

McIntosh Rifle Range Complex

Range Standing Orders

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Applicability: All Range Users

Preamble

Canberra Rifle Club, as the Lease Holder and Owner of the McIntosh Rifle Range Complex (MRRC) (Blocks 560, 561, and 562), require that these Range Standing Orders be strictly followed and adhered to.

Failure to comply will result in Range Closure or denial of use/hire of the MRRC Complex.

The ACT Smallbore Rifle Club is a user of the MRRC and shall also comply with these Range Standing Orders.

Third Parties such as Companies/Organisations/Individuals who hire/lease the range for use, must also comply to these Range Standing Orders.

This document supersedes all previous editions of the MRRC Range Standing Orders.

Document details

Document: McIntosh Rifle Range Complex – Range Standing Orders
Applicability: All Users / All Ranges

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Version Control (as required)

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22 Oct 2023	V1.00	Document supersedes previous Range Standing Orders issued 2018 and as amended

Abbreviations

- ACT Australian Capital Territory
- ACTSBRC ACT Smallbore Rifle Club Incorporated
- AFP Australian Federal Police
- BRC Bungendore Rifle Club Incorporated
- CRC Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated t/as Australian Capital Territory Full Bore Target Rifle
- CRO Chief Range Officer
- ECI Empty Chamber Indicator – (also known as a breech flag)
- ET Electronic Target/s
- IBU International Biathlon Union
- ISSF International Shooting Sports Federation
- LDA Limited Danger Area (template/range)
- MRRC McIntosh Rifle Range Complex
- NDA No Danger Area (template/range)
- NRAA National Rifle Association of Australia Limited
- NSW New South Wales
- RO Range Officer
- RSOs Range Standing Orders
- SSAA Sporting Shooters Association of Australia
- SSAA ACT Sporting Shooters Association of Australia ACT Branch
- SSR(s) Standard Shooting Rule(s), as currently published on the NRAA website
- TRA Target Rifle Australia Limited

Definitions

- Third Party “involving or relating to a third person or organization less directly involved in a matter than the main people or organizations”.
(Definition of third party from the Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary © Cambridge University Press)

Examples of third party users include, but are not limited to the following: Australian Border Force, Australian Federal Police, Australian Defence Force, other Government Departments or Agencies, private companies, private groups and teams from other shooting organisations or any other external third party approved by the CRC to access the MRRC. Canberra Rifle Club members and affiliated Bungendore Rifle Club Members using the range for approved activities are not required to provide an indemnity nor proof of insurance.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Document Structure

These Range Standing Orders (RSOs) for the McIntosh Rifle Range (MRRC) are divided into eight (8) parts:

- Part 1 – Introduction
- Part 2 – All User Requirements
- Part 3 – 900m/1000yd Range User Requirements
- Part 4 – 25m Zero Range User Requirements
- Part 5 – 25m Pistol Range User Requirements
- Part 6 – Smallbore Range User Requirements
- Part 7 – Biathlon Range User Requirements
- Part 8 – Attachments.

1.2 Executive Authority

The Committee of the Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated (CRC), as the Executive Authority of the MRRC, expect all users of the complex to have read these RSOs, and to fully comply with the rules and guidance provided within this document.

The Committee of the CRC reserves the right, as necessary, to enforce these rules or, where appropriate, to suspend or ban personnel from using the MRRC where they have been found to have breached the rules contained within this document.

1.3 Location and Description of MRRC

The MRRC is a multi-user, multi-discipline range complex to the North East of Canberra, located on Hector McIntosh Grove, off Majura Parkway.

The entire MRRC area is owned and operated by the CRC, on a 99 year lease from the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government.

A map identifying the MRRC boundaries is at Attachment 8. 1.

The CRC operated MRRC comprises the following designated range areas:

- The 900m/1000yd Range consisting of a 900m Main Range, with mounds at 100m intervals to 900m and 100 yard intervals to 800 yards (B Block only), a zeroing bench at 100m and benches at 1000yds.
- A 25m Zero Range, and 25m Pistol Range located on the 900m range and within the Limited Danger Area (LDA) Template.
- A designated area on the 900m main range for Biathlon and Long Range Rimfire (LRRF) located within the first 200m of the Main Range extending from the target gallery.
- A hard target falling plate target bank in the mantlet below and in front of target position A10.
- There is also a Smallbore Range located within the MRRC. The Smallbore Range consists of a 50m Rimfire Range and a 10m Air Rifle Range on a NDA template. ACT Small Bore Rifle Club Inc (ACTSBRC) are regular users of the SB operating under an agreement in place between CRC and ACTSBRC.

A map detailing the ranges within the MRRC is at Attachment 8.2.

1.4 Hierarchy of Applicable Law and Policy

The diagram at Attachment 8.3 shows the construct of Commonwealth of Australia and ACT laws, including laws relevant to shooting generally, so that MRRC users understand how the applicable Laws and Policies have been used to construct these RSOs. Accordingly, the most senior Law or Policy takes precedence.

Users must understand that these RSOs are a key risk mitigation strategy in that they identify *individual and collective responsibilities* when using the MRRC.

Not knowing or understanding what is expected is not an excuse.

Every MRRC user has the right and responsibility to stop unsafe practices and SHOULD DO SO.

2 All User Requirements

Part 2 of the RSOs describes the common responsibilities for all users of the MRRC, regardless of the Club or Third Party to which they might belong, regardless of the range they use.

Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated (CRC), as the owner and operator of the MRRC, has the legal right to insist upon the correct and safe behaviour of all personnel on the MRRC.

All MRRC users are to be aware of these requirements as well as the requirements particular to the specific range that they are using, which are set out in other parts of these RSOs.

2.1 Legal Responsibility of Clubs and Third Parties

A legal responsibility for ensuring the correct and safe behaviour of range users sits with a Club or Third Party that has been granted permission to use a specific range within the MRRC for any period of time.

2.2 Access and Timings

Access to the MRRC is controlled. Only appointed officials are to have keys and these keys are not to be copied or loaned unless written approval is obtained from CRC. Keys that are held by personnel should be returned on the request of a club committee and/or when the qualification (e.g. committee membership) has ceased. A register of all keys is to be maintained.

The ACTSBRC may be used for live firing at any time (day or night) due to its design. Normal club shooting times on the Smallbore Range are Tuesday evenings and Thursday mornings.

The 900m Range may only be used for live firing during the period from 0600h to either sunset or 2000h (whichever is earlier) on any day. Normal club shooting times on the 900m Range are Saturdays and Sundays. By exception, night live firing may be permitted provided that additional safety measures are in place, and only after approval by the Committee of the CRC - see section in Part 3 titled Night Firing.

2.3 MRRC Management

The Committee of the CRC, which generally meets monthly, will manage the MRRC with other user clubs. The Committee of the CRC will:

- Coordinate competition dates and yearly calendars.
- Determine priorities where there is a conflict in MRRC bookings.
- Authorise MRRC development works.
- Scope and prioritise the expenditure of MRRC user fee funding for general upgrades to the MRRC.

2.4 MRRC Approvals

Current range approvals are at Attachment 8.4.

2.5 MRRC Closures

The Committee of the CRC may close any or all ranges on the MRRC for any reason. Typically, the reason will be actual or forecast extreme weather (in line with the CRC Extreme weather policy) or extreme fire danger or where the use of vehicles or the conduct of events may cause excessive damage.

If the Committee of the CRC directs the closure of the Smallbore Range, the Secretary of the ACTSBRC shall be advised.

Where possible, MRRC closure periods will be notified via email and or telephone call to affected users. Club and association members will be notified in the first instance using the Range Management system, and on the CRC Website www.canberrarifleclub.com.au or the Canberra Rifle Club Facebook Page www.facebook.com/crcrifle The Bookings manager shall notify third party users and other relevant parties.

2.6 No Shooting Alone

Under no circumstances will a shooter be allowed to use the MRRC alone. Where only two shooters are present, one person must be an accredited Range Officer (RO).

No shooter is to shoot without direct supervision from a scorer or RO. No shooter is to commence a string of fire unless there is a scorer or equivalent qualified person in close attendance as a safety supervisor. The scorer/safety supervisor shall supervise the bolt cycle check and clear the firearm from the mound at the conclusion of the activity. No scorer/safety supervisor means no shooting permitted.

The 25m Pistol Range has additional rules which are outlined in Part 5 of these RSOs.

2.7 Supervision of Safety - Responsible Person

The responsibility for supervision of safety remains with the duly appointed and accredited RO. The RO is the person appointed by the controlling body to take control of a shoot from the firing point.

RO(s) are to be visible/easily identified (i.e. wear a high visibility vest) and remain at the firing point whilst firing is taking place.

All Third Party users that have been granted or assumed control of a specific range within the MRRC are legally responsible for the appointment of RO(s) appropriately qualified for the courses of fire that are to be undertaken, for the performance of that RO(s) and the security and safety of the MRRC (complex) while they are in control.

2.8 Range Officer Duties

All live firing is to be controlled by the RO.

The RO is responsible for the safe conduct of the shoot and the actions of personnel whilst on the range.

The RO is to ensure compliance with these RSOs.

Live firing is not to commence until authorised by the RO.

