

***PRECISION RIFLE  
STANDARD  
OPERATING  
PROCEDURES***

V 2.0 2020



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# OVERVIEW

The name of the discipline shall be **Precision Rifle**. These rules adhere to standards set out by the Precision Rifle Series and as such, matches run under these rules, and with the backing of the Precision Rifle Series Australia, will qualify for their respective level (regional, state, national and international).

The 2020 Rules & Standard Operating Procedures apply to all Precision Rifle sanctioned events including but not limited to Precision Rifle Series National Two Day matches, Precision Rifle Club One Day matches and internationally affiliated matches.

Safety is the first and highest priority before, during, and after all Precision Rifle competitions and is everyone's responsibility. Anyone who observes an unsafe act can call a cease fire at any point during an event.

Precision Rifle competitions are designed to test a shooter's ability to shoot accurately, correct for environmental factors effectively, and solve problems quickly.

Each course of fire at a Precision Rifle event will be designed to test the shooting skill level of competitors as they adapt to different positions and targets.

A high level of professionalism and sportsmanship is expected at each Precision Rifle event. All participants, to include Match Directors, Range Officers, shooters, and spectators will be treated with the utmost respect at all times.

Cheating of any kind will not be tolerated at Precision Rifle events and will result in an immediate match disqualification and in certain instances may be grounds for expulsion from the club.

Precision Rifle courses of fire (COF) are individual events designed to test a shooter's individual skill and ability. Therefore, coaching a shooter while they are conducting a stage is prohibited. Assistance before and after a stage is not only authorized but encouraged especially for new shooters.

# S.1 SAFETY

The following rules are designed to provide a safe shooting environment for all involved in a Precision Rifle Competition and are not subject to discussion or debate. It is everyone's individual responsibility to read and fully understand the Precision Rifle Safety Standards; ignorance is not an excuse for a safety violation.

## Upon Arrival – All Members/Shooters

- Sign into the hosting range book and pay the required range fee (if applicable)
- Place names on match score sheet and ensure match fee is paid (if applicable)
- On direction from the head RO unbag the firearm ensuring it is pointed in a safe direction, unloaded and magazine is removed. Immediately insert an ECI (Empty Chamber indicator).
- Store all firearms in the approved rack or designated area, with actions open and ECI installed.
- Any further firearm handling will be carried out either on the range or within the SAFE AREA.

## 1.1 General Safety Rules

- 1.1.1 Keep muzzles pointed in a safe direction at all times regardless of the status of the firearm. This is considered "flagging" and will not be tolerated.
- 1.1.2 Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are on target and ready to shoot.
- 1.1.3 All Precision Rifle events will be run on cold ranges. A cold range is defined as keeping firearms unloaded until it is the

competitor's turn to shoot.

## 1.2 Safety SOP for the Conduct of a Match

*The following rules apply to all participants of a Precision Rifle event.*

- 1.2.1 While conducting any movement with a firearm at a Precision Rifle Event, the participant will ensure their firearm is pointed in a safe direction at all times.
- 1.2.2 All participants will ensure their firearms are cleared with the magazine out at all times.
- 1.2.3 Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) will be utilised at all times.
- 1.2.4 No person shall consume or be under the influence of alcohol or other substances during the match. Any person found to be impaired will be directed to stop shooting and requested to leave the range.

## 1.3 Safety SOP for the Conduct of a COF

*The following rules apply to shooters who are actively participating in a COF.*

- 1.3.1 ECI's will remain in the rifle until the SO gives the command of "Load and make ready."
- 1.3.2 If there is no movement involved to the first firing point, upon MD's stage design and discretion, rifles may be in a "Hot" status meaning a round in the chamber, magazine inserted, bolt closed, and firearm on "Safe". It is the shooter's and SO's responsibility to fully understand the COF and how to prepare their rifle prior to starting.
- 1.3.3 All transitions and movements during a course of fire must be done with open

- bolts and an empty chamber.
- 1.3.4 The 120 degree rule must be adhered to at all times. No shooter will point their muzzle any more than 60 degrees off of the direction of fire in either direction.
- 1.3.5 Shooters must maintain positive control of a firearm during a stage (loaded or unloaded). Positive control is defined as maintaining at least one hand on the rifle.
- 1.3.6 Negligent/Accidental Discharges (AD/ND's) are taken very seriously at any Precision Rifle event. An AD/ND is defined as any round unintentionally discharged from a firearm. A competitor who causes an accidental discharge must be stopped by a Stage Officer as soon as possible. An accidental discharge is defined as follows:
- 1.3.6.1 A shot, which travels over a designated backstop, a berm or in any other direction outside the range span, specified in the written stage briefing or match rules as determined by the match director. Note that a competitor who legitimately fires a shot at the wrong target or with incorrect data, but remains within the established range span, will not be disqualified.
- 1.3.6.2 A shot which occurs while actually loading, reloading or unloading a firearm.
- 1.3.6.3 A shot which occurs during remedial action in the case of a malfunction.
- 1.3.6.4 A shot which occurs during movement/transition.
- 1.3.6.5 A shot which occurs when the shooter is not on scope with an established sight picture.
- 1.3.6.6 A shot which occurs before the shooter intended to shoot,
- regardless if the shot remains in the range span, target berm or the target itself.
- 1.3.6.7 A shot which occurs during a cease fire period.
- 1.3.7 If the shot occurs whilst the shooter is on glass with an established sight picture and the stage SO deems it as a shot which occurs before the shooter intended to shoot, a match DQ may not be invoked (at SO/MD's discretion), but a stage DQ will apply. If this occurs a second time the shooter will be issued a match DQ.
- 1.3.8 If it can be established that the cause of the discharge is due to a broken or defective part of the firearm, the competitor has not committed any safety infraction in this Section, and a disqualification may not be invoked (at MD's discretion), but the competitor's scores for that stage will be zero. The firearm must be immediately presented for inspection to the Match Director or his delegate, who will inspect the firearm and carry out any tests necessary to establish that a broken or defective part caused the discharge. A competitor may not later appeal a disqualification for an accidental discharge due to a broken or defective part if they fail to present the firearm for inspection prior to leaving the course of fire.

#### 1.4 Penalties for Safety Infractions

*The penalties listed below should be followed as closely as possible. However, MD's may, when the situation warrants, issue a more severe punishment than what is called for in the rule book.*

- 1.4.1 First offense flagging will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- 1.4.2 Anyone found violating the Cold Range

rule will result in an immediate Match DQ.

- 1.4.3 Failure to use an ECI will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- 1.4.4 First offense of violating the 120 degree rule will result in a stage DQ. Second offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- 1.4.5 Any shooter that fails to maintain positive control of a firearm during a stage (loaded or unloaded) will receive a match DQ if the firearm breaks the 120 degree rule.
- 1.4.6 All AD/NDs will result in an immediate Match DQ, unless 1.3.7 or 1.3.8 applies.
- 1.4.7 Movement or transition during a COF with a round in the chamber or a closed bolt will result in the shooter being stopped, forced to clear their chamber and made to move back to the last shooting position while still on the clock for a first offense. Once the shooter has returned to the last firing point, he or she will continue with the rest of the COF. A second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.

