



## **SPORTING AND HUNTING RIFLE RULES**

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**EFFECTIVE: 06-20-2006**

**REVISED: 12-20-2020**

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## 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this rule book is to be the official rule book governing the conduct of all Shooting Federation of Canada (SFC) Sporting Rifle and Hunting Rifle sanctioned competitions in Canada. It shall be the competitor's responsibility to ensure that their equipment and positions conform to the rules. If for safety reasons, a range has any special rules, they should be posted well in advance of a competition.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 CATEGORY - a grouping of competitors within a competition, by age or gender.
- 2.2 CLASS- Master, Expert, Sharpshooter, Marksman, Tyro. A grouping of competitors within an event by shooting ability.
- 2.3 CLASSIFICATION - the process used to determine in which class a shooter will compete, as described by the SFC Classification Policy.
- 2.4 COMPETITION - one or several events held together under the direction of one organization.
- 2.5 COMPETITION ORGANIZER - the person, or group of persons responsible for the smooth running of a competition. It may be a committee, club, Provincial body, or National body.
- 2.6 COMPETITION PROGRAM - the documentation sent out to prospective competitors, detailing the location, dates, times, and other information pertinent to the competition. It should contain information on any special conditions and the entry form.
- 2.7 CROSSFIRE - a shot or shots fired by one competitor onto another competitor's target.
- 2.8 DIAGRAM - the round, black, aiming mark, including scoring rings. Sometimes referred to as "bullseye".
- 2.9 DISCIPLINE - Sporting Rifle Prone, Sporting Rifle Three-Position, Hunting Rifle. There may be more than one event of a particular discipline within a competition.
- 2.10 DRY FIRING - Means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge rifle.
- 2.11 EVENT - usually 60, or 120 scoring shots fired under conditions specified in the rules.
- 2.12 JURY - a group of 3, 5 or 7 persons who rule on disputes, judge protests, and interpret the rules at a competition.

- 2.13 SERIES - scoring is most conveniently done in series of 10 shots. Other arrangements of shooting series or scoring series may be determined by the competition organizer.
- 2.14 SCORING DIAGRAM - a diagram or bullseye on the target where the shots for scoring are fired.
- 2.15 SIGHTING DIAGRAM - a diagram or bullseye on the target card where shots are fired to verify sight alignment. The values of these shots do not count in the competitor's score.
- 2.16 SFC - Shooting Federation of Canada. The governing body for shooting competition in Canada.
- 2.17 TARGET - refers to a target with only one diagram.
- 2.18 TARGET CARD - a target having more than one diagram, with sighting diagrams located in an area separate from the scoring diagrams.
- 2.19 SAFETY FLAG - Safety flags constructed of fluorescent orange or similar bright material must be inserted in all rifles and must have a probe that inserts into the chamber (breech end of barrel) to demonstrate that the chamber is empty.

### **3. SAFETY**

- 3.1 The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions and additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team, officials and shooters must be advised of any special local regulations.
- 3.2 The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators require continued and careful attention to the handling of rifles and caution in moving about the range. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, range officials must enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.
- 3.3 In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or a Range Official may stop the shooting of any competitor if the situation may be dangerous or may cause an accident. A shooter may stop the shooting by calling "cease-fire" if a situation arises on the range that requires that shooting immediately stops.
- 3.4 An Equipment Inspector, Range Officer, or Jury Member may pick up shooter's equipment (including a rifle) 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.

- 3.5 To ensure safety, all rifles must be handled with maximum care at all times. The rifle must not be removed from the firing line during the course of fire except with the permission of range officials.
- 3.5.1 While the shooter is on the firing point, the rifle must always be pointed in a safe direction. For sporting rifle, even if the rifle has a magazine, only one cartridge may be loaded. When not firing, all rifles must be unloaded and the bolt or action must be open. The action or breach must not be closed until the rifle is pointing downrange in a safe direction.
- 3.5.2 Before the shooter leaves the firing point, he must ascertain that the action is open and there are no cartridges in the chamber or magazine.
- 3.5.3 Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted, but only with the permission of the Range Officer and only on the firing line or in a designated area. Handling of rifles is not permitted when anyone is forward of the firing line.
- 3.5.4 Rifles may be loaded only on the firing point and only after the command or signal “**START**” is given. At all other times, the rifles must be kept unloaded. If a shooter fires a shot before the command “**START**”, or after the command “**STOP**” has been given he may be disqualified. During the competition, the rifle may be laid down only after the cartridge(s) are removed and the action is open.
- ~~3.5.4 Dry Firing~~ **Now in definition (#2.10)**  
Means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge rifle.
- 3.6 When the command or signal to “**STOP**” is given, shooting must stop immediately, and the shooters must unload their rifles, and make them safe. Shooting may only be resumed when the appropriate command or signal to “**START**” is given again.
- 3.7 The Chief Range Officer, or other appropriate range officials, is responsible for giving the commands “**START**”, “**STOP**”, and other necessary commands. The Range Officers must also ensure that the commands are obeyed and that rifles are handled safely.
- 3.8 **Safety Flag**
- 3.8.1 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.
- 3.8.2 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.
- 3.8.3 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).

