

APPENDIX A1: IPSC Match Levels

Key: R = Recommended, M = Mandatory

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V
1. Must follow latest edition IPSC rules	M	M	M	M	M
2. Competitors must be individual members of their IPSC Region of residence (see Section 6.5)	R	M	M	M	M
3. Match Director	M	M	M	M	M
4. Range Master (actual or designated)	M	M	M	M	M
5. Range Master approved by Regional Director	R	R	M	R	R
6. Range Master approved by IPSC Executive Council				M	M
7. One Chief Range Officer per Area	R	R	R	M	M
8. One NROI official per stage	R	R	M	M	M
9. One IROA official per stage			R	M	M
10. IROA Stats Officer			R	M	M
11. One Range Staff (target restorer) for each 6 rounds	R	R	R	R	R
12. COF approval by Regional Director	R	R	M		
13. COF approval by IPSC committee			M	M	M
14. IPSC sanctioning (see Point 24 below)			M	M	M
15. Chronograph		R	R	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					
Handgun	40	80	150	300	450
Rifle (see Rule 1.2.1)	40	80	150	200	250
Shotgun	40	80	150	200	250
21. Number of stages					
Handgun	-	-	-	24	30
Recommended minimum stages					
Handgun	3	6	12	-	-
Rifle	3	6	12	24	30
Shotgun	3	6	12	24	30
22. Recommended minimum competitors					
Handgun	10	50	120	200	300
Rifle	10	50	120	200	300
Shotgun	10	50	120	200	300
23. Match rating (points)	1	2	3	4	5

24. International sanctioning of Level I and Level II matches is not required. However, each Regional Director is entitled to establish his own criteria and procedures for sanctioning of such matches held within his own Region.

APPENDIX A2: IPSC Recognition

Prior to the commencement of a match, the organizers must specify which Division(s) will be recognized.

Unless otherwise specified, IPSC sanctioned matches will recognize Divisions and Categories based on the number of registered competitors who actually compete in the match, including competitors disqualified during the match (e.g. if a Division at a Level III match has 10 competitors, but one or more are disqualified during the match, the Division will continue to be recognized), based on the following criteria:

1. Divisions:

Level I & II A minimum of 5 competitors per Division (recommended).
Level III A minimum of 10 competitors per Division (mandatory).
Level IV & V A minimum of 20 competitors per Division (mandatory).

2. Categories:

Division status must be achieved before Categories are recognized.

All level matches A minimum of 5 competitors per Division Category (see approved list below).

3. Individual Categories:

Categories approved for individual recognition by Division are as follows:

- (a) Lady Competitors of the female gender.
- (b) Super Junior Competitors who are under the age of 16 on the first day of the match. A Super Junior has the option of electing to shoot in Junior Category, but not in both. If there are insufficient competitors for Super Junior Category to be recognized, all competitors registered in this Category will automatically be transferred to Junior Category.
- (c) Junior Competitors who are under the age of 21 on the first day of the match.
- (d) Senior Competitors who are over the age of 50 on the first day of the match.
- (e) Super Senior Competitors who are over the age of 60 on the first day of the match. A Super Senior has the option of electing to shoot in Senior Category, but not in both. If there are insufficient competitors for Super Senior Category to be recognized, all competitors registered in this Category will automatically be transferred to Senior Category.

4. Team Categories:

IPSC matches may recognize the following for team awards:

- (a) Regional teams by Division.
- (b) Regional teams by Division for Lady Category.
- (c) Regional teams by Division for Super Junior Category.
- (d) Regional teams by Division for Junior Category.
- (e) Regional teams by Division for Senior Category.
- (f) Regional teams by Division for Super Senior Category.
- (g) Regional teams by Family.

Family Teams consist of two members, one being a Junior and the other either a parent or grandparent of the Junior. Notwithstanding Rules 6.4.2 and 6.4.2.1, the two team members may compete in different Divisions and a female individually registered as "Lady" may participate as the Junior provided that she satisfies the Junior age limit. Family Team results will be calculated by adding the match percentiles attained by the two members.

