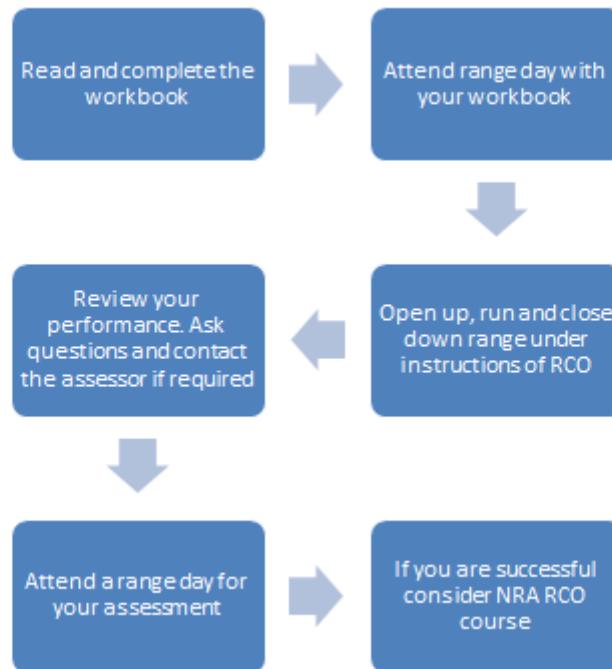




## BSRC Trainee Range Officers Work Book



The work book is set out on the basis of the 3 modules that you will be assessed on. These are:

1. Opening and closing the BSRC range
2. Running the range
3. Fault finding for the target systems at the BSRC range

Of course some of the skills that you will demonstrate are pertinent in all of these modules so some of the learning outcomes are similar. The modules are available in a separate folder for you to review in table format but will also be used in the work book as part of the learning documentation.

You can complete the workbook in any order that you want to. You can also test yourself using the multi choice questions at the end of the workbook



What do you consider to be the requirements to act as a Range Officer?

**Safety on the Range relies on individual responsibility and appropriate supervision**

In the manual there are details of the procedures and safety measures that are designed to ensure that the ranges are as safe as practicable for shooters and for third parties.

Shooting in the UK has a good reputation for safety because all participants should be aware of the potential for a serious incident

It is impossible to guarantee absolute safety in all situations. The RCO has the responsibility for the safety of those who shoot under their direction, as well as for any third party who might be at risk should things go wrong. However, it must be remembered that ultimately, safety on the range is dependent on the shooter himself.



## Module 1. Opening and closing the BSRC Range

Understand the procedure for opening the range	Outline the procedure for drawing the BSRC keys from the NRA Office. Discuss the procedure for booking out BSRC firearms and ammunition Explain the procedure for communications with the NRA office Explain the requirements of the BSRC computerised logging on procedure
--	--

**Before any shooting can start the range has to be opened using a set procedure and ensuring that the keys are collected from the NRA Office. The keys are booked out and you may be required to collect Firearms and ammunition as well.**

### **Tasks.**

**Where is the NRA office?**

**How are the keys booked out?**

**How are firearms and ammunition collected?**

**Why is a radio required?**



<p>Be able to set up the range for firing</p>	<p>Discuss why a set procedure for setting up the BSRC range is desirable.</p> <p>Identify the requirements for activating the moving and static targets</p> <p>List the procedure for ensuring the moving and static targets are functioning correctly</p> <p>Explain the procedure for ensuring the computer marking system is working.</p>
---	---

## Range Procedures

- When the CRO arrives at the range, they are responsible for opening up all Firing Points and the Motor Rooms and preparing all target systems for shooting.
- The CRO will check that the target tracks are clear of any obstruction and that there are no hard objects on the range area that might cause a ricochet.



<p>Be able to close the range</p>	<p>State the procedure for closing down the range</p> <p>Demonstrate the procedure for closing down the moving and static target systems.</p> <p>Demonstrate the procedure for logging off the computer systems</p> <p>List the requirements when returning BSRC rifles, ammunition and keys to the NRA office.</p> <p>Discuss the requirements for dealing with found property including rifles and ammunition</p>
-----------------------------------	---

## Closing Down the Ranges

- At the end of shooting, the ranges must be closed and secured. The procedure is the reverse of opening up. The facilities should be left as you would wish to find them!
- All Moving Target mechanisms and the ESTs must be switched off. It is most important that the charging cables to the target trolley batteries are connected and chargers switched on.



