



**INTERNATIONAL  
PRACTICAL SHOOTING  
CONFEDERATION**

**HANDGUN COMPETITION RULES  
JANUARY 2009 EDITION**

**AMENDMENTS**

International Practical Shooting Confederation  
PO Box 972, Oakville, Ontario,  
Canada L6J 9Z9

Tel: +1 905 849 6960 Fax: +1 905 842 4323  
Email: [rules@ipsc.org](mailto:rules@ipsc.org) Web: [www.ipsc.org](http://www.ipsc.org)

## CHAPTER 2: Course Construction and Modification

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 dimension and suitability of back stops 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 approved. Full details of the applicable angles must be published in advance of the match and must be included in the written stage briefings (also see Section 2.3). Violations are subject to Rule 10.5.2

2.1.3 Minimum Distances – Whenever metal targets or metal hard cover are used in a course of fire, precautions must be taken so that competitors and Match Officials maintain a minimum distance of 7 meters (~~22.96feet~~) from them while they are being shot. Where possible, this should be done with physical barriers. If Fault Charge Lines are used to limit the approach to metal targets, they must be placed at least 8 meters (~~26.25feet~~) from the targets so that the competitor may inadvertently fault the line and still be outside the 7 meter (~~22.96 feet~~) minimum distance (see Rule 10.4.7). Care should also be taken in respect of metal props in the line of fire.

2.1.7 Common Firing Lines – Courses of fire where multiple competitors are required to fire simultaneously from a common firing line (e.g. Standard Exercises, Shoot-Off), must provide a minimum of 1.5 meters (~~4.92 feet~~) of free space between each competitor.

## 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 Charge Lines and Fault Lines – Competitor movement should preferably be restricted through the use of physical barriers; however, the use of Charge and Fault Lines is permitted. Charge Lines and Fault Lines should be constructed of wooden boards or other suitable material and should rise at least 2 centimeters (0.79 inches) above ground level. This will provide both physical and visible references to competitors to prevent inadvertent faulting. Fault Lines and Charge Lines must be fixed firmly in place to ensure they remain consistent throughout the match.~~

~~2.2.1.1 Charge Lines are used to restrict unreasonable movement by competitors toward or away from targets.~~

~~2.2.1.2 Fault Lines are used to force the competitor to shoot at targets from behind physical barriers. They may be positioned at any angle extending to the rear of these barriers. Fault Lines should be a minimum of 1 meter (3.28 feet) in length and unless otherwise stated in the written stage briefing, they are deemed to extend rearwards to infinity.~~

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 should be constructed of wood or other suitable materials, they must rise at least 2 centimeters above ground level, they must be a minimum of 1 meter in length, and they should be of a length sufficient to cover the areas most likely to be used by competitors. In any case, Fault Lines are deemed to extend to infinity. Fault lines must be fixed firmly in place to ensure they remain consistent throughout the match.

2.2.2 Obstacles – Courses of fire may include the use of barriers or major obstacles to be surmounted by competitors. Obstacles used in this way must not exceed a height of 2 meters (~~6.56 feet~~). Obstacles over 1 meter (~~3.28 feet~~) in height must be supplied with scaling aids to assist competitors and must be constructed to provide for the competitor's safety in the following ways:

2.2.4 Tunnels – A tunnel that a competitor is required to enter or pass through must be constructed of suitable material and to any length. However, sufficient ports must be provided to allow Match Officials to safely monitor competitor action. Tunnel mouth edges must be prepared to minimize the possibility of injury to competitors and Match Officials. Course designers must clearly designate the entrance and exit portions of the tunnel as well as the parameters for shooting at any targets from within the tunnel (e.g. Fault Lines and ~~Charge Lines~~).

### **CHAPTER 3: Course Information**

3.2.2 The Range Official in charge of a course of fire must read out the written stage briefing verbatim to each squad. The Range Official may visually demonstrate the acceptable Start Position and Gun Ready Condition.

### **CHAPTER 4: Range Equipment**

4.1.1 Only targets approved by the IPSC ~~General~~ Assembly and which fully comply with the specifications in Appendices B and C are to be used for IPSC Handgun matches (see Section 9.4).

