

DUCHY SHOOTING ASSOCIATION RANGE ORDERS

SECTION ONE – GENERAL

1.1 Range use. The Duchy Shooting Association (DSA) range complex ('Full bore', air rifle, air pistol and archery ranges) is open to members and non-member visitors.

1.1.1 Firearm Certificate (FAC) weapons. Non-member visiting FAC holders will be required to complete an assessment based on the National Rifle Association (NRA) Safe Shooter Scheme (SSS) standard before being allowed to use the ballistic ('Full bore') 100m range unsupervised (unless they can show credible evidence of already being up to the SSS standard). If they do not pass the assessment, the non-member visiting FAC holder may only shoot under the close supervision of an experienced full bore shooter (who is not the duty Range Conducting Officer (RCO) or Range Safety Officer (RSO), who is there to run the range). Non-FAC holding visitors intending to shoot on the ballistic ('Full bore') 100m range as guests may shoot only on the third Sunday of each month and must be under the direct supervision of the member who invited them, following 7 days notice to the Range Manager.

1.2 Range Opening and Shooting Timings. Opening times are 0900 to 1600 on Sunday and Thursday of each week and also the first Tuesday of each month. Shooting is not to begin until 0930 and must cease by 1600.

1.3 Shooting Register. All persons using any of the DSA ranges must have signed the shooting register, and paid their range fees before shooting. Signing in brings the shooter onto DSA shooting insurance and confirms their agreement to abide by the DSA Constitution and these Range Orders.

1.4 Emergency Services. In the event of an incident requiring police, ambulance, or fire and rescue attendance, the post code for the range is **TR4 9JF**. **Latitude/Longitude is: 50 degrees 20.531 minutes North, 5 degrees 4.093 minutes West. Ordnance Survey grid reference is: (OS map sheet 200) SX 817 536.**

1.5 Refreshments/Breaks from firing. There are toilets, tea/coffee, cold drinks and snacks available in the clubhouse. No drinks or snacks are to be consumed while sitting at a firing bench, but may be consumed on the seating to the rear of the firing benches. If a firer intends taking a long break and the firing point is busy, they are expected to show consideration for others and free their lane by clearing their firing bench (and retrieving their target on the ballistic ('Full bore') range). It may be that, on resumption, they will be using a different lane.

1.6 Spectators. All spectators must remain behind the firing benches and/or prone firing ramp at all times when firing is in progress and are to comply with the instructions of the RCO/RSO or Air Range Official (ARO). On the ballistic ('Full bore') range and in order to protect their hearing the use of available club hearing protection is mandatory. Any spectator refusing or unable to wear hearing protection will be directed to spectate from within the clubhouse.

1.7 Children. Children under the age of 14 must remain under the direct supervision of a parent or guardian at all times during shooting periods. Hearing protection must be used on or near the ballistic range. Application for permission for children under the age of 14 must be made to the Range Manager in advance. Children under the age of 12 are not permitted to fire cartridge firearms under any circumstances; they may use air rifles or air pistols on the respective ranges under the direct supervision of a parent or suitable adult.

1.9. Dogs. Dogs are permitted on the range during range opening hours provided they are kept under proper control at all times. The owner of any dog deemed by the Range Manager or duty RCO/RSO/ARO to be not under proper control or causing, or likely to cause, a nuisance or danger will be asked to remove the dog from the range. Any repetition will result in the dog being banned from coming to the range and may result in sanctions against the owner if they are an Association member. Dogs are not permitted to be down range or forward of any firing point or firing bench or prone shooting ramp when the range premises are 'live' between the hours of 0930-1600.

1.10 Vehicles. Vehicles may only be driven onto the range with the permission of the Range Manager, and may only be parked in the allocated car parks.

1.11 Clothing and equipment. Any shooter whose clothing or equipment, (including firearms), are thought to be inappropriate or likely to bring the DSA into disrepute, will be challenged by the RCO/RSO/ARO or other DSA official and may be asked to leave. (For example: offensive language printed/embroidered on clothing in public view)

1.12 Complaints. All complaints will be investigated and addressed if they are put in writing either to the Trustees, Range Manager or Range Committee Secretary.

