

Differences between USPSA and IPSC rule books

Throughout the rule book, distance is measured in feet, in the IPSC rules; the distance is measured in meters.

Listed are the IPSC rules that differ with USPSA, many of the rules are the same; just the rule number is different.

1.1.5.1 Level I and Level II matches are not required to comply strictly with the freestyle requirements or round count limitations (see Section 1.2).

1.1.5.4 N/A

1.1.5.5 N/A

1.1.8 N/A

1.2.1.1 "Short Courses" must not require more than 9 rounds to complete and no more than 2 shooting locations.

1.2.1.2 "Medium Courses" must not require more than 16 rounds to complete and no more than 3 shooting locations. Course design and construction must not require more than 9 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

1.2.1.3 "Long Courses" must not require more than 32 rounds to complete. Course design and construction must not require more than 9 scoring hits from any single location or view, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.

1.2.1.4 The recommended balance for an IPSC match is a ratio of 3 Short Courses to 2 Medium Courses to 1 Long Course. Where possible, it is further recommended that no single COF in a match represents more than 15% of the total match points available.

1.2.2.1 "Standard Exercises" must not require more than 24 rounds to complete. Component strings must not require more than 6 rounds (12 rounds if a mandatory reload is specified).

1.2.2.2 Not applicable.

1.2.2.3 "Classifiers" – Courses of fire published by a Regional Directorate and/or IPSC, which are available to competitors seeking a regional and/or international classification. Classifiers must be set-up in accordance with these rules and be conducted strictly in accordance with the notes and diagrams accompanying them. Results must be submitted to the publishing entity in the format required (with the applicable fees, if any), in order for them to be recognized. This is our 1.2.2.2.

1.3.1 Match organizers wishing to receive IPSC sanctioning must comply with the general principles of course design and course construction as well as all other current IPSC Rules and regulations relevant to the discipline. Courses of fire that do not comply with these requirements will not be sanctioned, and must not be publicized or announced as IPSC sanctioned matches.

1.3.2 The IPSC President, his delegate, or an officer of the Confederation (in that order) may withdraw IPSC sanctioning from a match. Such action may be taken at any time where, in his or their opinion, a match contravenes the purpose or spirit of the principles of course design or is in breach of any of the current IPSC Rules or is likely to bring the sport of IPSC shooting into disrepute.

2.1.2 Safe Angles of Fire – Courses of fire must always be constructed taking into account safe angles of fire. Consideration must be given to safe target and frame construction and the angle of any possible ricochets. Where appropriate the physical dimensions and suitability of backstops and side berms must be determined as part of the construction process. Unless otherwise specified, the default maximum muzzle angle is 90 degrees in all directions, measured from the front of the competitor facing directly center downrange. Violations are subject to Rule 10.5.2.

2.1.2.1 Subject to the direction and approval of the Regional Director, stage(s) or range specific muzzle angles (reduced or increased) may be approved. Full details of the applicable angles must be published in advance of the match and must be included in the written stage briefings (also see Section 2.3). Violations are subject to Rule 10.5.2.

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

2.1.8.1 Target placement should be clearly marked on the target stands for target replacement and target stands should be securely fixed or their locations should be clearly marked on the range surface to ensure consistency throughout the entire match. Furthermore, target types should be specified and identified on the target frames or stands prior to the start of the match to ensure that a scoring target is not interchanged with a no-shoot after the match has commenced.

2.1.8.4 Static targets (i.e. those which are not activated) must not be presented at an angle greater than 90 degrees from the vertical.

IPSC has no 2.1.8.5 or 2.1.8.5.1

2.2.1 Fault Lines - Competitor movement should preferably be restricted through the use of physical barriers, however, the use of Fault Lines is permitted as follows:

2.2.1.1. To prevent unsafe and/or unrealistic charging at, or retreat from, targets;

2.2.1.2. To simulate the use of physical barriers and/or cover;

2.2.1.3. To define the boundaries of a general shooting area or part thereof.

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

IPSC has no 2.2.1.5.

IPSC has no 2.2.3.3.

IPSC has no 2.3.1.1

2.5 Vendor Areas

2.5.1 Vendors (i.e. individuals, corporations and other entities displaying or selling merchandise at an IPSC match) are solely responsible for the safe handling and security of their products, and ensuring they are displayed in a condition that must not endanger any person. It is recommended that assembled firearms be deactivated prior to being displayed.

2.5.2 The Range Master (in consultation with the Match Director) must clearly delineate the vendor area, and he may issue "Acceptable Practice Guidelines" to all vendors, who are responsible for their implementation in respect of their own merchandise.

2.5.3 Competitors may handle unloaded vendor's firearms while remaining wholly within the vendor areas, provided reasonable care is taken to ensure that the muzzle is not pointed at any person while being handled.

2.5.4 Competitors must not draw or re-holster their competition firearms in the vendor area (see Rule 10.5.1). Competitors seeking gunsmithing services for their competition firearms must firstly place them in a gun bag or gun case, in a designated safety area, before passing them to a vendor in the vendor area.

