed during the 10 minutes before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;
- g) The Preparation and Sighting Time begins with the command **"PREPARATION AND SIGHTING TIME...START;"** No shot may be fired before the command **"START;"**
- h) An athlete who fires a shot or shots **before the "START"** command for the Preparation and Sighting Time may be disqualified if safety is involved. If safety is not involved (6.2.3.5), the first competition shot must be registered as a miss (0);
- i) After 14 minutes, 30 seconds have elapsed in the Preparation and Sighting Time, the Range Officer must announce **"30 SECONDS."**
- j) At the end of the Preparation and Sighting Time, the Chief Range Officer must command **"END OF PREPARATION AND SIGHTING...STOP."** There must be a brief pause of approximately 30 seconds when the Target Officer will reset the targets for MATCH firing; and
- k) If an athlete fires a shot after the command **"END OF PREPARATION AND SIGHTING...STOP"** and before the **"MATCH FIRING...START"** command, the shot must not be counted as a MATCH shot and a two (2) point penalty must be applied to the first competition shot.
- l) Malfunctions will be governed according to ISSF Rule 6.13. No additional time will be allowed for an equipment malfunction, but the Jury may allow additional sighting shots on return to the firing line if the malfunction is repaired, but all shots must be fired within the original time allowed.

6.11.1.2 START of MATCH Firing

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- a) When all targets are reset for MATCH firing, the Chief Range Officer will command **"MATCH FIRING...START."** MATCH firing is considered to have started when the CRO has given the command **"START;"**
- b) Every shot fired after the start of MATCH firing must be recorded as a MATCH shot, however, dry firing is allowed;
- c) After the start of MATCH firing, no further sighting shots are allowed, except for position changes in 50m and 300m Rifle 3-Position events (see Rule 7.7.3) or when permitted by the Jury in accordance with these Rules;
- d) Any further sighting shot(s) fired in contravention of this rule must be scored as miss(es) in the competition;
- e) The CRO must inform athletes by loudspeaker of the time remaining at both ten (10) minutes and five (5) minutes before the end of the competition time;
- f) A shot or shots that are not fired during the MATCH firing time must be scored as miss(es) on the last competition target(s), unless the CRO or a Jury Member has authorized extra time; and
- g) If, during MATCH firing on 10m ESTs, the Jury directs an athlete to move his position laterally (sideways) within his firing point by 30 cm or more, the athlete may be offered additional sighters and 2 minutes additional time before he resumes MATCH firing.

6.11.1.3 **"STOP" COMMAND**

The competition must stop at the command **"STOP."**

- a) If a shot(s) is fired after the command **"STOP,"** that shot(s) must be scored as a miss; and
- b) If the shot(s) cannot be identified, the best hit(s) must be deducted from the score of that target and scored as miss(es).

6.11.2 **Specific Rules for 10m Air Gun Events**

- 6.11.2.1 If an athlete **releases the propelling charge** prior to the Preparation and Sighting Time he must be given a **WARNING (Yellow Card)** for the first violation and a **DEDUCTION (Green Card)** of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first MATCH series for the second and subsequent violations.
- 6.11.2.2 Any release of the propelling charge, after MATCH firing starts, without a hit on the target will be scored as a miss. Dry firing without release of the propelling charge is permitted except during Finals.
- 6.11.2.3 If an athlete wishes to change, or to fill, a gas or air cylinder, he must leave the firing point to do so, after obtaining permission from the Range Officer. No extra time is allowed to change or fill a gas or air cylinder during a competition.
- 6.11.2.4 The gun may only be loaded with one (1) pellet. When a gun is accidentally loaded with more than one (1) pellet:
 - a) If the athlete is aware of the situation, he must raise his non-shooting hand to indicate to a Range Officer that he has a problem. A Range Officer must then supervise the unloading of the gun and no penalty will be incurred. No extra time will be allowed for this; or
 - b) If the athlete is unaware of the situation and fires two pellets at the same time, he must report this to a Range Officer. If there are two (2) hits on the target, the score of the higher value shot will be counted and the second shot will be annulled. If there is only one (1) hit on the target, this will be counted.

6.11.3 **Interruptions in 10m Events, 50m Rifle and Pistol Events and 300m Rifle Events**

- 6.11.3.1 If an athlete must stop firing **for more than three (3) minutes** through no fault of his own and this interruption was not caused by a malfunction of his gun or ammunition, he may demand extra time equal to the amount of time lost, or the time remaining when the interruption occurred, plus one (1) minute, if during the last five (5) minutes of the competition.
- 6.11.3.2 If an athlete is interrupted **for more than five (5) minutes** through no fault of his own and this interruption was not caused by a malfunction of his gun or ammunition, **or if the athlete is moved to another firing point**, he may have additional unlimited sighting shots at the beginning of his remaining shooting time together with any time extension granted plus an additional five (5) minutes.
 - a) Range Officers or Jury Members must ensure that a complete explanation is recorded on a Range

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Incident Report; and

- b) Any **extension of time** allowed by the Jury or Range Officers must be documented, stating the reason on a Range Incident Report.

6.11.4 Late Arrival by Athlete

If an athlete **arrives late** for a competition, he may participate but will not be given any extra time. If an athlete arrives after the Preparation and Sighting Time, no additional sighting time will be given but sighting shots are allowed. When it can be proven that an athlete's late arrival was due to circumstances beyond his control, the Jury must grant extra time, including time for Preparation and Sighting if this does not delay the start of the Final or disrupt the overall shooting program. In this case the Jury will determine when and on which firing point the late athlete may start.

6.11.5 Irregular Shots -- Too Many Shots in an Event or Position

If an athlete in a 10m, 50m or 300m event fires more shots in the event or position than are provided for in the program, the extra shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target(s). If the shot(s) cannot be identified, the highest value shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target.

The athlete must also be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each excessive shot fired, deducted from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series.

6.11.6 Crossfires

6.11.6.1 Crossfires of competition shots must be scored as misses.

6.11.6.2 If an athlete crossfires a sighting shot on the sighting target of another athlete no penalty is incurred.

6.11.6.3 If an athlete crossfires a sighting shot on the MATCH target of another athlete, he must be penalized by the deduction of two (2) points from his own score deducted from the first series.

6.11.6.4 If an athlete receives a confirmed crossfire shot and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he must be credited with the value of the highest undetermined shot.

6.11.6.5 If there are more hits on an athlete's MATCH target than are provided for in the program, and if it is impossible to confirm that another athlete(s) fired the shot(s), the hit(s) of the highest value must be nullified.

6.11.6.6 If an athlete wishes **to disclaim** a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer.

6.11.6.7 If the Range Officer confirms that the athlete did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on a Range Incident Report and on the Range Register and the shot must be annulled.

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

6.11.6.9 The following must be considered as reasons to justify the annulment of a shot:

- a) If a Range Officer confirms by his observation of the athlete and the target that the athlete did not fire the shot;
- b) If a missing shot is reported by another athlete or a Range Officer at approximately the same time, and from within the neighboring two or three firing points; and
- c) When using 300m EST with shot sensors, crossfires should not register on the recipient's target, but an indication will be received at the control center. The firer, whose target does not receive the expected shot, will be given a miss (zero) and an indication that he has cross-fired.

6.11.7 Disturbances

If an athlete claims that he was disturbed while firing a shot, he must keep his gun pointed downrange and immediately inform the Range Officer or Jury

Member. He must not disturb other athletes. If the claim is considered justified, the shot(s) must be annulled and the athlete may repeat the shot(s) or series. If the claim is not considered justified, the shot(s) must be credited to the athlete and he may continue shooting; no penalty will be applied.

6.11.8 Special Competition Regulations

- a) During the Preparation and Sighting Times for all competitions, announcements and/or visual displays may be used to inform spectators about the event. During Preparation and Sighting and Match Firing

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Times for Elimination and Qualification competitions, music may be played. Music must be played during Finals (6.17.1.11).

- b) It is not permitted to put any substance on the floor of the firing point to gain an unfair advantage or to wipe the firing point without permission;
- c) It is not permitted to place non-removeable tape or draw lines with a permanent marker on the floor;
- d) No one may change or modify any range structure or equipment;
- e) Smoking is prohibited in all areas used by athletes and officials as well as in the spectator areas of the ranges;
- f) The use of mobile phones, walkie-talkies, pagers or similar communication or electronic devices by athletes, coaches and team officials while on the field of play is prohibited. All mobile phones etc. must be switched off or placed on silent mode;
- g) Flash photography is prohibited until after competitions are completed; and
- h) Notices must be displayed to inform spectators that mobile phones must be placed on silent mode, that smoking is not permitted and that flash photography is prohibited until competitions are completed.

