

Spectre Tactical Shooting – Rules, Classes and Divisions

FIRST EDITION – EFFECTIVE 2024

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SPECTRE TACTICAL SHOOTING | SOMERSET WEST PISTOL CLUB



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Spirit of the Rule Book and Acknowledgements</i>	5
<i>Introduction and Preamble</i>	7
<i>Chapter 1 – Firearm Classes</i>	9
1.1 Pistol Classes	10
1.1.1 Hammer-Fired Service Pistol (HSP) Class	11
1.1.2 Striker-Fired Service Pistol (SSP) Class	11
1.1.3 Hammer-Fired Compact Pistol (HCP) Class	12
1.1.4 Striker-Fired Compact Pistol (SCP) Class	12
1.1.5 Hammer-Fired Subcompact Pistol (HPP) Class	13
1.1.6 Striker-Fired Subcompact Pistol (SPP) Class	13
1.1.7 1911 (JMB) Class	13
1.2 Revolver Classes	14
1.2.1 Service Revolver (SR) Class.....	15
1.2.2 Compact Revolver (CR) Class.....	15
1.3 Shotgun Classes	16
1.3.1 Standard Manual-Action Shotgun (SMS) Class	16
1.3.2 Enhanced Manual-Action Shotgun (EMS) Class	17
1.3.3 Standard Self-Loading Shotgun (SSS) Class	17
1.3.4 Enhanced Self-Loading Shotgun (ESS) Class.....	18
1.4 Direct Impingement Rifle / Carbine Classes	18
1.4.1 Standard Direct Impingement Rifle (SDR) Class.....	19
1.4.2 Enhanced Direct Impingement Rifle (EDR) Class	19
1.4.3 Standard Direct Impingement Carbine (SDC) Class	20
1.4.4 Enhanced Direct Impingement Carbine (EDC) Class	21
1.4.5 Direct Impingement Compact Carbine (DIM) Class	21
1.5 Piston-Driven Rifle / Carbine Classes	22
1.5.1 Standard Piston-Driven Rifle (SGR) Class	22
1.5.2 Enhanced Piston-Driven Rifle (EGR) Class.....	23
1.5.3 Standard Piston-Driven Carbine (SGC) Class.....	23
1.5.4 Enhanced Piston-Driven Carbine (EGC) Class	24
1.5.5 Piston-Driven Compact Carbine (GPM) Class.....	25
1.6 Pistol-Calibre Carbine Classes	25
1.6.1 Standard Pistol-Calibre Carbine (SPC) Class	26
1.6.2 Enhanced Pistol-Calibre Carbine (EPC) Class	27
1.7 Precision Rifle / Carbine Classes	27
1.7.1 Long-Range Rifle (LRR) Class	28
1.7.2 Designated Marksman Rifle / Carbine (DMR) Class	29
1.7.3 Scout Rifle (SR) Class	29
<i>Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories</i>	30
2.1 Handguns	30
2.2 Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines	31

Chapter 3 – Sporting Divisions.....	31
3.1 Close-Quarter Sporting (CQS) Division	32
3.2 Bush Lane Division	32
3.3 Field Engagement Division.....	33
3.4 Hostage Rescue Division.....	34
3.5 Long-Range Division	34
3.6 Scorable Skill Exercises	35
Chapter 4 – Scoring, Penalties & Equipment Failure.....	36
4.1 General Scoring Principles	36
4.1.1 Par Time – The Speed Concept	36
4.1.2 Hit Zones – The Accuracy Concept.....	37
4.1.3 Using Cover and Concealment – The Tactical Concept.....	38
4.1.4 Completing Courses of Fire: Accuracy, Speed, and Tactics Combined	39
4.2 Hostage Rescue Division Scoring.....	40
4.3 Long-Range Division Scoring	41
4.4 Penalties.....	41
4.5 Competitor Equipment Failure.....	42
4.6 Disqualification	42
4.7 Annual Rankings at End of Shooting Season	43
Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment.....	44
5.1 Range safety	45
5.2 Handguns	45
5.3 Shotguns.....	46
5.4 Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines.....	47
5.5 Ammunition restrictions.....	48
5.6 Slings	48
5.7 Holsters	48
5.8 Attire	49
Chapter 6 – Dedicated Sport Status (DSS)	49
Chapter 7 – Charter & Constitution	50
7.1 Vision	50
7.2 Mission.....	50
Chapter 8 – Principles	51

Chapter 9 – Code of Conduct51

9.1 Administrative Functions and requirements..... 52

Appendix A – List of Intermediate Calibre Cartridges53

A1 – Service cartridges..... 53

A2 – Prototype cartridges 53

Appendix B – Examples of Approved Targets.....54

B1 – Cardboard Targets..... 54

B2 – Paper Targets..... 55

B3 – Steel Targets 55

Appendix C – General Range Safety Rules56

SPIRIT OF THE RULE BOOK AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Rule books and constitutions are inherently limited by the fact that gamesmen will automatically seek loopholes and exploitable technicalities which provide them with a competitive advantage. This leads to more numerous and more technical rules, that are then gamed again, leading in turn to more numerous and more technical rules. At some point there comes a danger that a shooting discipline becomes so far removed from its origins, that it is hardly recognisable by those who founded it.

There is fortunately a different approach. Instead of heavily relying on numerous and very technical rules, fostering a strong and enduring organisational culture which fully embraces and protects the spirit of the sport is much more effective at regulating the behaviour and intentions of the participants.

Therefore, we strive to keep our rules as simple and easy to understand as possible, whilst simultaneously jealously guarding and gatekeeping the true meaning of our discipline.

As is the case with sporting disciplines, there will come times where participants may feel (both justifiably and unjustifiably) that the rules do not adequately address certain aspects of competition. This rule book is a living document that will be amended from time to time as we discover better ways of doing things.

That said, for many of these questions we may not have perfect answers – and it may be a bit of a journey to find the most optimal way of addressing them. However, I do not see increasingly complicated and lengthy systems of rules as a remotely perfect or desirable answer either.

Hence, in order to keep with the spirit of our sport, we would rather err on the side of hazarding the odd arbitrary umpiring decision as opposed to writing more rules to try and fix a problem.

We hope that you find value and enjoyment in this approach, with the conscious understanding that participating in Spectre Tactical Shooting activities is more about improving, developing, and testing your own skillset as opposed to winning trophies.

I extend my thanks and heartfelt gratitude to **Stefan Meyer, Maggy Meyer, Yedhvir Ramdhani**, and **Bryan Mennie** for introducing me to the original Spectre Unit shooting club when it was still based in Pretoria. Their assistance in setting up the first experimental Spectre shoots in the Western Cape in late 2018 was instrumental in getting us to where we are today.

I would like to extend special thanks to **Robert Fourie, Mike Nigrini, Glen Fourie**, and **Jordan Smit** for their invaluable contributions to writing and developing this rule book, as well as to **Max Rossle** (Motivus) for his help in addressing some of the numerous trickier aspects of such an endeavour.

I am equally deeply grateful to **Aziza Scheidereiter** (CHS Guns & Ammunition), **Nick Gardener** (CKCS Holsters), and **Keith Biermann** (False Bay Firearm Training Academy) for their assistance and support in growing and developing our sport, as well as supporting our participants with a considerable number of special deals and prizes.

Special thanks to **Anton du Plessis** (chairman of SATSA) for his association's endorsement and support of our shooting activities, and the **Somerset West Pistol Club** committee for helping us become an officially recognised club activity.

Last, but not least, thank you to all our loyal participants who show up and compete in our events: we are privileged to have you as part of our family.

Gideon Joubert, December 2023

These rules are dedicated to the memory of Laubcher van Zyl.

INTRODUCTION AND PREAMBLE

The **Spirit of Spectre Tactical Shooting** is the competitive simulation of real-world scenarios which encourage the use of proven and realistic skills and tactics. Scenario-based courses of fire are supported by an adaptable scoring system that rewards positive results instead of pure sporting goals. Spectre's focus in this regard emphasises higher standards of accuracy whilst observing the important factor of time-efficiency.

The **Goal of Spectre Tactical Shooting** activities is to develop and improve practical proficiency through competitive shooting activities. Our central pillar is constant self-improvement of the shooter through their development of knowledge, skills, and mindset. This development is encouraged through regular participation in Spectre activities, which allows competitors to benchmark themselves against others – as well as against their own past performance.

The **Vision of Spectre Tactical Shooting** is to develop a fraternity of responsible firearm owners which strives to possess superior knowledge, skill and proficiency within the realm of practical defensive shooting.

Spectre differs from other shooting sports in that participants must use firearms that are fit for purpose pertaining to real world applications. Therefore the use of heavily-modified and highly-specialised firearms intended to give competitive advantages, but that have no practical application outside the purist sporting context, are discouraged.

Spectre strives towards high standards of proficiency in the accuracy and speed aspects of shooting, while simultaneously focusing on the correct application of appropriate tactics during a competitive course of fire.

In some events stage planning by participants (pre-shoot walkthroughs, etc.) is not encouraged, and randomised starting positions and course of fire changes are encouraged and mandated to Match Directors (except for the Close Quarter Sporting Division).

Spectre is further differentiated from other existing sporting disciplines by being from the outset centred around multiple firearm type applications in specialised problem-solving contexts, whilst strongly discouraging the use of speed rigs and competition-enhancing accessories. Equipment and gear which assist in attaining a competitive edge in certain purist sporting disciplines, but have no application in the real world, run contrary to the spirit of our discipline.

Developing the participant's skill with their chosen equipment, or the equipment already in their possession in its most standard form, is valued above all else. Further – the aim is to encourage enhanced practical firearm knowledge for different applications, and the journey of each shooter in identifying what equipment and gear is essential for their pursuit of these applications.

This preference draws from our origin – actively-serving members of the police, armed forces, and civilian security industries were the founders and first participants of our discipline.

Our focus will thus firmly remain on realism and the tools that professionals use in the real world – which, within the realms of civilian sporting, encourages participation in enjoyable and complex courses of fire which are subject to the broad discretion of the stage-planning committee with each Spectre event.

Therefore, all the Spectre Tactical Shooting Firearm Classes are to some degree or another derived from what is being used in different contexts of real life today.

It is of paramount importance that whilst the scenarios and courses of fire are designed around practical real-world possibilities, our shooting events manifest in the provision of enjoyable, competitive, lawful and safe sport shooting matches for members of Spectre Tactical Shooting.

