



Air Rifle/Air Pistol

Safe Shooter Scheme (AIR)

Name:.....

Membership Number:.....

Date commenced:.....

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The 4 Golden Rules

**ALWAYS 'PROVE' A FIREARM IS UNLOADED
WHENEVER YOU PICK IT UP, TAKE IT FROM
ANYONE, OR HAND IT TO ANYONE.**

**ALWAYS POINT THE FIREARM
AT YOUR TARGET.**

**DO NOT PLACE YOUR FINGER ON THE
TRIGGER UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO SHOOT.**

NEVER POINT A FIREARM AT ANYONE.

WELCOME TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE DUCHY SHOOTING ASSOCIATION (DSA)!

DSA is a friendly, members-only club affiliated to the National Rifle Association (NRA) and fully subscribes to the current standards and disciplines set out by the NRA, as amended from time to time, and in particular the Safe Shooter Scheme (SSS). DSA ranges at Zelah are private ranges, administered through the Trustees by an appointed range committee, chaired by the Range Manager. The range complex has one (and shortly, two) full/small bore shooting ranges and four air rifle ranges ('plinking', zeroing, FT and HFT) outdoors, with an air pistol range in the clubhouse.

To attain full AIR membership of the DSA you are required to undergo a period of probationary membership. Depending on your previous experience and a DSA assessment, you will either be mentored by an Air Range Official or Club Instructor (CI) until deemed 'trained' and safe to shoot unsupervised, **or** be authorised to use the air ranges without further training or direct supervision. In either case your probation period is a minimum of three months during which you are required to make a minimum of 6 visits to the range for coaching and/or to shoot.

INITIAL DSA INDUCTION AND ASSESSMENT

All probationary members will undergo an induction, no matter what their previous experience. This involves familiarisation with the range complex, DSA Constitution, Range Orders, range practices and safety procedures. AIR Probationers with no previous air weapon experience will be required to undertake a period of mentored, supervised air weapon shooting training. AIR Probationers with previous experience will, following the induction, be taken through an assessment to establish their level of skill and safety awareness. AIR Probationers who reach the required standard will be authorised to shoot without direct supervision of a coach (**but will require**, on each of the minimum of 6 attendances to shoot during their minimum 3 month probationary period, **the counter-signature by the duty Air Range Official (ARO) that they complied with the correct shooting techniques and appropriate safety procedures during that shoot**). AIR Probationers who do not reach the required standard on assessment will be required to complete the mentored, supervised air weapon shooting training.

For the experienced air weapon probationer the assessment will consist of the following:

1. Demonstrate the safe and correct handling of air weapons.
2. Demonstrate the safe loading, firing and unloading of their air weapon(s).
3. Demonstrate the correct method of proving the air weapon is clear.
4. Demonstrate the correct response to a misfire.

5. Demonstrate and explain zeroing and adjustment of telescopic/iron sights.
6. Demonstrate an understanding and knowledge of range safety protocols.
7. Demonstrate correct response to emergency 'stop firing' command.
8. Demonstrate the correct and safe way of either:
 - a. 'Cocking' a break-barrel, underlever or side-lever action air weapon or
 - b. Recharging a pre-charged pneumatic (PCP) air weapon and associated air cylinder/bottle or
 - c. Insertion and removal of a CO² cylinder and magazinedepending on the air weapon(s) they intend to use at DSA ranges, Zelah.
9. Demonstrate and complete a 10 rounds shoot, fired accurately, at a target 20m away observing all firearms safety procedures and range safety orders. A 'group' of 5cm/2" must be achieved (see *Note below).

This test/assessment will be done on a one-to-one basis with the ARO or DSA CI and without coaching.

*Note: assuming that a telescope sighted PCP air weapon is used. For iron sights, vintage air weapons and/or air pistols a lesser range and a larger 'reasonable' group will be allowed and agreed prior to the shooting test.

In addition to assessing the individual probationer/new member, all air weapons brought to the range by the probationer/new member will be tested with an air weapon chronometer to ensure that no air weapons are firing above 16.27 Joules or 12 foot-pounds muzzle energy, which is the legal maximum muzzle energy of an air weapon without having to hold a Firearm Certificate (FAC), and above which is categorised as a firearm.

FAC-rated air weapons may be used only on the Full Bore range(s) and the probationer will have to undergo the complete Full Bore assessment, probation and applicable Safe Shooter Scheme training in addition to being a Full Bore member, not an AIR member.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DSA PROBATION.

To comply with current Home Office guidelines, all full bore/small bore probationary members must complete a course in the safe handling of firearms and shoot regularly under supervision before they can become a full member of a Home Office Approved Club, such as the DSA. The DSA, in an effort to encourage 'best practice' and high standards, applies the same requirements to air rifle and air pistol shooters. The minimum time period for probationary membership of the DSA is three months.