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6.11.9 COMPETITION PROCEDURES – QUALIFICATION and ELIMINATION STAGES

6.11.9.1 10m Air Rifle and 10m Air Pistol Men and Women

Type of event	Individual
Name of events	10m Air Rifle Men 10m Air Rifle Junior Men 10m Air Rifle Women 10m Air Rifle Junior Women 10m Air Pistol Men 10m Air Pistol Junior Men 10m Air Pistol Women 10m Air Pistol Junior Women
Number of relays	One or more dependent on the number of entries.
Ranges	A 10m enclosed range must be used for all relays.
Targets	Electronic Scoring Targets for all relays.
Scoring	Air Rifle: Decimal scoring Air Pistol: Full ring (integer) scoring Qualification scores are not carried forward to the Final Stage
Qualification procedure	Athletes will be called to the line twenty-five (25) minutes before the scheduled Start time for each relay. All athlete checks by the Range Officers must be completed before the start of Preparation and Sighting time.
Preparation and Sighting	Fifteen (15) minutes to fire an unlimited number of sighting shots.
Course of fire	Sixty (60) Match shots to be fired in 1 hour 15 minutes. (75mins)
Number of relays	Ideally, all entries should be accommodated in one relay. However, If the number of entries exceeds the number of targets available on the range the athletes must be distributed by drawing lots for two or more relays (see 6.6.6.h)
Subsequent relays	If there is more than one Qualification relay there must be a fifteen (15) minute break between relays before athletes are called to the line, to allow removal of equipment and for the RTS Jury to service the targets and re-face if necessary.
Number to Qualify	The top eight (8) athletes from all relays will progress to the Final. Tied scores will be decided by ISSF tie-breaking Rule 6.15

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6.11.9.2 **50m RIFLE 3-POSITIONS MEN AND WOMEN**

Type of event	Individual
Name of events	50m Rifle 3 Positions Men 50m Rifle 3 Positions Men Junior 50m Rifle 3 Positions Women 50m Rifle 3 Positions Women Junior
Number of relays	One or more dependent on the number of entries.
Ranges	A 50m outdoor range must be used for all relays.
Targets	Electronic Scoring Targets for all relays.
Scoring	Full ring (integer) scoring.
Qualification procedure	Athletes will be called to the line twenty five (25) minutes before the scheduled Start time for each relay. All athlete checks by the Range Officers must be completed before the start of Preparation and Sighting time.
Preparation and Sighting time.	Fifteen (15) minutes to fire an unlimited number of sighting shots.
Course of fire	Twenty (20) shots in each position, in the sequence Kneeling, Prone, Standing, in a total time limit of 1hr 30 minutes (90 minutes).
Number of relays	If the number of athletes exceeds the useable capacity of the range, Elimination relays must be conducted. If there are sufficient firing points on the 50m range to accommodate the total number of entries, Elimination relays are unnecessary.

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Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions.

6.11.10 **TEAM EVENTS** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.12 RULES OF CONDUCT FOR ATHLETES AND OFFICIALS

(See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.12.1 No type of demonstration or political, religious or racial propaganda is permitted during ISSF Championships.

6.12.2 Each team must have a team leader who is responsible for maintaining discipline within the team. An athlete may be appointed as a team leader. The team leader must cooperate with competition officials at all times in the interest of safety, the efficient conduct of the competition and good sportsmanship.

6.12.3 The Team Leader is responsible for:

- a) Completing the necessary entries with accurate information and submitting them to appropriate officials within designated time limits;
- b) Being familiar with the program;
- c) Having team members report, ready to shoot, at designated firing points, at the correct times, with approved equipment;
- d) Checking scores and filing protests, if necessary;
- e) Observing preliminary and official bulletins, scores and announcements
- f) Receiving official information and informing team members; and
- g) Representing the team at all official activities.

6.12.4 The Athlete is responsible for:

- a) Reporting to his firing point, ready to shoot, at the correct time, with equipment that complies with these rules;
- b) Taking his firing position on his designated firing point so that he does not disturb adjacent athletes; and
- c) Conducting himself so that he does not disturb or adversely affect the performances of other athletes. If, in the opinion of the Jury, an athlete's behavior or actions disturbs other athletes, the athlete may be given a warning, penalty or disqualification, depending upon the circumstances.

6.12.5 Coaching During Any Event

6.12.5.1 In all events, non-verbal coaching is allowed, the written word is non-verbal. In 50m Three-Position Finals, verbal coaching is allowed only during changeover times. While on the firing line, an athlete may speak only with Jury Members or range officials. Coaching during training is permitted, but such coaching must not disturb other athletes.

6.12.5.2 If an athlete wishes to speak with his Coach or Team Official during an Elimination or Qualification, the athlete must unload his gun and leave it in a safe condition on the firing line with the action open and a safety flag inserted. An athlete may leave the firing line only after notifying a Range Officer and without disturbing other athletes.

6.12.5.3 If a coach or team official wishes to speak with a team member on the firing line, the team official must not contact the athlete directly or talk with the athlete while he is on the firing line. The team official must obtain permission from a Range Officer or Jury Member, who will call the athlete from the firing line.

6.12.5.4 If a team official or athlete violates the rules concerning coaching, a warning must be issued the first time. In repeated cases, two (2) points must be deducted from the athlete's score and the team official must leave the vicinity of the firing line.

6.12.6 Penalties for Rule Violations

6.12.6.1 Deciding Open and Concealed Violations

The Jury must decide violations according to these standards:

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Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions.

- a) In the case of an **open violation** of the Rules, a **Warning (Yellow Card)** must first be given so the athlete may have an opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during training or the Preparation and Sighting Time. If the athlete does not correct the fault as instructed by the Jury, two (2) points must be deducted from his score. If the athlete still does not correct the fault after receiving a **Deduction (Green Card)**, **Disqualification (Red Card) (DSQ)** must be imposed; or
- b) In the case of a **concealed violation** of the Rules, when the fault is deliberately concealed, **Disqualification (Red Card) (DSQ)** must be imposed; or
- c) If, when asked to give an explanation for an incident, an athlete consciously and knowingly gives **false information**, two (2) points must be deducted or in serious cases, disqualification may be imposed.

6.12.6.2 In cases of a violation of ISSF Rules or the instructions of Range Officers or Jury, the following penalties may be imposed on the athlete by a Jury Member or the Jury. Penalties for Rule violations in Shotgun events will be decided by the Jury, the Chief of Referees and the Referee, in accordance with Rule 9.16.

- a) **Warning (Yellow Card)**. A warning must be expressed in terms that will leave no doubt that it is a **Warning** and the yellow card must be shown. However, it is not necessary to precede other penalties with a warning. The warnings must be recorded on a Range Incident Report and noted on the Range Register. A warning may be given by an individual Jury Member. Any warning given must be carried forward for any further violation.
- b) **Deduction (Green Card)**. A deduction of points from the score may be given by an individual Jury Member by showing a **Green Card** with the word **"Deduction."** In most cases, a deduction of two (2) points will apply, but exceptions are shown in the relevant Rule, e.g., for late shots or dry firing in Finals. Deductions must be recorded on a Range Incident Report Form, marked on the printer strip, noted on the Range Register and immediately reported to the RTS Jury. Deductions do not necessarily need to be preceded by a Warning.
- c) **Disqualification (Red Card) (DSQ)**. An athlete must be disqualified (DSQ) for failure to pass a post-competition check (6.7.9.1) or for a violation of Shotgun Rule 9.4.1.1 or 9.4.3.2.d. Disqualification for any other reason may only be given by the decision of a majority of the Jury. The disqualification of an athlete is expressed by the Jury by showing a **Red Card** with the word **"Disqualification."** If an athlete is disqualified during any phase of an event (Elimination, Qualification or Final), the results for that athlete for all phases of that event must be deleted and the athlete must be listed at the end of the results list with an explanation regarding why the athlete was disqualified.
- d) **Unsportsmanlike Behavior (DQB)**. If an athlete is disqualified for a serious safety violation or for the physical abuse of a competition official or another athlete (Rule 6.12.6.4) as decided by a majority of the Jury, all results for that athlete for all events in the Championship must be deleted and the explanation(s) must indicate DQB.
- e) **Anti-Doping Violation (AD-DSQ)**. If an athlete is disqualified for an anti-doping violation, all results for that athlete for all events in the Championship must be deleted and the explanation(s) must indicate AD-DSQ.
- f) Penalties should be expressed both with a verbal explanation and with the display of yellow, green or red cards. The size of penalty cards should be approximately 70mm x 100mm.
- g) A team, of which a member has been disqualified, must not be ranked and must be shown in the result list with the remark "DSQ."
- h) When there is a penalty or disqualification, a Jury Member must provide or approve remarks for the Results Lists to explain the penalty or disqualification.

6.12.6.3 Serious Safety Violations

- a) If the Jury determines that an athlete has handled a gun or violated a safety rule in a **dangerous manner**, the athlete must be disqualified (DSQ) (see 6.2.2).

6.12.6.4 Physical Abuse of a Competition Official or Athlete

An athlete or team official who makes physical contact with a Jury Member, Referee, Range Officer, other competition official or another athlete by grasping, pushing, shoving, striking or similar means may be excluded from further participation in a Championship. Any such act of physical abuse must be reported to the Chairman of the Jury responsible for supervising that area of activity. One or more witnesses or physical evidence must confirm the act of alleged abuse. The Jury must then decide whether the athlete or team official may be excluded from that Championship. A decision to exclude may be appealed to the Jury of

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Appeal (6.16.6). If the Jury or Jury of Appeal concludes that the act of abuse was of such a serious nature that further sanctions are warranted, they may, in addition to excluding the athlete or team official from the current championship also refer the case to the ISSF Ethics Committee (3.12.3.5, Annex "CE") for further consideration.

