



# Club Level Handgun Safety Course



# IMPORTANT!

Does anyone have any  
ammunition in the room?  
If so, remove it NOW!



# ADMINISTRATION

At the commencement of this course all candidates will be given a Course Registration Form and Probationary Letter which is to be filled out by the candidate.

Make sure each candidate includes his/her Canadian Shooting Sports Association number as it is required for computer tracking purposes.



# CANDIDATE EQUIPMENT

Each candidate shall supply the following items.

- Eye and Hearing protection
- Writing paper
- Pen/Pencil



# Eye Protection

- *Powder/carbon*
- *Lead*
- *Blast*
- *Casings*



# Hearing Protection

- Blast
- Reverberation
- Protect ear drum
- Puncture is permanent
- Cover bone behind ear



# Objectives

- Demonstrate safe handling of firearms and ammunition using ACTS/PROVE
- Correctly load and unload all firearms present using snap caps or dummy ammo
- Demonstrate the correct application of handgun shooting fundamentals during dry fire and live fire range exercises
- Safely demonstrate loading and unloading during dry fire and live fire range exercises

**According to CSSA Handgun Safety Course Standards**



# Objectives

- Adhere to all safety rules, range commands and range procedures
- Demonstrate knowledge of laws pertaining to safe storage, transportation and display of restricted/prohibited firearms
- Apply knowledge of use of red/green flags and red/green lights used on the shooting range

**According to CSSA Handgun Safety Course Standards**





# Objectives

- Acknowledgement of target frame construction and placement on the shooting range
- Demonstrate the basic principles of shooting range safety
- Achieve the minimum score in written and practical tests
- Meet the minimum requirements of the live fire range exercises

**According to CSSA Handgun Safety Course Standards**



# Definitions and Regulations

“AND” – means “Includes”

Both conditions must be met to qualify

“OR” – means “One OR the Other”

Either conditions must be met to qualify

**We will go through the definitions**



# AMMUNITION

A cartridge containing a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm. This includes caseless cartridges and shot shells.



# NON-RESTRICTED FIREARMS

Means a firearm that is neither a prohibited nor a restricted firearm.

Generally, firearms commonly used for hunting or sporting purposes such as target shooting are included in this class.

**EXAMPLES :** rifles, and shotguns



# RESTRICTED FIREARMS

In general, individuals may possess restricted firearms for one or more of the following reasons:

- Lawful profession or occupation,
- Target practice or competition,
- As part of a gun collection or,
- In some cases, for protection of life.



# RESTRICTED FIREARMS

EXAMPLES of Restricted Firearms are:

- A handgun which is not a prohibited firearm;
- A firearm that is not a prohibited firearm, has a barrel less than 470 mm in length, and discharges centre fire ammunition in a semi-automatic manner;
- A firearm that is designed or adapted to be fired when reduced to a length of less than 660 mm by folding, telescoping or otherwise; and
- A firearm of any kind that is prescribed by regulation to be a restricted firearm.



# PROHIBITED HANDGUNS

Prohibited handguns are defined in section 12(6) of the Firearms Act of Canada as follows:

- handguns with a barrel length equal to or less than 105 mm,
- handguns designed or adapted to discharge a .25 or .32 calibre cartridge.
- Generally, these firearms are prohibited from ownership by new shooters in Canada.
- In order to be grandfathered to possess and/or acquire such firearms, you must have continuously owned one since December 1, 1998.



# PROHIBITED FIREARMS

A firearm that is adapted from a rifle or shotgun, whether by sawing, cutting or any other alteration, and that, as so adapted:

- is less than 660mm in length, or
- is 660mm or greater in length and has a barrel less than 457mm in length

An automatic firearm, whether or not it has been altered to discharge only one projectile with one pressure of the trigger, or

Any firearm that is prescribed to be a prohibited firearm.





# PROHIBITED AMMUNITION

Individuals cannot acquire prohibited ammunition. Depending on the nature of their duties, employees of businesses and carriers, and public officers (police or peace officer, firearms officer, prescribed employees of a federal, provincial or municipal government) may possess prohibited ammunition.



# PROHIBITED AMMUNITION

## EXAMPLES of Prohibited Ammunition;

- ammunition prescribed by regulation as prohibited
- any cartridge that can be fired from a commonly available semi-automatic handgun or revolver and has a projectile specifically designed to penetrate body armour
- any projectile that can ignite or explode on impact, is made to be used in or with a cartridge, and is not more than 15 mm in diameter
- any cartridge that can be fired from a shotgun and containing flechettes, or similar projectiles.



# CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE

A device or container from which ammunition may be fed into the firing chamber of a firearm.



# MAGAZINE CAPACITY

## PROHIBITED DEVICES:

Any cartridge magazine that is capable of containing more than 10 cartridges of the type which the magazine was originally designed and that is designed or manufactured for use in a semi-automatic handgun that is currently available in Canada.



# SAFE STORAGE & DISPLAY

## Firearms and Ammunition

An individual may **store** a restricted firearm and/or prohibited handgun only if

- (a) it is unloaded;
- (b) it is
  - (i) rendered inoperable by means of a secure locking device and stored in a container, receptacle or room that is kept securely locked and that is constructed so that it cannot readily be broken open or into, or
  - (ii) stored in a vault, safe or room that has been specifically constructed or modified for the secure storage of restricted firearms and that is kept securely locked; and
- (c) It is not readily accessible to ammunition, unless the ammunition is stored, together with or separately from the firearm, in
  - (i) a container or receptacle that is kept securely locked and that is constructed so that it cannot readily be broken open or into, or
  - (ii) a vault, safe or room that has been specifically constructed or modified for the secure storage of restricted firearms and that is kept securely locked.



# Display

An individual may **display** a restricted firearm or a prohibited firearm in a dwelling-house only if :

- (a) the restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is unloaded;
- (b) the restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is rendered inoperable by means of a secure locking device;
- (c) the restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is securely attached to a non-portable structure in such a manner that it cannot be readily removed;
- (d) the restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is not displayed with and is not readily accessible to ammunition that can be discharged from it.



# Display

An individual may **display** a restricted firearm or prohibited firearm in a place other than a dwelling-house only if it

- (a) is unloaded;
- (b) is rendered inoperable by means of a secure locking device;
- (c) is, securely attached to a structure on which it is displayed by a chain, metal cable or similar device in such a manner that the restricted firearm/prohibited firearm cannot readily be removed; and
- (d) is not displayed with and is not readily accessible to ammunition that can be discharged from it, unless the ammunition is displayed in a container or receptacle that is kept securely locked and that is constructed so that it cannot readily be broken open or into.



# SECURE LOCKING DEVICES

“Secure locking device” means a device

- (a) that can only be opened or released by the use of an electronic, magnetic or mechanical key or by setting the device in accordance with an alphabetical or numerical combination; and
- (b) that, when applied to a firearm, prevents the firearm from being discharged.





# WEAPON

Anything used, designed to be used, or intended for use

(a) in causing death or injury to any person, or

(b) for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm.



# TRANSPORTATION

An individual may transport a restricted firearm/prohibited handgun only if :

- (a) it is unloaded;
- (b) it is rendered inoperable by means of a secure locking device;
- (c) it is in a locked container that is made of an opaque material and is of such strength, construction and nature that it cannot readily be broken open or into or accidentally opened during transportation.



# TRANSPORTATION

- You may leave the locked container (carrying the restricted firearm/prohibited handgun) in an unattended vehicle's securely locked trunk or similar compartment.
- If the unattended vehicle does not have a securely locked trunk or similar compartment, lock the vehicle, and leave the locked container out of sight.



# UNATTENDED

In respect of a vehicle, means that the vehicle is not under the direct and immediate supervision of a person who is 18 years of age or older or whom a license has been issued under the Act.



# UNLOADED

In respect of a firearm, means that any propellant, projectile or cartridge that can be discharged is not contained in the breech or firing chamber of the firearm nor in the cartridge magazine attached to or inserted into the firearm.



# VEHICLE

Any conveyance that is used for transportation by water, land or air.



# APPROVED

Means approved under section 29 of the Act.

NOTE: All shooting ranges must be “**APPROVED**” by the Chief Firearms Office, Ontario.

RESTRICTED FIREARMS/PROHIBITED HANDGUNS can be discharged on ranges “**APPROVED FOR THEIR USE**”.

RESTRICTED FIREARMS/PROHIBITED HANDGUNS cannot be transported to a range that is approved for RIFLE ONLY as those ranges are not approved for restricted firearms/prohibited handguns. Some ranges are “combined” ranges. Check the approval certificate and make sure.



# SHOOTING CLUB

Means a non-profit organization whose activities include target practice or target shooting competitions using restricted firearms or prohibited handguns at an identified approved shooting range.





# SHOOTING RANGE

Means a place that is designed or intended for the safe discharge, on a regular structured basis, of firearms for the purpose of target practice or target shooting competitions.



# SECTION 3

## SAFETY



# Safety

Local Club Rules which exceed these rules take precedence

- Treat all firearms as loaded until proven otherwise
- All candidates and instructors to apply ACTS-PROVE method when handling
- All candidates and instructors will inspect all dummy ammo, snap caps and/or empty casing used in the class



# Safety

- During live fire portion, all firearms will be proven safe prior to shooting by applying ACTS-PROVE
- When moving firearm from one position to another, it will be unloaded and with the action open
- Firearms will only be loaded on command of the Range Officer



# Safety

- Eye and hearing protection shall be worn by everyone present when live firing is in progress
- All instructors and candidates shall maintain muzzle control of firearms at all times
- Safety is everyone's business