We understand that equipment, technology, preferences, and tactics change with time: these rules are a living document that will incorporate such changes as necessary when they become manifest.

Safety is our overriding and utmost priority, and it will always take precedence over any other aspects of the discipline.

For practical purposes and to enhance safety, realism and match dynamics, the assigned Match Director (MD) retains utmost discretion regarding how any Spectre event is conducted.

The MD is authorised to adapt scoring as required by practical realities pertaining to available targets, range and competitor equipment, and environmental considerations.

The planning of each match encourages incorporating both single-type orientated courses of fire, as well as multi-disciplinary courses of fire.

The core concepts of Spectre Tactical Shooting embody high standards of:

- a. Safety above all;
- b. Accuracy;
- c. Speed;
- d. Effective use of cover, tactical movement, and concealment;
- e. Adaptation without prior stage-planning;
- f. Problem solving under time pressure;
- g. Transition between multiple firearm types;
- h. Unsupported shooting in a multitude of adaptive shooting positions;

All Spectre Tactical Shooting activities are sanctioned and supported by the South African Tactical Shooting Association (SATSA) – SAPS accreditation registration number I300098.

CHAPTER I – FIREARM CLASSES

Spectre events provide for the use of various firearm types in numerous configurations. The nature of our competitive Divisions (see *Chapter 3 – Spectre Unit Sporting Divisions*) is highly diverse and requires that participants solve problems of varying complexity whilst subjected to time pressure in the form of Par Time restrictions or a shot timer.

Due to the extensively varied characteristics of the courses of fire possible in each Division, participants are required to make use of different types of equipment in order to successfully compete.

Some courses of fire will naturally lend themselves to specific Firearm Classes, whilst being impossible to complete or highly suboptimal for other Classes. In extreme cases (although highly unlikely to occur) using the wrong Class for the wrong application can even incur penalty points (see section *4.4 Penalties*).

The participants must therefore choose and make use of Firearm Classes that will allow them to most effectively address the challenges offered by the various courses of fire on a given day.

The Match Director will give guidance when necessary as to which Firearm Classes will be more appropriate or better suited for the planned courses of fire before the event.

In keeping with the Spirit of Spectre Tactical Shooting, firearm classes are compiled in order to adhere as closely as is practically possible to the real-world configurations whilst striving to accurately group them into relevant categories. Aftermarket parts, modifications, and enhancements that are applicable to civilian defensive carry, military, law enforcement, and security contexts are allowed and encouraged.

However, the use of aftermarket (OEM and non-OEM) parts, enhancements, and modifications that have no purpose outside of a pure sport shooting context is strongly discouraged.

When doubt exists, the MD retains final and sole discretion in determining whether or not a given firearm complies with the Spirit of Spectre.

At the end of the shooting season (which runs from 1 January until 31 December every year) participants will be assigned ranks and final scores for all the Firearm Classes and Sporting Divisions they competed in. This final Class and Divisional rank and score are based on the participant's rank for every match competed in during the season (see section *4.7 Annual Rankings at End of Shooting Season*).

All firearms in all Classes are subjected to safety restrictions. Please reference *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment* for the relevant details pertaining to each Class.

I.1 PISTOL CLASSES

All pistols must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section 5.2 *Handguns* for details.

Pistols will be classified into Minor and Major Calibre Categories. See *Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories*, and section 2.1 *Handguns* for details.

Pistols compete with other pistols of the same Class only.

A minimum of one spare magazine must be carried on the participant's body in a suitable magazine carrier. If the participant possesses no suitable magazine carrier, then carrying the magazine in the pocket may be allowed at the MD's discretion.

A minimum of 14 rounds of ammunition (in the form of spare magazines) will be carried on the participant's body (excluding the ammunition in the pistol) at the start of the course of fire.

Participants using single stack or subcompact pistols must carry either two magazines or a total of 14 rounds (whichever is greater) on their body (excluding in the pistol).

Some COFs will require certain pistol classes to be carried and presented from a *concealed* carry position (*Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section 5.2 *Handguns* for details), which come with additional requirements compared to firearms carried openly in an outer waistband (OWB) holster:

Concealed is defined as a firearm carried fully covered in an appropriate holster which offers adequate retention for rapid position changes and movement. Can be carried Inner Waistband (IWB) or Outer Waistband (OWB).

Additional ammunition can be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

For reasons of safety and realism, specific pistol classes are subjected to starting carry conditions. These carry conditions may be restrictive pertaining to which types and brands of pistols are acceptable for that specific class.

Pistol carry conditions are defined as follows:

- 1) Condition 1 – Round chambered, full magazine, hammer cocked, safety on.
- 2) Condition 2 – Round chambered, full magazine, hammer down.

Striker-fired handguns are preferably to be carried with a loaded chamber. Exceptions to this requirement are at the MD's discretion, so long as it adheres to safety requirements.

1.1.1 HAMMER-FIRED SERVICE PISTOL (HSP) CLASS

The pistol must be hammer-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried in Condition 2.

Only full-size service pistols are allowed: firearm models must have been in service with any military or police unit in the world.

A pistol shall be considered full-size if any of its dimensions exceeds one (1) of the following limits:

- 1) Height of 138 mm; and / or
- 2) Length of 190 mm;

Carry Optics are allowed.

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

1.1.2 STRIKER-FIRED SERVICE PISTOL (SSP) CLASS

The pistol must be striker-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried with a loaded chamber.

Only full-size service pistols are allowed: firearm models must have been in service with any military or police unit in the world.

A pistol shall be considered full-size if any of its dimensions exceeds one (1) of the following limits:

- 1) Height of 138 mm; and / or
- 2) Length of 190 mm;

Carry Optics are allowed.

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

I.1.3 HAMMER-FIRED COMPACT PISTOL (HCP) CLASS

The pistol must be hammer-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried in Condition 2.

Only compact pistols are allowed.

A pistol shall be considered compact if any of its dimensions *fall within* the following limits:

- 1) Height minimum 120 mm and maximum 138 mm; and
- 2) Length minimum 170 mm and maximum 190 mm;

Carry Optics are allowed.

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

I.1.4 STRIKER-FIRED COMPACT PISTOL (SCP) CLASS

The pistol must be striker-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried with a loaded chamber.

Only compact pistols are allowed.

A pistol shall be considered compact if any of its dimensions *fall within* the following limits:

- 1) Height minimum 120 mm and maximum 138 mm; and
- 2) Length minimum 170 mm and maximum 190 mm;

Carry Optics are allowed.

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

1.1.5 HAMMER-FIRED SUBCOMPACT PISTOL (HPP) CLASS

The pistol must be hammer-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried in Condition 2.

Only subcompact semi-automatic pistols allowed.

A pistol shall be considered subcompact if any of its dimensions are *less than* the following limits:

- 1) Height of 120 mm; and / or
- 2) Length of 170 mm

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

1.1.6 STRIKER-FIRED SUBCOMPACT PISTOL (SPP) CLASS

The pistol must be striker-fired.

When loaded-and-ready, pistol must be carried with a loaded chamber.

Only subcompact semi-automatic pistols allowed.

A pistol shall be considered subcompact if any of its dimensions are *less than* the following limits:

- 1) Height of 120 mm; and / or
- 2) Length of 170 mm

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

1.1.7 1911 (JMB) CLASS

The pistol must be hammer-fired and single-action only.

When loaded-and-ready, must be carried in Condition 1.

Full-size and compact pistols are allowed.

A pistol shall be considered full-size if any of its dimensions *exceeds one (1)* of the following limits:

- 1) Height of 138 mm; and / or
- 2) Length of 190 mm;

A pistol shall be considered compact if any of its dimensions *fall within* the following limits:

- 1) Height minimum 120 mm and maximum 138 mm; and
- 2) Length minimum 170 mm and maximum 190 mm;

Carry Optics are allowed.

Aftermarket competition triggers are not allowed.

Aftermarket compensators are not allowed.

Must be carried unconcealed in an OWB holster.

1.2 REVOLVER CLASSES

All revolvers must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section *5.2 Handguns* for details.

Revolvers will be classified into Minor and Major Calibre Categories.

Revolvers compete with other revolvers of the same Class only.

A minimum of two spare speedloaders must be carried on the participant's body in suitable carriers.

No fewer than 15 rounds of ammunition in total (including in the revolver) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of the course of fire.

Some COFs will require certain revolver classes to be carried and presented from a *concealed* carry position, which comes with additional requirements compared to firearms carried openly in an outer waistband (OWB) holster:

Concealed is defined as a firearm carried fully covered in an appropriate holster which offers adequate retention for rapid position changes and movement. Can be carried Inner Waistband (IWB) or Outer Waistband (OWB).

Additional ammunition can be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

I.2.1 SERVICE REVOLVER (SR) CLASS

Only Service Revolvers are allowed.

A revolver shall be considered a Service Revolver if it *exceeds* the following dimensional limits:

- 1) Barrel length longer than 3 inches; and / or
- 2) Overall length longer than 9,25 inches; and / or
- 3) Unloaded mass greater than 25 ounces (710 grams);

Can be Single-Action or Double-Action.

Minimum cylinder capacity of 5 rounds.

Calibre .38 Special or larger.

Carry Optics are allowed.

Can be carried concealed or unconcealed.

I.2.2 COMPACT REVOLVER (CR) CLASS

Only compact revolvers are allowed.

A revolver shall be considered compact if it *complies with* the following dimensional limits:

- 1) Barrel length of 3 inches or less;
- 2) Overall length of 9,25 inches or less; and
- 3) Unloaded mass of 25 ounces (710 grams) or less;

Must be capable of Double-Action firing.

Minimum cylinder capacity of 5 rounds.

Carry Optics are not allowed.

Must be carried concealed.

I.3 SHOTGUN CLASSES

All shotguns must preferably be chambered in the 12-Gauge calibre. However, 20-Gauge and 10-Gauge will be accepted for participation at the MD's discretion.

All shotguns must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section 5.3 *Shotguns* for details.

All shotguns are to be carried with a sling that is suitable for patrol or deployment use.

No fewer than 25 shells in total (including in the shotgun) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of the course of fire.

Shotguns compete with other shotguns of the same Class only.

Additional shells can be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

I.3.1 STANDARD MANUAL-ACTION SHOTGUN (SMS) CLASS

Must be any manual-action shotgun: pump-action, break-action, bolt action or lever-action.