Prior to the commencement of live firing, the RO is to ensure that:

- The appropriate danger flags and/or movement barriers and/or signs are in place.
- The appropriate first aid kits are to be in place at the firing point, and also in the target gallery if personnel are to remain there during the shoot.
- The range forward of the firing point is not occupied.
- The observable danger area is clear of personnel.
- All NSW Shooters licences have been inspected to be in date, include the category of rifle being used and have target shooting as a condition of licence.

If, in the opinion of the RO, a firearm, cartridge or any other item being used is unsafe, the RO has the authority to order that it no longer be used until it has been made safe to the satisfaction of the RO.

The RO is to ensure the following actions have occurred at the conclusion of live firing:

- That all targets have been put away.
- That all rubbish has been collected and correctly disposed of.
- That all stores and equipment have been returned to the nominated storage location.
- That all signs, flags and barriers have been removed and returned to the nominated storage location.

Other parts of these RSOs specify duties for the RO that are to be observed on the relevant range(s).

The CRC will appoint an NRAA accredited Range Officer as the RO for the Fullbore Range. Other accreditations may be acceptable on a case by case basis.

The ACTSBRC will appoint a Target Rifle Australia Limited (TRA) accredited RO as the RO for the Smallbore Range. Other accreditations may be acceptable on a case by case basis.

Third Party Bookings are required to provide their own qualified RO as defined by their range usage requirements.

2.9 Clearance of Firearms and Magazines

Before retiring from a firing point each firer must go through the unloading motions with the muzzle pointing towards the target and then remove the bolt from the rifle, or where approved by the match rules, leave the action in an open position and insert an empty chamber indicator (ECI).

For NRAA accredited matches and practice shooters, as the firer retires from the firing point he/she must present the breech of the rifle to the scorer and check scorer where applicable so that they can verify that the chamber of the rifle is empty by looking through the chamber and down the barrel. An ECI is then to be inserted. The bolt is not to be reinserted in the firearm after the breech has been cleared.

If using a magazine, the magazine and ammunition is to be removed from the firearm. Before the shooter retires from the firing point they must satisfy the RO/scorer/designated person clearing the firearm that, in addition to confirming that the chamber is empty, the magazine is also empty.

Alternatives to the above procedures include default procedures for clearing firearms and magazines as specified in the current Standard Shooting Rules (SSRs) for the 900m Range or the current Target Rifle Australia Limited (TRA) Supplementary Rules for the Smallbore Range may be adopted in their entirety.

2.10 Warning Signs to be In Place

Before the 900m Range is opened for live firing a warning sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the 900m Range must show that live firing is in progress.

A red flag is to be flown on the flag pole just inside the double gates whenever the 900m main range complex is in use.

If night live firing, only after approval by the Committee of the CRC, additional safety measures are required in the form of lights. Refer to Part 3 of these RSOs.

Before the Smallbore Range is opened for live firing a warning sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the Smallbore Range must show that live firing is in progress. This sign is to be illuminated with white light when the Smallbore Range is being used at night.

Other warning signs and flags are to be shown in accordance the requirements particular to the specific range that they are using, which are set out in other parts of these RSOs.

2.11 Specific Range Restrictions

In addition to standard safety procedures, the following restrictions apply to the MRRC:

- The use of shotguns is not permitted.
- Clay target shooting is not permitted (biodegradable clay targets can be placed on the stop butt for shooting at).
- Automatic fire is not permitted.
- Pyrotechnics and tracer ammunition are not permitted.
- Homogenous/solid/turned/monolith projectiles are not permitted.
- Use of steel plate targets for centrefire rifles is only permitted with the use of a specially designed steel plate bunker in the mantlet of A Block.

Note: If the steel plate bunker is not available, then steel plate shooting is not permitted.

- Steel plates may be used with rimfire rifles, pistols and air rifles as per the Range Approval and these RSOs (see specific parts).

Exemptions for the use of shotguns may be received with the express written approval of the CRC Committee.

2.12 Alcohol, Drugs and Responsible Control over a Firearm

Section 242 of the ACT Firearms Act (page 168 as published) prohibits a person possessing, carrying or using a firearm while the person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug. It also imposes severe penalties on others who do not take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person believed to be under the influence of alcohol or any other drug does not take part in a shooting activity at a shooting range.

Personnel are not authorised to shoot on the MRRC if under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or if for any reason they are unable to exercise responsible control over a firearm.

The RO has the authority to refuse an individual access to the firing point

- if they believe that individual is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or
- if for any reason they believe that individual is unable to exercise responsible control over a firearm.

The onus of proving innocence rests with the individual and not the RO.

Under no circumstances may personnel consume alcohol on the MRRC whilst firing or before firing.

Alcohol may only be consumed by personnel on the MRRC once they have finished shooting for the day and only then in the designated bar area.

2.13 Shooter Safety Responsibilities

Shooters have the responsibility to comply with the following rules:

- Ensuring that they have a valid firearms licence for the category of firearms being used and have a genuine reason of “target shooting”, which for NSW residence shooters must be presented for inspection by the RO prior to shooting.
- The sections in Part 2 of these RSOs, specifically relating to No Shooting Alone, Clearance of Firearms and Alcohol, Drugs and Responsible Control over a Firearm apply to all users no exceptions.
- Firearms must be handled with the utmost care and carried with actions open and/or bolt removed.
- The firearm action can be closed and/or cocked ONLY when the firearm is pointed directly at the target/butts from the firing mound/point.
- When picking up or receiving a firearm, the receiver must point the firearm in a safe direction and immediately verify that it is unloaded.
- All shots are to be fired so that projectiles are safely captured by the relevant stop butt.
- No firearm is to be removed from the firing point unless it has been inspected and cleared.
- On the command to “CEASE FIRE” or “STOP STOP STOP” all firing must stop immediately, all cartridges extracted from the breech and all actions must be left open. An ECI should be inserted.
- All personnel will follow the directions of the RO.
- All firearms on the MRRC must be in good mechanical condition and adjusted to function safely.
- Any person who is aware of any misbehaviour, firearm or cartridge condition likely to cause danger or damage must notify the RO immediately.
- In the event of a misfire or malfunction call the RO immediately. Do not open the firearm or attempt to remedy the problem. Keep the firearm addressing the target and/or stop butt.
- All personnel must secure their firearms against theft while they are on the MRRC. Your firearm is your responsibility.
- Other people's firearms or equipment are not to be touched without the owner's permission.

- NSW shooters must present their current valid firearms licence to the duty RO. Note NSW shooters must have a Target endorsement on their licence.

2.14 General Health and Safety Principles

The following Principles are to be adhered to by all Range Users:

- All Users should be conscious of the heat and cold extremes at the Range, consequently, all personnel should ensure that they bring appropriate clothing and protection and sufficient hydration to match the conditions.
- All Users should be vigilant for signs of snakes.
- Machinery is to be checked prior to use to ensure that it is in safe working order. Any machinery faults are to be reported immediately to the responsible Club Official. All machinery must be maintained in safe working order and only operated by qualified users.
- Machinery is not to be used in proximity to firing mounds when the range is in use.

All users of the MRRC are encouraged to report any dangers that are perceived to present a risk to life and limb to the promoting body senior office-bearer (or nominated deputy), and to do so as soon as practicable.

2.15 Protection of Hearing / Eyesight

All shooters and spectators, including club officials in the vicinity of any firing point of the MRRC are to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar hearing protection. All shooters are encouraged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection whilst shooting.

2.16 First Aid Kits

CRC is to maintain an appropriate first aid kit in the following locations:

- In the Canberra Rifle Club clubhouse.
- In the target gallery of the 900m Range (if being used by markers).
- At the firing point of the 900m Range whenever the CRC is conducting live firing on that range.

ACTSBRC is to maintain an appropriate first aid kit in the Smallbore Range.

Third Party users of the MRRC are responsible for arranging the provision of appropriate first aid kit(s) for use at the firing point and also in the target gallery (if required).

2.17 Prescribed Event (Incident or Accident on the MRRC)

Any incident or accident on the MRRC, specifically including injury to a person or damage to property at or in vicinity of any range is considered to be a prescribed event and the following actions are to be observed:

- Any user of the MRRC may call for firing to CEASE or STOP if the circumstances of a prescribed event warrant, but in any event the RO must be advised immediately of the occurrence of a prescribed event. The RO will then consider whether shooting may continue or not.
- The RO is to supervise immediate first aid at the scene of the incident.
- In the case of an accident or injury that requires evacuation for medical treatment a person nominated by the RO is to telephone 000.

Apart from making safe any firearm that may have been directly involved, the RO is to ensure the preservation of the incident site, so the appropriate authorities can conduct an investigation (if required).

2.18 Prescribed Event- Additional Requirements

The following additional actions are to occur after injury to a person or damage to property:

- Consideration of the need to make an immediate notification to the AFP.
- Photos of the scene and/or damaged property are to be taken.
- The incident is to be reported to the CRC Captain (or the nominated deputy), including all details of the person/people involved and the details of the firearm(s) involved. This

information is to be reviewed by the Committee of the CRC at the earliest possible opportunity.

Where there has been a death or serious injury, the AFP and WorkSafe ACT is to be notified in accordance with Attachment 8.5.

2.19 Non-Prescribed Events

An accident not related in any way to the conduct of shooting on the MRRC shall be dealt with in a similar way to the preceding two paragraphs by the senior office-bearer or member of the group involved.

2.20 Environmental Protection

All ranges on the MRRC are subject to environmental regulation. The MRRC has an Environmental Authorisation, which set out a number of requirements that must be observed.

