



**INTERNATIONAL
PRACTICAL SHOOTING
CONFEDERATION**

**ACTION AIR PISTOL CALIBER CARBINE
COMPETITION RULES**

JANUARY 2025 EDITION

International Practical Shooting Confederation
Carretera Vieja de Bunyola
Km 6,2 – 07141 Marratxi
Mallorca, Spain

Tel: +34 971 796 232 WhatsApp: +34 699 264 399
Email: rules@ipsc.org Web: www.ipsc.org

The acronyms "IPSC", "DVC" and "IROA", the IPSC shield logo, the name "International Range Officers Association", the IROA logo, IPSC Targets and the motto "Diligentia, Vis, Celeritas" are all registered shooting related trademarks of the International Practical Shooting Confederation.

Individuals, organizations and other entities not affiliated to IPSC (or a member Region thereof), are prohibited from using any of these items without the prior, written approval of the IPSC President (or the Regional Director thereof, as the case may be).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

CHAPTER 1: Course Design	1
1.1 General Principles	1
1.1.1 Safety	1
1.1.2 Quality	1
1.1.3 Balance	1
1.1.4 Diversity	1
1.1.5 Freestyle	1
1.1.6 Difficulty	1
1.2 Types of Courses	1
1.2.1 General Courses of Fire.....	1
1.2.2 Special Courses of Fire.....	2
1.3 IPSC Sanctioning	2
CHAPTER 2: Range and Course Construction	3
2.1 General Regulations	3
2.1.1 Physical Construction.....	3
2.1.2 Safe Angles of Fire.....	3
2.1.3 Minimum Distances.....	3
2.1.4 Target Locations.....	3
2.1.5 Range Surface.....	3
2.1.6 Obstacles	3
2.1.7 Common Firing Lines.....	3
2.1.8 Target Placement	3
2.1.9 Berms.....	4
2.2 Course Construction Criteria	4
2.2.1 Fault Lines.....	4
2.2.2 Not applicable.....	4
2.2.3 Barriers	4
2.2.4 Not applicable.....	4
2.2.5 Cooper Tunnels	4
2.2.6 Stage Props	4
2.2.7 Windows and Ports.....	4
2.3 Modifications to Course Construction.....	5
2.4 Safety Areas	5
2.5 Test Firing/Sighting-In Bay.....	6
2.6 Vendor Areas.....	6
2.7 Hygiene Areas	6
2.8 Magazine Charging Areas	6
CHAPTER 3: Course Information	7
3.1 General Regulations	7
3.1.1 Published Courses of Fire.....	7
3.1.2 Non-Published Courses of Fire.....	7
3.2 Written Stage Briefings	7
3.3 Local, Regional and National Rules	7
CHAPTER 4: Range Equipment	8
4.1 Targets – General Principles	8
4.2 IPSC Approved Action Air Targets – Paper.....	9
4.3 IPSC Approved Action Air Targets – Rigid.....	9
4.4 Not applicable.....	10
4.5 Frangible Targets.....	10
4.6 Rearrangement of Range Equipment or Surface	10
4.7 Range Equipment Failure and Other Issues.....	10

CHAPTER 5: Competitor Equipment	11
5.1 Firearms.....	11
5.2 Carry and Storage and Competitor Equipment.....	12
5.3 Appropriate Dress.....	12
5.4 Eye Protection	12
5.5 Projectiles and Related Equipment.....	13
5.6 Power Factor	13
5.7 Malfunctions – Competitor’s Equipment	13
5.8 Official Match Propellant.....	14
CHAPTER 6: Match Structure.....	15
6.1 General Principles	15
6.1.1 Course Of Fire.....	15
6.1.2 Stage.....	15
6.1.3 Match.....	15
6.1.4 Tournament	15
6.1.5 Grand Tournament.....	15
6.1.6 League	15
6.1.7 Match Sovereignty.....	15
6.2 Match Divisions	15
6.3 Match Categories.....	16
6.4 Regional Teams.....	16
6.5 Competitor Status and Credentials	17
6.6 Competitor Scheduling and Squadding	17
6.7 International Classification System ("ICS").....	18
CHAPTER 7: Match Management.....	19
7.1 Match Officials.....	19
7.1.1 Range Officer ("RO").....	19
7.1.2 Chief Range Officer ("CRO")	19
7.1.3 Stats Officer ("SO").....	19
7.1.4 Quartermaster ("QM").....	19
7.1.5 Range Master ("RM").....	19
7.1.6 Match Director ("MD")	19
7.2 Discipline of Match Officials	19
7.3 Appointment of Officials.....	19
CHAPTER 8: The Course of Fire.....	21
8.1 Firearm Ready Conditions.....	21
8.2 Competitor Ready Condition.....	21
8.3 Range Communication	22
8.3.1 "Load And Make Ready" or "Make Ready"	22
8.3.2 "Are You Ready?"	22
8.3.3 "Standby"	22
8.3.4 "Start Signal"	22
8.3.5 "Stop"	22
8.3.6 "If You Are Finished, Unload And Show Clear"	22
8.3.7 "If Clear, Hammer Down, Open Action"	22
8.3.8 "Range is Clear"	23
8.3.9 Visual and/or Physical Signals	23
8.3.10 Equipment Compliance Check	23
8.4 Loading, Reloading or Unloading During a Course of Fire	23
8.5 Movement.....	23
8.6 Assistance or Interference	23
8.7 Sight Pictures, Dry Firing and Course Inspection	24
CHAPTER 9: Scoring.....	25
9.1 General Regulations	25
9.1.1 Approaching Targets	25
9.1.2 Touching Targets.....	25