1.13. Alcohol and Drugs. For safety reasons, the consumption of alcohol and the use of illegal drugs is forbidden on DSA premises. The Trustees and Range Committee reserve the right to ban and terminate the membership of anyone who presents as being under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs and/or uses alcohol or illegal drugs whilst on the site. Members or visiting shooters taking prescription drugs or non-prescription 'over the counter' medications must not shoot if the advisory notes to those drugs/that medication warn against driving or operating machinery through induced drowsiness.

SECTION 2 - BALLISTIC ('FULL BORE') RANGE (100m)

2.1 The Range Orders for the Ballistic ('Full bore') 100m range are at Annex A to these Range Orders, have equal standing with and are supplementary to them.

SECTION 3 – AIR RIFLE AND AIR PISTOL RANGES

3.1 The Range Orders for the use of the Frank Tippett Memorial Air Rifle Ranges and air pistol range are at Annex B to these Range Orders, have equal standing with and are supplementary to them.

SECTION 4 – ARCHERY RANGE

4.1. The Range Orders for the Archery Range are at Annex C to these Range Orders, have equal standing with and are supplementary to them.

BY ORDER

of the DSA Range Committee
July 2019

List of Annexes:

- A. Range Orders for the Ballistic ('Full Bore') 100m range.
- B. Range Orders for the Air Rifle and Air Pistol ranges.
- C. Range Orders for the Archery range.

RANGE ORDERS FOR THE BALLISTIC ('FULL BORE') 100M RANGE

A1. **RANGE OFFICERS**. The on-duty RCO/RSO is in charge at all times. Their orders or instructions are to be obeyed without delay or debate. In any safety or behaviour related issue his / her decision is final.

The RCO/RSO is responsible for ensuring that:

- a. The designated range area as denoted by red flags and warning notices is CLEAR before shooting commences.
- b. The range is properly prepared for use and the red flags are flown on ALL masts.
- c. All firers have read the Range Orders and receive a firer's brief before shooting.
- d. All firers must have signed the shooting register and paid their fees before shooting.
- e. All members and visitors are wearing Association identity badges whilst on the range.
- f. Only penetrable approved targets on wooden frames to be used, targets only to be located at the sand butts.
- g. Shooting is ONLY allowed within the defined range area and normally from the 100m firing point/benches and prone shooting ramp at targets 50m and 100m distant. (Exceptions are made for gallery rifles/Section 1 and Section 2 shotguns etc to shoot from the 25m firing point on the first Sunday of each month and as required for those practising for or undergoing the DSC1 deer stalking test shoot at 100m, 70m and 40m)
- h. Inexperienced shooters, probationary members and/or visitors are properly supervised on a one to one basis by an appropriate and suitably experienced person.
- i. All firearms are unloaded and cleared before they are removed from the range.
- j. The range is cleared on completion of shooting. All red flags are lowered; all targets put away; all rubbish is collected and put in waste bins for disposal; holes in sand butts are refilled and the range left in a clean and tidy condition.
- k. In the event of a serious incident a report is to be prepared for the Range Committee.
- l. In the event of an accident there are comprehensive first aid kits for minor injuries on the air rifle zeroing range, the ballistic range firing point and in the clubhouse. If a serious injury has occurred, see paragraph 1.4 above

A2. Shooting is not permitted until a qualified NRA RCO/RSO is present. There must be a minimum of two persons present when live firing is in progress, one of which must be the RCO/RSO. The RCO/RSO must not shoot when in charge of the range.

A3. Shooting at objects other than approved targets is strictly forbidden. Under no circumstances can metal plates be used as targets. Bullets are only to be fired into the sand trap/butts. Targets are mounted at a centre height of 1000mm.

A4. All persons on the firing benches and prone shooting ramp **must** wear hearing protection whilst firing is in progress. The wearing of eye protection is strongly advised.

A5. Firearms may not be loaded or fired until the RCO/RSO has given permission or the order to load and fire. Firearms may not be loaded until the firer is in a firing position on a recognised firing bench or prone shooting ramp. Loaded firearms must at all times point towards the butts. Loaded firearms must not be pointed above the horizontal. When loading or unloading or checking a rifle, the barrel must always be pointed towards the butts. At no time must any part of the body be placed in front of the muzzle.

A6. Aiming or 'dry firing' an unloaded firearm is NOT allowed except as part of a properly organised course of instruction, or when in the firing position on a firing bench or prone shooting ramp and then only when it would be safe to fire a shot.