Minimum barrel length of 7,5 inches

Minimum capacity must be at least two (2) shells when loaded.

No Optics are permitted.

Use of chokes is permitted.

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, forends, and other accessories are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) magazine tubes that protrude beyond the muzzle are allowed.

No aftermarket tube magazines that enhance ammunition capacity are allowed.

Enhanced and over-sized controls are prohibited.

I.3.2 ENHANCED MANUAL-ACTION SHOTGUN (EMS) CLASS

Must be any manual-action shotgun: pump-action, break-action, bolt action or lever-action.

Minimum barrel length of 7,5 inches

Minimum capacity must be at least two (2) shells when loaded.

Optics are permitted and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Use of chokes is permitted.

Use of recoil mitigation devices, suppressor systems, aftermarket stocks, grips, fore ends is allowed and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Aftermarket tube magazines that enhance ammunition capacity are allowed permitted they do not protrude beyond the muzzle.

OEM magazine tubes that protrude beyond the muzzle are allowed.

Enhanced and over-sized controls may be fitted.

I.3.3 STANDARD SELF-LOADING SHOTGUN (SSS) CLASS

Must be a self-loading shotgun.

Minimum barrel length of 7,5 inches.

May be tube-fed or magazine-fed.

No ammunition capacity limits.

No Optics are permitted.

Use of chokes is permitted.

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, forends, and other accessories are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

No aftermarket tube magazines that enhance ammunition capacity are allowed.

OEM magazine tubes that protrude beyond the muzzle are allowed.

I.3.4 ENHANCED SELF-LOADING SHOTGUN (ESS) CLASS

Must be a self-loading shotgun.

Minimum barrel length of 7,5 inches.

May be tube-fed or magazine-fed.

No ammunition capacity limits.

Optics are permitted and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Use of chokes is permitted.

Use of recoil mitigation devices, suppressor systems, aftermarket stocks, grips, forends is allowed and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Aftermarket tube magazines that enhance ammunition capacity are allowed permitted they do not protrude beyond the muzzle.

OEM magazine tubes that protrude beyond the muzzle are allowed.

Enhanced and over-sized controls may be fitted.

I.4 DIRECT IMPINGEMENT RIFLE / CARBINE CLASSES

For a rifle to be classified as a Direct Impingement Rifle, it must be a self-loading rifle that makes use of a Direct Impingement (DI) gas system for cycling the action (based on the Colt M16A2 / M4 Carbine self-cleaning gas systems and Armalite 15 carbine variants). The gas system can be Rifle Length, Mid Length, Carbine Length, or Pistol Length (subject to the sub-class).

Firearms used in this class must be self-loading rifles / carbines that are civilian or commercial variants of firearms that are or were in service with any military or police unit.

Rifles / Carbines compete with other rifles / carbines of the same Class only.

All rifles must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section *5.4 Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

All rifles / carbines are to be carried with a sling that is suitable for patrol or deployment use (whether primary / secondary firearms for any particular course of fire).

No fewer than 90 rounds of ammunition in total (including in the rifle / carbine) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of a course of fire.

Rifles / carbines will be classified into Intermediate and Full Power Calibre Categories. See *Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories*, and section 2.2 *Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

Additional ammunition may be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

1.4.1 STANDARD DIRECT IMPINGEMENT RIFLE (SDR) CLASS

SDRs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length is 18,1 inches or longer; or
- 2) The unloaded mass is 4,3 kilograms or more;

No Optics are permitted.

Factory-fitted iron or polymer sights only. Aftermarket sights are allowed if they directly emulate the design of the original factory sights:

- Certain modifications (e.g. enlarging of existing apertures or fitting high-visibility sight posts) are permitted but must be compatible with the existing iron sights;
- Aftermarket high-visibility and night sights are allowed so long as they emulate the original factory-fitted sights;

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

1.4.2 ENHANCED DIRECT IMPINGEMENT RIFLE (EDR) CLASS

EDRs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length is 18,1 inches or longer; or
- 2) The unloaded mass is 4,3 kilograms or more;

Optics are required and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use:

- Optics may be unmagnified or magnified; and
- Use of separate magnifiers is allowed;

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

1.4.3 STANDARD DIRECT IMPINGEMENT CARBINE (SDC) CLASS

SDCs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length -
 - Is shorter than 18,1 inches; and
 - Is longer than 11,5 inches;

And,

- 2) The unloaded mass is less than 4,3 kilograms.

No Optics are permitted.

Factory-fitted iron or polymer sights only. Aftermarket sights are allowed if they directly emulate the design of the original factory sights:

- Certain modifications (e.g. enlarging of existing apertures or fitting high-visibility sight posts) are permitted but must be compatible with the existing iron sights;
- Aftermarket high-visibility and night sights are allowed so long as they emulate the original factory-fitted sights;

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

1.4.4 ENHANCED DIRECT IMPINGEMENT CARBINE (EDC) CLASS

EDCs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length -
 - Is shorter than 18,1 inches; and
 - Is longer than 11,5 inches;

And,

- 2) The unloaded mass is less than 4,3 kilograms.

Optics are required and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use:

- Optics may be unmagnified or magnified; and
- Use of separate magnifiers is allowed;

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

1.4.5 DIRECT IMPINGEMENT COMPACT CARBINE (DIM) CLASS

DIMs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) Total overall length with the stock unfolded may not exceed 31,7 inches (805 mm);
- 2) Barrel length may not exceed 11,5 inches;
- 3) Unloaded mass may not exceed 3,6 kilograms; and
- 4) Must be an Intermediate Calibre Category rifle. See *Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories*, and section 2.2 *Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines below*;

Optics are permitted provided they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Minimum magazine capacity of 20 rounds.

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

I.5 PISTON-DRIVEN RIFLE / CARBINE CLASSES

For a rifle to be classified as a Piston-Driven Rifle / Carbine, it must be a self-loading rifle / carbine manufactured after January 1947 that makes use of a Gas Piston-Driven system to cycle the action. The gas system can be either a long-stroke piston system or a short-stroke piston system.

Must be self-loading rifles / carbines that are civilian or commercial variants of firearms that are or were in service with any military or police unit globally.

All rifles / carbines must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section 5.4 *Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

All rifles / carbines are to be carried with a sling that is suitable for patrol or deployment use.

No fewer than 90 rounds of ammunition in total (including in the rifle) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of the course of fire.

Rifles / Carbines will be classified into Intermediate and Full Power Calibre Categories and compete with other rifles of the same Calibre Category. See *Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories*, and section 2.2 *Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

Rifles / Carbines compete with other rifles / carbines of the same Class only.

Additional ammunition may be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

I.5.1 STANDARD PISTON-DRIVEN RIFLE (SGR) CLASS

SGRs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length is 18,1 inches or longer; or
- 2) The unloaded mass is 4,3 kilograms or more;

No Optics are permitted.

Factory-fitted iron or polymer sights only. Aftermarket sights are allowed if they directly emulate the design of the original factory sights:

- Certain modifications (e.g. enlarging of existing apertures or fitting high-visibility sight posts) are permitted but must be compatible with the existing iron sights;
- Aftermarket high-visibility and night sights are allowed so long as they emulate the original factory-fitted sights;

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

1.5.2 ENHANCED PISTON-DRIVEN RIFLE (EGR) CLASS

EGRs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length is 18,1 inches or longer; or
- 2) The unloaded mass is 4,3 kilograms or more;

Optics are required and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use:

- Optics may be unmagnified or magnified; and
- Use of separate magnifiers is allowed;

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

1.5.3 STANDARD PISTON-DRIVEN CARBINE (SGC) CLASS

SGCs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length -
 - Is shorter than 18,1 inches; and

- Is longer than 11,5 inches;

And,

- 2) The unloaded mass is less than 4,3 kilograms.

No Optics are permitted.

Factory-fitted iron or polymer sights only. Aftermarket sights are allowed if they directly emulate the design of the original factory sights:

- Certain modifications (e.g. enlarging of existing apertures or fitting high-visibility sight posts) are permitted but must be compatible with the existing iron sights;
- Aftermarket high-visibility and night sights are allowed so long as they emulate the original factory-fitted sights;

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

1.5.4 ENHANCED PISTON-DRIVEN CARBINE (EGC) CLASS

EGCs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) The barrel length -
 - Is shorter than 18,1 inches; and
 - Is longer than 11,5 inches;

And,

- 2) The unloaded mass is less than 4,3 kilograms.

Optics are required and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use:

- Optics may be unmagnified or magnified; and
- Use of separate magnifiers is allowed;

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

1.5.5 PISTON-DRIVEN COMPACT CARBINE (GPM) CLASS

GPMs must comply with the following limitations:

- 1) Total overall length with the stock unfolded may not exceed 31,7 inches (805 mm);
- 2) Barrel length may not exceed 11,5 inches;
- 3) Unloaded mass may not exceed 3,6 kilograms; and
- 4) Must be an Intermediate Calibre Category rifle. See *Chapter 2 – Calibre Categories*, and section 2.2 *Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines below*;

Optics are permitted provided they are unmagnified and are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Minimum magazine capacity of 20 rounds.

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

1.6 PISTOL-CALIBRE CARBINE CLASSES

Pistol-Calibre Carbines are shoulder-fired firearms that are magazine-fed self-loading carbines chambered in the following calibres:

- 9mm Parabellum;
- .40 S&W; and
- .45 ACP

Pistol-calibre carbines can be either closed-bolt or open-bolt.

Pistol-calibre carbines must comply with the following dimensional limitations:

- 1) Total overall length with the stock unfolded may not exceed 32,8 inches (805 mm);
- 2) Barrel length may not exceed 16,6 inches; and
- 3) Unloaded mass may not exceed 4,5 kilograms;

All pistol-calibre carbines must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section *5.4 Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

All pistol-calibre carbines are to be carried with a sling that is suitable for patrol or deployment use.

No fewer than 90 rounds of ammunition in total (including in the pistol-calibre carbines) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of the course of fire.

Pistol-calibre carbines will be classified into Minor and Major Calibre Categories.

Pistol-calibre carbines compete with other pistol-calibre carbines of the same Class only.

Additional ammunition may be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

1.6.1 STANDARD PISTOL-CALIBRE CARBINE (SPC) CLASS

No Optics are permitted.