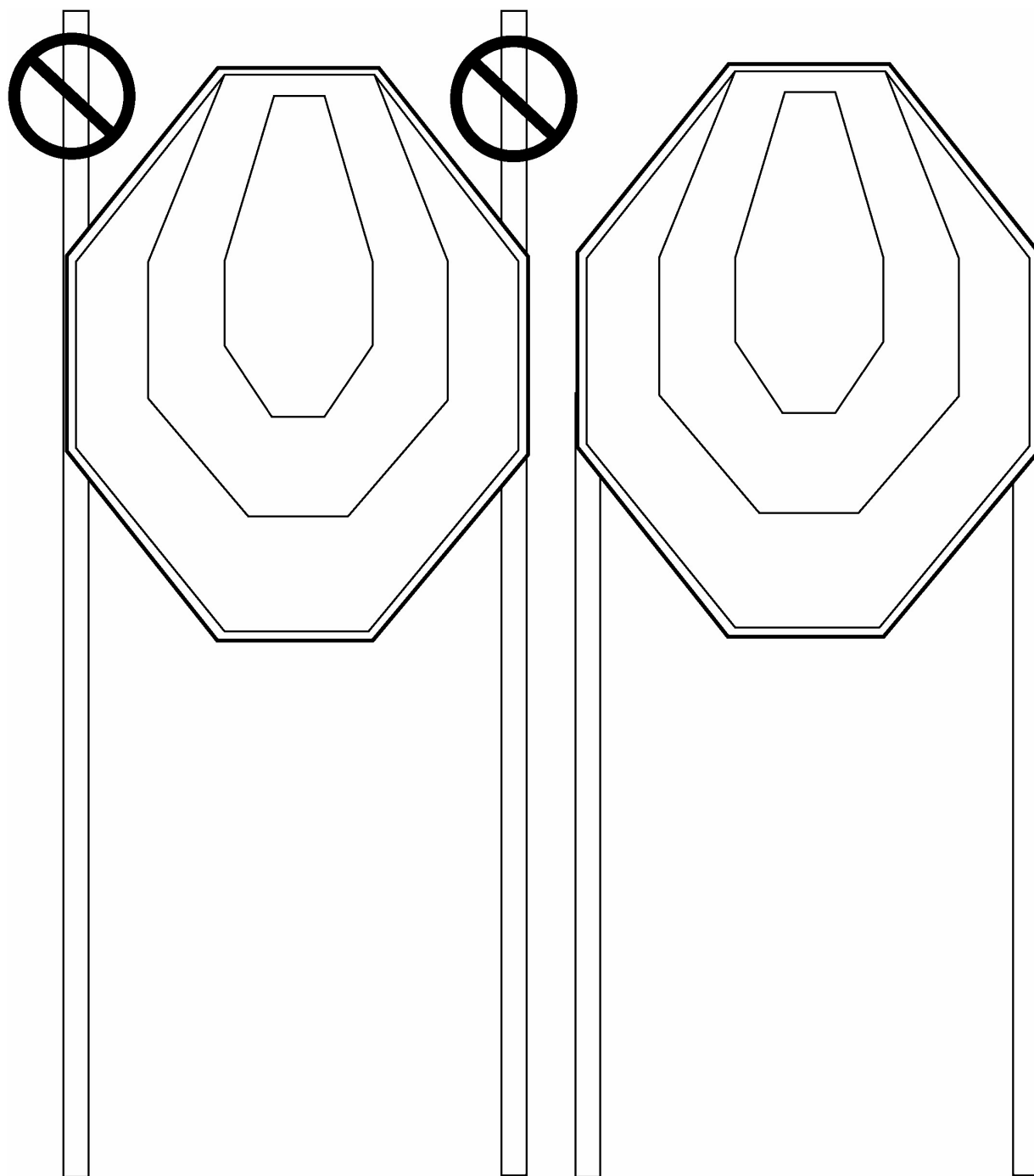
APPENDIX A3: Shoot-Off Elimination Table

Top 16	Quarter Final	Semi-Final	Finals	Awards
(Single Elimination)			(Best of 3)	
1	Winner	Winner A	Winner	CHAMPION & 2nd Place
15				
9	Winner			
7				
5	Winner	Winner B		
13				
11	Winner			
3				
4	Winner	Winner C		
12				
14	Winner			
6				
8	Winner	Winner D		
10				
16	Winner			
2				
			Loser A/B	3rd Place
			Loser C/D	