### 3.9 Ear Protection

All shooters and other persons near the firing line are urged to wear earplugs, earmuffs, or similar ear protection. Ear protectors incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for shooters.

### 3.10 Eye Protection

All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.

## 4. TARGET AND RANGE STANDARDS

### 4.1 Target specifications

4.1.1 Target Paper must be of a non-reflecting color and material so that the black aiming area (center) is clearly visible under normal light conditions at the appropriate distances. The target paper and scoring rings must retain dimensional accuracy under all weather and climatic conditions. The target paper must register shot holes without excessive tearing or distortion.

4.1.2 The **dimensions** of all scoring rings are measured from the outside edges (outside diameter) of the scoring rings. A standard 5.6mm diameter (.22ca1.) plug gauge is used for scoring this target. If the gauge touches the line, the higher value is given. Shots inside or touching the "X" ring are scored and recorded in Sporting Rifle events.

Stock number	# 153	# 135
Paper width	420 mm	387 mm
Paper Height	660 mm	305 mm
X Ring	20 mm	3.7 mm
10 Ring	40 mm	11 mm
9 Ring	80 mm	25.6 mm
Aiming Mark	120 mm	40.2 mm
8 Ring	120 mm	40.2 mm
7 Ring	160 mm	54.8 mm
6 Ring	200 mm	69.4 mm

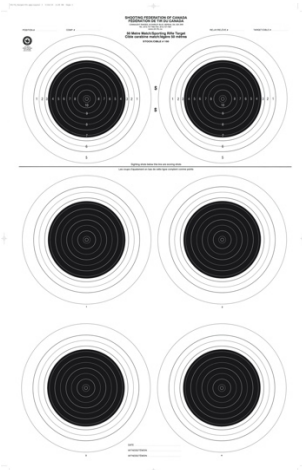
4.1.3 Targets are divided into scoring zones by scoring rings. Shots striking in a scoring zone receive the number of points designated for that scoring zone. Any shot which strikes or touches the outer edge of a scoring ring receives the score value of that zone.

### 4.2 Paper targets

#### 4.2.1 50-Meter Rifle Target

The SFC target measures approximately 16" wide by 26" high and has six diagrams on the target card. The pair of diagrams are for sighting shots and are separated from the remaining four scoring diagrams by a horizontal black line. **The target must be placed with the sighting diagrams on top. (Target number : SFC-RIF-153)**

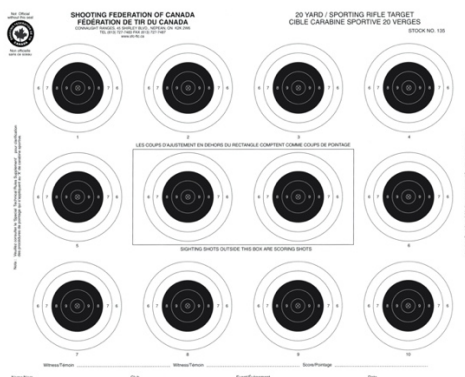
**Figure 1 : 50-Meter Rifle Target**



#### 4.2.2 20-Yard Rifle Target

The SFC target measures approximately 14 1/2" wide by 12" high and has 12 diagrams on the target card arranged in horizontal rows of four diagrams. The central pair of diagrams are for sighting shots and are separated from the remaining ten scoring diagrams by a rectangular black line box, approximately 7" wide by 2 3/4" high. **(Target number : SFC-RIF-135)**

**Figure 2 : 20-Yard Rifle Target**



#### 4.3 Electronic Target System

If available, Electronic Target System can be used for Sporting Rifle Match.

#### 4.4 Range Standards

- 4.4.1 Ranges must have a line of targets and a firing line. The firing line must be parallel to the line of targets. The firing points are located behind the firing line.
- 4.4.2 Ranges may be surrounded by walls, if necessary, for safety reasons. Protection against the accidental exit of un-aimed shots may also be provided by transverse baffle systems between the firing line and the line of targets.
- 4.4.3 Protection against rain, sun and wind must be provided. This protection shall be such that no obvious advantage is given to any firing point or part of the range.

