

RESUL SRA Committee

Technical Addendum for SRA rules

For clarification and interpretation of SRA rules 7.0

One of the objectives of the SRA is to follow the development of weapons and equipment technology, and to enable the use of new and up-to-date equipment. For each competition, a set of unique stages must be planned. As firearms, equipment and stage construction change, every technical detail cannot be defined precisely in the rules. This appendix contains interpretations and clarifications of the rules regarding the competitor's equipment, targets and stage construction. The appendix contains a reference to the rule which the interpretation is intended to clarify.

In addition to the actual rules, the clarifications and interpretations mentioned in the appendix must be followed in SRA competitions.

1.2.5 TST class equipment rules

A TST- class competitor must carry at least the following equipment during the course of fire:

- Pistol used in the event
 - The pistol used in the event, unloaded in the holster.
 - If the pistol is not used in a stage, an empty magazine can be attached to the pistol for the course of fire with the permission of the Range Officer.
- A least 90 rifle cartridges loaded in a minimum of three 30 round magazines.
 - The exception to this are firearms using so-called long cartridges, eg. 7.62x51 / .308Win. For these fireams, 20 round magazines are sufficient.
 - This quantity of cartridges must be carried at the start of the course of fire.
- At least 30 pistol cartridges loaded in a minimum of two magazines.
 - This quantity of cartridges must be carried at the start of the course of fire.
- At least 1 liter of water.
 - The water carried in the equipment can be drunk.
 - If the competitor drinks the water carried in the equipment, he/she must replenish the water at the stage so that there is always a minimum of 1 liter being carried.
- Edged weapon
 - The length of the blade must be at least 9 cm.
- Flashlight
 - A weapon light or other type of flashlight.
- Weapon sling
 - The sling must be either in use or carried with the equipment.
- First-aid equipment.
 - At least a bandage or tourniquet carried with the equipment.

- Battle vest, plate carrier or chest rig
- Gloves
 - Suitable for field use and inconspicuously coloured. Either worn or carried with the equipment.
- Clothing suitable for field use.
 - Suitable for service use.
 - Inconspicuously coloured.
 - Long sleeves and pants legs.
- Boots suitable for field use.
 - Suitable for service use.
 - Inconspicuously coloured
 - Long shafts, so that the boot upper covers the malleoli bones of the ankle.

The total weight of the competitor's equipment must be at least 12 kg.

Equipment to be measured (min. 12 kg) shall include:

- Pistol used in the event.
- Battle vest, plate carrier or chest rig
- Shrapnel or bullet-proof vest or similar.
- Battle belt or similar.
- Helmet
 - All equipment attached to the helmet are included.
 - Hearing protectors and goggles, etc. are included if the shooter is wearing a helmet.
- The items listed above which are carried during the course of fire.
 - Clothing and long firearms are not included.
- Any other equipment that is carried in the shooter's gear, such as in a backpack or in a vest. Knee and elbow pads are also included.
- Long firearms are NOT included.

General

Equipment must be carried throughout the course of fire. Equipment can be removed in transitions / waiting areas as needed, as long as the specified equipment is carried during the course of fire.

Deliberate lightening of equipment during the check is forbidden.

The mandatory equipment must be available so that it can be reached by the competitor with one hand. For example, the 3 mandatory rifle magazines should be available with one hand, but any other rifle magazines may be in your backpack, for example.

The stage crew will monitor the equipment of the TST class competitors and may check the equipment during the stages or, if necessary, weigh the equipment if the equipment does not appear to meet the minimum weight of 12 kg. If the stage crew determines that the shooter's equipment is defective during the inspection, the competitor will be removed from TST class. This is done in the same way as if a

Standard Division competitor shoots a stage with an Open Division rifle, he/she will automatically be moved to Open Division.

In shotgun and sniper rifle stages, a TST class competitor does not have to carry the mandatory rifle magazines as long as the minimum weight limit is met.