# **S.2 PRECISION RIFLE DIVISIONS AND CATEGORIES**

Precision Rifle has two Divisions. All shooters must declare the Division in which they will be competing when they register as a club member. Shooters are permitted to move from Production to Open during a season, but may not move from Open to Production without seeking approval from the PRNSW Code Captain.

**Divisions.** It is the shooter's responsibility to ensure they are scored in the correct Division. Failure to do so will result in a Match DQ. The following rules govern each of the divisions.

## **2.1 Open Division**

- 2.1.1 Open Division rifles will not exceed a calibre of .30 or a velocity of 3,200 fps. A match DQ will result any rounds over the speed limit of 3,200 fps (1% variation allowed for environmental factors and equipment discrepancies).
- 2.1.2 Match Officials may request at any point during a match that a competitor fire their rifle through chronograph. If the bullet exceeds the 3,200 fps speed limit, the shooter will receive an automatic match DQ.
- 2.1.3 Open division rifles may be customised within limits of NSW firearms regulations.

## **2.2 Production Division**

*The Precision Rifle Production Division was created to encourage growth to our shooting community from outside our ranks by allowing shooters the opportunity to compete in Precision Rifle events without being disadvantaged due to equipment. In order to accomplish this we have set limits on the original cost of your rifle and the optic. All other equipment that can be mounted to or added to your rifle that doesn't significantly increase accuracy will*

*be considered accessories and will not be regulated. We want shooters to be able to buy new equipment or pick up a new item off a prize table and be able to use it without the fear of being disqualified from the Production Division.*

- 2.2.1 In 2020, the Production Division rifle and optic combined shall not exceed \$5,500. The price will be determined by averaging 3 advertised prices from reputable Australian retailers.  
In 2021, the Production Division rifle shall not exceed \$3,250 AUD. The optic shall not exceed \$2,750 AUD. The price will be determined by averaging 3 advertised prices from reputable Australian retailers.
- 2.2.2 Rifle: For the purpose of the Production Division, a rifle is defined as a publicly available rifle per the original manufacturers configuration of a complete firearm which will be comprised of at least but not limited to the following: stock with bottom metal or chassis, a complete action, a barrel and a trigger mechanism.
- 2.2.3 Optics: For the purpose of the Production Division, an optic is defined as a magnified optical system capable of safely engaging targets at various ranges through the use of an internal reticle and or adjustable turrets.
- 2.2.4 Accessories: For the purpose of the Production Division, the following items are considered accessories and will not be regulated or prohibited from being used on or in conjunction with your production rifle: muzzle brakes, barricade stops/blocks, custom paint, rings, red dot sights, bags, pads, bipods, rails, zoom

- levers, data card holders, bolt knobs, bubble level, grips, etc.
- 2.2.5 Ammunition: No Restrictions. Any and all types of factory ammunition or hand loaded ammo is allowed.
- 2.2.6 Production Division Rifles will not exceed a calibre of .30 or a velocity of 3,200 fps. A match DQ will result any rounds over the speed limit of 3,200 fps (1% variation allowed for environmental factors and equipment discrepancies).
- 2.2.7 Match Officials may request at any point during a match that a competitor fire their rifle through chronograph. If the bullet exceeds the 3,200 fps speed limit, the shooter will receive an automatic match DQ.
- 2.2.8 Enforcement: The PRNSW WILL NOT maintain a list of authorised rifles or optics due to the dynamics of the ever changing cycle of revised models, new products, and upgrades being released by manufactures. Match Directors are responsible for addressing and enforcing the Production Division regulation matters if and when they arise on a case by case basis.
- 2.2.9 COF: Production Division shooters will shoot the same COF as Open Division.
- 2.2.10 Production Division Exceptions:
- 2.2.10.1 If your production rifle came standard without a threaded barrel, you may have a qualified gunsmith remove the barrel and thread it so you can run a brake, provided no additional work is done to the barrel or action to "Accurise it".
- 2.2.10.2 If your production rifle came standard without a detachable magazine, you may have a detachable magazine kit installed. You may not replace the stock.

2.2.10.3 If your barrel needs to be replaced, it must be sent back to the original manufacture for a replacement barrel of equal value. Factory barrels are authorized to be rebarreled/fitted by a gunsmith if no factory option to re-barrel exists. However, only factory barrels are authorized replacements.

2.2.10.4 You may safely tune your original trigger but replacement triggers are not allowed.

### **Categories**

*Categories are series long competitions with each category only being recognised at the Finale. Individual matches are not required to recognise these categories.*

### **2.3 Ladies Category**

2.3.1 All female shooters are eligible to shoot in the Ladies Category in addition to their Precision Rifle Division.

### **2.4 Seniors Category**

2.4.1 Anyone over the age of 50 is eligible to shoot in the Seniors Category in addition to their Precision Rifle Division.

### **2.5 Junior Category**

2.5.1 Anyone 18 years old or younger at the start of the season is eligible to shoot in the Juniors Category in addition to their Precision Rifle Division.

### **2.6 Classifications**

*In order for shooters to be able to compete with their peers, Precision Rifle competitors are divided into classifications based upon their skill level and performance. The reason for the classification system is to have the ability to rank competitors and allow shooters to have true peer-to-peer recognition. This allows for goal setting and realistic achievement of attainable goals within the sport.*

2.6.1 The classification system is a yearly performance-based system in which shooters are classed for the current



- season based on their year prior season series score, prior to the Finale. At the end of each season, shooters classes will be recalculated according to the classification bracket percentages based on their end of season pre-finale series score. The shooter will retain this classification for the entire next season and compete within this classification at the Finale (if qualified).
- 2.6.2 Precision Rifle competitors can achieve a classification of either Pro, Semi-Pro, or Marksman. Each class consists of a percentage of the total number of affiliated shooters, based on the end of season standings, prior to the finale. Pro shooters, for example, will be classified as the top 20% of competitors according to the standings after the last Standard match of the season. Competitors within the top 45 -79.9% of shooters, based on these standings will be classified as Semi-Pro and so on.
- 2.6.3 Pro Series Classification Bracket Percentages:
- Professional – First 20%
  - Semi-Professional – Next 35%
  - Marksman – Remaining shooters (approx. 45%)
- 2.6.4 Percentages are broken down from the total number of shooters, based on yearly standings.
- 2.6.5 The number of shooters included in each class will be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. Tied shooters who fall into 2 separate classes based on the percentages will be classed up into the higher class. The “classed up shooters” former positions will remain unfilled in the lower class.
- 2.6.6 Top shooters within each classification will be afforded the opportunity to attend the PRNSW Finale, fostering growth and encouraging participation at all levels.
- 2.6.7 Shooters with no previous year end of season series score will be titled “unclassified” (UNC) for the current season. These “unclassified” shooters will receive a classification prior to finale based on the current season series scores and may be eligible for entry into the finale.
- 2.6.8 Shooters who qualify in Pro and Semi-Pro are not eligible to shoot in the production division.

## ***S.3 MATCH CONDUCT***

The following chapter describes the conduct of Precision Rifle Matches. Some items are rules, which must be followed to ensure match standards are met and others are guidelines, which should be followed but may not be possible due to extenuating circumstances.