This is our Appendix F1

2.6 Unloading/Loading Station

2.6.1 If it is possible that some competitors arriving at a range where an IPSC match is being held may be in possession of a loaded firearm on their person (e.g. law enforcement officers etc.), match organizers should provide an Unloading/Loading Station to enable such competitors to safely unload their firearms prior to entering the range, and to safely load their firearms again

on departure from the range. The Unloading/Loading Station should be conveniently located outside the entrance to the range (or outside the portion of the range allocated to the IPSC match), it should be clearly sign-marked and it must include a suitable impact zone.

This is our 2.5; 2.5.1 IPSC does not have a 2.6.2 to match our 2.5.2

IPSC does not have a 3.2.5, 3.2.6 and 3.2.6.1

3.3 Local, Regional and National Rules:

3.3.1 IPSC matches are governed by the rules applicable to the discipline. Host organizations may not enforce local rules except to comply with legislation or legal precedent in the applicable jurisdiction. Any voluntarily adopted rules that are not in compliance with these rules must not be applied to IPSC matches without the express consent of the Regional Directorate and the IPSC Executive Council.

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

4.2.1 There is only one type of paper target approved for use in IPSC Handgun matches (see Appendix B2).

4.3.1.2 IPSC Mini Poppers, which must be calibrated as specified in Appendix C, are approved metal targets designed to recognize power and are intended to simulate regular sized Poppers placed at greater distances. IPSC Mini Poppers may be included together with full sized IPSC Poppers in the same stage.

4.3.1.3 Pepper Poppers and Classic Poppers may be included in the same course of fire. It is recommended that IPSC poppers which fall forwards be used.

4.3.1.6 Unlike IPSC Poppers, metal plates are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges. Therefore if a metal plate has been adequately hit but it fails to fall or overturn, a Range Officer may declare range equipment failure and order the competitor to reshoot the course of fire, after the faulty plate has been rectified.

4.3.1.7 Metal no-shoots designed to fall or overturn when hit, but which accidentally turn edge-on or sideways, will be treated as range equipment failure.

4.3.1.8 Metal no-shoots designed to remain upright when hit must, if hit, be repainted after each competitor ends their attempt at the course of fire, failing which subsequent competitors must not be penalized for hits visible on their surface.

IPSC has no 4.3.1.9

4.4.2 Synthetic targets (e.g. "self-sealing" targets etc.), sometimes used by indoor ranges, must not be used at Level III or higher matches. However, subject to the prior written approval of a Regional Directorate, synthetic targets may be used at Level I and II matches held within their Region.

IPSC has no 4.5.1.1.

IPSC has no 5.1.7.4.

5.2.4 Spare ammunition, magazines and speed loading devices should be carried in retention devices specifically designed for that purpose, to reduce the risk of loss during a course of fire.

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

5.2.5 Where a Division specifies a maximum distance that a competitor's handgun and equipment may extend away from a competitor's body, a Range Officer may check compliance by measuring the closest distance between the competitor's torso and the center of the longest dimension of the handgun grip and/or any.

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

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

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

IPSC has no 5.2.9.

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

5.4.1 All persons are warned that the correct use of adequate eye and ear protection is in their own interest and of paramount importance to prevent injury to vision and hearing. It is strongly recommended that eye and ear protection be worn at all times by all persons while on the range premises.

5.4.2 Host organizations may require the use of such protection by all persons, as a condition of attendance and while present on the range premises. If so, Range Officials must make every reasonable effort to ensure that all persons wear adequate protection.

5.4.6 If a Range Officer deems that a competitor about to make an attempt at a course of fire is wearing inadequate eye or ear protection, the Range Officer may order the competitor to rectify the situation before allowing the competitor to continue. The Range Master is the final authority on this matter.

5.5.1 Competitors at an IPSC match are solely and personally responsible for the safety of all and any ammunition, which they bring to the match. Neither IPSC nor any IPSC Officers, nor any organization affiliated to IPSC, nor the officers of any organization affiliated to IPSC accepts any responsibility whatsoever in this regard, nor in respect of any loss, damage, accident, injury or death suffered by any person or entity as a result of the lawful or unlawful use of any such ammunition.

5.5.2 Magazines and speed loading devices must comply with the provisions of the relevant Division.

5.5.3 Spare magazines, speed loading devices or ammunition dropped or discarded by a competitor after the start signal may be retrieved, however, their retrieval is, at all times, subject to all safety rules.

5.5.4 Metal piercing, incendiary and/or tracer ammunition is prohibited at IPSC matches (see Rule 10.5.15).

5.5.5 All ammunition used by a competitor must satisfy all the requirements of the relevant Division as defined in Appendix D.

5.5.6 Any ammunition deemed unsafe by a Range Officer must be immediately withdrawn from the match (See Rule 10.5.15).

5.5.7 Ammunition which discharges more than one bullet or other scoring projectile from a single round is prohibited (see Rule 10.5.15).