A7. The firearm and/or magazine must be unloaded by every shooter at the conclusion of each shoot stage, or on the order 'UNLOAD' given by the RCO/RSO. The firearm and /or magazine is to be inspected by or on behalf of the RCO/RSO before the firer gets out of the firing position and quits the firing point and before anyone goes forward of the firing point.

A8. At all times, **EXCEPT** during a shoot, firearms are to be placed in the racks, or in their slips or cases. Bolt action rifles are to either have the bolt removed or a breech flag inserted. Lever action firearms are to have the action left open. Self-loading / pump action firearms are to be in the unloaded condition, i.e. magazine removed (or emptied if an integral, concealed, magazine), no round in the chamber, working parts locked to the rear, safety catch applied with a breech flag or breech plug inserted. All firearms are to be carried in as demonstrably safe a manner as possible for the firearm concerned, in the event of any difficulty the firer must seek the assistance/advice of the RCO/RSO.

A9. A firer acting in a dangerous manner will forthwith be forbidden to fire again or take part in any further shooting on the range until the RCO/RSO has prepared a report for the committee and the circumstances have been fully investigated. Depending on the circumstances the RCO/RSO may ask the person to leave the range.

A10. The RCO/RSO must immediately call an emergency ceasefire if it appears that a person, vehicle, aircraft or any animal is likely to enter the range danger area. The standard emergency cease firing procedure is for the command "STOP, STOP, STOP" to be given. On hearing this command, firers are take their finger off the trigger (if about to fire/ firing), and do nothing else except await further instruction from the RCO/RSO.

A11. Firearms and Ammunition.

a. All shooters are responsible for ensuring that their firearms and ammunition are safe to use. All firearms and ammunition must be made available for inspection by the RCO/RSO whenever required. In the event of a fault with the functioning of a firearm or ammunition, particularly home-loaded ammunition, the RCO/RSO will err on the side of caution and insist the firer stops using it. Any ammunition that misfires, especially .22 rimfire, **MUST NOT** be reloaded and fired again. Any misfire rounds are to be removed from the range and disposed of safely by the individual concerned.

- b. No tracer, incendiary, armour piercing or any other rounds containing any combustible or explosive substance may be used on the range
- c. Firearms fitted with muzzle brakes may only be fired OUTSIDE the covered firing point for lanes 1-8 inclusive due to the over-pressure and noise generated by the back-blast. (The firer has the option to remove the muzzle brake and fit a moderator, or shoot without a muzzle brake or moderator in order to be able to use the covered firing benches on lanes 1-8.)

Only the following firearms / calibres may be used on the range:

(1) Modern centre fire rifle:

A maximum calibre of .321"-.323" (8.1mm-8.2mm). Maximum muzzle energy (ME) of 5160 ft /lbs (7000 Joules). Providing the maximum muzzle velocity (MV) does not cause the ME limit above to be exceeded, all modern full bore centre fire calibres up to the limits above may be shot at the range.

(2) FAC-rated air rifles

An air rifle with a ME greater than 12 foot pounds or 16.27Joules. Any air rifle calibre.

The following firearms may be used on the range at the specified distances:

(3) Pistol Calibre Gallery Rifles and Rimfire rifles:

Minimum distance 10m, maximum 100m, within the designated safety area. Prone or from a bench, may only be fired at 100m.

If a firearm falls into the following categories: Ancient, Historic or Obsolete Calibre, it may be fired at the range regardless of calibre, providing the ME is within the range ME limits.

(4) Black Powder Muzzleloaders:

Calibres up to .775 at minimum distance 10m/yds, max 100m within the designated range safety area. At 100m, only to be fired prone or from a bench.

(5) Black Powder Breech Loading Cartridge:

As for Black Powder Muzzle loaders. At 100m only to be fired prone or from a bench.

(6) Section 1 and Section 2 Shotguns

20 bore, 16 bore and 12 bore shotguns firing 'slug' ammunition. To be fired from standing or seated position on 100m firing point at target at 50m. If firing at a target 25m away from the 100m firing point, the above can only be fired from the seated position. On the first Sunday of each month and firing from the 25m firing point, fired in the standing, kneeling or sitting (on the ground) position at target in 'the butts' (the sand back-stop behind, and including, the targets).

A12. The use of Section 5 firearms is not permitted on club premises.

A13. Firearms are **NOT** to be handled or inspected in the Car Park or Clubroom. Any handling or inspection of firearms is to be carried out on the firing point only. Firearms that are carried from a vehicle to a safety zone or to the firing line must be carried in their cases. No live ammunition is permitted in the club room.

