

Understanding the role of the Range Conducting Officer

1. **How can the Range Conducting Officer usually be recognised?**
 - a. He will usually be positioned on the far left of any firing point
 - b. He is always in attendance in the Range Wardens hut during live firing
 - c. He will usually wear a day-glow over vest/jacket and RCO identification
 - d. He must wear a cap issued by the National Rifle Association

2. **A Range Conducting Officer has the authority to:**
 - a. Familiarise himself with the mechanism of all rifles brought onto a firing point
 - b. Order individuals off the range
 - c. Stop all firing
 - d. Do all of the above

3. **An RCO may not shoot or coach whilst in charge of a range unless:**
 - a. He has no other help available
 - b. He is shooting to check a firer's zero who is unable to hit any part of the target
 - c. He has signed off as RCO and handed over control of the range to another RCO
 - d. There are people on the firing point who have never shot a rifle before

4. **Ensuring that all firers know the maximum muzzle energy and muzzle velocity allowed on the range in use on that day is the responsibility of:**
 - a. The shooter
 - b. The Range Conducting Officer
 - c. The range land agent
 - d. The gun club

5. **Giving a range briefing prior to anyone taking part in a range day is the responsibility of:**
 - a. The gun club chairman
 - b. The gun club secretary
 - c. The team captain
 - d. The appointed RCO

6. **A Range Conducting Officer must be conversant with:**
 - a. Range Safety Regulations
 - b. The best routes using major trunk roads to get to the range
 - c. Range Orders
 - d. Both a and c

Knowledge and understanding of range safety protocols

7. **A range safety brief must be given to all shooters and range staff:**
 - a. On the day of the shoot prior to any rounds being fired
 - b. 2 days before the shoot
 - c. One week before the shoot in writing
 - d. Immediately after shooting has ceased

8. **Bolts are to be inserted into rifles:**
 - a. On arriving at the range soon after taking a rifle from a vehicle
 - b. When instructed to do so by the RCO
 - c. When moving to the firing point
 - d. Before leaving home so they are not forgotten

9. **When moving forward down range to conduct shorter range shooting disciplines, how should the rifle be carried?**
 - a. Empty with the bolt closed carried over the shoulder pointing upwards
 - b. Bolt open, chamber empty but with rounds in magazine ready for the next discipline
 - c. Empty of all ammunition, with breech flag inserted and held at trail with muzzle pointing forward
 - d. Empty of all ammunition, bolt open and held at trail with muzzle pointing rearward

10. When a red flag is flying in the butts, this means that:

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

11. When the butt flag has been lowered you may:

- a. Commence firing immediately
- b. Commence firing as long as there are no members of the butt party in sight
- c. Commence firing 2 minutes after the flag has been lowered
- d. Commence firing when instructed by the RCO

12. People permitted to be on the firing point are:

- a. Those people who have to leave early and are waiting their turn to shoot
- b. Firers, coaches, range assistants plus anyone invited onto the firing point by the RCO
- c. Members of police providing they can show their official identity cards
- d. Senior officers from any of the three services

13. Before leaving the firing point you should:

- a. Remove any rifle sling so that it slides into a case more easily
- b. Pay any range charges that you are due
- c. Collect all empties, litter and your personal belongings
- d. Ensure that any misfired ammunition is left on the firing point

Understanding the 'mil' rule

14. If a shot is fired with the rifle muzzle elevated above 70 mils, the outcome will be:

- a. Safety is maintained as nobody can possibly be in the way;
- b. The bullet will not hit the stop butt or be contained within the danger area;
- c. That shot will not count for competition purposes;
- d. The bullet will be contained within the cleared danger area.

15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. The 'mil' rule was introduced to protect workers operating in ammunition factories
- b. The 'mil' rule is relevant to rifle elevation which must not be exceeded
- c. 'Mil' is short for military hence in occupied territory people might be under 'mil' rule
- d. A 'mil' rule is an accurate form of metric measuring device

16. A 'mil' is:

- a. A building where wool is spun
- b. A flour production plant driven by wind or water
- c. A unit of measurement of angle
- d. An abbreviation for 'mother in law'

17. What is the angle of rifle muzzle elevation (in mils) which must not be exceeded on gallery ranges when the rifle might be loaded?