6.13 MALFUNCTIONS

6.13.1 A malfunction occurs when a gun fails to fire a projectile when the trigger is pulled.

6.13.2 Malfunctions may be either ALLOWABLE or NON-ALLOWABLE.

6.13.2.1 Allowable Malfunctions are:

- a) A cartridge fails to fire;
- b) A bullet or pellet is lodged in the barrel; or
- c) The gun fails to fire or function properly and the trigger mechanism has been released.

6.13.2.2 Non-Allowable Malfunctions are:

- a) The athlete has opened the action of his gun;
- b) The safety was engaged;
- c) The athlete did not properly load his gun;
- d) The athlete did not pull the trigger; or
- e) The malfunction is due to any cause that could reasonably have been corrected by the athlete.
- f) When electronic trigger is used, the battery fails.

6.13.3 If an athlete has a gun or ammunition malfunction, he may repair it and continue shooting or, if the malfunction was an ALLOWABLE malfunction, he may continue shooting with another gun of the same type and caliber that complies with these Rules. The replacement gun will be subject to targeted testing.

6.13.4 No extra competition time is allowed to repair or replace a gun after any malfunction in 10m, 50m and 300m Rifle or Pistol Elimination or Qualification Rounds, but the Jury may allow an athlete to fire additional sighting shots after repairing or replacing a malfunctioning gun if the malfunction was ALLOWABLE.

6.13.5 Specific rules concerning malfunctions in 25m Pistol events are found in Rule 8.9.3.

6.13.6 Specific rules concerning malfunctions in Finals are found in Rules 6.17.1.6, 6.17.4.m and 6.17.5.l.

6.13.7 Range Officers or Jury Members must ensure that malfunctions are documented on Range Incident Reports or Malfunction Score Computation Forms and in the Range Register.

6.14 SCORING AND RESULTS PROCEDURES (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

6.15 TIE-BREAKING

6.15.1 Individual Ties in 10m, 25m, 50m and 300m Events

All tied scores will be broken for 10m, 25m, 50m, and 300m events by applying the following Rules:

- a) The highest number of inner tens;
- b) The highest score of the last ten (10) shot series working backward by 10-shot series in full ring scoring (not inner tens or decimals) until the tie is broken;
- c) If any ties remain, scores will be compared on a shot-by-shot basis using inner tens (i.e. an inner ten outranks a 10 that is not an inner ten) beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.;
- d) If any ties remain, and EST are used, scores will be compared on a shot-by-shot basis using decimal ring scores beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.;
- e) If any ties remain, the athletes must have the same ranking and must be listed in Latin alphabetical order using the athlete's family name;
- f) **When decimal scoring is used** for 10m Air Rifle or 50m Rifle Prone Elimination or Qualification events,

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ties will be broken by the highest score of the last ten shot series, etc. (decimal scores) and then by comparing decimal scores on a shot-by-shot basis beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.

6.15.5 **Ties in Team Events** (See NCAA Rules Modification Document)

Ties in team events, including ties in the Qualification stage of Mixed Team events, must be decided by totaling the results of all members of a team and following the procedures for breaking individual ties.

6.16 **PROTESTS AND APPEALS**

6.16.5 All Protests and Appeals are to be decided in accordance with ISSF Rules.

6.16.6 **Verbal Protests**

6.16.6.1 Any athlete or team official has the right to protest a condition of the competition, decision or action of a competition official immediately and verbally to a Referee, Range Officer or Jury Member on the following matters:

- a) An athlete or team official considers that the ISSF Rules or the competition program were not followed in conducting the competition;
- b) An athlete or team official does not agree with a decision or action by a competition official, Referee, Range Officer or Jury Member;
- c) An athlete was impeded or disturbed by other athlete(s), competition official(s), spectator(s), member(s) of the media or other person(s) or cause(s);
- d) An athlete had a long interruption in shooting caused by range equipment failure, the clarification of irregularities or other cause(s); and
- e) An athlete had irregularities regarding shooting times, including shooting times that were too short.

6.16.6.2 Referees, Range Officers and Jury Members must consider verbal protests immediately. They may take immediate action to correct the situation or refer the protest to the full Jury for a decision. In such cases, a Referee, Range Officer or Jury Member may stop the shooting temporarily if necessary.

6.16.7 **Written Protests**

Any athlete or team official who does **not agree** with the action or decision taken on a **verbal protest** may protest in writing to the Jury. Any athlete or team official also has the right to submit a **written protest** without making a verbal protest. All written protests must be submitted to a member of the appropriate Jury not later than 20 minutes (10 minutes for Shotgun) after the matter in question and the protest fee becomes payable. Written Protests and Appeals must be submitted on the **ISSF Protest Form** (see Protest Form at 6.19).

6.16.8 **A Protest Fee becomes payable when a written Protest or Appeal is submitted to a Jury member, as follows:**

- a) Protest: 50,00 EUR;
- b) Appeal of Protest Decision: 100,00 EUR;
- c) The Protest Fee becomes payable when a completed Protest Form is delivered to a Jury Member and must be paid to the Jury Member or Organizing Committee as soon as possible; and
- d) Protest fees must be returned if the Protest or Appeal is upheld, or will be retained by the Organizing Committee if the Protest or Appeal is denied.

6.16.9 **Scoring Protests**

Decisions by the RTS Jury on the value or number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

6.16.9.1 **Scoring Protest Time**

All scoring or results protests must be submitted within **10 minutes** after Preliminary Results are posted on the Range Scoreboard (Rule 6.4.2.i). The time when the Scoring Protest Time ends must be shown on the Range Scoreboard, when Preliminary Results are posted. The location to which any score protest must be made must be published in the Official Program.

6.16.9.2 **EST Score Protests**

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If an athlete **protests the value of an indicated shot** on an EST, the protest will only be accepted when it is made before the next shot or series (25m events) is fired or within three (3) minutes after the last shot, however, this requirement does not apply in case of a failure of the paper or rubber band to advance or other target failures.

- a) If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the athlete will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition, so that this extra shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the disputed shot cannot be determined;
- b) If the RTS Jury determines that a protested shot scores within two (2) decimal rings of the value of an indicated shot, the protest must not be upheld;
- c) If the protest concerning a shot value, other than zero (0) or failure to register, is not upheld, a two (2) point penalty from the score of the disputed shot will be awarded and the protest fee must be paid;
- d) The team official or athlete has the right to know the resolution of the disputed shot; and
- e) Shots on 50m EST with an indicated value of 9.5 or higher may not be protested in Elimination or Qualification Rounds; and
- f) Score protests regarding the value or number of shots are not permitted in Finals (Rule 6.17.1.7).

6.16.10 **Appeals**

If there is a disagreement with a Jury decision, the matter may be appealed to the Jury of Appeal, except that decisions by a Finals Protest Jury (6.17.1.10 d) and decisions by the RTS Jury on the value or number of shots (6.16.5) are final and may not be appealed. Such appeals must be submitted in writing by the team leader or a representative not later than 30 minutes after the Jury decision has been announced. **The decision of the Jury of Appeal is final.**

- 6.16.11 **Copies of all decisions** regarding written protests and appeals must be forwarded by the Technical Delegate(s) to the ISSF Secretary General together with his Final Report for review by the appropriate Section and Technical Committees.

6.17 **FINALS IN OLYMPIC RIFLE AND PISTOL EVENTS** (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

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Chapter 7

RIFLE RULES

FOR

10m Air Rifle

Individual 50m Rifle

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NOTE:

Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.

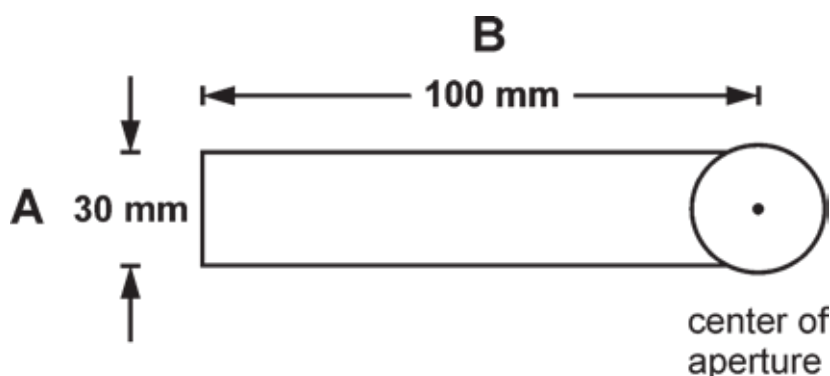
Throughout section 7, text in italics is not part of a Rule but is included to explain the “spirit and intent” of the relevant Rule to assist Athletes, Coaches and Juries to decide if the Rule applies in the given circumstance.