A14. Carriage of firearms.

- (a) Bolt action Rifles. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO to be carried with the breech open and muzzle pointed vertically upwards; whenever possible a safety flag inserted in the breech.
- (b) Under Lever Rifles. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO to be carried with the breech open and muzzle pointed vertically upwards, the rifle to be proved clear by “racking the lever” at least three times.
- (c) .22 Semi Automatic Rifles. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO, to be carried with muzzle pointed vertically upwards, with a safety flag or breech plug inserted in the breech to prevent the movement forward of the breech block/firing pin.
- (d) Semi-automatic or Pump-action Shotguns. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO to be carried with the muzzle pointed vertically upwards with a safety flag or breech plug inserted in the breech to prevent the movement forward of the breech block/firing pin.
- (e) Muzzle Loading Firearms. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO to be carried with the barrel pointing vertically upwards, the hammer / cock to be in the ‘half-cocked’ position and not primed or capped.
- (f) Long Barrelled Pistols. After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO to be carried holstered, cased or with the muzzle pointed vertically upwards with the finger outside the guard and **ONLY EVER FIVE CHAMBERS** to be charged with the hammer down on an empty cylinder. Capping only carried out on the firing point aligned as for live firing with the RCO/RSO’s permission. In the case of a misfire, the firearm can be re-primed.
- (g) Matchlock weapon. (NB - Matchlock weapons may be outside the experience of the duty RCO/RSO. Matchlock shooters should enquire of the duty RCO/RSO if they are familiar with this weapon type and if not, brief them on the safety drills and firing procedure.) After being proved clear to the RCO/RSO it must be kept pointing down range with the match removed for at least 30 seconds. If the main charge fails to ignite, drawing of the charge must only be done under the supervision of the RCO/RSO.
- (h) FAC-rated air rifles. See Annex B, paragraphs B2 and B6.

A15. Shooting off sticks. Stick combinations used specifically for deer stalking can be used on the 100m ballistic range under the following conditions:

- (a) They can be used from the shorter ranges required for the Deer Stalking Certificate Level 1 test, i.e. 40m , 70m as well as 100m, on the first Sunday of each month during the reduced ranges shooting that takes place on that day. They may also be used from the stated closer ranges at any time, at the discretion of the RCO/RSO on duty, providing they do not cause unnecessary disruption to normal 100m shooting practices.

(b) They may be used at any time during normal shooting hours from 100m, on lanes 9 and 10 only, and the firer must not be forward of the full bore firing point as per normal red-flag firing conditions.

(c) The firer will adhere to the standard practice of loading, firing, unloading and mis-fire drills, with the weapon in the horizontal position pointing towards their respective target. The weapon must be proven clear before being removed from the sticks, to be placed in a rack, bag or case.

RANGE ORDERS FOR THE AIR RIFLE* AND AIR PISTOL* RANGES.

(* Where no NRA qualified Range Conducting Officer or Range Safety Officer is routinely on duty)

B1. Safety - General.

- a. Safety with any type of firearm is everyone's responsibility. Shooting is one of the safest of all sports. The reason for this is that there are safety rules that **MUST** be observed at all times. Rimfire, centrefire and muzzle-loading ballistic weapons and shotguns all have the potential to wound, maim or kill. The lethality of air weapons should never be underestimated.
- b. The most experienced shooter present is to take responsibility for being the air range official (ARO). He/she will be nominated by the Range Manager from those attending the air ranges on the day, changing as necessary during the day. The role includes ensuring correct and safe shooting practices; safe range usage and stopping all shooting in an emergency. They also act as point of contact for beginners and visitors to the air ranges.
- c. The only air weapons to be fired on the air rifle and air pistol ranges are those air weapons with a ME below 12 foot pounds or 16.27 Joules. All air weapons used on these ranges will be subject to occasional chronometer testing to ensure this order is being complied with. Visiting shooters and new members, shooting at DSA ranges for the first time will have their air weapons checked with a chronometer prior to them being allowed to shoot to ensure that only legally compliant air weapons, and not Firearm Certificate (FAC) rated weapons are to be used on the air ranges.
- d. No FAC-rated air weapons of any sort may be used on any of the DSA air weapon ranges. They may be used only on the ballistic 'Full Bore' range under Full Bore range orders and procedures, as for ballistic firearms, by Full Bore trained SSS members.
- e. Do not cross any of the 'RANGE CLOSED' barriers/signs while carrying an air weapon, even if the air weapon is sleeved, bagged or in an approved container. First, follow the correct procedure to open the range. This rule is to prevent a person being down a range, perhaps working on targets, and a recently-arrived shooter setting up to shoot on that range, unaware that someone is forward of the firing point or of the danger so created.
- f. All spectators must remain behind the firing benches and/or firing points at all times on all air rifle and air pistol ranges when firing is in progress. They are to comply with any safety or other appropriate instructions of the Air Range Official (ARO) or DSA officials. Failure to comply when asked may result in them being directed to leave the air range(s).

