Format of the Certification card

AnnexC

Please note that an example of the NRA card can be found at Annex C, Appendix 1.

Notes:

NRA membership number to be provided when the individual is an NRA member When assessing the competence and safety of a shooter, you should do so against the following categories of firearm.

If a shooter wants to use **HME firearms / ammunition**, he must be certified for this by the club Chairman as well as being certified for the firearm type.

Telescope sighted rifle: Cartridge rifles chambered for "full-bore" rounds (e.g. .303, 7.62, .223), fitted with telescope sights and typically shot at ranges beyond 100 yards.

Iron sighted rifle: Cartridge rifles chambered for "full-bore" rounds (e.g. .303, 7.62, .223), fitted with iron sights and typically shot at ranges beyond 100 yards.

Long range pistol: Cartridge pistols chambered for rounds more usually associated with rifles (e.g. 7.62) and typically shot at ranges beyond 100 yards.

Short range pistol: Cartridge pistols and revolvers chambered for relatively low-power cartridges usually associated with such firearms (e.g. .22, .38/.357, .44) and typically shot at short ranges (100 yards or less). Includes long-barrelled revolvers and pistols.

Gallery rifle / carbine: Cartridge rifles chambered for rounds usually associated with pistols (e.g. .22, .381.357, .44). Includes bolt action, lever action and semi-automatic rimfire guns.

Muzzle loaded rifle: Any non-cartridge rifle, regardless of the propellant used. Includes smooth-bore firearms such as muskets and flintlocks.

Muzzle loaded pistol: Any non-cartridge pistol or revolver, regardless of the propellant used. Includes smooth-bore firearms such as flintlocks.

Shotgun: Any cartridge smooth-bore firearm. Includes single-barrel, double-barrel, semi-automatic and pump-action guns. Covers both clay pigeon and target shooting, including with solid slug ammunition.