**THINK SAFETY at all times.**



# The Vital Four ACTS of Firearm Safety

**A**ssume every firearm is loaded

**C**ontrol the muzzle direction at all times

**T**rigger finger must be kept off the trigger and outside the trigger guard

**S**ee that the firearm is unloaded – PROVE it safe



# PROVE

**P**oint the firearm in the safest possible direction

**R**emove all cartridges

**O**bserve the chamber

**V**erify the feed path

**E**xamine the bore



# **SECTION 4**

## **NOMENCLATURE**



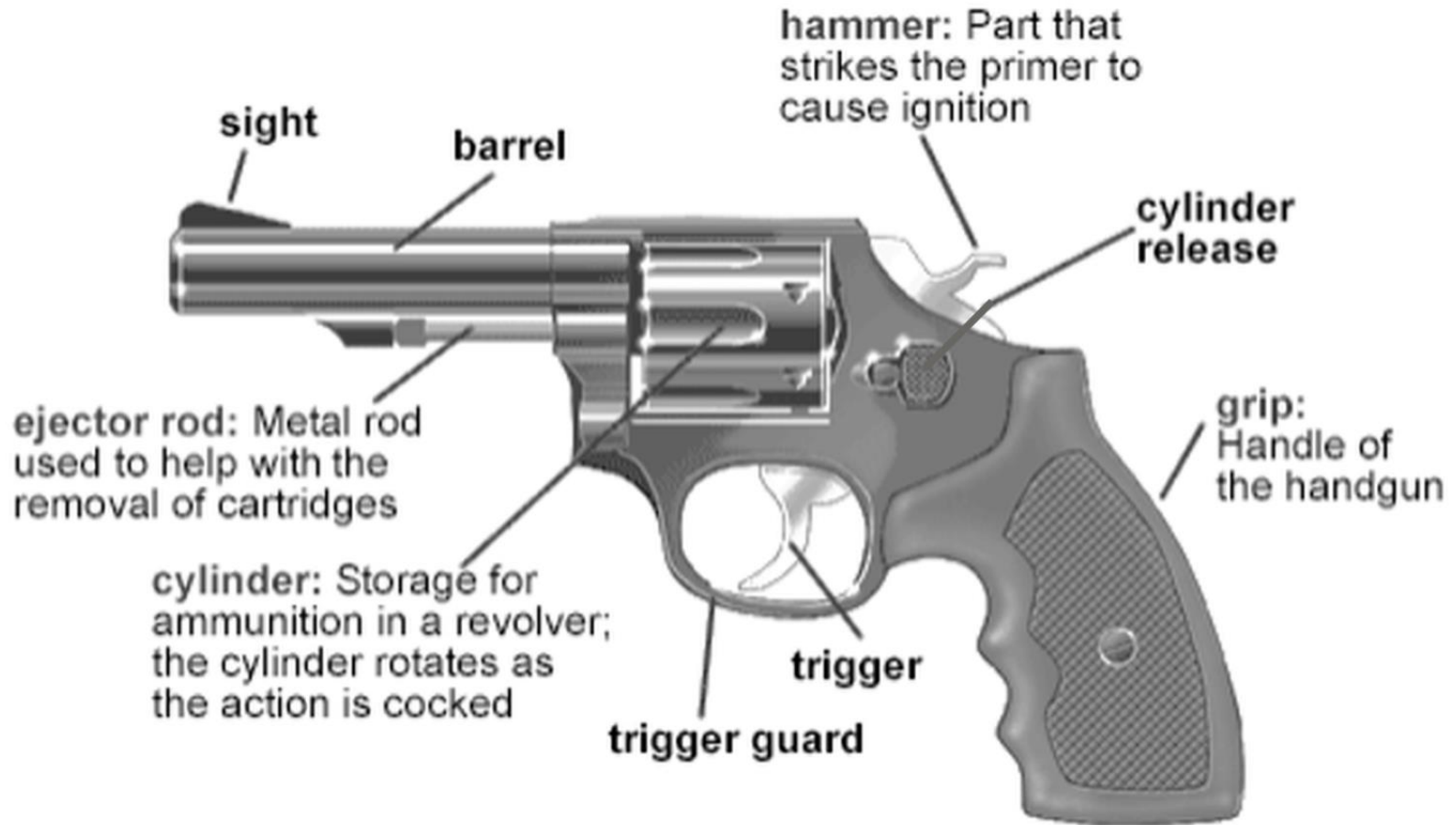


# Nomenclature

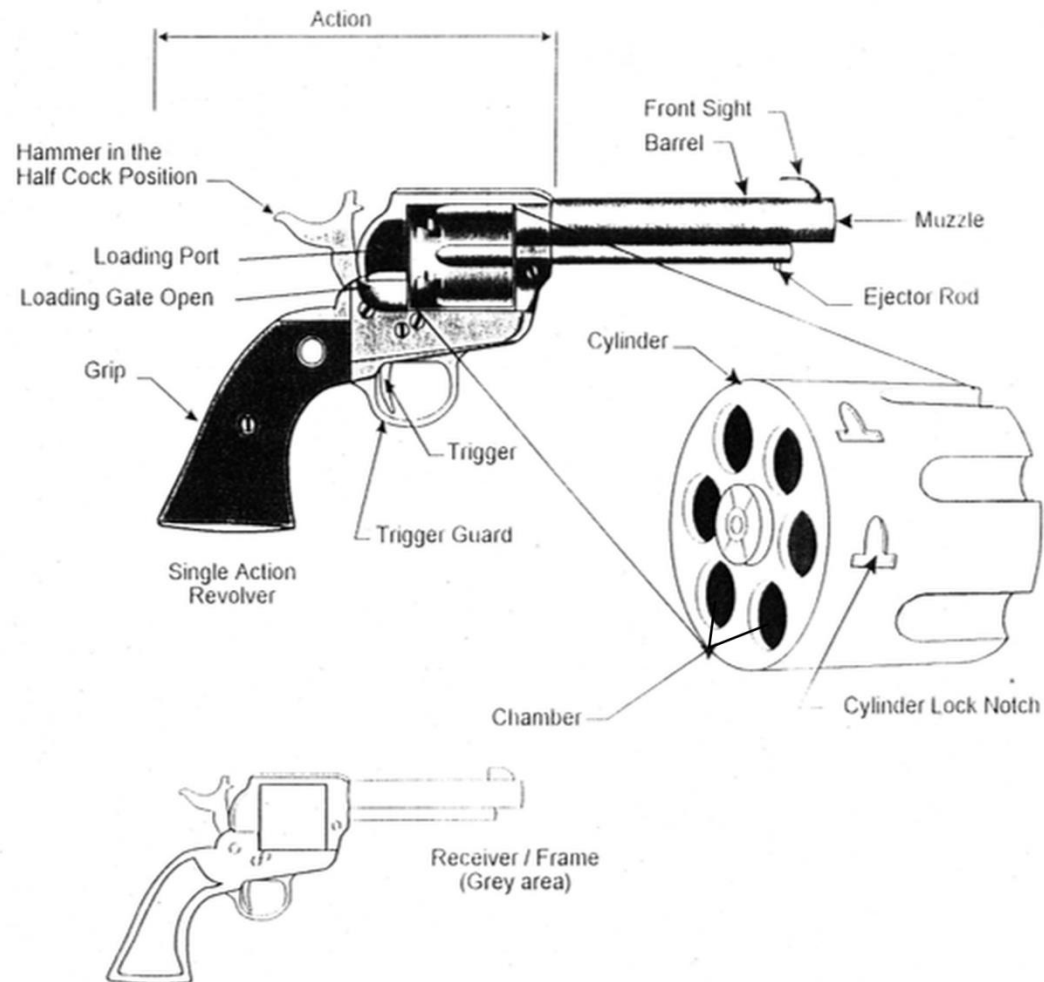
- A system of part names so we all agree about what is being talked about
- Some manufacturers may use other names
- Keep it simple
- Explain and show

## Questions?

# Double Action Revolver



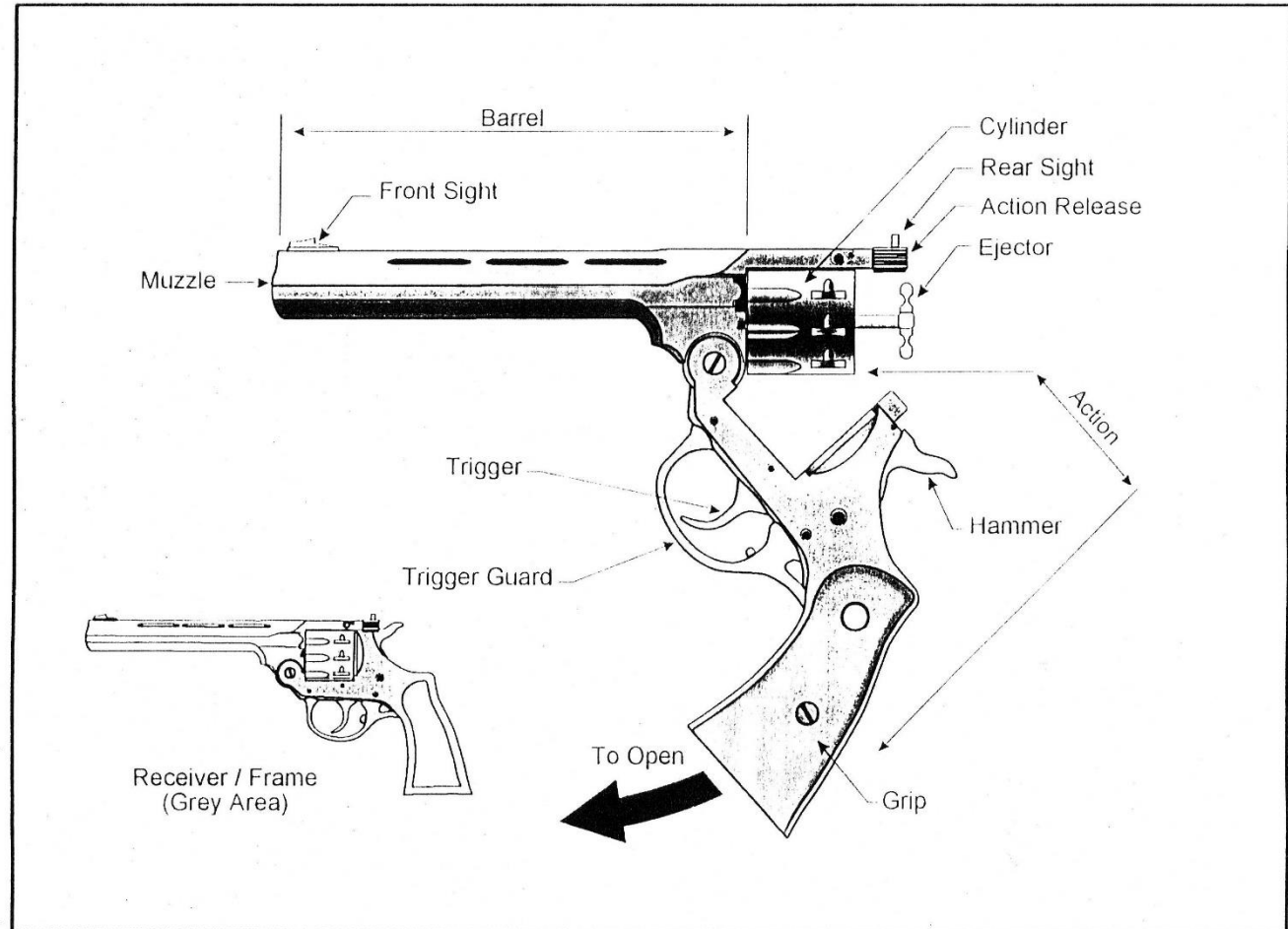
# Single Action Revolver



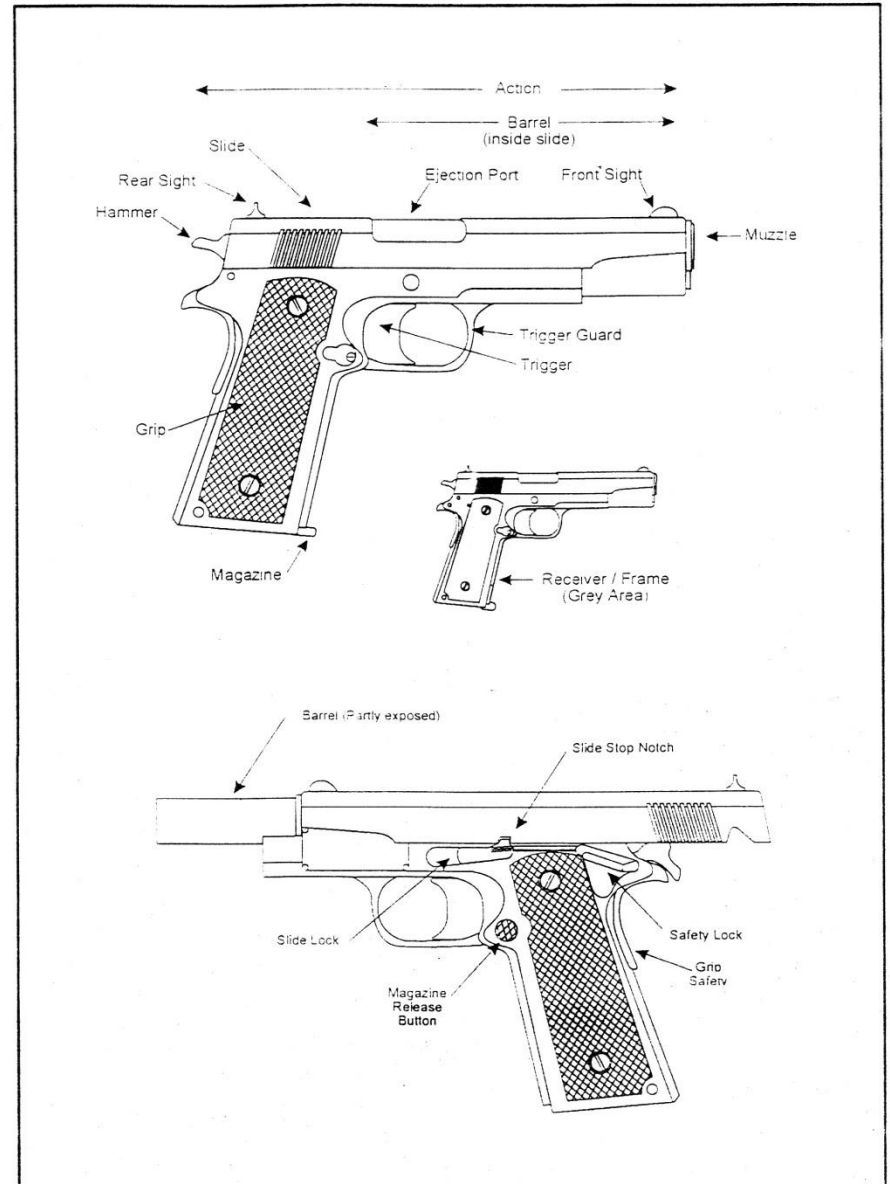
# Top Break Revolver



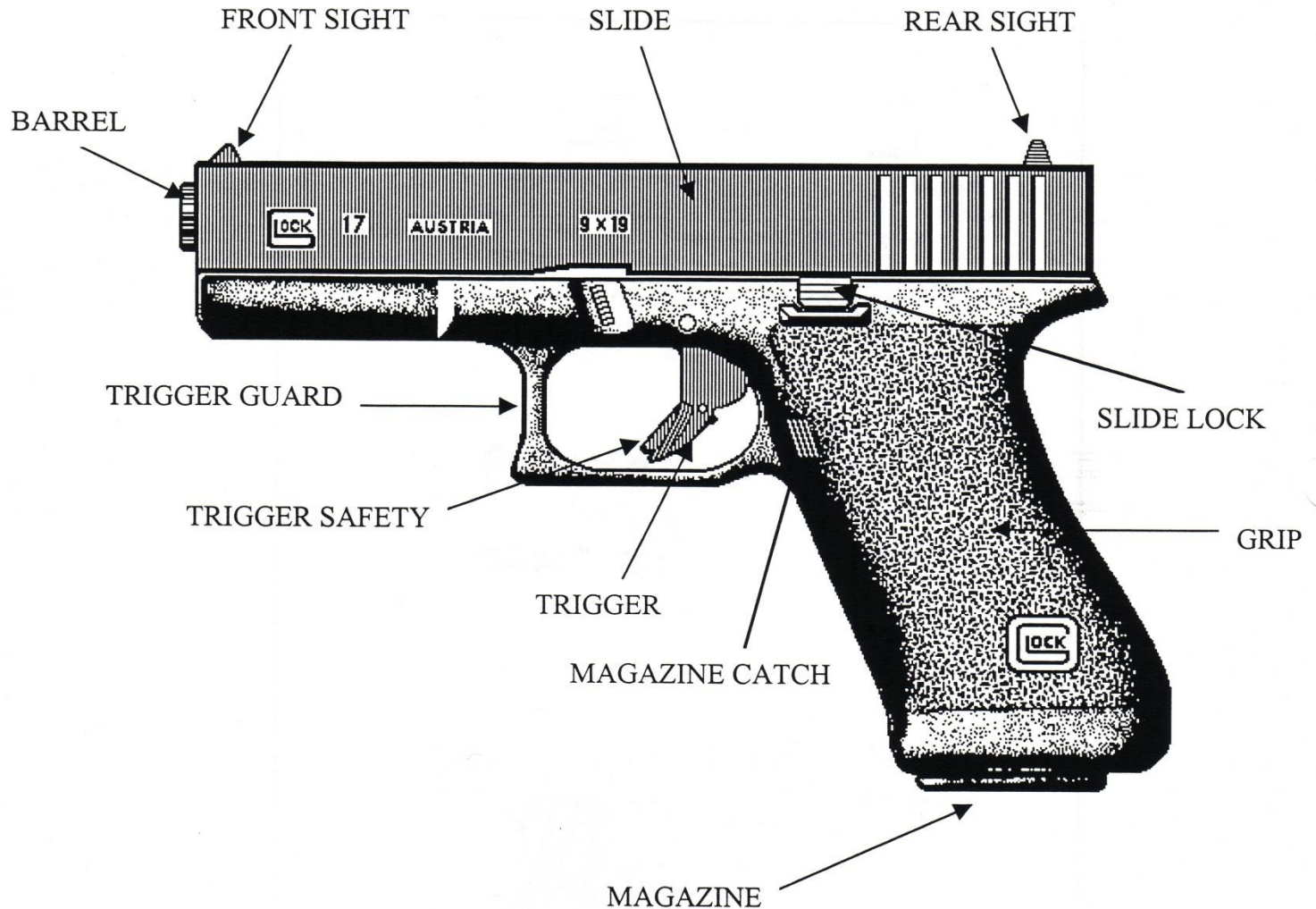
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# Single Action Semi- automatic