The DSA probationary period not only involves training in the safe use and handling of various different types of firearm, but also in the legal aspects of firearms use and ownership. The training stresses the absolute necessity of maintaining a responsible attitude towards all aspects of firearms use, and does not shy away from describing what can happen if safe practices are not observed. Trainees will be continuously assessed throughout the period and, at the end of the period, will be required to pass a short written exam (multiple choice) and practical tests in range use, and in the handling and use of firearms. However, probationary members will not be asked to undertake an assessment or test until the DSA are satisfied that they have gained sufficient knowledge, confidence and skill. A probationer who fails an assessment or test must receive additional training before being re-tested.

ABOUT THIS SSS HANDBOOK

This document does not pretend to be a stand-alone handbook of all things to do with air rifle and air pistol target shooting. With no statutory or national body responsible for training in air rifle or air pistol shooting, much useful guidance can be found in the NRA Probationary Training Manual (details below). However, this DSA handbook is an integral part of the DSA SSS, and also functions as your personal record of training/experience towards full AIR membership. Make sure that you remember to ask the duty air range official to sign off each section as you progress through the training.

NRA PROBATIONARY TRAINING MANUAL

The NRA Probationary Training Manual is the knowledge base of the DSA SSS, applicable as much to air weapons as it is to ballistic weapons. It is available from Bisley as an A5 handbook (at a cost of £17.50). It is also available as a free download to print off in A4 format at:

<https://nra.org.uk/all-downloads/nra-handbooks>

At the bottom of the list of downloads on that page is the NRA Probationary Training Manual. Click on that title to download the document. Although not directly covering air weapons it is a useful source document for target shooting marksmanship, shooting safety information and general advice.

AIR WEAPONS AND THE LAW

This section concerns “lethal barrelled” air weapons – those with muzzle energy of MORE than 1 JOULE or 0.737 foot-pounds. Guns below this threshold, and qualifying “airsoft” guns, are not regarded as firearms.

Air weapons with muzzle energy between 1 JOULE and 16.27 JOULES or 12 foot-pounds are regarded by the law as firearms, but do not require a Firearms Certificate (FAC). Air weapons with a muzzle energy greater than 16.27 JOULES or 12 foot-pounds may only be held on a FAC issued by local police forces. Air pistols with muzzle energies greater than 8.14 JOULES or 6 foot-pounds (and certain other air weapons) are prohibited (illegal) and may not be possessed without the authority of the Secretary of State. In Scotland, possessing any air weapon with muzzle energy above 1 JOULE may mean that you require an Air Weapon Certificate, even if only visiting.

- ❖ It is an offence to have an air weapon in a public place without a reasonable excuse. It is ultimately for the courts to decide what a reasonable excuse is. However, it might include carrying a weapon to and from a shooting club, or taking a new weapon home from a dealer.
- ❖ It is an offence to trespass with an air weapon.
- ❖ It is an offence to have an air weapon if you are prohibited from possessing a firearm. Anyone sentenced to a term of imprisonment of between three months and three years (including suspended sentences) is prohibited from possessing an air weapon or other firearm or ammunition for five years. Anyone who has been sentenced to three years or more is prohibited for life.
- ❖ It is an offence to fire an air weapon without lawful authority or excuse within 50 feet (15 metres) of the centre of a public road in such a way as to cause a road user to be injured, interrupted or endangered.
- ❖ It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill certain wild animals and birds.
- ❖ It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill a pet animal or knowingly cause a pet animal to suffer unnecessarily, which could be committed by shooting at a pet animal.
- ❖ It is an offence to have an air weapon with intent to damage or to destroy property, or to be reckless as to whether property would be damaged or destroyed.
- ❖ It is an offence to have an air weapon with intent to endanger life.

- ❖ It is an offence for a person in possession of an air weapon to fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent someone under the age of 18 from gaining unauthorised access to it.
- ❖ It is an offence for a person under the age of 18 to purchase or hire an air weapon or ammunition for an air weapon.
- ❖ It is an offence to sell, let on hire or make a gift of an air weapon or ammunition to a person under the age of 18.
- ❖ It is an offence for anyone under the age of 18 to have with them an air weapon or ammunition unless:
 - (1) they are under the supervision of a person aged 21 or over; or
 - (2) they are shooting as a member of an approved target shooting club; or
 - (3) they are shooting at a shooting gallery and the only weapons being used are either air weapons or miniature rifles not exceeding .23 inch calibre; or
 - (4) the person is 14 years old or above and is on private premises with the consent of the occupier.
- ❖ It is an offence to part with possession of an air weapon, or ammunition to a person under the age of 18 except under the circumstances mentioned above.
- ❖ It is an offence for any person shooting on private land, regardless of age, to use an air weapon for firing a pellet, intentionally or negligently, beyond the boundaries of the premises.

