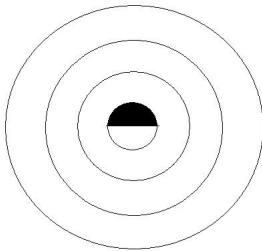


Range Safety Manual

For

1 NLCC Admiral Rayner



Revised 2014

Review your manual before each Range Practice.

AIR/PELLET RIFLE SHOOTING

OBJECT OF AIR/PELLET RIFLE SHOOTING

The object of the Air Pellet Rifle shooting program is to provide an optional subject to the Navy League Cadet Training Program Standards and help develop self-control, self-discipline and self-confidence in young people.

At the 1991 National General Meeting of The Navy League of Canada, the National Council authorized the firing of Air/Pellet Rifles by Navy League Cadets.

The firing of Air/Pellet Handguns **IS NOT** authorized and is **NOT ALLOWED**

Air/Pellet Rifles used by Navy League Cadets may not have a muzzle velocity greater than 495 feet per second, and must use pellets of .177 calibre (4.5mm) or less.

Air Pellet Rifles with a muzzle velocity of less than 500 feet per second do not require a Firearms Acquisition Certificate. However, they are still considered firearms under the Criminal Code.

The following regulations are promulgated for use by Cadet Corps participating in a shooting program.

REGULATIONS

Prior to and during any exercise in which Navy League Cadets and firearms are involved, the following regulations are to be strictly adhered to:

All Cadets must attend a Small Arms Familiarization Course conducted by a qualified Corps Range Safety Officer. (refer to Article 15.04)

Cadets must not handle or be in the vicinity of any firearm without the presence of a qualified Officer or Civilian Instructor.

No Cadet may fire any firearm unless a qualified Range Safety Officer (RSO) is present.

ANY MEMBER ON THE RANGE MAY CALL "CEASE FIRE" IF THEY SEE A SAFETY HAZARD ON THE RANGE.

ACTS –

Assume every firearm is loaded

Control the muzzle direction at all times

Trigger Finger must be kept off the trigger and out of the trigger guard.

See that the firearm is unloaded –

PROVE it safe-

Point the firearm in the safest available direction

Remove all Ammunition

Observe the Chamber

Verify the feeding path

Examine the bore for obstructions

Basic Safety Practices

Airguns should be treated with the same respect as you would with any firearm. Failure to use caution with your airgun may result in serious injury or even death.

- 1. Listen to the RSO at all times**
2. Keep air rifle on safety until ready to shoot
3. Always point the air rifle in a safe direction
4. Never point an air rifle at a person or anything you don't want to shoot
5. Always be absolutely sure of your target and that it has a back stop
6. Always be sure your air rifle barrel is clean and not plugged
7. Never shoot at a flat hard surface or the surface of water
8. Never lean on your air rifle or have any part of your body over the muzzle
9. Never leave your air rifle lying around – put it in a safe locked place
10. Air rifles not being used should always be unloaded
11. Carry your air rifle so you can control the direction of the muzzle
12. Always treat an air rifle as if it were loaded and ready to shoot.
13. Always wear your personal protective equipment on the range

The Vital Four ACTS of Firearm Safety	
A	Assume every firearm is loaded • Regard any firearm as a potential danger
C	Control the muzzle direction at all times • Identify the safety available muzzle direction • Keep the firearm pointed in the safest direction • The muzzle of a firearm should not be pointed towards yourself or any other person
T	Trigger Finger must be kept off the trigger and out of the trigger guard. • Resist the temptation to put your finger on the trigger or inside the guard when you pick up a firearm. • Accidental discharge is far more likely to occur if your finger is on the trigger or inside the trigger guard.
S	See that the firearm is unloaded – PROVE it safe. • Do not handle the firearm unless you can properly PROVE it safely. • Check to see that both chamber and magazine are empty. Do this every time you handle a firearm, for any reason. • Pass or accept only open and unloaded firearms. This is an important habit to develop.