4.1.1.1 If one or more targets at a match fail to comply exactly with the stated specifications, and if replacement targets of the correct specifications are unavailable, the Range Master must decide whether or not the variance is acceptable for that match, and which provisions of Section 2.3 of these rules will apply, if any. However, the Range Master's decision will only affect the match in progress, and will not serve as a precedent for future matches held at the same location, or for any subsequent use of the subject targets at another match.

- 4.2.1 ~~There are two types of paper targets approved for use in IPSC Handgun matches (see Appendix B). These types must not be included together in any stage~~ There is only one type of paper target approved for use in IPSC Handgun matches (see Appendix B2).
- 4.2.2 Paper targets must have scoring lines and non-scoring borders clearly marked on the front face of the target, however, scoring lines and non-scoring borders should not be visible beyond a distance of 10 meters (~~32.81feet~~). The scoring zones reward power in IPSC matches.
- 4.2.2.1 The front face of paper no-shoots must include a sufficiently distinguishable non-scoring border. In the absence of perforations or other suitable markings, the Range Master must order that all affected targets have a replacement non-scoring border drawn or fitted thereon.
- 4.3.1.2 IPSC Mini Poppers, which must be calibrated as specified in Appendix C, are approved metal targets designed to recognize power and are intended to simulate regular sized Poppers placed at greater distances. IPSC Mini Poppers may be included together with full sized IPSC Poppers in the same stage.
- 4.3.1.4 Various sizes of metal plates may be used (see Appendix C3); however, metal plates must not be used exclusively in a course of fire. At least one authorized scoring paper target or scoring IPSC Popper (in addition to any paper or metal no-shoots), must be included in each course of fire. Metal plates are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges.

## CHAPTER 5: Competitor Equipment

- 5.1.1 Handguns ~~are separated and defined~~ regulated by Divisions (see Appendix D), however, courses of fire must remain consistent for all Divisions.
- 5.1.3.1 "Open sights" are aiming devices fitted to a firearm which do not use electronic circuitry and/or lenses. Fiber-optic inserts are deemed not to be lenses.
- 5.1.6 Firearms must be serviceable and safe. Range Officers may demand examination of a competitor's firearm or allied related equipment, at any time, to check they are functioning safely. If any such item is declared unserviceable or unsafe by a Range Officer, it must be withdrawn from the match until the item is repaired to the satisfaction of the Range Master.
- 5.1.10 Handguns with shoulder stocks and/or fore grips of any kind are prohibited (see Rule 10.5.15).
- 5.1.11 Handguns offering "burst" and/or fully automatic operation (i.e. Whereby more than one bullet round can be discharged on a single pull or activation of the trigger) are prohibited (see Rule 10.5.15).
- 5.2.2 Competitors carrying their handgun in a holster must have an empty magazine well, and the hammer or striker must be decocked. Violation will incur a warning for the first occurrence but will be subject to Section 10.6 for subsequent occurrences in the same match.
- 5.2.3 Unless otherwise specified in the written stage briefing, the belt carrying the holster and all allied equipment must be worn at waist level. The belt or the inner belt or both must be either permanently sewn fixed at the waist, or secured with a minimum of three belt loops

5.2.4.1 For table starts or similar, after the Start Signal, the competitor may carry those items anywhere on their person, and this will not be treated as contravention of Divisional rules.

5.2.5.1 These measurements will be done while the competitor is standing naturally upright (see Appendix F3).

5.2.5.3 Unless specified in the written stage briefing, or unless required by a Range Officer, the position of holsters and allied equipment must not be moved or changed by a competitor ~~during a match~~ from stage to stage. If a retaining strap or flap is attached to a holster, it must be applied or closed prior to issuance of the "Standby" command (see Rule 8.3.3).

5.2.8 Competitors deemed by the Match Director to be active law enforcement officers or military personnel may be entitled to use their duty holsters and allied related equipment however; the Range Master will remain the final authority in respect of the safety and suitability of using such equipment at IPSC matches.

5.2.8.1 Competitors deemed by the Range Master to be permanently and significantly disabled may be given special dispensation in relation to the type and/or placement of their holster and allied related equipment, and the Range Master will remain the final authority in respect of the safety and suitability of using such equipment at IPSC matches.

5.3.1 The use of camouflage or other similar types of military or police garments is discouraged. The exception is are competitors who are law enforcement or military personnel. The Match Director will be the final authority in respect of what garments must not be worn by competitors ~~are allowed to wear~~.