Factory-fitted iron or polymer sights only. Aftermarket sights are allowed if they directly emulate the design of the original factory sights:

- Certain modifications (e.g. enlarging of existing apertures or fitting high-visibility sight posts) are permitted but must be compatible with the existing iron sights;
- Aftermarket high-visibility and night sights are allowed so long as they emulate the original factory-fitted sights;

Only original factory accessories and furniture allowed: aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. are not permitted unless they directly and faithfully emulate the form and functionality of original factory parts, accessories, and fittings.

I.6.2 ENHANCED PISTOL-CALIBRE CARBINE (EPC) CLASS

Optics are required and must be suitable for patrol or deployment use:

- Optics may be unmagnified or magnified; and
- Use of separate magnifiers is allowed;

Accessories and attachments suitable for patrol or deployment use are allowed, e.g. vertical grips, weapon-mounted lights, backup iron sights, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for patrol or deployment use.

Recoil and / or report mitigation systems (only mil-spec muzzle brakes and compensators or suppressor systems) are allowed.

I.7 PRECISION RIFLE / CARBINE CLASSES

Precision Rifles / Carbines are bolt-action or self-loading rifles / carbines specifically designed and outfitted for medium and / or long-range precision shooting. Accuracy criteria for each Class is stipulated.

All Precision Rifles / Carbines must meet minimum safety requirements. See *Chapter 5 – Safety Restrictions & Equipment*, and section *5.4 Rifles & Pistol-Calibre Carbines* for details.

All precision rifles / carbines are to be carried with a sling that is suitable for patrol or deployment use.

No fewer than 90 rounds of ammunition in total (including in the rifle) will be carried on the participant's body at the start of the course of fire.

Precision Rifles / Carbines will be classified into Intermediate and Full Power Calibre Categories.

Precision Rifles / carbines compete with other rifles / carbines of the same Class only.

Additional ammunition can be carried in a backpack but will be declared to the Match Director who will, in his sole and exclusive discretion, allow or disallow such additional ammunition carry before the commencement of any particular course of fire / stage (which decision will apply uniformly to all participants in that particular course of fire).

1.7.1 LONG-RANGE RIFLE (LRR) CLASS

Semi-automatic and bolt-action centrefire rifles are allowed.

Maximum barrel length 28 inches.

Minimum barrel length of 21 inches.

Must have optics with a minimum of 10x maximum magnification capability.

Maximum unloaded mass of 7,0 kilograms, including bipod (excluding optic).

Can be Full Power (up to .338 Lapua Magnum and excluding specialist Extreme Long-Range Cartridges exceeding this class's calibre/diameter limitation of .338"/8.6mm) or Intermediate Calibre Category (but must be larger than .223 Remington).

No explosive / tungsten-core / depleted uranium / sabot-type hardened anti-material bullets may be used by participants.

Minimum precision and consistency requirement applies: the rifle must offer sub-MOA qualifying precision outcomes over a three-shot string fired consecutively within 120 seconds at 100 yards.

The sub-MOA rifle and ammunition pairing will be qualified by a 4-shot grouping submitted by the participant on a signed Spectre A4 qualifier LRR target witnessed and consented to by a Spectre Precision Marshall (SPM) on a date arranged with the SPM prior to the engagement of any LRR courses of fire by a participant (which will reflect the specifications of the participant's LRR firearm).

Bipods (not F-class type bipods or tripods) and other suitable accessories are permitted.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable.

No minimum magazine capacity limit.

Recoil and / or report mitigation measures are allowed (only suppressors or muzzle brakes).

Shooters may make use of wind reading devices, range-finding devices and pre-prepared dope charts for elevation and windage calibrations (not specifically tailored to any COF).

The Match Director retains sole discretion regarding what is considered suitable.

1.7.2 DESIGNATED MARKSMAN RIFLE / CARBINE (DMR) CLASS

Must be self-loading rifles / carbines that are civilian or commercial variants of firearms that were in service with any military or police unit.

Can be Intermediate or Full Power Calibre Category.

Minimum precision and consistency requirement applies: Rifle / Carbine must be capable of maintaining precision between 1 MOA and 2.5 MOA at 100 yards over a string of 5 consecutive shots fired within 120 seconds.

The Rifle / Carbine and ammunition pairing will be qualified by a 5-shot grouping submitted by the participant on a signed Spectre A4 qualifier DMR target witnessed and consented to by a Spectre Precision Marshall (SPM) on a date arranged with the SPM prior to the engagement of any DMR courses of fire by a participant (which will reflect the specifications of the participant's DMR firearm).

Barrel length of 16 inches or longer.

Must have optics with minimum of 2.5x magnification capability and maximum 10x magnification capability. Use of variable magnification optics is allowed.

Accessories and attachments suitable for DMR use are allowed, e.g. vertical or angled foregrips, etc.

Use of aftermarket stocks, grips, handguards, rails, triggers, bolts etc. is allowed as long as they are suitable for DMR use.

Magazine capacity minimum of 10 rounds.

Recoil and / or report mitigation devices are allowed (only suppressors or muzzle brakes).

The Match Director retains sole discretion regarding what is considered suitable.

1.7.3 SCOUT RIFLE (SR) CLASS

Scout Rifles were designed by Lt. Col. Jeff Cooper in the early 1980s.

To be considered a SR, the rifle must comply with the following:

1. Bolt-action rifle chambered in .308 Winchester;
2. Overall length of 40 inches (1 metre) or less;

3. Unloaded mass of 3 kilograms (6,6 pounds) or less;
4. Fitted with iron sights or optics;
5. Fitted with a practical sling;
6. Capable of hitting IDPA-sized silhouette targets at 450 metres with iron sights only (see accuracy standard hereunder).

Minimum precision and consistency requirement applies: Rifle / carbine must be capable of three (3) consecutive hits at 200m on a 30cm diameter gong over a string of 3 consecutive shots fired within 120 seconds witnessed by a Spectre Precision Marshall (SPM) on a date arranged with the SPM prior to the engagement of any SR courses of fire by a participant (the SPM will issue the participant with a SR Certificate which will reflect the specifications of the participant's SR firearm and the date of approval).

Aftermarket triggers allowed as long as a 3 lbs trigger release is maintained.

Optics must be forward-mounted telescopic sights and of low magnification, typically 2 to 3 power, to preserve shooter's peripheral vision.

Bipods and recoil mitigation systems are allowed.

CHAPTER 2 – CALIBRE CATEGORIES

Calibre categories are divided into two sections – one pertaining handgun calibres, and the other pertaining to rifle calibres and pistol-calibre carbines.

Depending on future developments regarding new ammunition types, terminal ballistic performance, C.I.P. reclassifications, etc. this section will be updated and amended as necessary.

2.1 HANDGUNS

Centrefire handgun ammunition is classified as **Minor** or **Major Category** based on measured ballistic performance expressed as Power Factor (PF). It is calculated as follows: $PF = (\text{Bullet Mass (grains)} \times \text{Muzzle Velocity (feet per second)}) / 1000$.

Minimum PF for Minor Category is 125.

Minimum PF for Major is 165 – easily met by .40 S&W and .357 SIG travelling at standard velocities and bullet weights as factory-loaded.

2.2 RIFLES & PISTOL-CALIBRE CARBINES

Centrefire rifle ammunition is classified as **Full Power** or **Intermediate** based on Permanent International Commission for Firearms Testing (C.I.P.) classification standards. See *Appendix A – List of Intermediate Calibre Cartridges*.

All cartridges that exceed C.I.P. classification standards for **Intermediate** are automatically classified as **Full Power**.

Pistol-Calibre Carbines are classified as either Minor or Major on the same basis as Handguns (see *2.1 Handguns* above).

CHAPTER 3 – SPORTING DIVISIONS

Spectre Tactical Shooting offers six Sporting Divisions for participants to compete in. The Divisions are designed that different firearm types, skillsets, and tactics must be applied in order to successfully complete the Courses of Fire (COFs). This is in line with reality where different scenarios require the application of different tools, ballistic properties, precision standards, and tactics to adapt to and overcome diverse obstacles or challenges.

Safety is paramount: no COF may violate fundamental or range safety requirements.

The same COF may be shot with different Firearm Classes. However - **not all Firearm Classes are suited for all Sporting Divisions**. Practical considerations and real-world experience guide the decision-making process pertaining which firearms are suitable for which Divisions.

Eg. handguns and shotguns are generally unsuitable for Long-Range Division, or any ranged shooting as may be staged under Bush Lane or Hostage Rescue. The latter may incur penalty points if attempted: see *Chapter 4 – Scoring, Penalties & Equipment Failure*.

Equally, Precision Rifles are generally unsuitable for CQS Division COFs (where CQS Division focuses on the use of Close Quarter Combat tools such as compact carbines and pistol-calibre carbines).

The onus is on the competitor to ensure that their firearms meet the requirements for the day's scenarios and tasks. If in doubt, please refer to the Match Director.

Competitors will compete within their chosen Firearm Class where multiple Firearm Classes are suitable for a given Division, e.g. when Carbine Class and Pistol Calibre Carbine Class both participate in the same CQS Division on the same day, shooters will compete in scoring with those of the same Class, as well as in the overall Division.

3.1 CLOSE-QUARTER SPORTING (CQS) DIVISION

Close-Quarter Sporting Division comprises Courses of Fire (COF) that make use of multiple approved cardboard, paper and / or steel targets per stage (See *Appendix B – Examples of Approved Targets*). **There is no minimum engagement range except for steel targets, where a 7-metre minimum from shooter limit applies to handguns and shotguns for reasons of safety. Minimum steel engagement range for rifles is 40 metres.** Maximum engagement range for CQS Division is 50 metres.

CQS Division focuses heavily on tactically correct movement, making full use of cover and concealment, and shooting while moving when appropriate to do so. COFs may be set-up on outdoor and indoor ranges. The incorporation of environments with limited space, limited visibility, and difficult manoeuvrability are encouraged.

Environmental restrictions may be simulated by use of objects that restrict allowed movement and visibility. Such objects can be visual and / or tactile indicators, e.g. banderling, hazard tape, barrels, tyres, dry walling, etc.

Incorporating methods for imposing cardiovascular exertion immediately prior to commencing the COF is wholly encouraged when applicable. Examples include tyre flips / pulls, using kettle bell, burpees, squats, etc.

CQS Division COFs can be set up as **proactive** or **reactive**.