#### 4.4.4 Competition Area

- 4.4.4.1 **Smoking** on the range and in the spectator area is prohibited.
- 4.4.4.2 There must be sufficient space behind the firing points for the range officials and the jury to perform their duties.
- 4.4.4.3 The use of **mobile telephones, walkie-talkies, pagers** or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials while ~~within the competition area on the firing line~~ is prohibited. All mobile telephones, etc., must be switched **OFF**.
- 4.4.4.4 If possible, each range should be equipped with a large clock at each end of the hall that can be seen clearly by shooters and officials.
- 4.4.4.5 Target frames or mechanisms must be marked with numbers corresponding to their firing point number. The numbers must be large enough to be seen easily under normal shooting conditions with normal vision at the appropriate distance. The numbers ~~must~~ **should** be of alternating and contrasting colors and be clearly visible throughout the competition, whether the targets are exposed or concealed.
- 4.4.4.6 Targets must be fixed in such a manner that they have no significant movement even in high winds.
- 4.4.4.7 Any target system may be used, provided it guarantees the necessary degree of safety, accurate control of timing, and efficient, accurate and rapid scoring and changing of the targets.

#### 4.5 Wind Flags for 50-meter Rifle Range

- 4.5.1 Rectangular wind flags, which indicate air movements on the range, should be made of a cotton or polyester material weighing approximately 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Wind flag height must correspond with the central area of the bullets' flight paths without interfering with the bullet flight paths or athletes' views of the targets. The color of the wind flags must contrast with the background. ~~Dual color or striped wind flags are permitted and recommended.~~

4.5.2 Private wind indicators are prohibited.

4.5.3 On 50-meter ranges, wind flags measuring 50 mm x 400 mm are to be placed at distances of 10 m and 30 m from the firing line, on every second imaginary line separating each firing point and its corresponding target from the adjacent points and targets. Flags must be placed on the shooter's side of any safety baffles.

#### 4.6 Shooting Distances

4.6.1 Shooting distances must be measured from the firing line to the target face. Shooting distances must be as exact as possible, subject to the following allowable variations:

**Table 2: Allowable Variation for Distance on a Range**

Range	Allowable Variations
50-meter range	+/- 0.20 m
20-yard range	+/- 0.10 m

4.6.2 The firing line must be clearly marked. No part of the shooter's body may contact the floor or ground ahead of the edge of the firing line nearest to the shooter.

4.6.3 Height of target center (Centre of the ten ring)  
The centre of the target must be within the following heights when measured from the level of the floor of the firing point.

**Table 3: Allowable Variation for a Target's Height on a Range**

	Standard Height	Variation Allowable
50-meter ranges	0.75 m	+/- 0.50 m

All target centers within a group of targets or range must have the same height (+/- 10 cm)

4.6.4 Horizontal Variations for Target Centers on 50-meter Rifle Range  
Target centers at 50 meters must be oriented on the center of the corresponding firing point. The maximum horizontal deviations from a center line drawn perpendicular (90 degrees) to the center of the firing point are 0.75 m from the center in either direction. The distance between target centers must correspond to the width of the firing points (+/- 10 cm).

#### 4.7 General Firing Point Standards for 50-meter Ranges

4.7.1 The firing point must be constructed so that it does not vibrate or move when other persons are walking close by. From the firing line to approximately 2.2 m rearward, the firing point must either be level or may slope to the rear with a few centimeters drop.

#### 4.7.2 The firing point must be equipped as follows:

4.7.2.1 If the firing point is exposed to excessive wind, additional protection for the shooters must be provided by screens, rows of trees or other means.

4.7.2.2 When it is necessary to install dividing screens on the firing line, they must be made of transparent material on a light frame. Screens should extend at least 50 cm forward of the firing line, and be no less than 1.5 m long x 2.0 m high. They are to be located between every two firing points, at the minimum.

## 5. RIFLE STANDARDS

**Table 4: Specifications for Rifles**

Measurements for dimensions C, D, E, F & J are from the centerline of the barrel. All Dimensions are maximum, except trigger weight, which is minimum.		
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50 mm
B	Diameter of front sight tunnel	25 mm
C	Distance from center of front sight ring or the top of post, to the center of the bore, either directly above, or offset. Except for shooters firing from one shoulder and aiming with the opposite eye.)	40 mm
D1	Depth of the front of the for-end	70 mm
D2	Depth of the for-end in front of the trigger guard	90 mm
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	140 mm
F	Lowest point of stock, or toe of the butt-plate	190 mm
G	Depth of curve of butt-plate	20 mm
H	Heel to Toe length of butt-plate	153 mm
H1	Offset of butt plate from center line turn or turn of butt-plate from centerline -- When viewed from above.	None
I	Total thickness (Breadth) of for-end	60 mm
J	Width of cheekpiece from centerline of barrel	40 mm
K	Movement of the butt-plate, upward or downward from the neutral position	+/-30 mm
L	Minimum trigger weight	1000 g
M	Maximum weight of rifle complete as fired	4 kg
N	Front sight extension beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle	20 mm



5.2.2 A correcting lens or variable diopter eyepiece may be attached to the rear sight of the rifle, but may not be used in conjunction with another lens or lenses, such as eyeglasses, contact lenses, or a front sight lens. An eye shield may be attached to the sight or receiver if it is done in such a manner as not to provide artificial support. Exception: An additional lens is permitted in the front sight for competitors in "Veteran" category events.