5.5.7 Ammunition ~~must not discharge~~ which discharges more than one bullet or other scoring projectile from a single round is prohibited (see Rule 10.5.15).

5.6.3.1 Ammunition must be tested using the competitor's firearm. Moreover, prior to and/or during testing, the competitor's firearm and the component parts thereof must not be altered or modified in any way from the condition it is being used (or will be used) at the match. Violations will be subject to Section 10.6.

5.7.6.3 A competitor who self-stops due to a suspected or actual squib load is not entitled to a reshoot.

## **CHAPTER 6: Match Structure**

6.1.4 Match – Consists of a minimum of 2 stages. The total sum of individual stage results will be accumulated to declare a match winner. ~~A match must include only one type of firearm (e.g. handgun, shotgun or rifle).~~ Each component stage must be designated exclusively to a single type of firearm (e.g. handgun stage or shotgun stage or rifle stage).

6.1.5 Tournament – Consists of a single match where individual stages are assigned to one particular type of firearm (e.g. Stages 1-4 Handgun, Stages 5-8 Rifle, Stages 9-12 Shotgun). The total sum of individual stage results will be accumulated to declare a match winner.

- 6.1.6 **Grand** Tournament – Consists of two or more firearm specific matches (e.g. a handgun match and a shotgun match, or a handgun match, a rifle match and a shotgun match). The individual match results achieved by a competitor in each component match will be used to declare an overall tournament winner, in accordance with the IPSC **Grand** Tournament Rules.
- 6.1.7 League – Consists of two or more IPSC matches of a single firearm type held at different locations and on different dates. The total sum of match results attained by each competitor at component matches specified by the league organizers will be accumulated to determine a league winner.
- 6.1.8 Shoot-Off – An event conducted separately from a match. Eligible competitors compete directly against each other by simultaneously shooting at separate but equal target arrays in a process of elimination (see Appendix E.)
- 6.2.3 Prior to the commencement of a match, each competitor must declare one Division for score, and Match Officials should check competitor equipment compliance with the declared Division, prior to the competitor making an attempt at any of the courses of fire. However, competitors always remain subject to the provisions of Rule 6.2.5.1.
- 6.2.5.1 However, if a competitor fails to satisfy the equipment or other requirements of a declared Division during a course of fire, the competitor will be placed in Open Division, if available, otherwise the competitor will shoot the match for no score. Competitors already registered in Open Division who fail to comply with the requirements of Open Division during a course of fire will shoot the match for no score.
- 6.4.1 Subject to the availability of allocated slots, only one official Regional team in each Division and/or Division/Category may be selected on merit by each Region for IPSC Level IV or higher matches. ~~At the discretion of the Match Organizers, other teams may be fielded but will not be eligible for team recognition or awards.~~ Approved Category teams are specified by a ~~vote in~~ the IPSC Assembly (see Appendix A2).
- 6.4.1.1 At Level IV matches, the only teams permitted are those representing Regions within the zone where the match is being held (e.g. at a European Championship, only teams representing Regions designated by IPSC as belonging to the European Zone can be fielded).
- 6.4.1.2 At Level IV and higher matches, official Regional Teams must be "seeded" in accordance to how they placed at the same immediately preceding event.
- 6.6.2 Only Match Range Officials, ~~and~~ match sponsors and dignitaries, who are members in good standing of their Region of residence, and IPSC Officers (as defined in Section 6.1 of the IPSC Constitution) ~~and other persons~~ may compete for score in a "pre-match", subject to the prior approval of the Match Director. Scores attained in the pre-match may, at the discretion of the Match Director, be included in the overall match results, provided dates of the pre-match are published in advance in the official match schedule. Competitors in the main match must not be restricted from viewing the pre-match.

6.6.2.1 At Level IV or higher competitions, all members of the same official Regional Team must compete together in the same squad in the main match.

## CHAPTER 8: The Course of Fire

8.1.2.1 “Single action” – chamber loaded, hammer cocked, ~~and the~~ with external safety engaged.

8.1.2.2 “Double action” – chamber loaded, hammer fully down or decocked.

8.1.2.3 “Selective action” – chamber loaded, ~~with~~ hammer fully down or decocked, or chamber loaded and hammer cocked with external safety engaged (see Divisions in Appendix D). For both this Rule and Rule 8.1.2.1, the term “safety” means the primary visible safety lever on the handgun (e.g. the thumb safety on a "1911" genre handgun). In the event of doubt, the Range Master is the final authority on this matter.