5.6.1 The power factors for each Division are stipulated in Appendix D. One or more official match chronographs must be used to assist in the determination of the power factor of each competitor's ammunition. However, in the absence of official match chronographs, the power factor declared by a competitor cannot be challenged.

IPSC has no 5.6.1.4.

5.6.2 The official match chronograph(s) must be properly set-up and verified each day by Match Officials in the following manner:

5.6.2.1 At the beginning of the first day of the match, a Range Officer will fire 3 rounds from the supply of the official match calibration ammunition through the calibration firearm over the chronograph, and the average velocity of the 3 rounds will be recorded.

5.6.2.2 On each of the following match days, the process will be repeated using the same firearm and ammunition supply (ideally from the same factory lot).

5.6.2.3 The chronograph will be deemed to be within tolerance if the daily average is within +/- 5% of the applicable minimum power factor.

5.6.2.4 Should a daily variance exceed the allowable tolerance stated above, the Range Master will take whatever steps he deems necessary to rectify the situation.

5.6.3 Ammunition Testing Procedure

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

5.6.3.2 An initial 8 sample rounds for the chronograph test will be drawn from each competitor at a time and place determined by Match Officials, who may require additional tests of a competitor's ammunition at any time during the match.

5.6.3.3 From the 8 sample rounds drawn by Match Officials, 1 bullet is weighed to determine the actual bullet weight, and 3 are fired over the chronograph. In the absence of a bullet puller and scales, the competitor's declared bullet weight will be used. Digits displayed on the official match bullet scales and chronograph will be used at face value, irrespective of the number of decimal places indicated on the particular model of measuring device used at the match.

5.6.3.4 Power factor is calculated using the bullet weight and the average velocity of the 3 rounds fired, according to the following formula: $\text{Power Factor} = \text{bullet weight (grains)} \times \text{average velocity (feet per second)} / 1000$. The final result will ignore all decimal places (e.g. for IPSC purposes, a result of 124.9999 is not 125).

5.6.3.5 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the declared power factor floor, another 3 rounds will be fired over the chronograph. The power factor will be recalculated using the bullet weight and the average velocity of the 3 highest velocity rounds from the 6 rounds fired.

5.6.3.6 If the power factor is still insufficient, the competitor may elect to have his final bullet: (a) Weighed and, if heavier than the first bullet, the power factor calculation in Rule 5.6.3.5 will be recalculated using the heavier bullet weight, or (b) Fired over the chronograph and the power factor recalculated using the first bullet weight, and the average velocity of the 3 highest velocity rounds from the 7 rounds fired.

5.6.3.7 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the Major power factor floor of the relevant Division, the competitor's entire match scores will be recalculated as Minor, if achieved.

5.6.3.8 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the minimum power factor floor for the relevant Division, the competitor may continue shooting the match, but not for score or match recognition.

5.6.3.9 If a competitor's ammunition is retested, or if any authorized replacement ammunition is used, and different power factors are recorded when tested according to these rules, the lower power factor must be applied to score all courses of fire, including those already completed by the competitor.

5.6.3.10 The scores of a competitor who, for any reason, fails to present his firearm for testing at the designated time and location and/or who fails to provide sample rounds for testing whenever requested by a Match Official, will be removed from the match results.

5.6.3.11 If the Range Master deems that a match chronograph has become inoperative, and further testing of competitor's ammunition is not possible, the power factors of competitors which have been successfully tested will stand, and the "Major" or "Minor" power factors declared by all other competitors who have not been tested will be accepted without challenge, subject to any applicable Division requirements (see Appendices).

The above section from 5.6.2 to 5.6.3.11 in USPSA has been moved to our appendices.

5.7.1 In the event that a competitor's firearm malfunctions after the start signal, the competitor may safely attempt to correct the problem and continue the course of fire. During such corrective action, the competitor must keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing safely downrange at all times. The competitor may not use rods, or other tools to correct the malfunction. Violations will result in a zero score for the stage.

5.7.1.1 A competitor who experiences a firearm malfunction while responding to the "Load And Make Ready" or "Make Ready" command, but prior to issuance of the "Start Signal", is entitled to retire, under the authority and supervision of the officiating Range Officer, to repair his firearm, without penalty, subject to the provisions of Rule 5.7.4, Rule 8.3.1.1 and all other safety rules. Once the repairs have been completed (and the provisions of Rule 5.1.7 have been satisfied, if applicable), the competitor may return to attempt the course of fire, subject to scheduling as determined by the officiating Range Officer or Range Master.

5.7.2 While rectifying a malfunction that requires the competitor to clearly move the firearm away from aiming at a target, the competitor's fingers must be clearly visible outside the trigger guard (see Rule 10.5.8).