### **3.1 Match Director's Responsibilities**

- 3.1.1 The MD is overall in charge of the Precision Rifle event and must have a full understanding of the official Precision Rifle Rules.
- 3.1.2 MD's must provide a Match Book which accurately describes each COF.
- 3.1.3 MD's must use the approved scoring system of one 'Impact' for one point.
- 3.1.4 MD's will ensure targets are in good working order. Any target past 500m must be reactive and should have two spotters observing the target if possible. Additionally, any target past 750m must have a supplemental hit indicator such as a flash or a camera system.
- 3.1.5 MD's will use a primary and secondary method of scoring. Shooters must have an opportunity to see the score they received on all stages prior to departing the stage.
- 3.1.6 MD's must be PRNSW members.
- 3.1.7 MD's will provide stage arbitration periods to settle any scoring disputes. If an issue arises after the squad leaves the stage, it will not be entertained.
- 3.1.8 The MD is the ultimate authority of Match Rules, Safety, and Enforcement. Any and all violations, penalties and enforcement should be dealt with thoroughly and in an expeditious manner. MD's may use of statements from SO's, shooters, and spectators. Once the stage/match arbitration period has ended, the rulings made by the MD are final.
- 3.1.9 All MD's are required to submit correct and completed scores to PRS Australia within 24 hours of the end of the event.
- 3.1.10 MD's are completely responsible for SO conduct, recruitment and management. MD's have 2 options in Stage Officer execution for Precision Rifle matches as outlined below.
  - 3.1.11 SO Option 1**
    - 3.1.11.1 Assign Lead SO's that must remain on their stage for the duration of the match and are the only person authorized to call impacts.
    - 3.1.11.2 Non-competing score Keepers/timers and Stage Safety Officers are also assigned by the MD and must remain on their stage.
    - 3.1.11.3 MD's may use additional spotting SO's to assist the Lead SO in spotting impacts but they must not be competitors.
  - 3.1.12 SO Option 2**
    - 3.1.12.1 Assign Lead SO's that must remain on their stage for the duration of the match.
    - 3.1.12.2 Score Keepers/timers and Stage Safety Officers may be competitors within that squad, but do not have the authority to rule procedurally under any circumstances.
    - 3.1.12.3 Competitors may be used as

additional spotting SO's to assist the Lead SO in spotting impacts

- 3.1.12.4 Competitors are encouraged to assist the Lead SO under this option and additional validation of spotting is permissible by members of the squad. Anyone found cheating for another shooter by the SO/MD will receive an immediate one-year suspension from the Club.

### 3.1.13 RO Option 3

- 3.1.13.1 MDs may employ "Lead Roaming RO's". Lead Roaming RO's are defined as experienced shooters that shoot the match as well as serve as a RO in the same match. They must be fully briefed on all stages by the MD to ensure consistent stage execution. A Roaming RO shall not serve as a RO for his or her own stage run.
- 3.1.13.2 Score Keepers/timers and Stage Safety Officers may be competitors within that squad, but do not have the authority to rule procedurally under any circumstances.
- 3.1.13.3 Competitors may be used as additional spotting ROs to assist the Lead RO in spotting impacts and to spot for the Lead RO during their stage run.
- 3.1.13.4 Competitors are encouraged to assist the Lead RO under this option and additional validation of spotting is permissible by members of the squad. Anyone found cheating for another shooter by the RO/MD will receive an immediate one-year suspension from the discipline.

- 3.2.1 Lead SO's are responsible for all aspects of the COF they are running. They must have a complete understanding of exactly how the stage is to be executed. Any questions regarding the rules of the stage must be addressed with the MD prior to the start of the first shooter.

- 3.2.2 Lead SO's must have a full understanding of the official Precision Rifle Rules.

- 3.2.3 Lead SO's must ensure the rules are the exact same for each shooter.

- 3.2.4 Lead SO's will provide a Stage Brief prior to the start of each squad and all questions must be asked and answered prior to the start of the first shooter from each squad. Lead SO's will point out each target to the shooters except on "blind" stages in which case no shooter will be told the location of any target until they arrive at that stage.

- 3.2.5 Lead SO's will provide the squad with time to conduct a walk-through of the stage which is not to exceed one minute unless the stage is to be a "blind" stage. It is up to the SO/MD as to whether inspecting a firing position is permitted during the walk through.

- 3.2.6 SO's will use the following verbiage to start each shooter:

SO - "Shooter do you understand the course of fire?"

Shooter must verbally reply with "Yes or No"

If there are no questions then;

SO - "Load and make ready."

SO - "Shooter ready?"

Shooter must verbally signal "Yes"

SO - "Standby"

Within the next 1-3 seconds the SO will start the shooter with the beep of a reliable shot-timer or a verbal "Engage".

- 3.2.7 If at any point during the COF the SO/RO observes an unsafe act, he or she must

## 3.2 Lead Stage Officer's Responsibilities

- call a cease-fire.
- 3.2.8 It is up to the Lead SO/MD's discretion as to how procedural faults will be handled but must be the same for every shooter.
- 3.2.9 Only Lead SO's or designated Spotting SO's will call impacts during a COF and only required to call "Impact." "Impact" is the only word that shall be used to let the shooter know the target he/she was engaging was struck with a bullet and will be scored as a hit. The word "hit" can be confused with "miss" and often times creates confusion, so it shall not be used by the spotting SO.
- 3.2.10 SO's are not permitted to signify in any way to a shooter where their rounds are impacting during the COF. MD's may establish exceptions for safety reasons - wrong targets, lack of back stops etc. Only SO's, not fellow shooters may make the approved corrections for safety reasons. Any shooter providing assistance will receive a stage DQ. Assisting shooters after they have finished shooting is encouraged and permissible.
- 3.2.11 For all timed courses of fire, the SO will make every effort to ensure the shot timer registers the shooter's final shot. Shooters will be automatically granted a buffer time of .3 seconds, meaning that if a shot was fired in 90.3 of 90 second stage and was an impact, the shooter will receive points for that impact.
- 3.2.12 SO's must show and brief each shooter their score for the stage prior to the squad departing the stage. When using Practiscore (or any other approved electronic scoring system), the shooters can be verbally briefed and/or hit the "approve" button after each shooter completes a stage. But this doesn't fulfill the SO's responsibility to review the scores after the squad is complete. After the shooter leaves the stage, it cannot be arbitrated.

- 3.2.13 Any issues that may arise must immediately be brought to the attention of the MD.

### **3.3 Shooter's Responsibilities**

- 3.3.1 The shooter is solely responsible for ensuring that he/she fully understands the Precision Rifle rules as well as the COF prior to starting the stage.
- 3.3.2 Shooters are completely responsible for the equipment they are shooting to include their firearms and ammo. A firearm deemed to be unsafe can be grounds for removal from the match.
- 3.3.3 Shooters are solely responsible for their score. This applies to asking the SO for a reshoot if the shooter believes one is warranted as well as ensuring the proper score was recorded for the stage. If the shooter does not review/accept their score or remain at the stage for the SO to review the squad's scores brief, they will not be permitted to petition the MD for a score.
- 3.3.4 Shooters may only speak to the lead SO of the stage or MD for any dispute. Other individuals may not intervene on the shooter's behalf.