8.1.2.4 If a handgun has a decocking lever, that alone must be used to decock the handgun, without touching the trigger. If a handgun does not have a decocking lever, the hammer must be safely and manually lowered all the way forward (i.e. not just to a “half-cock notch” or to another similar intermediary position).

8.1.3 Courses of fire may require ready conditions which are different to those stated above. In such cases, the required ready condition must be clearly stated in the written stage briefing. When a handgun ready condition requires a handgun be prepared with an empty chamber (or cylinder), the slide of the handgun must be fully forward (or the cylinder must be fully closed) and the hammer, if fitted, must be fully down.

8.2.2 The competitor assumes the start position as specified in the written stage briefing. Unless otherwise specified, the competitor must stand erect, facing downrange, with arms hanging naturally by the sides (see Appendix F3). A competitor who attempts or completes a course of fire where an incorrect start position was used may be required by a Range Official to reshoot the course of fire.

8.2.5 A course of fire must never require the competitor to re-holster a handgun after the start signal. However, a competitor may re-holster provided this is accomplished safely, and the handgun is either unloaded or in a ready condition stated in Section 8.1. Violations will be subject to match disqualification (see Rule 10.5.11).

8.3.5.1 When conducting Standard Exercises, and/or when two or more courses of fire share a common shooting bay or area, Range Officials may issue other interim commands on completion of the first string or COF, in order to prepare the competitor for the second and subsequent strings or COF (e.g. "Reload if required and holster"). Any such interim commands to be used must be clearly stated in the written stage briefing.

8.4.1 When loading, reloading or unloading during a course of fire, the competitor's fingers must be visibly outside the trigger guard except where specifically permitted (see Rule 8.1.2.4 and 8.3.7.1), and the firearm must be pointed safely down range or in another safe direction authorized by a Range Officer (see Section 10.5).

~~8.5.2 If a competitor holsters a loaded handgun at any time during a course of fire, it must be placed in the applicable handgun ready conditions (see Section 8.1). Violations will be subject to match disqualification (see Rule 10.5.11).~~

~~8.5.2.1 For a single action self loader the safety must be applied.~~

~~8.5.2.2 For double action self loaders and revolvers the hammer must be down (see Rules 10.5.11.2 & 10.5.11.3).~~

## CHAPTER 9: Scoring

9.1.1 Approaching Targets – While scoring is in progress, competitors or their delegate must not approach any target closer than 1 meter (~~3.28 feet~~) without the authorization of the Range Officer. Violation will result in a warning for the first offense, but the competitor or his delegate may, at the discretion of the Range Officer, incur a procedural penalty for subsequent occurrences in the same match.

9.1.6.1 Bullet strikes wholly within hard cover, and continues on to strike any scoring paper target or no shoot, that shot will not count for score or penalty, as the case may be. If it cannot be determined which hit(s) on a scoring paper target or no-shoot are the result of shots fired through hard cover, the scoring paper target or no-shoot will be scored by ignoring the applicable number of highest scoring hit(s).

9.2.4.5 Fixed Time courses of fire do not incur failure to engage shoot at or miss penalties.

9.4.1 Scoring Hits on IPSC targets and no-shoots will be scored in accordance with the values approved by the IPSC ~~General~~ Assembly. (See Appendices B and C and below).

9.4.2 Each hit visible on the scoring area of a paper no-shoot will be penalized minus 10 points the equivalent of twice the point value of a maximum scoring hit, up to a maximum of 2 hits per no-shoot.

9.4.3 Each hit visible on the scoring area of a metal no-shoot will be penalized minus 10 points the equivalent of twice the point value of a maximum scoring hit, up to a maximum of 2 hits per no-shoot, regardless of whether or not it is designed to fall (see Rules 4.3.1.7 and 4.3.1.8).

9.4.4 Each miss will be penalized minus 10 points twice the value of the maximum scoring hit available on that target, except in the case of disappearing targets (see Rules 9.2.4.5 and 9.9.2).

~~9.4.5.3 Stacked shots (i.e. firing the correct number of rounds in a string, but shooting at fewer targets than specified in the string), will incur one procedural penalty per occurrence. This penalty will not be applied if the written stage briefing specifically authorizes stacked shots.~~

9.4.5.3 If hits in excess of the total number required are visible on one or more targets, but the competitor has not fired more than the number of shots required (i.e. Extra Shots), Extra Hit penalties will not apply. If it is not obvious which hits were made by the competitor, he must be ordered to reshoot the string or COF, as the case may be.