9.1.3	Prematurely Patched Targets	25
9.1.4	Unrestored Targets	25
9.1.5	Impenetrable	25
9.1.6	Hard Cover	25
9.1.7	Target Sticks	26
9.2	Scoring Method	26
9.3	Scoring Ties	26
9.4	Target Scoring and Penalty Values	26
9.5	Target Scoring Policy	27
9.6	Score Verification and Challenge	27
9.7	Score Sheets	28
9.8	Scoring Responsibility	29
9.9	Scoring of Disappearing Targets	29
9.10	Official Time	29
9.11	Scoring Programs	30
CHAPTER 10: Penalties and Disqualifications.....		31
10.1	Procedural Penalties – General Regulations.....	31
10.2	Procedural Penalties – Specific Examples.....	31
10.3	Disqualification – General Regulations.....	32
10.4	Disqualification – Accidental Discharge.....	32
10.5	Disqualification – Unsafe Gun Handling	33
10.6	Disqualification – Unsportsmanlike Conduct.....	34
10.7	Disqualification – Prohibited Substances	34
CHAPTER 11: Arbitration and Interpretation of Rules.....		35
11.1	General Principles	35
11.1.1	Administration.....	35
11.1.2	Access.....	35
11.1.3	Appeals.....	35
11.1.4	Appeal to Committee.....	35
11.1.5	Retain Evidence.....	35
11.1.6	Preparing the Appeal	35
11.1.7	Match Official’s Duty.....	35
11.1.8	Match Director’s Duty.....	35
11.1.9	Arbitration Committee’s Duty.....	35
11.2	Composition of Committee	35
11.2.1	Level III or Higher matches.....	35
11.2.2	Level I and II matches	35
11.3	Time Limits and Sequences.....	36
11.3.1	Time Limit for Appeal to Arbitration.....	36
11.3.2	Decision Time Limit.....	36
11.4	Fees	36
11.4.1	Amount.....	36
11.4.2	Disbursement.....	36
11.5	Rules of Procedure	36
11.5.1	Committee’s Duty and Procedure.....	36
11.5.2	Submissions.....	36
11.5.3	Hearing	36
11.5.4	Witnesses.....	36
11.5.5	Questions	36
11.5.6	Opinions	36
11.5.7	Inspect Area.....	36
11.5.8	Undue Influence	36
11.5.9	Deliberation	36
11.6	Verdict and Subsequent Action	36
11.6.1	Committee Decision	36
11.6.2	Implement Decision.....	36
11.6.3	Decision is Final	37
11.6.4	Minutes.....	37
11.7	Third Party Appeals.....	37
11.8	Interpretation of Rules.....	37

CHAPTER 12: Miscellaneous Matters.....	38
12.1 Appendices	38
12.2 Language	38
12.3 Disclaimers.....	38
12.4 Gender	38
12.5 Glossary.....	38
12.6 Measurements.....	39
APPENDIX A1: IPSC Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine Match Levels	40
APPENDIX A2: IPSC Recognition	41
APPENDIX A3: Shoot-Off Elimination Table.....	42
APPENDIX A4: Approved Stage Ratios	43
APPENDIX B1: Target Presentation.....	44
APPENDIX B2: IPSC Action Air Target.....	45
APPENDIX B3: IPSC Action Air Micro Target	46
APPENDIX C1: Calibration of IPSC Action Air Poppers.....	47
APPENDIX C2: IPSC Action Air Poppers.....	48
APPENDIX C3: IPSC Action Air Stop Plate	49
IPSC Action Air Falling Plates.....	50
APPENDIX D: Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine Divisions	51
APPENDIX E1: Diagram of Competitor Ready Condition.....	52
APPENDIX F1: Scoring Hand Signals	53
INDEX:.....	54

CHAPTER 1: Course Design

The following general principles of course design list the criteria, responsibilities and restrictions governing Course Designers as the architects of the sport of IPSC shooting.