- a. 60 mils
- b. 70 mils
- c. 80 mils
- d. 90 mils

18. Adherence to the 'mil' rule will mean:

- a. That a discharged bullet will stay within the range safety template
- b. That a discharged bullet will not travel more than 150 metres before hitting the ground
- c. That a shot fired will always fall within a 4 inch circle at one hundred metres
- d. That a discharged bullet can only escape from the danger area if it ricochets.

19. When is it obligatory to maintain compliance with the 'mil' rule

- a. When bringing rifles in slips or cases onto a firing point
- b. At all times when the bolt is out or a breech flag has been inserted
- c. When the rifle is loaded, is being loaded or unloaded and until it has been checked clear.
- d. When instructed to do so by the Range Warden

20. Apart from when loaded or being loaded or unloaded, under what other circumstance should particular care be taken to observe the 'mil' rule?

- a. When the butt flag has been raised
- b. When the rifle has the bolt out or a breech flag inserted
- c. When other firers on the range have not finished shooting
- d. When shooting off of sticks or bi-pods especially when sitting or standing

Proving that the firearm is clear

21. What action should you take if the RCO orders you "Show your rifle is clear"?

- a. Point your rifle at the stop butt and pull trigger
- b. Open the bolt and allow him to inspect the empty chamber and magazine
- c. Remove the bolt and put your rifle into its carrying case
- d. Apply the safety catch and place the rifle on the ground beside you

22. How should your rifle be carried around the range when not on the firing point?

- a. Slung over your shoulder with bolt open and muzzle pointing upwards
- b. Slung over your shoulder with bolt closed and muzzle pointing downwards
- c. In a carrying case with the bolt removed
- d. In a carrying case with the bolt inserted and closed on an empty chamber

23. When on the firing point you are ordered to fit your bolt. What should you check before doing so?

- a. That your magazine is charged with the correct number of rounds and fitted (if a detachable one)
- b. That all your ammunition and shooting aids are well behind the firing point
- c. That you have a cleaning kit and oil bottle/spray can to hand
- d. That your rifle chamber and bore are clear of any obstruction

24. You are ordered to "Unload" but when you open the bolt an unfired round remains in the chamber – you should:

- a. Keep the rifle pointing at the target, hold up hand and report the fact to the RCO
- b. Point your rifle skywards and bang the butt firmly on the ground several times with the bolt open to knock out the round
- c. Re-close the bolt, point your rifle at the target and fire off the jammed round
- d. Close the bolt hard to get the extractor to work properly

25. Due to a low scope mount, you cannot see into the chamber of your rifle, how do you check your rifle is empty after firing is finished?

- a. You work your bolt again, if nothing is extracted it must be clear
- b. You check the magazine visually and insert your little finger into the chamber to check it is empty too
- c. You close the bolt and fire again – if there is only a click the rifle must be empty
- d. You pass the rifle sideways to the next firer to check for you

Loading, firing and unloading procedures

26. If you are late and have missed the range safety brief how will you know what the correct loading procedures are on a particular range?

- a. Refer to a BDS Training manual
- b. Ask the person next to you
- c. You should have been given this information when you were notified of the shoot
- d. You cannot shoot until you have been given a range safety brief

27. When ordered to "Load Magazines" you should:

- a. Chamber a round and fire quickly so as not to hold up proceedings
- b. Remain with rifle pointing on target with bolt open and await further command
- c. Remain on target with bolt closed on chambered round and await further command
- d. Have more rounds lying beside the rifle ready to load quickly as soon as the magazine has been emptied

28. When may you close the bolt on a round and commence firing? When the RCO orders:

- a. "Load magazines";
- b. "Ready - in your own time go on"
- c. "Fire"
- d. "Stop Stop Stop"

29. If you have brought two different calibres of rifle to the range, where should the ammunition be kept for the rifle not in use?