# Semiautomatic Safe Action

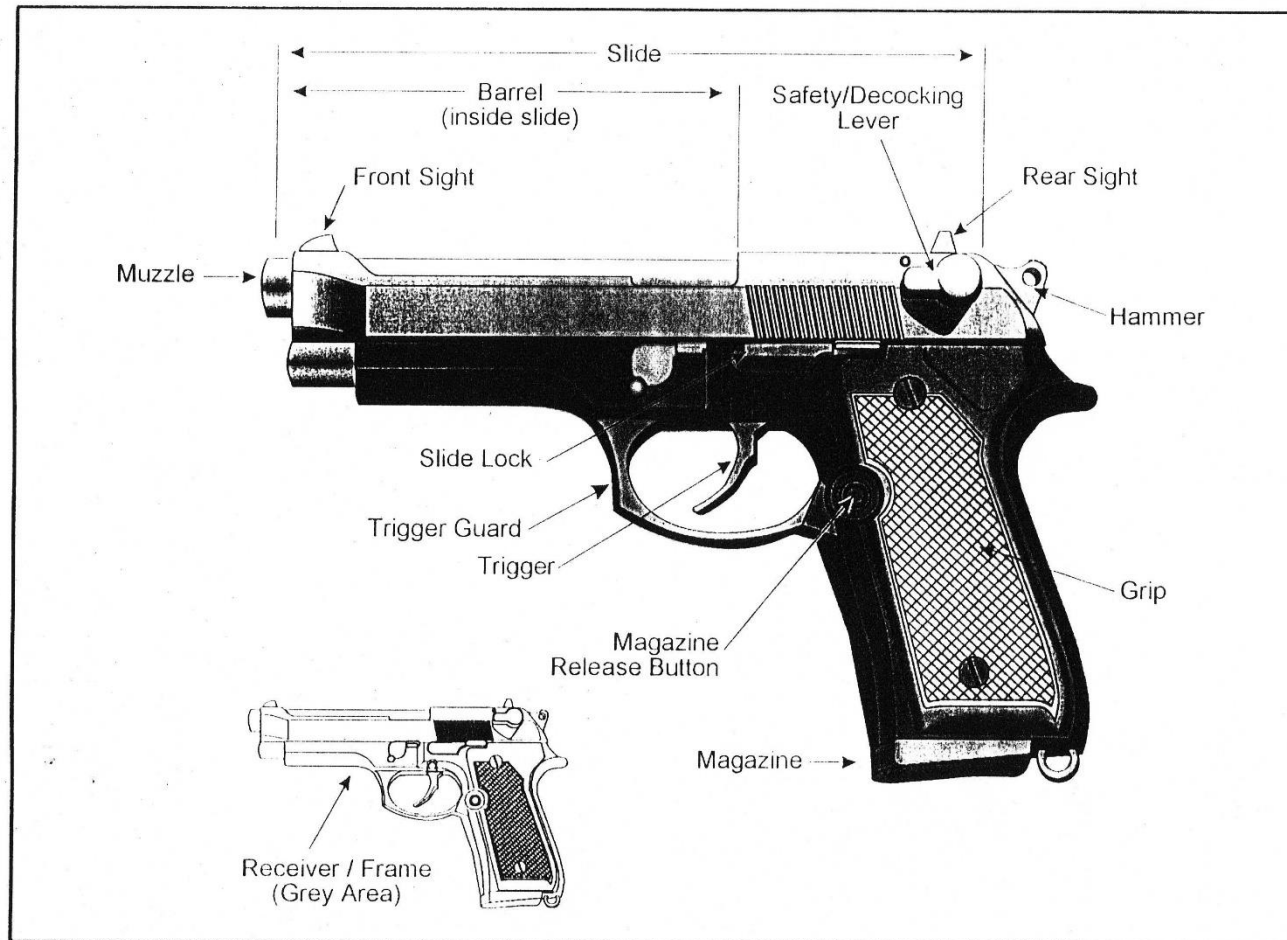




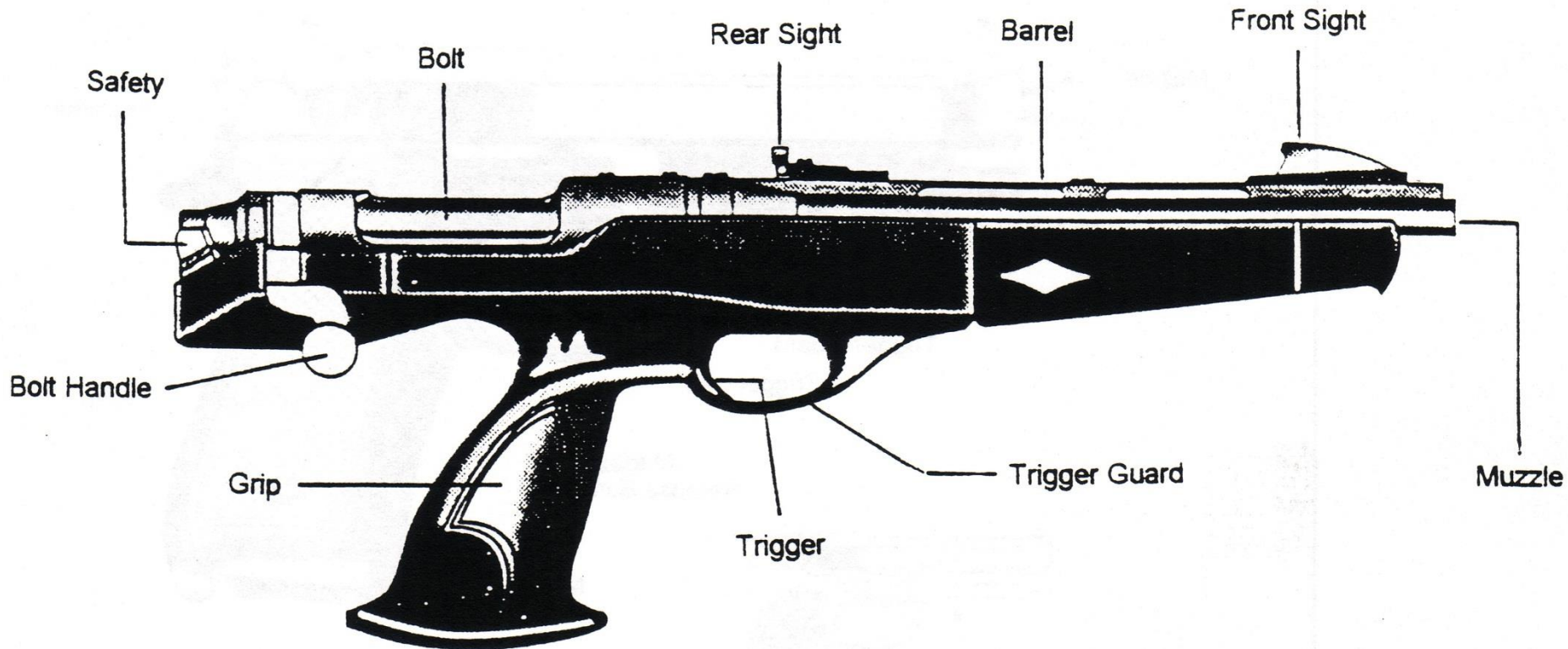
# Double Action Pistol



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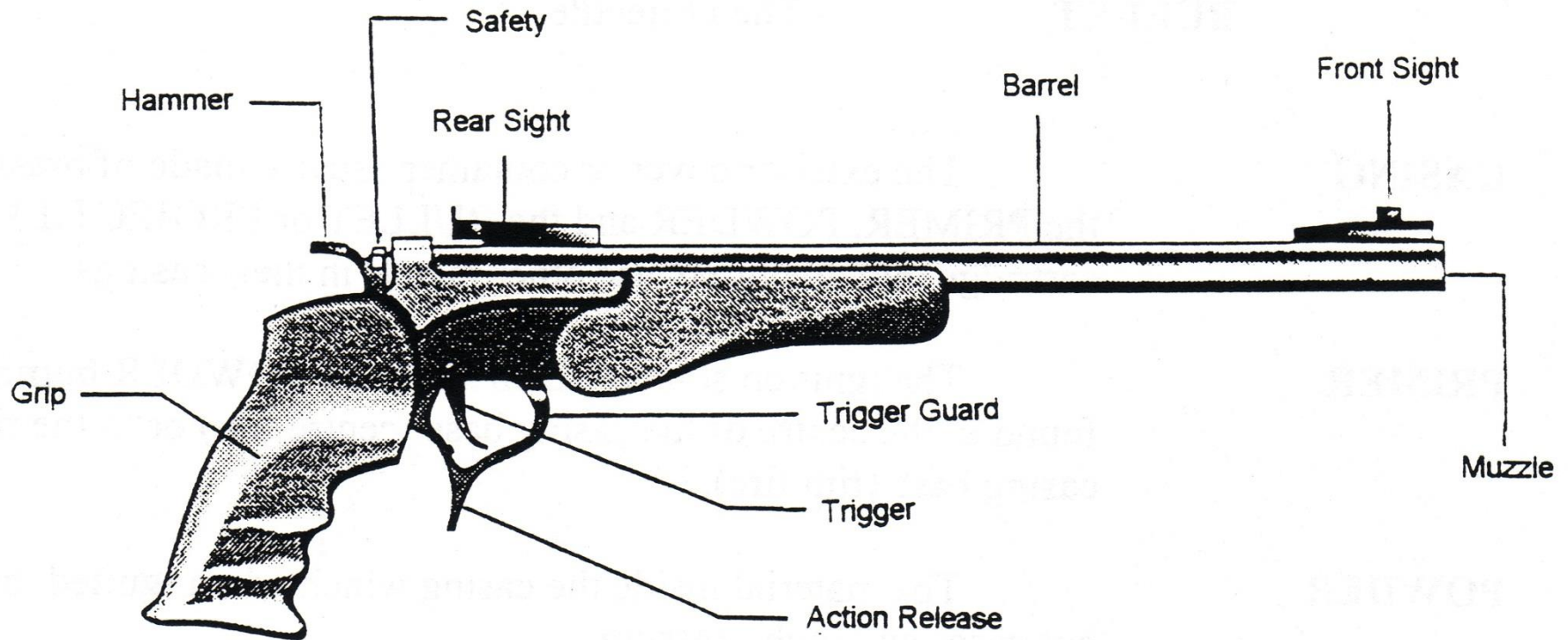
# Single Shot Bolt Action



Bolt Action



# Single Shot Break Action



Break Action



# Review

Single vs. double action

Revolver vs. Pistol

**Questions?**



# SECTION 5

## HANDLING



# EXPLANATION OF “ACTIONS”

Go through and explain each “ACTION”

Use the appropriate teaching firearms  
as a prop to illustrate (if available)

Demonstrate Left-handed handling  
technics (if necessary)

## Questions?



# Carrying Unboxed

Check your local club rules to ensure which of these are acceptable means of moving firearms on your ranges. Explain and demonstrate whichever ones are appropriate.

Boarding House Lift Carry

Boxed Carry

High Carry

Low Carry



# BOARDING HOUSE LIFT

- This is the safest method of picking up a firearm without touching the trigger and still “maintaining muzzle control”.
- The “BOARDING HOUSE LIFT” can be applied with either hand.



# BOARDING HOUSE LIFT

## PROCEDURE

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- From above the firearm, in a crane like manner, pick up the firearm with the non-dominant hand.
- KEEP YOUR FINGER(S) OFF THE TRIGGER.
- GRIP the firearm with the dominant hand.
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- Place the firearm on the shooting bench or table with the muzzle pointed downrange or in the safest available direction away from others.
- Leave the action open.



# Boxed Carry

## PROCEDURE

- Prove firearm safe
- Retrieve case from back bench
- Prove firearm safe
- Case firearm
- Move to another location
- Uncase firearm
- Prove firearm safe
- Return case to back bench
- Prove firearm safe





# The Three “P”s

Controls on firearms are activated by one of the 3 following methods:

- **Push**
- **Pull**
- **Press**

Controls meant to be manipulated generally are textured or knurled

To open the action or remove the source of the ammunition in any firearm you will need to apply one of these words: **Push-Pull-Press**



# Examples of the 3 Ps

- A Double Action Revolver - PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch or action release to open the action and expose the cylinder.
- A Single Action Revolver - PULL open the loading gate to the side.
- A Top Break Revolver - PUSH or PULL the action release to open the action and expose the cylinder.
- A Semi-Automatic Pistol - Locate and PUSH, PULL or PRESS the magazine release button and remove the magazine; PULL the slide to the rear.
- A Single Shot Pistol - Locate and PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action opening device or PULL up and PULL back on the bolt.



# Push-Pull-Press

S & W- PUSH Cylinder Release FORWARD

Taurus- PUSH Cylinder Release FORWARD

Colt- PULL Cylinder Release TO REAR

Ruger- PRESS Cylinder Release INTO FRAME

Dan Wesson- PULL Cylinder Release DOWN



# UNBOXING AT THE RANGE

## NEVER CARRY AN UNBOXED HANDGUN ON TO A RANGE

When you transport your handgun to and from the shooting range it is secured in a locked container as required by law. The following method prevents the handgun from being unnecessarily waived around and muzzle control is maintained.