7.1	GENERAL
7.1.1	These Rules are part of the ISSF Technical Rules and apply to all Rifle events.
7.1.2	All athletes, team leaders and officials must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that these Rules are enforced. It is the responsibility of each athlete to comply with the Rules.
7.1.3	When a Rule refers to right-handed athletes, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed athletes.
7.1.4	Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men’s or a women’s event, it must apply uniformly to both men’s and women’s events.
7.2	SAFETY
	SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE
	ISSF Safety Rules are found in Rule 6.2.
7.3	RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS
	Target and target standards are found in Rule 6.3. Requirements for ranges and other facilities are found in Rule 6.4.
7.4	RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
7.4.1	Standards for All Rifles
7.4.1.1	Single Loader Rifles. Only single shot rifles that must be manually loaded before each shot may be used, except that in the 300m Standard Rifle event a rifle that is legal for use in International Military Sport Council (CISM) 300m Rifle events may be used if it is checked by Equipment Control before the event.
7.4.1.2	One Rifle Per Event. Only one (1) rifle is allowed to be used in the Elimination, Qualification and Final Rounds of one (1) event. The action, barrel and stock may not be exchanged, except that a detachable butt-stock may be exchanged. Accessories attached to the action, barrel or stock may be exchanged. A rifle that becomes disabled may be replaced according to Rule 6.13.3, if the Jury approves.
7.4.1.3	Movement or Oscillation Reduction Systems. Any device, mechanism or system that actively reduces, slows or minimizes rifle oscillations or movements before the shot is released is prohibited.
7.4.1.4	Pistol Grips. The pistol grip for the right hand must be constructed in such a way that it does not rest on the sling or on the left arm.
7.4.1.5	Barrels and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Compensators and muzzle breaks on the rifle are prohibited. Any construction or device inside the barrel or tube, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited. Extension tubes must be inspected by Equipment Control when the athlete attends, either for pre-competition or re-checks.
7.4.1.6	Sights

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- a) The front or rear sights may have light or tinted lenses or a polarizing filter, but the sights may not have any system of lenses. *The intent of this rule is to prohibit the use of any "system of lenses" that would act as a telescope to magnify the sight picture seen by the athlete. The only exception to this is that an athlete who requires optical correction to see a clear sight picture is permitted to attach a single lens to the exterior of the rear sight but not to the interior. Additionally, the wearing of contact lenses or a natural lens replacement is allowed because these are essential for an athlete to see normally when not shooting and are not external attachments that are deliberately intended to magnify a sight picture;*
- b) No Light enhancing system, optical sight, optical system or telescope may be attached to the rifle;
- c) A single corrective lens may be attached to the rear sight only; or the athlete may wear a corrective or tinted lens;
- d) Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited;
- e) A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30mm deep (A) nor extend further than 100mm (B) from the center of the rear sight aperture on the side of the non-aiming eye. A blinder must not be used on the side of the aiming eye; and a prism or mirror device may be used when shooting from the right shoulder while aiming with the left eye, providing it does not have a magnifying lens system. It must not be used when shooting from the right shoulder when using the right eye, or vice-versa.



Rear Sight Blinder Diagram

- f) On Air and Standard Rifles, the foresight tunnel must be circular in profile when viewed through the rear sight and not have an external shape or additions that can be used as a horizontal reference. Internal foresight elements containing a horizontal and/or vertical reference are allowed.

7.4.1.7 Electronic triggers are allowed providing:

- a) All components are firmly attached to and contained within the action or stock of the rifle so that the battery and wires are not visible externally;
- b) The trigger is operated by the right hand of a right-handed or the left hand of a left-handed athlete;
- c) All components are included when the rifle is submitted for inspection by Equipment Control; and
- d) The rifle with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.

7.4.2 Standards for 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle

Measurements stated in this rule are also illustrated in the RIFLE MEASUREMENTS DIAGRAM, 7.4.4.1 and in the RIFLE MEASUREMENTS TABLE, 7.4.4.2.

7.4.2.1 Definitions

The following definitions are included to eliminate any doubt as to the parts of the rifle referred to in the Rifle Rules.

- a) **Stock:** The basic frame of the rifle to which the barrel and action, sights, *pistol grip* and *butt-stock* are attached. On a traditional wooden-stock rifle, the stock would be of one piece and incorporate the *fore-end*, *cheek-piece*, *pistol grip* and *butt-stock*.
- b) **Butt-stock:** The part of the rifle between the *pistol grip* and the *butt-plate*. This is the rearmost extension of the stock and may be offset either side of the center-line of the barrel. The lowest point of

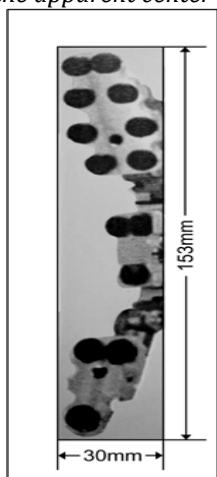
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the butt-stock may not be more than 140mm below the center-line of the barrel. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles. The butt-stock may have an adjustable extension on which the butt-plate is mounted. This extension is not included in the 140mm lower limit.

- c) **Butt-plate:** The moveable end part of the *butt-stock* that normally rests against the athlete's shoulder when in the shooting position. The overall width must not exceed 30mm. The butt-plate may be moved up or down, offset to the right or left of the *butt-stock* center-line and/or turned on the vertical and/or horizontal axis, but no part of the outer edges may extend more than 30mm from that center-line. If a multi-part butt-plate is used, each part may be turned either right or left but all adjustments must be contained within the overall width. The depth of curve must not exceed 20mm, (7.4.4.2.G), measured to the lowest point that is in contact with the shoulder.

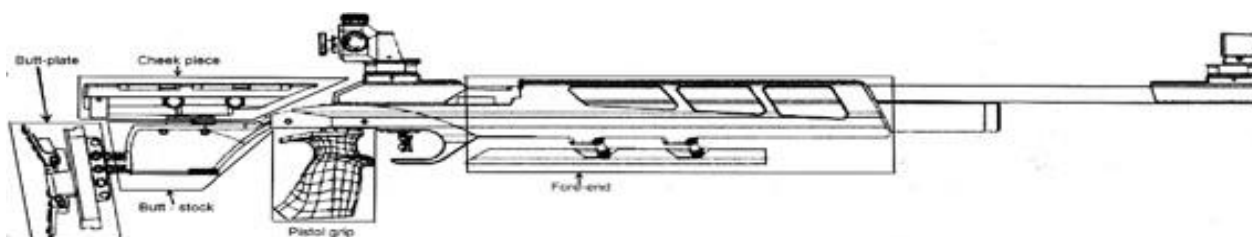
A template with internal dimensions of 153mm x 30mm may be used to check the overall width of the butt-plate. The butt-plate is acceptable if it fits inside the template and no part is more than 30mm from the apparent center-line of the butt-stock. The inside edge of the template should act as a reference point for the apparent center-line.



- d) **Cheek piece:** The part of the rifle upon which the athlete rests his head or cheek. It may be an integral part of a wooden-stock rifle or an attachment that is adjustable up or down and laterally. If moved laterally, the outside edge must not be more than 40mm from the center-line of the *butt-stock*. A soft material can be applied to the cheek piece surface.
- e) **Fore-end:** The forward part of the *Stock* below the barrel that contacts the supporting hand of the athlete. This may have an adjustable or removeable section to extend the depth, but those must provide a straight plane surface. It may be inclined, but the lowest point may not be more than 140mm below the center line of the bore, nor must the width exceed 60mm. If the width of the adjustable section is wider than the upper part of the fore-end, it may be offset left or right but the outer edge must not be more than 30mm from the centerline of the barrel. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed.

Note: A fore-end extension is not a palm rest and is not contrary to Rule 7.6.1.3g, even if it is detachable

- f) **The Pistol Grip:** The pistol grip must not extend laterally (to the side) more than 60mm from a vertical plane that is perpendicular to the center-line of the barrel. The lowest point must not exceed 160mm from the center-line of the barrel. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed.
- g) A thumb hole; thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest and spirit level are prohibited. A thumb rest is any protrusion or extension on the side of the pistol grip on which an athlete could rest the thumb of the trigger-hand. A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping. A palm rest is defined in Rule 7.4.5.2 and only allowed on 50m rifles.



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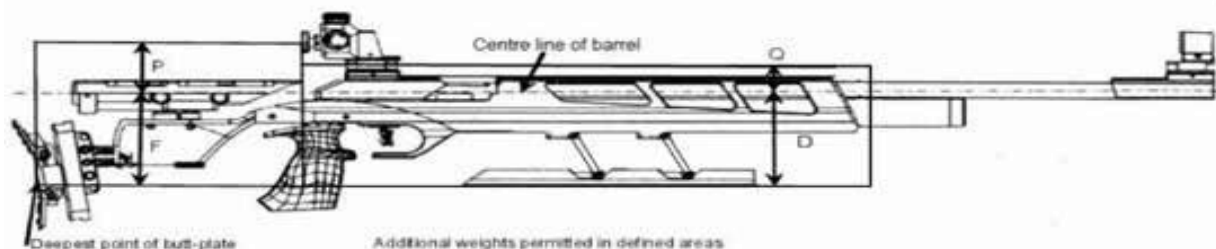
Note: This diagram is intended to illustrate the position of the parts described in a) to g)

7.4.2.2

Weights

- a) Barrel weights within a radius of 30mm from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be moved along the barrel;
- b) Any devices or weights projecting from the buttstock must be attached as a fixed part of the buttstock (screws or other fixation means). They must not protrude sideways more than 25mm from centerline of buttstock or downwards more than 140mm measured from the center line of the barrel (Rule 7.4.4.2 f).
- c) Weights in addition to barrel weights may be attached to any part of the rifle but must be within the areas shown in the diagram. Weights on or in the lower part of the fore-end may not extend horizontally (laterally) further from the center-line of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the center-line of the barrel, (dimension J2). Weights in the butt-stock area cannot extend further to the rear than a line that is perpendicular to the deepest point of the butt-plate.
- d) Weights must be rigidly attached to the rifle by semi-permanent means so that they cannot be accidentally dislodged or move position. The use of any type of visible adhesive tape to attach weights is prohibited.