### 5.3 Additional Regulations:

5.3.1 Rifle **weight** must not exceed 4 kg complete as fired.

5.3.2 The trigger must lift and hold a weight of 1000 g, at least 1 cm above the surface on which the weight was placed, with the rifle cocked, and the safety catch in the firing position, and with the rifle held in a vertical position. The weight must be suspended from the mid-point of the trigger. Triggers may be weighed with the official test weight at the discretion of the Range Officer or Match Committee. Failure of the trigger to meet the trigger pull requirements after the competitor has commenced his match shall disqualify the competitor in matches previously fired in the current competition.

5.3.3 Thumbhole stocks are permitted for Sporting Rifle competitions.

5.3.4 Any additions or extensions to the stock of the rifle must be fixed solidly in place and not be moved or removed from the rifle for the duration of the event. Any such additions must be included in the overall weight limit and dimensions.

5.3.5 All Sporting Rifle stocks, including any modifications, must conform to the Sporting Rifle dimensions in Figure 1, and Table 4.

5.3.6 The use of a sling or hand-stop is prohibited in Sporting Rifle competitions.

5.3.7 Barrel weights must surround the barrel evenly, and be non-adjustable.

5.3.8 A conventional bipod is allowed.

## 6. CLOTHING REGULATIONS

6.1 The use of any special devices, means or garments which immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms is prohibited to assure that the performance skills of the shooters are not artificially improved by special clothing.

6.2 All shooting jackets, trousers and 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 part of the clothing.

- 6.3 Only one shooting jacket, only one pair of shooting trousers and only one pair of shooting shoes may be approved by Equipment Control for each shooter for all rifle events. This does not prevent the shooter from using ordinary trousers or normal athletic type training shoes in any event or position. A jacket must be capable of being used in all three positions (prone, standing and kneeling) and must meet all other specifications to be approved for the competition.
- 6.4 When measurements are taken of garment thickness, linings and padding are measured as part of the thickness. Measurements are to be taken no closer than 3 cm from folds or seams. The device used shall be capable of measuring one-tenth of a millimeter. Measurements will be taken with a 5-kilogram weight applied. The gauge shall have two round flat surfaces that will contact opposite sides of the clothing.

### 6.5 **Shooting Jacket**

- 6.5.1 The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5 mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fists.
- 6.5.2 Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means e.g. buttons or zippers. The jacket must not overlap more than 100 mm at the closure. 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 70 mm. Measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the buttonhole. The measurement will be taken with the arms at the sides.
- 6.5.3 All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or devices, which may be construed as artificial support, are prohibited. However, it is permitted to have one zipper or not more than two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad. No other zippers or other closing or tightening device is permitted.
- 6.5.4 The construction of the back panel may include more than one piece of material including a band or strip provided that this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness limit of 2.5 mm when measured over a flat surface.
- 6.5.5 An interchangeable back panel to give ventilation is permitted, provided that it is soft, flexible and pliable. The fastenings of this panel must be such that they do not stiffen the jacket or give additional support to the shooter. Each removable back panel must be approved by Equipment Control. All panels for one jacket must be the same width and length.

- 6.5.6 In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm. The sleeve must not be placed between the hand or glove and the fore-end of the stock when the shooter is in the shooting position.
- 6.5.7 No Velcro, sticky substance, liquid, or spray may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is prohibited.
- 6.5.8 Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations.
- 6.5.9 Maximum thickness, including jacket material and all linings 10 mm single thickness or 20 mm when measured as a double thickness.
- 6.5.10 Reinforcements may be added on both elbows but must not be more than half (1/2) of the circumference of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may have a maximum length of 300 mm.
- 6.5.11 Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt-plate rests must not be longer than 300 mm in the longest dimension.
- 6.5.12 All inside pockets are prohibited. Only one (1) external pocket is permitted, located on the right front side (left front side for left-hand shooters) of the jackets.
- 6.5.13 The maximum size of the pocket is 250 mm high from the lower edge of the jacket and 200 mm wide.

## 6.6 Shooting Trousers

- 6.6.1 The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5 in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The top of the trousers must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hip bone. All drawstrings, zippers or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs or hips are prohibited. To support the trousers only a normal waist belt not more than 40 mm wide and 3 mm 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. If the trousers have a waistband, it may not be more than 70 mm wide and may be closed by one hook and up to five (5) eyes, or up to five (5) adjustable snap fasteners, or similar closure or Velcro. Only one type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited. The trousers must be loose around the legs. The shooter must be capable of sitting on a chair with the trousers on and with all fasteners or closures in the closed position. 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.

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

6.6.2.1 One type of fastener or closure in the front to open and close the trousers fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch. Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted.