APPENDIX A4: Approved Stage Ratios

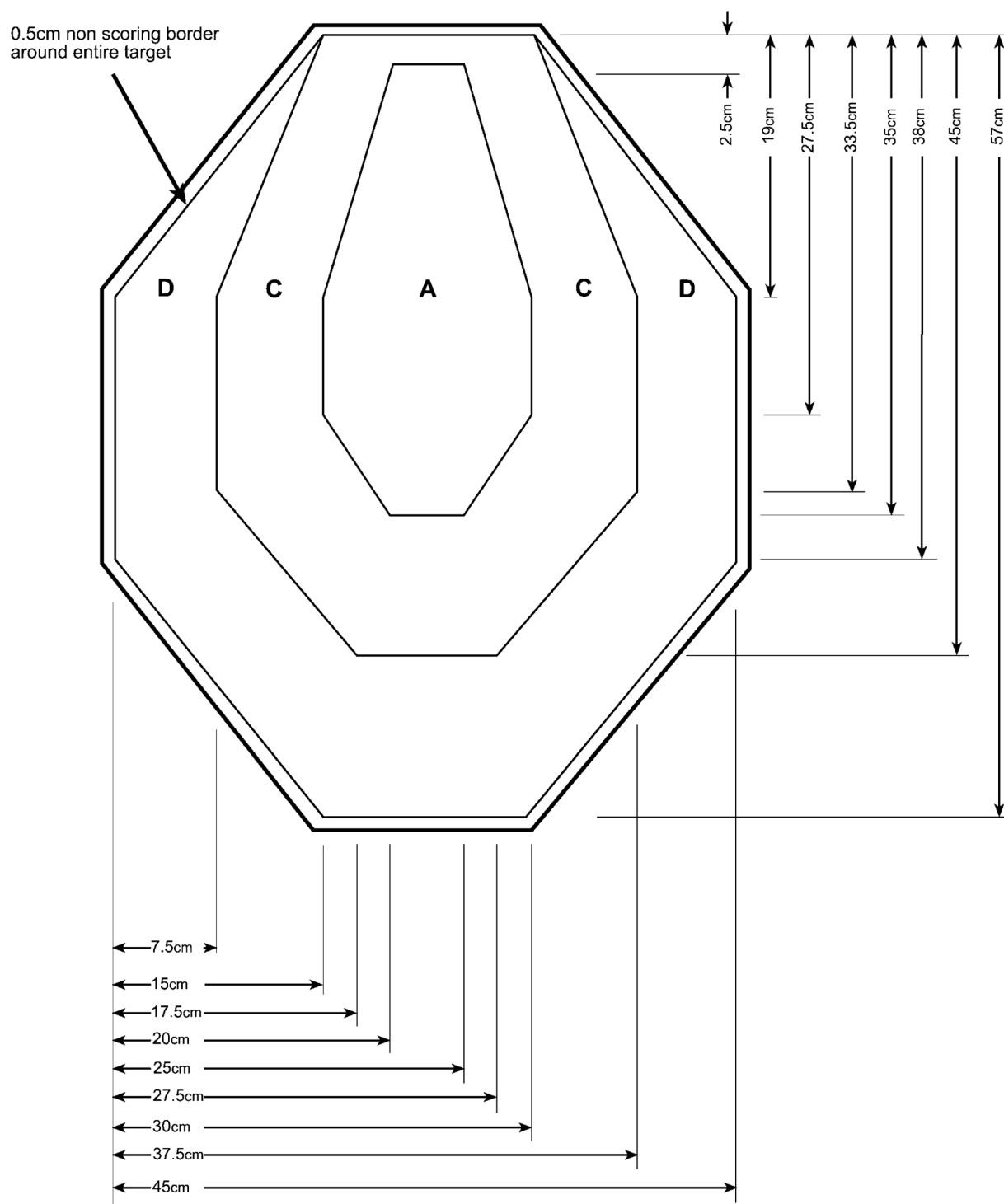
Stages	Short	Medium	Long
12	6	4	2
13	7	4	2
13	6	5	2
14	7	5	2
14	8	4	2
14	6	6	2
15	8	5	2
15	7	6	2
16	8	6	2
16	9	5	2
17	9	6	2
18	9	6	3
19	10	6	3
19	9	7	3
20	10	7	3
20	11	6	3
20	9	8	3
21	11	7	3
21	10	8	3
22	11	8	3
22	12	7	3
23	12	8	3
24	12	8	4
25	13	8	4
25	12	9	4
26	13	9	4
26	14	8	4
26	12	10	4
27	14	9	4
27	13	10	4
28	14	10	4
28	15	9	4
29	15	10	4
30	15	10	5