1.1 General Principles

- 1.1.1 Safety – IPSC matches must be designed, constructed and conducted with due consideration to safety.
- 1.1.2 Quality – The value of an IPSC match is determined by the quality of the challenge presented in the course design. Courses of fire must be designed primarily to test a competitor's IPSC shooting skills, not their physical abilities.
- 1.1.3 Balance – Accuracy, Power and Speed are equivalent elements of IPSC shooting, and are expressed in the Latin words "Diligentia, Vis, Celeritas" ("DVC"). A properly balanced course of fire will depend largely upon the nature of the challenges presented therein. However, courses must be designed, and IPSC matches must be conducted in such a way, as to evaluate these elements equally. IPSC Action Air matches are exempt from minimum power considerations (also see Rule 5.6.1).
- 1.1.4 Diversity – IPSC shooting challenges are diverse. While it is not necessary to construct new courses for each match, no single course of fire must be repeated to allow its use to be considered a definitive measure of IPSC shooting skills.
- 1.1.5 Freestyle – IPSC matches are freestyle. Competitors must be permitted to solve the challenge presented in a freestyle manner and, for handgun matches, to shoot targets on an "as and when visible" basis. After the Start Signal, courses of fire must not require mandatory reloads nor dictate a shooting position, location or stance, except as specified below. However, conditions may be created, and barriers or other physical limitations may be constructed, to compel a competitor into shooting positions, locations or stances.
 - 1.1.5.1 Level I and Level II matches are not required to comply strictly with the freestyle requirements or projectile count limitations (see Section 1.2).
 - 1.1.5.2 Short Courses and Classifiers may include mandatory reloads and may dictate a shooting position, location and/or stance. When a mandatory reload is required, it must be completed after the competitor shoots at his first target, and before he shoots at his final target. Violations are subject to one procedural penalty.
 - 1.1.5.3 General Courses and Classifiers may not specify that the weak shoulder is to be used when shooting.
 - 1.1.5.4 If a written stage briefing specifies that a competitor is required to carry, retain or grasp an object during his attempt at a course of fire, Rule 10.2.2 will apply.
 - 1.1.5.5 Course Designers may give competitors freedom to await the Start Signal anywhere within the boundaries of a well demarcated firing zone.
- 1.1.6 Difficulty – IPSC matches present varied degrees of difficulty. No shooting challenge may be appealed as being prohibitive. This does not apply to non-shooting challenges, which should reasonably allow for differences in competitor's height and physical build.

1.2 Types of Courses

IPSC matches may contain the following types of courses of fire:

- 1.2.1 General Courses of Fire:
 - 1.2.1.1 Short Courses – Must not require more than 12 projectiles to complete. Course design and construction must not require more than 10 scoring hits from any single location or view.
 - 1.2.1.2 Medium Courses – Must not require more than 24 projectiles to complete. Course design and construction must not require more than 10 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

- 1.2.1.3 Long Courses – Must not require more than 40 projectiles to complete. Course design and construction must not require more than 10 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.
- 1.2.1.4 The approved balance for an IPSC sanctioned match is a ratio of 3 Short Courses to 2 Medium Courses to 1 Long Course (see Approved Stage Ratios in Appendix A4).
- 1.2.1.5 Option 2 and/or Option 3 firearm ready conditions (see Chapter 8), should not be required for more than 25% of the courses of fire in a match.
- 1.2.2 Special Courses of Fire:
 - 1.2.2.1 Classifiers – Courses of fire authorized by a Regional Director and/or IPSC, which are available to competitors seeking a regional and/or international classification. Classifiers must be set up in accordance with these rules and be conducted strictly in accordance with the notes and diagrams accompanying them. Results must be submitted to the authorizing entity in the format required (with the applicable fees, if any), in order for them to be recognized.
 - 1.2.2.2 Shoot-Off – An event conducted separately from a match. Two eligible competitors simultaneously engage two identical and adjacent target arrays in a process of one or more elimination bouts (see Appendix A3). It is recommended that rigid targets be used, and that the final target for each competitor is set so that it overlaps that of the other competitor when struck down, with the winner being the competitor whose target is on the bottom. Each target array must not exceed 12 projectiles and each competitor may be required to perform a mandatory reload after shooting at his first target, and before he shoots at his final target. Violations are subject to automatic forfeiture of the bout.