Reactive COFs encourages tactically correct movement away from the simulated ambush point / initial point of contact (or movement *towards* an initial point of contact from a “safe zone”) and reorientation to engage targets from a tactically sound firing position. This may involve first engaging the closest targets before moving, if appropriate to the circumstances of the scenario.

Proactive COFs requires participants to perform hasty planning with limited available scenario-based information (as supplied by the MD) prior to executing the COF. These COFs are designed to allow for multiple (i.e. three or more) different possible approaches participants can choose to apply.

3.2 BUSH LANE DIVISION

Bush Lane Division comprises COFs that simulate rural or urban experiences, and make use of multiple approved cardboard, paper and/or steel targets.

Minimum engagement range is 3 metres (except for steel which embodies a 7-metre minimum from shooter for handguns and shotguns, and 40 metres for rifles for reasons of safety). Maximum engagement range is 300 metres.

Targets will be arranged in such a manner that they will be engaged in a minimum of two directions for a maximum of 270 degrees of engagement: e.g. Left and Front; or Left and Right; or Left, Front, and Right; or Front and Right.

Targets can be clustered or arranged at different engagement ranges and intervals.

Participants must navigate from a designated starting point to a designated end point. This navigation can be via a demarcated linear path, or a route navigation making use of a map and compass.

While completing the given course participants will have to identify targets and non-threats as they move and engage targets in a manner that is in keeping with good tactical practices.

Participants must use cover and concealment where applicable and prudent. Firing while moving is allowed and encouraged where no cover presents itself and when it is safe to do so.

3.3 FIELD ENGAGEMENT DIVISION

Field Engagement Division comprises COFs making use of multiple approved cardboard, paper and/or steel targets positioned either solitarily, or clustered in groups at various engagement ranges. Minimum engagement range is 50 metres, and maximum engagement range is 600 metres.

The COF will commence from a firing position. Participants must engage targets using one of three body positions (standing, kneeling, or prone) as appropriate, whilst making use of available cover and / or concealment. After engaging a target or cluster of targets, the participant must then move to the next firing position to engage the next target or cluster using the appropriate Class of Firearm. This process continues until all targets and / or clusters have been successfully engaged.

There must be at least three (3) firing positions that participants must move to per COF.

The appropriate body orientation (standing, kneeling, prone) will be governed by practical and real-world considerations regarding engagement distance, available cover / concealment, target visibility, etc and will be at the shooter's discretion (as long as fundamental safety is observed).

3.4 HOSTAGE RESCUE DIVISION

Hostage Rescue Division comprises single or multiple approved cardboard, paper and / or steel targets that are obscured to varying degrees by no-shoot targets. There are no engagement range limitations (except as required for reasons of safety), and different Firearm Classes may be prescribed for specific scenarios represented by the course of fire and engagement distance.

Participants will engage targets to achieve a *Dead* or *Alive* score. The COF can comprise a single shot or multiple shots. As dictated by the nature of the COF's scenario, participants will either engage the target from a single static position or be forced to move to and / or from a firing position or multiple such positions.

Due adherence to cover and / or concealment where applicable is required for the participant in order not to fail the COF.

A strict time limit applies to the firing of the required shots. A follow-up shot is allowed if a shooter misses the target's Hit Zone (see 4.1 *General Scoring Principles*) but must be done under the time limit.

3.5 LONG-RANGE DIVISION

Long-Range Division is defined as any event taking place where approved target types are engaged over ranges beginning at a minimum of 250 metres.

The target distances will not be disclosed to shooters. and the shooters will be required to range the targets and engage them in the best practice / tactical priority.

Target sizes, numbers, and distances can vary as deemed appropriate for the COF.

Targets can be manufactured from steel, self-healing polymer, or any other materials deemed by the Match Director to be both safe and in keeping with the goal of the event.

All targets will be engaged from a designated firing position and all shots taken by a shooter in engaging the COF will be from the prone position over a bipod or sandbags.

Shooters may make use of wind reading devices, range finding devices and pre-prepared dope charts for elevation and windage calibrations (not specifically tailored to any COF).

Shooters may engage the COF through the use of hold-over or dialling for windage and elevation.

The shooter's rifle bolt / charging handle will always be open / in the locked-open position until the shooter has taken up the prone position at the designated firing area and is ready to commence firing.

Once the shooter has completed the COF – the bolt / charging handle will be opened / locked in the open position and the shooter will indicate to the range officer that the firearm is in a safe condition before unloading the internal magazine / detachable magazine under the range officer's supervision with the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

The rifle's bolt must be open and remain open when moving the rifle between rifle bag and shooting stations, as well as when moving between shooting stations if required or necessary.

3.6 SCORABLE SKILL EXERCISES

This division incorporates any skill-building exercises, drills, or training courses that are scorable (either by points, percentages, or pass / fail) and contribute to the participant developing, anchoring, or benchmarking their relevant firearm skills.

Scorable Skill Exercises can comprise events that fall under other sporting bodies.

Examples of which include IDPA classifiers, the FBI Handgun Qualification Course, the Tactical Pistol Course (Federal Air Marshal Qualification), Dave Spaulding's Covert Pistol Skill Drills, Arno Barlow's Combative Pistol Essentials Qualifier, the Zig-Zag carbine / rifle drill, or any other firearm (handgun, rifle, or shotgun) drill (2-by-2 drill, box drill, Bill Drill, El Presidente, Mozambique Drill, etc.).

Any target type is acceptable for Scorable Skill Exercises, but it must be relevant to the skill exercise in question and allow for the shooter's performance to be accurately observed and scored.

In the event of shooters performing Scorable Skill Exercises away from official events (in their private capacity) and would like to submit their scores as proof of participation, they must supply sufficient and confirmable evidence of the exact date, time, and place where the exercises took place.

Required supporting documentation include signed copies of range registers, completed score sheets or other written documentation displaying the obtained score(s) signed by an RO on duty at the chosen location, and photos of targets.

CHAPTER 4 – SCORING, PENALTIES & EQUIPMENT FAILURE

Spectre Tactical Shooting makes use of two adaptable scoring models:

- **Negative Scoring** – the participant's score is equal to their time plus the addition of points (as per Hit Zone) and penalties. A lower time is equal to a higher score. **This model is used with a shot timer.**
- **Positive Scoring** – the participant's score is equal to the points they accumulated (as per Hit Zone) minus penalties. More points will equal a higher score. **This model is used with a Par Time requirement.**

All scoring systems are always adaptable by the Match Director in order to accommodate different target types / configurations, as well as may be determined by the nature of the match. **Only one adaptable scoring model must be chosen and used per match.**

4.1 GENERAL SCORING PRINCIPLES

Scoring is designed to reward the shooter for achieving the maximum possible number of accurate hits in targets' Hit Zones (HZ), either in the shortest amount of time (when against a shot timer) or at / under Par Time, whilst making correct use of cover or concealment where applicable during a course of fire

4.1.1 PAR TIME – THE SPEED CONCEPT

Par Time is a benchmark defined as the acceptable time a skilled shooter is expected to successfully complete a specific COF whilst adhering to safety and tactical requirements.

Par Time is derived from realistic expectations based on actual demonstrated performance and experience. It also serves to ensure that excessive time wasting is kept to a minimum by introducing an element of urgency, whilst still promoting safe and sensible conduct.

The Par Times Spectre Tactical Shooting uses (and adapt for use) are not arbitrary, but result from the work and legacy of Lt. Col. Jeff Cooper, Ken Hackathorn, Massad Ayoub, Louis Awerbuck, Pat McNamara, Dave Spaulding, and numerous others.

Scoring and results are thus consistent, fair, transparent, measurable, and comparable to set standards and past performance, as well as between competitors.

4.1.2 HIT ZONES – THE ACCURACY CONCEPT

All cardboard and paper targets are assigned **Hit Zones (HZ)**, except for Long Range Division – see 3.3 *Long-Range Division Scoring*. Examples of acceptable HZs are the A (*Alpha*) Zone on an IPSC-type target, or the -0 (*Down Zero*) scoring areas on an IDPA-type target. Other HZs may be nominated as deemed necessary for the purpose of the COF by the Match Director (MD).

The area immediately adjacent to the HZ is the Peripheral Zones (PZs) and is identified as the C (*Charlie*) and D (*Delta*) Zones on an IPSC-type target, or the -1 (*Down One*) and -3 (*Down Three*) scoring areas on an IDPA-type target.

Scoring is based on successfully engaging targets by placing the required number of hits in their HZs. Peripheral Zones (PZs) are also assigned scores if hit. Unless otherwise stipulated by the MD before commencing the match, all targets are scored according to the **best two (2) hits** on the target only. Filling in of targets is allowed unless otherwise stipulated.

There are many examples of targets requiring multiple shots placed in the HZs which will be scored accordingly (incorporating El Presidente, Mozambique Drills, Bill Drills, etc. into COFs), but this must be clarified to participants by the MD before commencing the COF.

4.1.2.1 IPSC / IDPA TYPE TARGETS

HZs are considered successfully engaged by two (2) hits from Minor, Major, Intermediate, and Full Power Calibre Categories, and by one (1) hit from Shotguns. Hostage Rescue Division is subjected to a different approach regarding HZs – see section 3.2 *Hostage Rescue Division Scoring*.

Hit Zones and Peripheral Zones are scored as follows:

- Hit Zone (HZ): **+0 (Negative Scoring)** or **+7 (Positive Scoring)**
- Peripheral Zone I (PZI): **+1 (Negative Scoring)** or **+3 (Positive Scoring)**
- Peripheral Zone II (PZII): **+3 (Negative Scoring)** or **+1 (Positive Scoring)**

In the case of **Negative Scoring** every point scored represents a second added to the participant's time. For example, a hit in PZI will count as one (1) second added to the shooter's final time on the shot timer, and two hits in PZII will count as six (6) seconds added to the shooter's final time.

In the case of **Positive Scoring** the points are merely counted and tallied into a total.

A miss is scored as **plus seven (7) seconds** added to the shooter's total COF time, or **minus seven (7) points** from the shooter's score.

4.1.2.2 FALLING STEEL TARGETS

Falling steel is scored by awarding a hit if the plate / target falls. Should a plate be caused to move to a position where it cannot be re-engaged, then the plate will score as a hit. All falling steel targets must be engaged until down.