APPENDIX B1: Target Presentation



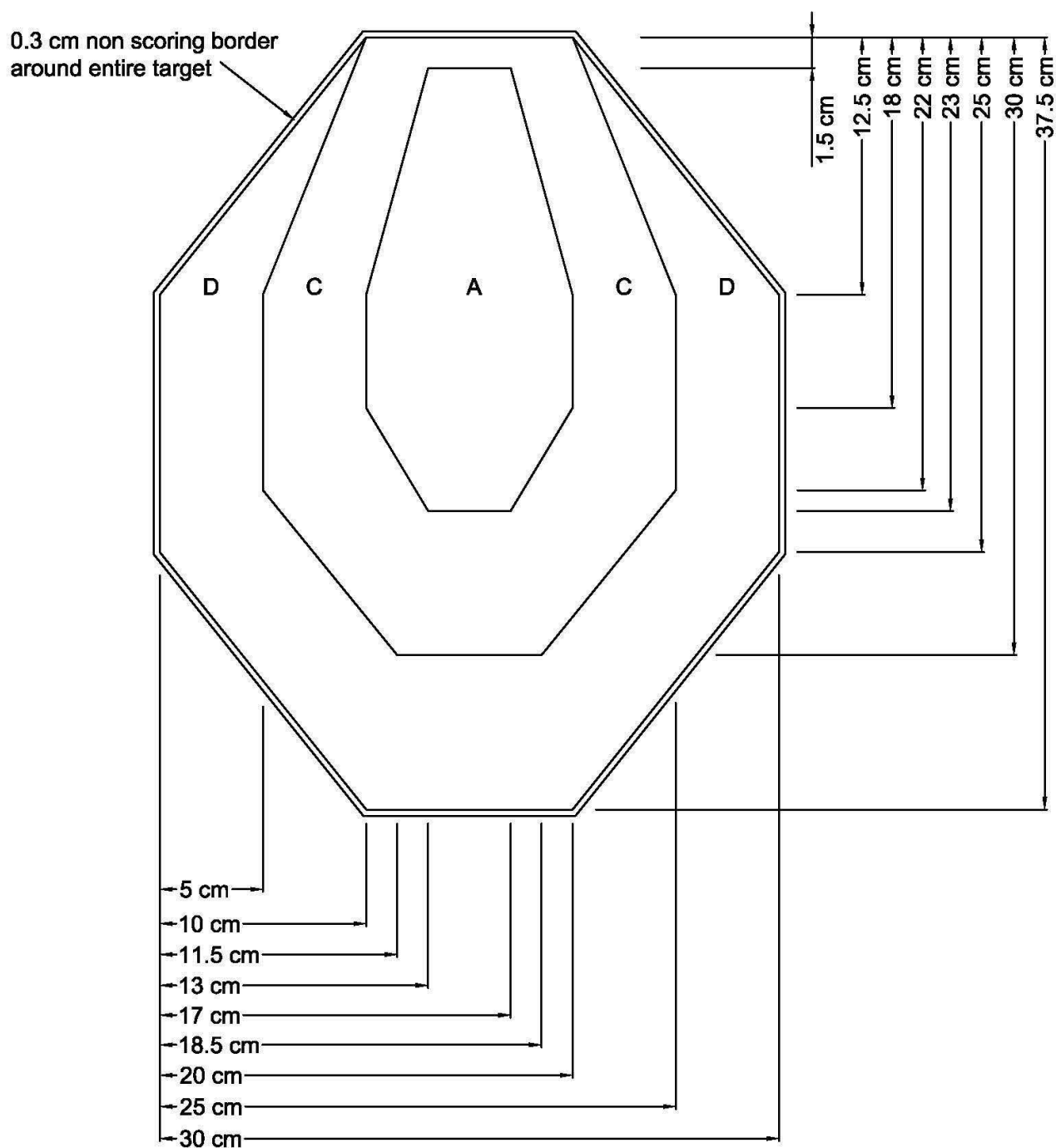
Cutting the tops off the sticks provides an improved visual appearance.