5.7.3 In the event that a firearm malfunction cannot be corrected by the competitor within 2 minutes, he must point the firearm safely downrange and advise the Range Officer, who will terminate the course of fire (excluding any unattempted component strings in a Standard Exercise) in the normal manner. The course of fire (excluding any unattempted component

strings in a Standard Exercise) will be scored as shot including all applicable misses and penalties.

5.7.4 Under no circumstances is a competitor permitted to leave a course of fire in the possession of a loaded firearm (see Rule 10.5.13).

5.7.5 Where the firearm has failed as above, the competitor must not be permitted to reshoot the course of fire or string. This includes the instance where a firearm is declared unserviceable or unsafe during a course of fire or string. However, any unattempted component strings in a Standard Exercise may still be attempted by the affected competitor after the firearm has been repaired, and prior to when match results are declared final by the Match Director.

5.7.6 In the event that a Range Officer terminates a course of fire due to a suspicion that a competitor has an unsafe firearm or unsafe ammunition (e.g. a “squib” load), the Range Officer will take whatever steps he deems necessary to return both the competitor and the range to a safe condition. The Range Officer will then inspect the firearm or ammunition and proceed as follows:

5.7.6.1 If the Range Officer finds evidence that confirms the suspected problem, the competitor will not be entitled to a reshoot, but will be ordered to rectify the problem. On the competitor's score sheet, the time will be recorded up to the last shot fired, and the course of fire will be scored "as shot", including all applicable misses and penalties (see Rule 9.5.6).

5.7.6.2 If the Range Officer discovers that the suspected safety problem does not exist, the competitor will be required to reshoot the stage.

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

6.1.1 String – A separately timed and scored component of a Standard Exercise. Scores and penalties are recorded following completion of each string, and results achieved in each string are then tallied to produce a final stage result (also see Rule 9.5.5).

6.1.2 Standard Exercise – A course of fire consisting of one or more separately timed component strings. Scores, with any penalties deducted, are accumulated on completion of the course of fire to produce the final stage results. The course of fire for each component string may require a specific shooting position, procedure and/or one or more mandatory reloads. Only one Standard Exercise of a maximum of 24 rounds is allowed in IPSC sanctioned Level IV or higher matches.

6.1.3 Stage – A separately timed and scored component of a match.

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

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

6.1.6 Grand Tournament – Consists of two or more firearm specific matches (e.g. a handgun match and a shotgun match, or a handgun match, a rifle match and a shotgun match). The individual match results achieved by a competitor in each component match will be used to declare an overall tournament winner, in accordance with the IPSC Grand Tournament Rules.

6.1.7 League – Consists of two or more IPSC matches of a single firearm type held at different locations and on different dates. The total sum of match results attained by each competitor at component matches specified by the league organizers will be accumulated to determine a league winner.

6.1.8 Shoot-Off – An event conducted separately from a match. Eligible competitors compete directly against each other by simultaneously shooting at separate but equal target arrays in a process of elimination (see Appendix E).

IPSC has no 6.2.4.1.

6.4 Regional Teams

6.4.1 Subject to the availability of allocated slots, only one official Regional team in each Division and/or Division/Category may be selected on merit by each Region for IPSC Level IV or higher matches. Approved Category teams are specified by the IPSC Assembly (see Appendix A2).

6.4.1.1 At Level IV matches, the only teams permitted are those representing Regions within the zone where the match is being held (e.g. at a European Championship, only teams representing Regions designated by IPSC as belonging to the European Zone can be fielded).

6.4.1.2 At Level IV and higher matches, official Regional Teams must be "seeded" in accordance to how they placed at the same immediately preceding event.

6.4.2 An individual competitor's scores will be used exclusively for a single team in a match.

6.4.3 Teams must consist of a maximum of 4 members, however, only the final scores of the 3 highest scoring team members will be used to calculate team results.

6.4.4 If a member of a team retires from the match for any reason before completing all of the stages, scores attained by that competitor will continue to stand towards the team score, however, the affected team is not entitled to replace the retired team member.

6.4.5 A team member who is unable to commence a match, may be replaced prior to commencement by another competitor, subject to the approval of the Match Director.

6.4.6 If a member of a team is disqualified from a match, the disqualified member's scores will revert to zero for all courses of fire. Teams will not be entitled to replace a disqualified team member.

6.5 Competitor Status and Credentials

6.5.1 All competitors must be individual members of the IPSC Region in which they normally reside. Residency is defined as the Region where the individual is ordinarily domiciled for a minimum of 183 days of the twelve months immediately preceding the month in which the match begins. Ordinarily domiciled condition is a physical presence test and does not relate to citizenship or to any address of convenience. The 183 days need not be consecutive or the most recent 183 days of the twelve month period. In any case, match organizers must not accept any competitor from a foreign Region unless the Regional Director of that Region has confirmed the competitor's eligibility to participate in the subject match.