B2. Safe Handling of Air Weapons (General).

- a. All air weapons are to be sleeved, bagged or in an approved container for any movement from or to the member's vehicle/car park to the zeroing/'plinking' range or air filling station, which is where all air weapon shooters should report after first 'signing in' at the DSA clubhouse and paying the appropriate fee. 'Signing in' brings the shooter onto DSA shooting insurance.

- b. All air weapons are to be sleeved, bagged or in an approved container for any movement between ranges (Zeroing, FT and HFT).
- c. When removing the air weapon from the case, sleeve or bag, check to ensure that it is not cocked or loaded.
- d. When **handing an air weapon to another person**, always 'prove' to them that it is unloaded.
- e. When **handed an air weapon by another person**, first of all 'prove' that it is not loaded or cocked. If the weapon is unfamiliar ask the owner how to do this or request they 'prove' it.
- f. When an air weapon is put away always 'prove' (if only to oneself) that it is not loaded or cocked.
- g. Never pick up an air weapon without permission from the owner.
- h. Air weapons should be stored out of sight and separately from pellets.
- i. Air weapons should be covered by a sleeve, bagged or in an approved container (and preferably out of sight) when transporting them in a vehicle.
- j. Do not rely on safety catches to keep air weapons safe. Remove any magazine and unload/discharge the weapon into ground while pointing the weapon down the range.
- k. Do not try to attract someone's attention or otherwise distract them when they are shooting as it may cause them to turn around, 'sweeping' the muzzle of their weapon away from their target/lane.
- l. Observe all the safety rules even when 'dry firing'.
- m. Air weapons must not be placed or stored where unauthorised people, particularly young people under the age of 18, might gain access to them.

B3. Safety with spring action air weapons (3 types). When "cocking" and loading a spring action break-barrel air weapon, the cocking lever (barrel) must at all times be held by the left hand and the pellet loaded/inserted with the right hand (*or vice versa if left handed*). This rule must always be adhered to, even if the gun is fitted with the so-called 'anti bear trap' mechanism which prevents uncontrolled movement forward of the piston. Equally, the same applies to an under-lever cocking lever. For a side-lever cocking arm, place the right elbow (these weapons all have right hand side cocking levers) over the side lever arm, once the action is cocked, to prevent uncontrolled movement forward of the piston (which could result in injury) while the pellet is loaded with the right hand.

B4. Safety with pre-charged pneumatic (PCP) air weapons.

- (a) Compressed air is extremely dangerous and must be treated with strict respect at all times. When charging a PCP air weapon the filler probe must be securely fitted to the weapon and the connection to the air cylinder/bottle checked for secure fitting, before SLOWLY opening the air pressure valve. When disconnecting the reverse procedure should be observed, **but the valve hose must be purged of air before disconnection from the gauge.** If there is any doubt about the safe procedure to charge a PCP air weapon, do not

continue; it must be carried out by a trained and competent person or more experienced shooter.

(b) A PCP air weapon that has a regulator can take a higher pressure charge (that can be used) when compared to a PCP weapon without a regulator (which will shoot low, as the air pressure in the cylinder may be too high and prevents the opening of the firing valve).

This will be tested to check the firer's knowledge of their own weapon(s). Failure to understand this basic principle will mean the member will not be allowed to charge your PCP air weapon from the club supplied air cylinder/bottle.

B5. Operating the Air Weapon.

- a. Always keep the air weapon pointing down the range when in use.
- b. Only load the weapon with it is pointing down the range.
- c. Never load an air gun until you are ready to fire it.
- d. When using break barrel or under-lever air weapons, where the breech could snap shut on the fingers, always keep a hold of the barrel/cocking lever while loading. For a side-lever cocking arm, place the right elbow (these weapons all have right hand side cocking levers) over the side lever arm, once the action is cocked, to prevent uncontrolled movement forward of the piston (which could result in injury) while the pellet is loaded with the right hand.