APPENDIX B2: IPSC Target



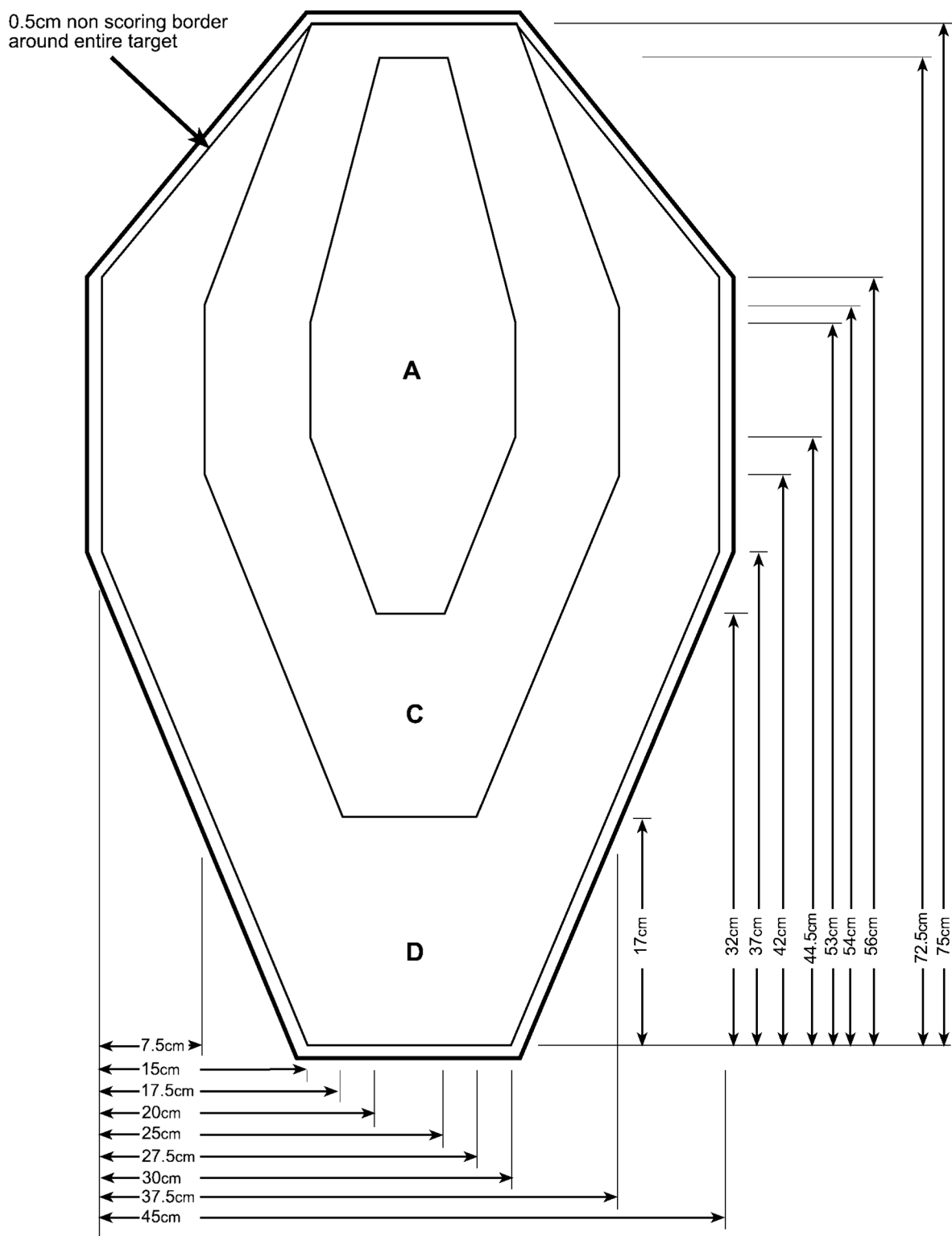
Scoring		
Major	Zone	Minor
5	A	5
4	C	3
2	D	1

APPENDIX B3: IPSC Mini Target



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

APPENDIX B4: IPSC Universal Target



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

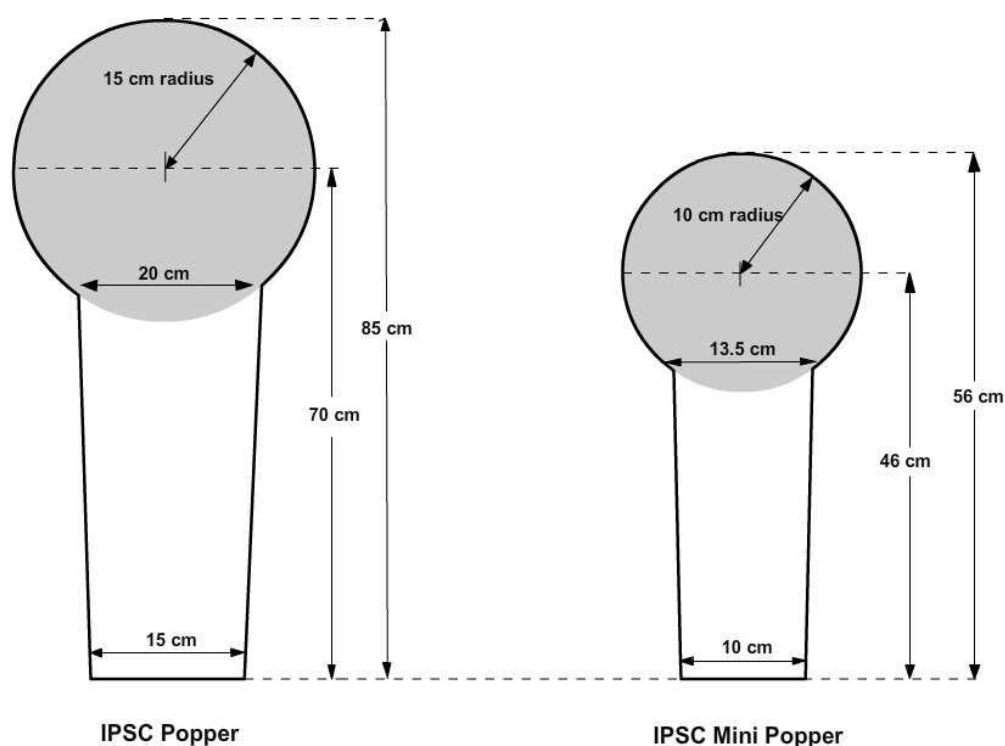
APPENDIX C1: Calibration of IPSC Poppers