The CRC is a supporter of nature conservation and the protection of the environment. Consequently, the following rules are to be observed:

- Dumping is not permitted on the MRRC unless approved by the Committee of the CRC. Any person(s) found dumping will be required to remove the dumped items and may be banned from the MRRC.
- Native fauna is not to be shot on the MRRC. Where possible, any development activity is to take into account the protection of native fauna habitat and breeding grounds.
- Rubbish bins and the rubbish skip are provided for the collection of rubbish on the MRRC. Therefore, all personnel are to ensure rubbish is put in the bins provided.
- Firing of projectiles is only to be into the appropriate stop butt.

2.21 Use of Vehicles

Private vehicles may be used on the 900m Range provided that personnel:

- Only use the designated roads, tracks and car parks.
- Take heed of all warning signs and flags.
- Adhere to the general 20km/h speed limit and other signposted speed limits. Speeding will not be tolerated. It causes damage to the roads, dust, and is an inherent risk to children and pedestrians.



2.22 Camping

The area on the western side of the Canberra Rifle Club clubhouse, extending to the entrance gate is the designated camping area. A fee for camping on the MRRC is payable to the CRC.

2.23 Third Party Range Bookings

Except for short term requests for the use of the Smallbore Range (as addressed below) all Third Party requests for use of the MRRC must be directed to the Committee of the CRC via the Range Bookings Manager (crcbookings@outlook.com) for approval.

In submitting an application for use, the Third Party must provide at the time of booking:

- Legal indemnity to the CRC and/or proof of insurance of the Third Party.
- Nominate an appropriately qualified RO(s) to run the practice, (refer to the sections in Part 2 of these RSOs).
- Identify the dates and times of the proposed access/use.
- Detail any administrative support required, including use of club facilities, targets etc.
- Acknowledge that the Third Party has been issued with a copy of these RSOs and is willing to provide written confirmation acknowledging the content of these RSOs.
- Guarantee that any competition, practice or safety rules that the RO(s) may be required to apply to the shoot being promoted by the Third-Party shoot do not negate the intent or the primacy of these RSOs.
- For Defence use, a current Defence Range Approval must be in place.

All Third Party users of the MRRC will be required to pay charges to the CRC in accordance with the schedule of fees approved by the Committee of the CRC.

All Third Party users will be required to provide usage information such as rounds fired for environmental reporting purposes to the CRC for the 900m Range or the ACTSBRC for the Smallbore Range.

CRC Approval is required for the Third Party use.

3 900m / 1000yd Range User Requirements

3.1 General

This part of the RSOs specifically relates to the use of the 900m/1000yd Range (herein referred to as the 900m Range) and should be read in conjunction with Part 2 of these RSOs, current SSRs and other Shooting Rules.

3.2 Description of Shooting Facilities

The 900m Range is a Limited Danger Area (LDA) classification range. This range is used predominantly for long range target rifle shooting; a range layout map (Attachment 8.6) shows the LDA Template.

CRC has shooting rights over the Defence Majura Range Complex, in accordance with the LDA Template.

The 900m Range comprises the:

- 900m Main Range, which has a 20 target capability with metric firing mounds from 100 to 800 metres and imperial firing mounds from 200 to 800 yards on B Block. It also has a 10 target capability at 900 metres for firing only at target numbers A1 through to A10. The metric firing points from 300 metres back are of concrete construction.
- 1000yd Bench Rest Range, which has 10 benches (5 pair benches) located at 1000 yards for firing only at target numbers A1 through to A10 on the 900m Main Range. These benches are located directly behind the 900 metre mound of the 900m Main Range.
- 100m Bench rest, is to be operated in accordance with the 900m Range rules.

Other ranges on the MRRC also rely on the LDA Template. They are dealt with in separate parts of these RSOs, namely:

- Part 4 – 25m Zero Range User Requirements;
- Part 5 – 25m Pistol Range User Requirements.
- Part 7 – Biathlon Range User Requirements covers Biathlons use of the area in front of 100m on B Block.

3.3 900m/1000yd Range Restrictions

In addition to standard safety procedures and the section in Part 2 of these RSOs, the following restrictions apply to the 900m Range:

- Generally, firearms shall be single loaded only. The use of a magazine loaded with multiple rounds is only permitted in specific matches on the approved club programme or for Third Party shoots in accordance with their internally approved courses of fire. For range practice alongside club competition the RO can approve the use of magazines.
- The use of steel plate targets may only occur if the steel plate target bunker is used. Use of steel plate targets anywhere else on the range is not permitted with centrefire rifles, but may be specifically agreed by the Committee of the CRC when used with rimfire rifles, rimfire pistols and air rifles. In that case the steel plate target must be placed directly on the stop butt.
- As specifically agreed by the Committee of the CRC environmentally approved targets that involve no risk of ricochet may be placed directly onto the stop butt for a rifle practice provided all remnants are removed at the end of each day.
- Targets must be placed so that ALL projectiles fired will be safely captured by the stop butt. Care is to be taken when placing targets that projectiles will not strike any part of the wooden frame in use.

- Shooters are to be positioned in relation to their targets so that the line of fire is parallel to the centre line of the range. Each metric firing point on the 900m Range is divided into pads marked with the number of the target in the target gallery that may be engaged from that pad.
- Cross firing is only permitted for two targets (left or right) of the shooters assigned target within the relevant Block, i.e. deliberate cross firing from A Block to B Block, or vice-versa, is prohibited.
- When firing from either the 900m mound or the 1000yd bench rests only targets A1 through to A10 may be used. Particular care is to be taken to observe the preceding two sub-paragraphs.
- By exception, night live firing may be permitted provided that additional safety measures are in place and only after approval by the Committee of the CRC. Refer to the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Night Firing".
- 338LM rifles may only be used when the rifle has been physically zeroed at either 25m or 100m on the day in which it is to be used, see the section titled use of 338LM.
- When shooting from 900m/1000yd and using the SSAA area to park, all rifles within the SSAA precinct must follow the SSAA ACT RSOs (i.e. rifles must be covered when moving from car to firing point).

3.4 Type of Firearms Approved for Use on the 900m/1000yd Range

The firearms that are approved for use on the 900m Range are:

- All calibres up to and including 8mm calibre.
- Black powder rifles up to .58" calibre.
- Pistols up to 9mm calibre (see relevant section for use of pistols in the Stop Butt).
- 338LM calibre rifles.

3.5 Warning Signs to be In Place

Before the 900m Range is opened for live firing:

On the Firing Point in use – a red flag is to be used to show that live firing has not been authorised by the RO.

When setting up the range for use the following signs, safety flags and witches hats are to be positioned:

- The sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the 900m Range must show that live firing is in progress.
- A red flag is to be flown on the Stop Butt flagpole (located on the target shed) at all times for live firing and when the butts area is occupied.
- A red flag is to be flown on the Target Gallery Flag Pole when markers or a Butts Officer are in the Target Gallery (this may be substituted with a red target). Refer to the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Safety in the Target Gallery".
- On the flagpole at the double gates just inside the range entry, adjacent to the 800y mound.
- A danger/stop/ do not enter sign/witches hats is/are to be positioned at all firing points across the gap from the most left-hand target position to the eastern boundary fence.
- When shooting is occurring at 700 metres and forward of 700 metres, a Danger Stop Sign is to be positioned across the main access road to the butts area, adjacent to the firing point in use.
- When shooting is occurring at 600 metres and beyond 600 metres, a warning sign/witches hat/s is to be promulgated at all gates in the amenities area. This applies to the car park gate

adjacent to the Smallbore Range, the pedestrian gates at 600m, 650m, and 700m, and the vehicle gate adjacent to the machinery shed just behind 600m.

- When shooting is occurring at 800 metres and beyond 800 metres, the double gates on the main access road to the butts area (adjacent to the 800 yard mound) are to be closed/secured (not locked) and the Long Range Firing warning sign is to be deployed between that gate and the main entrance gate to the MRRC.
- When shooting is occurring at either 900m or 1000yds, the gate adjacent to the 800 metres mound must also be closed. Access for the 900m/1000yd firing points is via the gate/s behind the 1000yd benches.
- When shooting is occurring on the 25m Zero Range or the 25m Pistol Range, a Warning Sign must be displayed on the access road to the butts area where it crosses the target gallery drain.

By exception, night live firing may be permitted provided that additional safety measures are in place and only after approval by the Committee of the CRC. Refer to the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Night Firing".

3.6 Range Officer to be In Place

All live firing is to be controlled by a duly appointed and accredited RO in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs. A checklist for ROs is at Attachment 8.6 and should be used in conjunction with the relevant sections of these RSOs and the appropriate match rules.

3.7 Timings

As set out in Part 2 of these RSOs the 900m Range may only be used for live firing during the period from 0600h to either sunset or 2000h (whichever is earlier) on any day. Night live firing may be permitted provided that additional safety measures are in place and only after approval by the Committee of the CRC. Refer to the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Night Firing".

Normal club shooting times on the 900m Range are Saturdays and Sundays. Requests by current club members to use the 900m Range on an ad hoc basis are to be made to the Range Bookings Manager. Charges in accordance with the schedule approved by the Committee of the CRC apply.