Any offence committed under the above headings, if proven, will result in a conviction for a 'firearms offence'. Such a conviction will, for example, prevent issue of an entry visa for the USA or Canada and may have other serious implications for the offender.

DSA AIR RIFLE and PISTOL RANGES – SAFETY RULES

DSA prides itself with an unblemished air shooting safety record. Please be aware that the general public do NOT share your enthusiasm for air gun shooting. Always remember that you are an ambassador for your sport and you represent all of us in DSA by your behavior and actions, here at Zelah or elsewhere.

When signing in to the ranges at the clubhouse and paying the appropriate shooting fee, you are signing also to agree to be bound by the following safety rules, in addition to the DSA Constitution and Range Orders. Any member who fails to comply may have sanctions taken against them, up to and including dismissal from the club.

1. 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. The four Golden Rules on page 3 of this handbook apply equally to air weapons as they do to rimfire, centrefire and muzzle-loading ballistic weapons or shotguns. They all have the potential to wound, maim or kill.
- b. 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 Full Bore range(s), specifically, under Full Bore range orders and procedures, as firearms, by Full Bore trained SSS members.
- c. 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.

2. 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 your 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. (It is better to check your weapon is not loaded 100 times too often, than just once not enough. You are familiar with your air weapon; the other person may not be.)
- e. When you are handed an air weapon, first of all 'prove' that it is not loaded or cocked. If you are unfamiliar with the weapon ask the owner how to do this.
- f. When you put your air weapon away always 'prove' (if only to yourself) 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 you or your companions 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.

3. 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 your 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 you load the pellet with your right hand.

4. Safety with pre-charged pneumatic (PCP) air weapons. 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 you are in 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 a experienced shooter.

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). You will be tested on this matter to check your knowledge of your own weapon(s). Failure to understand this basic principle will mean you will not be allowed to charge your PCP air weapon from the club supplied air cylinder/bottle.

5. 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 your fingers, always keep a hold of the barrel/cocking lever while loading. For a side-lever cocking arm, place your 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 you load the pellet with your right hand.

6. 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 your 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.
- b. When moving between lanes remove any magazine from the air weapon.
- c. 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.
- d. Keep your air weapon in a sleeve, bag or approved container when not actually in use.

7. Range Commands – Emergency Stop Firing/Unload.

- a. If you hear the command STOP, STOP, STOP immediately unshoulder the air weapon, take your finger off the trigger, look up and await further instructions.
- b. If you hear the command 'Unload' the air weapon should be discharged into the ground in front of you 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 instructions from the ARO or DSA official(s) immediately.
- 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 you see any situation where an 'emergency stop firing' is required you are to shout 'STOP, STOP, STOP' and notify the ARO immediately.

8. Safety with Compressed Air. Many modern air weapons use compressed air as a power source. It provides convenient and effortless shooting, but we must 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.

9. 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.

DSA AIR PROBATIONER PROGRESSION

An experienced DSA AIR probationer who passes their initial assessment is deemed 'up to SSS standard' and are signed off to shoot under the duty ARO, ***to whom they should make themselves known when they go onto the firing point, and from whom they must get a signature at the end of the session*** that confirms they gave no cause for concern/did nothing obviously wrong - as far as weapon handling and safety is concerned - during that shoot/session. A minimum of six such shoot/session signatures are required, a minimum period of three months must have elapsed since joining, and the relevant tests must be passed before an experienced probationer can be 'signed off' as probation completed, and full membership issued.

Probationers put onto the SSS with little or no air rifle or air pistol shooting experience, or who do not pass their initial assessment then go through the SSS as a 'trainee' under a mentor; one (currently of two) of our AROs or a person appointed to the task by them, or one of the four NRA CIs. The teaching syllabus will be covered in, probably, the first session, with practical shooting and mentoring filling the next two sessions, with an expectation that most trainees will be 'signed off' to shoot un-mentored by the fourth session. They are then deemed to be 'to SSS standard' and can shoot (as above) as an experienced/trained probationer. *Throughout, DSA-owned air weapons will be available for beginners who do not have their own air weapon. A small charge is made for pellets consumed.* A minimum of six training/shooting session signatures are required, a minimum period of three months must have elapsed since joining, and the relevant tests must be passed before an experienced probationer can be 'signed off' as probation completed, and full membership issued.

There is a shooting/attendances record sheet (at page 17) which requires completion on each visit (a minimum of six visits in 3 months) until full membership is attained.

Name:.....AIR Membership number:.....

AIR Probationary period commenced:.....