### **3.4 Match Scoring in all Precision Rifle Matches**

- 3.4.1 Precision Rifle Match scoring shall follow the standard of one impact on a target will be worth one point.
- 3.4.2 Half points, double points, or increased values for increased difficulty is prohibited.
- 3.4.3 Bonus points will not be authorized, as it can lead to competitive disparity and not reward the most consistent shooters.
- 3.4.4 Know Your Limits/Test Your Limits Stages are not exempted from this rule. The total number of points available on a KYL/TYL stage cannot exceed the total number of targets.

3.4.5 Point deductions are unauthorized during Precision Rifle matches as it can lead to competitive disparity and not reward the most consistent shooters. No COF/stage points scoring method will be implemented where a shooter can be deducted a point(s). This includes no shoot stages, incorrect target engagements and KYL/TYLS.

shooter is placed in the exact same position they were in at the time of the stoppage and will have the exact amount of time placed back on the clock which was remaining at the time of the stoppage. If either the position or the time remaining cannot be determined, the shooter must take a full reshoot.

### 3.5 Reshoots

3.5.1 Reshoots shall only be permitted in the event of an interruption of the stage that was outside the control of the shooter. This may include broken targets, called cease fires for any reason not caused by the shooter, a broken prop or shooting support, or any other deemed reasonable by the SO. Reshoots will not be permitted for equipment malfunctions unless the firearm was provided as a "house gun". Nor shall they be permitted for shooters who claim to have not understood the stage rules.

3.5.2 The SO can give a shooter the option for a reshoot without having been asked by the shooter if the SO observes an incident which hindered the shooter.

3.5.3 The shooter can request a reshoot if he/she believes one is warranted. The shooter will have a period of two minutes to explain his grievance to an SO. The SO has the option to make the decision on his own but the shooter can appeal to the Match Director if he/she receives an unfavorable ruling. If the shooter loses the appeal, he/she will not have the option of a second appeal during the rest of the match.

3.5.4 There are two types of reshoots in Precision Rifle Competitions.

3.5.4.1 A Full Reshoot means the shooter will run the entire COF over from start to finish.

3.5.4.2 A Partial Reshoot means the

3.5.5 Once a shooter reshoots a stage, they MUST take the reshoot score.

### 3.6 Tie Breakers

3.6.1 Every PRS Two Day Competition will have at least one PRS Skills Stage that will be run the same way at all matches. The best scores/times of the stage(s) will determine which of the tied shooters receives the higher placing. If tied shooters receive the same combined score, the combined time to the nearest 100th of a second will be used to determine which shooter receives the higher score. If two shooters in the top 10 are still tied, the stage will be reshot until the tie is broken. Tied shooters outside the top 10 will be scored as tied and all shooters tied for that position will receive the same match placement.

3.6.2 PRS Skills Stage detailed descriptions are located in Appendix A-3.

3.6.3 If match directors cannot in good faith execute a PRS Skill stage to standard as outlined in Appendix A-3, they will brief the PRS director no later than one week prior to the match date a modified skill stage/tie breaker to take its place.

# ***S.4 CODE OF CONDUCT AND SPORTSMANSHIP***

## **4.1 Code of Conduct and Sportsmanship**

- 4.1.1 Unsportsmanlike conduct by any participant of a Precision Rifle event will not be tolerated.
- 4.1.2 Penalties for unsportsmanlike infractions are left to the discretion of the MD. The general guidelines for MD's are first time offenders are given a warning and their second offense will result in a Match DQ and they will be asked to leave the premises. If, however, the MD determines the infraction to be of a serious nature, he/she may have the offender removed immediately.
- 4.1.3 Habitual offenders will receive a full season suspension from all Precision Rifle events and be referred to the appropriate committee.

## **4.2 Cheating Definitions and Penalties**

- 4.2.1 Cheating is defined as deliberately attempting to gain an unfair advantage over other competitors in an unscrupulous manner.
- 4.2.2 Examples of cheating include but aren't limited to: shooting a Precision Rifle stage for score that the shooter assisted by designing, practicing or proofing/dry firing, exceeding the velocity or calibre rule, changing anything on a fellow competitor's equipment, altering or falsifying score sheets or data in electronic scoring devices or deliberately altering targets or props prior to the target being scored or engaged to gain advantage.
- 4.2.3 Any person discovered cheating will receive an immediate Match DQ. A

second offense or a severe first offense will result in an expulsion from any PRNSW match for the remaining season and will not be permitted to participate in any PRNSW event.

## **4.3 Social Media**

- 4.3.1 Social Media plays a critical part of the success and growth of the PRNSW well as attracting and retaining sponsors.
- 4.3.2 The PRNSW reserves the the right to monitor related social media sites and delete inappropriate content as we see fit. We have a Zero Tolerance Policy regarding dishonourable content such as racial, ethnic, sexual, religious, and physical disability slurs. Violations will be handled on a case by case basis by the PRNSW Comittiee and can result in but are not limited to removal from social media channels, or a suspension from the club.
- 4.3.3 PRNSW strives to create a positive and inclusive organisation that is dedicated to helping new shooters reach their highest potential. In furtherance of this goal, the PRNSW aspires to engage members of the shooting community in positive, honest, transparent, and knowledgeable dialogue about PRNSW through social media. PRNSW views social media as an important tool for communicating its successes and opportunities for shooters and the community. PRNSW also views social media as a platform for receiving constructive feedback from the community and for discussing the PRNSW's challenges and opportunities for improvement in a positive and constructive way.

#### **4.4 Guidelines**

All PRNSW Members should abide by the following guidelines when using social media:

Be positive and respectful, and always take the high road. When disagreeing with others' opinions, remain appropriate and polite. If you find yourself in a situation online that is becoming antagonistic, seek out your PRNSW Team members for advice on how to disengage from the dialogue in a polite and respectful manner that reflects well on you as a PRNSW Member and PRNSW as an organisation.

# **S.5 PRECISION RIFLE LOCAL SERIES FORMAT AND SCORING**

## **5.1 Precision Rifle Scoring**

- 5.1.1 Points for the season standings are attained by shooting in PRNSW Club matches.
- 5.1.2 Those shooters wishing to have their score tracked must be a full paying club member.
- 5.1.3 Membership retroactive grace period to count past matches for current season points is 7 days.
- 5.1.4 The PRNSW points system is based on a performance system where the first place shooter in each Division (Open and Production) receives 100 points and all other shooter's scores from each Division are determined by dividing their score by the winner's score and multiplying that number by 100.
- 5.1.5 PRNSW points for the field are figured using the following formula: Shooters score / winners score x 100, rounded to 3 decimal places.

### Example:

You received 89 match points.  
The winner received 105 match points.  
Therefore;  $(89 / 105) * 100 = 84.7619$   
rounded to 84.762 points

- 5.1.6 Total points for the season will be the sum of the shooter's three best match scores.
- 5.1.7 To qualify for the PRNSW Season Finale, a shooter must have two club match scores.
- 5.1.9. The PRNSW Finale will be worth 1.5X of a normal season match.