3.8 900m Range Communications

When personnel are in the target gallery during live firing:

- Radio communications are to be maintained between the RO at the firing point and the Butts Officer at the target gallery at all times, and also in the Chief Range Officer situation referenced in Parts 4 and 5 of these RSOs.
- This communication link should be verified by "radio checks" after 15 minutes of silence.
- If this communication link fails, then an attempt to restore contact may be attempted via mobile phones.

When no personnel are in the target gallery during live firing there is no requirement for the use of radio communications.

3.9 Safety in the Target Gallery

The safety requirements for the target gallery and butts area include:

- Markers and the Butts Officer are to remain under the cover of the target Gallery and at no time move behind the target frames when live firing is in progress.
- When the red flag (or red target) in the target gallery is raised then that indicates to all personnel on the 900m Range that live firing is not permitted, and this red flag (or red target) should only be lowered by joint agreement between the RO and the Butts Officer that it is safe for live firing to start.

- If communications are lost between the firing point and the target gallery either the red flag (red target) in the target gallery is raised by the Butts Officer to order a cease fire, and/or the RO orders CEASE FIRE and UNLOAD at the firing point until corrective action is taken. Firing will only resume when the RO and the Butts Officer are satisfied that communications have been restored and it is once again safe for live firing to start.
- The red flag (or red target) in the target gallery is to be raised only on the order of the RO on completion of live firing or by the Butts Officer in case of an emergency. If the red flag (red target) is raised while firing is in progress, firing is to be stopped immediately.
- No personnel are to leave the target gallery without the direct permission of the Butts Officer, and only after the Butts Officer has communicated directly with the RO to confirm it is safe to leave the target gallery and the red flag (red target) in the target gallery has been raised.
- When the red flag (red target) is raised, then the targets must be lowered (electronic targets may be an exception from this requirement at the discretion of the Butts Officer due to their heavy nature).

3.10 Procedure at the Firing Point

The following rules apply to all users of the 900m Range:

- Mobile/Temporary Shooting Benches acceptable to the RO may be used at any of the firing points.
- Spectators should remain a safe distance (2 metres or more) behind the firing point.
- Cycling of Action: As described in the SSR, prior to commencing shooting for the first time every day, each shooter must vigorously cycle the bolt of their rifle in the presence of the scorer or the RO (for shoots conducted under the NRAA rules).
- Location of Muzzle on Firing Point: Shooters are to ensure that the muzzle of their firearm is at least 10 centimetres forward of the front edge of the concrete firing points. This ensures that undue hearing damage will not occur to surrounding shooters.

3.11 Use of Electronic Targets

Electronic targets and conventional targets with markers can be used concurrently. In this case, or if personnel are to remain in the target gallery for whatever reason even though electronic targets only are to be used, then normal safety measures for the protection of personnel and the use of radio communications apply. The exception is that personnel in the target gallery will not normally lower electronic targets when shooting has ceased due to their heavy nature.

Where electronic targets only are to be used with no personnel at all in the target gallery during live firing, then the red flag (red target) is not to be raised in target gallery, and communication to the target gallery is not required. The appointed RO is to physically ensure that the target gallery and butts area is free of personnel before returning to the firing point and giving the order to commence firing. If any doubt exists or arises, the RO must close the range and physically re-check the target gallery and butts area to determine that it is clear of personnel.

Only zeroed rifles are to be used on electronic targets. If any doubt exists, then the shooter will not be permitted to use an electronic target until they have zeroed their rifle. The 25m Zero Range should be used ahead of any practice or competition.

The following rules apply when using electronic targets:

- If only electronic targets are being used (i.e. no markers and no Butts Officer), there is no requirement for radio communications to the Markers Gallery.
- Care must be taken when moving the monitors at the firing point. Where two monitors are provided at each firing point there should be minimal need to move monitors over or around shooters or rifles.

- Personnel relocating ET target monitors must ensure that the rifle of the shooter waiting to commence shooting is unloaded (i.e. the bolt of the rifle is open and drawn back to its full length) before commencing to relocate the monitor. At no time shall personnel relocating a monitor step over a shooter's body or rifle.
- When it is necessary to move cable connected monitors over a shooter or rifle, it is to be conducted as a twoperson operation with personnel situated on opposite sides of the shooter or rifle on the firing point.

Monitors are NOT to be placed on any bench in use. Bench shooters must leave the monitors on the ground.

Refer to Attachment 8.6 for details on the use of the electronic target monitors.

3.12 Use of 338 Lapua Magnum (338LM) on the 900m Range

The Range has approval to use 338LM, noting that specific restrictions have been placed on its use. Consequently, the following rules are to be followed for the use of 338LM on the 900m range:

- 338LM may be used by Defence and the AFP.
- 338LM may be used by ACTFBTR Members only for approved shoots with approval provided by the CRC Committee.
- All personnel who wish to use 338LM must zero the rifle at either 25m or 100m before shooting at any other range. The zero check activity must be overseen and managed by an approved/accredited RO.
- The RO must verify that the scope and rifle has been properly zeroed.
- 338LM, after zeroing, may be shot at any range back to 900m/1000yds.
- 338LM is not permitted to be used on steel plate (which must be within the bunker) at ranges less than 600m.

3.13 Use of 100m Bench Rest

The 100m Bench Rest operates on the eastern side of A Block. Firing from this position must only be directed at targets A1 or A2. The 100m Bench Rest cannot be used concurrently with the 25m Zero Range, or the 25m Pistol Range.

Normal procedures for the 900m range apply to the use of the 100m Bench Rest. Refer to the 25m Zero range requirements for access, timing and specific procedures.

3.14 Night Firing

Night firing will only be permitted on the 900m Range when specifically approved by the Committee of the CRC. Night firing requires additional safety measures to be in place before firing, including:

- The range entrance sign must be illuminated with white light, and the main entrance gate to the MRRC must be closed.
- The red danger flag must be flying on the stop butt flag pole (located on the target shed).
- A green/blue light or cyalume stick must be placed on the left-hand side of the stop butt to indicate the left of arc, and a red/orange light is to be placed on the right-hand side of the stop butt to indicate right of arc. These lights must be checked by the RO to ensure that they are visible to shooters. (For Defence and Police practices it is appropriate to use infra-red cyalume sticks provided that all shooters have night vision equipment.)
- A red light is to be placed behind the firing point to warn people approaching from behind. A red warning light is to be placed on the roads to warn vehicles and stop vehicles and/or pedestrians from using the roads/tracks. Refer to the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Warning Signs to be In Place".
- If other users are on the MRRC, red lights and/or cyalume sticks are to be placed on gates as per the section in Part 3 of these RSOs headed "Warning Signs to be In Place". It is strongly

recommended that night practices not be conducted when other users are on the MRRC and prior consultation with the ACTSBRC is appropriate given the Smallbore Range is used regularly after sunset.

- If markers are to be used in the target gallery, then a red flashing light, placed on top of the mantlet, is to be used in lieu of the red flag (red target). It is preferable that personnel not be located in the target gallery during night firing.
- The RO is responsible for briefing all shooters prior to the commencement of the practice. The RO must also physically check that all areas are clear of personnel before authorising firing. In addition, to ensure that firearms can be cleared, the RO is to be in possession of a torch so that actions can be visually checked.

3.15 Use of the Steel Plate Target Bunker

Steel plate targets may be used in the purpose designed steel plate target bunker with centrefire rifles. This bunker has been built into the mantlet and has a recessed target plate, the idea being that ricochets will be captured in the bunker as will any fractured projectiles.

The steel plate target is a swinging design and can be painted white to show actual hit. The steel plate may only be engaged from 200m and longer to reduce any possibility of direct ricochet to the firer.

338LM engagement of the steel target may only occur at 600m and longer to reduce damage to the target.

Use of steel plate targets with centrefire rifles outside of the steel plate target bunker is not permitted.

4 25m Zero Range User Requirements

4.1 General

This part of the RSOs specifically relate to the use of the 25m Zero Range and should be read in conjunction with Parts 2 and 3 of these RSOs.

The 25m Zero Range operates on the eastern side of A Block, and its firing point is situated on the top of the mantlet of the 900m Range.

The 25m Zero Range and the 25m Pistol Range in B Block may be used concurrently only if there is a RO at each range and a nominated Chief Range Officer overseeing both activities. In that case the ROs and the Chief Range Officer must be in radio communication with each other. Otherwise, the 25m Zero Range cannot be used concurrently with the 900m Range (including 100m Bench Rest), nor with the 25m Pistol Range in A Block.

4.2 Access and Timing

Current club members may use the 25m Zero Range in daylight hours up to one hour before the scheduled start of competitions or practices involving the 900m Range (typically 1230h on Saturdays).

Requests by current club members to use the 25m Zero Range at any other time are to be made to the CRC Range Bookings Manager. All Third Party requests to use the 25m Zero Range are to be made in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs.

The 25m Zero Range must close one hour before the scheduled start of competitions or practices involving the 900m Range, or whenever the CRC Captain or nominated deputy or the duly appointed RO for the 900m Range requires.