1.3 IPSC Sanctioning

- 1.3.1 Match organizers wishing to receive IPSC sanctioning must comply with the general principles of course design and course construction as well as all other current IPSC Rules and regulations relevant to the discipline. Courses of fire that do not comply with these requirements will not be sanctioned, and must not be publicized or announced as IPSC sanctioned matches.
- 1.3.2 Target arrays and presentations or props included in courses of fire submitted to IPSC, but deemed by IPSC to be illogical or impractical, will not be approved (see latest version of the separate Target Array Book).
- 1.3.3 The IPSC President, his delegate, or an officer of the Confederation (in that order), may withdraw IPSC sanctioning from a match if, in his or their opinion, a match or any component part thereof:
 - 1.3.3.1 Contravenes the purpose or spirit of the principles of course design; or
 - 1.3.3.2 Has been constructed at significant variance to the sanctioned design; or
 - 1.3.3.3 Is in breach of any current IPSC Rules; or
 - 1.3.3.4 Is likely to bring the sport of IPSC shooting into disrepute; or
 - 1.3.3.5 If the provisions of Rule 6.5.1.1 have not been observed.
- 1.3.4 IPSC match level requirements and recommendations are specified in Appendix A1.

CHAPTER 2: Range and Course Construction

The following general regulations of course construction list the criteria, responsibilities and restrictions applicable to courses of fire in IPSC matches. Course Designers, host organizations and officials are governed by these regulations.

2.1 General Regulations

- 2.1.1 Physical Construction – Safety considerations in the design, physical construction, and stated requirements for any course of fire are the responsibility of the host organization subject to the approval of the Range Master. Reasonable effort must be made to prevent injury to competitors, officials and spectators during the match. Course design should prevent inadvertent unsafe actions wherever possible. Consideration must be given to the operation of any course of fire to provide suitable access for officials supervising the competitors.
- 2.1.2 Safe Angles of Fire – Courses of fire must always be constructed taking into account safe angles of fire. Consideration must be given to safe target and frame construction and the angle of any possible ricochets. Where appropriate the physical dimensions and suitability of backstops and side berms must be determined as part of the construction process. Unless otherwise specified, the default maximum muzzle angle is 90 degrees in all directions, measured from the front of the competitor facing directly center downrange. Violations are subject to Rule 10.5.2.
- 2.1.2.1 Subject to the direction and approval of the Regional Director, stage(s) or range specific muzzle angles (reduced or increased) may be permitted. Violations are subject to Rule 10.5.2. Full details of the applicable angles and any conditional factors (e.g. a reduced vertical muzzle angle only applies when a finger is inside the trigger guard), should be published in advance of the match and must be included in the written stage briefings (also see Section 2.3).
- 2.1.3 Minimum Distances – Whenever rigid targets or rigid hard cover are used in a course of fire, precautions must be taken so that competitors and Match Officials maintain a minimum distance of 2 meters from them while they are being shot. Where possible, this should be done with physical barriers. If Fault Lines are used to limit the approach to rigid targets, they must be placed at least 3 meters from the targets so that the competitor may inadvertently fault the line and still be outside the 2 meter minimum distance (see Rule 10.4.7). Care should also be taken in respect of rigid props in the line of fire.
- 2.1.4 Target Locations – When a course is constructed to include target locations other than immediately downrange, organizers and officials must protect or restrict surrounding areas to which competitors, officials or spectators have access. Each competitor must be permitted to solve the competitive problem in his own way and must not be hindered by being forced to act in any manner which might cause unsafe action. Targets must be arranged so that shooting at them as presented will not cause competitors to breach safe angles of fire.
- 2.1.5 Range Surface – Where possible, the range surface must be prepared prior to the match, and be kept moderately clear of debris during the match, to provide reasonable safety for competitors and officials. Consideration should be given to the possibility of inclement weather and competitor actions. Match Officials may add gravel, sand or other materials to a deteriorated range surface at any time, and such range maintenance actions may not be appealed by competitors.
- 2.1.6 Obstacles – Natural or created obstacles in a course of fire should reasonably allow for variations in competitors' height and physical build and should be constructed to provide reasonable safety for all competitors, Match Officials and spectators.
- 2.1.7 Common Firing Lines – Courses of fire where multiple competitors are required to fire simultaneously from a common firing line (e.g. Shoot-Off), must provide a minimum of 3 meters of free space between each competitor.
- 2.1.8 Target Placement – Care must be taken with the physical placement of a paper target to prevent a "shoot through".
- 2.1.8.1 Target placement should be clearly marked on the target stands for target replacement and target stands should be securely fixed or their locations should be clearly marked on the range surface to ensure consistency throughout the entire match. Furthermore, target types should be specified and identified on the target frames or stands prior to the start of the match to ensure that a scoring target is not interchanged with a no-shoot after the match has commenced.

