

SSAA Training

Safe Shooting

*A Training Program in Firearms (Longarms)
Safety for New Shooters*



Reproduction of this document in part or whole is not
permitted without the written approval of SSAA Training.
PO Box 1001, St Marys, NSW 1790
Phone: 02 9833 9444 Fax: 02 9833 8295



Course Outline

The SSAA Safe Shooting Course has been specifically designed for new shooters applying for the first time for a NSW Firearms Licence (longarms). It comprises both theory and practical (face to face) components. The theory required for the course is contained in this booklet, and candidates are advised to read the booklet thoroughly before attending the face to face session.

The face to face session will include:

- a) a review of the theory component, with opportunity for the candidate to seek clarification of anything they are not sure of
- b) assessment of the candidate's theoretical knowledge, through administration of a closed book multiple choice test
- c) a practical demonstration of safe handling techniques including demonstration of correct sighting techniques and trigger control, followed by hands-on practice (using live ammunition where practical)
- d) assessment of the candidate's ability to safely handle a firearm.

The candidate must pass the theory assessment before receiving practical instruction or assessment.

While it is recommended that training be delivered face to face, in recognition of applicants from regional and

remote areas a combination of distance learning (print and electronic) and/or face to face delivery would be acceptable.

The course can *only* be conducted by an instructor approved by the NSW Commissioner of Police. Approved instructors must hold an appropriate firearms licence, have a minimum of three years' experience in the safe use of longarms, and hold a Commissioners Permit authorising them to deliver this training.

The time taken to complete both the theory and practical components of the course will depend on the previous experience and knowledge of the candidate. A complete novice could expect to spend at least four to five hours to cover all material and assessments, whereas a candidate who already has some knowledge of firearms safety may complete the theory and practical assessments in an hour.

This course cannot be amended or varied without the express permission of both SSAA Training and the New South Wales Commissioner of Police. SSAA Training is the registered business name under which SSAA Pty Ltd conducts its training activities. SSAA Pty Ltd is a Registered Training Organisation, owned jointly by SSAA (NSW) Inc, and SSAA (NSW) Sydney Branch Inc.

Contents

Introduction 3

Firearm Parts and Operation 4

Types of Firearms
Major Parts of a Firearm
Operation of a Firearm
Main Types of Action
Ammunition

Safety Rules 9

Using a Firearm Safely
Basic Firearms Safety
Safety in the Field and on the Range

Using a Firearm 11

NSW Firearms Legislation 12

Firearms Licences
Genuine Reasons for Having a Licence
Acquiring and Disposing of a Firearm or Ammunition
Modifying a Firearm
Transportation and Storage of Firearms
Minors Permits
Exemptions for New Club Members
Penalties for Breach of the Firearms Act and Regulations

Assessment Guidelines 14



Introduction

There are a number of reasons that may have led you to apply for a firearms licence – primary production, pest control, hunting, collecting or target shooting to name a few. If you are taking up shooting as a sport, then congratulations on choosing to participate in one of the most enjoyable and safest sports around. This Basic Training Program has been developed by SSAA Training to provide an adequate level of training in the safe handling and use of longarms (rifles and shotguns). Along with safety and shooting fundamentals, the training will include some of the legal responsibilities of firearms ownership, basic description of parts and operation as well as correct firearms use. This program covers everything you need to know in order to meet the safety training requirements of the NSW Firearms Licensing system and has been approved by the NSW Commissioner of Police.

Purpose of This Manual

This manual is not designed as a coaching manual to assist in gaining better competitive scores or higher levels of accuracy. Neither does it address the ethics or techniques employed by successful hunters. It is a plain English guide developed to assist you during your initial safety training, as an applicant for a firearms licence in NSW. For further information a club will be able to direct you to more detailed resources.

*For further information on licensing or
to find your nearest training/testing officer*

