ANNEX – RULES FOR PAPER TARGET SCORING

Introduction:

Starting with the 2017-2020 ISSF Rules, ISSF rules for paper target scoring were removed from the ***ISSF General and Special Technical Rules*** and consolidated in this Annex A to the ***ISSF General Technical Regulations***. The Olympic Games shooting events and all ISSF World Championships, World Cups and Junior World Cups must now be conducted on electronic scoring targets, but the ISSF recognizes that some Continental Championships and many national, regional and club level competitions continue to use paper targets. These ***Rules for Paper Target Scoring*** are valid for governing competitions that use paper target scoring. Other ISSF Rules, as appropriate, must be used to govern all other competition operations.

1 PAPER TARGETS AND SCORING GAUGES

1.1 **Official ISSF Targets**

1.1.1 The target and scoring ring dimensions and specifications for all ISSF approved targets shall be as described in Rule 6.3.4.

1.1.2 Targets are divided into scoring zones by scoring rings. The dimensions of all scoring rings are measured from the outside edges (outside diameter) of the scoring rings.

1.1.3 In ISSF Championships, only targets with one (1) black aiming area are permitted, except for Running Target.

1.1.4 Sighting targets must be marked clearly with a black diagonal stripe in the upper right hand corner of the target. The stripe must be clearly visible to the naked eye at the appropriate distance under normal light conditions (except for the 25m Rapid Fire Pistol Target and the 50m Running Target).

1.2 **Target Testing Requirements (applies only to ISSF Championships)**

1.2.1 Samples of all paper targets (5 of each type) that are to be used in ISSF Championships must be submitted to the ISSF Secretary General for testing, verification of specifications and approval at least six (6) months prior to each Championship.

1.2.2 **The quality and dimensions** of all targets must be examined again by the Technical Delegate(s) prior to the beginning of the Championship. Only targets that are the same as the approved samples may be used.

1.3 **Target Scoring**

1.3.1 Targets must be scored with scoring gauges that comply with Rule 1.4 (below) or with ISSF approved electronic scoring systems.

1.3.2 Rifle and Pistol targets may be scored in full ring values or if approved electronic scoring system are used, in decimal ring values. Decimal ring scores are determined by dividing the scoring area for one full ring into ten equal scoring rings that are designated with decimal values starting with zero (i.e. 10.0, 9.0, etc.) and ending with nine (i. e. 10.9, 9.9, etc.);

1.3.3 **Target paper** must have a non-reflecting colour and surface that makes the black aiming area (centre) clearly visible at appropriate distances under normal

light conditions. The target paper and scoring rings must retain dimensional accuracy under all weather and climatic conditions. The target paper must register shot holes without excessive tearing or distortion.

1.4 Scoring Gauges and Their Use

When paper targets are used, ISSF approved electronic scoring systems or scoring gauges must be used to score doubtful shot holes. Scoring gauges must comply with the following requirements:

1.4.1 25m Centre Fire Pistol

Measuring edge diameter:	9.65mm (+0.05/-0.00mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	According to the calibre being used
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	Centre Fire Pistol events

1.4.2 300m Rifle

Measuring edge diameter:	8.00mm (+0.05/-0.00mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	According to the calibre being used
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	300m Rifle events

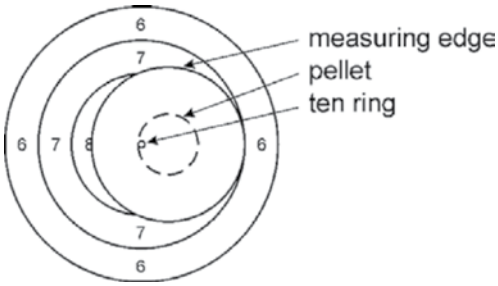
1.4.3 Small bore Rifle and Pistol 5.6mm (.22”)

Measuring edge diameter:	5.60mm (+0.05/-0.00 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	5.00mm (+0.05mm)
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	All events using 5.6mm ammunition

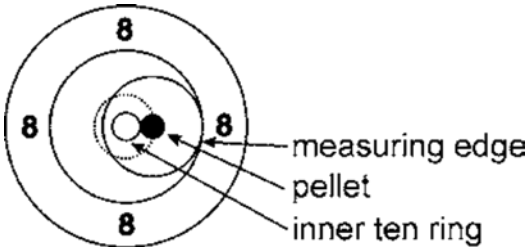
1.4.4 4.5 mm INWARD Gauges

Measuring edge diameter:	4.50mm (+0.05/-0.00mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	Measuring edge diameter minus 0.02mm (4.48mm)
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	Measuring the 1 and 2 rings of Air Rifle and 10m Running Targets. Measuring the 1 ring of Air Pistol Targets.