B6. Moving Around with Air Weapons.

- a. All air weapons are to be sleeved, bagged or in an approved container for any movement from and to the member's vehicle/car park or when moving between any of the ranges. The ONLY exception to this rule is when an air weapon is being carried (in accordance with rule 6c below) between the Zeroing/'plinking range' and the air filling station.
- b. Never move between lanes with a loaded air weapon.
- c. When moving between lanes remove any magazine from the air weapon.
- d. While carrying an air weapon between lanes it must not be cocked, the magazine (if any) removed and the air weapon carried as close to vertical as the style of weapon will allow, with the muzzle pointed at the ground. Break-barrel air weapons should have the barrel broken but not cocked. Under lever weapons should have the cocking lever unhoused and hanging loose; the weapon should not be cocked. Side-lever weapons should also have the cocking lever unhoused and hanging loose/open; the weapon should not be cocked.
- e. Keep all air weapons in a sleeve, bag or approved container when not actually in use.

B7. Range Commands – Emergency Stop Firing/Unload.

- a. If the command STOP, STOP, STOP is given immediately unshoulder the air weapon, take the finger off the trigger, look up and await further instructions.

b. If the command 'Unload' is given the air weapon should be discharged into the ground in front of the firing bench/point with the weapon pointing down the range, the magazine (if any) removed and/or the breech opened. Break-barrel air weapons should have the barrel broken but not cocked. Under lever air weapons should have the cocking lever unhoused and hanging loose; the weapon should not be cocked. Side-lever air weapons should also have the cocking lever unhoused and hanging loose/open; the weapon should not be cocked.

c. Always obey orders/instructions from the ARO or DSA official(s) without delay or debate. Their decision on safety or behavior related matters is final.

d. Never go forward of the firing line without permission from the ARO.

e. If, after obtaining permission and informing other shooters using a range, a shooter goes forward of the firing line there is to be no handling of any weapons on the firing point. All weapons must be unloaded, breeches opened and magazines removed to 'prove' the weapon is clear before the shooter goes forward of the firing line. Weapons may only be handled once the shooter has returned, is behind the firing line and reports this fact to the other shooters present on that range.

f. If any situation develops where an 'emergency stop firing' is required any member may shout 'STOP, STOP, STOP' to alert all firers of the situation. Notify the ARO immediately.

B8. Safety with Compressed Air. Many modern air weapons use compressed air as a power source. It provides convenient and effortless shooting, but never underestimate the amount of energy that is stored inside a cylinder. A compressed air cylinder or 'bottle' is a potential bomb if handled incorrectly, with devastating consequences.

ALWAYS:

- ✓ Ensure that any cylinder or bottle is current and 'in date' for pressure test.
- ✓ Store cylinders and bottles away from sources of heat.
- ✓ Take great care not to drop cylinders/bottles and avoid hard knocks to any compressed air container.
- ✓ Do not use any cylinder, bottle or fittings that appear worn or damaged.
- ✓ Always check the charge rating of unknown cylinders and bottles. If in doubt do not use them.
- ✓ When tightening bottle fittings use a minimum of force. Hand tight is generally enough.
- ✓ While charging buddy bottles and other removable cylinders, never stand in front of the bottle as it is charged.
- ✓ Always keep control of cylinders, bottles and hoses while charging.
- ✓ Avoid looking directly at gauges as you fill compressed air cylinders.
- ✓ Always charge your gun slowly.

- ✓ Don't put full test pressure into the air weapon, only working pressure.
- ✓ Avoid contact between skin and high pressure air systems.
- ✓ Avoid getting oils and greases in the high pressure system.
- ✓ Never drill into discharged pressure bottles for any reason, it invalidates the test certificate. Drilling into charged ones is stupid, dangerous and could be lethal.

B9. Safety with CO² Cartridges. CO² cartridges provide a convenient power source for modern air weapons (rifles and pistols). However, they require special care in operation in addition to the normal safety rules.

EVERYWHERE except in the air pistol range:

- Do not load magazines
- Do not install CO² capsules.

On the range firing line:

- When installing a CO² capsule the air weapon must point down the range
- When installing a magazine the air weapon must point down the range.
- While exhausting spent CO² capsules the air weapon must point down the range.
- Take care while handling exhausted CO² capsules as they become very cold and can cause 'cold burns'.