- 3.2.1 A weapon is loaded whenever there is a cartridge in its chamber. In addition, the weapon is considered to be loaded even if there is not cartridge on the chamber, but a magazine containing cartridges is attached to the firearm and the slide is at its rearward position, such that slide moving forward will chamber a round, whether this was due to a trigger pull, the release of the bolt hold-open or an impact on gun. If the stage description requires that the start condition of the firearm is unloaded, the slide or bolt must not be in the rear position if a magazine is attached.
- 3.2.4 In the safety area, cartridges must not be attached to the outside of the firearm on any kind of cartridge holder such as a sidesaddle. Also, spare magazines containing cartridges must not be attached to the firearm.
- 4.2.2 When the shooter is ready for the course of fire, the weapon must be on safe or carried in a condition appropriate for its particular construction in field conditions, and in preparation for possible use of the weapon. Eg. Colt 1911 type: hammer cocked, manual safety in the “safe”- position. S&W 59, Walther PP, Sig 226 and other similar “double action” self-loading pistols: cartridge in the chamber and hammer down, provided the weapon has a functional firing pin safety, as in a Glock. An H&K user can choose the condition of their choice. For CZ 75 type pistols, the following is recommended: hammer cocked, manual safety in the safe position and a cartridge in the chamber. It is not recommended to lower the hammer after loading the gun by depressing the trigger, as the danger of an accidental shot is obvious. Additional security devices designed for storing the weapon loaded, such as a cross pin or a key for a locking bolt, are not safeties within the meaning of this rule. One clear technical device that will put the weapon in a safe condition is sufficient.
- 5.1.1 During a weapons inspection, the weapon and its components may be marked with an inspection mark.
- 5.1.2 Changes to the firearm and its major components require the permission of the Match Director. Other equipment may be changed during the competition as required. The rifle consists of receiver parts, an action, a shoulder stock and a barrel. Changes to this entity require the permission of the Match Director. In practice, this means that the receiver parts and barrels must not be changed during the competition without the aforementioned permission. On the other hand, in the Open Division it is permissible to use different sights, magazines, slings, front supports and stock lengths (folded, or collapsed) on different stages, if the equipment is part of the weapon structure or the system around it..
- 5.1.8 Exact physical measurement of the power factor based on the weight and velocity of the bullet is not required. In practice, the lower limit is the power factor of the standard 9x19mm pistol cartridge. The purpose is to avoid the use of rare special cartridges in competitions, but the cartridges are to have the same performance and

characteristics as conventional military and service cartridges. Reactive targets should work with standard 9x19mm pistol cartridges.

However, if a measurement is desired, four cartridges will be taken from the competitor, one of which will be used for bullet weight determination. For the remainder, the cartridges' velocities are measured and the average is used in the calculation.

- 5.2.1 It must be possible to attach a carrying sling to the firearm, but the use of the sling is not directly required other than for stages in which the sling is required. An additional task in the stage, however, may indirectly require a sling. The sling does not need to be presented during a firearm inspection. The sling need not be attached to the firearm unless required by the stage description. The use of a sling on a stage may be prohibited if the sling presents a safety hazard.
- 5.2.2 In a Standard Division firearm, it is permitted to use a front grip or similar appendage in the fore-end to support the weapon, providing it does not exceed 152mm in length, measured outwards from the barrel centerline. Laser sights are electronic sights that are prohibited in Standard rifle but allowed in Open Division.
- 5.2.3 The breech or trigger mechanism of a technically dangerous firearm does not function as originally intended. For example, the trigger should not be so sensitive that the weapon fires by concussion. A firearm whose trigger is modified so that the half-cock notch does not function as intended, and in which the thumb safety is depressed when the trigger is pulled, is a technically dangerous weapon within the meaning of this section.

A shooting support is measured straight down from the barrel centerline with the legs fully opened. (Image below)



- 5.3.2 Double-sided safeties and slide locks are permitted. Modifications to grip panels are permitted.

A thumb rest is forbidden for pistols; this restriction concerns thumb rests and also

parts which are meant to act as a thumb rest, for example a slide stop. This restriction does not concern modifications machined in the frame of a gun such as the Glock accelerator cut. In unclear cases, the range officer can define if the part is a thumb rest or not.

5.4.2 Similarly to section 5.2.3

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5.6.1 The following holsters are forbidden because they do not meet the requirements for being safe equipment.

- Holsters where the pistol can accidentally fire inside the holster. These include, for example holsters with Lock Block or Lock Sport –type locking mechanism e.g. Dasta 720,730,740 and 750.
- Holsters where the finger releasing holster lock can hit the trigger while drawing, e.g. Dasta, IMI and Serpa. However, these holsters may be used until December 31, 2019 in such a manner that the pistol must not be loaded when holstered, but only have a magazine attached.

5.6.2 Holsters that are designed to be purely competitive, and are not suitable for daily service use, are prohibited. Examples include DAA Alpha X, Super Ghost Ultimate and SuomiAse IPSC Sport or the like. In case of doubt, the Range Master has the right to decide whether the holster meets the requirements of the rules for serviceability.

The slide coverage requirement “at least halfway through” mentioned in the rules means that the holster must cover the top and sides of the slide from the muzzle to the front end of the ejection port.

The holster should protect the weapon as the shooter moves during the course of fire. In addition to holsters with a securing strap or flap, holsters with friction and other locking means are permitted as long as this locking prevent the weapon from falling when the holster is turned upside down. Shoulder holsters and holsters attached to a vest are allowed as long as their construction and position are such that during the draw the firearm points in a permitted direction, and does not point at the shooter himself/herself.

If the Range Officer has doubts about the security of the holster, he/she may require an upside-down-test. The Range Officer will supervise the test and give appropriate orders. In the test, the pistol is pointed towards the targets, a full magazine inserted but unloaded. Shaking is forbidden, but otherwise the holstered pistol may be handled briskly.