1.4.5 Use of the Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge for scoring Air Rifle Inner tens

	If the measuring edge of an Air Pistol Outward scoring gauge does not extend outside the 7 ring of an Air Rifle target, then the shot value is an inner ten.

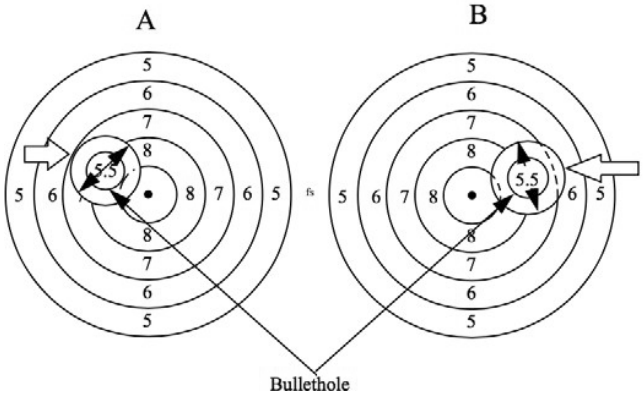
1.4.6 Use of the Air Pistol INNER TEN OUTWARD scoring gauge for scoring Air Pistol Inner tens

Measuring edge diameter:	18.0mm (+0.00/-0.05mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	4.60mm (+0.05mm)
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	Measuring the inner tens of Air Pistol
	If the measuring edge of an Air Pistol Inner Ten Outward scoring gauge does not extend outside the 9 ring of an Air Pistol target then the shot value is an inner ten.

1.4.7 4.5mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10m Air Rifle and 10m Running Target

Measuring edge diameter:	5.50mm (+0.00/-0.05mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	4.60mm (+0.05mm)
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	10m Air Rifle and 10m Running Target, rings 3 to 10. Also the Running Target Inner Ten.

1.4.8 Use of the Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge



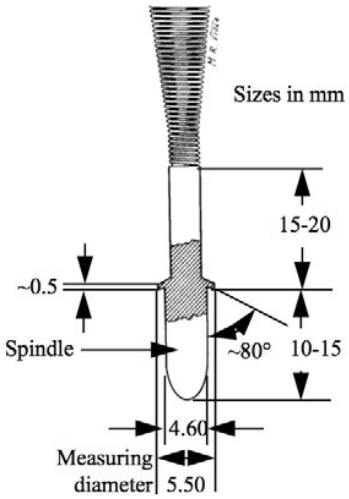


Illustration “A” depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying within the 7 ring; therefore the shot is scored a 9.

Illustration “B” depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying over the 7 ring and into the 6 zone; therefore the shot is an 8.

1.4.9 4.5mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10m Air Pistol

Measuring edge diameter:	11.50mm (+0.00/-0.05mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	4.60mm (+0.05mm)
Spindle length:	10mm to 15mm
To be used for:	10m Air Pistol, rings 2 to 10.