6.5.1.1 Competitors who ordinarily reside in a country or geographical area which is not affiliated to IPSC may join an IPSC affiliated Region and may compete under the auspices of that Region, subject to the approval of the IPSC Executive Council and the Regional Directorate of that Region. If a competitor's country or geographical area of residence subsequently applies for affiliation to IPSC, the competitor must become a member of that Region during the affiliation process.

6.5.2 A competitor and/or team member may represent only the IPSC Region in which they reside, except as follows:

6.5.2.1 In respect of a competitor who resides in one Region, but who wishes to represent the Region of which they are a citizen, the Regional Directors for the Region of residence and the Region of citizenship must agree in writing prior to the commencement of the match.

6.5.2.2 A competitor who falls under the conditions of Rule 6.5.1.1 may represent the Region of which they are a member, subject to the prior written approval of the Regional Director.

6.5.3 At Regional and Continental Championships, only competitors who satisfy the residency requirements stated in Rule 6.5.1 are entitled to be recognized as the Regional or Continental Champion, by Division and/or by Division/Category, as the case may be. However when determining Regional or Continental Champions, match results of competitors from outside the applicable Region or Continent must not be deleted from the match results, which must remain wholly intact. For example:

Region 1 Open Division Championships

100% Competitor A - Region 2 (declared as Overall Match and Division Champion)

99% Competitor B - Region 6

95% Competitor C - Region 1 (declared as Region 1 Champion)

6.6 Competitor Scheduling and Squadding

6.6.1 Competitors must compete for score according to the published match and squadding schedule. A competitor who is not present at the scheduled time and date for any stage may not attempt that stage without the prior approval of the Match Director, failing which the competitor's score for that stage will be zero.

6.6.2 Only Match Officials, match sponsors and dignitaries, who are members in good standing of their Region of residence, and IPSC Officers (as defined in Section 6.1 of the IPSC Constitution) may compete for score in a "pre-match", subject to the prior approval of the Match

Director. Scores attained in the pre-match may, at the discretion of the Match Director, be included in the overall match results, provided dates of the pre-match are published in advance in the official match schedule. Competitors in the main match must not be restricted from viewing the pre-match.

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

6.6.3 A match, tournament or league will be deemed to have started on the first day that competitors (including those specified above) shoot for score and will be deemed to have ended when the results have been declared final by the Match Director.

6.7 International Classification System ("ICS")

6.7.1 The IPSC Executive Council may coordinate and publish dedicated regulations and procedures in order to manage and administer an International Classification System.

6.7.2 Competitors seeking an international classification must use the approved courses of fire available from the IPSC website.

Section 7.1—IPSC has no Chrono Officer nor Tournament Director (TD), so while some of the numbers are changed, their match officials other than the two mention, are all the same as USPSA.

IPSC has no 7.2.4.

IPSC has no 7.3.3.

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

8.3.1 "Load And Make Ready" (or "Make Ready" for starts with an unloaded firearm) – This command signifies the start of "the Course of Fire". Under the direct supervision of the Range Officer the competitor must face down range, or in a safe direction as specified by the Range Officer, fit eye and ear protection, and prepare the firearm in accordance with the written stage briefing. The competitor must then assume the required start position. At this point, the Range Officer will proceed.

8.3.1.1 Once the "Load and Make Ready" (or "Make Ready" for starts with an unloaded firearm) command has been given, the competitor must not move away from the start location prior to issuance of the "Start Signal" without the prior approval, and under the direct supervision, of the Range Officer. Violation will result in a warning for the first offense and may result in the application of Rule 10.6.1 for a subsequent offense in the same match.

8.3.5.1 When conducting Standard Exercises, and/or when two or more courses of fire share a common shooting bay or area, Range Officials may issue other interim commands on completion of the first string or COF, in order to prepare the competitor for the second and subsequent strings or COF (e.g. "Reload if required and holster"). Any such interim commands to be used must be clearly stated in the written stage briefing. (Same as our 8.3.6.1, just in a different order)

8.3.8 "Range Is Clear" – Competitors or Range Officials must not move forward of, or away from, the firing line or final shooting location until this declaration is given by the Range Officer. Once the declaration is made, officials and competitors may move forward to score, patch, reset targets etc.

8.5.1.1 Taking more than one step in any direction.

8.5.1.2 Changing shooting position (e.g. from standing to kneeling, from seated to standing etc.).

IPSC has no 8.5.2, 8.5.2.1 or 8.5.2.2.

8.6.1.1 Competitors confined to wheelchairs or similar devices may be given special dispensation by the Range Master in respect of mobility assistance, however, the provisions of Rule 10.2.11 may still apply, at the Range Master's discretion. (This is our 8.6.3)

IPSC has no 8.6.2.1.

IPSC 8.6.3 is our 8.6.4.

8.7 Sight Pictures and Range Inspection

8.7.1 Competitors are always prohibited from taking a sight picture with a loaded firearm prior to the start signal. Violation will result in a warning for the first occurrence and one procedural penalty for each subsequent occurrence in the same match.