CALL 1300 SHOOTER



Firearms Parts and Operation

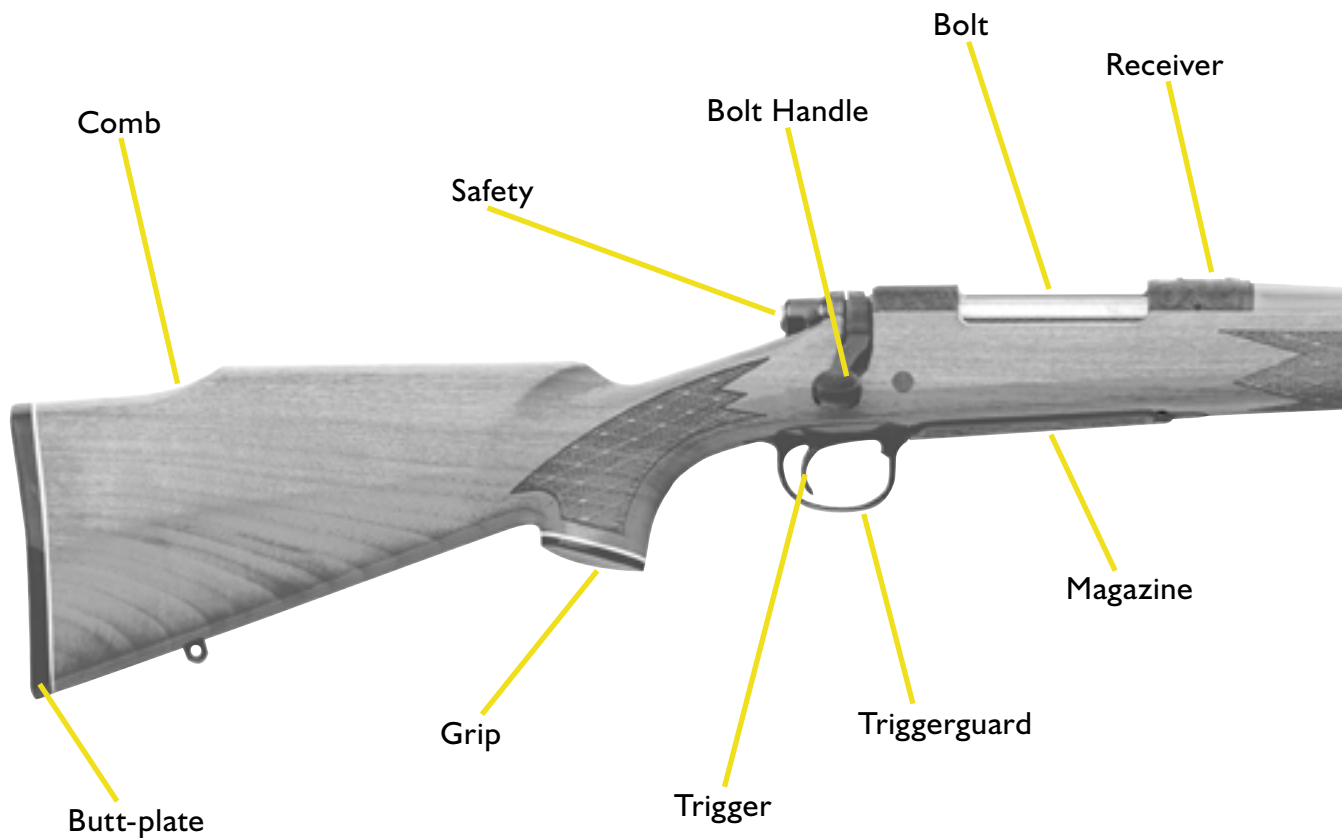
A firearm is a mechanical device and as with any machine, it is necessary to understand how it works before it can be safely used and its operation mastered. In the hands of a responsible, knowledgeable and safety conscious person, a firearm is safe. In order to begin to understand how a firearm functions, the names and definition of various types of firearms, and the main components, must first be identified.

A firearm is defined in the Firearms Act 1996 as being a gun, or other weapon, that is or was capable of propelling a projectile by means of an explosive, and includes a blank fire firearm, or an airgun, but does not include anything declared by the regulations not to be a firearm.

Types of Firearms

There are three main types of modern firearms: rifles, shotguns and handguns. This course relates only to the first two types, which are collectively known as 'longarms'. If you are interested in obtaining a licence for handguns (pistols), you should contact your local pistol club for information on training.

Longarms and handguns come in five main types of operating action: break action, bolt action, lever action, pump action and self-loading. Most of these have a magazine holding a number of rounds of ammunition. However break-action firearms and some bolt-action firearms have no magazine. The bolt-action rifle is probably the most common type of firearm that you will come across, and you will be using one during the practical part of this course. It has therefore been selected to illustrate the main components of a firearm and how it functions. The other action types contain parts that are functionally similar, and so are only briefly described. If you are interested in further information on any of these you should contact your local shooting club or firearms dealer, or go to the local library.



The Major Parts of a Firearm include:

Action

The collective name for the moving parts of a firearm. It enables the firearm to be loaded, fired and unloaded. It includes the firing mechanism (referred to as a 'lock' on older firearms).

Barrel

A tube through which the projectile passes upon firing. The rear end of the barrel is machined to form the 'breech', the end the projectile exits is the 'muzzle', and the internal surface is the 'bore'. Rifle barrels have a number of internal grooves twisting along the length of the barrel. These impart 'spin' to the projectile, stabilising it in flight, leading to greater accuracy and range. Shotgun barrels have no rifling, and are usually used to fire at moving targets at short distances.

Bolt

The block of metal found within an action (also called breechblock) which blocks the rear of the breech when the action is closed, prior to firing.

Breech

That part of the barrel containing the chamber into which the cartridge or projectile is loaded.