## **5.2 Precision Rifle Match Criteria**

- 5.2.1 PRNSW Club Match Criteria

- 5.2.1.1 PRNSW Club One Day matches must have a minimum of 6 stages
- 5.2.1.2 PRNSW Club One Day matches must have a minimum of 65 round count.
- 5.2.1.3 PRNSW Club One Day matches must be scheduled and posted on the PRNSW web page at least 30 days in advance of the match date.
- 5.2.1.4 PRNSW Club One Day matches must include at least one Precision Rifle Skills Stages to be used as a tie-breaker.

## 5.2.2 PRS National Match Criteria

- 5.2.2.1 PRS National Two Day matches must be two day events.
- 5.2.2.2 PRS National Two Day matches must have a minimum of 15 stages.
- 5.2.2.3 PRS National Two Day matches must have a minimum of 120 round count.
- 5.2.2.4 PRS matches must have a minimum of 40 registered shooters two weeks prior to the match (but is waived by the PRS director to encourage the grow of the sport).

## **5.3 The PRNSW Finale**

*The top shooters in each Division and Category will receive an invite to the PRNSW Finale. Invites will only be given to PRNSW members.*

- 5.3.1 Open Div: The top 40 Open Div shooters after the final regular season match of the season will receive a slot to the Finale.
- 5.3.2 Production Div: The top 5 Production



Division shooters with qualified season total score after the final regular season match of the season will receive a slot to the Finale.

5.3.3 Ladies, Sr, Jr Categories: The top 3 shooters in each of the PRNSW Categories will also receive an invitation to the Finale. If they have already qualified for the Finale based any other qualifying system, that slot will not transfer to the next shooter in that category.

5.3.4 Semi-Pro & Marksman, Classification Shooter: The top 10 shooters in Semi-Pro and top 5 shooters in Marksman will also receive an invitation to the Finale. If they have already qualified for the Finale based on any other qualifying system, that slot will not transfer to the next shooter in that classification.

5.3.5 The Finale will be valued at 1.5x the score of a normal match (150pts) .

# **S.6 PRECISION RIFLE RULES UPDATE PROCEDURES**

*The following chapter will cover processes for rules updates for Precision Rifle Discipline. Rules will be updated each year to maintain relevant procedures to promote the competitive growth and achievement of the sport. Mid-year changes will only be considered in extreme cases.*

## **6.1 Precision Rifle Rules Submission Process**

- 6.1.1 Shooters should work with the PRNSW team and local match directors who will submit recommendations to the PRNSW Committee.

# **APPENDIX I:**

## **PRNSW SAFETY BRIEF**

The following Safety Points should be included in every Precision Rifle competition briefing, and Match book.

### **General Safety Rules**

- Keep muzzles pointed in a safe direction at all times regardless of the status of the firearm. This is considered “flagging” and will not be tolerated.
- Keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.
- All PRNSW events will be run on cold ranges. A cold range is defined as keeping firearms unloaded until it is the competitor’s turn to shoot.

### **Safety SOP: Conduct of a Match**

- The following rules apply to all participants of a Precision Rifle event, while not actively shooting a COF.
- While conducting any movement with a firearm at a Precision Rifle event, the participant will ensure all of their rifle is pointed in a safe direction at all times.
- All transitions and movements must be completed with the bolt retracted and an empty chamber.
- All participants will ensure all of their firearms are cleared with the magazine out at all times.
- Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) will be utilised at all times.
- Rifle Staging: Match Directors are encouraged to designate locations near

each stage where shooters can safely stage their rifles. The location should be marked with two flags or property markers 5 to 10 metres apart oriented in a direction whereas all rifles will point down range on the firing line. When made available, shooters shall stage rifles in this designated area.

- No person shall consume or be under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the match. Any person found to be impaired and unsafe as a result of legitimate prescription drugs will be directed to stop shooting and requested to leave the range.

### **Safety SOP: Conduct of a COF**

- The following rules apply to shooters who are actively participating in a COF. ECI’s will remain in the rifle until the RO gives the command of “Load and make ready.”
- If no movement is required to start the COF, the RO may give the order to load. Load meaning that magazines may be attached, a round chambered and safety catch applied.. It is the shooter’s and RO’s responsibility to fully understand the COF and how to prepare their rifle prior to starting.
- All transitions and movements must be completed with the bolt open and an empty chamber.
- The 120 degree rule must be adhered to at all times. No shooter will point their muzzle any more than 60 degrees off of the direction of fire in either direction.
- Shooters must maintain positive control of a firearm at all times

- Negligent Discharges (ND's) are taken very seriously at any PRNSW event. A ND is defined as any round unintentionally discharged from a firearm during a transition, movement, and/or firearms manipulation; or a round intentionally discharged during a cease fire period.

failure of positive control does not result in a violation of the 120 degree rule, the first offense will result in a stage DQ and the second offense in match DQ.

- A AD/ND will result in an immediate Match DQ, exception in specific circumstances.

### **Penalties for Safety Infractions**

- First offense flagging will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- Anyone found violating the Cold Range rule will result in an immediate Match DQ.
- Failure to use an ECI will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- Any shooter deemed to be intoxicated will receive an immediate Match DQ.
- Movement or transition during a COF with a round in the chamber or a bolt closed will result in the shooter being made to move back to the last shooting position while still on the clock for a first offense. Once the shooter has returned to the last firing point, he or she will continue with the rest of the COF. A second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- First offense of violating the 120 degree rule will result in a warning. Second offense will result in a stage DQ. Third offense will result in a removal of the offending shooter from the competition.
- Any shooter that fails to maintain positive control of a firearm during a stage (loaded or unloaded) will receive a match DQ if the firearm breaks the 120 degree rule. If the

# ***APPENDIX II: GUIDELINES FOR MATCH DIRECTORS***

The Precision Rifle Series strongly believes there should be as few restrictions and constraints placed on Match Directors as possible so that they may run their individual matches in a manner that best fits their vision and needs. The Precision Rifle Rules and Standard Operating Procedures are meant to ensure a basic standard is maintained with regards to safety and match conduct, which are two essential elements of a National level shooting series. MD's will always have the freedom to plan and execute courses of fire they feel best captures the core principles of Precision Rifle competitions. Precision Rifle, with the exception of one Precision Rifle Skills Stage, will not dictate to MD's the way in which they run their COF's. It is the PRNSW's belief that the competitors should make the determination of the quality of a match and should provide appropriate feedback to the MD as well as the PRS when necessary. The following guidelines, therefore, are meant to aid MD's, especially new ones, in ensuring their matches are as successful as possible at all levels.

## **Pre-match**

Provide the shooters with as much information as possible. Accurate start times, solid directions, round count by firearm and general expectations should be conveyed to the shooters at least two weeks prior to the match. Also include what amenities and facilities will be available and what the participants should plan to bring; i.e. food, water, toilet items, etc.