## Closing Down the Ranges

- The CRO must sign out in the Range Office and return the Range Radio and any keys. It is important to remember that the Range Office closes 30 minutes after the end of shooting.
- Any range faults or deficiencies must be reported to the BSRC as soon as practicable



## Running the BSRC Range

<p>Understand the BSRC and NRA Range regulations</p>	<p>List the Responsibilities of the RCO</p> <p>Discuss the importance of the range rules and regulations and how they are applied in practice.</p> <p>Explain why safe rifle handling is important.</p> <p>Outline the procedures for breaches in range regulations</p> <p>Identify the reasons for a safety briefing</p>
--	---

### Tasks

**Know what your responsibilities as an RCO are**

**What is required to demonstrate safe rifle handling?**

**What would you put into a safety briefing?**



## Range Regulations

- The NRA issue Range Regulations cover all shooting on the NRA's ranges at Bisley, including the Sporting Rifle Complex which is managed by the BSRC.
- The BSRC issues its own Range Regulations which supplement the NRA Range Regulations.

## Range Regulations

- The Range Regulations detail the way in which shooting is managed and regulated.
- The Range Regulations spell out safety procedures and ammunition limits.
- Range Regulations take precedence over any other Rules, Regulations and Bye Laws.

**Do you know where to find the Range Regulations?**

**What could you do if a person fails to comply with the regulations?**





<p>Be able to conduct and supervise BSRC ranges</p>	<p>Discuss why a set procedure for running a range is desirable.</p> <p>Identify the requirements for supervising live and dry firing.</p> <p>Outline the procedure for stopping firing to go forward to the targets.</p> <p>Identify the requirements for bore sighting rifles</p> <p>State the HME zeroing procedure</p> <p>List the responsibilities of the RCO in a range incident or emergency.</p>
---	--

## Range Procedures

- The CRO must be familiar with the current NRA Range Regulations (Range Orders)
- BSRC Range Regulations displayed on the Running Deer FP.
- The CRO must sign in at the Range Office and establish if there are any special conditions.



## Range Procedure

- Firing will not be allowed to commence until the NRA Range Office have given their permission.
  - RCOs must communicate with the NRA Range office to ensure it is safe to commence firing. The siren sounding is not enough
  - Inform the NRA Range Office if shooting on the BSRC ranges interrupted for more than a few minutes.
  - They **MUST** be informed before shooting recommences
  - The radio channel must be monitored
- Use the radio or telephone 9-152

## Range Procedure

- All shooting **MUST** cease when the NRA siren gives two long blasts at the end of the day and at the lunch break. Repeated blasts on the siren is a signal for all shooting to cease immediately.
- The CRO must ensure that all rifles are benched or grounded immediately, and then unloaded and cleared as soon as practicable.
- The RCO should ensure that shooting has stopped and that he has informed the Range Office **BEFORE** the siren sounds.



## Range Procedures

- Anyone going forward of the Firing Line (except to the Running Deer Motor Room via the protected path) will only do so under the protection of a Red Flag, and then only after the CRO has verified that all firing has ceased and that all rifles have been cleared and placed on the bench or removed from the firing point.
- The CRO or his nominated RO will not allow shooters to place their rifles on the Firing Line nor load nor fire until the Red Flag has been returned.