1. The Range Master must designate a specific supply of ammunition and one or more firearms to be used as official calibration tools by officials authorized by him to serve as calibration officers.
2. Prior to commencement of a match, the calibration ammunition must be chronographed using the procedure specified in 5.6.3. The calibration ammunition, when tested through each designated firearm, must achieve a 150 power factor (variance +/- 5%) to qualify.
3. Once the supply of ammunition and the designated firearms have been tested and approved by the Range Master, they are not subject to challenge by competitors.
4. The Range Master must arrange for each popper to be calibrated prior to commencement of a match, and whenever required during a match.
5. For initial calibration, each popper must be set to fall when hit within the calibration zone with a single shot fired from a designated firearm using the calibration ammunition. The shot must be fired from the shooting location in the course of fire furthest from the popper being calibrated. Calibration zones are indicated in the diagrams in the following pages.
6. If, during a course of fire, a popper does not fall when hit, a competitor has three alternatives:
 - (a) The popper is shot again until it falls. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored "as shot".
 - (b) The popper is left standing but the competitor does not challenge the calibration. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored "as shot", with the subject popper scored as a Miss.
 - (c) The popper is left standing and the competitor challenges the calibration. In this case, the popper and the surrounding area on which it stands must not be touched or interfered with by any person. If a Match Official violates this rule, the competitor must reshoot the course of fire. If the competitor or any other person violates this rule, the popper will be scored as a miss and the rest of the course of fire will be scored "as shot".
 - (d) If the popper falls for any other reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated, a reshoot must be ordered.
7. In the absence of any interference, a calibration officer must conduct a calibration test of the subject popper (when required under 6(c) above), from as near as possible to the point from where the competitor shot the popper, when the following will apply:
 - (a) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the calibration zone or below and the popper falls, the popper is deemed to be properly calibrated, and it will be scored as a miss.
 - (b) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the calibration zone or below and the popper does not fall, the popper is deemed to have failed and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire, once the popper has been recalibrated.
 - (c) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer misses the popper altogether, another shot must be fired until one of 7(a) or 7(b) occurs.
8. Note that authorized metal plates are not subject to calibration or challenge (see Rule 4.3.3.2).

APPENDIX C2: IPSC Poppers

HANDGUN		RIFLE / SHOTGUN
5 points	Scoring Minor / Major	5 or 10 points (Rules 9.4.1.1 & 9.4.1.2)
Minus 10 points	Penalty Miss / No-Shoot	Minus 10 points

The calibration zone for each popper is indicated by the shaded area.



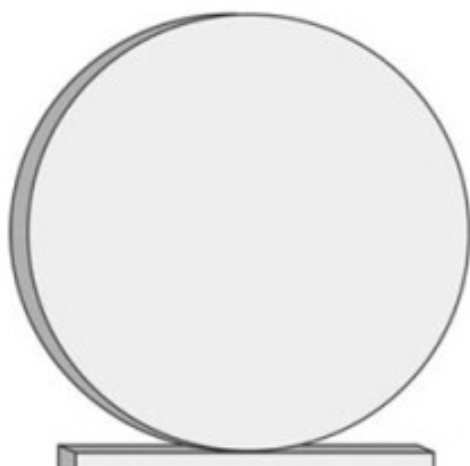
Tolerance +/- 0.5 cm

Metal targets and no-shoots which can accidentally turn edge-on or sideways when hit are expressly prohibited. Using them may result in the withdrawal of IPSC sanction (see Rule 4.3.1.1).

APPENDIX C3: IPSC Metal Plates

HANDGUN			RIFLE / SHOTGUN	
5 points			5 or 10 points (Rules 9.4.1.1 & 9.4.1.2)	
Minus 10 points			Minus 10 points	
Round	Rectangular	Dimensions	Round	Rectangular
20 cm Ø	15x15 cm	Minimum	15 cm Ø	15x15 cm
30 cm Ø	30x30 cm	Maximum	30 cm Ø	45x30 cm

RIFLE		
Target Distance	Test Firing (Rule 2.5.3)	
50 – 100 m	15 cm Ø	15x15 cm
101 – 200 m	20 cm Ø	20x20 cm
201 – 300 m	30 cm Ø	30x30 cm
Distances and sizes must be clearly indicated		