6.6.2.2 Only one 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. One fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places in one leg.

6.6.3 Reinforcements may be added to the seat and both knees of the trousers. The seat patch must not exceed the width of the hips and the vertical measurement must not be longer than to cover the normal wear points on the seat of the wearer. Knee patches may have a maximum length of 300 mm. Knee reinforcements must not be wider than half the circumference of the trouser leg. The thickness of reinforcement, including the trousers material and any linings, must not exceed 10 mm in single thickness (20 mm double thickness). All pockets are prohibited.

6.7 **Shoes** : Normal street type or light athletic shoes, and shooting shoes not exceeding the following specifications are permitted:

6.7.1 The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4 mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces.

6.7.2 The sole must be flexible at the ball of the foot.

6.7.3 The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point must not exceed two thirds (2/3) of the length. (example: if the shoe length is 290 + 10 mm = 300 mm, the height must not be more than 200 mm).

6.7.4 If a shooter wears shoes, they must be a matched pair externally.

6.8 **Shooting Gloves**

6.8.1 The total thickness must not exceed 12 mm when measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints.

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

## 6.9 Dressing the Shooter

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

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

## 7. ACCESSORIES

7.1 **Stand** : The shooting kit must not be placed forward of the shooter's forward shoulder on the firing line, except that in the standing and kneeling position a shooting kit, table or stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots. The shooting kit, table, or stand must not interfere with shooters on adjacent firing points or constitute a windbreak.

7.2 **Spotting Telescopes** : The use of telescopes not attached to the rifle to locate shots is permitted. No portion of the telescope or its stand may touch any part of the competitor's clothing or person.

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

7.4 **Shooting mat** : Ground clothes or mats may be used providing that they are not constructed nor of such a nature nor are used in a manner as to form artificial support.

## 8. COMPETITION OFFICIALS

For reasons of economy and practicality, it is not mandatory to have the full slate of officials. The competition organizer must, however, provide the following officials for SFC registered competitions:

8.1 Chief range officer,

8.2 One range officer for every 12 firing points (Chief Range Officer may serve in this capacity),

8.3 Target control (statistical) officer,

8.4 Jury consisting of at least three persons. (Chief Range Officer and Target Control Officer may serve on the jury). Competitors may **not** serve on the jury.

## 9. EQUIPMENT CONTROL

9.1 Before the competition, each shooter's rifle and other equipment can be examined by the Equipment Control to ensure that it conforms to SFC Rules. The shooter is responsible for presenting all rifles and equipment, including any questionable equipment and/or accessories for official inspection and approval before use.

9.2 The Organizing Committee must inform team officials and shooters, with sufficient time before the competition, where and when they may have their equipment inspected.

~~The Equipment Control section must register the name of the shooter, the make (manufacturer), serial number, and caliber of each rifle approved.~~

9.3 All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the control card.

9.4 After the equipment has been approved, it must not be altered at any time before or during the competition in any way that would conflict with the SFC Rules.

9.5 If there are any doubts regarding an alteration, the equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection and approval.

9.6 **Non-Conforming Equipment** : The penalty is one point per shot fired with non-conforming equipment.

9.7 **Exception** : A competition organizer may make an exception to the above.

## 10. SHOOTING EVENTS: PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES

10.1 Number of shots per scoring diagram in SFC Sporting Rifle registered competitions:

**Table 5: Number of Shots per Scoring Diagram**

	50 meters	20 yards
Sporting Rifle	5	1

More than the recommended number of shots may be fired in the 20-yard events if the competition organizer so specifies, but this practice is discouraged by the SFC Rifle Section Committee.

10.2 **Sighting Targets** : For small-bore rifle competition, the SFC has targets available with several diagrams on the target card, with one or two diagrams designated for sighting shots. In events where these targets are used, the required sighting targets (diagrams) are provided in this manner.

### 10.3 Sporting Rifle

#### 10.3.1 Shooting program:

- 60 shots prone position, fired in 3 series of 20 shots, or
- 60 shots in three positions, fired in 3 series: 20 shots prone, 20 shots standing, 20 shots kneeling.

#### 10.3.2 As the match is fired in 20 shot series, the time allotted for each series, whether prone, standing, or kneeling, including sighting shots, is 30 minutes.

~~Target: 20 yards. SFC #135: 50 metres SFC # 153.~~ (Included in #4.2)

#### 10.3.3 ~~The allowed time per 20 shot target, which includes sighting shots, is 30 minutes and is the same for any position.~~ (Same as 10.3.1.2) The competition organizer may reduce the time limits for shooting if time and space constraints require. Any change should be published in advance in the competition program. Preparation time shall be 3 minutes before the start command. Targets must be visible during the preparation time. Change over time shall be 10 minutes commencing once the target posting has been completed.