Magazine

A box-shape, cylindrical or tubular container for holding extra rounds of ammunition in a repeating firearm. It may be an integral part of the action, or may be removable. Tube magazines need to be checked particularly carefully when checking that a firearm is safe.

Receiver

The frame containing the moving parts of a firearm.

Safety Catch

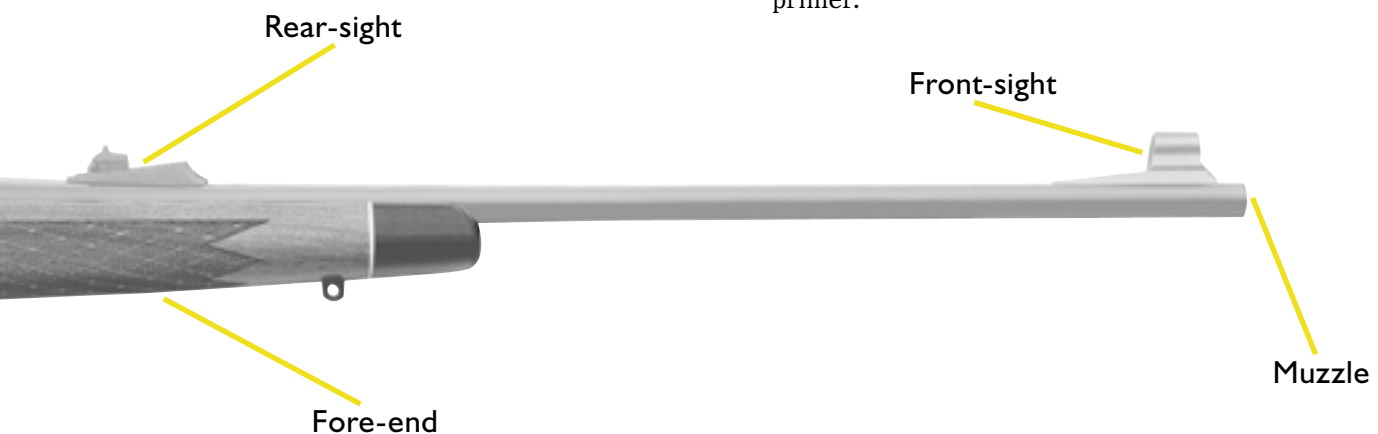
A mechanical device that prevents the firearm being fired, usually by blocking the operation of the trigger or hammer. Like any mechanical device, it may fail and should never be solely relied upon to prevent an accident. Always point a loaded firearm in a safe direction.

Stock

A structure into which the action and barrel are set so that the shooter can securely hold the firearm while it is being used. The fore-end is that part of the stock forward of the action, the buttstock is behind the action. These may be two separate pieces, or part of a single one.

Trigger

The lever that when pulled, releases the striker (or hammer), which in turn either hits the primer of the cartridge directly, or drives the firing pin into the primer.



6

Safe Shooting

The Steps in the Operation of a Firearm include:

Load

Loading a cartridge into the chamber.

Cock

Operating the action so that the striker is held back under tension – called cocking the action.

Lock

Closing or locking the action so that the bolt is held firmly against the breechface, enclosing the cartridge in the chamber.