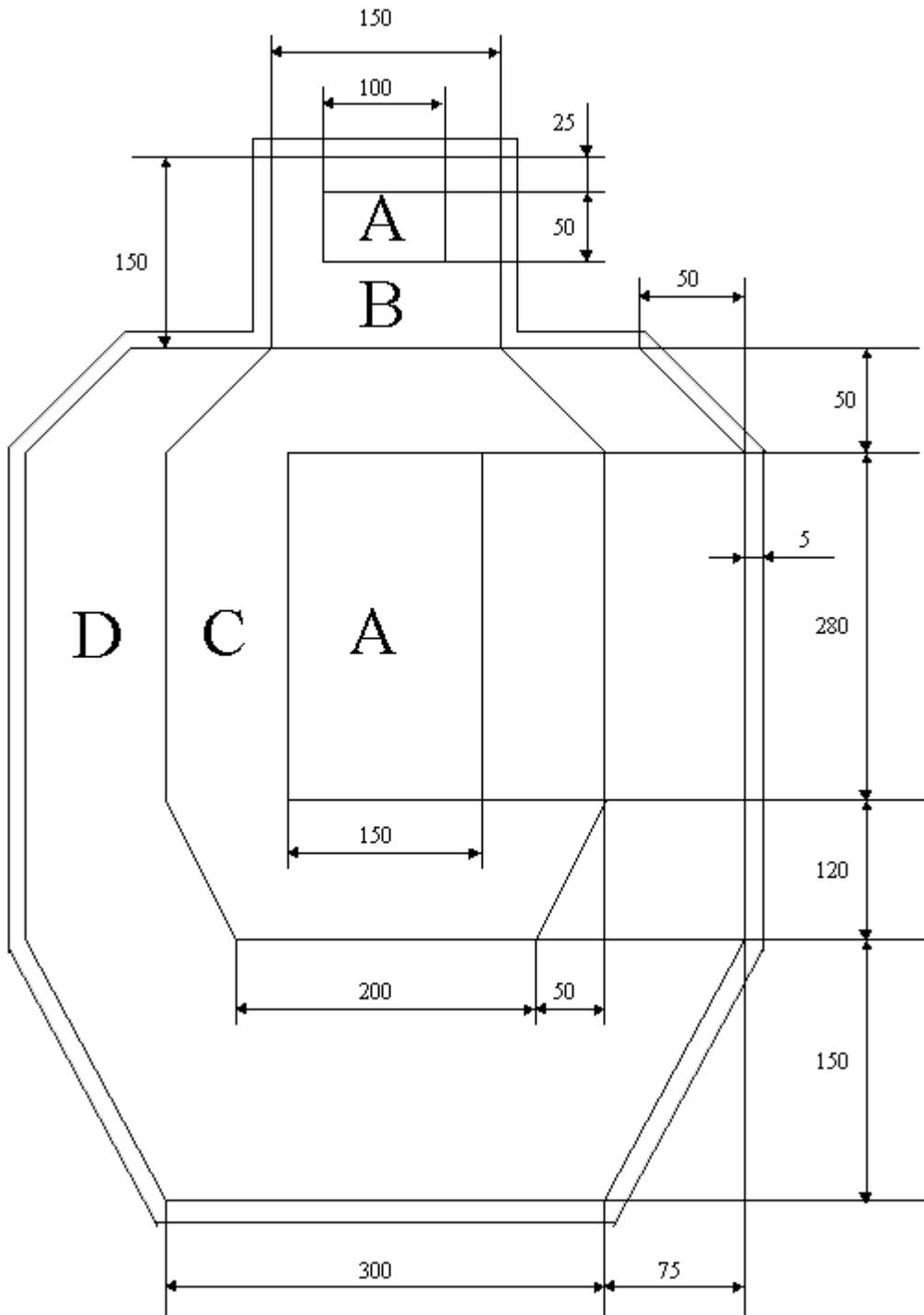
6.2.2 The shape and appearance of the targets should conform to good customs/usage patterns and be equally noticeable and identifiable to all shooters and competitors. The targets must not be unnecessarily or unjustifiably multi-colored or variegated. Some color combinations may be difficult to detect for shooters who have difficulty

distinguishing colors. The aim of the shooting challenge is to measure marksmanship and not the ability to locate targets.

- 6.2.7 Falling metal targets and other reactive targets shall be calibrated with a stage-specific firearm, with a cartridge in accordance with section 5.1.8. With a shotgun, the calibration shot is a 28g loading fired with a modified choke. The organizer can fire a calibration shot from anywhere in the authorized shooting area of the stage. If the scoring area is not the entire visible area of the target, the scoring area must be described in the stage description.

Appendix 1: Paper target commonly used in SRA

Dimensions are in millimeters.



Other target designs are allowed as long as the competitors are familiar with their structure and scoring.