### 10.4 Competition Rules

#### 10.4.1 Procedure

10.4.1.1 Athletes may not place their guns and equipment on their firing points until the Chief Range Officer has called the athletes to the line.

10.4.1.2 The Chief Range Officer must call athletes to the line at least 15 minutes before the start of the first serie.

10.4.1.3 If there is more than one relay, shooters from each relay must be allowed the same amount of time to bring their equipment to the firing line.

10.4.1.4 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 match starts.

10.4.1.5 At match time, the Chief Range Officer will command "FOR YOUR FIRST SERIE...START".

10.4.1.6 An athlete who fires a shot or shots before the "START" command may be disqualified if safety is involved. If not, the first competition shot must be registered as a miss (0).

- 10.4.1.7 Sighting shots, unlimited in number, may be fired at any time during the event if multiple-diagram targets are being used. All sighting shots must be fired within the time limit for the series.
- 10.4.1.8 The CRO must inform athletes of the time remaining at both ten (10) minutes and five (5) minutes before the end of the serie time.
- 10.4.1.9 The serie must stop at the command "STOP". If a shot is fired after de command "STOP", that shot must be scored as a miss. If the shot cannot be identified, the best hit must be deduced from the score and score as miss.
- 10.4.1.10 After the changing of the target, the CRO will command the second and third series using the same command to start and to stop.
- 10.4.1.11 When an athlete is done with his serie, he can put in his safety flag and leave his firing position after a range officer checks the rifle for safety.
- 10.4.1.12 A shot or shots that are not fired during the serie firing time must be scored as miss(es), unless the CRO or a Jury Member has authorized extra time.
- 10.4.2 **Misplaced Sighting Shots** : When the official target provides a sighting diagram and the FIRST sighting shot hits outside of the sighting area or box, the competitor must inform the Range Officer at once as to the location of such a shot. The Range Officer will then convey to the Target Control Officer the value and location of the shot hole. No such claim will be allowed after the competitor has fired more than one shot on a target card. Any additional misplaced sighting shots shall be scored as misses or as the appropriate value if they happen to hit a scoring diagram. If more than one target card is required for a shooting series in an event, this article shall apply to only the first target card of each series.
- 10.4.3 **Backing Targets** : In SFC registered competitions, backers must be provided by the competition organizer for the 50-meters, and preferably also the 20-yard events, in order to facilitate accurate scoring, identification of crossfired shots, and identification of excessive shots.
- 10.4.4 **Too Many Shots in an Event** : If a shooter 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. The shooter must also be penalized by a deduction of one (1) point for each excessive shot fired deducted from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series.
- 10.4.5 **Too Many Shots per diagram**

- 10.4.5.1 If a shooter fires more shots at one of his match targets than are provided for in the program of the event, he must not be penalized for the first two (2) such occurrences. For the third and all succeeding such misplaced shots, he must be penalized by a deduction of one (1) point for each one in the event from the series in which the occurrence happens. He must also fire a correspondingly fewer number of shots at a succeeding target. This should be the next target.
- 10.4.5.2 All three position events are considered as one (1) event.
- 10.4.5.3 The scoring process in this situation requires the transfer of the value of the excessive shot(s) to targets with less than the originally programmed number of shots, thus bringing each target to the full number of shots designated in the program and the rules.
- 10.4.5.4 If the actual shot(s) to be transferred cannot be established clearly, the shot(s) with the lowest value must be transferred forward to the next target(s) or the shot(s) with the highest value must be transferred back to the previous target(s) so that the shooter will gain no advantage in a "countback" situation.

#### 10.4.6 Crossfires

- 10.4.6.1 If a shooter **fires a sighting shot on the competition target** of another shooter, he must be penalized by deduction of two (2) points from his own score.
- 10.4.6.2 If a shooter 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.
- 10.4.6.3 If there are more hits on a shooter's competition target than are provided for in the program, and if it is **impossible to confirm** that another shooter(s) fired the shot(s), the hit(s) of the highest value must be nullified.
- 10.4.6.4 If a shooter wishes **to disclaim** a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to the Range Officer.
- 10.4.6.5 If the Range Officer confirms that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on the Range Incident Report and the shot must be annulled.

- 10.4.6.6 If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the shooter and must be so recorded.
- 10.4.6.7 The following must be considered as reasons to justify the annulment of a shot:
  - 10.5.6.7.1 If another range official **confirms** by his observation of the shooter and the target that the shooter did not fire the shot.
  - 10.5.6.7.2 If a missed shot is **reported by another shooter** or other range official at approximately the same time and from within the neighboring two or three firing points.
- 10.4.6.8 Deductions from the score must always be made in the series in which the violation occurred. If general deductions are involved they must be made from the lowest value competition shot(s) in the first series.
- 10.4.6.9 **Crossfire. Sporting Rifle Events** : If a competitor fires on another competitor's target, but the total number of shots does not exceed the required number, he will be given the value of the shots on both targets minus a penalty of one point for each shot on the other competitor's target. Penalty points shall be deducted from the shot or shots fired on the other competitor's target and this net value (actual value minus the penalty) shall be transferred to the diagram on which there are fewer than the required number of shots, and the shot or shots shall be scored as that net value. A 10 or a 10-X so penalized becomes a 9.