Fire

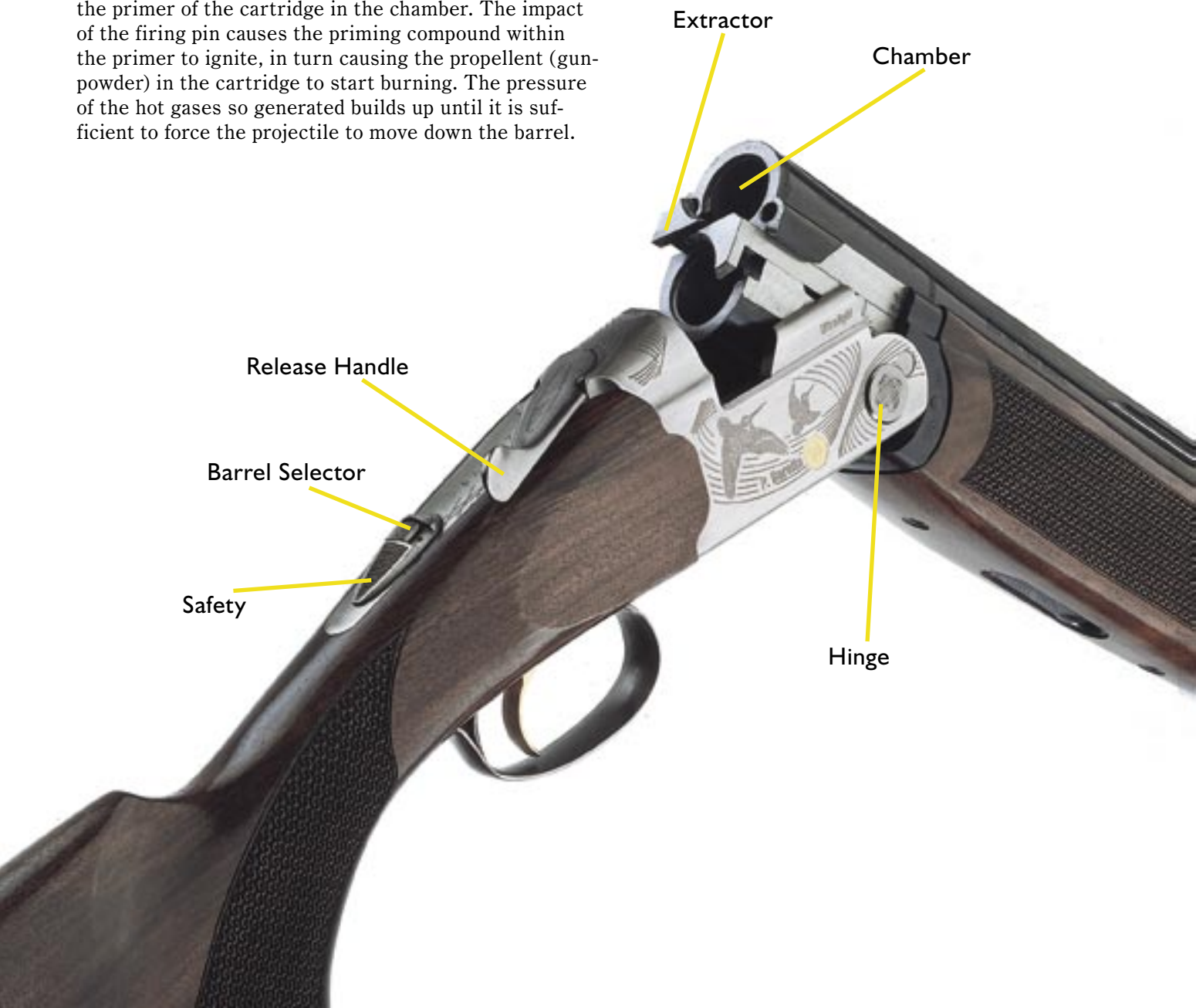
Pulling the trigger so that the hammer or firing pin hits the primer of the cartridge in the chamber. The impact of the firing pin causes the priming compound within the primer to ignite, in turn causing the propellant (gunpowder) in the cartridge to start burning. The pressure of the hot gases so generated builds up until it is sufficient to force the projectile to move down the barrel.

Unlock and Extract

The action is opened, moving the bolt away from the breech; in the process the extractor grips or catches on the empty cartridge, pulling it from the chamber.

Eject

Another projection or lever within the action catches on the empty cartridge, flipping it clear of the action. In repeating firearms this allows another cartridge to be picked up from the magazine and loaded into the chamber. Not all firearms eject the cartridge.



The Main Types of Action

The Bolt Action

The bolt action is operated by pushing the bolt handle forward, causing the bolt assembly to slide in the receiver. The bolt face will collect a cartridge and push it into the chamber as the bolt assembly moves forward. When the bolt handle is pushed down, locking lugs engage to lock the action firmly closed so that the cartridge is firmly held in the chamber and the firearm is ready to fire. Generally the act of closing the bolt also 'cocks' the action, that is, moves the hammer or firing pin into a position where pulling the trigger will then cause it to fall or strike the primer at the rear of the cartridge, thus firing the round. After firing, the bolt is rotated upward, unlocking the action and extracting the empty cartridge case from the chamber. When the bolt is pulled to the rear the empty case will be ejected and the operation can be repeated.

The Pump Action

The fore-end stock in a pump-action firearm is linked to the bolt by action bars. Sliding the fore-end back and forth, operates the bolt.

The Lever Action

The bolt is linked to a lever located under the stock near the trigger. The action is operated by moving this lever away from the stock and back again.

The Break Action

Break-open actions are commonly found in Australia in double- and single-barrel shotguns or air rifles. When the action is open it cannot be fired. The action is usually opened with a release lever located on the top of the action frame. Extraction of cartridges occurs as the action swings open. Some firearms eject the spent cartridges on opening. These firearms have no magazine.

Self-loading Actions

This type of action automatically reloads and recocks after firing, without the need to manually work the action. It does not fire automatically – each time the shooter pulls the trigger one shot is fired.

The Muzzleloader

Muzzleloading firearms do not use discrete cartridges. The gunpowder is measured out and loaded directly into the breech from the muzzle, and a projectile is pushed down the barrel. There are various methods of igniting the charge. Only 'black powder' is used in muzzleloading firearms. Extra care is required in handling and storing this as it is more volatile than the newer 'smokeless' powders used in modern cartridge firearms.



Ammunition

The major components of a complete round of ammunition (cartridge) are the projectile, propellant, case and primer.