## **Stage design**

All stages should be validated for safety, practicality and level of difficulty. Any COF that is thought to be unsafe in any way, should not be used. The PRS prides itself on being the most practical of all the action shooting sports, therefore; designing stages that are highly practical COF's such as short to mid-range unknown distance stages, blind stages with

no preparation granted to the shooter, and the use of realistic props is highly encouraged. Unrealistic and impractical stages should be avoided. The majority of Precision Rifle stages should be challenging to even the most seasoned competitors. As a general guideline, the top score for most stages (and therefore the match) should be between 80-90% of the total available points. Matches in which the winner attains less than 70% of the points possible are not providing the shooters, especially newer ones, an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

Match Books should include all the information a shooter needs to shoot a stage. At a minimum, the general stage scheme, starting point, shooting locations, target descriptions, direction of fire, round count, stage restrictions and par time should be included. Blind stages are exceptions to this guideline. A reference to shooting order must be in the match book.

## **Match Flow**

Matches should be designed to be as efficient as possible in order to minimize the amount of time shooters spend waiting to shoot. Having a nearly uniform par time for most stages, using efficient methods like staging several shooters at one time and utilizing experienced SO's who fully understand their COF are simple things that can be done to make the match flow smooth and efficient.

## **Post-Match**

Scoring should be completed as quickly as possible at the end of every match. Scores should be complete within thirty minutes after the last shooter finishes his or her last stage. The use of a digital scoring system on digital devices will be strongly encouraged. All scores must be sent to PRS AU by the MD within 24 hours of match completion so they can be posted to the PRS website in a timely manner.

# ***APPENDIX III: PRECISION RIFLE SKILLS STAGES***

Precision Rifle Skills Stages are intended to serve several purposes. The first purpose is to provide a standardised way in which to deal with ties. If two shooters are tied for the same position, the sum of the two scores will be used to determine the winner. If the shooters have the same combined score, the shooter with the fastest combined time will receive the higher (better) placement.

The stages are also meant to serve as a training tool for shooters.

Stage 1 is meant to stress the skill of transitioning from target to target and rapidly engaging targets. It has an unlimited round count which allows the shooter to push the speed envelope without having to worry about being penalised for a miss.

Stage 2 is meant to stress the skill of transitioning from position to position as well as shooting from alternate positions. Because there is a limit to the number of rounds that can be shot from each position, the shooter will need to take more time with each shot than was necessary on Stage 1.

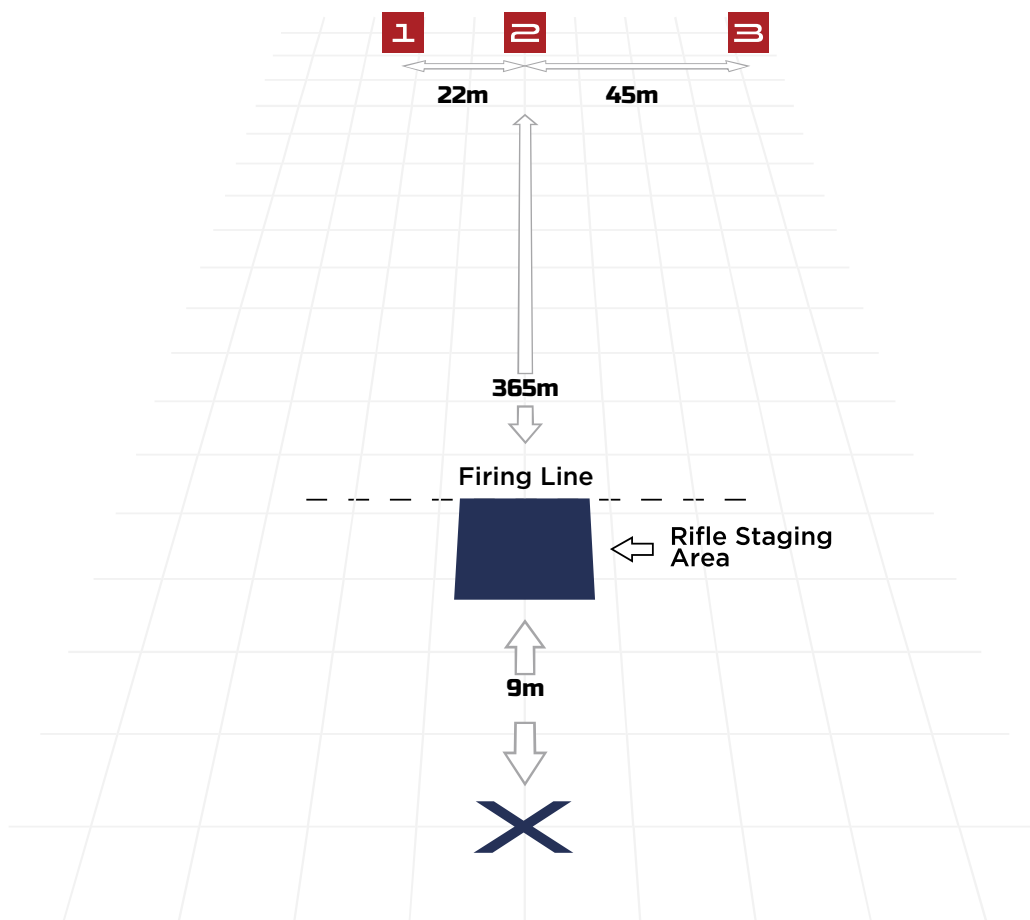
Finally, the Skills Stages are meant to serve as a barometer for shooters. All the scores for the Skills Stages will be kept and posted on the PRS website. This will provide the shooters with solid metrics by which they can judge themselves against other shooters they would not have otherwise had an opportunity to compete against. It will also allow them to see how they stack-up against the best shooters in the world.

The following pages layout the Precision Rifle Skills Stages in detail.

# PRECISION RIFLE SKILLS STAGE 1

Precision Rifle Skills Stage 1 consists of three targets, 300 x 300mm placed at a distance of 365 metres and will have a spacing of 22 metres between targets 1 and 2 and 45 metres of spacing between targets 2 and 3. Start position is 9 metres behind the shooter's box on level terrain with the rifle staged on the firing line. At the sound of the beep the shooter will move to the shooter's box, assume a prone position and engage the targets from left to right and may only advance to the next target once the previous target has been hit. Once the shooter has successfully engaged all three targets from left to right, they will then reengage in the same fashion from right to left starting with the far right target.

Par time is 90 seconds and round count is unlimited.