- 9.5.6 A competitor who fails to engage shoot at the front face of each scoring target in a course of fire with at least one round will incur one procedural penalty per target for failure to engage shoot at the target, as well as appropriate penalties for misses (see Rule 10.2.7).
- 9.5.7 Hits visible on a scoring paper target or no-shoot, which are the result of shots fired through the rear of the a paper target or no-shoot, and/or hits which fail to create a clearly distinguishable hole through the front of a scoring paper target or no-shoot, will not count for score or penalty, as the case may be.
- 9.6.6 The Range Master's ruling in respect of the scoring of hits on targets and no-shoots will be final. No further appeals are allowed with respect to the such scoring decisions.
- 9.8.2 After all competitors have completed a match, the provisional stage results must should be published and posted in a conspicuous place at the shooting range by the Stats Officer for the purpose of verification by Competitors.
- 9.9.1 Moving targets which present at least a portion of the highest scoring area when at rest (either before or after initial activation), or which continuously appear and disappear for the duration of a competitor's attempt at a COF, will always incur failure to engage shoot at and/or miss penalties, except when Rule 9.2.4.5 applies (exception see Rule\_ 9.2.4.5).
- 9.9.2 Moving targets, which do not comply with the above criteria, will not incur failure to engage shoot at or miss penalties unless a competitor fails to activate the mechanism which initiates the target movement.
- ~~9.9.3 Moving targets will always incur failure to shoot at and miss penalties if a competitor fails to activate the mechanism, which initiates the target movement.~~
- 9.9.3 Stationary targets which become partially or wholly concealed by action of a moving no-shoot or vision barrier are subject to the same criteria above in respect of the application of failure to engage and/or miss Penalties.

## CHAPTER 10: Penalties

- 10.1.2 Procedural penalties are assessed at ~~twice the value of a single maximum available scoring hit on an IPSC paper target as stated in Appendix B. If the maximum available scoring hit on an IPSC paper target is 5 points, each procedural penalty will be~~ minus 10 points each.
- 10.2.1 A competitor who fires shots while any part of their body is touching the ground beyond a Fault ~~or Charge~~ Line will receive 1 procedural penalty for each occurrence. However, if the competitor has gained a significant advantage on any target(s) while faulting, the competitor may instead be assessed 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired at the subject target(s) while faulting. No penalty is assessed if a competitor does not fire any shots while faulting a line.

- 10.2.3 Where multiple penalties are assessed in the above cases, they must not exceed the maximum number of scoring hits that can be attained by the competitor. For example, a competitor who gains an advantage while faulting a Fault ~~or Charge~~ Line where only 4 metal targets are visible will receive 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired while faulting, up to a maximum of 4 procedural penalties, regardless of the number of shots actually fired.
- 10.2.7 A competitor who fails to engage shoot at any scoring target with at least one round will incur 1 procedural penalty per target, plus the applicable number of misses, except where the provisions of Rules 9.2.4.5 or 9.9.2 Apply.
- 10.2.8.1 Touching the handgun with the other hand ~~while firing shots~~ except as permitted above;
- 10.4.2 A shot which strikes the ground within 3 meters (~~9.84 feet~~) of the competitor, except when shooting at a paper target closer than 3 meters (~~9.84 feet~~) to the competitor. A bullet which strikes the ground within 3 meters (~~9.84 feet~~) of the competitor due to a "squib" load is exempt from this rule.
- 10.4.7 A shot fired at a metal target from a distance of less than 7 meters (~~22.96 feet~~), measured from the front face of the target to the nearest part of the competitor's body in contact with the ground (see Rule 2.1.3).
- 10.4.9.1. The firearm must be immediately presented for inspection to the Range Master or his delegate, who will inspect the firearm and carry out any tests necessary to establish that a broken or defective part caused the discharge. A competitor may not later appeal a match disqualification for an accidental discharge due to a broken or defective part if they fail to present the firearm for inspection prior to leaving the course of fire
- 10.5.2 ~~If at any time during the course of fire, a competitor allows the muzzle of his handgun to point rearwards, that is further than 90 degrees from the median intercept of the backstop, or in the case of no backstop, allows the muzzle to point up range, whether the firearm is loaded or not (limited exceptions: see Rules 5.2.7.3 and 10.5.6). Allowing the muzzle of a firearm to point up range, or past the default, or specific safe angles of fire during a course of fire (limited exceptions: see Rules 5.2.7.3 and 10.5.6).~~
- 10.5.3 If at any time during the course of fire, ~~or while loading, reloading or unloading~~, a competitor drops his firearm or causes it to fall, loaded or not. Note that a competitor who, for any reason during a course of fire, safely and intentionally places the firearm on the ground or other stable object will not be disqualified Provided:
- 10.5.3.2 The competitor remains within 1 meter (~~3.28 feet~~) of the firearm at all times (except where the firearm is placed at a greater distance, under the supervision of a Range Official, in order to comply with a start position), and
- 10.5.6 Allowing the muzzle of a loaded handgun to point up range beyond a radius of 1 meter (~~3.28 feet~~) from a competitor's feet during drawing or re-holstering.