1.4.10 Use of Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge

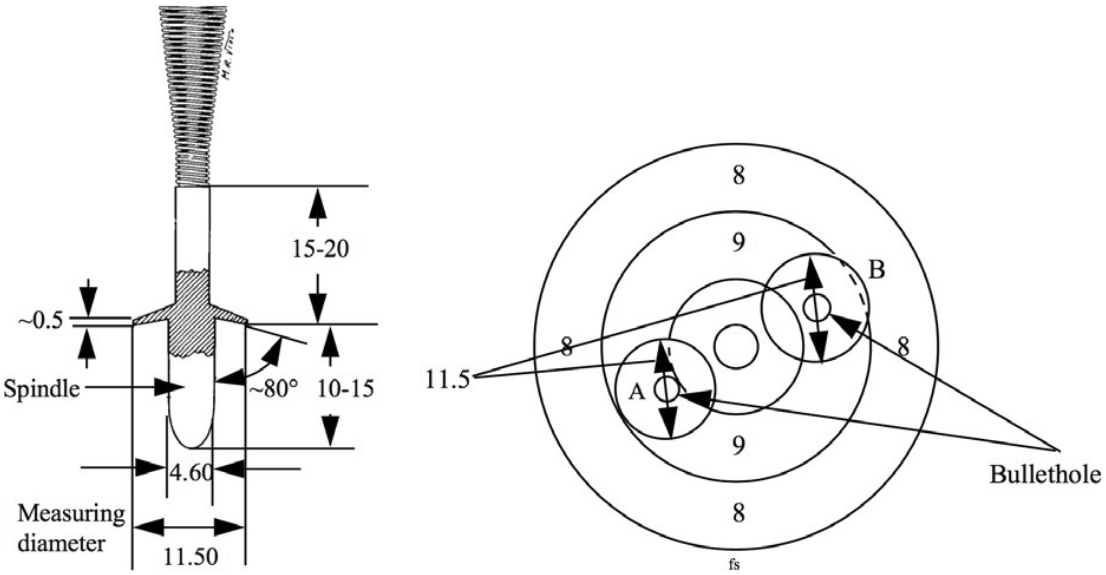


Illustration “A” depicts a doubtful shot hole with the outward scoring gauge in place. The outside edge of the flange is within the 9 ring; therefore the shot is scored a 10.

Illustration “B” depicts a doubtful shot hole with the outward scoring gauge in place. The outside edge of the flange is lying over the 9 ring line and into the 8 zone; therefore the shot is scored a 9.

1.4.11 Skid Gauge

The Skid Gauge is of flat, transparent plastic with two parallel lines marked on one side.

a) For 25m Centre Fire Pistol (9.65mm) the lines are 11.00mm (+0.05mm - 0.00mm) apart measured between the inside edges; and

b) For Small Bore Competitions (5.6mm) the lines are 7.00mm (+0.05mm – 0.00mm) apart measured between the inside edges. (To be used for 25m 5.6mm Pistol events).

2 RANGE AND FIRING POINT EQUIPMENT

2.1 Backing Targets

Backing targets must be used with 50m and 300m targets in accordance with

6.3.5.2. The area immediately behind the targets must be covered by Control Sheets. New Control Sheets must be provided for each athlete for each stage.

2.2 Backing Targets for 25m

a) Backing Targets must be used for all 25m Pistol events to assist in the identification of shots that may have missed the targets;

b) Backing Targets must, at a minimum, cover the entire width and height of the 25m frames (5 targets). They should be located a uniform distance of one

(1) meter behind the competition targets. They must be continuous, or on adjoining frames, without any spaces between them, to register any shots between competition targets;

c) Backing Targets must be made of non-reflecting paper of a neutral colour similar to the colour of the target; and

d) For 25m events, new Backing Targets must be provided for each athlete for each stage.

2.3 Target Changing Systems

2.3.1 10m ranges must be equipped with target carriers or target changing systems that allow targets to be changed after each shot.

2.3.2 50m ranges must be equipped with target changing boxes, carriers or pit systems that allow targets to be changed after every shot.

2.3.3 300m ranges must be equipped with target carriers that allow targets to be pulled and marked after each shot.

2.4 Firing Point Requirements if Register Keepers are Used

2.4.1 A desk, chair and spotting telescope must be provided.

2.4.2 A scoreboard, approximately 50cm x 50cm, on which the Register Keeper can post unofficial scores for spectators should be provided. The scoreboard should be located so that it may easily be seen by spectators, but does not obscure their views of the athletes.

2.5 Standards for 25m Turning Target Installations

Target frames for the 25m Rapid Fire Pistol event must be placed in groups of five (5), all at the same height (+1cm), all functioning simultaneously and all facing one firing point which is centred on the middle target of the group. The distance between target centres, axis to axis, in a group of five (5) must be 75cm (+1cm).