Firearm Safety: PROVE

Prove It Safe:

Whenever you are handed a firearm you must perform the ACTS and PROVE

Point the firearm in the safest available direction

Remove all Ammunition

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Examine the bore for obstructions

Safety Personal Protection Equipment to be worn on the range:

Eye Protection: Safety goggles are to be worn. And to be worn over glasses

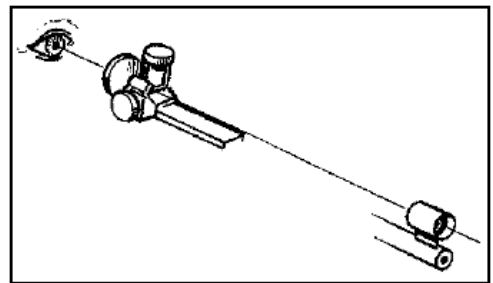
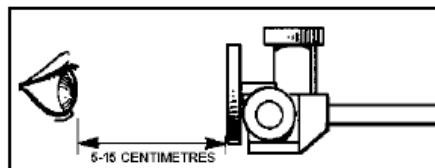
Ear Protection: soft earplugs or earmuffs are to be worn

Foot wear: closed toe footwear is to be worn on the range.

Hand Hygiene: After handling pellets on the range ALL personnel MUST WASH their hands thoroughly with **Soap and Water**. The pellets are made of lead, which is a health hazard.

SIGHT ALIGNMENT

Sight alignment is the most critical element of the aiming process. It is the alignment of the eye, the rear sight, and the front sight. When cadets bring their eye 5 to 15 cm from the rear sight, they will focus on the rear sight. From the same view point they must be able to line up the front sight in line with their rear sight and have the target in the background behind the front sight



ACTS –

Assume every firearm is loaded

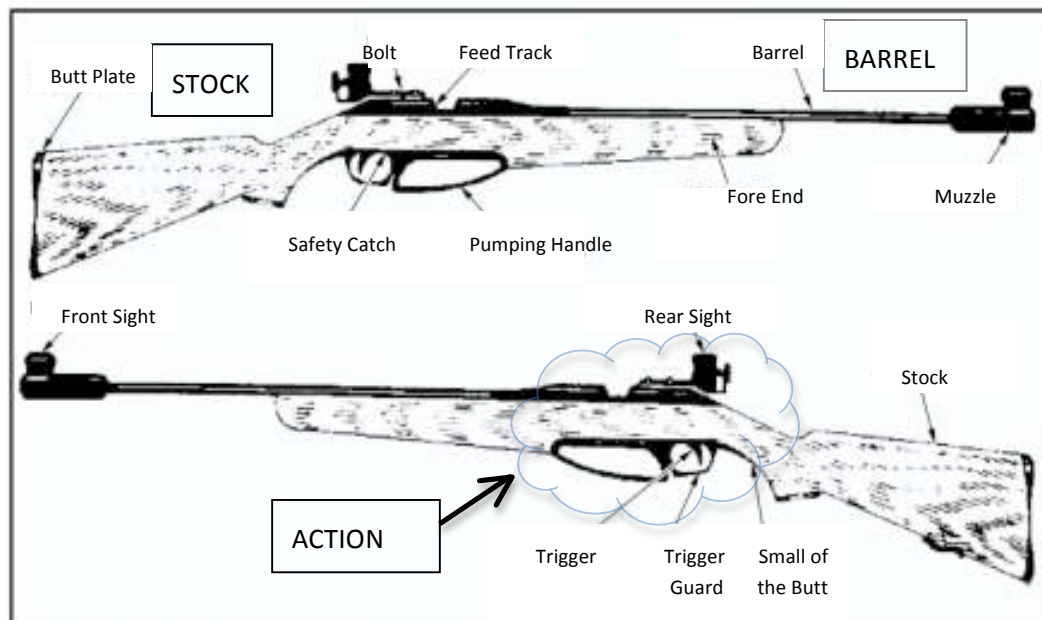
Control the muzzle direction at all times

Trigger Finger must be kept off the trigger and out of the trigger guard.

See that the firearm is unloaded –

Introduction of the Air Rifle

Parts of the rifle: And assembly groups of the rifle (in the boxes):



Rifle Operation



Spring-Piston airguns are the easiest airguns to shoot, maintain and own.

The break barrel airgun is cocked by holding the stock in one hand and breaking the airgun in half, at the breech, holding the barrel with the other hand and pulling the barrel down and back.

This action of breaking the airgun moves a piston backwards within the receiver as well as compressing a stout spring behind it. The trigger clicks into a notch in the piston and holds the whole works in tension. With a break barrel airgun the pellet is placed directly into the breech and the barrel is swung back into position and now you are ready to fire. Take the safety off and put positive pressure on the trigger it releases the piston, which moves forward briskly with the power of a big spring behind it. All this action pushes a column of air forward into the rear end of the pellet sitting in the breech. The effect of all this causes the pellet to move briskly out the barrel towards the target of your choice.