## UNBOXING PROCEDURE

- Place the locked container on the shooting bench.
- Remove the firearm from the container using the BOARDING HOUSE LIFT.
- Place it on the shooting bench or table, muzzle downrange, MAINTAINING MUZZLE CONTROL away from others.
- Remove the trigger locking device.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**



# **TRANSFERRING**

## **One Person to Another**

**When transferring a firearm from one person to another person the following procedure shall be followed.**

- Ask permission from the owner before proceeding further.**
- If permission is granted then proceed as follows.**
- The possessor or owner shall ACTS-PROVE the firearm safe.**
- The Double Action Revolver Cylinder shall be open, the Single Action Revolver shall have the loading gate open and the hammer in the half cock notch, the Semi- Automatic Pistol Slide locked open with the magazine removed and the Single Shot Handgun action open with the chamber exposed.**
- The possessor or owner places the firearm on the bench or table muzzle pointed down range or pointed in the safest available direction and away from others.**
- The next person taking possession shall ACTS-PROVE the firearm safe before any further action(s) are considered or started.**



# SECTION 6

## AMMUNITION



# AMMUNITION COMPONENTS

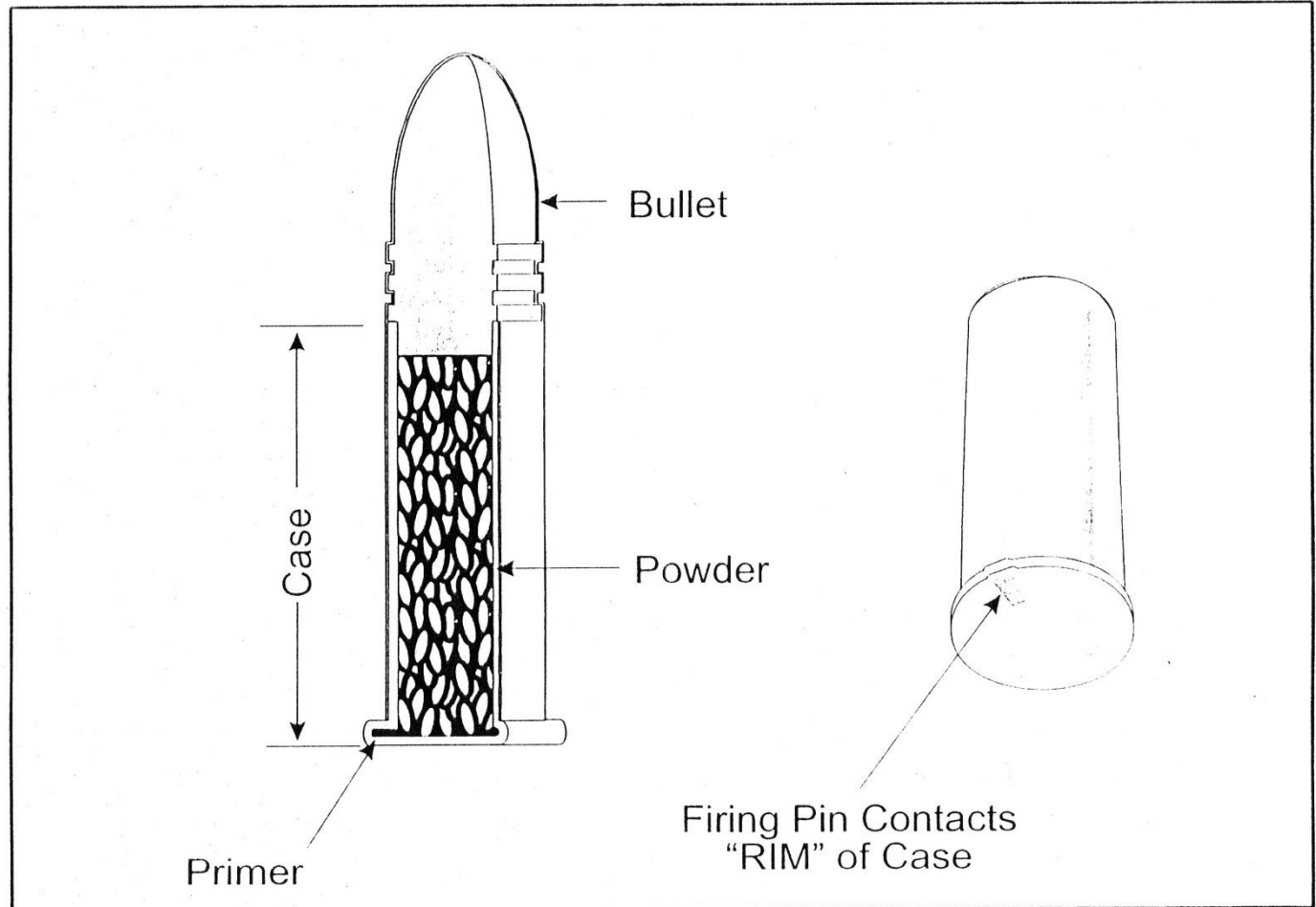
All common cartridges used in modern handguns consist of four basic components:

- **CASING** The exterior cover or container usually made of brass which holds the PRIMER, POWDER and the BULLET or PROJECTILE. Some cartridge manufacturers use other metals in their casings.
- **PRIMER** The ignition source which starts the POWDER burning and is found in the centre of the casing base (centre fire) or in the rim of the casing base (rim fire).
- **POWDER** The component inside the casing which when ignited, burns creating hot gases and high pressure.
- **BULLET** The projectile inserted into the mouth of the casing and on which the burning powder gases exert great pressure.

# Rim Fire Ammunition



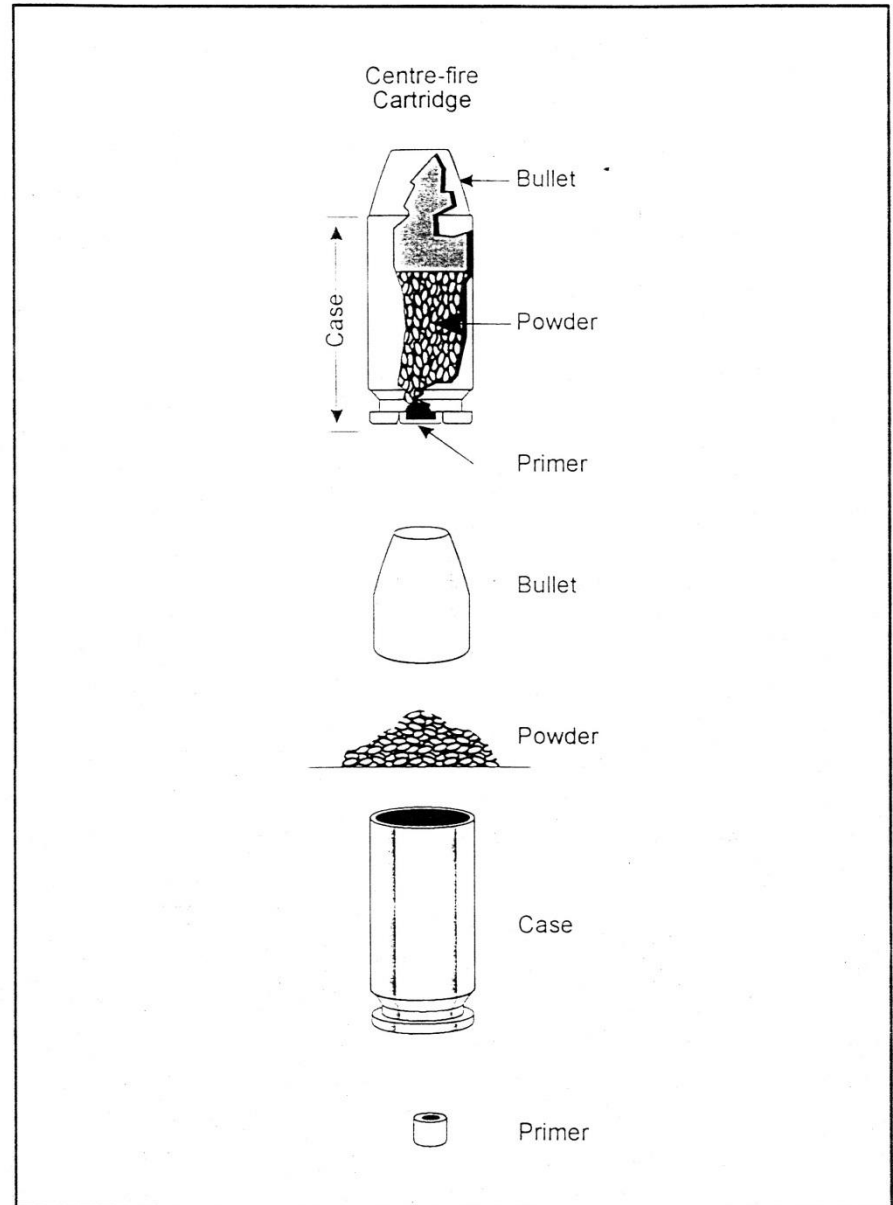
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OHT 3-5



# Centre Fire Ammunition





# Ammunition

- Components – 4
- Centre Fire
- Rim Fire

Questions?



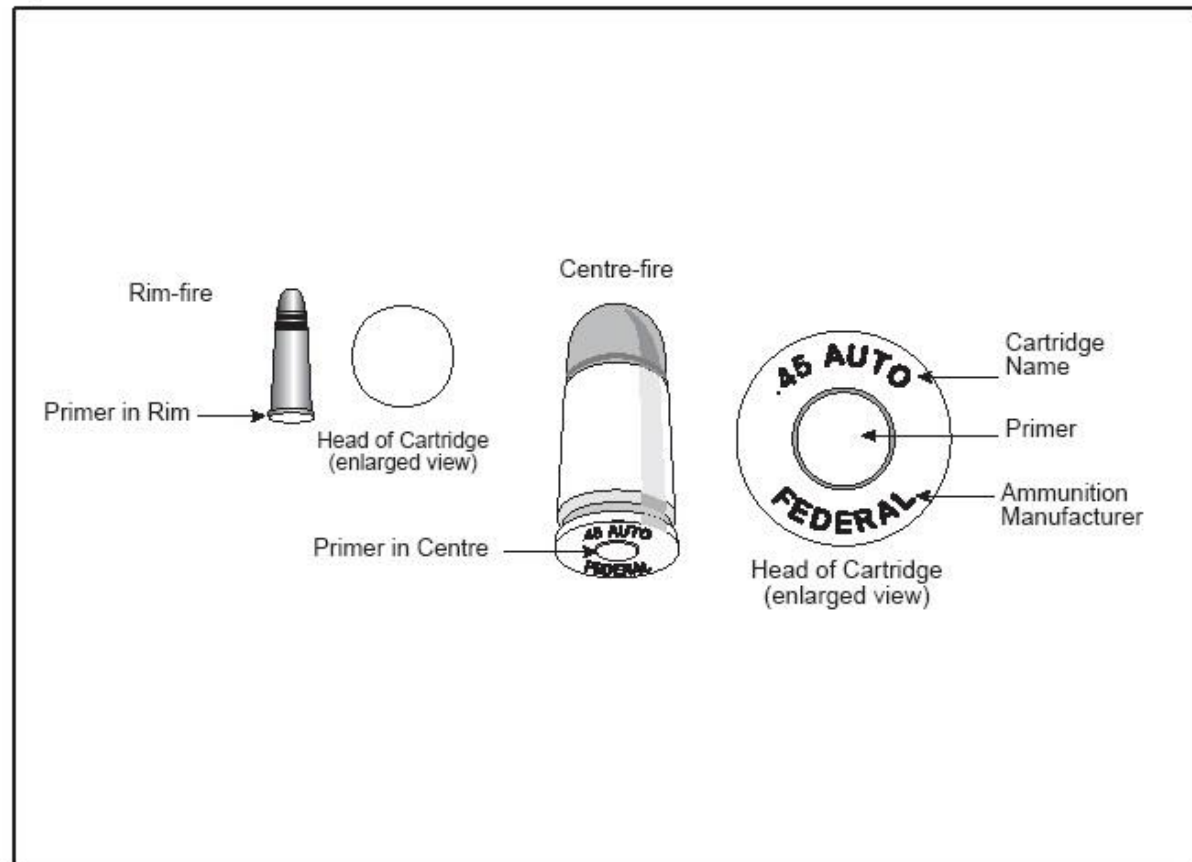
# Head Stamps

- Explain Information and where found
  - Calibre
  - Manufacturer
- Exception is military NATO numbers

# Head Stamp



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OHT 3-4



# HEAD STAMPS

Critical information can be found on the “head stamp” of most modern commercial ammunition. This “head stamp” information is located on the rear of the cartridge casing which faces the shooter. It will indicate the calibre and ammunition manufacturer.

The .22 calibre and some .22 Magnum ammunition rarely have a “head stamp” indicating the calibre but may have a manufacturer’s name or trade mark only.

Most military ammunition will have no “head stamp” indicating the calibre but may have the manufacturer’s trade mark and date. With Canadian military ammunition there will also be a NATO mark and date. To find out the calibre you will need to consult the box in which the ammunition came. Some military ammunition may not be suitable for your civilian firearm yet be of similar calibre. CAUTION.