8.7.2 If match organizers also prohibit taking a sight picture with an unloaded firearm prior to the start signal, competitors must be advised in the written stage briefing. Violation will result in a warning for the first occurrence and one procedural penalty for each subsequent occurrence in the same match.

8.7.3 When permitted, competitors taking a sight picture with an unloaded firearm prior to the start signal must only do so on a single target, to verify that their sights are prepared as required. Competitors who test a targetting sequence or a shooting position while taking a sight picture will incur one procedural penalty per occurrence.

8.7.4 Competitors are prohibited from using any sighting aid (e.g. the whole or part of an imitation or replica firearm, any part of a real firearm including any accessories thereof etc.), except for their own hands, while conducting their inspection ("walkthrough") of a course of fire. Violations will incur one procedural penalty per occurrence (also see Rule 10.5.1).

8.7.5 No person is permitted to enter or move through a course of fire without the prior approval of a Range Officer assigned to that course of fire or the Range Master. Violators will incur a warning for the first offense but may be subject to the provisions of Section 10.6 for subsequent offenses.

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

9.1.3 Prematurely Patched Targets – If a target is prematurely patched or taped, preventing the determination of the actual score, the Range Officer must order the competitor to reshoot the course of fire.

9.1.4 Unrestored Targets – If, following completion of a course of fire by a previous competitor, one or more targets have not been properly patched or taped for the competitor being scored, the Range Officer must judge whether or not an accurate score can be determined. If there are extra scoring hits or questionable penalty hits thereon, and it is not obvious which hits were made by the competitor being scored, the affected competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire.

9.1.4.1 In the event that patches or tape applied to a restored paper target are accidentally blown off by wind, muzzle blast or another reason, and it is not obvious to the Range Officer which hits were made by the competitor being scored, the competitor will be required to reshoot the course of fire.

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

9.2.4.4 Fixed Time must not be used in Level IV or higher matches except in respect of a Standard Exercise (see Rule 6.1.2).

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

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

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

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

9.4.4 Each miss will be penalized minus 10 points, except in the case of disappearing targets (see Rules 9.2.4.5 and 9.9.2).

IPSC has no 9.4.5.2.1.

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

9.4.6.1 Overtime shots are shots fired at the targets after the signal to cease fire has been given. Overtime shots will not count for score.

9.4.6.2 Where static scoring paper targets are used, it is assumed that overtime shots result in the highest value hits visible on the targets, so these are ignored for scoring purposes. For example, on a stage with 1xA, 6xC and 1xD hits, where 2 overtime shots have been fired, the 2 highest hits (i.e. 1xA and 1xC) are ignored, with the final score being 5xC and 1xD hits.

9.5.4.1 Enlarged holes in paper targets which exceed the competitor's bullet diameter will not count for score or penalty unless there is visible evidence within the remnants of the hole (e.g. a grease mark, striations or a "crown" etc.), to eliminate a presumption that the hole was caused by a ricochet or splatter.

9.5.5 The minimum score for a course of fire or string will be zero.

9.5.6 A competitor who fails to engage the front of each scoring target in a course of fire with at least one round will incur one procedural penalty per target for failure to engage the target, as well as appropriate penalties for misses (see Rule 10.2.7).

9.5.7 Hits visible on a scoring paper target or no-shoot, which are the result of shots fired through the rear of a paper target or no-shoot, and/or hits which fail to create a clearly distinguishable hole through the front of a scoring paper target or no-shoot, will not count for score or penalty, as the case may be.

Our 9.5.5 is IPSC's 9.5.4.1 which trough's the numbering off and IPSC has our 9.5.9 as part of their 9.5.7.

9.7.1 The Range Officer must enter all information (including any warnings given) on each competitor's score sheet prior to signing it. After the Range Officer has signed the score sheet, the competitor must add his own signature in the appropriate place. Electronic score sheet signatures will be acceptable if approved by the Regional Directorate. Whole numbers should be

used to record all scores or penalties. The elapsed time taken by the competitor to complete the course of fire must be recorded to 2 decimal places in the appropriate place.

9.9.1 Moving targets which present at least a portion of the highest scoring area when at rest (either before or after initial activation), or which continuously appear and disappear for the duration of a competitor's attempt at a COF, will always incur failure to engage and/or miss penalties, except when Rule 9.2.4.5 applies.

9.9.2 Moving targets, which do not comply with the above criteria, will not incur failure to engage or miss penalties unless a competitor fails to activate the mechanism which initiates the target movement.

9.9.3 Stationary targets which become partially or wholly concealed by action of a moving no-shoot or vision barrier are subject to the same criteria above in respect of the application of failure to engage and/or miss penalties.

IPSC has no 9.9.4.

9.11.1 The scoring programs approved by IPSC are the Match Scoring System (MSS) and Windows® Match Scoring System (WinMSS). No other scoring program must be used for any IPSC sanctioned match without the prior written approval of the Regional Director of the host Region. In the case of MSS and WinMSS the most recent versions of the scoring programs available from the IPSC website are to be used.