AIR Probationer training/attendance record. (* Delete as appropriate)

Serial	Date	Activity*	Probationer's signature	ARO signature	ARO membership no.
1		Induction to DSA ranges/Range Orders etc			
2		<u>Assessment:</u> (a) Requires coaching and/or supervision* (b) Up to SSS standard – can shoot without supervision*			
3		Shooting coaching* (1) or practice*			
4		Shooting coaching* (2) or practice*			
5		Shooting coaching* (3) or practice*			
6		Shooting coaching* (4) or practice*			
7		Shooting coaching* (5) or practice*			
8		Shooting coaching* (6) or practice*			
9		Shooting coaching* or practice*			
10		Shooting coaching* or practice*			
11		Shooting coaching* or practice*			
12		Shooting coaching* or practice*			

13	Date SSS AIR standard achieved (if later than Serial 2a above)	/ /		
14	Date SSS AIR test(s) passed	/ /		
15	Date full AIR membership due	/ /		
16	Date full AIR membership ready	/ /		

17	Date AIR membership granted	/ /		Membership Sec
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DSA AIR FULL MEMBER TEST/ASSESSMENT

The areas of knowledge of air weapon law, the DSA safety rules and practices (all as set above) will be tested by a short questionnaire of 10 questions, all of which must be answered correctly to pass. Some questions are multiple choice; some require a short written response. Any question answered incorrectly will result in a 'FAIL' marking and require further training and retesting.

There will, in addition, be a period of observed preparation and use of an air weapon on the air zeroing range including firing 10 pellets accurately at a 20m target, achieving a minimum 5cm/2" 'group' (See Note* below). All range safety procedures, and air weapon safety skills and drills are to be correctly carried out. Failure to observe any of these will result in a 'FAIL' marking and require further training and retesting.

Both of the above combine to form the test/assessment, with a 'pass' in both to achieve full AIR membership, in addition to having attended the air ranges a minimum of six times to shoot, and with 3 months having elapsed since joining. The test sheet is at page 18.

(Note*: This is assuming that a telescope sighted PCP air weapon is being used. For iron sights, vintage air weapons and/or air pistols a lesser range and a larger 'reasonable' group will be allowed and agreed prior to the shooting test.)

THE NEXT STEP...? 'THE 'DARK SIDE'...(as some call it)?

Once full AIR membership has been attained, members who wish to may undertake the Small Bore/Full Bore probationer training and learn to fire rimfire and centre-fire rifle, using the DSA rifles, under instruction from the CI. A nominal charge for using the rifles, and to cover the cost of ammunition used, will apply. Satisfactory completion of the Small Bore/Full Bore SSS will ensure that, in the event that the AIR member applies for a FAC for either an FAC air weapon or a small bore/full bore rifle, they will already have met the essential requirement of applying for a FAC: the Chairman can confirm to the police firearms enquiry officer that the member is/has been trained to the full firearm SSS standard as required by the NRA, and is a 'safe shooter'.

The AIR member could then become also a Full Bore Member without further training or probation – but only on payment of the appropriate Full Bore membership fee!

DUCHY SHOOTING ASSOCIATION

AIR PROBATIONER SAFE SHOOTER SCHEME TEST/ASSESSMENT

Probationer name:	AIR Membership no. :
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TEST	PASS		FAIL*		Date	DSA AIR Assessor
	Exam	Shoot	Exam	Shoot		
1. The four rules of firearm safety and the safe handling of air weapons.						
2. Knowledge and understanding of range safety procedures.						
3. Loading, firing and unloading procedure.						
4. Proving that the air weapon is clear.						
5. Emergency 'stop firing' procedure.						
6. Zeroing and scope adjustment procedure.						
7. Air weapon law.						
8. Charging/cocking drill						
9. Practice shoot: 10 rounds fired accurately at 20m target. 5cm/ 2" group.						

*A mark of 'FAIL' in any category will require retraining and retesting.

The Probationer has shown appropriate safety awareness and competence in handling the type(s) of air weapon(s) listed below:

TYPE	AIR WEAPON DETAILS (*delete as required)	Date	Assessor signature
Telescope sighted air rifle	PCP* / break barrel* / underlever* / sidelever / CO ² * type of action		
Iron sighted air rifle	PCP* / break barrel* / underlever* / sidelever / CO ² * type of action		
Air pistol	CO ² * / PCP* / break barrel* / top lever* / underlever* /sidelever type of action		

<p>I confirm the above named has passed the DSA AIR Probationer Safe Shooter Scheme training and assessment.</p> <p>Well done!</p>	<p>Assessor's signature:.....</p> <p>Assessor's name (print):.....</p> <p>Appointment:.....Date:.....</p>
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NOTES

Duchy Shooting Association