# Data Stamp

- Explain Information and where found
  - Calibre
  - Manufacturer



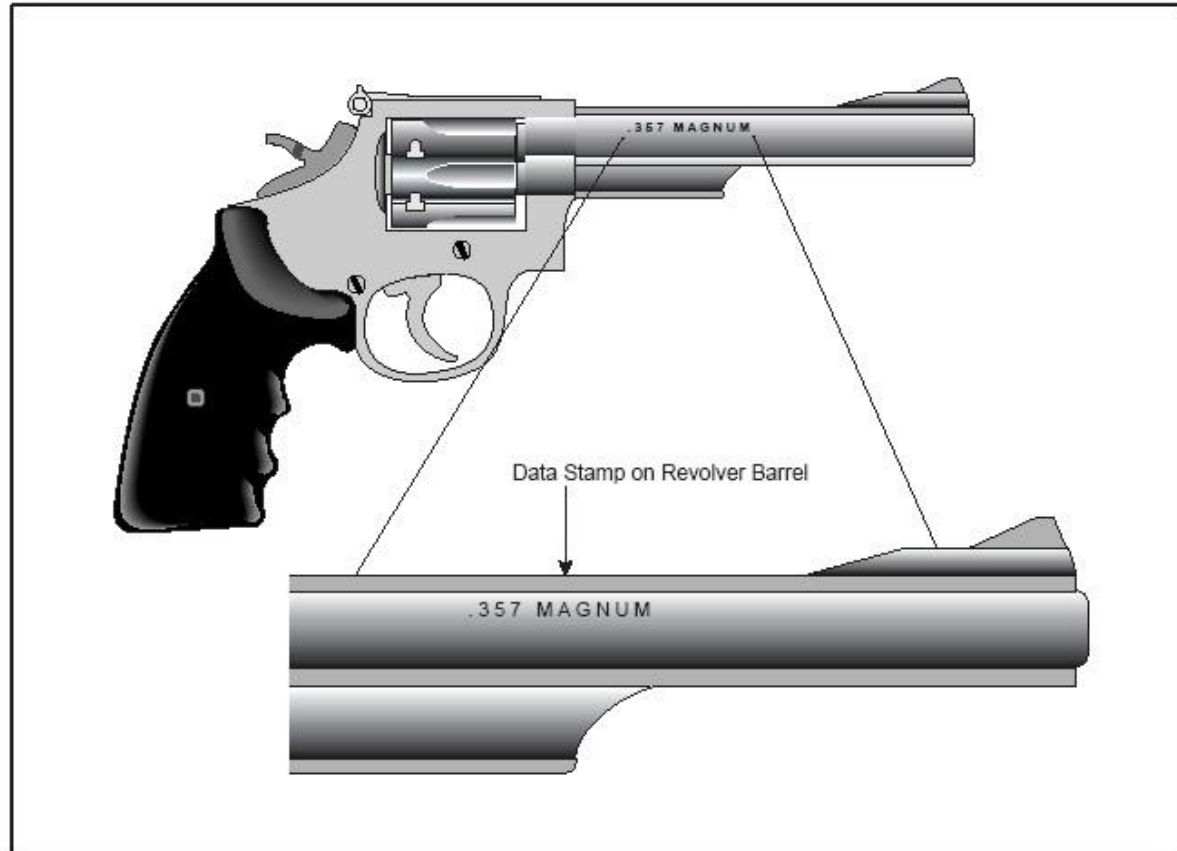
# FIREARM DATA STAMP (BARREL DATA STAMP)

- The “firearm data stamp” can be found on all modern commercial firearms. Some firearms have the “firearm data stamp” information on the side of the frame, slide, receiver, magazine base, magazine platform, top strap or cylinder. This will indicate to you the cartridge name, firearm calibre and manufacturer of the ammunition to be used in that firearm. Remember that most military firearms do not have a “firearm data stamp”.
- ALWAYS compare the “**HEAD STAMP**” information with the “**FIREARM DATA STAMP**” to make sure they match.
- If the “**HEAD STAMP**” and “**FIREARM DATA STAMP**” do not match seek further advice from a qualified individual.
- Using ammunition that does not match the “firearm data stamp” information could be dangerous.
- Likewise, if someone gives you reloaded ammunition and you do not know what the loaded specifications are do not use the ammunition in your firearms.

# Barrel Data Stamp



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OHT 3-3





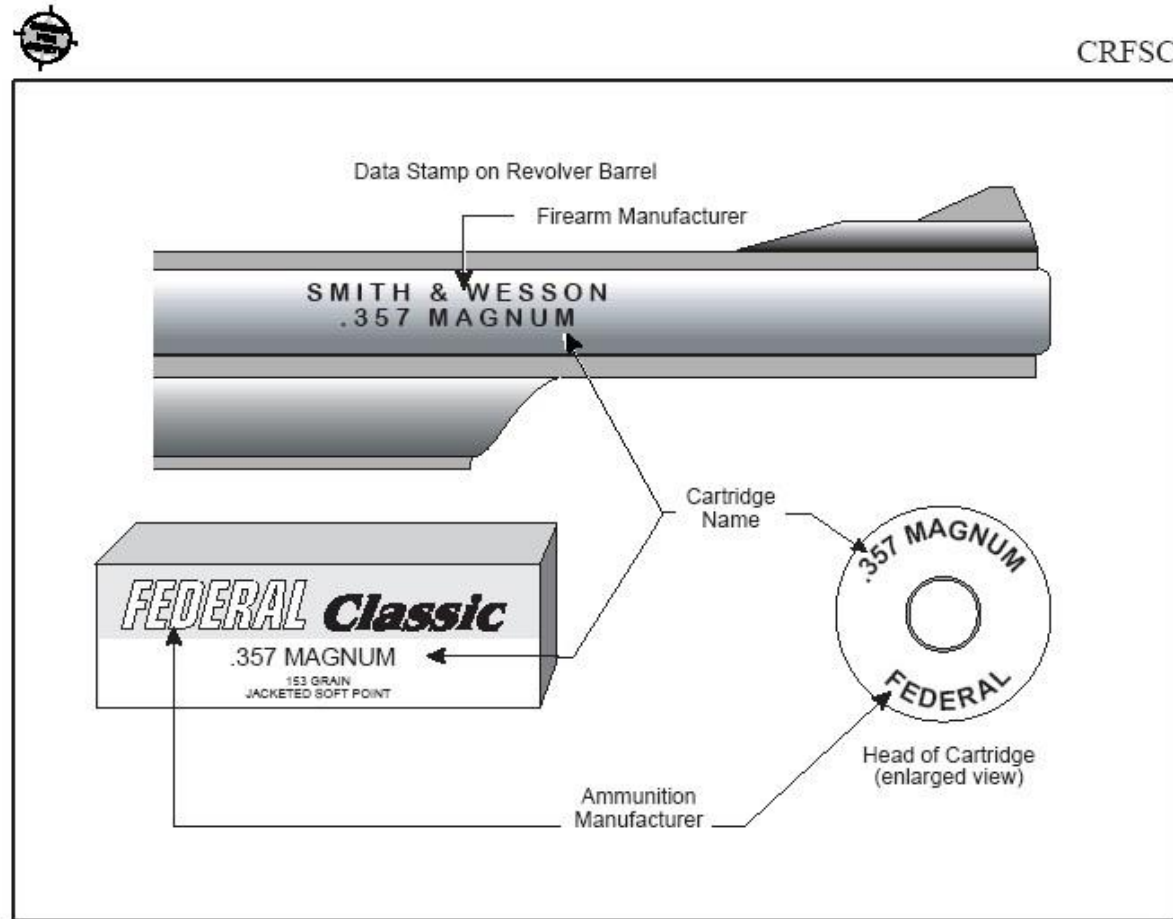
# Match Them

Match the information found

**DANGER:** If it doesn't match  
**DO NOT USE**

**Questions?**

# Matching Gun to Ammo





# Ballistics

Explain firearm function

Three types of ballistics:

- Internal
- External
- Terminal



# BALLISTICS

It is necessary that each and every shooter understand ballistics concerning firearms and ammunition they will use. Ballistics can be broken down into three categories.

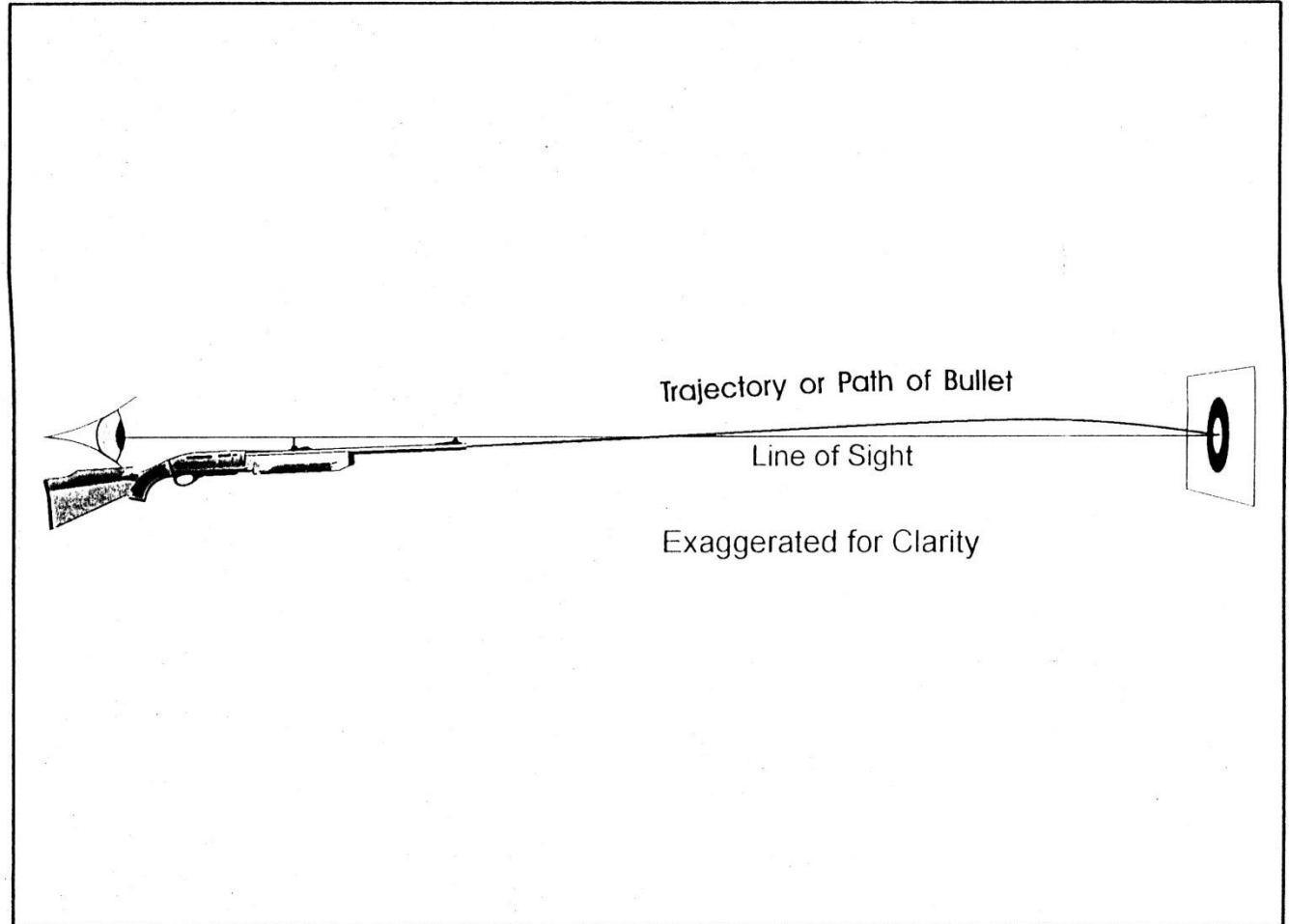
- **INTERNAL** When the trigger is pulled the hammer falls and/or the firing pin strikes the primer. The primer ignites the powder inside the cartridge casing creating high pressure gases which push on the projectile base forcing the projectile out of the casing and through the barrel. As the projectile passes through the barrel, the barrel rifling imparts spin to the projectile to give it stability in flight.
- **EXTERNAL** When the projectile exits the barrel muzzle it does not travel straight to the target. It travels in a slight arc, similar to a thrown baseball, until it strikes the target. This is known as the trajectory of the projectile. The velocity of the projectile, weight of the projectile, projectile shape, resistance to the air and gravitational pull all affect the trajectory of the projectile on its way to the target. The lack of pressure or push from the burning powder gasses also allows the projectile to start to lose velocity.
- **TERMINAL** When the projectile strikes the target it immediately starts to decelerate rapidly, deform and the projectile starts to lose its energy. As the projectile penetrates deeper it continues to lose velocity and energy until it stops.

**CONCLUSION** When purchasing ammunition select the cartridge and projectile design best suited to your type of shooting.

# Ballistics

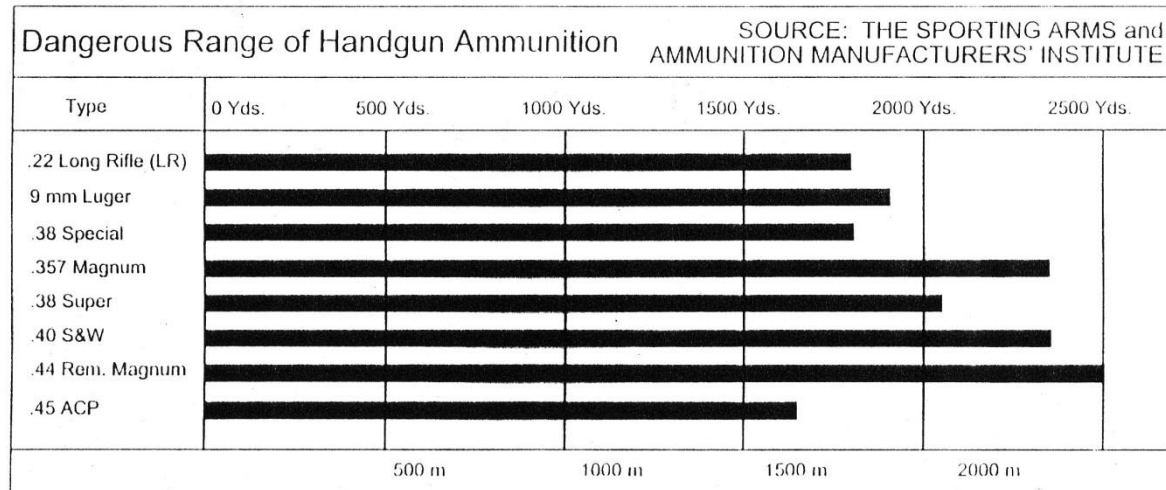


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# Range of Handgun Ammo

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Using Conventional Ammunition



# BULLET PERFORMANCE

No attempt or claim is made regarding any one bullet shape or design that performs better than another. This is something the individual shooter will need to test for his/her type of shooting.

All bullets are not the same, nor is all ammunition in the same calibre the same. Some firearms do not perform well with some brands of ammunition but perform well with another brand in the same calibre and specifications.

Be prepared to experiment to find the right match.



# SECTIONS 7&8

## **LOADING & UNLOADING**





# **DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER ACTION**

In a revolver **DOUBLE ACTION** means to combine the two actions of “cocking and firing” the handgun. Therefore double the action with one pull of the trigger.