Steel will be awarded **plus zero (0) seconds** or **plus seven (7) points** per plate knocked down. Plates left standing will incur **plus seven (7) seconds** or **minus seven (7) points** per plate left standing.

Steel targets are to be calibrated that a 9mm Parabellum 124gr bullet traveling at 1000 fps (or whatever available equivalent energy-wise) succeeds in knocking it over. For practical intents and purposes, this is simply to ensure that the steel targets will fall with most commonly used or reloaded ammunition. As long as these criteria can be satisfied, the plates shall be considered adequately calibrated.

4.1.2.3 HANGING STEEL TARGETS

Hanging steel is scored by awarding a hit if the plate / target is hit within its marked HZ.

Hit Zones can be either the entire steel target or be marked by use of a nominated paint colour that all participants are made clearly aware of. In the event of the latter, all hits and non-hits are called and recorded by the designated Range Officer (RO), and the plates are repainted for each competitor or as otherwise required in order to ensure hits and non-hits are accurately called and confirmed.

Hanging steel will be awarded **plus zero (0) seconds** or **plus seven (7) points** per HZ hit, and **plus one (1) second** or **plus three (3) points** per PZ hit.

A miss – in this case defined as a failure to place two shots on the hanging steel target successfully – will be scored as **plus seven (7) seconds** or **minus seven (7) points**.

4.1.3 USING COVER AND CONCEALMENT – THE TACTICAL CONCEPT

The spirit and purpose of Spectre Tactical Shooting is not confined to speed and accuracy alone, but also make it a requirement for (and strongly encourage) participants to effectively and rationally use cover and concealment **when applicable**.

Using cover and concealment effectively and correctly is a highly important combative skill, and like other individual firearm and combative skills it must be honed through regular practice in order to achieve a good level of proficiency.

Spectre uses a very basic system of scoring participants on their use of cover via a three-point scale (1 to 3), which results in **time subtracted** or **points added** to the participants final score for each COF in a manner that positively encourages the practice.

The participant is scored by the Range Officer (RO) **per use of cover** as follows:

1. **No Use or Attempted Use of Cover:** e.g. the participant is standing openly within a doorway or aperture, or openly next to available cover, while engaging targets or reloading. No attempt at slicing the pie when going around corners.
2. **Imperfect Use of Cover:** e.g. the participant is making use of cover and concealment, but more than half their body is exposed, or they are standing up behind low cover as opposed to crouching behind it, or they are shooting over cover instead of around it when appropriate.
3. **Good or Perfect Use of Cover:** e.g. the participant is making full use of cover and concealment by exposing the smallest part of their body possible, does not spend unnecessary time in fatal funnels, reloads while behind cover, changes the position around which they “pop up” from behind cover – not using the same place twice in a row – and slices the pie with proper consideration of incoming fire.

Scores are added to the shooter’s COF score as follows:

1. **No Use of Cover:** -0 Seconds or +0 Points per use of cover
2. **Imperfect Use of Cover:** -1 Seconds or +3 Points per use of cover
3. **Perfect Use of Cover:** -2 Seconds or +6 Points per use of cover

It is the responsibility of the MD to ensure all participants are fully briefed of how they will be scored according to the cover system. Verbal warnings or encouragement of participants to make them aware of using cover during the COF is allowed (and preferred) – ROs must not watch a participants disregard cover without warning them. When in doubt, the participant must always receive the benefit of the doubt.

4.1.4 COMPLETING COURSES OF FIRE: ACCURACY, SPEED, AND TACTICS COMBINED

Completing COFs will be subjected to a shot timer or par time restriction. In the event of par times being used for the day’s match, the MD will quantify the par time for every COF before commencement of shooting.

The shooter’s overall score for a COF will either be their time with seconds added as per their hits on engaged HZs and PZs (**negative scoring model**), or their points accumulated for engaged HZs and PZs at or under par time (**positive scoring model**).

Time is then added, or points subtracted from their score for misses – failure to engage a target will automatically result in two misses being scored for that target. The shooter's score for use of cover is then incorporated into their COF score (when applicable). Finally, penalties are deducted in order to generate the final score for the COF. There are no additional penalties for failing to engage a target.

In the event of par time restrictions applying: if a shooter exceeds the par time without successfully completing the course of fire, the targets not engaged after the par time limit will be scored as two misses per target, **i.e. minus (-) 14 points per target not engaged.**

In summary, the calculation of a shooter's final score per COF works as follows:

- **Negative Scoring Model – Shot Timer:**
Final Score for COF = COF Time + Seconds Added per HZ / PZ + Misses (7 seconds per miss) – Use of Cover score.
- **Positive Scoring Model – Par Time:**
Final Score for COF = Points Accumulated per HZ / PZ - Misses (7 points per miss) + Use of Cover score.

4.2 HOSTAGE RESCUE DIVISION SCORING

Hostage Rescue Division scoring results in a **Dead (Fail)** or **Alive (Pass)** outcome only. Regardless of Firearm Class or Calibre Category used, participants must successfully place one (1) hit in nominated HZ(s) of the target(s) at or under the nominated Par Time.

In the event of the first shot not scoring a hit in the HZ, a single successful follow-up shot must be fired under or at the time limit applying to follow-up shots specified for the specific COF:

- Handguns - 1 second from first report;
- Self-Loading Rifle - 1 second for CQS and 3 seconds for Bush Lane and DMR type shooting further than 50m;
- Manual Rifle - 5 seconds in LRR in 250m plus conditions;

Failure to successfully engage each target's HZ within the 2 shot limit per target will result in a *Dead (Fail)* score.

Where multiple targets are present on a single COF, it is possible to score a Pass on some targets and a Fail on others.

The overall score and ranking will be determined by the total number of *Alive (Pass)* outcomes achieved by each participant at the end of the match.

4.3 LONG-RANGE DIVISION SCORING

Long-Range Division targets are steel plates and gongs of various sizes. Scoring is done based on a Hit or Miss basis. A participant will have two opportunities per hanging steel target (see 4.1.2.3 *Hanging Steel Targets*). The total number of shots fired by the participant will be recorded, as well as the number of hits obtained. Any audible or visual reaction on the target will be scored as a hit. The highest number of hits with the fewest number of shots will rank first, subject to the par time methodology.

For the purposes of Long-Range Division, a minimum of two (2) fully paid-up Spectre members must participate and can call and record Hit or Miss for the other competitor. A third member nominated as RO for the event is preferable, but when not possible due to practical considerations the abovementioned arrangement is allowed.

4.4 PENALTIES

Not all penalties listed below are automatically applicable to all Divisions and Courses of Fire.

The Match Director will explain and quantify penalties to competitors before the commencement of any COF based on the type of Division competed in and the type of scenario simulated.

Penalties are awarded for the following practices:

1. Shooting a no-shoot or hostage target (penalty awarded per shot).
2. Engaging a target with a Calibre Category or Firearm Class not suited to the COF, e.g. engaging a steel target at 300 meters with Handgun (penalty awarded per shot).
3. Engaging steel at ranges closer than 7 metres with a handgun or shotgun, or closer than 40 meters with a rifle (penalty awarded per shot).
4. Failures of field craft, e.g. not having sufficient ammunition to complete the COF.
5. Wilful failure to complete the course of fire.

Every penalty will be scored as **plus seven (7) seconds added to total COF time**, or **minus seven (7) points to the shooter's COF score**.

In all cases the participant will be given the benefit of any doubt.

4.5 COMPETITOR EQUIPMENT FAILURE

Competitors must use the same firearm and type of sights for all Courses of Fire during the same match. However, should a competitor's original firearm and / or sights become unserviceable or unsafe during a match, the competitor may use a **substitute firearm** at the MD's discretion.

For a firearm to be considered unserviceable it must suffer a failure that is not rectifiable on the shooting range and is hence rendered either inoperable or unsafe to operate further without repairs being performed.

Substitute firearms must satisfy the following requirements:

1. The substitute firearm satisfies the requirements of the relevant Division and Firearm Class: it is of the same type, action and calibre, and is fitted with the same type of sights as the original firearm; and
2. In using the substitute firearm, the competitor will not gain an advantage; and
3. The competitor's substitute firearm uses ammunition of the same Calibre Category, i.e. Minor or Intermediate.

If the competitor does not have a substitute firearm, they cannot continue competing in that Firearm Class for the rest of the match and will not be allowed to switch to a different Firearm Class for the remaining COFs. **They will therefore be prevented from participating in the remaining stages and obtaining a score for the outstanding COFs.**

It is therefore highly recommended by Spectre Tactical Shooting that participants strongly consider having a substitute firearm available at matches they attend (which meets the relevant criteria that allow them to continue competing) in the event of their main firearm suffering an irreparable or irreversible failure.

The use of substitute firearms is an internationally recognised practice, and is incorporated into the International Defensive Pistol Association (IDPA [Section 8.1.6](#)) and International Practical Shooting Confederation (IPSC [Section 5.1.7](#)) rules.

4.6 DISQUALIFICATION

There are several reasons that warrant the disqualification of a participant pertaining to prohibited behaviour.

Unsafe firearm handling will result in immediate disqualification from a match.

Herewith follows a non-exhaustive list of unsafe and unacceptable behaviours:

1. Endangering any person, including yourself. This includes sweeping yourself (or anyone else) with a loaded or unloaded firearm. *Sweeping* is defined as allowing the muzzle of the firearm (loaded or unloaded) to cross or cover any portion of a person. Exception: Some body types combined with some holster types makes it almost impossible to holster a firearm or draw the firearm from the holster without sweeping a portion of the shooter's lower extremities. Thus, a disqualification is not applicable for sweeping of the shooter's own body below the belt while drawing the firearm from the holster or holstering, provided that the shooter's trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard;
2. Intentionally or unintentionally engaging (discharging the firearm) anything other than an approved target or the backstop;
3. Drawing a firearm from the holster unless instructed to do so or to engage targets during a COF, or when in a designated Safe Area.
4. Drawing a firearm while facing up range;
5. Gratuitous unsportsmanlike conduct;
6. Dropping a loaded or unloaded firearm;
7. Violations of the Shooter's Code of Conduct as determined by the MD;

Failure to adhere to any range safety rules or requirements will constitute a wilful failure on the part of the participant, and they will be disqualified from the match.