- 2.1.8.2 When paper and rigid targets are used in close proximity in a course of fire, care must be taken to minimize the risk of ricochets from rigid targets.
- 2.1.8.3 When IPSC Action Air Poppers are used in a course of fire, care should be taken to ensure that the location or foundation area is prepared to provide consistent operation throughout the match.
- 2.1.8.4 Static targets (i.e. those which are not activated) must not be presented at an angle greater than 90 degrees from the vertical.
- 2.1.8.5 Course design and construction must not require any paper or rigid target to be engaged from more than 30 meters distance.
- 2.1.9 Berms – All berms are "off limits" to all persons at all times, except when access to them is specifically permitted by a Range Officer (see Section 10.6).

2.2 Course Construction Criteria

During the construction of a course of fire, a variety of physical barriers may be used to restrict competitor movement and to provide additional competitive challenges as follows:

- 2.2.1 Fault Lines – Competitor movement should preferably be restricted through the use of physical barriers. However, the use of Fault Lines is permitted as follows:
 - 2.2.1.1 To prevent unsafe and/or unrealistic charging at, or retreat from, targets;
 - 2.2.1.2 To simulate the use of physical barriers and/or cover;
 - 2.2.1.3 To define the boundaries of a general shooting area or part thereof.
 - 2.2.1.4 Fault Lines must be fixed firmly in place, they must rise at least 2 centimeters above ground level, they should be constructed of wood or other rigid materials, and they should be of a consistent color (preferably red), at every COF in a match. Unless used in a continuous manner to define the boundary of a general shooting area, Fault Lines must be a minimum of 1.5 meters in length, but they are deemed to extend to infinity.
 - 2.2.1.5 If a COF has a passageway visibly delineated by Fault Lines and/or a clearly demarcated shooting area, any competitor who takes a shortcut by stepping on the ground outside the passageway and/or shooting area will incur one procedural penalty for each shot fired after beginning the shortcut.
- 2.2.2 Not applicable.
- 2.2.3 Barriers – Must be constructed in the following manner:
 - 2.2.3.1 They must be high enough and strong enough to serve the intended purpose. Unless supplemented by a shooting platform or similar, barriers of at least 1.8 meters high are deemed to extend skywards to infinity (also see Rule 10.2.11).
 - 2.2.3.2 They should include Fault Lines projecting rearward at ground level from the side edges.
- 2.2.4 Not applicable.
- 2.2.5 Cooper Tunnels – Are tunnels comprised of braced uprights supporting loose overhead materials (e.g. wooden slats), which may fall off when inadvertently dislodged by competitors (see Rule 10.2.5). These tunnels may be constructed to any height, but overhead materials must not be heavy enough to cause injury if they fall.
- 2.2.6 Stage Props – Where these items are intended to support a competitor in motion or while shooting targets, they must be constructed with the safety of the competitor and Match Officials as a priority. Provisions must be made to allow Match Officials to safely monitor and control competitor action at all times. Props must be strong enough to withstand use by all competitors.
- 2.2.7 Windows and Ports – Must be placed at a height reachable by most competitors, with a sturdy platform being available for use by others, if requested, without penalty.