# LOADING DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER Right Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the revolver with the right hand,
- Cup the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder,
- Place the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder,
- With the right thumb, PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch,
- Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left,
- Allow the left middle and ring fingers to follow the cylinder through the frame,
- Place the left index finger on top of the barrel or top strap,
- Place the left little finger on or under the hammer spur,
- Tip the muzzle down,
- Insert the cartridges with the right hand,
- Rotate the cylinder for each cartridge with the left hand finger tips,
- When the required number of cartridges have been loaded, grip the revolver with the right hand
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- With the left hand push the cylinder under control back into the revolver frame,
- Make sure the cylinder locks in place.



# UNLOADING DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER Right Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the firearm with the right hand,
- Place the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder,
- Place the left index finger on the top of the barrel and the left little finger on or behind the hammer spur,
- Place the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder,
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch with your right thumb,
- Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left,
- Allow the left middle and ring fingers to follow the cylinder through the frame,
- Remove the right hand from the grip,
- Rotate the muzzle upwards and place the left thumb on the extractor rod tip,
- Push down once on the extractor rod tip and release it quickly,
- Rotate the muzzle downrange or towards the floor making sure there are no casings or cartridges in the chambers,
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**

NOTE: DO NOT pump the extractor rod. One push will be sufficient.



# LOADING DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER Left Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the revolver with the left hand,
- Cup the trigger guard in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place the right middle and ring fingers on the left side of the cylinder,
- Place the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder,
- With the left index finger, PUSH, PULL, PRESS the cylinder release latch,
- Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left,
- Allow the right thumb to follow the cylinder through the frame,
- Tip the muzzle down,
- Insert the cartridges with the left hand,
- Rotate the cylinder for each cartridge with the right hand finger tips,
- When the required number of cartridges have been loaded, grip the revolver with the left hand,
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- With the right hand push the cylinder under control back into the revolver frame,
- Make sure the cylinder locks in place.



# UNLOADING DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER

## Left Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the firearm with the left hand,
- Place trigger guard in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place right middle and ring fingers on the left side of cylinder,
- Place right index finger on top of barrel and right little finger on or behind hammer spur,
- Place the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder,
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch with the left index finger or left thumb,
- Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left,
- Allow the thumb to follow the cylinder through the frame,
- Remove the left hand from the grip,
- Rotate the muzzle upwards and place the right index finger on the extractor rod tip,
- Push down once on the extractor rod tip and release it quickly,
- Rotate muzzle downrange or towards floor ensuring no casings or cartridges left in chambers,
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**.

NOTE: DO NOT pump the extractor rod. One push will be sufficient.



# **SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER ACTION**

In a revolver **SINGLE ACTION** means to cock the handgun with a “single” movement and “fire” the handgun with another single movement. Therefore to “cock” and then “fire” **SINGLE ACTION**.



# LOADING SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER Right Hand

NOTE: In some single action revolvers the cylinder will not rotate with the hammer in the full forward position. In this case keep your finger off the trigger and ease the hammer back into the half-cock or safety notch. The cylinder will now rotate freely.

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the revolver with the right hand,
- Cup the revolver in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder,
- Place the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder,
- PULL the loading gate open to the right with the right thumb,
- Tip the muzzle down,
- Insert the cartridges into the chambers one at a time,
- Rotate the cylinder with the tips of the left fingers and thumb,
- When the required number of cartridges have been loaded close the loading gate.



# UNLOADING SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER

## Right Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger
- Grip the firearm with the right hand
- Place the hammer in the half-cock or safety notch position if necessary
- Place the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up
- Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder
- Place the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder
- Remove the right hand from the grip
- PULL the loading gate open to the right
- Tip the muzzle upwards
- PULL the ejector rod to the rear with the right hand
- Rotate the cylinder for each chamber with the left finger tips and thumb
- You may need to steady the grip with the right hand as you rotate the cylinder
- Tip the muzzle downwards or towards the floor
- Rotate the cylinder and make sure all casings or cartridges have been removed
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**





# LOADING SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER

## Left Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the revolver with the left hand,
- Cup the revolver in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up,
- Place the right middle and ring fingers on the left side of the cylinder,
- Place the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder,
- PULL the loading gate open to the right with the left hand,
- Tip the muzzle down,
- Insert the cartridges into the chambers one at a time,
- Rotate the cylinder with the tips of the right fingers and thumb,
- When the required number of cartridges have been loaded close the loading gate.



# UNLOADING SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER

## Left Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL,
- Keep your finger off the trigger,
- Grip the firearm with the left hand,
- Place the hammer in the half-cock or safety notch position if necessary,
- PULL the loading gate open to the right with the right hand,
- Tip the muzzle upwards,
- PULL the ejector rod to the rear with the right hand,
- Rotate the cylinder for each chamber with the right hand finger tips and thumb,
- Tip the muzzle downwards or towards the floor,
- Rotate the cylinder and make sure all casings or cartridges have been removed,
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**



# LOADING TOP BREAK REVOLVER Right/Left Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the revolver and keep your finger off the trigger,
- With the opposite hand, grip the barrel and forward part of the cylinder from the top in an overhand position,
- “PUSH, PULL or PRESS” the action release latch,
- Tip the barrel down towards the floor/ground,
- Insert the cartridges into the cylinder chambers,
- When the required number of cartridges have been loaded, close the action until it locks in place,
- Remove your hand from the barrel and forward part of the cylinder,
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.

## NOTE:

The type and location of the action release will dictate which hand is where.



# UNLOADING TOP BREAK REVOLVER

## Right/Left Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Keep your finger off the trigger
- GRIP the firearm
- With the opposite hand, grip the barrel and forward part of the cylinder from the top in an overhand position
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action release
- Tip the barrel down towards the ground or floor
- The automatic ejector should pop the casings out of the chambers
- If this does not occur, turn revolver over so the casings fall out
- Check chambers making sure all casings or cartridges have been removed
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**



# **SINGLE ACTION SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL**

In a semi-automatic pistol the handgun has to be “cocked” before it can be “fired” in a similar manner as the single action revolver. This can be accomplished by manually cocking the hammer or pulling the slide to the rear and releasing it. When the single action semi-automatic pistol is loaded the slide is operated to place a cartridge in the chamber and this action will cock the handgun.



# **DOUBLE/SINGLE ACTION SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL**

In this type of handgun the first shot is a double action pull and each subsequent shot is single action. The hammer remains cocked to the rear after each shot because the cyclic action cocks the handgun as the slide moves to the rear. The subsequent trigger pulls are all of the single action type.



# **DOUBLE ACTION SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL**

**(or Safe Action Pistol)**

- In this type of handgun the loading sequence is as follows. Pull the slide to the rear and release it. This places a cartridge in the chamber and the action in the ready to fire position. The longer trigger pull “cocks” and “fires” the action with one pull of the trigger. All subsequent trigger pulls are identical as the hammer does not stay cocked after the firearm is discharged.

**NOTE :** The GLOCK series of semi-automatic pistols are known as “safe-action pistols” as their safety system is built inside the action.



# LOADING SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

## Right Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the pistol with the right hand and keep your finger off the trigger,
- Pick up the “charged” magazine with the left hand,
- Make sure the cartridges are inserted properly and fully seated under the magazine lips,
- Cant the pistol to the right,
- Insert the charged magazine into the magazine well with the bullet noses pointing toward the muzzle,
- Push the magazine into the pistol until it is locked in place,
- Extend the right arm fully towards the target and lock the elbow,
- With your left hand PULL back on the rear of the slide and move your hand away quickly, allowing the slide to go forward under spring tension.
- Apply the safety.

### NOTES:

For all semi-automatic pistols the magazine must be removed from the firearm before the magazine is filled (charged).

Allow the spring to work. Do not ease or push the slide forward.





# UNLOADING SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

## Right Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip pistol with right hand and keep finger off trigger
- Cant pistol to the right
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS magazine release button and remove magazine
- Extend right arm fully towards target and lock elbow
- PULL back on slide with left hand
- Lock slide open
- Carry out **ACTS PROVE.**



# LOADING SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

## Left Hand

- Carry out **ACTS PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the pistol with the left hand and keep your finger off the trigger,
- Pick up the “charged” magazine with the right hand,
- Make sure the cartridges are inserted properly and fully seated under the magazine lips,
- Cant the pistol to the left,
- Insert the charged magazine into the magazine well with the bullet noses pointing toward the muzzle,
- Push the magazine into the pistol until it locks in place,
- Extend the left arm fully towards the target and lock the elbow,
- With the right hand PULL back on the rear of the slide and move your hand away quickly, allowing the slide to go forward under spring tension.
- Apply the safety.



# UNLOADING SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

## Left Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the pistol with the left hand and keep your finger off the trigger,
- Cant the pistol to the left,
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the magazine release button and remove the magazine,
- Extend the left arm fully towards the target and lock the elbow,
- PULL back on the slide with the right hand,
- Lock the slide open,
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**



# LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOL

## Right or Left Hand

- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE**
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the firearm; keep your finger off the trigger
- Activate the action release or open the bolt
- Insert the cartridge into the chamber or on the loading platform
- Close the action or close the bolt
- Apply the safety

NOTE: It does not matter which hand you use to grip the firearm.



# UNLOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOL

## Right or Left Hand

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL
- Grip the firearm and keep your finger off the trigger,
- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action release or open the bolt,
- Carry out **ACTS - PROVE.**

### NOTES:

With this type of firearm it makes no difference which hand is used.

In some firearms of this type the empty casing or cartridge may automatically eject. If this does not occur, PULL the casing or cartridge from the chamber.



# **SECTION 9**

## **SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS**



# “Big 7”

- Grip
- Stance
- Sighting
- Trigger Control
- Breath Control
- Follow Through
- Rhythm



# Main “4”

- Grip
- Stance
- Sighting
- Trigger Control

Emphasize : Easy to remember 4  
Hard to remember 7

## Questions?





# Grip – One Hand

- Grip the firearm with the dominant hand placing the web, between the thumb and index finger, high up on the rear of the grip.
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Wrap the middle, ring and little fingers around the grip and under the trigger guard.
- Keep your trigger finger off the trigger and pointed towards the muzzle.
- Place the thumb on the opposite side of the grip either curled down or pointed forward.
- Apply sufficient pressure and firmness to prevent the firearm from shifting in your hand during firing.
- Equalize the pressure of all fingers and thumb.



# Grip – Two Hand

- Grip the firearm with the dominant hand placing the web, between the thumb and index finger, high up on the rear of the grip.
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- Wrap the middle, ring and little fingers around the grip and under the trigger guard.
- With the non-dominant hand, place the fingers under the trigger guard and on the face of the knuckles of the dominant hand.
- Lock the thumbs one over the other on the same side of the grip.
- Apply equal pressure with both hands.

# Grip





# Stance

## ONE HAND

- Place both feet flat on the floor/ground approximately shoulder width apart.
- Angle the body away from the target toward the non-dominant hand side.
- GRIP the firearm with the dominant hand.
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- Keep the wrist and elbow straight.
- Raise the firearm to eye level pointed downrange or at the target.

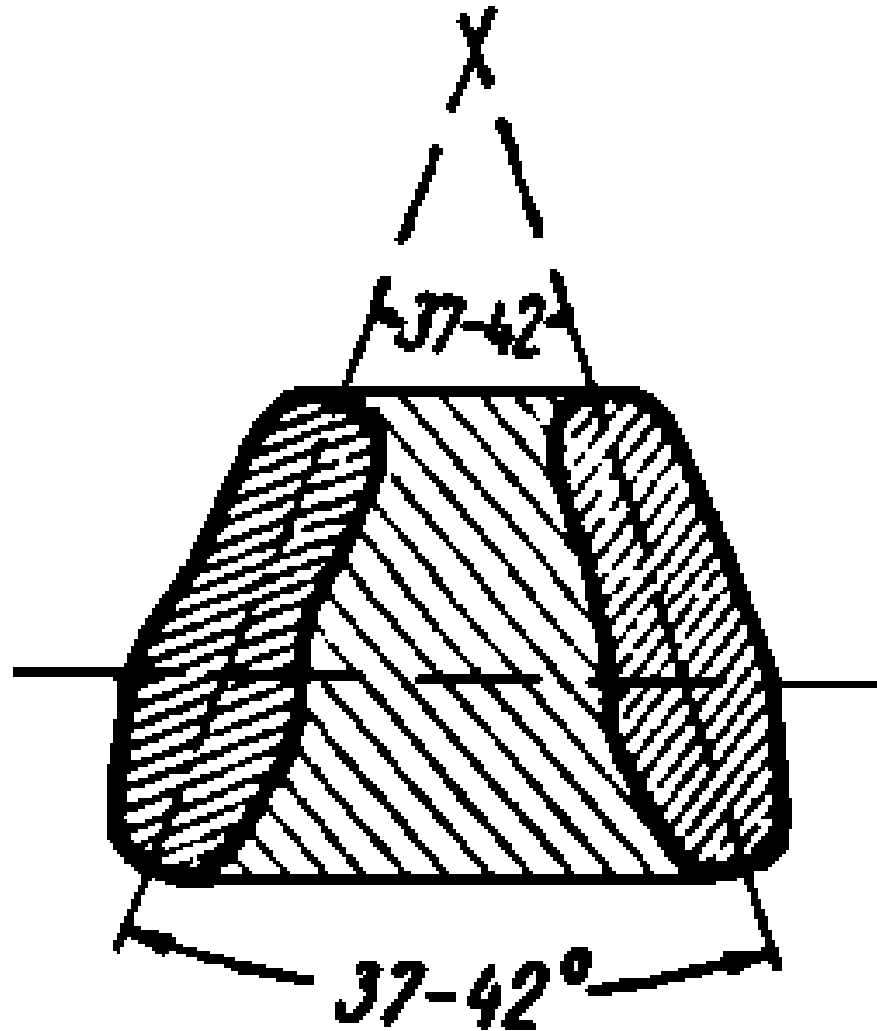


# Stance

## ISOSCELES

- Face squarely towards the target.
- Place both feet flat on the floor/ground approximately shoulder width apart.
- GRIP the firearm with both hands.
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- Equalize the pressure with both hands.
- Raise the firearm to eye level pointed downrange or at the target.
- Make sure the wrists and elbows remain straight.