4.7 ANNUAL RANKINGS AT END OF SHOOTING SEASON

The Spectre Tactical Shooting competitive shooting season runs from 1 January until 31 December every year. Planning is done so that approximately 12 shooting competitions (one per month) are held at Somerset West Pistol Club, with the possibility of an additional shoot every third month at a different location.

Shooting competitions will normally consist of two items – Handgun and Shotgun or Handgun and Rifle – which will alternate with every second competition. An exception to this rule is the Year-End shoot (held in December) which will be Handgun only, and normally be run as the FBI Handgun Qualification Course.

At the end of every shooting event scores will be compiled and shooters ranked according to their total placement for the day's Division, as well as according to the Firearm Class(es) they competed in.

Their position for the Division, as well as for their Firearm Class, will then be assigned points in order to compile an annual ranking at the end of the shooting season.

The points system assigns points per position (Division and Firearm Class) as follows:

First	9 Points
Second	6 Points
Third	4 Points
Fourth	3 Points
Fifth	2 Points
Sixth	1 Point

Only places from first to sixth are awarded any points. From seventh place onwards, zero points are awarded.

At the end of the season, the shooter with the most points in a given Division will be the season's Division Winner (CQS Division Winner, Hostage Rescue Division Winner, etc.), and the shooter with the highest number of points in any given Firearm Class will be the season's Class Winner (e.g. HSP Class Winner, SMS Class Winner, SDR Class Winner, etc.).

CHAPTER 5 – SAFETY RESTRICTIONS & EQUIPMENT

Safety is **everyone's responsibility** and will always remain of paramount importance during the planning and conduct of all Spectre Tactical Shooting activities.

We expect all participants to always adhere to **Lt. Col. Jeff Cooper's Four Rules of Firearm Safety** when attending Spectre events:

1. Always treat all firearms as loaded;
2. Never point the muzzle at anything you are not willing to destroy;
3. Always keep your finger away from the trigger until you are ready to fire;
4. Always be aware of your target and what is beyond it;

All participants and spectators must read the range indemnity form and sign it before being allowed to attend or participate in Spectre Tactical Shooting events.

All participants are firstly, foremostly, and finally responsible for the condition of their firearms and competitor equipment, as well as their conduct while on the range.

All firearms, equipment, and apparel will be inspected by the Match Director and Range Officers prior to commencement of the day's shooting activities, and any such firearms, personal equipment, and apparel that is found to be in an unsafe condition (or condition that compromises safety) will not be allowed for use.

The Match Director reserves the right to bar any equipment, firearms, or participants from competing in any Spectre Tactical Shooting event in the interests of safety at their discretion.

5.1 RANGE SAFETY

All Spectre Tactical Shooting participants are expected to familiarise themselves with and strictly adhere to any and all range and firearm safety rules and requirements. See *Appendix C – General Range Safety Rules*.

All participants must have and make use of eye and ear protection, as well as any other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as may be deemed necessary or appropriate by the Match Director.

Range safety requirements and rules will always supersede this rule book in the event of such range safety rules being more restrictive.

All Courses of Fire will be constructed in a manner that at all times upholds and enhances safety.

The Match Director and Range Officers have the final say in all matters related to safety. The MD and ROs reserve the right to stop any participant, COF, or match when deemed necessary in the interests of safety. All participants are expected to adhere to the commands and instructions of the MD and ROs during a match pertaining to safety.

Failure to observe the required safety standards will result in disqualification.

5.2 HANDGUNS

Concealed is defined as a firearm carried fully covered in an appropriate holster which offers adequate retention for rapid position changes and movement.

Unconcealed means the firearm is carried openly on the waistband or thigh in an appropriate holster which offers adequate retention for rapid position changes and movement, and which is not covered by any garment.

Handguns must be carried in a condition suitable for immediate deployment, and there must be no risk of negligent discharge during the drawing or making ready of the firearm.

Handguns must be carried in a suitable holster.

Interchangeable holsters are allowed.

The firearm must be carried in a position that is in keeping with both safety and accessibility, e.g. strong side, drop leg, and appendix carry are approved. Cross-draw, shoulder, small-of-back, and ankle holsters are not permitted.

Slide-mounted optics for pistols and frame-mounted optics for revolvers are allowed, provided they do not impede the functioning of the firearm.

Extended charging handles are not permitted.

All modifications that improve reliability and ergonomics are permitted, as long as they do not impede or inhibit the safe functioning of the firearm.

Mounting of torches, lasers, and other weapon-mounted lights is permitted provided they do not interfere with safety.

The Match Director has sole discretion to approve or withdraw any Handgun from any match. Reasons for any withdrawal will be provided in writing on completion of the match.

5.3 SHOTGUNS

Shotguns must be carried in a condition suitable for immediate deployment and there must be no risk of negligent discharge during the presentation.

Shotguns must be carried in conjunction with a sling. See *Section 4.5. Slings* for specific details.

In the event of a participant not possessing a sling, the matter will be referred to the MD for final decision on how to accommodate the participant.

The firearm must be carried in a position that is in keeping with both safety and accessibility for the shooter, e.g. patrol-ready with the stock in shoulder and muzzle pointed downwards and in a safe direction, or slung with the muzzle down over the weak shoulder.

The firearm must have a working mechanical safety.

The firearm must have the ability to be reloaded in a safe manner while moving. Belt or vest-mounted ammunition carriers and / or a weapon mounted carriers are approved and encouraged.

Mounting of torches and other weapon-mounted lights is permitted provided they do not interfere with safety.

All modifications to improve reliability and ergonomics are permitted as long as they do not impede or inhibit the safe functioning of the firearm.

The Match Director has sole discretion to approve or withdraw any Shotgun from any match. Reasons for any withdrawal will be provided in writing on completion of the match.

5.4 RIFLES & PISTOL-CALIBRE CARBINES

Rifles and Carbines must be carried in a condition suitable for immediate deployment and so that there is no risk of negligent discharge during the presentation.

They must be carried in conjunction with a sling. See *Section 4.5. Slings* for specific details.

In the event of a participant not possessing a sling, the matter will be referred to the MD for final decision on how to accommodate the participant.

The firearm must be carried in a position that is in keeping with both safety and accessibility for the shooter, e.g. patrol-ready with the stock in shoulder and muzzle pointed downwards and in a safe direction, or slung with the muzzle down over the weak shoulder.

The firearm must have a working mechanical safety.

The firearm must have the ability to be reloaded in a safe manner while moving, such as magazines, stripper clips, or loaders designed for specific weapons.

Receiver-mounted optics are permitted.

Extended charging handles are permitted provided they do not protrude more than 100% from the standard charging handle.

All modifications to improve reliability and ergonomics are permitted.

Mounting of torches is permitted provided they do not interfere with safety.

Mounting of suppressors are permitted provided they do not interfere with safety.

Muzzle brakes, compensators and aftermarket muzzle devices are permitted as long as they do not impede or inhibit the safe functioning of the firearm.

The Match Director has sole discretion to approve or withdraw any Carbine or Rifle from any match. Reasons for any withdrawal will be provided in writing on completion of the match.

5.5 AMMUNITION RESTRICTIONS

Tracer, incendiary, explosive, tungsten-core, depleted uranium, sabot-type hardened anti-material bullets or other ammunition deemed by the Match Director to be unsafe may not be used by participants.

All ammunition must be carried in suitable ammunition carriers.

5.6 SLINGS

Slings must be suited to the Firearm Class, and not interfere with the safe operation and reliable functioning of the firearm.

The sling must allow the shooter to carry and deploy their firearm effectively and satisfy the requirements of the relevant Division.

Slings may be one-point, two-point, or three-point.

All slings must be firmly affixed to the firearm by use of appropriate fittings.

The Match Director has sole discretion to approve or withdraw any sling from any match. Reasons for any withdrawal will be provided in writing on completion of the match.

5.7 HOLSTERS

Holsters must comply with minimum safety standards:

- Must be of firm or hard construction that maintains its original shape;
- Must make use of adequate fasteners which secure it firmly to the belt or thigh;
- Must contain no parts or design that can become caught between the trigger and trigger guard when holstering or drawing;
- Must offer adequate retention that allows for rapid position changes and movement without risk of the firearm becoming dislodged or falling out of the holster.

Holsters making use of an active-retention system requiring the use of the trigger finger to override / activate are prohibited.

Sport shooting speed rigs, which are designed for sporting use only and have no application outside such disciplines, are not allowed.

IWB and OWB holsters are allowed.

Small-of-back, ankle, cross-draw, and shoulder holsters are prohibited.

AIWB holsters are allowed.

Range safety rules pertaining to use of holsters will always apply and supersede this rule book.

5.8 ATTIRE

Attire must be safe and suitable for the purposes of Spectre Tactical Shooting activities.

Load-bearing vests and load-bearing belts are acceptable (and encouraged) so long as they do not interfere with the shooter's ability to safely handle a firearm.

Garments that pose a tripping hazard are prohibited.

Attire is subjected to local range rules and standards.

CHAPTER 6 – DEDICATED SPORT STATUS (DSS)

Spectre Tactical Shooting does not grant or issue Dedicated Sport Status to our participants.

All official Spectre Tactical Shooting activities are sanctioned and supported by the South African Tactical Shooting Association (SATSA) – SAPS accreditation registration number I300098.

We encourage Spectre participants who wish to obtain DSS to join as SATSA members: you can directly contact them at satactical1@gmail.com. SATSA will (at their discretion) grant DSS to their members and issue endorsement letters and DSS certificates.

At the time of writing (December 2023) SATSA requires a total of 8 points per year in order to grant and maintain DSS.

Participating in a single Spectre Firearm Class (e.g. Handgun) during an event earns 1 point, while participating in two Classes (Handgun and Shotgun, or Handgun and Rifle) earns 2 points per event.

Spectre publishes score sheets after every match which contains the names, ID numbers, and Firearm Classes of all shooters for that event, which is acceptable proof of participation in order to obtain or maintain DSS with SATSA.

CHAPTER 7 – CHARTER & CONSTITUTION

7.1 VISION

The Vision of Spectre Tactical Shooting is to build a larger body of responsible firearm owners which strives to possess superior knowledge, skill and proficiency within the realm of practical defensive shooting.

Spectre Tactical Shooting events allow participants to gain access to skills, and to practice skillsets, required and utilised by the various industries some of our members are employed in.

Participants are therefore given valuable opportunities to learn from each other, as well as from senior members with relevant real-world experience, in order to improve themselves through the development of their knowledge, skills, and mindset.