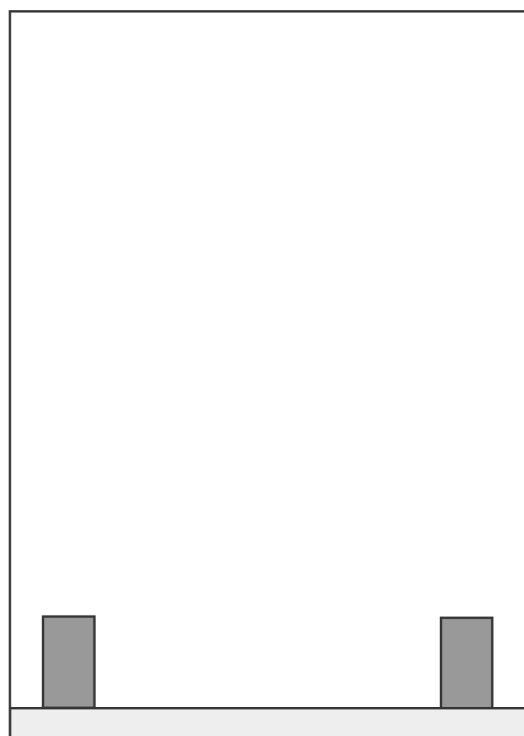
Important Construction Notes

Metal plates which can accidentally turn edge-on or sideways when hit are expressly prohibited. Using them may result in the withdrawal of IPSC sanction (see Rule 4.3.1.1).

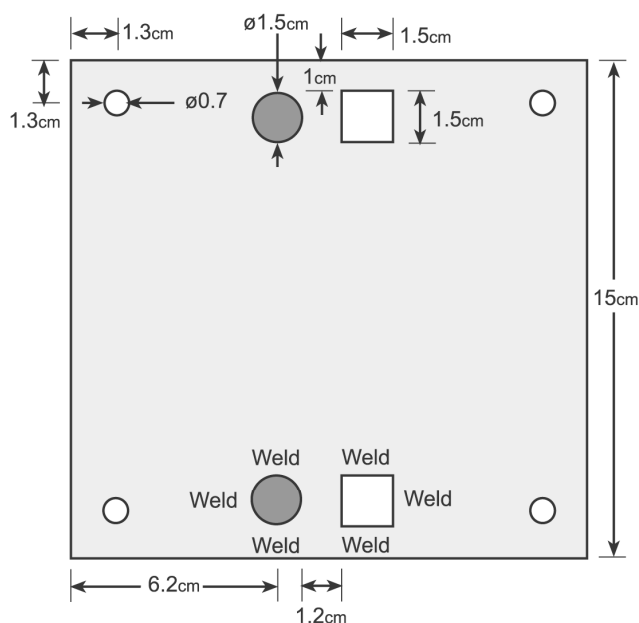
For Handgun matches plates should be mounted on hard cover or on metal stakes at least 1m high.

APPENDIX C3: IPSC Separating Metal Plates

**Target complete
Front elevation**

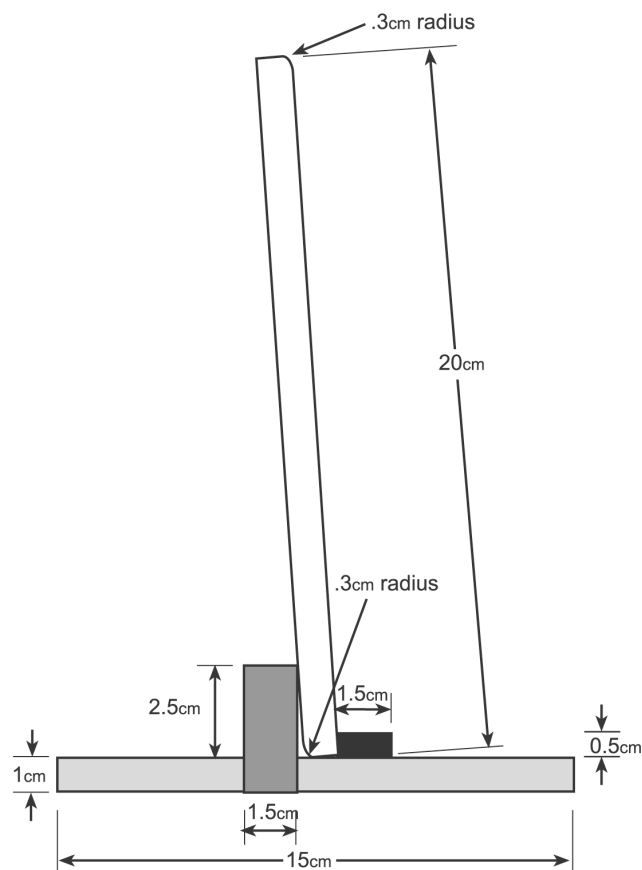


15cm



**Target Base
(plan view)**

**Target complete
Side elevation**



Notes:

These targets offer precise and consistent resetting and are very reliable. They stand up to repeated shots.

The strike plates can be set on the bases vertically or horizontally.

Other sizes of strike plates will sit securely on these bases.

The bases can be nailed or bolted to timber or even to the ground (15cm nails) to secure in place.