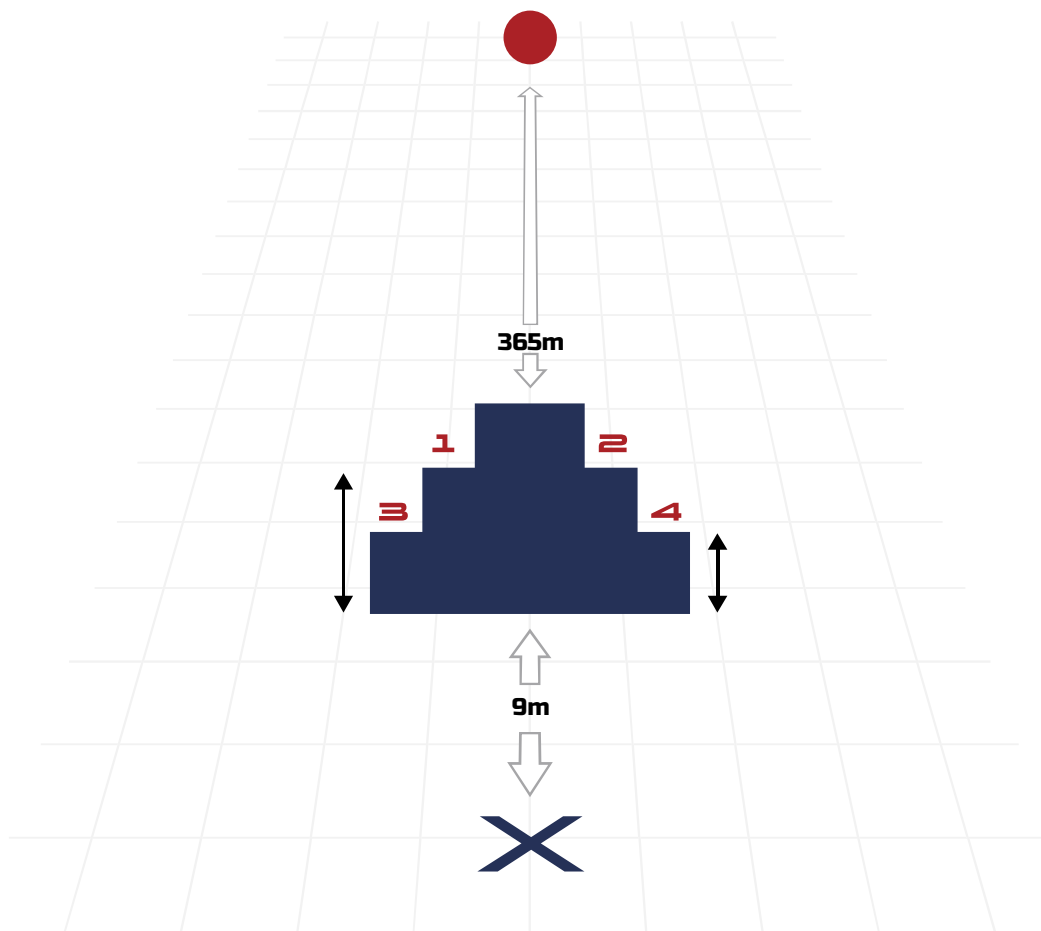
# PRECISION RIFLE SKILLS STAGE 2

Precision Rifle Skills Stage 2 will consist of one target, 10" in diameter placed at a distance of 365 metres. Start position is 9 metres behind the firing position, which is a barricade, marked with 4 firing points. At the sound of the beep the shooter will move to the barricade to a firing point of his/her choice and engage the target with 2 rounds only. Shooter will then move to the remaining firing positions in any order and engage the target with two rounds from each position. Par time is 90 seconds and round count is 8.

## Barricade dimensions:

Positions 1 and 2 are 1220-1270mm tall x 1220mm wide x 100-130mm thick.

Positions 3 and 4 are 710-760mm tall x 1830mm wide x 100-130mm thick





# PRECISION RIFLE SKILLS

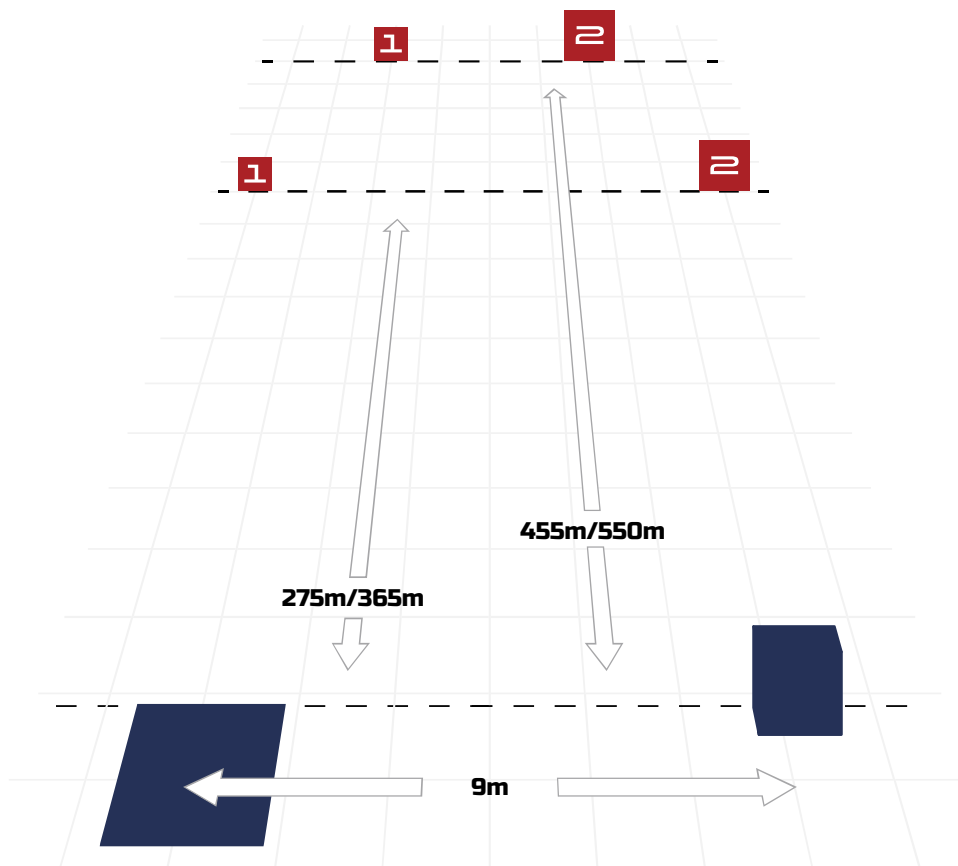
## STAGE 3

Precision Rifle Skills Stage 3 will consist of 2 targets at 275 or 365 metres (2MOA target left and 3MOA target right) and 2 targets at 455 or 550 metres (2MOA target left and 3MOA target right). Start position-rifle in hand, mag in, bolt back. (Target distances must be either 275 and 455 metres or 365 and 550 metres and is up to the Match Director).

Sound of the buzzer shooter drops into a prone position and engages the near left target and the far left target with one round each, hit to move. Shooter then conducts a mandatory mag change and reengages far left and near left targets in that order. Shooter then moves to a prop 450mm x 450mm x 150mm box (450 tall x 150 wide) and engages near right and far right targets with one round each, hit to move. Mandatory mag change and then reengage far right and near right with one round each, hit to move.

Round count of 12 total rounds (8 rounds total if shot clean).

3 magazines required (2 minimum if start mag is reused for second mag change). Par time 90 seconds.