4.3 Procedures Specific to the 25m Zero Range

In addition to Part 2 of these RSOs, the following rules apply to the use of the 25m Zero Range:

- All live firing is to be controlled by an accredited RO in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs.
- Before live firing at the 25m Zero Range the RO is to ensure that:
 - The sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the 900m Range shows that live firing is in progress
 - The red danger flag is flying on the stop butt flag pole (located at the target shed)
 - The red flag is flying on the flagpole near the entry double gates adjacent to the 800yd mound
 - The 25m Zero Range warning sign is displayed on the access road to the butts area where it crosses the target gallery drain
 - Targets must be placed so that ALL projectiles fired at the 25m Zero Range will be safely captured by the stop butt. Care is to be taken when placing targets that projectiles will not strike any part of the wooden frame in use. Personnel must provide their own zero targets.
- Shooters are to be positioned in relation to their targets so that the line of fire is parallel to the centre line of the 25m Zero Range.
- All firearms and magazines used on the 25m Zero Range must be cleared prior to removal.
- Prior to using the 25m Zero Range, the butts must be cleared of personnel.

5 25m Pistol Range User Requirements

5.1 General

This part of the RSOs specifically relate to the use of the 25m Pistol Range. Parts 2 and 3 of these RSOs apply when using the 25m Pistol Range unless otherwise stated.

The 25m Pistol Range operates inside the target gallery with targets set-up in the centre of either the A Block stop butt or the B Block stop butt. Only target positions 2 through to 8 may be used in each block.

The 25m Pistol Range in B Block and the 25m Zero Range may be used concurrently only if there is a RO at each range and a nominated Chief Range Officer overseeing both activities. In that case the ROs and the Chief Range Officer must be in radio communication with each other. No other ranges can be used concurrently.

5.2 Access and Timing

Requests by current club members to use the 25m Pistol Range are to be made to the CRC Range Bookings Manager. All Third Party requests to use the 25m Zero Range are to be made in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs.

The 25m Pistol Range must close one hour before the scheduled start of competitions involving the 900m Range, or whenever the CRC Captain or nominated deputy or the duly appointed RO for the 900m Range requires.

5.3 Procedures Specific to the 25m Pistol Range

The following rules apply to the use of the 25m Pistol Range:

- All live firing is to be controlled by a duly appointed and accredited RO in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs.
- In addition, the RO(s) so appointed must be able to also demonstrate appropriate experience in the conduct of pistol target shooting.
- Before live firing at the 25m Pistol Range shooters are to ensure that:
 - The sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the 900m Range shows that live firing is in progress
 - The red danger flag is flying on the stop butt flag pole (located at the target shed)
 - The 25m Pistol Range warning sign is displayed on the access road to the butts area where it crosses the target gallery drain
 - The red danger flag is flying on the flagpole at the double gates just inside the range entry adjacent to the 800y mound as detailed in 3.5.
- Personnel must provide their own pistol targets. Targets must be placed so that ALL projectiles fired at the 25m Pistol Range will be safely captured by the stop butt.
- Shooters are to be positioned in relation to their targets so that the line of fire is parallel to the centre line of the 25m Pistol Range.
- All firearms and magazines used on the 25m Pistol Range must be cleared prior to removal.

6 Smallbore Range User Requirements

6.1 General

This part of the RSOs specifically relate to the use of the Smallbore Range and should be read in conjunction with Part 2 of these RSOs, current International Shooting Sports Federation (ISSF) Rules, Target Rifle Australia Limited (TRA) Supplementary Rules.

6.2 Description of Shooting Facilities

The Smallbore Range consists of a 50m Rimfire Range and a 10m Air Rifle Range. It is a no-danger zone range and so may be used concurrently with any other range on the MRRC. It is used for 50m Prone, 50m Standing, 50m Kneeling, and also 20m Prone shooting. The 10m Air Rifle Range is used for shooting from the standing position.

6.3 Smallbore Range Restrictions

In addition to standard safety procedures and the section in Part 2 of these RSOs headed MRRC Restrictions, the following restrictions apply to the Smallbore Range:

- Rifles shall be single loaded only.
- Only paper targets may be used.
- Targets must be placed so that ALL projectiles fired will be safely captured by the stop butt. Care is to be taken when placing targets that projectiles will not strike any part of the wooden frame in use.
- Shooters are to be positioned in relation to their targets so that the line of fire is parallel to the centre line of the range.

6.4 Type of Firearms Approved for Use on the Smallbore Range

Only the following firearm type may be used on the 50m Rimfire Range: Rifles 5.6 mm (.22) calibre using target velocity long rifle ammunition.

Only the following firearm type may be used on the 10m Air Rifle Range: Air Rifles 4.5mm (.177) calibre.

6.5 Warning Signs to be In Place

Before the Smallbore Range is opened for live firing:

- A sign at the main entrance to the MRRC specific to the Smallbore Range must show that live firing is in progress, and it is to be illuminated with white light when the Smallbore Range is being used at night.
- The red light on top of the Smallbore Range building must be lit.
- A red flag is to be flown at the entrance to the Smallbore range.
- A red flag is to be positioned at the western side gate to ensure pedestrians do not accidentally walk into the range fairway (the gate should also be locked).

Permanent Signs: The following permanent signs are to be affixed:

- Signs are also to be affixed to the wire boundary on the Western and Eastern sides – warning people that it is a range and not to enter.
- A warning sign should also be placed on the southern boundary fence.

6.6 Range Officer to be In Place

All live firing is to be controlled by a duly appointed and accredited RO in accordance with Part 2 of these RSOs. As current ISSF Rules and TRA Supplementary Rules are to be observed: LOAD, START and STOP are the most commonly used commands on the Smallbore Range.

6.7 Timings

Club shooting times on the Smallbore Range are Tuesday evenings and Thursday mornings. As the range is a No-Danger area range, it may be used at any time. Bookings outside of these times are to be listed in the CRC Bookings Calendar.

Any intention by current ACTSBRC members to use of the Smallbore Range on an ad hoc basis shall be listed on the notice board with sufficient time to allow other members to participate. ACTSBRC members not holding keys shall obtain a set from the Secretary or Treasurer on the day of the shoot and return the keys immediately after securing the Smallbore Range and the main entrance gate to the MRRC.

6.8 Procedures Specific to the 50m Rimfire Range

A safety light system operates to control access to the Rimfire target area.

No rifles are permitted on the Rimfire firing point until the red light is off in the Rimfire target area and the SETUP command has been issued by the RO.

No round may be placed in the breech until the RO gives the command to START. Loading the rifle may only take place when the rifle is on the shoulder and pointing in the direction of the target during the designated shooting period.

Should the RO call STOP at any time, shooters will go through the unloading sequence if it is safe to do so, i.e. with the rifle still pointing at the target open the action without pressing the trigger! Under no situation should the rifle be fired if it is loaded.

Any shooter having an equipment malfunction, misfire or any other irregularity shall raise a hand to attract the RO's attention and report the irregularity.

If a cartridge fails to ignite (misfire) after firing a shot, the rifle must be held on target for a minimum of 30 seconds before the live cartridge is ejected from the breech.

No firing is allowed after the RO gives the command to STOP. Any round still in the breech must be removed immediately.

Safety flags constructed of fluorescent colour or a similar bright material must be inserted in all rifles at all times except when safety flag removal is authorised by the RO.

No rifle is to be removed from the firing point until the RO has verified that the breech is open and no cartridge is in the breech. [Refer to the section in Part 2 of these RSOs headed Clearance of Firearms and Magazines.]

No access to the Rimfire target area is allowed until the RO has cleared the Rimfire firing point of rifles and changed the safety light system status. [TRA Supplementary Rule A.3.2]

6.9 Procedure Variations for the 10m Air Rifle Range

Except as set out below the section headed Procedures Specific to the 50m Rimfire Range also apply to the 10m Air Rifle Range.

No personnel to access the range forward of the firing point.

No squadding is applied to this range.

A safety line constructed of fluorescent colour or a similar bright material must be inserted in all rifles at all times except when the rifle is being fired at the firing point. To demonstrate that air guns are unloaded, safety lines must be long enough to extend through the full length of the barrel.

7 Biathlon Range User Requirements

7.1 General Range Rules

All Biathlon Shooting must adhere to the range being used as outlined in these RSOs, including the use of flags, signs, range officers and safety as per sections 2 and 3.

7.2 Specific Range Rules Applying to Biathlon

For the purposes of Biathlon shooting, the following specific rules/changes are permitted on any range in the MRRC complex:

- The butts must be cleared of personnel before commencing.
- At all times when rifles are not being carried on the athlete's back they must be pointed in a safe direction either down range toward the stop butt, or straight up in the air. Rifles are not to be pointed toward the ground in case of any misfire and subsequent ricochet.
- Loaded magazines and single shots can only be loaded into the rifle whilst the rifle is pointing toward the stop butt and the skier has ceased moving on the firing point.
- Firing must only take place when the range has been declared 'Open' by the RO.
- Once the range has begun operating it will be declared a hot range format meaning that all rifles will be assumed loaded and fingers are to remain clear of the trigger until the rifle is pointing down range toward the stop butt.
- Firing must cease at any time when the range is declared closed by the RO.
- On the order "CEASE FIRE" or "STOP STOP STOP" all rifles being used are to be unloaded and the magazines removed and an Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) inserted. Where a rifle is carried the rifle must be placed on the athlete's back and that athlete must step back from the range firing point.
- Where the rifle is not carried whether it is fitted with a harness or not it shall be placed on the rifle stand and checked clear by the RO with the bolt open and clear of rounds in the breech and an ECI Inserted.
- During competition, in the event of rifle malfunction, the competitor is to raise their hand to seek assistance of the Range staff. 'Time Out' may be allowed depending on the decision of the jury at completion of the race. The time out period is to be noted by the penalty counters. If a spare rifle is available, it may be substituted for the defect one.
- All rifles must be cleared of Live Ammunition in the breech prior to leaving the range and an ECI inserted.
- Competitor not carrying rifles on their back must open the bolt, remove the magazine, insert an ECI and leave the rifle on the mat pointing down range.
- Rifles must be checked clear both prior to the start and after the finish of a race by Start/Finish personnel.
- Rifles being removed from the range after the completion of training or competition are to be checked clear by a RO (or any independent person with a Category A firearms licence).
- Only appointed Range Officials, Athletes and firearms supervisors authorised by the RO are permitted to be on the firing point.
- Where the athlete does not hold a firearms licence or permit issued by an Australian State or Territory they must be closely supervised by an ACT authorised instructor whilst in possession of a firearm.)
- The use of ECI/breech safety flags is required for rifles not currently in use for competition or training.
- The attention of athletes is drawn to the following excerpts from Art. 8.5 of the International Biathlon Union (IBU) Competition