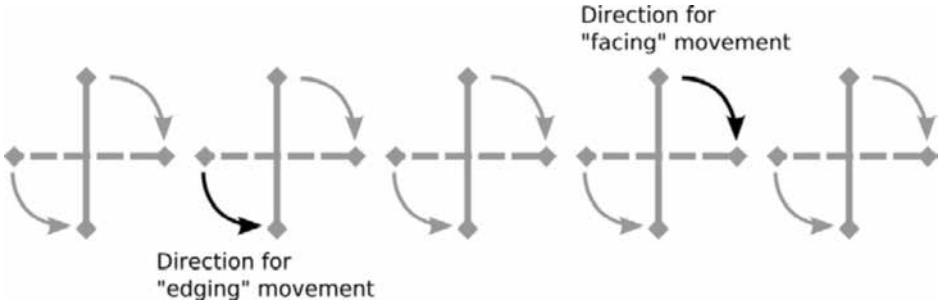
2.5.1 Ranges must be equipped with target rotating or turning mechanisms that permit 90 degree (±10 degrees) turning of the targets on their vertical axis. In precision stages of 25m Pistol events, stationary target frames may be used.

a) The time for turning to face the athlete must not exceed 0.3 seconds;

b) When the targets turn, there must be no visible vibration to distract the athlete; and

c) When viewed from above, the targets must turn in a clockwise direction to the facing position and in a counter clockwise direction to the edge-on position.

Rotation of Turning Targets



d) The targets in a section must all turn simultaneously which must be achieved by use of a mechanism that provides efficient operation and accurate timing.

2.5.2 The automatic turning and timing device must ensure, accurate and consistent timing and that targets remain in the facing position for the specified period of time and that targets return to the edge-on position after the specified time (+0.2 seconds – 0.0 seconds).

a) Timing must start the moment the targets begin to face and stop the moment they begin to turn away; and

b) If the time is less than specified or greater than 0.2sec, the Range Officer, acting either on his own or on instructions from a Jury Member, must stop the shooting to allow the timing mechanism to be regulated. In such cases, the Jury may postpone the start or restart of shooting.

2.5.3 Facing times for 25m Pistol Qualification Events are:

a) 25m Rapid Fire Pistol: 8, 6 and 4 seconds;

b) 25m Standard Pistol: 150, 20 and 10 seconds;

c) 25m Pistol and 25m Centre Fire Pistol Rapid Fire Stage: Facing for three (3) seconds for each shot, alternating with an edge-on face away time of seven

(7) seconds (±0.1 second); and

d) For all facing times, a tolerance of +0.2 seconds – 0.0 seconds is allowed.

2.5.4 If solid backing boards are used for the targets, the area corresponding to the eight (8) ring zone must either be cut out from the backing board or be made of cardboard to facilitate scoring.

3 COMPETITION OFFICIALS DUTIES

3.1 Jury Member Duties – 25m Events Only

a) For 25m events when using paper targets, a Member of the RTS Jury and/ or the Pistol Jury must be appointed for each Range Section or for each five (5) to ten (10) targets (i.e. one per Target Officer). He must accompany the Target Officer at the Target Line;

b) The Jury Member must check that the targets are inspected before scoring commences, looking for the correct number of shots, proximity to the scoring lines, etc. Doubtful situations must be resolved before scoring commences;

c) Decisions on doubtful shots must be made simultaneously by two (2) Jury Members and the Target Officer. One member of the Jury will act as chairman and will insert the scoring gauge, if necessary;

d) The Jury Member at the Target Line must ensure that all results recorded by the Second Register Keeper at the Target Line are correct and that Jury decisions are duly noted and certified on the score cards; and

e) The Jury Member must ensure that the targets are not patched, and shots are not indicated by the coloured discs until after doubtful shots have been resolved and the score has been recorded correctly by the Second Register Keeper.