The bases can be welded to steel or fixed to timber spikes to allow them to be set into the ground.

The targets can be made from a thicker material but 1cm is recommended as the minimum. The heavier the plate the less distance it will travel when hit.

If a hole is drilled in the strike plate a chain can be fitted to restrict the distance that the plate may travel when hit.

Various square or rectangular sizes are permitted providing between: 15cm x 15cm (minimum) and 45cm x 30cm (maximum). Preferred sizes are 15cm x 15cm, 20cm x 15cm and 25cm x 20cm.

APPENDIX C4: Daily Chronograph Report Form

CHRONOGRAPH DAILY REPORT

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APPENDIX D: Rifle Divisions

		Semi Auto Open SAO	Semi Auto Standard SAS	Manual Action Open MAO	Manual Action Standard MAS	Manual Action Lever Release MALR
1.	Minimum Power Factor for Major	320				
2.	Minimum Power Factor for Minor	150				
3.	Maximum ammunition capacity (maximum to be loaded)	Not applicable				
4.	Restriction on action type	Semi Auto	Semi Auto	Manual	Manual	Manual Lever Release
5.	Optical/electronic sights permitted	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
6.	Compensators, ports, sound and/or flash suppressors permitted	Yes	Maximum 30 x 90 mm	Yes	Maximum 30 x 90 mm	Yes
7.	The use of bipods, barricade stops and similar permitted	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8.	Vertical front grip permitted, max length 152mm (6 inches) from the centerline of the barrel	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable

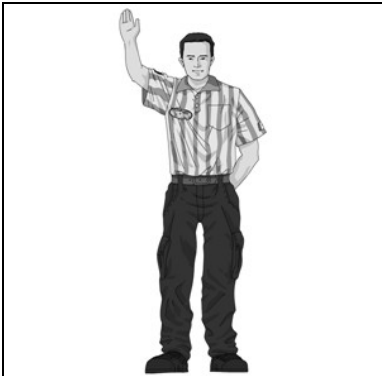

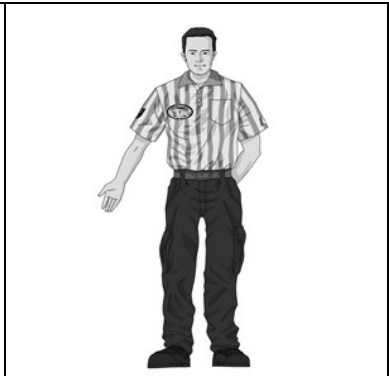
Special conditions:

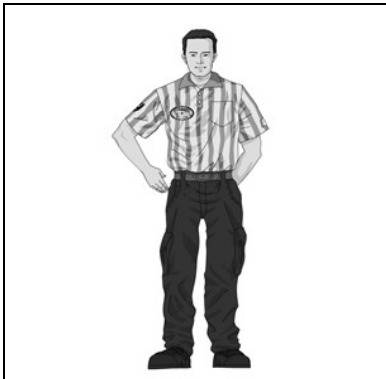
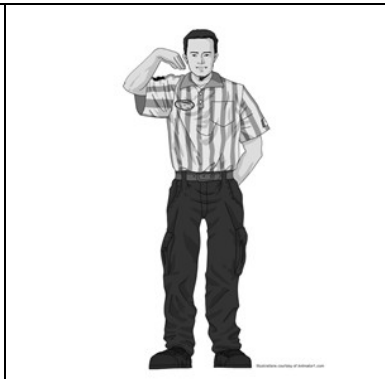
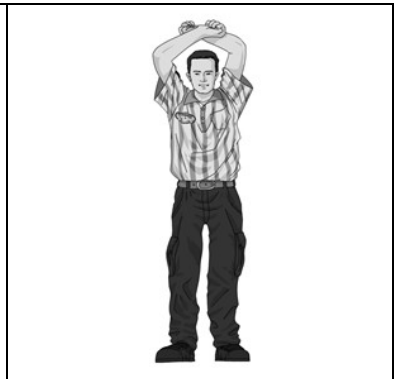
9. A Manual Action type is defined as a firearm where extraction of a spent case is caused entirely by a competitor's physical manipulation. Rifles which operate fully or partially by way of gas, blowback or inertia do not qualify as Manual Action.

Manual Action Lever Release is defined as a firearm where extraction of a spent case, together with recocking the action, may be caused by way of gas, blowback or inertia, but which requires a competitor's physical manipulation of a release lever to manually prepare the firearm for a new discharge by chambering a new round.

10. Measuring the length of the compensator/flash suppressor is done from the end of the rifling to the tip of the device.

APPENDIX F1: Scoring Hand Signals

		
Alpha	Charlie	Delta

		
Miss	No-Shoot	Re-Score

When two shots per target are used, both arms are employed.