Before leaving the range:

- Remove and empty the magazine
- Remove the CO² cartridge and place the air weapon in its case.

RANGE ORDERS FOR THE ARCHERY* RANGE.

(* Where no Archery GB qualified instructor/ archery range safety officer is routinely on duty)

C1. Safety with any type of weapon is everyone's responsibility. Shooting, including archery, is one of the safest of all sports. The reason for this is that there are safety rules that **MUST** be observed at all times. Archery, done wrongly, has the potential to wound, maim or kill.

C2. In the circumstances where no Archery GB qualified instructor or range safety officer is on and running the archery range (the 'Line Captain'), the most experienced archer present is to take responsibility for being the Line Captain. The role includes ensuring correct and safe shooting; safe arrow collection and stopping all shooting in an emergency.

C3. Visiting shooters, new members and Association members new to archery will have their archery equipment checked by the archery instructor (AI), Line Captain or Range Manager to ensure it is safe to use and before being allowed onto the range to shoot.

C4. Any injury incurred while using the archery range and archery equipment is to be reported to the AI and/or Range Manager.

C5. Any damage to DSA owned archery equipment is to be reported to the AI and/or Range Manager and entered into archery range incident book.

C6. Archery has a unique language. All participants are to ensure they are familiar with range commands and instructions before shooting. A beginner's/probationer's manual is available to assist: see the DSA Safe Archer Scheme handbook on the DSA website.

C7. Footwear that fully encloses the toes and front of the foot must be worn at all times when shooting.

C8. Do not wear loose clothing, or have long hair hanging loose when shooting; this can cause injury. DSA membership lanyards are to be worn but must be tucked in, or worn hanging down the back, to prevent injuries. Alternatively they may be attached to the quiver so long as they remain easily visible.

C9. Range Conduct.

- a. Emergency stop shooting. On hearing the command 'FAST' (or several blasts of the whistle) all archers are to stop shooting. If a bow is drawn the archer is to let down and cease from letting the arrow fly.
- b. No running or 'horseplay', especially by children or youths. Archery is not a game.
- c. Wear appropriate protective gear/equipment to prevent string injuries.
- d. Use a bow stringer to attach the bow string to each limb (especially if using a 'recurve' bow). The "step-through" method is quicker, but it is dangerous, and a bow

stringer is specifically designed to let the bow be safely strung. NOTE: this does not apply to compound bows.

- e. Arrows must remain in quivers until authorised for nocking by the AI or Line Captain.
- f. If there is an arrow on the bow, it must be pointed down the range.
- g. Do NOT cross the 'Shooting Line' until the instructor/line captain has said it is safe to do so. When more than one archer is shooting the line captain must take responsibility for safe arrow collection. This is usually done by using a whistle: one blast for commencement of shooting; two blasts for (safe) arrow collection. NO SHOOTING is to take place after two whistle blasts. Any arrow let fly after two whistle blasts have sounded will constitute a major breach of these Orders and may merit sanctions against the offender.
- h. If an arrow falls over the Shooting Line, (accidentally, while nocking) LEAVE IT THERE! Pick it up at the end of the shoot when it is safe to do so and after the Line Captain has sounded two whistle blasts.
- i. No 'dry firing' (with no arrow on the bow) - especially DSA bows. This can damage the bow and the user may (if DSA equipment) be charged for repair/replacement.
- j. Keep as quiet as possible while shooting; noise is very off-putting to other archers.
- k. Children under 18 years of age must be accompanied, properly controlled and supervised by a parent or legal guardian.
- l. Spectators, and parents or legal guardians, must stay behind the Waiting Line - which is behind the Shooting Line - (especially if responsible for children spectating or shooting on the Shooting Line) or as directed by the AI or Line Captain. Failure to comply with safety instructions may result in the persons (and children) involved being directed to leave the archery range.
- m. 'Broadhead' or 'Razor Tip' arrows are not permitted.
- n. Crossbows are expressly forbidden.
- o. No archer is to shoot when there is a person in a position forward of them, down range.
- p. No targets other than Archery GB approved archery targets are to be used on the DSA archery range.
- q. Shooting at or towards any bird or animal that may cross or come within the range area of the DSA archery range is strictly forbidden. To do so will constitute a major breach of these orders and will merit sanctions against the offender.