## 11. POSITIONS

The following descriptions are for right-handed shooters, reverse where necessary for left-handed shooters.

### 11.1 Prone

- 11.1.1 The shooter may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or the shooting mat.
- 11.1.2 He may also use the mat by resting his elbows on it.
- 11.1.3 The body is extended on the firing point with the head toward the target.
- 11.1.4 The rifle must be supported by both hands and one shoulder only.
- 11.1.5 While aiming, the cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.

- 11.1.6 The rifle must not touch, or rest against, any other point or object.
- 11.1.7 Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket forward of the elbow must be visibly raised from the surface of the firing point.
- 11.1.8 The arm extending forward holding the for-end of the rifle must have at least a 30-degree upward angle from the horizontal plane.

## 11.2 Standing

- 11.2.1 The shooter must stand free with both feet on the firing point surface or the ground cloth without any other support.
- 11.2.2 The rifle must be held with both hands and the shoulder (upper right chest) or the upper arm near the shoulder, the cheek and the part of the chest next to the right shoulder.
- 11.2.3 However, the rifle must not be supported by the jacket or chest beyond the area of the right shoulder and right chest.
- 11.2.4 The left upper arm and elbow may be supported on the chest or the hip.
- 11.2.5 The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.

## 11.3 Kneeling

- 11.3.1 The shooter may touch the firing point surface with the top of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot.
- 11.3.2 The rifle must be held with both hands and the right shoulder.
- 11.3.3 The left elbow must be supported on the left knee.
- 11.3.4 The elbow may not be more than 100 mm from the kneecap.
- 11.3.5 The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.
- 11.3.6 If the kneeling roll is placed under the instep of the right foot, the foot must not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees.
- 11.3.7 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.
- 11.3.8 No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the surface at any point.

- 11.3.9 If the shooter uses the shooting mat he may kneel completely on the shooting mat or may have one or two of three points of contact (toe, knee, foot) on the mat.
- 11.3.10 Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the shooter's seat and heel. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two points or under the right knee.

## 12. SCORING

### 12.1 Scoring Procedures

- 12.1.1 The scoring office must publish preliminary scores on the Main Scoreboard as soon as possible after each relay and stage or completion of each event.
- 12.1.2 These lists must contain the full family name, full first name (without abbreviations), and start numbers.
- 12.1.3 **National Championship : Scores must be reported according to the SFC Classification Policy and the SFC National Championship Policy.** ~~Scores must be reported to the SFC office within 14 days of a competition completion date and 14 days of a registered league schedule competition. Each competitor must be correctly identified, the class in which they competed, and their scores fired, must be entered on the competition report. The proper amount of registration fees, covering all entrants in the competition, and A copy of the official results bulletin must be forwarded with the report. Proper attention to these matters by competition organizers will ensure that each participant's records are kept accurately up to date, and that classification cards are promptly issued as they are earned.~~  
  
~~The competition report forms and the competition registration number must be obtained beforehand from the SFC office by the competition organizer.~~ **(Included in the new 12.1.3.)**
- 12.1.4 The Organizing Committee must establish an office for scoring and controlling targets during competitions and for recording and producing results lists after competitions.
- 12.1.5 The **Scoring Jury** must supervise the scoring and all work done in the Scoring office. It directs how any questionable shots shall be scored, determines their value, and resolves any questions or scoring protests.
- 12.1.6 Each official must certify his or her work by initialing the target, scorecard or results list.

### 12.2 Value of the Shots

- 12.2.1 All bullet holes are scored according to the highest value of the target scoring zone or ring that is touched by that bullet hole. If any part of a scoring ring (demarcation line between the scoring zones) is touched by the bullet, the shot must be scored the higher value of the two scoring zones. Such a hit is determined by whether the bullet hole or a plug gauge inserted in the hole touches any part of the outside edge of the scoring ring.
- 12.2.2 Shots in dispute must be determined as to value using a gauge or other device which has been approved by the SFC for accuracy. Gauges must always be inserted into the shot hole with the target in the horizontal position.
- 12.2.3 If two scoring officials do not agree on the value of a shot, a decision from the Jury must be requested immediately.
- 12.2.4 The plug gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole. For this reason, the use of a gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials.
- 12.2.5 Hits outside the scoring rings of the shooter's own target are scored as misses, except in the case of a crossfire (see **Crossfires**).
- 12.2.6 Decisions by the **Scoring Jury** on value or number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

### 12.3 TIE BREAKING

#### 12.3.1 Individual Ties

12.3.1.1 In case of tie-breaking, target cards and scoring diagrams will be considered to have been fired in numerical sequence, regardless of the order in which they were actually fired. It is the responsibility of the competitor to fire the target cards in the proper sequence.