2.3 Modifications to Course Construction

- 2.3.1 Match Officials may, for any reason, modify the physical construction or stage procedure for a course of fire, provided that such changes are approved in advance by the Range Master. Any such physical changes or additions to a published course of fire should be completed before the stage begins.
- 2.3.2 All competitors must be notified of any such changes as soon as possible. As a minimum, they must be notified by the official in charge of the course of fire during the squad briefing.
- 2.3.3 If the Range Master approves any such action after the match begins he must either:
- 2.3.3.1 Allow the course of fire to continue with the modification affecting only those competitors who have not already completed the stage. If a competitor's actions caused the change, that competitor must be required to reshoot the revised course of fire, subject to Rule 2.3.4.1; or
 - 2.3.3.2 If possible, require all competitors to complete the course of fire as revised with all previous attempts removed from the match results.
 - 2.3.3.3 A competitor who refuses to reshoot a course of fire, under this or any other Section, when so ordered by a Range Officer, will receive a zero score for that stage, irrespective of any previous attempt.
- 2.3.4 If the Range Master (in consultation with the Match Director) determines that the physical or procedural change results in a loss of competitive equity and it is impossible for all competitors to attempt the revised stage, or if the stage has been rendered unsuitable or unworkable for any reason, that stage and all associated competitor scores must be deleted from the match.
- 2.3.4.1 A competitor who incurred a disqualification in a stage which is subsequently deleted, may be entitled to reinstatement, if the highest level of appeal pursued by the competitor (i.e. the Range Master or the Arbitration Committee, as the case may be), deems that the disqualification was directly attributable to the reasons for the stage being deleted.
- 2.3.5 During inclement weather, the Range Master may order that paper targets be fitted with transparent protective covers and/or overhead shelters, and this order is not subject to appeal by competitors (see Rule 6.6.1). Such items must be applied and remain fitted to all affected targets for the same period of time, until the order is rescinded by the Range Master.
- 2.3.6 If the Range Master (in consultation with the Match Director) deems that climatic or other conditions have, or are likely to, seriously affect the safety and/or conduct of a match, he may order that all shooting activities be suspended, until he issues a "resume shooting" directive.

2.4 Safety Areas

- 2.4.1 The host organization is responsible for the construction and placement of a sufficient number of Safety Areas for the match. They should be conveniently placed and must be easily identified with signs.
- 2.4.2 Safety Areas must include a table with the safe muzzle direction and boundaries clearly shown. If a backstop and/or side walls are included, they must be constructed of materials capable of containing fired projectiles. Safety Areas at tournaments and long gun matches must include sufficient gun racks adjacent to, but not in, the Safety Area for secure muzzle-up storage of rifles and pistol caliber carbines.
- 2.4.3 Competitors are permitted to use Safety Areas unsupervised for the activities stated below provided they remain within the boundaries of the Safety Area and the firearm is pointed in a safe direction. Violations may be subject to disqualification (see Rule 10.5.1).
- 2.4.3.1 Casing, uncasing, and holstering unloaded firearms.
 - 2.4.3.2 Practice the mounting, drawing, dry firing and re-holstering of unloaded firearms.
 - 2.4.3.3 Practice the insertion and removal of empty magazines and/or to cycle the action of a firearm.
 - 2.4.3.4 Conduct inspections, stripping, cleaning, repairs and maintenance of firearms, component parts and other accessories.

- 2.4.4 Projectiles, whether loose, packaged or contained in magazines or speed loaders, or anything containing propellant gas, must not be handled in a Safety Area under any circumstances (see Rule 10.5.13).

2.5 Test Firing / Sighting-In Bay

- 2.5.1 When available at a match, a test firing bay must be operated under the supervision and control of a Range Officer.
- 2.5.2 Competitors may test the operation of their firearm and projectiles, subject to all existing safety rules and any time limits or other restrictions imposed by a Range Officer.

2.6 Vendor Areas

- 2.6.1 Vendors (i.e. individuals, corporations and other entities displaying or selling merchandise at an IPSC match) are solely responsible for the safe handling and security of their products and other items in their care, and ensuring they are displayed in a condition that will not endanger any person. Assembled firearms and their magazines must be totally devoid of projectiles.
- 2.6.2 The Range Master (in consultation with the Match Director) must clearly delineate the vendor area, and he may issue "Acceptable Practice Guidelines" to all vendors, who are responsible for their implementation in respect of their own merchandise.
- 2.6.3 Competitors may handle unloaded vendor's firearms while remaining wholly within the vendor areas, provided reasonable care is taken to ensure that the muzzle is not pointed at any person while being handled.

2.7 Hygiene Areas

- 2.7.1 A sufficient number of hygiene areas, with hand cleansing supplies and facilities, should be provided adjacent to lavatories and near the entrance to food service areas.

2.8 Magazine Charging Areas

- 2.8.1 A sufficient number of well ventilated Magazine Charging Areas should be provided for competitors to insert propellant gas into, and release it from, their magazines. They should include a table with the boundaries of the Magazine Charging Area clearly shown.