# Legend

<u>Label</u>	Description	Notes
Zone A	Safety (Shotfall) Zone	1,4
Zone B	Minimum Clear Area	1
Zone C	Theoretical Shotfall Zone	2,4,5
Zone D	Area of Maximum Shotfall	2
Point B	Intersection of "Baseline" and "Centerline"	3
3	16 yard line at Station 3	3
D	Limit of Area of Legitimate Target	3,5
E	Limit of Most Desirable Target Area	3,5
F	Point on Centerline	3
G	Limit of Most Desirable Target Area	3,5
Н	Limit of Area of Legitimate Target	3,5

#### <u>Notes</u>

- "The NRA Range Source Book", National Rifle Association, Section IV Drawings, drawing C32. Date of publication differs between printed and electronic versions. Both versions retain the same drawing reference.
- 2 "Environmental Aspects of Construction and Management of Outdoor Shooting Ranges", 1997, National Shooting Sports Foundation, Figure 4-2.
- 3 "Amateur Trapshooting Association Official Rules for the conduct of Registered Trapshoots", latest edition, Amateur Trapshooting Association, Diagram II.
- 4 NRA and NSSF both use the term "Shotfall Zone", but for different purposes. This drawing differentiates between the two by using the term "Safety (Shotfall) Zone" for the NRA reference and "Theoretical Shotfall Zone" for the NSSF reference.
- 5 Target angles described by NRA and ATA conflict. ATA is the sport's governing body and their target angles govern.

# Zone "A" Reduction for Existing Fields

The maximum trajectory of shot is not well established. Various respected sources disagree. Newly constructed fields should follow the established standard for Zone A. However, some fields that are currently in operation without any shot escapement complaints do not have sufficient property to accommodate Zone A. Following are sources of data that may be used to justify a reduced Zone A for existing fields. All referenced sources base their data on a barrel angle that would result in the maximum range of shot. The actual barrel angles that occur in Trapshooting events are significantly less, and result in shorter maximum distances. We are aware of no publication that quantifies the actual range of shot in Trapshooting events.

Publication #1: "Ordnance Technical Manual" 9-1990.

627 feet for No. 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  shot. This military publication uses Journee's Fiormula to calculate theoretical maximum range of lead spheres.

Publication #2: "NRA Firearms Fact Book", Second Edition, 1988, National Rifle

740 feet.for No. 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  shot.

Publication #3: Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute Technical Data

800 feet for No. 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  shot.

### Zone A

This area is a required safety area. Area shall fall within the property boundary. Personnel shall be excluded from this area during shooting

Area notes: 300 yard (900 feet) radius measured from "Point B". 100 yard (300 feet) width at "Baseline". 400 yard (1200 foot) maximum width. This area should not be reduced for newly constructed fields. Existing fields may employ various shotfall reduction methods to avoid closure. See "Zone 'A' Reduction for Existing Fields".

#### Zone B

This area shall be free of tall vegetation.

Area notes: 100 yard (300 feet) radius measured from "Point B".

## Zone C

This area should be properly managed for the environmental impact of lead. Area shall not encroach on Jurisdictional Waters of the United States.

Area notes: 770 foot radius measured from "3". Extends 27° each side of "Centerline". This area should not be reduced for newly constructed fields. Existing fields may employ various shotfall reduction methods to avoid

#### Zone D

This area should allow for lead reclamation.

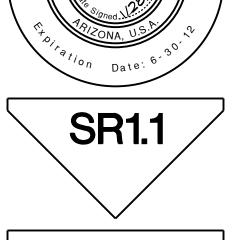
Area notes: Between 600 foot radius and 375 foot radius measured from "3". This area should not be reduced for newly constructed fields. Existing fields may employ various shotfall reduction methods to avoid closure.