12.3.1.2 In the event of tied scores for the first ten places, the order of ranking must be determined by:

- 12.3.1.2.1 The highest number of "x" (where applicable),
- 12.3.1.2.2 The highest score fired in the standing position,
- 12.3.1.2.3 The highest score fired in the kneeling position,
- 12.3.1.2.4 The highest score in the last ten shot series, working backward by ten shot series until the tie is broken. (Posting scores by ten shot series facilitates the application of this article.)
- 12.3.1.2.5 If any ties remain, the competitors must be given the same ranking.

### 12.3.2 Team Ties

12.3.2.1 In case of tie-breaking, target cards and scoring diagrams will be considered to have been fired in numerical sequence, regardless of the order in which they were actually fired. It is the responsibility of the competitor to fire the target cards in the proper sequence.

12.3.2.2 In the event of tied scores for the first three places, the order of ranking must be determined by:

- 12.3.2.2.1 The highest number of "x". (where applicable),
- 12.3.2.2.2 The highest total score fired in the standing position,
- 12.3.2.2.3 The highest total score fired in the kneeling position,
- 12.3.2.2.4 The highest total score in the last ten shot series, fired by each shooter, working backward by ten shot series until the tie is broken, (Posting scores by ten shot series facilitates the application of this article.)
- 12.3.2.2.5 If any ties remain, the teams must be given the same ranking.

### 12.3.3 Individual Aggregate Ties

12.3.3.1 In case of tie-breaking, target cards and scoring diagrams will be considered to have been fired in numerical sequence, regardless of the order in which they were actually fired. It is the responsibility of the competitor to fire the target cards in the proper sequence.

12.3.3.2 In the event of tied scores for the first five places, the order of ranking must be determined by:

- 12.3.3.2.1 The highest number of "x". (where applicable),
- 12.3.3.2.2 The highest score fired in the 3-position events,
- 12.3.3.2.3 The highest score fired in the air rifle events,
- 12.3.3.2.4 The highest combined score in the last ten shot series of each event in the aggregate, working backward by ten shot series until the tie is broken. (Posting scores by ten shot series facilitates the application of this article.)
- 12.3.3.2.5 If any ties remain, the competitors must be given the same ranking.

## 13. CLASSIFICATION

If the number of competitors is high enough, the SFC Classification Policy should be applied to split the competitors into classes. There is no classification in Hunting Rifle.

## 14. HUNTING RIFLE RULES

- 14.1 **Purpose** : The intent of this event is not to simulate hunting but to provide a controlled and safe bullseye competition event that uses hunting type rifles with a minimum amount of equipment.
- 14.2 **Rifle** : A rimfire .22 caliber, (not magnum), a rifle of a hunting type design single shot or repeater. It must not have been originally designed to be a target rifle. *If the rifle was built with a rail or adjustable butt-plate, it will be deemed to be a target rifle.* If the rifle is outfitted with a magazine, all rounds must be loaded through the magazine. Stock may have a replacement butt-plate and the length may be changed. Cheekpiece may be built up but by means that are not easily adjustable.
- 14.3 **Sights** : Sights are recommended.
- 14.4 **Safety** : All Range Officer commands will be obeyed. The safe condition of a rifle will be with action open and chamber empty. If used, magazines must be removed from the firearm. Those firearms requiring it must use a chamber flag. Triggers must operate safely. Hearing protection is recommended. Eye protection is recommended, shooting glasses with shatterproof lenses are encouraged.

#### 14.5 **Equipment**

- 14.5.1 No ISSF type of shooting jacket, pants, gloves or butt-plates is allowed. Unduly tight or padded clothing will not be allowed.
- 14.5.2 The following equipment is allowed : spotting scope, timepiece, shooting mat, kneeling roll, shooting sweater, trap vest, elbow pads or a glove for grip. The glove must not be excessively padded.
- 14.5.3 Current undergarments as per sporting rifle would also be allowed.

#### 14.6 **Rifle**

- 14.6.1 There is no rifle weight limit. There are no depths of for-end or drop at butt.
- 14.6.2 A rifle such as an Anschutz 1416 or Remington 541, the Enfield trainer, Ruger 10/22, an Anschutz 180 would be allowed. The Anschutz 190 would not. Any rifle with a rail, even if removed, would not be allowed.
- 14.6.3 There is no trigger weight. If there is an occurrence of an unsafe trigger, the Range Officer or Safety Officer should deal with it appropriately.

#### 14.7 **Procedure**

- 14.7.1 Courses of fire, positions, time limits, targets, scoring, and range commands are the same as Sporting Rifle.

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