Athletes are reminded that the image of athletes and their equipment, when being broadcast or photographed, must be in keeping with the presentation of an Olympic sport. Therefore rifles and attachments should not look as if they are held together with adhesive tape, cable-ties, or other temporary means. A large cluster of lead automobile wheel-balance weights is unsightly and inappropriate and should be concealed or avoided. Manufactured meta weights, firmly attached to the rifle within the permitted areas as shown on the diagram, are acceptable.



See Rifle Measurements diagram 7.4.4.1 and Rifle Measurements Table 7.4.4.2 for all dimensions.


7.4.3

Standards for 300m Standard Rifle Only (See full version of ISSF rules for details)

7.4.4

Standards for 10m Air Rifle Only

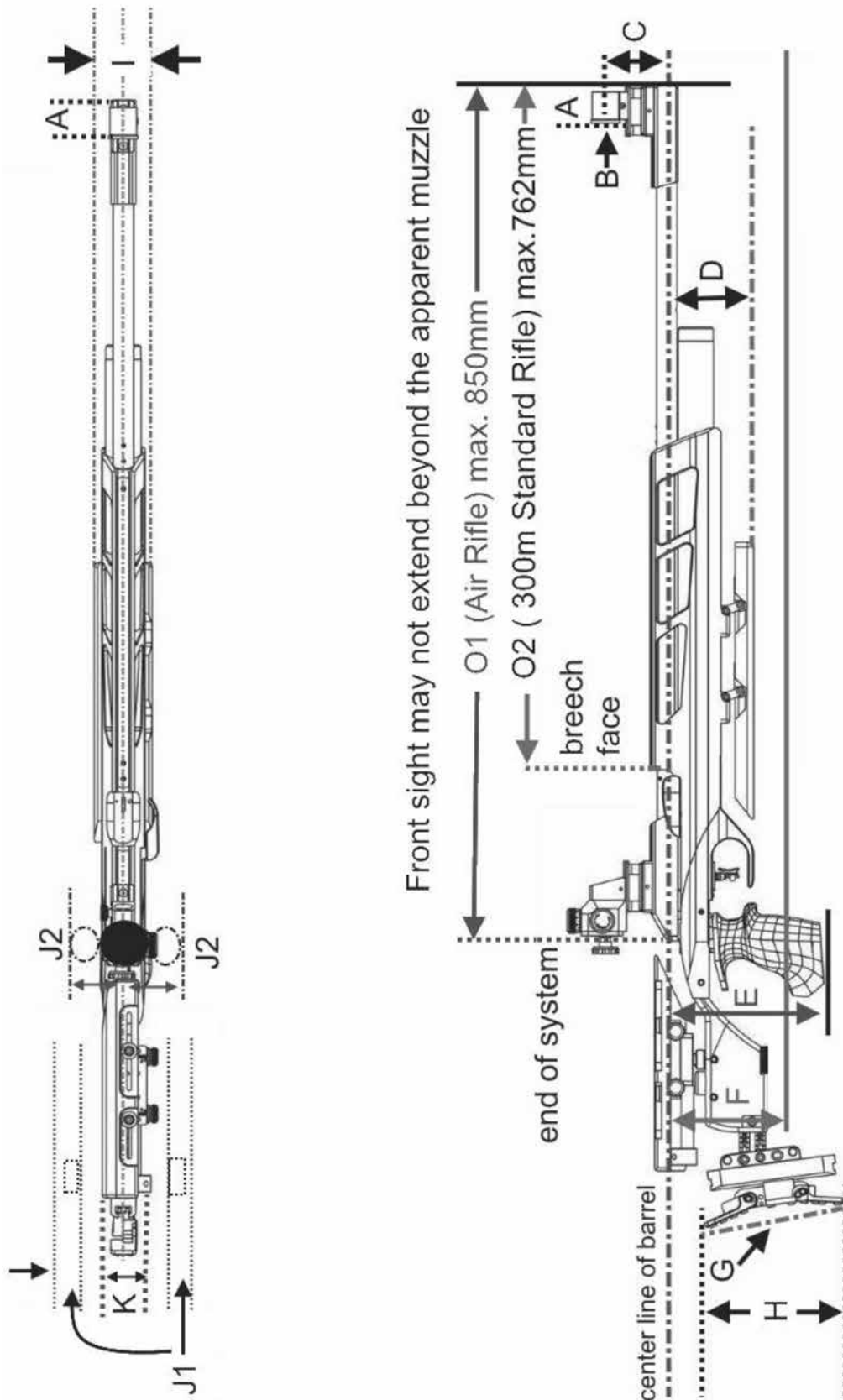
Any type of compressed air or gas rifle that conforms to the specifications in the **Rifle Measurements Table** and the following additional restrictions:

- a) The total length of the air rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the apparent muzzle must not exceed 850mm; and
- b) The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle.
- c) Any Air Rifle must not exceed 7.5 joule and must bear this mark 

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7.4.4.1

Rifle Measurements diagram



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7.4.4.2

Rifle Measurements Table

Measurements for dimensions C, D, E, F, J1, J2, P and Q are from the center- line of the bore.

Key	RIFLE FEATURE	300m Standard Rifle	Air Rifle
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50mm	50mm
B	External diameter of front sight tunnel, which must be circular in profile.	25mm	25mm
C	Distance from center of the front sight ring or top of post to center of bore	80mm	80mm
D	Depth of fore-end	140mm	140mm
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	160mm	160mm
F	Lowest point of butt-stock between the pistol grip and the butt-plate (does not apply to wooden stocked rifles) Maximum depth of additional weights.	140mm	140mm
G	Depth of curve of butt-plate	20mm	20mm
H	Heel to toe length of butt-plate	153mm	153mm
I	Maximum thickness (breadth) of fore-end	60mm	60mm
J1	Maximum distance of cheek-piece from a vertical plane through the center-line of the barrel	40mm	40mm
J2	Maximum distance of any part of the pistol grip from a vertical plane through the center-line of barrel	60mm	60mm
K	Offset of the butt-plate as measured from the left or right edge of the butt-plate to butt-stock center (7.4.2.1)	30mm	30mm
L	Trigger weight	1500 grams minimum	Free
M	Weight with sights (and hand stop 300m)	5.5kg	5.5kg
N	The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle	Must not extend	Must not extend
01	Air Rifle: Total length of the Air Rifle system		850mm
02	Standard Rifle: The overall length of the barrel including extension (from the muzzle to the breech face)	762mm	
P	Maximum height of weights behind rear sights	60mm	60mm
Q	Maximum height of weights between the front and rear sights	30mm	30mm

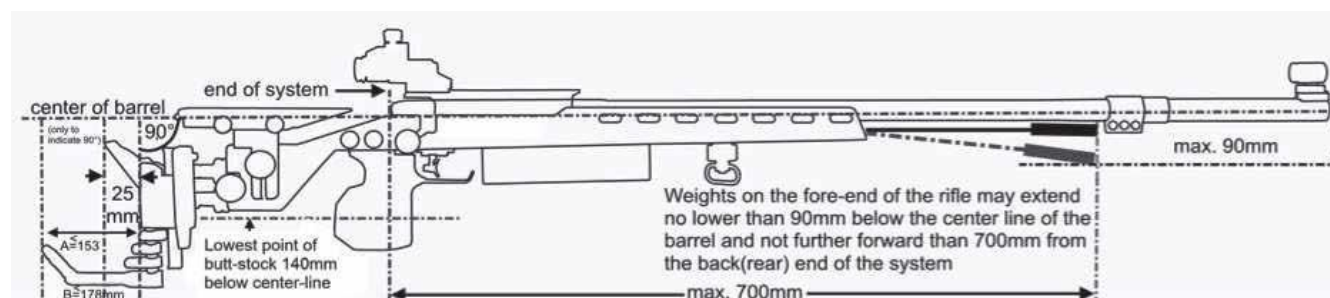
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7.4.5 Standards for 50m Rifles

All rifles chambered for rimfire 5.6mm (.22" cal.) long rifle cartridges are permitted. These Rules cannot proscribe all possible combinations of attachments which may be fitted to rifles, such as additional sights, etc., but the "spirit and intent", (as per Rule 6.8.13) of this rule is that 50m rifles should have the general appearance as the diagram below, i.e., only one set of sights, buttstock, palm-rest or extendable fore-end etc., may be fitted to a rifle at a time. This does not prevent these items being swapped during any stage of competition.

- The weight of the rifle for men and women may not exceed 8.0kg with all accessories used, including the palm rest and hand stop;
- Weights on or in the lower part of the stock or buttstock, may not extend horizontally (laterally) further from the center-line of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the center-line of the barrel;
- Weights cannot extend further to the rear than a line perpendicular to the deepest point in the butt-plate;
- Weights attached to the butt-stock must be rigidly attached and may not be taped to the butt-stock;
- Weights on the rifle fore-end may extend no lower than 90mm below the center-line of the barrel and not further forward than 700mm from the back (rear) end of the system; Any such weight must be incapable of being converted into a bipod for use in supporting the rifle, when placed down after shooting or between positions in the 3-position events.
- The lowest point on the butt-stock may not extend down more than 140mm from the center-line of the bore. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles



7.4.5.1 Hook Butt Plate

A hook butt-plate that complies with the following restrictions may be used;

The butt hook projecting rearward from the bottom of the butt-plate must not extend more than 153mm (A) past the rear of a line that is perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle, and that is tangent to the deepest part of the butt-plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder;

The butt hook projecting from the bottom of the butt-plate must have a total outside length around any curve or bend of not more than 178mm (B);

The top projection of the butt-plate must not extend more than 25mm to the rear of this perpendicular line; and any devices or weights projecting forward or laterally from the lower part of the butt-plate are prohibited.