3.2 Register Keeper Duties and Functions

When paper targets are used, a Register Keeper may be appointed for each firing point. Register Keepers must:

a) Fill out or verify the corresponding information on the scorecard and scoreboard, (athlete's name, Bib Number, firing point number, etc.);

b) Have a telescope if remote operated target changing is used. If the Register Keeper controls the target changing, he must wait a few seconds before signalling to change the target, in order to give the athlete the opportunity to spot his shot;

c) Enter the preliminary value of every shot on the scorecard and on the scoreboard above or beside his desk for the benefit of the spectators; and

d) On ranges where the targets are returned mechanically to the firing line, collect the targets immediately after each series of ten (10) shots and place them in a locked container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the RTS Office.

3.3 Target and Pit Officers Duties and Functions – 50m and 300m

a) The number of Pit Officers should correspond to the number of Range Officers. In pit operations, they are responsible for their assigned Range Section or group of targets to ensure that targets are changed rapidly, scored, marked and raised for the athlete's next shot. Pit Officers must:

b) Ensure that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target, and that any shot marks on the frame are clearly marked;

c) If a shot hole cannot be located on a target, the Pit Officer is responsible for determining whether the shot hole is on a neighbouring target and, in consultation with the Jury and Range Officer, for resolving the situation;

d) When automatic target boxes are used, Pit Officers are responsible for loading the correct targets in the boxes, for removing the targets and preparing

them for delivery to the Scoring and Results Office; and

e) They are also responsible for marking on the targets any irregularities that may have occurred.

3.4 25m Target Officer

A Target Officer must be appointed for each Range Section or for each five (5) to ten (10) targets. The number of Target Officers must correspond to the number of Range Officers. The Target Officer must:

a) Be responsible for the group of targets entrusted to him;

b) Must call all hits of doubtful value to the attention of the Jury Member and, after a decision is made, must signal the location and value of shots;

c) Ensure that targets are scored rapidly, accurately and efficiently marked, patched and/or changed, as necessary and as required by the Rules; and

d) Assist in the resolution of doubtful situations according to ISSF Rules in co-ordination with the Range Officer and the Jury.

3.5 Second 25m Register Keeper – Paper Targets

All stages of all the 25m events are scored officially on the range. The Second Register Keeper is at the target line. He must record scores on scorecards as called by the Target Officer. If there is a difference between the score marked by the Register Keeper and the Second Register Keeper that cannot be resolved, the score recorded by the Second Register Keeper will be valid.

3.6 25m Target Marker – Paper Targets

After scoring is completed, the Target Marker will patch the holes on the target, Control Sheets, and Backing Targets, or change the targets or Control Sheets as directed.

4 COMPETITION PROCEDURES

4.1 Handling 10m Air Rifle and Air Pistol Paper Targets

a) Changing targets is done by the athletes under the supervision of the Range Officers;

b) The athlete is responsible for shooting on the correct targets; and

c) Immediately after each series of ten (10) shots, the athlete must put the ten (10) targets in a convenient place for the Register Keeper who must put them in a secure container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the RTS office.

4.2 Handling 50m Rifle and 50m Pistol Paper Targets

a) If **automatic target carriers** or changers are used, the athlete may control target changing or target changing may be controlled by the Register Keeper;

b) In either case, the athlete is responsible for shooting on the correct target; and

c) If the athlete considers the **marking or target changing to be too slow**, he may report this to a Range Officer. If the Range Officer or the Jury considers the claim justified, they must correct the situation. If the athlete or a team official considers there is no improvement, the athlete or a team official may protest to the Jury. The Jury may grant a time extension up to a maximum of

10 minutes. Such claims cannot be made in the last 30 minutes of MATCH firing except in unusual circumstances.

4.3 **Too many shots per paper target**

a) If an athlete fires **more shots** at one of his MATCH targets than are provided for in the event, he must not be penalized for the first two (2) shots;

b) For the third and all succeeding such misplaced shots he must be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for the third and subsequent misplaced shots in that event;

c) The two (2) point deduction must be taken from the series in which the third or any subsequent misplaced shots occur. He must also fire a fewer number of shots at the remaining targets so that the number of shots does not exceed that provided for in the program;

d) The scoring process in this situation requires the transfer of the value of the excessive shot(s) to targets with less than the originally programmed number of shots, thus bringing each target to the full number of shots designated in the program and the Rules;

e) If the actual shot(s) to be transferred cannot be clearly established, the shot(s) with the lowest value must be transferred forward to the next target(s) or the shot(s) with the highest value must be transferred back to the previous target(s) so that the athlete will gain no advantage in a “count back” situation; and

f) All Three-Position Rifle events are considered to be one (1) event.