### Tasks

**Ensure you understand the bore sighting procedure and the equipment that you require**

**How does this differ for HME rifles**

**How will you ensure that you are aware of what is happening on all firing points?**

**What would you do if an incident' injury or other emergency occurred?**

**How will you stop people shooting?**



<p>Know how to deal with problems arising from running the BSRC range</p>	<p>State the different methods of dealing with unsafe weapon handling Discuss the suitability of different shooting methods and practices. Demonstrate the procedure for a cease fire Assess the potential for problems to arise during live firing. Discuss the requirements for a misfire procedure</p>
---	---

**Dealing with people is sometimes the most difficult part of running the range. Generally shooters are very responsible when they shoot but sometimes they need to be more closely supervised or dealt with more firmly. This must be done with some tact and diplomacy at times but the RCOs word is final on the range. It does not include:**

**Bullying**

**Inappropriate language or behaviour**

**Physical contact unless absolutely necessary**

## General Rifle Safety

- Misfire procedures must be followed
- The bolt must not be opened 30 seconds has elapsed
- Consider moving other shooters away
- The RCO must be aware of the danger of barrel obstructions



## General Rifle Safety

- Rifles and ammunition must not be left unattended.
- Taking the bolt when going forward to change targets is a is NOT a substitute for proper security precautions
- Do not touch a rifle belonging to someone else except with their consent and preferably in their presence RCO?
- Secure rifles not required for immediate use
- If a rifle appears unattended the CRO may examine any rifle, make it safe, and take it to a place where it can be secured. It is preferable that any such action is witnessed by a second person

### Tasks

**You must as a club member know the rules surrounding rifles being brought onto the range and subsequently on to the point. You absolutely need to know these rules as the RCO and be prepared to speak to people if they do not comply**

**What is an unintentional discharge or a negligent discharge?**

**How would you deal with either?**



## Unintentional Discharge

- An unintentional discharge has occurred when a shot has been fired when it is safe to do so and when the rifle was supported, pointing in a safe direction.
- It is important that the rifle is pointed towards the target whilst the bolt is being closed.
- An experienced shooter will open his bolt should there be even a minor interruption to the shooting.

## Negligent Discharge

- A negligent discharge has occurred when a shot has been fired, whether in a safe direction or not, without the order to fire, or after the order to stop firing, or after the order to fire has been given but in an unsafe direction.
- A negligent discharge will usually arise from a breach of safety rules.



## **Dealing with Target issues.**

**The electronic targets are generally reliable and well maintained on a weekly basis. However sometimes there are issues with the target which you as the RCO will be expected to deal with. You should refer to the target manual in the BSRC office and some of the pictures in the power point, however quite a lot has changed and some of the target slides are now out of date**

**Now test yourself. You should find all of the answers in the attached documentation.**

### **1 . The RCO will:**

- a. Usually be positioned on the far left of any firing point
- b. Always in attendance in the BSRC Office Range during live firing
- c. Wearing a day-glow over vest/jacket and RCO identification
- d. Wearing a cap issued by the National Rifle Association

### **2. A Range Conducting Officer has the authority to:**

- a. Familiarise themselves with the mechanism of all rifles brought onto a firing point
- b. Order individuals off the range
- c. Stop all firing
- d. Do all of the above

### **3. An RCO may not shoot or coach whilst in charge of a range unless:**

- a. There is no other help available
- b. They are shooting to check a firer's zero who is unable to hit any part of the target
- c. They have signed off as RCO and handed over control of the range to another RCO
- d. There are people on the firing point who have never shot a rifle before



**4. Ensuring that ammunition muzzle energy and velocity do not exceed the maximum allowed on a range is the responsibility of:**

- a. The shooter
- b. The Range Conducting Officer
- c. The NRA office
- d. The BSRC Club Chairman

**5. Giving a range briefing prior to anyone taking part in a range day is the responsibility of:**

- a. The BSRC club chairman
- b. The NRA Office
- c. The most experienced shooter on the range
- d. The appointed RCO

**6. A Range Conducting Officer must be conversant with:**

- a. BSRC Range Safety Regulations
- b. The opening times of the NRA office
- c. BSRC Range Orders
- d. Both a and c

**7. A range safety brief must be given to all shooters and range staff:**

- a. On the day of the shoot prior to any rounds being fired
- b. Only if there are probationary members on the range
- c. One week before the shoot in writing
- d. Immediately after shooting has ceased

**8. Bolts are to be inserted into rifles:**

- a. On arriving at the range soon after taking a rifle from a vehicle
- b. When instructed to do so by the RCO