# Stance





# Stance

## WEAVER

- Place the feet flat on the floor/ground angled away from the target toward the dominant hand side.
- GRIP the firearm with both hands.
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- Equalize the pressure with both hands.
- Extend the dominant arm towards the target or downrange.
- Unlock the non-dominant elbow.
- The non-dominant elbow may be slightly bent or have a pronounced bend downwards.
- The dominant hand pushes forward as the non-dominant hand pulls to the rear and down.
- Raise the firearm to eye level pointed downrange or at the target.

# Sighting



**Front Sight**



**Rear Sight**



**Combined**







# Trigger Control

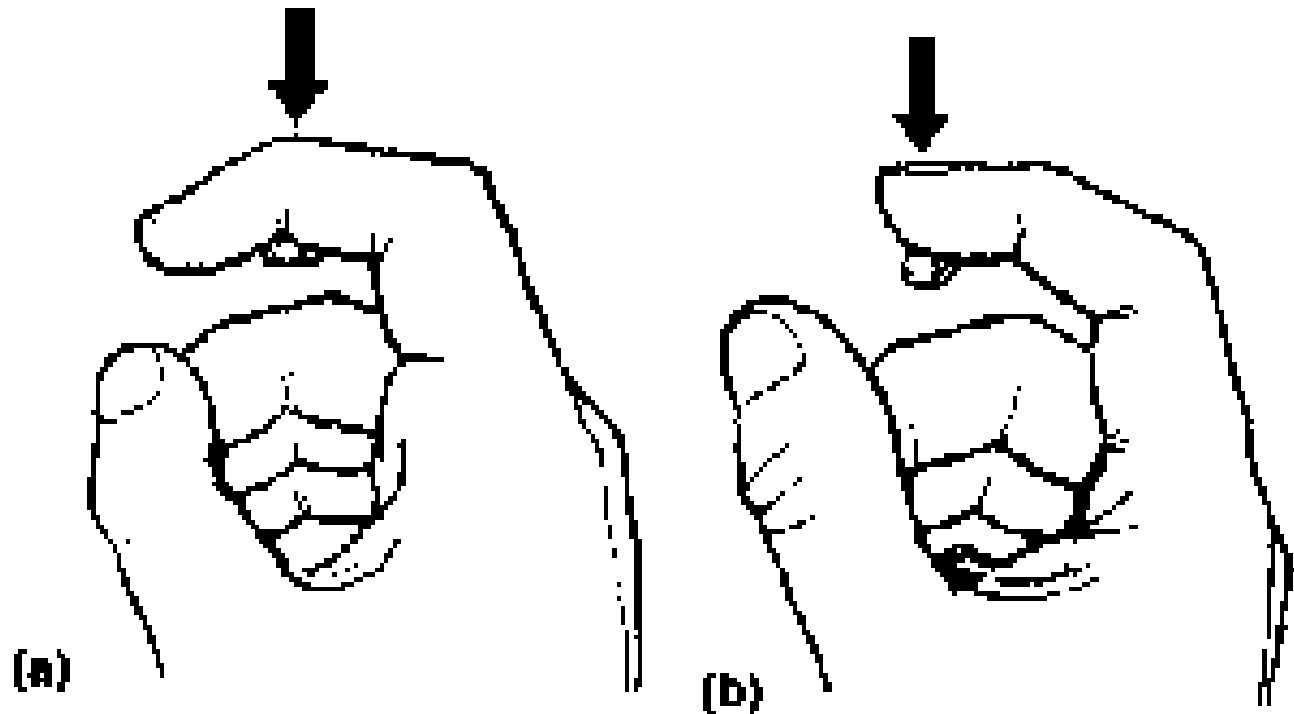
Explain and Demonstrate

Finger position for SA

Finger position for DA

Operation - Smoothly

# Trigger Control





# TRIGGER CONTROL

## TRIGGER FINGER PLACEMENT

### Double Action

- Place the trigger finger, with the seam between the first and second sections, on the trigger face.

### Single Action

- Place the pad of the trigger finger between the tip and the seam between the first and second sections on the trigger face.



# TRIGGER CONTROL

- Operate the trigger through the complete cycle.
- This must be one smooth, continuous pull.
- Steadily increase the pressure on the trigger until the firearm discharges.
- Pause the trigger at the rear of the pull briefly.
- Release the trigger at the same speed as it was pulled rearward.
- Re-aim the firearm.
- Repeat for subsequent shots.
- NOTE: The smoothness of the trigger operation is vital to achieve accuracy.
- The majority of shooting errors are related to poor trigger control.



# Breath Control

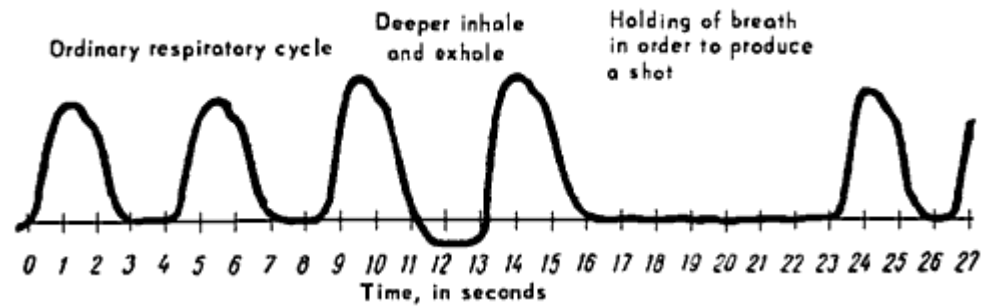
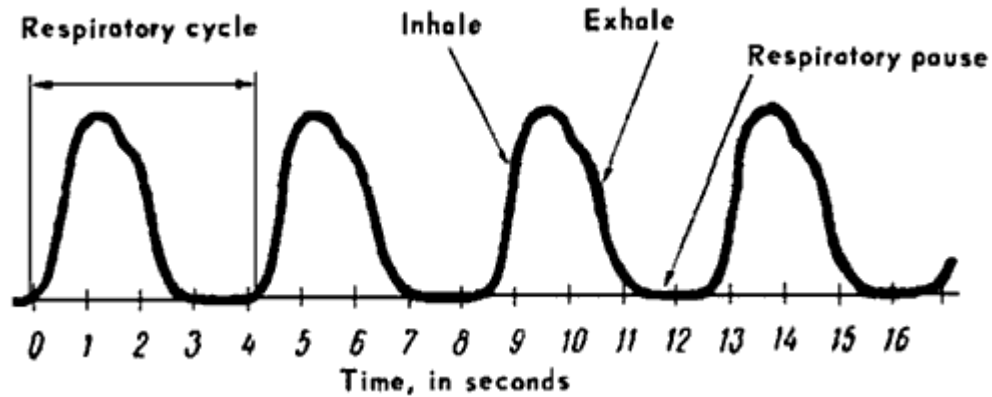
- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- Keep your finger off the trigger.
- When you are ready to start, take a deep breath and exhale it all.
- Take a second breath and allow yourself to relax.
- Exhale about half of the second breath.
- With the firearm pointed at the target, deliver the shot.
- Resume normal breathing.

NOTE: Do not hold your breath too long.

Holding the breath too long will cause excessive tension and vibrations in the hands.

Practice will tell you how your breath control will assist in improving your shooting skill.

# Breath Control





# Follow Through

In a nutshell, this means “finish the shot”. As the trigger reaches the rear of the stroke travel the firearm discharges. Hold the trigger fully to the rear briefly and allow the sights to come back on target. Pick up the front sight and release the trigger.

Don't be in a hurry to fire the next shot. Analyze what you have done.

In multi-shot shooting strings where time is very reduced, this pause is extremely brief and may not exist.



# FOLLOW THROUGH

- MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.
- After the firearm discharges, hold the trigger fully to the rear briefly.
- Pick up the front sight and release the trigger.
- Allow the sight to come back on target - re-aim.
- Don't be in a hurry to fire the next shot.
- Analyze what you have done.
- Release the trigger and allow it to go forward.
- Prepare for any subsequent shot.
- NOTE: In a nutshell "FOLLOW THROUGH" means to "finish the shot".





# Rhythm

Establish and build your rhythm for each shot you deliver so that all fundamentals start, work together, and finish smoothly.

Form sound habits and practice them to establish your rhythm.

This rhythm may be speeded up or slowed down to meet the shooting conditions or the program.



# RHYTHM

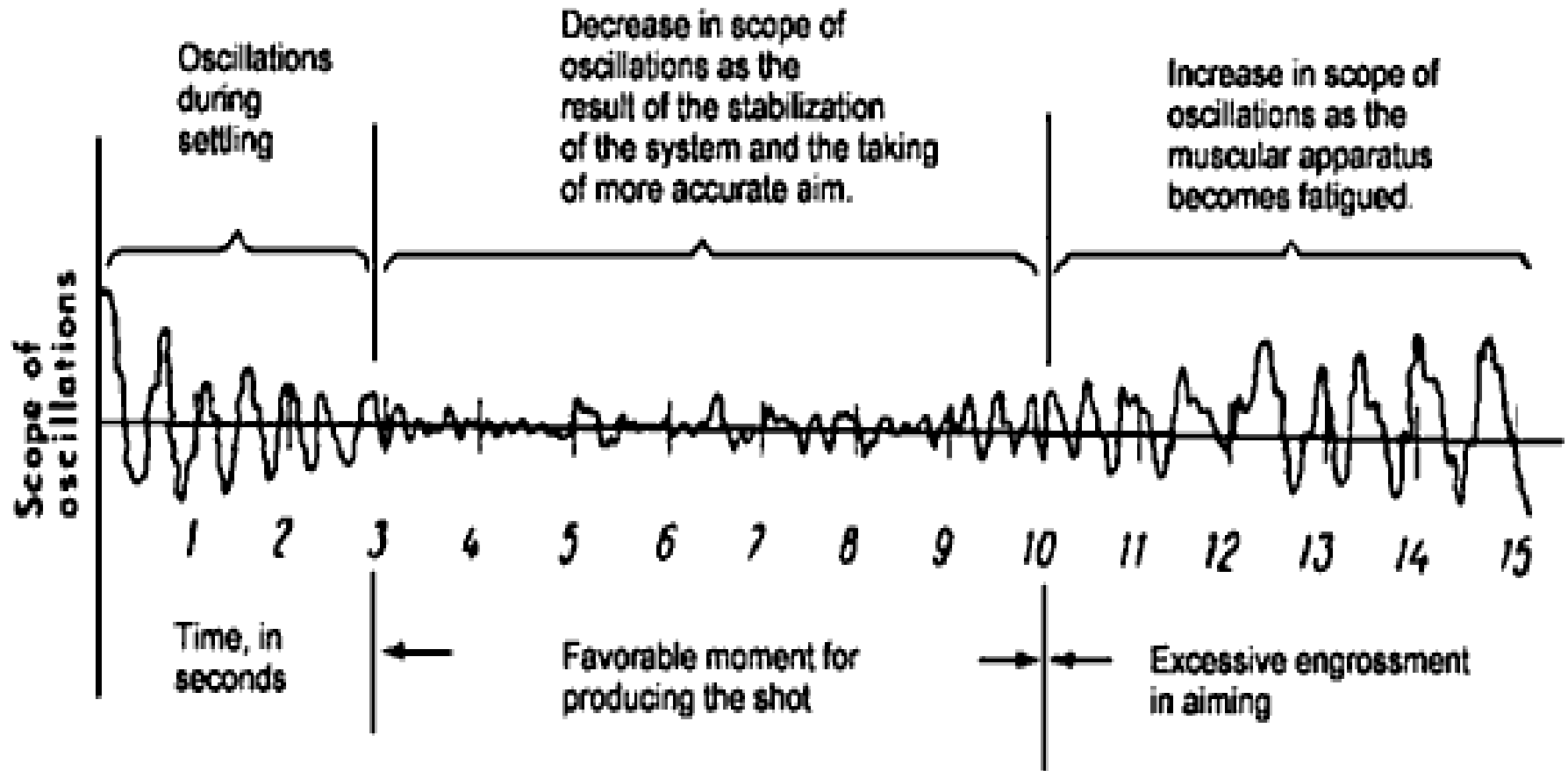
- Establish a smooth rhythm for each shot.
- Apply the fundamentals smoothly.
- Form and practice sound habits.
- Practice and establish your rhythm.



# WOBBLE AREA

- The area over which the sights and muzzle travel while pointing the firearm at your target.
- No one can hold the firearm perfectly still while aiming.
- With practice this area becomes reduced.
- Hold the firearm as steady as possible.
- Concentrate on a sharp clear front sight.
- Operate the trigger smoothly with one continuous pull.

# Wobble Area





# MAIN “4”

- **GRIP**
- **STANCE**
- **SIGHTING**
- **TRIGGER CONTROL**

These are “4” Main Handgun Shooting Fundamentals upon which to concentrate.



# Dry Fire

One hand

Grip, stance

Loading

Unloading

Coaches and LSO check candidates



# SECTION 10

## **MALFUNCTIONS**



# Malfunctions

- Ammunition Issues
  - Misfire
  - Squib Load
  - Hang Fire
- Fail to Feed
- Fail to Fire
- Fail to Extract
- Fail to Eject





# Misfire

- Explain what happened
- Stop shooting
- Trigger Finger Out
- Muzzle Control
- Wait 60 seconds
- Then unload
- Safe disposal of misfired round



# Squib Load

Explain what happened

Stop shooting immediately

Trigger finger out

Muzzle Control

Wait 60 seconds

Unload

ACTS- PROVE before reloading



# Hang Fire

- Explain what happened
- Procedure, Muzzle Control
- Wait 60 seconds
- Then unload



# Fail To Feed

- Revolver
- Semi-automatic pistol



# Fail To Extract

- Revolver
- Semi-automatic pistol



# Fail To Eject

- Revolver
- Semi-automatic pistol



# SECTION 11

## **RANGE INFORMATION**



# Cease Fire

- May be called by anyone
- May indicate the normal end to a stage
- May indicate an emergency condition
- Review steps to follow on cease fire
- Have each candidate practice on dry fire





# EMERGENCY CEASE FIRE

Emergencies may occur while shooting is in progress. ANYONE may call a “CEASE FIRE” for an emergency or if a safety hazard has occurred.