7.4.5.2 Palm Rests

A palm rest is any removeable attachment or extension below the fore-end that aids the support of the rifle by the forward hand. Orthopedic shaping, (finger or thumb grooves or depressions), is allowed. Such attachments must not extend more than 200mm below the center line of the barrel. Palm rests may not be used on air rifles in any circumstances. They may be used on 50m rifles in the standing position only.

A fore-end extension that provides a straight plane surface and is not deeper than 140mm is not a palm rest.

7.4.5.3 Pistol Grips

No part of the pistol grip may be extended or constructed in any way that would allow it to touch or support the back of the hand or the wrist.

7.4.5.4 Standards for 300m Rifles

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Standards for 300m rifles are the same as for the 50m Rifle (Men and Women). See 7.4.5 and the RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE (7.7.5).

300m rifles may have a mirage band with a maximum width of 60mm.

7.4.6 Ammunition

Rifle	Caliber	Other specifications
50m	5.6mm (.22")	Rimfire Long Rifle. Only bullets made of lead or similar soft material are permitted.
10m	4.5mm (.177")	Projectiles of any shape made of lead or other soft material are permitted.
300m	Maximum 8mm	Ammunition of any description that may be fired without any danger to athletes or range personnel. Tracer, armor piercing, and incendiary ammunition is prohibited.

7.5 CLOTHING REGULATIONS

See the General Technical Rules for general standards regarding clothing and the testing of clothing (Rule 6.7).

7.5.1 General Standards for Rifle Clothing

7.5.1.1 All shooting jackets, shooting trousers and shooting gloves must be made of flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics, that is, become stiffer, thicker or harder, under commonly accepted shooting conditions. All lining, padding and reinforcements must meet the same specifications. Any lining or padding must not be quilted, cross-stitched, glued or otherwise affixed to the outer clothing layer other than at normal tailoring points. All lining or padding must be measured as a part of the clothing.

7.5.1.2 Only one (1) shooting jacket and only one (1) pair of shooting trousers may be used by each athlete in all Rifle events in any ISSF Championship. All Rifle shooting jackets and shooting trousers must have a seal with a unique serial number issued by ISSF Equipment Control and registered in an ISSF database. Athletes with jackets or trousers that do not have a seal must bring them to Equipment Control to have a seal attached and registered in the ISSF database. Two (2) jackets and two (2) trousers may be registered to each athlete. Athletes with more than one jacket or trousers with ISSF seals must inform the ISSF Equipment Control which item will be used in that Championship. Athletes that change jackets or trousers or any with no seal (new or changed) must bring them to Equipment Control to obtain a seal and retire the previous seal (6.7.6.2.e). When an athlete is selected for post-competition testing, the test must confirm that the seal number registered to that athlete was the seal number on the clothing used by that athlete.

7.5.1.3 Ordinary athletic type training trousers or normal athletic type training shoes may be worn in any event or position. If shorts are worn during competitions, the bottom of the leg material must be no more than 15cm above the center of the kneecap. Sandals of any type may not be worn.

7.5.1.4 Athletes are responsible for ensuring that all items of clothing used by them comply with these Rules. The Equipment Control Section must be open to make voluntary inspections of athletes' clothing from the Official Training day until the last day of Rifle competition and athletes are encouraged to bring their Rifle clothing items for an Equipment Control check before the competitions to be sure they comply with these Rules. In preparing jackets and trousers for competitions, athletes must make allowances for any measurement variations that may occur because of changes in temperature, humidity or other environment conditions.

7.5.1.5 Post-competition checks will be made of all Rifle clothing items after Elimination and Qualification Round competitions to ensure compliance (6.7.9).

7.5.2 Clothing Measurement Standards

7.5.2.1 Clothing Thickness Standards Table

Rifle competition clothing must comply with these thickness measurement standards:

Measurement Location	Thickness	Jackets	Trousers	Shoes	Gloves	Under-clothing
Normal	Single	2.5mm	2.5mm	4.0mm		2.5mm

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Normal	Double	5.0mm	5.0mm			5.0mm
Normal	Total				12.0mm	
Reinforcements	Single	10.0mm	10.0mm			
Reinforcements	Double	20.0mm	20.0mm			

No measurement greater than the thickness measurement standards in the chart may be approved (zero tolerance).

7.5.2.2 Stiffness Measurement Standards

Rifle competition clothing must comply with these stiffness measurement standards:

- If the measuring cylinder is depressed at least 3.0mm, the material is acceptable; (see rule 6.5.2)
- If a measurement below 3.0mm is displayed, the material is too stiff. No measurement below the minimum measurement of 3.0mm may be approved; and
- Every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured with the 60mm measuring cylinder. If a part is too small for normal testing (no flat area 60mm or larger), measuring must be done over the seams.

7.5.2.3 Shoe Sole Flexibility Standard

The soles of athletes' shoes must bend at least 22.5 degrees when a force of 15 Newton-Meters is applied to the heel area while the boot or shoe is clamped in the testing device (See Rule 6.5.3).

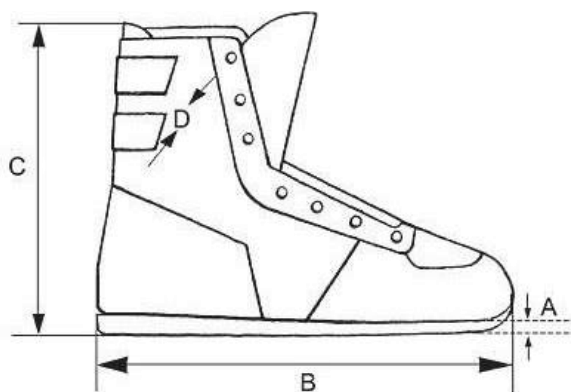
7.5.3 Shooting Shoes

Normal street type or light athletic shoes are permitted in all positions. Special shooting shoes not exceeding the following specifications may be worn only in 10m and 50m and 300m 3 Positions events. Special shooting shoes must not be worn in Rifle Prone events:

- The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces such as point D in the **Shooting Shoe Measurements Table** (7.5.3.6).
- The shoe sole must be constructed of the same material and composition throughout its length and breadth and the sole must be flexible in the entire forward part of the foot. Athletes may use removeable inner soles or inserts in their shoes, but any inserts must also be flexible in the forward part of the foot.
- To demonstrate that soles are flexible, athletes must walk normally (heel-toe) at all times while on the FOP. A warning will be given for the first offense, a two-point penalty and disqualification will be given for subsequent violations.
- The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point (Dimension C, **Shooting Shoe Measurements Table**) must not exceed two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the length.
- If an athlete wears shoes, they must be a matched pair externally.

7.5.3.6 Shooting Shoe Measurements Table

Athlete's shoes must not exceed the maximum dimensions shown in the drawing and chart:



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A.	Maximum thickness of sole at the toe: 10mm.
B.	Overall length of shoe: According to size of wearer's foot.
C.	Maximum height of shoe: Not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) length of B.
D.	Upper part of shoe material maximum thickness 4mm.
The shoe sole must follow the external curvature of the shoe and may not extend more than 5.0mm beyond the external dimensions of the shoe at any point. Toes or heels may not be cut square or flat.	

7.5.4 Shooting Jacket

7.5.4.1 The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5mm in single thickness and 5.0mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist (see **Shooting Jacket Measurements**, 7.5.4.9).

7.5.4.2 Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means e.g. buttons or zippers. The jacket must not overlap more than 100mm at the closure (see Jacket Table). The jacket must hang loosely on the wearer. To determine this, the jacket must be capable of being overlapped beyond the normal closure by at least 70mm, measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the button hole. The measurement will be taken with the arms at the sides. A measurement must be made with an-overlap gauge with a tension of 6.0kg to 8.0kg. The area surrounding the button hole is limited to a maximum of 12mm, and this area may exceed the permitted 2.5mm thickness.

7.5.4.3 All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or devices which may be construed as artificial support are prohibited. However, it is permitted to have one (1) zipper or not more than two (2) straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad (see **Shooting Jacket Measurements**, 7.5.4.9). No other zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified in these Rules and Diagrams.

7.5.4.4 The construction of the back panel may include more than one (1) piece of material provided this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness maximum of 2.5mm and the stiffness minimum of 3.0mm.

7.5.4.5 The construction of the side panel may not place any seam or seams under the elbow of the support arm in the standing position within a seam-free zone that extends 70mm above the tip of the elbow and 20 mm below the tip of the elbow. This must be checked with the athlete wearing the jacket fully closed and while holding the rifle in the standing position.