The projectile(s) is fired from the barrel at high speed when the cartridge is fired. In a rifle cartridge a single projectile is seated in the neck of the case. A shotgun cartridge contains a number of small round pellets (shot).

The propellant used in cartridges for most modern firearms is smokeless gunpowder. Muzzleloading firearms use black powder. It is important to use the right powder for your firearm if you are reloading cartridges. Failure to do so can lead to serious injury due to the different properties of different types or brands of powder.

In a centrefire cartridge the primer is contained in a separate small metal cup which is seated in a pocket in the base of the case, while in a rimfire cartridge it is hidden inside the rim at the base of the case.

The case of most modern cartridges is made from brass. Shotgun cases are made of brass and/or plastic. Centrefire cartridge cases can be reloaded by replacing the primer, powder and projectile with components appropriate for that calibre and intended use. Information on safe reloading is contained in reloading manuals available from most firearms dealers.

The Firearms Act 1996 defines ammunition as including any article consisting of a cartridge case fitted with a primer and a projectile (whether or not it also contains a propellant charge) as well as blank cartridges, airgun pellets, training cartridges or gas cartridges, or any other article prescribed by regulation.

Air rifles do not use gunpowder, primers or cases. However they are defined as a firearm in the NSW Firearms Act, and so are subject to the same controls as firearms. Air rifles use either compressed gases or a compressed spring to launch a small lead projectile from the barrel.



Safety Rules

Using a Firearm Safely

Shooting is one of the safest sports principally because shooters deliberately and consciously follow accepted procedures for the safe handling of firearms. If used carelessly, or in an unsafe fashion, firearms can inflict serious or lethal injury. Safety must always be the first concern when handling or using any form of firearm – whether in the field, on the range, at home or whilst travelling.

The cause of all accidents involving firearms can be traced to ignorance and/or carelessness. Ignorance is displayed when a person handles a firearm without knowing the safety rules or how the firearm operates. Equally dangerous is the person who, although knowing the correct firearm operation and safety rules, becomes careless in properly applying that knowledge. In both of these cases, accidents can easily happen. When people practise responsible ownership and use of firearms, accidents do not happen.



*Be sure of the target before
you pull the trigger*

Take care - it could be your clobber



10 Safe Shooting

Basic Firearms Safety

- Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
- Always point your firearm in a safe direction (never at another human being).
- Don't load a live round into the chamber of a firearm until you are ready to shoot.
- Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.

*Never carry or store
a loaded firearm
in a vehicle or house*



Always unload - it's the only way to be sure

Safety in the Field and on the Range

- When passing a firearm to someone or when picking up a firearm, check that it is unloaded by opening the action and looking inside the chamber and magazine.
- Positively identify your target, always ensure that the firing zone is clear and identify what is beyond your target.
- Never fire at hard surfaces or water – projectiles can ricochet in unexpected, unsafe, directions from these surfaces.
- When you have finished shooting, remove the magazine (if possible), unload and check that the chamber is empty. Never have loaded firearms in your car, home or camp.
- Do not climb fences or other obstacles with loaded firearms.
- It is strongly recommended that you wear eye and ear protection to protect yourself against the noise and debris that can be emitted upon firing.
- Never mix shooting with alcohol or drugs.
- Understand the operation of your firearm, keep it in good repair and always use the correct ammunition.
- Take reasonable precautions to prevent unauthorised access to your firearm and ammunition. Never store firearms and ammunition together, and safely lock all firearms and live ammunition away when not in use.
- Make sure that all firearms are transported safely and securely, to prevent accidents and misuse or theft.
- Encourage safe and responsible handling of firearms in the field, on the range, and within the community.
- When shooting at a range, it is your responsibility to be familiar with the range rules. Always follow the commands of the range officer.
- Be familiar with the legal requirements for safe storage, firearms ownership, possession and use in NSW or any other state or territory you may visit.
- Dispose of unwanted firearms lawfully. Surrender them to police, or sell them through a licensed firearms dealer.

Using a Firearm

As part of the approved course of firearm safety in NSW, you will be required to demonstrate that you understand the principles of safe firearms handling. You will also need to complete a practical test before a firearms licence can be issued.

Whilst performing these tasks you must follow the basic and general safety rules at all times.

When you first pick up a firearm, you must check that it is 'safe', that is, that it is not loaded with ammunition. Pick up a firearm carefully and open the action to make sure that the chamber and magazine are both empty. After checking that the firearm is safe, keep the action open so you, and everyone around you, can see and be assured that there is no possibility of the firearm discharging.

You must also be able to demonstrate that you can handle a firearm in a number of situations. When passing a firearm to another person you must keep the action open and the barrel pointing away from you or any other person. When carrying a firearm, again make sure you always point the barrel in a safe direction.

If you need to negotiate a fence or other obstacle, do not climb through while holding the firearm. Instead, place the unloaded firearm, with the action open, in a position from which you can retrieve it once you have negotiated the obstacle and where it will not be in the way as you climb through. Once you have negotiated the fence or obstacle, you are now able to pick up the firearm and continue on your way. When you have other people with you, another licensed person can hold your firearm while you negotiate the obstacle and then hand it back to you.