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See that the firearm is unloaded –

PROVE it safe-

Point the firearm in the safest available direction

Remove all Ammunition

Observe the Chamber

Verify the feeding path

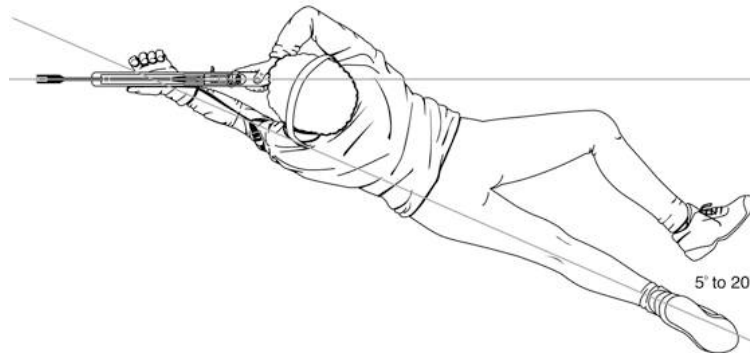
Examine the bore for obstructions

POSITION

Obtaining a good prone position is one of the most, if not the most important principle of marksmanship. A good prone position helps to maintain comfort and stability during the firing session. Although an excellent position will not guarantee an excellent performance, a poor position can almost assure a substantially negative effect on results. The position will allow holding and aiming to be achieved with as little movement and muscular tension as possible. It should be natural, without strain, comfortable, such that body weight is equally distributed; and consistent throughout the relay. The standing and kneeling positions also exist but are considered advanced skills that will be developed with the cadet program. Navy League cadets will focus on the prone position.

The description and characteristics of a good prone position are as follows:

- a) The body should form a 5-20° angle to the line of sight;
- b) The body should not be twisted and the spine should be straight;
- c) The left leg should be parallel with the spine;



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The Range Safety Officer in charge of the range at all times.

ANY MEMBER ON THE RANGE MAY CALL “CEASE FIRE” IF THEY SEE A SAFETY HAZARD ON THE RANGE.

What to do when “Cease Fire” is called:

1. STOP what you are doing
2. The Rifle must be put on Safety (Put the Safety in the On position)
3. The Rifle must be put Down

The cadets must wait for further instructions before moving or continuing

Range Safety Orders and Procedures:

Order: Cover Off you Firing Point

Action: The cadets who will be firing stand behind the firing line and await further commands.

Order: Place Your Equipment Down and Stand Back

Action: Lay the equipment down on the mat and stand back behind the firing line when finished

Order: Relay place targets

Action: calmly place targets on the backstop and return to stand behind the firing line

Order: Relay adopt the Prone position.

Action: the relay will lie next to the selected rifle with the rifle to their right if they are right handed and the left if they are left handed.

Order: This relay, at 10m, 10 rounds at your own target, on your own time.

Action: Listen to information and type of firing.

Order: Relay Load

Action: The relay will cock the rifle and load one round in the rifle. Once loaded they shall hold the rifle down range, with the safety on and with their trigger finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard.

Order: Relay Commence Firing

Action: The relay will aim at the target, turn the safety off, and squeeze the trigger when the sights are lined up. They will reload and repeat nine times. When complete all ten rounds they shall place the safety in the on position, open the air rifle, without cocking it and lay it to their right or left hand. They shall remain in the prone position a wait for the Cease Fire order.

Order: Cease Fire (called during the practise)

Action: EVERY member of the relay will STOP what they are doing, place the safety in the ON position and lay their rifle beside them. ANY MEMBER ON THE RANGE MAY CALL "CEASE FIRE" IF THEY SEE A SAFETY HAZARD ON THE RANGE.

Order: Relay, resume firing

Action: Pick the rifle and continue with the practise.

Order: Unload and prepare for Inspection

Action: Pick up the rifle cock it aim towards the target and squeeze the trigger. Break the barrel plane the safety in the ON position and place the rifle over your shoulder for the RSO to PROVE the rifle. The RSO will clear each rifle.

Order: No.1 clear

Response: No. 1 Clear

Action: The member will place the rifle beside them leaving the rifle open.

Order: Stand Up

Action: Stand up behind the fire line and remain there until further orders. Only after this order is given may you stand up.

When a stoppage occurs in your rifle, you must put the safety on, lay down the rifle pointing down range and raise your hand and wait for the RSO