7.5.4.6 The athlete must be capable of fully extending both arms (straighten sleeves) while wearing the buttoned jacket. In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached. The sleeve must not be placed between the hand or glove and the fore-end of the stock when the athlete is in the shooting position. The end of the sleeve may be allowed to touch the rifle if it does not give any apparent support.

7.5.4.7 No Velcro, sticky substance, liquid, or spray may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or shoes and/or floor or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is permitted. Violations will be penalized according to the Rules.

7.5.4.8 Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations:

- Maximum thickness, including jacket material and all linings: 10mm single thickness or 20mm when measured as a double thickness;
- Reinforcement may be added on both elbows but must not extend to more than half (1/2) of the circumference of the sleeve. On the arm which holds the sling, the reinforcement may extend from the upper arm to a point 100 mm from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may have a maximum length of 300mm;
- Only one (1) hook, loop, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or shoulder seam on the sling arm to prevent the sling from sliding;
- Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt-plate rests must not be longer than 300mm in the longest dimension (see Rule 7.5.4.9);
- All inside pockets are prohibited; and
- One (1) external pocket is permitted, located on the right front side (left front side for left hand athletes) of the jacket. The maximum size of the pocket is 250mm high from the lower edge of the jacket and

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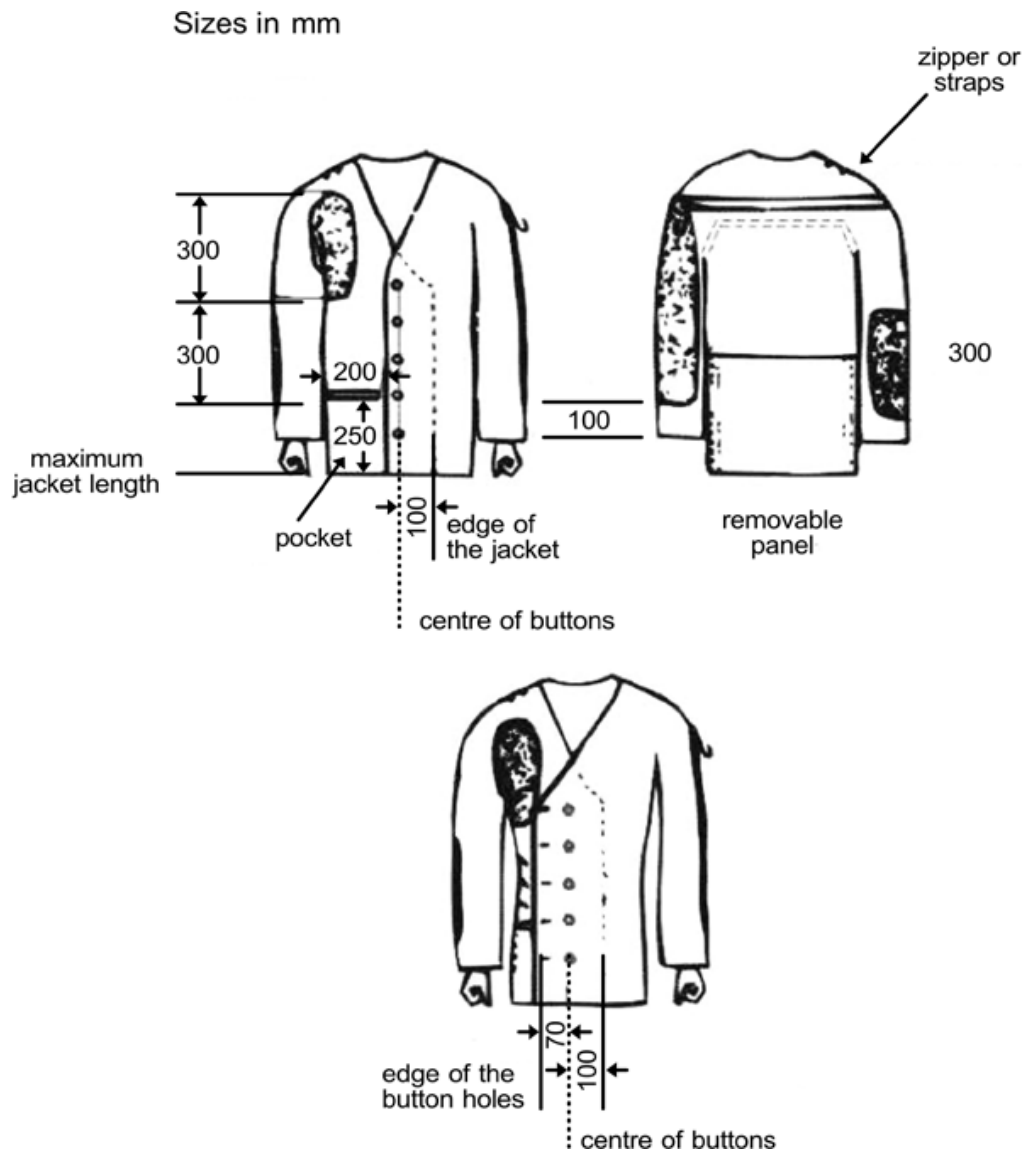
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200mm wide.

7.5.4.9

Shooting Jacket Measurements

Shooting jackets must comply with the specifications shown in the drawing:



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7.5.5 Shooting Trousers

7.5.5.1 **Thickness** - The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5mm in double thickness at any point where flat surface may be measured.

- a) **Height** - The top of the trousers must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hipbone.
- b) **Pockets** - All pockets are prohibited.
- c) **Tightening** - The trousers must be loose around the legs. All drawstrings, zippers, or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs or hips are prohibited.
- d) **Waist belt** - To support the trousers only a normal waist belt not more than 40 mm wide and 3mm thick or braces (suspenders) may be worn. If a belt is worn in the standing position, the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow. The belt must not be doubled, tripled etc. under the left arm or elbow.
- e) **Waist-band** - If the trousers have a waist-band it may not be more than 70mm wide. If the thickness of the waistband exceeds 2.5mm, a waist belt is not permitted. If a waist belt is not worn, the absolute maximum thickness of the waistband is 3.5mm.
- f) **Belt loops** - There can be a maximum of seven (7) belt loops, not more than 20mm in width, with at least 80mm between belt loops.
- g) **Closure** - The trousers may be closed by one (1) hook and up to five (5) eyes, or up to five (5) adjustable snap fasteners, or similar closure or Velcro that must not be multi-layered. Only one (1) type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited.
- h) **Ordinary trousers** - If special shooting trousers are not worn, ordinary trousers may be worn providing they do not give artificial support to any part of the body.

7.5.5.2 Zippers, buttons, Velcro or similar non-adjustable fasteners or closures, may be used in the trousers only in the following places:

- a) One type of fastener or closure in the front to open and close the trouser fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch;
- b) Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted; and
- c) Only one (1) other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg (see Jacket and Trousers Table). One (1) fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places in one (1) leg.

7.5.5.3 Reinforcements may be added to both knees of the trousers. Knee reinforcements may have a maximum length of 300mm and must not be wider than half the circumference of the trousers leg. The thickness of reinforcement including the trousers material and any linings must not exceed 10mm in single thickness (20mm double thickness).

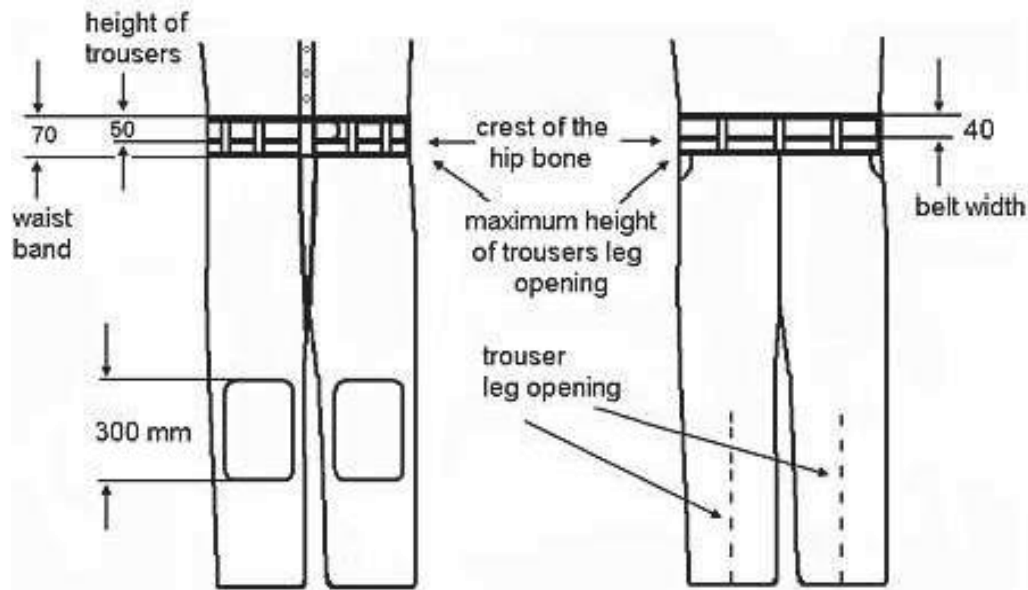
7.5.5.4 Shooting trousers must not be worn in the Rifle Prone events, but they may be worn in the prone stages of Rifle 3-Position events.