4.4 **When Sighting Shots Are Authorised.** When sighting shots are authorized during a competition because an athlete is interrupted or moved to another firing point and the use of automatic paper target systems makes it impossible to provide a new sighting target, the sighting shots should be fired on the next unused competition target. Two (2) competition shots should be fired at the next competition targets according to the instructions given by the Range Officer or Jury Members;

5 SCORING PROCEDURES

5.1 RTS Office Scoring

When paper targets are used for the following events, those targets must be scored in the RTS Office:

a) 10m, 50m and 300m Rifle events;

b) 10m and 50m Pistol events;

c) 10m and 50m Running Target events; and

d) All results in these events or stages that are scored at the shooting range are considered preliminary results.

5.1.1 The **RTS Jury** must supervise the scoring and all work done in the Scoring and Results Office and, when paper targets are used, on the 25 metre target line. It directs how questionable shots are scored, determines their value, and resolves any questions or scoring protests.

5.1.2 All targets for events to be scored in the RTS Office must be transported in a locked container from the target line to the RTS Office under suitable security immediately after they have been fired.

5.1.3 Competition targets for events that are scored in the RTS Office must be numbered and must agree with the scorecard. The RTS Office is responsible for the correct numbering of the targets and must verify the targets prior to every event before they are released to the Chief Range Officer or other range officials.

5.1.4 In the RTS Office, the following scoring procedures must be checked by a second official:

a) Determining the value of individual shots;

b) Determining and counting inner tens;

c) Adding shot values or points to be deducted;

d) Adding the individual series and overall total; and

e) Each official must certify his work by initialling the target, scorecard or results list.

5.2 **Determining Shot Values – Paper Targets**

5.2.1 All shot holes are scored according to the highest value of any target scoring zone or ring that is hit or touched by that bullet hole. If any part of a higher value scoring ring is touched by a bullet hole, the shot must be scored the higher value of the two scoring zones. This is determined by whether the bullet hole or a plug gauge inserted in the hole touches any part of the outside edge of the scoring ring.

An exception to this Rule is the scoring of inner tens on the Air Rifle target.

5.2.2 Shots in dispute must be determined as to value by means of a gauge or other device. Gauges must always be inserted into the shot hole with the target in a horizontal position.

5.2.3 When the accurate use of the scoring gauge is made difficult by the close proximity of another bullet hole, a badly torn bullet hole or overlapping bullet holes, the shot value must be determined by using a flat, transparent material (overlay) with an engraved ring of the appropriate size on it. Such a scoring gauge will aid in reconstructing the true position of a bullet hole and scoring ring.

5.2.4 If two scoring officials do not agree on the value of a shot, a decision from the Jury must be requested immediately.

5.2.5 The scoring gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole and only by a Jury Member. For this reason, the use of a gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials, and showing the result.

5.3 25m Paper Targets Scoring Procedures

The Jury must supervise all scoring procedures. The scorecard (kept by the Second Register Keeper) must be signed by the Target Officer and the Target Line Jury Member. This original card must be sent to the RTS Office by a secure means, for verification of addition and final recording.

5.3.1 Skid Shots

a) Shots fired while the target is in motion must not be scored as hits unless the greatest horizontal dimension of the bullet hole (surface lead/bullet marking on the target is ignored) is less than 7.0 mm in the 25m rimfire 5.6 mm (.22" cal.) events, or 11.0 mm in the 25m Centre Fire Pistol event; and

b) The horizontally elongated bullet hole in the target must be measured with a skid gauge. When the inside edge of the engraved lines on the skid gauge touches a scoring ring, the score will count as the higher value of the two zones.