10.5.9 Failure to keep the finger outside the trigger guard during loading, reloading, or unloading  
~~Exception: when lowering the hammer of a gun without a decocking lever, while loading in Production Division~~ except where specifically permitted (see Rule 8.1.2.4 and 8.3.7.1).

10.5.11 ~~Holstering~~ Having a loaded and holstered handgun, in any of the following conditions:

10.5.12 Handling live or dummy ammunition (including practice or training rounds, snap caps and empty cases), whether loose or packaged (e.g. in a bag, box, carton), loaded magazines and/or speed loaders etc.), while in a Safety Area, or failing to comply with Rule 2.4.1.

10.5.12.1 The word "handling" does not preclude competitors from entering a Safety Area with live or dummy ammunition in their pockets, on their belt, or in their range bag, provided the competitor does not physically remove the loose or packaged ammunition from their belt, pockets or range bag while within the Safety Area.

10.5.15 Using ~~metal piercing, incendiary and/or tracer~~ prohibited and/or unsafe ammunition (see Rule 5.5.4, 5.5.6 and 5.5.7), and/or ~~using any ammunition which has been deemed unsafe by a Range Official (see Rule 5.5.6)~~ using a prohibited firearm (see Rules 5.1.10 and 5.1.11).

10.7.4 IPSC reserves the right to prohibit any general or specific substances and to introduce tests for the presence of these substances at any time (see separate IPSC Anti-Doping Rules).

## CHAPTER 11: Arbitration and Interpretation of Rules

11.3.1 Time Limit for Appeal to Arbitration – Written appeals to arbitration must be submitted to the Range Master on the appropriate form, accompanied by the applicable fee, within one hour of the time of the disputed call as recorded by Match Officials. Failure to comply ~~present the written appeal on the appropriate form within the time specified as stated in this rule~~ will render the appeal invalid and no further action will be taken.

## CHAPTER 12: Miscellaneous Matters

### 12.5 Glossary

Aftermarket .....	Items not manufactured by the OFM, <del>or available directly from,</del> <u>and/or bearing identifying marks of a different OFM.</u>
<u>Allied equipment</u> .....	<u>Magazines, speed loading devices and/or their respective retention devices (including magnets).</u>
<u>Draw (drawing)</u> .....	<u>The act of removing a handgun from its holster. A draw is deemed to have ended when the handgun has cleared the holster.</u>
<u>Face (facing) up range</u> .....	<u>The competitor's face, chest and toes are all facing up range.</u>
Squib .....	<del>A bullet</del> Any part of a round lodged inside the barrel of a firearm and/or a bullet which exits the barrel at extremely low velocity.

- Strong Hand..... The hand a person uses to initially grip a handgun when drawing it from a holster attached to their belt (the weak hand is the other hand). Competitors with only one hand can use that hand for both Strong and Weak Hand stages, subject to Rule 10.2.11.
- Sweeping ..... Pointing the muzzle of a firearm at any part of any person's body during a course of fire while the firearm is being touched or held (see Rule 10.5.5).
- Tie-down rig ..... A holster where the lower portion section is secured strapped or rigidly attached to a competitor's leg by a strap or other means.