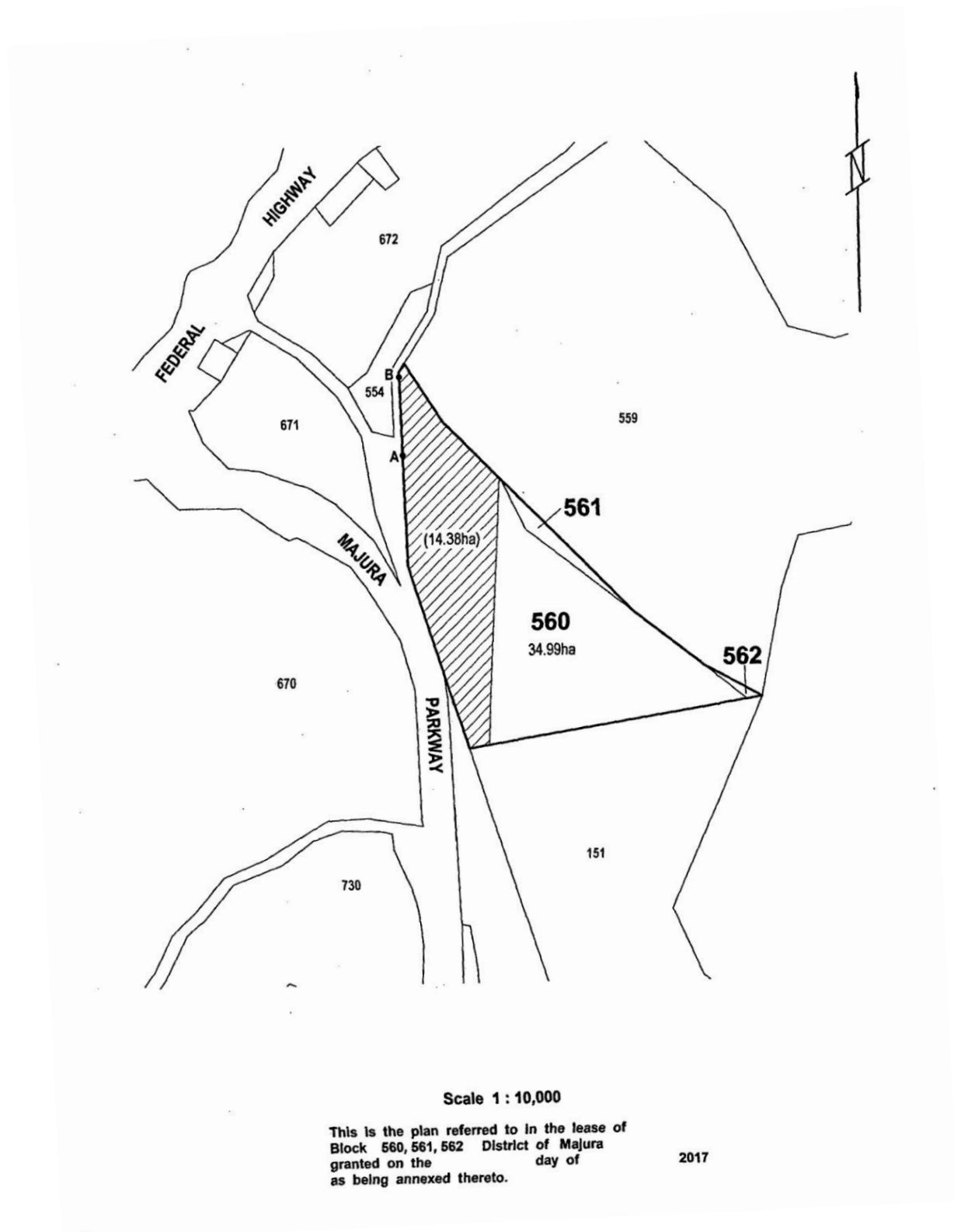
Rules that relate to safety on the Range and are hereby incorporated into these RSOs. Note the penalty for breach of any of these rules is disqualification under IBU Disciplinary Rules Art. 5.6.

- Use of Magazine (*refer 8.4.2 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - The five rounds required in each bout of shooting may be loaded with the use of a magazine. If rounds are lost from the magazine or fail to fire, a new magazine may not be inserted into the rifle. Such rounds must be loaded individually. However, if a magazine is lost or defective, it may be replaced with another magazine.
- Safety Regulations (*refer 8.5.1 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - Shooting shall be permitted only on the shooting range, during officially authorized times. It is forbidden to make movements with a rifle which might endanger persons, or which may be perceived by others as dangerous.
 - The rifle muzzle must be over the forward edge of the shooting ramp (= firing line) from the beginning to the end of the shooting stage. When the range is open for shooting, no one shall be permitted to be forward of this line. At all times, the competitor shall be responsible for the safety of his actions and rifle.
- Loading and Unloading (*refer 8.5.2 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - The rifle may be loaded and unloaded only with the barrel pointing in the direction of the targets or up. To insert a magazine containing bullets into the rifle is also part of the loading procedure. When moving from one shooting lane to another, the competitor must first unload his rifle, insert an ECI and place the rifle on his back in the normal carrying position.
- Safety Check on the Range after Shooting (*refer 8.5.2.1 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - After each shooting bout the rifle must be unloaded – that is, no round may be left in the chamber or in the inserted magazine and an ECI inserted. At the end of training and/or zeroing sessions, the competitor must perform a safety check before leaving the shooting range by opening the bolt and removing the magazine, and inserting an ECI with the barrel pointed toward the target or upward.
- Aimed Shots (*refer 8.5.3 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - All shots must be aimed and fired only at the targets.
- Removal of Rifle on the Range (*refer 8.5.4 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - A competitor may not remove a strap of his rifle carrying harness from his shoulder before he has reached the firing lane from which he will shoot. He must cross the lane marking line with both feet and lay both ski poles on the ground prior to removing his rifle from the carrying position.
- Safety at the Finish (*refer 8.5.5 of Art. 8.5 of IBU Competition Rules*)
 - At all IBU competitions there must be one or more official(s) at the end of the finish area who will open the rifle action of every competitor. This check may only be performed when the rifle is pointing upwards. At the same time, the official will inspect the cartridge case ejected from the chamber. If this safety check is not done, the competitor must do it himself.

8 Attachments

- 8.1 Lease Boundary Map
- 8.2 Map showing the Ranges within the MRRC (Complex)
- 8.3 Hierarchy of Applicable Laws and Rules
- 8.4 Current Range Approvals
- 8.5 Worksafe Report of an Incident
- 8.6 Template for 900m Range – LDA
- 8.7 Use of Electronic Monitors
- 8.8 RSO Range Officer Check List – Setup, conduct and closure
- 8.9 Range Approval Certificate