Our sporting events allow responsible firearm-owning members of the general public to participate in shooting competitions alongside security industry professionals, law enforcement officers, and military operational staff.

The main purpose and motivation of these events is to encourage and facilitate improvement of the participants' skills rather than letting them obtain prizes.

7.2 MISSION

Spectre Tactical Shooting will present various shooting events where participants will take part in shooting exercises that serve to test and improve marksmanship, firearm manipulation, and other associated defensive and tactical skills.

The primary focus will always be on encouraging training and relevant skills development. Spectre recognises that an integral part of such skills development and evaluation is regular participation in competitive events that consist of challenging courses of fire.

Competition is also an effective manner in which to benchmark performance by comparing the individual's skill with that of their peers, as well as with their past performance, and identify possible areas for improvement and training focus.

Our scoring system rewards the overall level of multifaceted skill, as opposed to purely focusing on speed and accuracy alone.

CHAPTER 8 – PRINCIPLES

The Principles, Core Concepts and Outcomes of Spectre Tactical Shooting are defined as follows:

- Adherence to Safety above all;
- Developing Superior Speed, Accuracy, Tactics and Adaptability;
- Learning to Solve Problems under time pressure;
- Being Efficient with Ammunition and Other Resources;
- Becoming Skilled at Transitioning between multiple firearm types;
- Learning Unsupported Shooting in a multitude of adaptive shooting positions;
- Conducting yourself with a high degree of Sportsmanship, Ethics, and Responsibility;
- Strive to Improve Yourself and Develop Skills;
- Share Knowledge and Assist those less skilled than yourself

CHAPTER 9 – CODE OF CONDUCT

I, _____, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Code of Conduct. I will adhere to its requirements and principles both as literal implementation as well as the spirit of the Code of Conduct in all matters relating to Spectre Tactical Shooting's activities, events, and competitions. I will respect the Match Director, Range Officers, fellow members, spectators, guests, and any other person present on the range.

I understand that the following must guide my actions when involved with any Spectre Tactical Shooting activity:

Safety

I will conduct myself in a manner that is both safe and responsible, as well as ensuring both actual safety and the perception of safety to any spectator or observer.

Good sportsmanship

I will respect all persons present and ensure that my actions will in no way reflect negatively on the club. As such I will act in a manner that places the overall outcome of any event above my personal achievement.

Sharing of skills, knowledge, and improving the experience of any person

Club members are expected to both guide and mentor any person that lacks the skills required to take part in an event, as well as providing guidance to any individual less skilled than themselves. Additionally, all participants will ensure that they themselves will strive to improve in skill and knowledge. Should any skill or technique be unfamiliar, it falls to the member to ensure they ask for guidance and training in that skill.

Respect

I will respect the Match Director and adhere to all requirements set by the MD and Range Officers.

Ethos

I will adhere by the ethics and rules both in the literal sense as well as the spirit the rules. I understand that my actions reflect on the club and as such I will conduct myself in accordance with best practise and the highest standard in all matters.

Name and Surname

Signature

ID no

9.1 ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

In keeping with good corporate governance, legal requirements, and transparency, the following administrative functions are performed, and records are kept by the nominated Spectre Tactical Shooting administration officer in compliance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013:

- Shooting logs
- Online record keeping of events
- Bookkeeping of funds received and expended
- Equipment list
- Calendar with structured events

APPENDIX A – LIST OF INTERMEDIATE CALIBRE CARTRIDGES

A1 – SERVICE CARTRIDGES

- .30 Carbine cartridge.
- .300 BLK cartridge.
- 5.45×39mm cartridge.
- 5.56×45mm NATO (or .223 Remington) cartridge.
- 5.8×42mm cartridge.
- 6.5×48mm Creedmoor cartridge.,
- 7.62×39mm cartridge.
- 7.62×45mm cartridge.
- 7.92×33mm Kurz cartridge.

A2 – PROTOTYPE CARTRIDGES

- 4.85×49mm cartridge.
- 6×45mm SAW cartridge.
- 6.5 Grendel cartridge.
- .280 British cartridge.
- 6.8mm Remington SPC cartridge.
- 7.5×38mm cartridge.
- 7.65×33mm cartridge.
- 7.65×35mm cartridge.
- 7.75×39mm GeCo cartridge.

APPENDIX B – EXAMPLES OF APPROVED TARGETS

BI – CARDBOARD TARGETS

Full-sized IDPA-type and IPSC-type cardboard targets are acceptable for all Spectre Tactical Shooting Sporting Divisions outside of Long-Range Division. Any other cardboard target with easily perceivable hit zones can also be used.

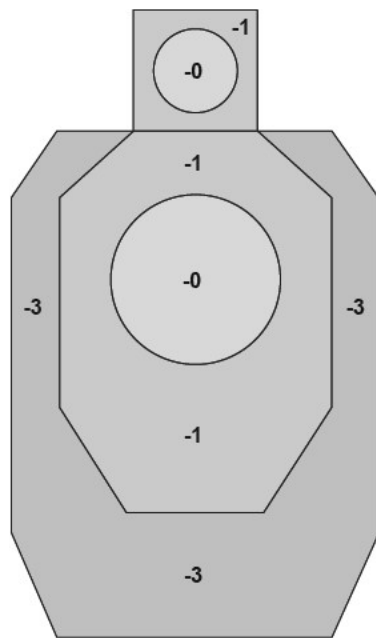


Fig.1 IDPA Target

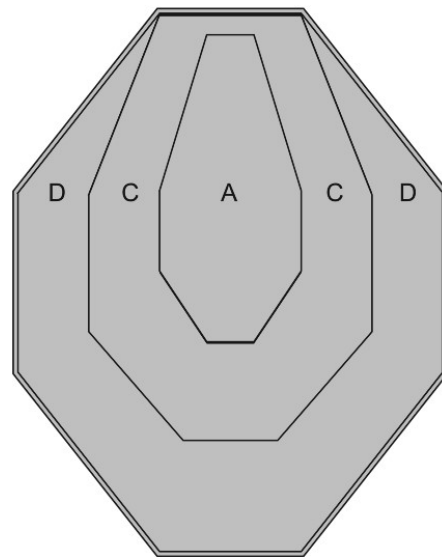


Fig.2 IPSC Target

B2 – PAPER TARGETS

For paper targets, both the FBI QIT-97 and QIT-99 targets are acceptable. Other types of military or police rifle and handgun targets are also fit for purpose.

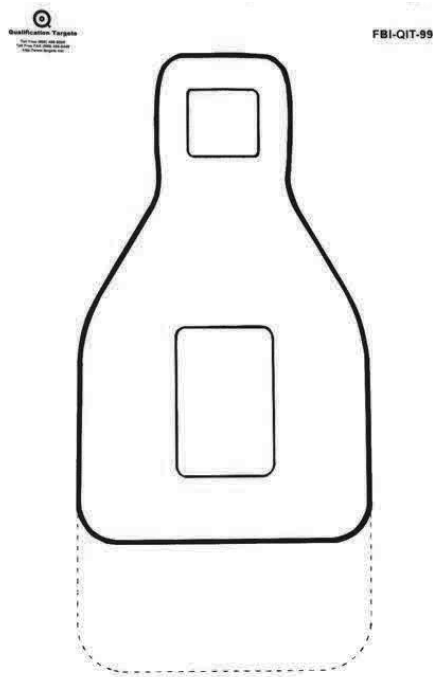


Fig.3 FBI QIT-99 Target

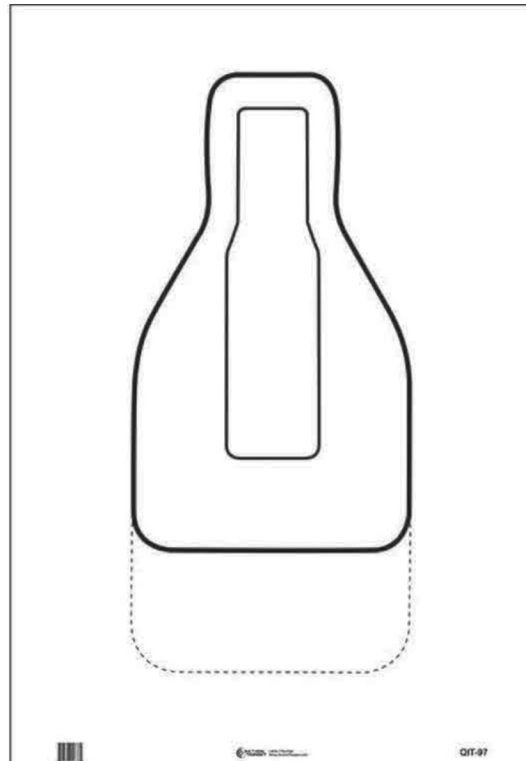


Fig.4 FBI QIT-97 Target

B3 – STEEL TARGETS

Steel targets are normally in the form of circular or square plates or poppers, as used in numerous other sport shooting disciplines.

Long-Range Division makes use of circular steel targets of various sizes, with 20 cm diameter being standard for ranges up to 300 metres.

Steel silhouette targets in the shape of IDPA-type or IPSC-type targets that are free-standing or suspended from a frame are also acceptable.

APPENDIX C – GENERAL RANGE SAFETY RULES

These are a non-exhaustive list of some common and generally-applied shooting range safety rules.

Spectre Tactical Shooting participants are expected to familiarise themselves with all relevant and applicable firearm and range safety rules and procedures, and strictly adhere to any and all of them when and where they apply.

1. The Range Officer has the final authority on the shooting range and has the right to act against unsafe and disobedient participants.
2. The instructions of the Range Officer must be executed unconditionally and immediately.
3. Participants are subject to the relevant shooting range's rules and must sign the Range Register and Indemnity Form.
4. No person under the influence of alcohol or narcotics may enter the shooting range.
5. No alcohol may be consumed during the shooting exercise or on the shooting range.
6. Firearms should arrive at the shooting range complex unloaded in a purpose-built bag or case.
7. Firearms may only be removed from their bag or case at the direct command and under the supervision of the Range Officer, and must always be pointed in a safe, i.e. down-range direction.
8. Firearms may not be handled on the firing line while any person is in front of the firing line.
9. Declared safe firearms must be in bags or cases during movement between shooting points.
10. Hearing and eye protection is mandatory.