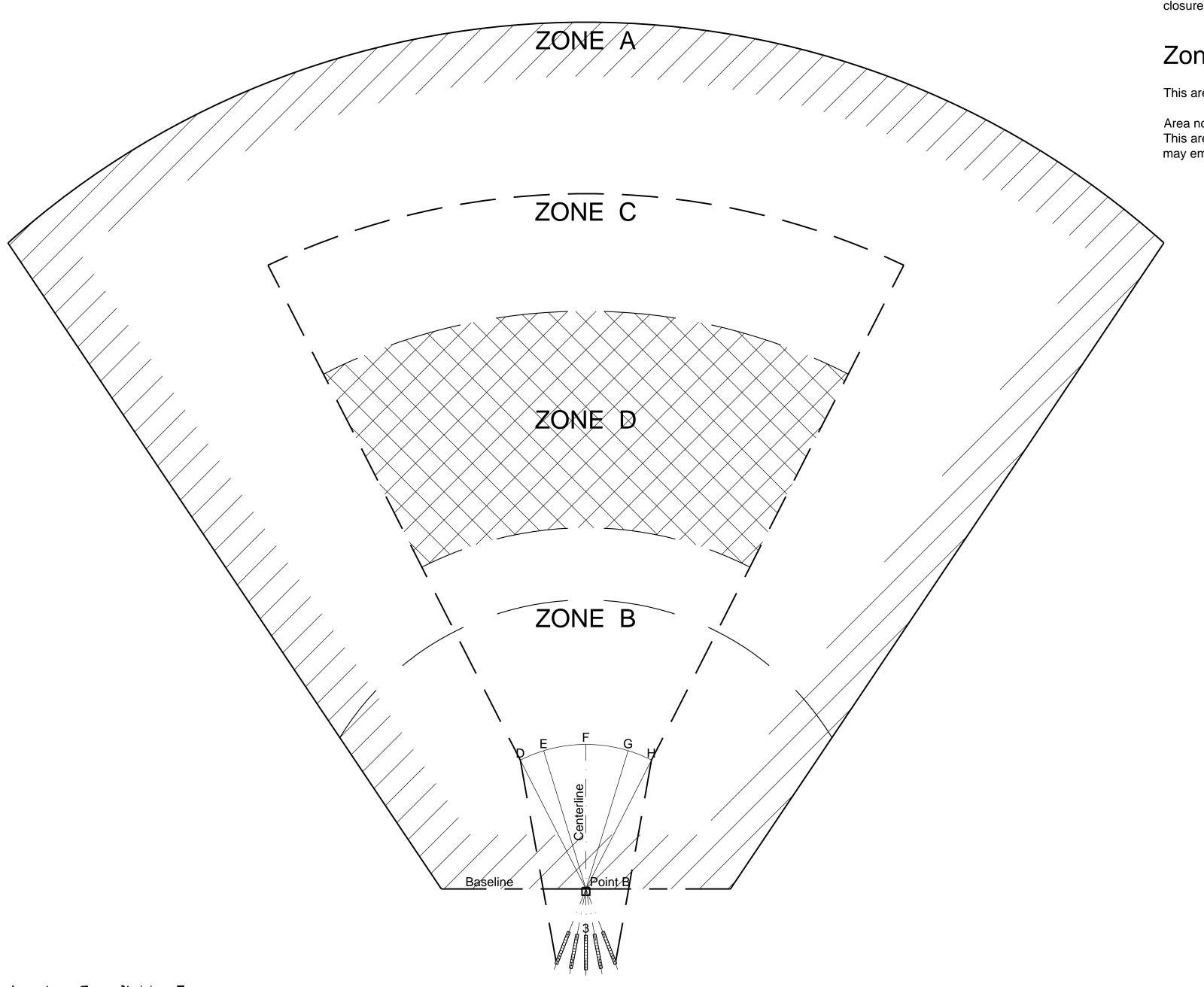
Standards Range American Shotfall Z Shooting

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This Drawing is applicable to American Trap fields. For International Trap fields see Drawing SRI.2.