8.1 - Lease Boundary Map



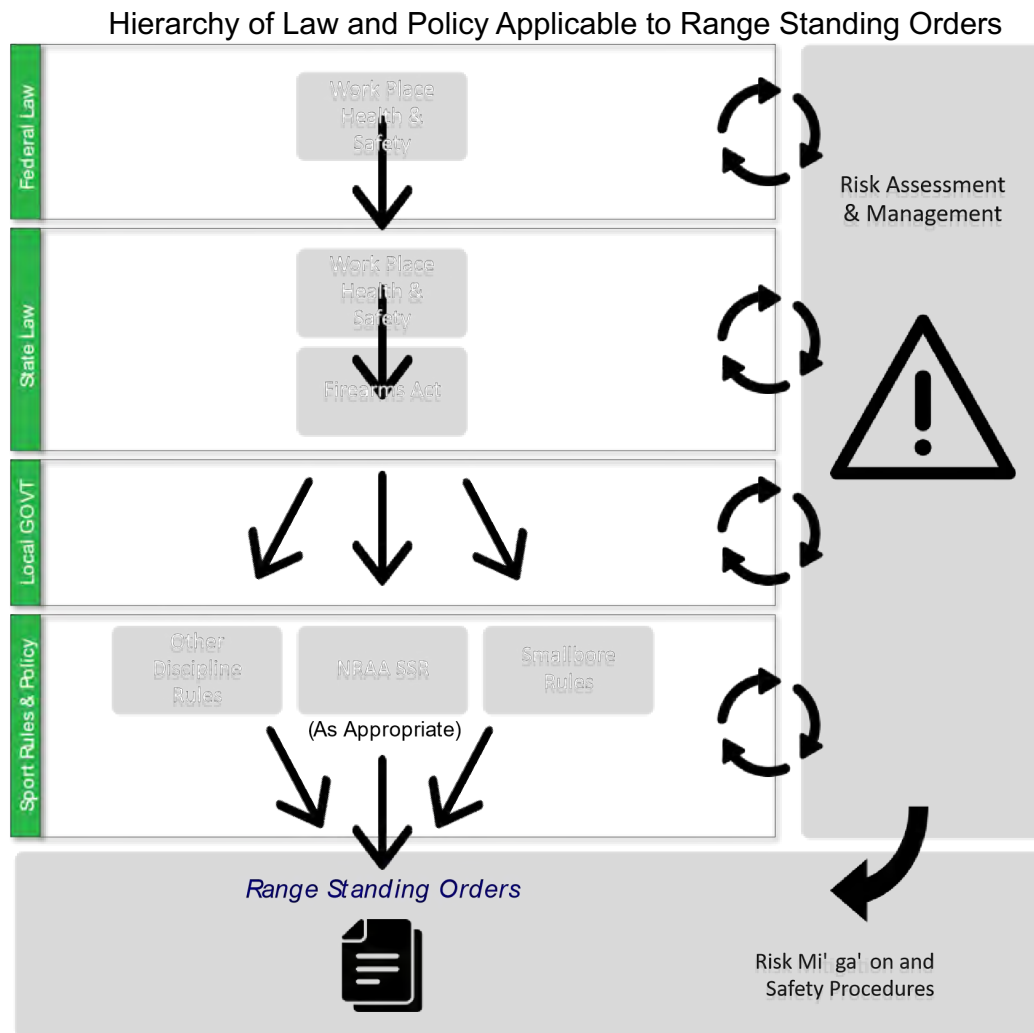
8.2 - Map showing the Ranges within the MRRC (Complex)

near Canberra — Majura



1 of 1

8.3 - Hierarchy of Applicable Laws and Rules



8.4 - Current Range Approvals

Range Operator Approval

Approval is given as of this date to the Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated, ACT Composite Firearms Licence N0000077, to operate the Ranges located at:

The McIntosh Rifle Range, 22 Hector McIntosh Grove, ACT 2609

Consisting of:

- Range 1 – the 900m/1000yd Fullbore Rifle Range
- Range 2 – the 50m Smallbore Rifle Range

Conditions:

It is a condition of Licence N0000077 that all ranges operated by the club adhere to the following Conditions of Operation:

All Ranges:

- The Range Operator must ensure a current set of Range Standing Orders are prominently displayed at all ranges and be made freely available to all persons attending the range.
- At least one Range Officer, appointed by the Range Operator, is to be present on the range at all times when a firearm is discharged.
- The Range Operator must ensure that warning signs are permanently displayed at the range entrance and all other paths, tracks or entry points into the range and range danger area.

Range 1 – 900m/1000yd Fullbore Range: Approval for

- Three position military style, bench rest and classification practices to a maximum calibre of 8mm;
- Three Position Field Class Target Events to a maximum of 8mm Calibre;
- Three Position black powder event to a maximum of .58 calibre;
- Limited pistol practices between target gallery and stopbutt to a maximum of 9mm;
- Blackpowder/Nitro cartridge of .45/70 calibre in three position field class target events;
- Use of hard targets for biathlon and three position matches, maximum calibre 22RF only,
- No persons to be in target gallery;
- Use of hard targets in the approved bunker, provided that:
- No persons to be in target gallery;
- Hard Targets are not engaged less than 200m up to 8mm and 600m for 338LM;
- All hard targets used with centre fire are to only be placed in the bunker.
- 338 Lapua Magnum is approved for prone/bench shooting only, provided that:
- The person operating the firearm has been specifically approved by the
- CRC for the use of 338 Lapua Magnum;
- Before firing - all 338LM must zero the rifle at either 25m or 100m before shooting at any other range. This zero activity must be managed by an approved Range Officer and the Range Officer must verify that the scope has been zeroed;
- 338LM after zeroing, may be shot at any range back to 900m/1000yds;
- 338LM is not permitted to be used on hard target at ranges less than 600m.

Range 2 – 50m Smallbore Rifle Range: Approval for

- Three position target matches, 22RF only;
- Benchrest Matches, 22 RF only;
- Three position Field Class Target events, 22RF only;
- Use of air rifles up to .25cal.

8.5 - Worksafe Report of an Incident



The poster features the ACT Government logo and the WorkSafe ACT logo at the top. A person in a suit is holding a yellow hard hat. The main headline reads 'FAILURE TO REPORT INCIDENTS IS AN OFFENCE' in large, bold, blue and yellow letters. Below this, the text 'WORKPLACES MUST REPORT 'NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS' TO WORKSAFE ACT IMMEDIATELY:' is followed by a list of requirements: 'Immediately' by the fastest means possible (telephone, email etc), The notice **must also** be given in writing within 48 hours of the incident, and You can complete a Serious Event Report Form available from www.worksafe.act.gov.au. The next section, 'NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS' INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:', lists: The death of a person; or A serious injury or illness of a person; or A 'dangerous incident'. This is followed by 'A 'SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS' INCLUDES ANY INCIDENT REQUIRING:', which lists: Immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; Immediate treatment for certain serious injuries (refer to section 36 WHS Act 2011 for more information); and Medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance. The next section, 'A 'DANGEROUS INCIDENT' INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:', lists: Risk to a person's health or safety caused by incidents such as uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance, an uncontrolled implosion, explosion, fire; or uncontrolled escape of gas or steam; and Refer to section 37 WHS Act 2011 for further information. The poster then states 'DUTY TO PRESERVE INCIDENT SITES' with the requirement: At the time of reporting WorkSafe ACT may give directions to preserve the site of the incident until an inspector arrives. It then states 'RECORDS OF NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS MUST BE KEPT FOR 5 YEARS AFTER THE DATE NOTICE IS GIVEN.' and 'THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO KEEP RECORDS OF NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS IS \$5,000 FOR AN INDIVIDUAL OR \$25,000 FOR A BODY CORPORATE'. Finally, it states 'THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS IS \$10,000 IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUALS OR \$50,000 IN THE CASE OF A BODY CORPORATE'. On the right side, under 'GIVE YOUR NOTICE BY:', it lists 'PHONE: WorkSafe ACT 02 6207 3000 or FAX: WorkSafe ACT 02 6205 0336 or EMAIL: worksafe@act.gov.au'. It also states 'Written notice must also be given within 48 hours of the incident'. The bottom of the poster has the website 'WWW.WORKSAFE.ACT.GOV.AU' in large, bold, white letters on a yellow background.

ACT
Government
Justice and Community Safety

WORKSAFE ACT

**FAILURE TO REPORT
INCIDENTS IS AN
OFFENCE**

WORKPLACES MUST REPORT 'NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS' TO WORKSAFE ACT IMMEDIATELY:

- **Immediately** by the fastest means possible (telephone, email etc)
- The notice **must also** be given in writing within 48 hours of the incident.
- You can complete a Serious Event Report Form available from www.worksafe.act.gov.au

'NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS' INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- The death of a person; or
- A serious injury or illness of a person; or
- A 'dangerous incident'.

A 'SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS' INCLUDES ANY INCIDENT REQUIRING:

- Immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital
- Immediate treatment for certain serious injuries (refer to section 36 WHS Act 2011 for more information)
- Medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance.

A 'DANGEROUS INCIDENT' INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

- Risk to a person's health or safety caused by incidents such as uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance, an uncontrolled implosion, explosion, fire; or uncontrolled escape of gas or steam
- Refer to section 37 WHS Act 2011 for further information.

DUTY TO PRESERVE INCIDENT SITES

- At the time of reporting WorkSafe ACT may give directions to preserve the site of the incident until an inspector arrives.

RECORDS OF NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS MUST BE KEPT FOR 5 YEARS AFTER THE DATE NOTICE IS GIVEN.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO KEEP RECORDS OF NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS IS \$5,000 FOR AN INDIVIDUAL OR \$25,000 FOR A BODY CORPORATE

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS IS \$10,000 IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUALS OR \$50,000 IN THE CASE OF A BODY CORPORATE

GIVE YOUR NOTICE BY:

PHONE:
WorkSafe ACT
02 6207 3000
or

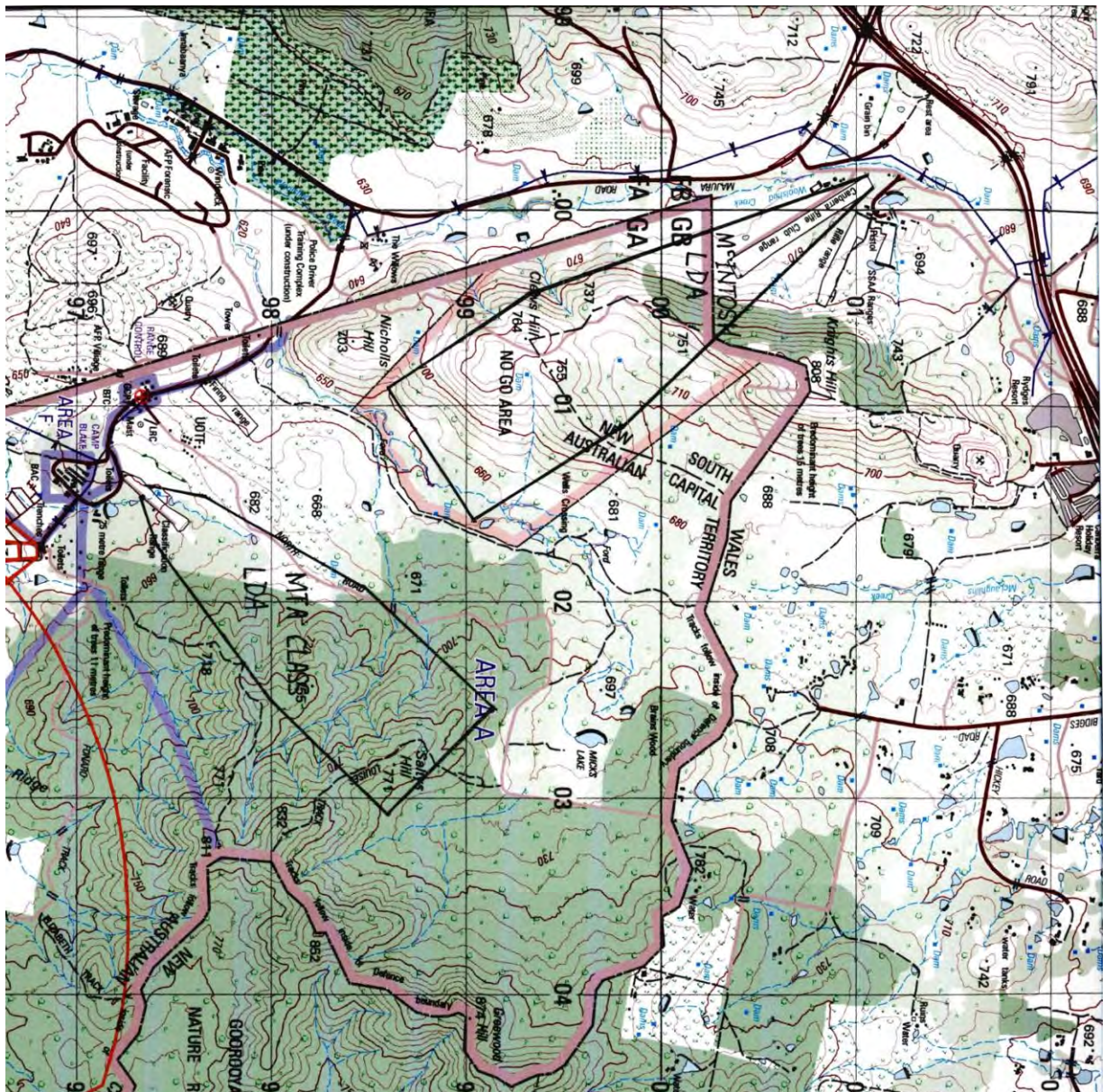
FAX:
WorkSafe ACT
02 6205 0336
or

EMAIL:
worksafe@act.gov.au

Written notice must also be given within 48 hours of the incident

WWW.WORKSAFE.ACT.GOV.AU

8.6 - Template for 900m Range – LDA



8.7 - Use of Electronic Monitors

The monitors are very expensive and are to be treated with the upmost care.

Refer to SSR 21.13 and Appendix 6

If it is necessary to relocate a monitor around a shooter, the rifle of the shooter waiting to commence shooting is to be unloaded (i.e. you must insist that the bolt of the rifle is open and drawn back) before commencing to relocate the monitor. At no time shall personnel relocating a monitor step over a shooter's body or rifle. When it is necessary to move cable connected monitors over a shooter or rifle, it is to be conducted as a two person operation with personnel situated on opposite sides of the shooter or rifle on the mound.

The monitors are very expensive and are to be treated with the upmost care. They are NOT to be placed on any bench in use. Bench shooters should be able to see the monitor perfectly well when they are on the ground beside the bench in use. Once set up there are literally only two buttons on the monitor that will need to be used. One is associated with starting a "New Series" – press once to reset the target to "OK" and then again so that the next shooter may start. The other is associated with a "Zoom" function – just keep pressing that button until you get the target display you want – this will help you find any wide shot. The "Cut Sighters" option may also be used but the Scorer's paper record is the one that counts.

Personnel are asked not to explore the various menu options – which will affect the performance of the system.

The job of the Scorer is more important than ever and some new routines apply. In particular:

Scorers must WATCH THE MONITOR all of the time, and if a shot fails to display on the monitor OR if an additional or stray shot appears without the shooter having fired, the Scorer is to immediately inform the Range Officer, and have the shooter suspend firing until the issue is resolved by the Range Officer – there should be no need to reset the system – any decisions are to be reflected on the respective score sheets as normal.

Scorers are NOT to allow themselves to be distracted by anyone and MUST call out the shots as they are recording them on the paper score sheets – at the end of the day the score sheets signed off by the Scorer is what counts. Spectators may QUIETLY observe a shoot via the scoring monitor.

Once a shooter accepts their score as recorded on the scoresheet, the Scorer will: 1. provide the scoring monitor to the next shooter and reset it for the next stage; 2. likewise reset the monitor used by the previous shooter and bring it back to the new scoring position. The next Scorer should then take over and give the next shooter the "go ahead".

As per SSR 4.5.1.15.2 – **"Electronic Targets - Misses on the Target.** When using electronic targets, if a shot is not registered on the monitor after the shot has been fired, after 30 seconds, the scorer shall call the Range Officer and request an assessment of the situation by the RO. To assist the Range Officer, no shooter shall bring fired cases to the firing point."

ACTFBTR Sight Proofing Protocol

Procedures for Misses on Electronic Targets. If a shooter is unsure of their rifle or sight settings at the outset OR if a miss occurs on either their first or second sighter then they must not continue to use an electronic target – except where a cross fire event has been established with certainty. No other miss explanation will be accepted as a reason for the shooter to continue. The shooter will retire so that they can be squadded onto a conventional target in order to prove their rifle and their sight settings. On resuming the

interrupted stage, the next shot to be fired will be treated as either a second sighter or a first business depending on where the miss occurred.

Marking of Proof Shots

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

If in the event of an unexplained miss for a business shot the Range Officer is of the opinion that allowing a stage to continue represents an undue risk to the electronic target sensors then the Range Officer may exclude the shooter and/or the rifle in question from any further participation on that day. The shooter will be advised to attend the zero range at the next available opportunity.

8.8 - Range Officer Check List – Setup, conduct and closure

Range Setup and Closure:

It is important that setting up and closing down the range are approached in a logical and methodical manner. Typically, you will need a few people to help. It is recommended that this page be printed and carried by the RO to assist to confirm requirements.

The actions and general sequence of events is:

- Unlock the front gate.
- Open fullbore range in use sign and raise the danger flag on the flagpole adjacent to the 800yd mound.
- Unlock the Club House (disarm the alarm)*, toilet blocks, machinery shed and target trailer.
 - *If you do not have alarm code liaise with a committee member to have it deactivated.
- Unplug the target trailer from the power supply.
- You will need to dispatch people to do the following:
 - Put up the range wind flags (red part goes on top)
 - Erect the range safety flags and signs – at the front gate, the Butts, and adjacent to the firing point (including putting a traffic cone on A block track adjacent to firing line (as detailed in Section 3.5 and specific range requirements.)
 - Put up the targets and connect the electronic target system (matching yellow box to block in use).
 - Obtain the tablets and Wi-Fi device for scoring.
- Check the oil, water and fuel in the range ute and then drive it to the appropriate mound ensuring that:
 - You have the yellow range box for the block in use.
 - A First aid kit is in the ute.
- Ensure the party setting up electronic targets have returned and identified to you that the Butts area is clear (if not cleared yourself).
- Ensure the road sign is in place adjacent to the firing line in use (when 700m or closer).
- Ensure gates and access ways are closed as per the Sections 2 and 3.
- Once setting up the mound – erect the red flag at the mound – this is to indicate that no rifles are to be taken forward onto the mound.
- Conduct squadding as per normal Saturday shoot or for a practice advise members it is a walk up start.
- When you are satisfied that the range is clear, that all of the signs and flags are in place then establish communications with the Butts Party (if present) prior to commencement of shooting.
- When you give the order that the range is open be sure to remove the red flag on the mound.

Closing the range is the reverse procedure. Be sure to:

- Ensure the flags and warning signs are removed and put away.
- Return the yellow boxes to the target trailer.
- Return the targets and cables to shed and lock the butts/target gallery area.
- Lock the range trailer and have it returned to the shed:
 - Plug in the charging cable and turn it on.
- Identify any damaged equipment to a Committee Member.
- Ensure buildings are vacant and then lock all of the buildings.
- Set the alarms.

8.9 - Range Approval Certificate

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APPROVAL TO OPERATE A FIRING RANGE

APPROVAL IS GIVEN AS OF THIS DATE TO:

Canberra Rifle Club Incorporated

The Fullbore and Smallbore Ranges located within McIntosh Rifle Range Complex at 22 Hector McIntosh Grove Majura.

For a period of two years in accordance with section 51 and section 273 of the Firearms Act 1996.

Toby Seppings
DETECTIVE SERGEANT 5330
DELEGATE OF THE REGISTRAR OF FIREARMS
9 June 2023

UNCLASSIFIED