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7.5.5.5 Shooting Trousers Measurements

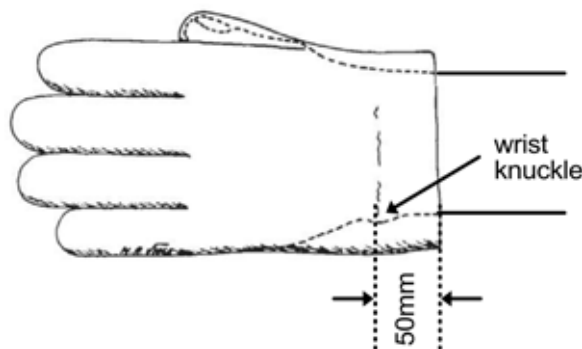
Shooting Trousers must comply with the specifications shown in the drawing:



7.5.6 Shooting Gloves

7.5.6.1 The total thickness must not exceed 12mm when measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints. When athlete is also wearing a lining glove this must be included in the thickness measurement.

7.5.6.2 The glove must not extend more than 50mm beyond the wrist measured from the center of the wrist knuckle (see drawing). Any strap or other closure device at the wrist is prohibited. However, a portion of the wrist may be elasticated to enable the glove to be put on, but it must leave the glove loose around the wrist.



7.5.7 Underclothing

7.5.7.1 Clothing worn under the shooting jacket must not be thicker than 2.5mm single thickness or 5mm double thickness. The same applies to all clothing worn under the trousers. Jeans or other ordinary trousers cannot be worn under shooting trousers.

7.5.7.2 Only normal personal undergarments and/or training clothing that does not immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the athlete's legs, body or arms may be worn under the shooting jacket and/or trousers. Any other undergarments are prohibited.

7.5.8 Equipment and Accessories

7.5.8.1 Spotting Telescopes

The use of telescopes not attached to the rifle to locate shots and judge wind is permitted for 50m and 300m

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events only.

7.5.8.2 Slings

Maximum sling width is 40mm. The sling must be worn only on the upper part of the left arm and from there be connected to the fore-end of the rifle stock. Slings may be attached to the fore-end of the rifle at a single point only. The sling must pass along one side of the hand or wrist only. If the sling is worn such that it forms a loop between the arm and the forward attachment, both halves must be fastened together or attached so that the width does not exceed 40mm where it passes around the hand or wrist. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments except at the sling swivel and hand stop.

7.5.8.3 Rifle Rests

The use of a rifle rest for resting the rifle between shots is permitted providing that no part of the stand is higher than the athlete's shoulders when holding the rifle in a standing shooting position. A stand for resting the rifle must not be placed in front of the shooting table or bench in the standing position. Care must be exercised that while resting the rifle, it does not intrude on the athlete on either side. For safety while the rifle is on the rifle rest, it must be held by the athlete.

7.5.8.4 Shooting Box or Bag

The shooting box or bag must not be placed forward of the athlete's forward shoulder on the firing line, except that in the standing position a shooting box or bag, table, or stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots. The shooting box or bag, table or stand must not be of such size or construction as to interfere with athletes on adjacent points or to constitute a wind break.

7.5.8.5 Kneeling Roll

Only one (1) cylindrically shaped roll is allowed for shooting in the kneeling position. The dimensions are a maximum of 25cm long and 18cm in diameter. It must be made of soft and flexible material. Binding or other devices to shape the roll are not permitted.

7.5.8.6 Bipod

Bipeds may be used to support the rifle before and after shooting or during position changes, but bipeds, whether fixed or folding, must be removed from the rifle during all MATCH firing times.

7.5.8.7 Kneeling Heel Pad

A separate piece of flexible, compressible material with maximum dimensions of 20cm x 20cm may be placed on the heel in the kneeling position. The kneeling heel pad may be no thicker than 20mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure Rifle clothing thickness.

7.5.8.8 Visor or Cap

A cap or visor may be worn. The cap or visor may extend forward of the athlete's forehead no more than 80mm. The Cap or visor made with a flexible material may touch the rear sight. A cap or visor that is made of non-flexible and stiff/hard material is not allowed to touch the rear sight.

Any type of Cap or visor may not be worn in a way that makes it a side blinder, the jury must be able to see the side of the athlete's eye when viewed laterally at the same height from the ground.

The original prohibition on caps or visors touching the rear sight was to prevent those being used as a point of reference and to possibly steady the rifle to prevent horizontal rotation. The flexible rubber visors do not offer those advantages and are therefore allowed.

7.6 SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES

7.6.1 Shooting Positions

7.6.1.1 Kneeling

- a) The athlete may touch the firing point surface with the toe of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot;
- b) The rifle may be held with both hands and the right shoulder;
- c) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;
- d) The left elbow must be supported on the left knee;
- e) The point of the elbow must not be more than 100mm over or 150mm behind the point of the knee;

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- f) The rifle may be supported by the sling but the fore-end behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket;
- g) No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;
- h) The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object;
- i) If the kneeling roll is placed under the right foot or ankle, the foot must not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees;
- j) If the kneeling roll is not used, the foot may be placed at any angle. This may include placing the side of the foot and the lower leg in contact with the surface of the firing point or shooting mat.
- k) No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the surface of the firing point or shooting mat at any point;
- l) If the athlete uses the shooting mat he may kneel completely or partially on the mat so that there may be up to three points of contact, (toe, knee, foot). Other articles or padding may not be placed under the right knee. A kneeling roll may be used in conjunction with the mat if required.
- m) Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the athlete's seat and heel, except that a kneeling heel pad may be used. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two (2) points; and
- n) The right hand may not touch the left hand, left arm or the left side of the shooting jacket or sling.

7.6.1.2

Prone

- a) The athlete may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or on the shooting mat;
- b) He may also use the mat by resting his elbows on it.
- c) The body must be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target;
- d) The rifle may be supported by both hands and one shoulder only;
- e) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- f) The rifle may be supported by a sling attached to the fore-end in front of the hand stop.
- g) No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;
- h) The rifle must not touch, or rest against, any other point or object;
- i) Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket forward of the elbow must be visibly raised from the surface of the firing point;
- j) The athlete's sling (left) forearm must form an angle not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm;
- k) The right hand and/or arm may not touch the left arm, shooting jacket or sling; and
- l) Shooting trousers must not be worn in the Rifle Prone events.

7.6.1.3

Standing

- a) The athlete must stand free, without any artificial or other support, with both feet on the firing point surface or on the shooting mat;
- b) The rifle may be held with both hands and the shoulder or the upper arm near the shoulder and the part of the chest immediately adjacent to the right shoulder;
- c) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;
- d) The rifle must not touch the jacket beyond the apparent center line of the chest.
- e) The left upper arm and elbow may be supported on the chest or on the hip. If a belt is worn the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow;
- f) The rifle must not touch or rest against any point or object except in the area permitted by 7.6.1.3.b). There must be clearly visible gaps between the rifle and any other part of the athlete's clothing, the athlete's face and the rear-sight including a blinder if attached to the rifle, and between both hands.

The width of this gap is deliberately not specified to avoid an athlete being disturbed during match firing by an Official or Jury member taking physical measurements, but the gap must be such that there is no doubt that the rifle is not touching any point or object when viewed.

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g) A palm rest may be used but not in 300m Standard Rifle or 10m Air Rifle events;

h) A hand stop/sling swivel is not allowed in this position for 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle;

i) In this position, the use of the sling is prohibited; and The right hand may not touch the left hand, left arm or the left side of the shooting jacket.

7.7 RIFLE EVENTS

See ISSF RECOGNIZED SHOOTING EVENTS Rule 3.3 and Rule 7.7.4, RIFLE EVENT TABLE.

7.7.1 **50m and 300m 3 Positions events** must be fired in order: **Kneeling - Prone - Standing**.

7.7.2 A combined 15-minute Preparation and Sighting Time must be provided before MATCH firing starts (Rule 6.11.1.1).

7.7.3 In 3-Position events, after athletes complete the kneeling and prone positions, changing from MATCH to Sighting and back to MATCH is the responsibility of the athlete. Athletes may fire unlimited Sighting shots before starting MATCH firing shots in the prone and standing positions. No additional time is allowed for these Sighting shots. If an athlete inadvertently fails to switch from MATCH to Sighting after changing positions, any shots recorded as extra shots in the previous position must be nullified and the target must be reset to Sighting.

7.7.4 RIFLE EVENTS QUALIFICATION TABLE

Event	Men/ Women	No. of Shots	Number of Shots Per MATCH Target (paper)	Number of Sighting Targets (paper)	Time: Pit Operated or Target Carriers (when paper targets are used)	Time: Electronic Targets
10m Air Rifle	Men or Women	60	1	4	1 hour, 30 minutes	1 hour, 15 minutes
50m Rifle 3 Positions	Men or Women	60		4 for each position	2 hours,	1 hour, 30 minutes
Note: The combined Preparation and Sighting Time of 15 minutes must start before the published start time of the event.						

7.7.5 RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE

Event	Maximum weight	Trigger	Maximum Length of the barrel/system	Ammunition	Thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level

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10m Air Rifle	5.5kg (Men/ Women)	No set trigger	850mm (system)	4,5mm (.177")	No
50m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone	8.0kg (Men/ Women)	No restrictio n	No restriction	5.6mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes - palm rest only standing
Note: The rifle must be weighed with all accessories, including palm rest or hand stop (if used).					

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