## APPENDIX A1

### IPSC Match Levels

Key: **N/A**—Not Applicable; R = Recommended, M = Mandatory

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V
01. Must follow latest edition IPSC rules	M	M	M	M	M
02. Competitors must be individual members of their IPSC Region of residence (Section 6.5)	R	M	M	M	M
03. Match Director	M	M	M	M	M
04. Range Master (actual or designated)	M	M	M	M	M
05. Range Master approved by Regional Directorate	R	R	M	R	R
06. Range Master approved by IPSC Executive Council				M	M
07. <u>One Chief Range Officer per Area</u>			R	M	M
08. One NROI official per stage	R	R	M		
09. <u>One IROA official per stage</u>			R	M	M
10. <u>IROA Stats Director</u>			R	M	M
11. <u>One Range Staff (target restorer) for each 6 rounds</u>	R	R	R	R	R
12. COF approval by Regional Directorate	R	R	M		
13. COF approval by IPSC committee			M	M	M
14. IPSC sanctioning *			M	M	M
15. Chronograph	R	R	M	M	M
16. Three month advance registration with IPSC			M		
17. IPSC Assembly approval on three year cycle				M	M
18. Inclusion in IPSC Match Calendar			M	M	M
19. Post match reports to IROA			M	M	M
20. Recommended minimum rounds	28	75	150	300	450
21. Recommended minimum stages	2	5	8	25	36
22. Recommended minimum competitors	10	50	120	200	300
23. Match rating (points)	1	2	3	4	5

\* Point ~~14~~ 14: Note ~~that "N/A" means~~ that international sanctioning of Level I and Level II matches is not required. However each Regional Directorate is entitled to establish their own criteria and procedures for sanctioning of Level I and Level II matches held within their own Region.

**APPENDIX A2**

**IPSC Recognition:**

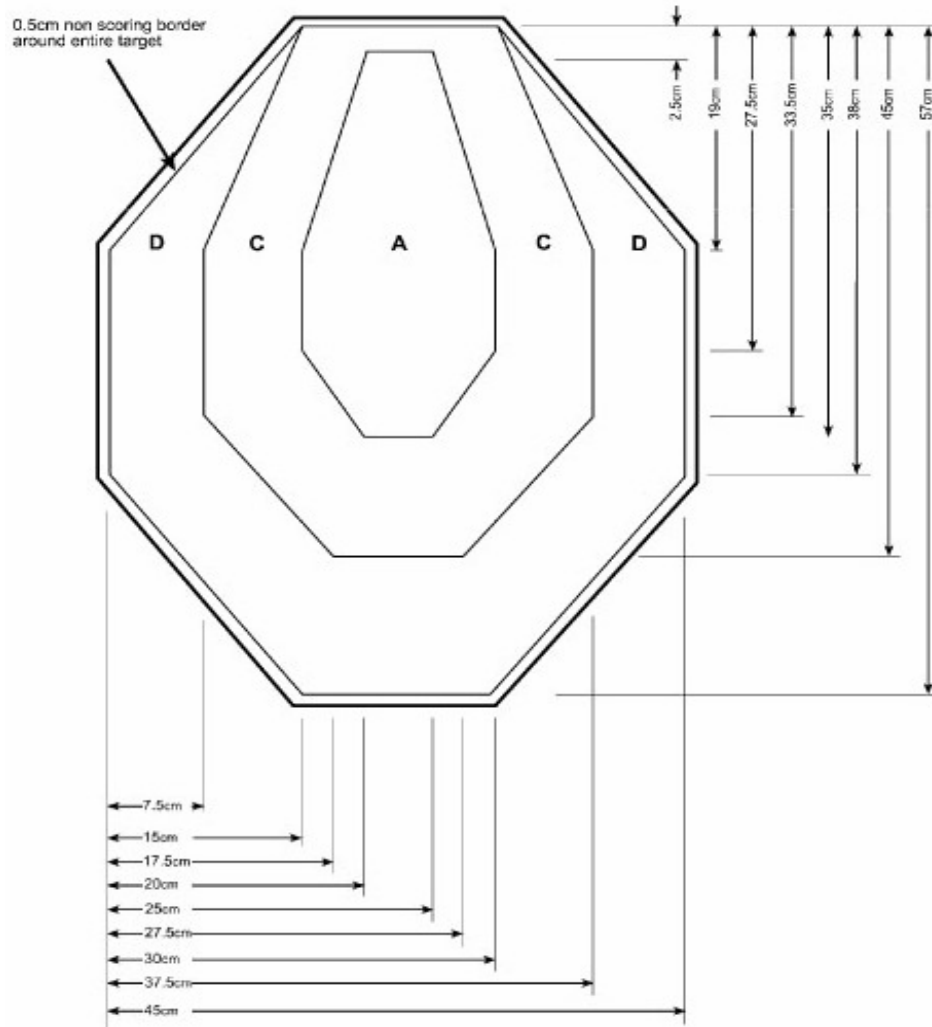
**4. Team Categories:**

IPSC matches may recognize the following for team awards:

- (a) Regional teams by Division
- (b) Regional teams by Division for Ladies Category
- (c) Regional teams by Division for Junior Category
- (d) Regional teams by Division for Senior Category

**APPENDIX B2**

**IPSC *Classic* Target**



Scoring		
Major	Zone	Minor
5	A	5
4	C	3
2	D	1

## APPENDIX C1

### Calibration of IPSC Poppers

- (d) If the popper falls for any external reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated, a reshoot must be Ordered.

## APPENDIX D2

### Standard Division

17. Neither the handgun, nor any of its attachments, nor the holster, nor any allied equipment (~~e.g. magazines or other loading devices~~), can extend forward of the line illustrated in Appendix F3. Any such items a Range Officer deems not to be in compliance must be safely and promptly adjusted, failing which Rule 6.2.5.1 will apply.
19. 357SIG is also an approved caliber for Major, subject to achieving the applicable minimum power factor. This change is subject to amendment, deletion or extension at the 2009 IPSC Assembly.

## APPENDIX D3

### Modified Division

1. Neither the handgun, nor any of its attachments, nor the holster, nor any allied equipment (~~e.g. magazines or other loading devices~~), can extend forward of the line illustrated in Appendix F3. Any such items a Range Officer deems not to be in compliance must be safely and promptly adjusted, failing which Rule 6.2.5.1 will apply.

### Production Division

#### Special conditions:

17. Handguns deemed by IPSC to be single-action-only ~~handguns~~ are prohibited. Handguns with external hammers must be fully decocked. First shot attempted must be double action. Competitors in this Division who, after the issuance of the start signal and prior to attempting the first shot, cock the hammer on a handgun which has a loaded chamber, will incur one procedural penalty per occurrence. Note that a procedural penalty will not be assessed in respect of courses of fire where the ready condition requires the competitor to prepare the handgun with an empty chamber. In these cases, the competitor may fire the first shot single action.
18. Neither the handgun, nor any of its attachments, nor the holster, nor any allied equipment (~~e.g. magazines or other loading devices~~), can extend forward of the line illustrated in Appendix F3. Any such items a Range Officer deems not to be in compliance must be safely and promptly adjusted, failing which Rule 6.2.5.1 will apply.

- 19.1 Modifications to them, other than minor detailing (the removal of burrs and/or adjustments unavoidably required in order to fit replacement OFM parts or components, and/or identifying marks which add or remove negligible weight to/from magazines), are prohibited. Other prohibited modifications include those which facilitate faster reloading (e.g. flared, enlarged and/or add-on magwells, etc.), changing the original color and/or finish of a handgun, and/or adding stripes or other embellishments.
- 20.2 Aftermarket open sights (see Rule 5.1.3.1) of the same type and kind offered by the OFM for the approved handgun are permitted, provided their installation and/or adjustment requires no alteration to the handgun.
- 20.3 Aftermarket grips which match the profile of the OFM standard for the approved handgun and/or the application of tape on grips (see Appendix F4) is permitted, however, rubber sleeves are prohibited

## APPENDIX D5

### Revolver Standard Division

- 19.5 Replacement springs, trigger stops and other modifications to enhance the operation of the trigger.

## APPENDIX F4

### Boundaries Of Tape On Grips

The maximum surface area to which tape can be applied in a single layer (unavoidable minor overlapping permitted), is illustrated in the diagram below:



Tape can only be applied within areas indicated by the dotted lines, which includes the front and rear backstraps. However, tape cannot be used to disengage a grip safety, nor can tape be applied to any part of the slide, trigger, trigger guard, magazine or on any lever or button.

## INDEX

### Subject

### Section or Rule

~~Charge Lines~~

~~Introduction or Modification of .....2.3~~

~~Penalties.....10.2.1~~

~~Use of .....2.2.1~~

~~Tape on Grips .....App. F4~~