When placing a firearm in, or removing it from, a vehicle, check that the action is open and clear of any ammunition.

You will also be required to show that you can operate a firearm safely and correctly, going through the procedures of identifying your target, loading, firing and making your firearm safe.

If a malfunction should occur, do your best to make the firearm 'safe'. Whenever a malfunction occurs, treat the firearm as loaded, keep your finger away from the trigger and keep the barrel pointing in a safe direction. Always assume the firearm is loaded and ready to fire even if you believe it to be safe.

One common malfunction is a misfire, when the firearm does not discharge when the trigger is pulled. In this case, wait at least 30 seconds before opening the action as the round may go off unexpectedly. Again, make sure that you keep the barrel pointed in a safe direction at all times.

Another possible malfunction is when a cartridge case becomes stuck while cycling the action or after firing. These jams are normally fairly straightforward to clear, however special care is needed if a live round becomes stuck in the chamber. In this case make sure the barrel remains pointing in a safe direction, and where possible open the action and remove the bolt and magazine. If you are on a range, immediately call the range officer. When in the field, remove the bolt to prevent any accidental discharge and take your firearm to a gunsmith. Never attempt to remove a stuck live round by putting a rod down the barrel from the muzzle.

You should learn how to clean and maintain your firearm. This will help prevent your firearm from malfunctioning, as well as improving your accuracy. Most firearms manufacturers, gunsmiths and cleaning equipment suppliers have information about correct cleaning procedures.



NSW Firearms Legislation

Firearms Licences

The NSW Firearms Act 1996 makes it an offence to possess or use a firearm without an appropriate licence or permit. Applicants for a firearms licence must be at least 18 years old and must satisfy the Police Commissioner that they have passed an approved course in firearms safety, and that they have a genuine reason for having a licence.

Licence application forms are only available from the NSW Firearms Registry – phone 1300 362 562. The Registry takes four to eight weeks to process a licence application. You can help speed it up by making sure that you complete all applicable sections of the form, and enclose the certificate you receive on completion of this course, as well as proof of your genuine reason.

You do not need to send any money with your licence application. After four to eight weeks you will receive a letter from the Registry requesting you to go into the RTA Motor Registry. You pay for your licence at the Motor Registry, have your photo taken, and are issued with a firearms licence card. Some weeks later you will also receive a paper licence from the Firearms Registry – keep this somewhere safe as it shows the detailed terms and conditions for each category of firearm for which you are licensed.

Your firearms licence is valid for two to five years. Before the expiry of that period you need to apply for another licence. The same form is used as for an initial licence application, and you must resubmit documents supporting your genuine reasons for having a licence. You won't need to re-sit the safety test. Provided your application for the new licence is received by the Registry prior to the date of expiry of the old licence, your old licence is automatically extended until either your new one is issued, or your application for the new licence is rejected.

There are six categories of licence, A, B, C, D, H and G. At least one genuine reason must be demonstrated for each category of licence applied for. Reasons accepted by the Commissioner as genuine include target shooting, recreational hunting, primary production, vertebrate pest control, business or employment, rural purposes related to occupation and animal welfare.

Licence category A covers air rifles, rimfire rifles (other than self-loading), shotgun/rimfire combinations and shotguns (other than self-loading or pump action). Any or all of the above genuine reasons can be used when applying for a Category A licence.

Licence category B covers muzzleloading long-arms, centrefire rifles (other than self-loading) and shotgun/centrefire rifle combinations. Any or all of the above genuine reasons can be used when applying for a Category B licence.

For Licence categories A & B, target shooters must be a member of an approved target club. Recreational hunters must either be a member of an approved hunting club, and/or submit to the Registry written permission from a landowner giving the licence applicant permission to hunt on their property.

Licence category C covers self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity of no more than 10 rounds and pump-action and self-loading shotguns with a magazine capacity of no more than five rounds. The only acceptable reasons for this category of licence are primary production, or target shooting (only for shotguns). Target shooters must be a member of an approved target shooting club affiliated with the Australian Clay Target Association, and either have possessed and used a category C shotgun for clay target shooting on or before November 15, 1996, or provide evidence that you have a physical need for a shotgun of this category in order to compete.

Licence category D covers all firearms covered in category C, plus self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity of more than 10 rounds, self-loading centrefire rifles, and shotguns with a magazine capacity of more than five rounds. The only acceptable reason for this category of licence is vertebrate pest control and applicants must be a professional contract shooter, a primary producer, or employed or authorised by a government body.

Licence category H covers all handguns. The only acceptable reasons for an H category licence are target shooting or business or employment. Target pistol shooters must maintain membership of an approved pistol club.