IPSC has no 9.11.2.

10.1.2 Procedural penalties are assessed at minus 10 points each.

10.2.1 A competitor who fires shots while any part of their body is touching the ground beyond a Fault Line will receive 1 procedural penalty for each occurrence. However, if the competitor has gained a significant advantage on any target(s) while faulting, the competitor may instead be assessed 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired at the subject target(s) while faulting. No penalty is assessed if a competitor does not fire any shots while faulting a line.

10.2.6 A competitor who is creeping (e.g. moving hands towards the firearm, a reloading device or ammunition) or physically moving to a more advantageous shooting position, posture or stance after the "Standby" command and prior to issuance of the start signal, will incur 1 procedural penalty. If the Range Officer can stop the competitor in time, a warning will be issued for the first offense and the competitor will be restarted.

IPSC has no 10.2.6.1.

10.2.8.1 Touching the handgun with the other hand except as permitted above;

10.2.9 A competitor who leaves a shooting location may return and shoot again from the same location provided they do so safely. However, written stage briefings for Classifiers, Standard

Exercises and Level I & II matches may prohibit such actions, in which case 1 procedural penalty per shot fired will apply.

10.2.10 Not Applicable.

10.2.11 Special penalty: A competitor unable to fully execute any part of a course of fire due to incapacity or injury may, prior to making his attempt at the course of fire, request that the Range Master apply a penalty in lieu of the stated course requirement.

10.2.11.1 If the request is approved by the Range Master, a minimum of one procedural penalty, up to a maximum penalty of 20% of the competitor's points "as shot" (rounded up to the nearest whole number), will be deducted from the competitor's score. For example, if 100 points are available in the course of fire and the competitor actually scores 90 points, the special penalty is a deduction of 18 points. However, the Range Master may waive any or all procedural penalties in respect of a competitor who has a significant physical disability prior to the competitor making his attempt at the course of fire.

10.4.2 A shot which strikes the ground within 3 meters of the competitor, except when shooting at a paper target closer than 3 meters to the competitor. A bullet which strikes the ground within 3 meters of the competitor due to a "squib" load is exempt from this rule.

IPSC has no 10.4.2.1 or 10.4.2.2.

10.4.7 A shot fired at a metal target from a distance of less than 7 meters, measured from the front of the target to the nearest part of the competitor's body in contact with the ground (see Rule 2.1.3).

10.4.8 Not Applicable.

10.4.9 Exception: When it can be established that the cause of the discharge is due to a broken or defective part of the firearm, the competitor has not committed any safety infraction in this Section, and a match disqualification will not be invoked, however, the competitor's scores for that course of fire will be zero.

10.4.9.1. The firearm must be immediately presented for inspection to the Range Master or his delegate, who will inspect the firearm and carry out any tests necessary to establish that a broken or defective part caused the discharge. A competitor may not later appeal a match disqualification for an accidental discharge due to a broken or defective part if they fail to present the firearm for inspection prior to leaving the course of fire.

10.5.1 Handling a firearm at any time except when in a designated safety area or when under the supervision of, and in response to a direct command issued by, a Range Officer. The expression "handling a firearm" includes holstering or unholstering a firearm, whether or not the firearm is visible (e.g. while concealed by a protective cover, etc.) together with adding or removing a firearm to/from the competitor's person whether or not the firearm is wholly or partially holstered.

10.5.2 Allowing the muzzle of a firearm to point uprange, or past the default, or specific safe angles of fire during a course of fire (limited exceptions: see Rules 5.2.7.3 and 10.5.6).

10.5.3 If at any time during the course of fire, a competitor drops his firearm or causes it to fall, loaded or not. Note that a competitor who, for any reason during a course of fire, safely and intentionally places the firearm on the ground or other stable object will not be disqualified provided:

10.5.3.5 A self-loading pistol has the magazine removed and the slide locked open, or

10.5.5 Allowing the muzzle of a handgun to point at any part of the competitor's body during a course of fire (i.e. sweeping). A match disqualification is not applicable if sweeping occurs while drawing or re-holstering a gun, provided the competitor's fingers are clearly outside the trigger guard.

IPSC has no 10.5.5.1.

10.5.9 Failure to keep the finger outside the trigger guard during loading, reloading, or unloading except where specifically permitted (see Rule 8.1.2.4 and 8.3.7.1).

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

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

10.5.13 Having a loaded firearm other than when specifically ordered to by the Range Officer. A loaded firearm is defined as a firearm having a live or dummy round in the chamber or cylinder, or having a live or dummy round in a magazine inserted in the firearm.

10.5.15 Using prohibited and/or unsafe ammunition (see Rule 5.5.4, 5.5.6 and 5.5.7), and/or using a prohibited firearm (see Rules 5.1.10 and 5.1.11).

IPSC has neither 10.5.16 nor 10.5.17.