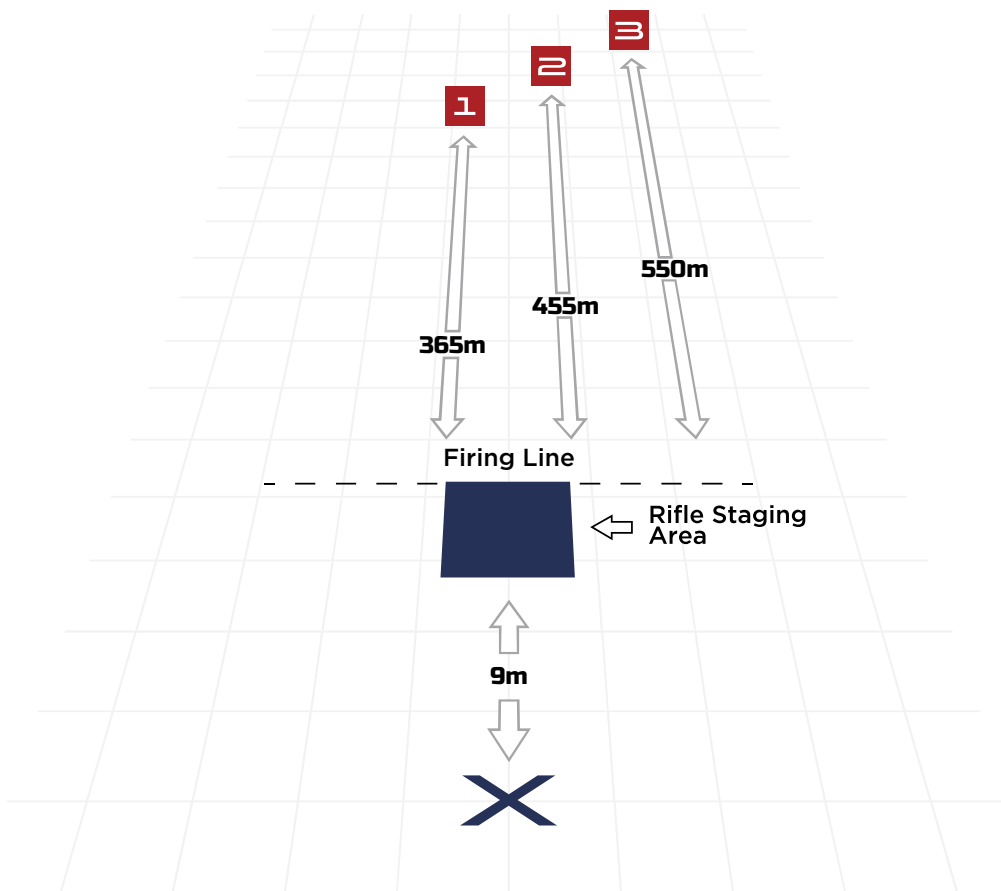


# PRECISION RIFLE SKILLS STAGE 4

Precision Rifle Skills Stage 4 will consist of 1.5 moa targets at 365, 455, and 550 metres. Start position 9 metres behind firing line, mag in, bolt back. Sound of the buzzer, the shooter moves to the firing line, assumes a prone position and engages all 3 targets with one round each, hit to move, from near to far without dialing any dope on their scopes. After the 550m target is successfully engaged the shooter must drop their magazine, move back to the start point to retrieve their second magazine and return to the firing line. Shooter will then reengage all targets from near to far shooting from the prone support side position. right and near right with one round each.

Round count unlimited 2 magazine minimum Par time 90 seconds

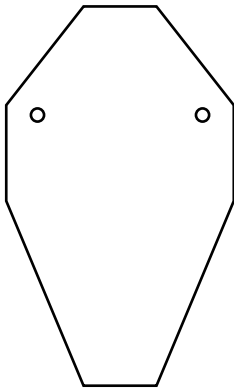
365m (400y) 455m (500y) 550m (600y)



# APPENDIX IV: PRECISION RIFLE TARGETS

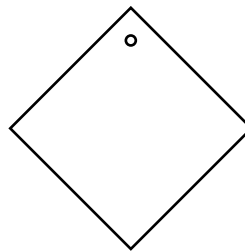
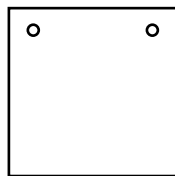
The following examples are to be used as a guide only and each range will have their own designated rules around hard target usage.

Targets are recommended to be made of approved 12mm Bilaloy 500 Hardened Steel and should be of the following shapes. As a recommended guide to Match Director's aim for 1-3 MOA targets for any stages shot from the prone position and 2-4 MOA targets for any stages with unsupported positions. This is a guide only and target size will be set by the Match Director.



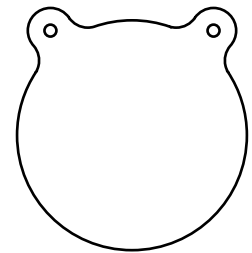
**50% IPSC**

375mm Tall x 225mm Wide



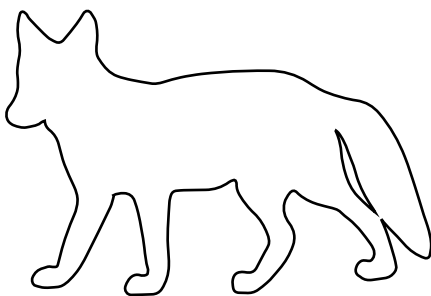
**Square or Diamond**

300mm x 300mm  
250mm x 250mm  
175mm x 175mm  
150mm x 150mm



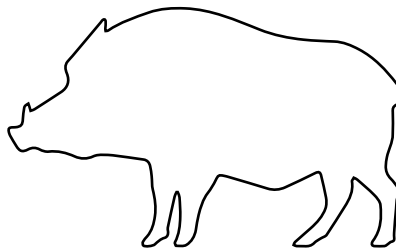
**Circle**

350mm x 350mm  
300mm x 300mm  
250mm x 250mm  
175mm x 175mm



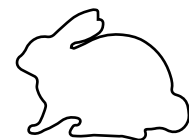
**Fox Feral**

363mm Tall x 543mm Wide



**Pig Feral**

326mm Tall x 541mm Wide



**Rabbit Feral**

216mm Tall x 285mm Wide

# **APPENDIX V: SUPPLEMENTARY EVENTS**

It is highly encouraged that clubs running events under the Precision Rifle discipline also run matches catered to 22LR. 22lr events are to be run with the same mindset as the centrefire matches are, practical and with few restrictions, however given the nature of the styles of rifles and ammunition used, Match Directors must remember to keep distances and targets sizes practical.

## **22LR**

These matches provide an excellent introduction to the Precision Rifle discipline, or even for those looking to run a rifle without the expense of centrefire ammunition. There is only Open Division for 22LR.

We recommend:

- It is recommended that these matches don't extend much farther than 200 metres, this is not a limitation or a target that must be reached.
- Target sizes generally tend to be quite small at the shorter ranges whilst getting considerably bigger at extended ranges.
- It is also suggested that targets be kept light or on swinging frames to allow for easy distinction of impacts at range.

The 22LR events are held to the same match rules and regulations as the centrefire Precision Rifle events, with the exception of divisions and the non-usage of the Skills stages.



RECOGNISED BY



Precision Rifle NSW Inc.  
Southern Highlands Shooting Centre,  
430 Wattle Ridge rd, Wattle Ridge, NSW, 2575

[info@precisionriflensw.org.au](mailto:info@precisionriflensw.org.au)  
[precisionriflensw.org.au](http://precisionriflensw.org.au)