Licence category G covers firearms and ammunition collectors. This category of licence does not permit the licensee to use or fire any firearms held under this licence. The only acceptable reason for this class of licence is collecting, and the applicant must be a member of an approved firearms collecting club. More information on this and other licence categories can be found on the NSW Police website at www.police.nsw.gov.au

Genuine Reasons for Having a Licence

Under the legislation, all licence applicants are required to provide a 'genuine reason' for use or possession of a firearm. These are:

- sport/target shooting
- recreational hunting
- primary production
- vertebrate pest animal control
- business or employment
- occupational requirements relating to rural purposes
- animal welfare
- firearms collecting

Licence holders who use club membership to support their genuine reason of target shooting, hunting or collecting are required by the firearms legislation to make a minimum number of attendances at an approved club during any 12-month period. For target shooting the minimum number of attendances is four, for hunting it is two, and one for collecting. If you make attendances at approved clubs other than your home club make sure that written notification of these attendances goes to your home club.

Approved clubs are required by law to submit an annual report on the attendances of members, as well as to notify the Registry of changes to the register of members (change of address, expiry of membership and so on).

Acquiring and Disposing of a Firearm or Ammunition

All firearms (other than some particular types of antique firearm) must be registered, and all transfers of ownership must be processed through a licensed firearms dealer. Before acquiring or purchasing a firearm, you must have an appropriate firearms licence and a permit to acquire that type of firearm. Application forms for permits to acquire are available on request from the Firearms Registry and most firearms dealers. The legislation imposes a 28-day cooling-off period for the issue of a permit to acquire. Payment for the permit should be enclosed with the application.

When selling or disposing of a firearm you must sell it to an authorised firearms dealer or a licensed person with an appropriate permit to acquire, and the transfer must be processed through a licensed firearms dealer. Unwanted firearms can also be handed in to a police station. An unlicensed person who comes into possession of a firearm must immediately surrender it to a police officer.

You cannot purchase or possess ammunition unless you are over 18 years of age and hold a licence or permit authorising you to possess or use a firearm that takes that ammunition. Ammunition can be purchased from authorised firearms dealers or a person holding a licence for that category of firearm.

Modifying a Firearm

It is an offence under the Firearms Act 1996

- a) to shorten any firearm (other than a pistol) or to possess or sell a shortened firearm (other than a pistol), unless authorised to do so by a permit
- b) to modify any firearm so that it becomes a prohibited firearm.

Transportation and Storage of Firearms

The Firearms Act (Part 4) sets out the responsibilities of a licensee in regard to safe storage. The Commissioner of Police publishes recommended minimum storage requirements for the different categories of firearm. A current printout of this information will be provided with this booklet, but updated information is available on the NSW Police website at www.police.nsw.gov.au

The legislation provides that any firearms owner must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the firearm is kept safe, is not lost or stolen, and does not come into the possession of a person who is not authorised to possess the firearm.

When at home, and your firearm is not actually being used or carried, Category A and B firearms must be stored in a locked receptacle that is constructed of hard wood or steel and not easily penetrable, and ammunition must be stored in a locked container separate from the firearm. If the receptacle weighs less than 150kg when empty, it must be fixed in order to prevent its easy removal. The locks must be of solid metal and of a type approved by the Commissioner.

When at home, and your firearm is not actually being used or carried, Category C and D firearms must be stored in a locked steel safe that is bolted to the structure of the premises, and cannot easily be penetrated. Ammunition must be stored in a separate locked container.

While transporting your firearm you must take all reasonable steps to ensure the firearm is not stolen or unlawfully used. Ensure that the firearm is not loaded, and render it temporarily inoperable – removing the bolt or fitting a trigger lock is sufficient. Make sure that the firearm is out of sight, no matter where in the vehicle it is carried. Any ammunition must be locked in a separate container inside the vehicle, for example in a locked glove box.

Every licence holder is required to be aware of and comply with the storage and transport requirements for the categories of firearm for which they are licensed.

Minors Permits

Juniors of at least 12 years of age, and less than 18 years old, can apply for a minors permit. This allows them to shoot under the direct supervision of a licensed adult. Applicants must also pass an approved firearms safety test, and have the consent of their parent or guardian. Juniors cannot purchase or own ammunition or firearms. There are no attendance requirements attached to a minors permit.

Exemptions for New Club Members

The Firearms Act does provide for a newcomer to the sport (who has not previously had a firearms licence) to be temporarily exempt from the requirement to have a firearms licence. The new shooter completes an application form which includes questions regarding the applicant's criminal record and mental health. The form is sent off to the Firearms Registry which conducts a check on the person and advises if the application is approved or not. The exemption applies only for the time nominated on the approval advice.

Penalties for Breach of the Firearms Act and Regulations

Penalties for breaching the Firearms Act or Regulations are severe, ranging from losing your firearms licence for a period of 10 years, to imprisonment for up to 14 years.