- a. Beside you on the range ready for when you get to use the other rifle
- b. Loose in a pocket of a jacket you are wearing
- c. Off the firing point in the ammunition storage area in a clearly labelled separate box
- d. Given to the RCO for safe custody

30. When ordered to "Unload" you should (keeping your rifle pointing at the stop butt):

- a. Open the bolt, press bullets down into the magazine and close it on an empty chamber;
- b. Keep your muzzle pointing at the stop butt, remove any magazine and close the bolt;
- c. Work the bolt rapidly back and forth 3 times before closing it and firing the empty chamber;
- d. Check there is nothing in the chamber or magazine before removing the bolt or inserting a breech flag.

Misfire procedures

31. What action should you take if you squeeze the trigger and just hear a "click"?

- a. Open the bolt to eject the cartridge and examine the primer carefully
- b. Raise and lower the bolt handle quickly to re-cock the action before firing again
- c. Keep the rifle pointed at the target and raise one hand to attract the RCO's attention
- d. Remove the bolt from the rifle leaving the unfired round in the chamber

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency stop procedures

37. If the RCO calls “Stop, Stop, Stop” why might this have been done?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Noticed that somebody had run out of ammunition
- b. Been sent for by the Chairman of the gun club
- c. Identified circumstances that required an immediate stop to all firing
- d. Been made aware that a firer had had a misfire

41. The aim of the “Stop, Stop, Stop” drill is:

- a. To make sure all firers are paying attention to the RCO’s instructions
- b. To clear the firing point as quickly as possible
- c. To stop all firing activity quickly and safely because a dangerous situation has taken or is about to take place
- d. To test all firer’s knowledge of the range safety procedures before a danger occurs

42. Who on a range can call Stop, Stop, Stop?

- a. The range control staff
- b. Anyone who sees that there is a problem involving range safety
- c. The Range Conducting Officer
- d. The Range Warden

Zeroing procedures

43. When zeroing from 100 metres your shots are not hitting the target, it is advisable to:

- a. Aim in turn at each corner of the target frame hoping that shots can be placed on the target
- b. Try shooting from 25 metres (if permitted) to significantly reduce the bullet spread over the target
- c. Ask someone else to zero for you
- d. Consider changing the rifle calibre

44. After securely fitting a scope to a rifle, how would you roughly zero it so you are at least on the target board?

- a. By firing a series of shots at different parts of the stop butt until you found the target
- b. By maintaining a similar point of aim on the target and moving the sight 6 clicks up/down – left/right between each shot until a one appeared on the target
- c. By bore sighting the scope or using a bore sighting device
- d. By shooting different makes of ammunition until you found one that hit the target

45. Before zeroing it is most important to check that:

- a. All fittings and mounts are tight
- b. Scope lens covers have not been left at home
- c. That sunlight is not shining directly on the target
- d. That all your stalking equipment is maintained in good order

46. Before you commence zeroing your rifle should you:

- a. Check that the rifle bore and any sound moderator is free of obstruction
- b. Ensure that any sound moderator is screwed on securely
- c. Check that your ammunition is of the correct calibre, of the same manufacturer and same bullet weight
- d. Check all the above

47. If a rifle which is badly off-zero is fired on a gallery range, the safety risk is that:

- a. The bullet will fail to be retained by the stop butt or within the range safety area;
- b. The target frame might be damaged;
- c. The bullet might hit the mantlet;
- d. The range time and ammo will be wasted.

48. You bore-sight a rifle by placing it firmly on a rest with the bolt removed and:

- a. Adjust the sight exactly onto an aiming mark seen down the centre of the barrel;
- b. Ensure the 'scope is exactly in line with the bore when the lateral and vertical sight screws are in their middle position;
- c. Get somebody to look up the barrel from the muzzle end as you adjust the 'scope;
- d. Set the sight on an aiming mark and then move the rifle so you can see the same mark down the barrel.

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