**COMMAND      “CEASE FIRE, CEASE FIRE”**

**NOTIFY THE RANGE SAFETY OFFICER IMMEDIATELY**

## **PROCEDURE**

- **STOP SHOOTING IMMEDIATELY**
- **MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL**
- **Unload**
- **Place the firearm on the bench/table, muzzle pointed downrange, with the action open and the magazine removed**
- **Step back from the firing line**
- **Wait for further orders from the Range Safety Officer**

**NOTE:** In either of the above cases, carry out **ACTS - PROVE** before reloading your firearm.



# Lower Hammer on Live Cartridge

- Explain and demonstrate
- Class to Firearm Safety Table
- Allow students to practice



# RANGE SAFETY

**RANGE SAFETY OFFICER:** Means the individual who is in charge of overseeing the shooting activities at the firing line of a shooting range.

**RANGE OFFICER:** Has the same meaning as RANGE SAFETY OFFICER.

-



# RANGE PROCEDURES

The local gun clubs must make sure all members and guests are familiar with the club shooting range procedures covering the following topics.

- Range sign-in book and its location
- Range Safety Rules - and their location
- Range Signs and lights - their location and use
- Target Stands/Holders – and approved location
- Steel Reactive Targets (if any)
- Firing Line/Points and target distances



# SIGN-IN BOOK

All shooting ranges shall have a sign-in book for all members and guests. It should be conveniently located near the shooting range entry. Each time a shooter or guest uses the shooting range they must sign-in. Some ranges have incorporated entrance accessing swipe cards that electronically record when a member has entered/exited the range.



# RANGE SAFETY RULES

The Range Safety Rules shall be posted in a highly visible location. Each person using the shooting range must be aware of and adhere to these rules. The commands issued by a Range Safety Officer must be obeyed at all times without question. They may be aware of situation that requires immediate compliance.



# RANGE SIGNS

Each person using the shooting range must make sure the range status sign indicates the condition of the range.

**"RANGE OPEN"** or **"RANGE IN USE"** indicates the shooting range is being used and firing is in progress.

**"RANGE CLOSED"** or **"RANGE NOT IN USE"** indicates the shooting range is not being used and no firing is in progress.



# RANGE LIGHTS - INDOOR RANGES

Indoor shooting ranges require red/green lights at the firing line.

Where a light system is installed:

"**RED**" shall indicate a live fire situation

"**GREEN**" shall indicate that a cease-fire is in effect





# TARGET STANDS and HOLDERS

Each person using the shooting range must be aware of the following:

- Target stands and holders are the mechanism intended to hold targets and target frames.
- Target holders may be of stationary, turning or moving design that is required for the shooting discipline for which they were designed.
- The principal material used in target stands/holders is wood or plastic.



# TARGET STANDS and HOLDERS

- Target stands and holders must be placed as close to the backstop as possible and placed at a height that would ensure that bullets passing through the target would strike the backstop below mid line.
- All steel targets shall be the reactive type. (Designed to move or fall down when struck).
- All steel reactive targets shall be placed at right angles to the firing line.
- Certain bullet types have a tendency to deflect back to the shooter after striking metal targets.



# TARGET STANDS and HOLDERS

- Steel reactive targets must be placed a minimum of 10 yards/metres forward or downrange of the shooting position.
- Steel reactive plates, bowling pins and silhouette type targets shall be timber shrouded to capture the splatter of lead or bullet jacket material.
- Steel silhouette targets will require intermediate backstops behind each bank of targets not located at the main backstop.
- The intermediate backstop should be two feet higher than the top of the shroud covering the steel reactive targets.



# SAFE WORK AREAS

A "SAFE WORK AREA" must be established for each shooting range.

NO "LIVE AMMUNITION" is permitted in the "SAFE WORK AREA".



# FIRING LINE FIRING POINTS

These are the specific locations from which shooters engage their targets.

Firing lines may be variable and each location should be clearly marked indicating the target distance.

A clear space behind the shooting positions is needed for personnel such as “RANGE SAFETY OFFICERS” to move freely.

Firing points should be spaced to allow for the free movement by shooters so as not to disturb others who are shooting at the same time.



# FUNDAMENTALS APPLICATION

## Live Firing

### SET UP

- Have a bench or table at the firing line for all shooters.
- Place all firearms on the bench at the firing line, muzzles pointed downrange, actions and cylinders open, magazines removed.
- All targets and frames are to be placed at the backstop base or intermediate backstop base.
- Set up one target and one position per shooter.
- Targets are to be 8 ½ by 11 inch plain face paper. They may have a centered black spot.
- Set the firing line at 10 yards/metres to start.
- Increase the distance to as skill improves.
- Have each candidate approach his/her assigned firing position and carry out **ACTS - PROVE** for the firearm at that location.
- Each shooter must also match the ammunition “Head Stamp” with the “Firearm Data Stamp”.
- Candidates should rotate so they get to fire the different handguns on the range.



# RSO/LSO

- Appoint a Range Safety Officer.
- The RSO is the **ONLY** person in charge of the firing line.
- He/she issues the range commands and controls the shooting.
- All other instructors/coaches present become Line Safety Officers



# SHOOTING PROGRAM

- Set the targets at 10 Yards/metres
- Fire 5 shots with one hand, no time limit
- Unload
- Everyone carries out ACTS - PROVE
- Check the targets
- Repeat as necessary until all shooters place 5 shots out of 5 on the page.
- Increase the distance as skill improves
- Fire 5 shots with a two hand grip, no time limit
- Unload
- Everyone carries out ACTS - PROVE
- Check the targets
- Repeat as necessary until all shooters place 5 shots out of 5 on the page.

**NOTE:** Coaching by instructors is permitted and encouraged.





# HOLSTER TYPES

When holsters are used on the shooting range they must be of a type that will securely hold the firearm when the shooter is moving from one point to another. The holster design must be of the same type that matches the firearm to be carried.

The level of security should prevent the firearm from accidentally falling out or being jarred from the holster.

The holster must also meet or exceed the standards set down by the individual discipline in which the shooter may be engaged.

No CROSS-DRAW type holsters are permitted.



# HOLSTERED FIREARMS

When restricted firearms/prohibited handguns are carried in a holster on the shooting range they shall be:

- Unloaded, and
- Secured in the holster,

Unless the shooter is about to engage his/her target during the actual shooting event



# SECTION 12

## STUDENT EVALUATIONS



# Student Evaluations

Written : To pass 90%  
Discuss 80% - 89%  
Under 80% Fail

Practical: One on one  
To pass 100% (20/20)

Live Fire: Set # of Probation Shoots and  
Final Accuracy Test (10/10)



# Practical Test

Loading, Unloading with Dummy Cartridges

Identifying Ammunition Head Stamps

Knowledge of Range Commands

“Main 4” of Shooting Fundamentals:

- Grip (both one handed and two)

- Stance

- Sighting

- Trigger Control



# Loading and Unloading for Practical

- Explain and demonstrate first
- Be prepared to repeat any procedure
- Use all different examples of firearms
- Both right hand and left hand methods
- Give the class time to practice first



# Mandatory Student Probation

- Minimum # successful probationary shoots
- Each shoot must be supervised and signed off by an approved Club Level Instructor or Range Safety Officer
- Minimum # rounds per session
- Minimum 1 cease fire exercise per session
- Evaluated on general safety, uncasing, casing, load, unload, ACTS/PROVE and ability to control the firearm during firing

# Probation Shoot Example

Instructor	Date	
Member Initial		
Phase 2 Shoot: 9mm & .40 S&W		
Performance Check	Total Demerit Points	
Trigger Finger	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Muzzle Control	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
ACTS / PROVE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Firearm Data Stamp	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Ammunition Head Stamp	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Cease Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Grip, Stance, Sight Picture, Trigger Control		
COMMENTS:		

Instructor	Date	
Member Initial		
Phase 3 Shoot: .45ACP		
Performance Check	Total Demerit Points	
Trigger Finger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Muzzle Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
ACTS / PROVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Firearm Data Stamp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Ammunition Head Stamp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Cease Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIL	
Grip, Stance, Sight Picture, Trigger Control		
COMMENTS:		
Accuracy Test:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; width: 50%; height: 50%; transform: rotate(45deg); border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> 10	





# Basic Accuracy Test

Distance	10 Yards/meters
Target	8 ½ x 11 plain paper Mounted at eye level
Shots	10 (any caliber)
Grip	Optional
Time Limit	None

TO PASS : 10 shots on the page out of 10 shots. Must be fully on the page.



# LIVE FIRE SAFETY RULES

## CANDIDATES and INSTRUCTORS

1. Treat all firearms as though loaded until personally proven otherwise.
2. All candidates and instructors will apply the ACTS - PROVE method when handling firearms.
3. All candidates and instructors will inspect all dummy ammunition, snap caps and/or empty casings used in the classroom to make sure it is in fact dummy ammunition, snap caps and/or empty casings.
4. When participating in the live fire portion of this course all firearms will be proven safe prior to shooting by applying the ACTS - PROVE method.
5. When moving a firearm from one position to another it will be unloaded and with the action open.
6. Firearms will only be loaded on command of the Range Safety Officer.
7. Eye and hearing protection shall be worn by everyone present when live firing is in progress.
8. All instructors and candidates shall maintain muzzle control of firearms at all times.
9. Safety is everyone's business, **THINK SAFETY** at all times.



# SECTION 13

## APPENDIX “B”

### Authorization to Transport (2015)



# Authorization to Transport

Source: RCMP.ca, September 2015

As of September 2, 2015, if you are licenced and possess a valid ATT to transport a firearm to and from a shooting club or range for the purposes of target practice, you will obtain, as a condition of your licence, the activities listed below.

These licence conditions authorize the transport of restricted and/or prohibited firearms registered to the licence holder within their province of residence by the most direct route possible for the specific indicated purposes.



# Authorization to Transport Conditions

- Transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns (12(6.1) of the Firearms Act) possessed for the purpose of target practice to and from all shooting clubs and ranges approved under section 29 of the Firearms Act.
- Transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited firearms to and from any place a peace officer, firearms officer or Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) is located for verification, registration or disposal in accordance with the Firearms Act or Part III of the Criminal Code.
- Transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited firearms to and from a business that holds a licence authorizing it to repair or appraise prohibited or restricted firearms.



# Authorization to Transport Conditions

- Transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited firearms to and from a gun show.
- Transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited firearms to a port of exit, in order to take them outside Canada and from a port of entry.
- Transportation of newly acquired restricted firearms and/or prohibited firearms from the place of acquisition to the licence holder's dwelling house or other place authorized by the CFO.



# Non-Member ATTs

If you do not possess a valid ATT to transport a firearm to and from a shooting club or range for the purposes of target practice, you will get the 5 relevant transportation purposes added as a condition to your firearms licence when you:

- acquire your first restricted firearm;
- acquire additional restricted or prohibited firearms;
- request a new ATT during valid period of licence;
- request a replacement ATT during valid period of licence; or,
- renew your firearms licence with restricted and/or prohibited privileges



# ATT Renewals

Once the conditions have been added to the firearms licence, you are no longer required to request additional ATTs unless it is for a purpose other than those that have been added as a condition to the licence.

Depending on the purpose for which you acquire firearms, you either get all six conditions added to your licence as a condition (if you are a member of a club & have acquired your firearms for target shooting) or you get just five conditions, excluding transport to and from an approved range (if you have acquired your firearms for collection purposes).





# VALID ATT REQUESTS

YOU STILL REQUIRE, AND MUST REQUEST FROM THE CFO, AN ATT FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- CHANGE OF ADDRESS
- BORROWING RESTRICTED FIREARMS
- TRANSPORTING TO A POST OFFICE
- SALE OF A RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED FIREARM
- FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING / INSTRUCTING
- TRANSPORTATION OUT OF THE PROVINCE



# Change of Address

Firearms owners who have a valid firearms license have a legal obligation to notify of a change of address.

In the case of an individual who owns restricted firearms and or prohibited handguns, they must also have an “Authorization to Transport” issued by the Chief Firearms Office before the move has been completed to transfer the firearms from one residence to another.



# Borrowing Restricted Firearms

A club member may borrow a firearm from another individual for target practice or shooting competition under the following conditions:

- Person borrowing the firearm is licensed for that class of firearm.
- Borrower contacts Chief Firearms Office through 1-800-731-4000 and requests a short term ATT to transport the firearm. The Chief Firearms Office will require the specific information pertinent to the firearm being borrowed.
- The firearm is returned to the place (owner's residence) at some point prior to the expiration of the short term ATT.
- The person transporting the firearm must have the registration for that firearm on his/her person in order to produce the registration if required by law.
- The standard wording club ATT for target practice does not provide authority to borrow a firearm. The wording states that the ATT is valid for restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns registered to the ATT holder's residence only.



# Border Exit Authorization

- An “Authorization to Transport” may be issued to an individual who intends on leaving the Province of Ontario to another country for target practice or shooting competitions etc. This can be issued for short term over the phone or long term through the gun club secretary if the documentation is provided to support the long term request.
- The Border Exit ATT provides authority to transport restricted firearms/prohibited handguns to a border exit from Ontario to another country only. It does not include authority to go to any range in Ontario, nor does it include going to another province to shoot at one of their ranges.



# FYI About Cleaning

Best to attend a cleaning seminar put on by a “pro”

Never strip a firearm down beyond where you are sure you can put it back together

Exploded views readily available from the net, but you have to know how to read

Worth investing in the right tools. Gunsmiths don't buy screwdrivers from the local hardware store.



# Shooting Disciplines

- Section on Black Powder in your notes
- Bullseye
- PPC
- IPSC
- IDPA
- Other



# **As facilitators we want to know:**

- If the learning objectives have been met
- If the desired change in skill or knowledge actually occurred
- If participants are able to apply new learning
- How the course can be improved
- How we, as facilitators, can improve our own performance
- Was the content relevant?