For further information on licensing or to find your nearest training/testing officer

CALL 1300 SHOOTER

Assessment Guidelines

Recognition of Prior Learning

The following documentation will be recognised as demonstrating a sufficient level of prior learning, to meet the requirements of the practical assessment:

1. a firearms licence or minors permit issued after 1996 by any Australian state or territory
2. evidence that the person is a serving member of the Australian Armed Forces, or has been discharged within the past five years.

Candidates claiming RPL for the practical assessment will still have to undertake and pass the theory assessment.

The Assessment Procedure

The competency of each new shooter completing this course of study will be assessed through a series of questions, and by observation of the candidate.

Part A of the Assessment will consist of a series of multiple choice questions. Part A, can be conducted as either a written assessment, or verbally by question and answer at the discretion of the assessor. If the latter method is adopted, then the assessor must indicate on both the questionnaire and the assessment answer sheet that this method was used.

The candidate must pass the Part A assessment before undertaking Part B.

Part B is a practical assessment of the candidate. It will include observation of the candidate's adherence to correct procedures for handling firearms, and their knowledge of firearms parts and function. Assessments conducted at a currently licensed firing range can use live ammunition. However assessments conducted at any other premises are restricted to using an unloaded firearm (dry firing).

A student who does not feel ready for the assessment at the completion of the course should discuss arrangements for alternative assessment times, or additional instruction, with their instructor.

In the event that a student disagrees with the assessment outcome, the matter should be raised first with the assessor. If the student subsequently wishes to appeal the assessment, a written request should be forwarded to the club secretary.



JOIN SSAA TODAY

SSAA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

SSAA Membership Office, PO Box 906, St Marys, NSW 1790
 Phone 02 8889 0410 Fax 02 9623 5900 Email mem@ssaa.org.au

ABN 95 050 209 688

Membership No.



NEW RENEWAL

Title (PLEASE CIRCLE) Mr Ms Mrs Branch (if known) _____

First Name _____

Middle Name _____

Last Name _____

Res. Address _____

Town/Suburb _____

State _____ Postcode _____

Postal Address IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE _____

Town/Suburb _____

State _____ Postcode _____

Phone (bus/mob) _____ (priv) _____

Fax _____

Email _____

Date of Birth _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

Membership categories

SHOOTER ONLY TICK THIS BOX FOR FOUR ISSUES OF THE HUNTER MAGAZINE PER YEAR IN ADDITION TO THE 11 ISSUES OF SHOOTER MAGAZINE **HUNTER** magazine now available with your subscription

\$70 \$95 **Adult** (over 18 years)

\$53 \$78 **Family**
 No magazine – only applies to family members living with a full adult member. Supporting adult family member's no. _____

\$53 \$78 **Pensioner** (available on production or photocopy of pension concession card)

\$350 **5-year Adult**

\$1400 **Member for Life**

\$75 \$108 **Overseas**

\$21 \$45 **Junior** under 18 magazine required

parent or guardian's signature

All fees are inclusive of GST.
 GST on recreational club subscriptions CANNOT be claimed as Input Tax. If, despite this you require a tax invoice, please contact the membership office.

Payment options

Enclosed is payment for the amount of \$.....

I also wish to donate \$..... to the SSAA

Cheque Money order Bankcard Mastercard Visacard

Card number

Expiry date Signature.....

Cheques payable to the Sporting Shooters' Association of Australia

MAIL TO: MEMBERSHIP OFFICE ,
 PO BOX 906, St Marys, NSW 1790

SSAA Inc is subject to the provisions of the National Privacy Act. Should you want a copy of the SSAA Inc Privacy Statement or seek further information, please write to PO Box 2520, Unley SA 5061.

ALL APPLICANTS TO READ AND SIGN

This application is made in full recognition of the Association's requirement for responsible and ethical behaviour. I undertake to do all in my power to preserve the good image of the sport and the Association. I understand that members breaking the code of ethics and/or Association regulations will be subject to suspension or expulsion.

SIGNATURE:.....

DATE:.....

ATTENTION NSW MEMBERS

Complete this section ONLY if you wish to use your membership of the SSAA to support your 'genuine reason for having a shooters licence. To register as an affiliate member of the SSAA (NSW) Inc or SSAA (ACT) Inc* please register your SSAA club activities by marking one or more of the following boxes:

- TARGET SHOOTING
- HUNTING
- COLLECTING

Note: Under NSW legislation, shooters licence holders who use club membership to support their genuine reason must fulfil the minimum attendance requirements below:

Target shooters – pistols - 6 range attendances each year. longarms - 4 range attendances each year.

Hunters – attendances at 2 club activities each year.

Collectors – attendance at one club meeting a year. Once the issuing club or dealer's stamp has been affixed this form may be used as proof of membership to satisfy the 'genuine reason' requirements of the Firearms Act 1996. *SSAA (ACT) is the holder of club approval for target and hunting only