- c. When moving to the firing point
- d. Before leaving home so they are not forgotten

**9. When moving forward down range to change targets the rifles should be:**

- a. Empty with the bolt closed
- b. Bolt open, chamber empty but with rounds in magazine ready for the next discipline
- c. Empty of all ammunition, with breech flag inserted having been checked clear
- d. Safety catch on, loaded but on the bench



**10. When a red flag is flying at the targets and at the firing point, this means that:**

- a. No firing is allowed
- b. Firing is only allowed on the instruction of the RCO only
- c. Firing must stop for 5 minutes to allow the butt party to get clear
- d. The range is subject to live firing and the flag warns any unauthorised person

**11. People permitted to be on the firing point are:**

- a. Those people who have to leave early and are waiting their turn to shoot
- b. Firers, coaches, range assistants plus anyone invited onto the firing point by the RCO
- c. Members of the club who are interested in what is going on
- d. Senior members of the BSRC

**12. What immediate action should the RCO take if a firer raises a hand and reports a misfire?**

- a. Tell them to re-load another round and finish the firing practice on time
- b. Tell them to lay the rifle on the bench, stand up and leave the firing point
- c. Tell them to raise and lower the bolt handle rapidly to re-cock the action before firing again
- d. Tell them to keep the rifle pointed at the target until other firers have finished after which the misfire will be cleared

**13. What action should the RCO take to clear a misfire when all other firers have cleared the firing point?**

- a. Tell firer to wait at least 30 seconds, then open the bolt under RCO supervision to gently extract the round keeping the rifle pointing toward the target all the time
- b. Take the rifle from the firer, raise and lower the bolt handle quickly to re-cock the action before firing again
- c. Tell them to place the rifle on the ground before sending for the duty Range manager
- d. Apply safety catch, place rifle in a case and take it to a registered gunsmith



**14. What should the RCO do with a misfired round which has an indented cap?**

- a. Tell the firer to reload it and try to fire it again
- b. Take it from the firer and throw it as far away into the bushes as possible
- c. Tell the firer to place it in a safe place until he can take it away for proper disposal
- d. Put it in with the empty cases for disposal

**15. A misfired round is ejected and the cap shows no sign of being struck – what might be the cause?**

- a. The bolt handle was not fully down or the safety catch was applied when the trigger was squeezed
- b. The bolt was dirty/rusty preventing the firing pin from emerging from the bolt face
- c. The firing pin is broken
- d. The misfire could have been caused by any of the above reasons

**16. What is the minimum time an RCO should wait before supervising a misfire clearance?**

- a. 15 seconds
- b. 30 seconds
- c. 45 seconds
- d. It doesn't matter how long is waited, if the round hasn't 'gone off' instantly it never will

**17. If the RCO calls "Stop, Stop, Stop" why might this have been done?**

- a. It is time for the RCO's lunch break
- b. He has seen a person arrive late and needs to give them a range safety brief
- c. The RCO has identified a situation which requires all shooting to stop immediately
- d. It has started to rain and the RCO needs to put on waterproofs before continuing



**18. On hearing Stop, Stop, Stop being called by anyone on the range, all firers must:**

- a. Fire off any shot already chambered before emptying the magazine and removing the bolt
- b. Cease fire immediately, keep rifle pointing at target area and await further instruction
- c. Shoot off all rounds in the magazine and then await further instruction
- d. Cease fire, empty all rounds from chamber and magazine, remove bolt and await further instruction

**19. Having called Stop, Stop, Stop and an RCO has gained the attention of all firers he will:**

- a. Issue further instructions to all firers telling them what to do next
- b. Run down the range to deal with the incident
- c. Allow two minutes for the incident to clear before firing can begin again
- d. Allow five minutes for the incident to clear before firing can begin again

**20. If an RCO has called for an emergency stop to firing, he would have:**

- a. Noticed that somebody had run out of ammunition
- b. Needed to visit the toilet
- c. Identified circumstances that required an immediate stop to all firing
- d. Been made aware that a firer had had a misfire