IPSC 10.6.2 is our 10.6.3, their 10.6.3 is our 10.6.2

11.1.5 Retain Evidence – An appellant is required to inform the Range Master of his wish to present his appeal to the Arbitration Committee and may request that the officials retain any and all relevant documentary or other evidence pending the hearing. Audio and/or video recordings will not be accepted as evidence.

11.2.1.1 The IPSC President, or his delegate, or a certified Range Official appointed by the Match Director, (in that order) will serve as Chairman of the committee with no vote.

11.2.1.2 Three arbitrators will be appointed by the IPSC President, or his delegate, or by the Match Director, (in that order), with one vote each.

11.2.1.4 Under no circumstances must the Chairman or any member of an Arbitration Committee be a party to the original decision or subsequent appeals, which led to the arbitration.

11.4.1 Amount – For Level III or higher matches, the appeal fee to enable an appellant to appeal to arbitration will be US\$100.00 or the equivalent of the maximum individual match entry fee (whichever is lower), in local currency. The appeal fee for other matches may be set by the Match Organizers, but must not exceed US\$100 or equivalent in local currency. An appeal brought by the Range Master in respect of a match issue will not incur a fee.

11.4.2 Disbursement – If the Committee's decision is to uphold the appeal, the fee paid will be returned. If the Committee's decision is to deny the appeal, the appeal fee and the decision must be forwarded to the Regional or National Range Officers Institute (RROI or NROI) in respect of Level I and II matches, and to the International Range Officers Association (IROA) in respect of Level III and higher matches.

12.3 Disclaimers

Competitors and all other persons in attendance at an IPSC match are wholly, solely and personally responsible to ensure that all and any equipment which they bring to the match is fully in compliance with all laws applicable to the geographical or political area where the match is being held. Neither IPSC nor any IPSC Officers, nor any organization affiliated to IPSC nor any officers of any organization affiliated to IPSC accepts any responsibility whatsoever in this regard, nor in respect of any loss, damage, accident, injury or death suffered by any person or entity as a result of the lawful or unlawful use of any such equipment.

IPSC 12.5 is our Appendix A3.

IPSC 12.6 is our 12.5 and reflects the differences in measuring of meters and yards.

IPSC Appendix A1 differs from our Appendix A1 as they have level iv and v matches.

IPSC Appendix A2

Level IV & V A minimum of 20 competitors per Division (mandatory)

(b) Junior Competitors who are under the age of 21 on the first day of the match

(c) Senior Competitors who are over the age of 50 on the first day of the match

(d) Super Senior ... Competitors who are over the age of 60 on the first day of the match. A competitor over the age of 60 on the first day of the match may enter Senior category only if Super Senior is unavailable.

IPSC has no Military category.

4. Team Categories:

IPSC matches may recognize the following for team awards:

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

IPSC has no Appendix B3 as they no longer recognize the Metric target.

IPSC APPENDIX C1

Calibration of IPSC Poppers

2. Prior to commencement of a match, the calibration ammunition must be chronographed using the procedure specified in Rule 5.6.2. The calibration ammunition, when tested through each designated handgun, must achieve a 125 power factor (variance +/- 5%) to qualify.

(d) If the popper falls for any external reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated, a reshoot must be ordered. This is included in our (c).

7.

(a) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the calibration zone and the popper falls, the popper is deemed to be properly calibrated, and it will be scored as a miss.

(b) If first the shot fired by the calibration officer hits the calibration zone and the popper does not fall, the popper is deemed to have failed, and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire, once the popper has been recalibrated.

(c) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits above or below the calibration zone, the calibration test is deemed to have failed and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire.

IPSC Appendix C2 is our B4; also, IPSC does not recognize the Colt Speed Steel. Our Appendix C2 deals with **Match Chronograph and Equipment Set-up**.

IPSC Appendix C3 is our B5. Our Appendix C3 deals with Official Match Ammunition.

APPENDIX D

IPSC has different requirements in Open division, such as 160 PF, 120 grain bullets and 170mm magazine length (ours is 171.25).

IPSC also does not recognize Limited, Limited 10 or Single Stack; they have Standard division which differs from our Limited and they have Modified division.

IPSC Production division differs from ours as they have a trigger pull weight of 5 lbs., they do not use a box for measurement so they have a maximum barrel length and magazine length.

It is highly recommended you familiar yourself with these differences if you plan to continue your certification with IROA or shoot International matches.

IPSC Appendix E1 is the 8 person J ladder; our E1 is the magazine measurement.

IPSC Appendix E2 is the 16 person J ladder: ours is the example of holster and mag pouch measurement.

IPSC Appendix F1 is our E1; they have neither E3 nor E4. Our F1 is Vendor Area.

IPSC F2 is trigger pull, ours is the 16 person J ladder.

IPSC F3 is equipment position diagram, our F3 is the 8 person J ladder, and our equipment position diagram is E3.

IPSC Appendix F4 is grip tape placement, ours is E4. Their language is different than ours.