5.3.2 As soon as the Target Officer receives the signal that the range is safe, the targets must be faced. The Target Officer, along with at least one Jury Member, must signal the values of the bullet holes on each target and call them loudly to the Register Keeper on the firing line. The Register Keeper records them on the Range Register and/or on the small scoreboard near his desk. The Second Register Keeper must accompany the Target Officer and record the shot values on a scorecard. The position and value of the shot on the target must be indicated to the athlete and spectators as follows:

a) By using coloured spotting discs in the 25m Rapid Fire Pistol event: These discs should have a diameter of 30 mm to 50 mm. They must be coloured red on one side and white on the other. They should have a spindle through the centre of the disc extending on both sides of approximately 5 mm diameter and 30 mm in length. After every five (5) shot series, and after the value of the shots has been decided and called, the discs must be placed in the bullet holes by the Target Officer;

b) A ten must be indicated with the red side facing the athlete. Values less than ten must be indicated with the white side facing the athlete. After the hits have been indicated in this manner, the total result for the series must be shown the small scoreboard near his desk, and recorded by the Second Register Keeper. The series total must also be announced. The discs must then be removed and the targets patched;

c) In the 25m Standard Pistol, 25m Pistol and 25m Centre Fire Pistol events, shot values and locations are indicated by means of a wand with a handle approximately 300 mm long and with a small disc on one end with a diameter of 30 mm to 50 mm, coloured red on one side and white on the other. The disc must be placed over the bullet hole(s) in the ten ring with the red side facing the athlete, as the Target Officer calls the value of the hit(s). For bullet holes with a value less than ten, the white side must be shown. Where a series of shots are fired at the same target, the scores should be called commencing with the tens. The total for the series should be called after all shots have been indicated individually; and

d) Sighting shots must be indicated and recorded.

5.3.3 The Target Officer and the Range Officer must verify that the results on the scoreboard are the same as recorded at the Target Line. Should there be any difference of opinion regarding the recording of a shot value, the matter must be resolved immediately.

5.3.4 As soon as shots are indicated and recorded:

a) The targets must be patched and made ready for the next series (Rapid Fire Pistol event and Rapid Fire Stages); or

b) The targets must be replaced and the Backing Targets patched or replaced for the next series; or

c) The targets and Backing Targets must be removed and replaced with new targets for the next athlete.

5.3.5 Before leaving the range, the athlete should sign the completed scorecard next to the score total to identify his score.

5.4 **Tie-Breaking**

Tie breaking shall be done according to GTR 6.15

5.5 **Paper Target Score Protests**

5.5.1 When using paper targets, an athlete or team official who considers that a shot was scored or recorded incorrectly may protest that score, except that decisions made regarding the value of shots by using gauges are final and cannot be protested. A protest can only be made for one specific shot. Should other shots be protested, a separate fee is payable.

5.5.2 Scoring protests may only be made on scores that have been decided without using a gauge or when incorrect entries in the result list or score card appear to have been made.

5.5.3 The protest fee (50,00 EUR) must be paid when the protest is made.

5.5.4 When paper targets are used and scored in the RTS Office, the team official or athlete has a right to see the protested shot hole(s), but is not permitted to touch the target(s).

6 300M SCORING AND MARKING PROCEDURES

6.1 As soon as the Target Marker receives a signal that a shot has been fired on that target, he must indicate the shot. The **indication of shots** must be carried out in accordance with the following system. As soon as the Marker in the pit receives a signal for marking, he must:

a) **Lower** the target;

b) **Cover the hole with a transparent sticker and overlay a contrasting** sticker to mark the location of the last shot;

c) **Raise the target; and**

d) **Show** the value of the hit by the discing system.

6.2 When a spotting disc is used to indicate shot values, it must be done with a circular disc 200 mm to 500 mm in diameter. It is painted black on one side and white on the other and mounted on a thin staff which is normally fastened on the white side 30 mm to 50 mm to the right of the centre.

6.3 The **value** of hits will be shown as follows (see diagram):

a) The position of the last **hit** must be marked;

b) The value of hits scoring 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 points must be shown by placing the disc, **black side toward the firing lin**e, on the appropriate spot on the target frame in the raised position as shown in the following figure;

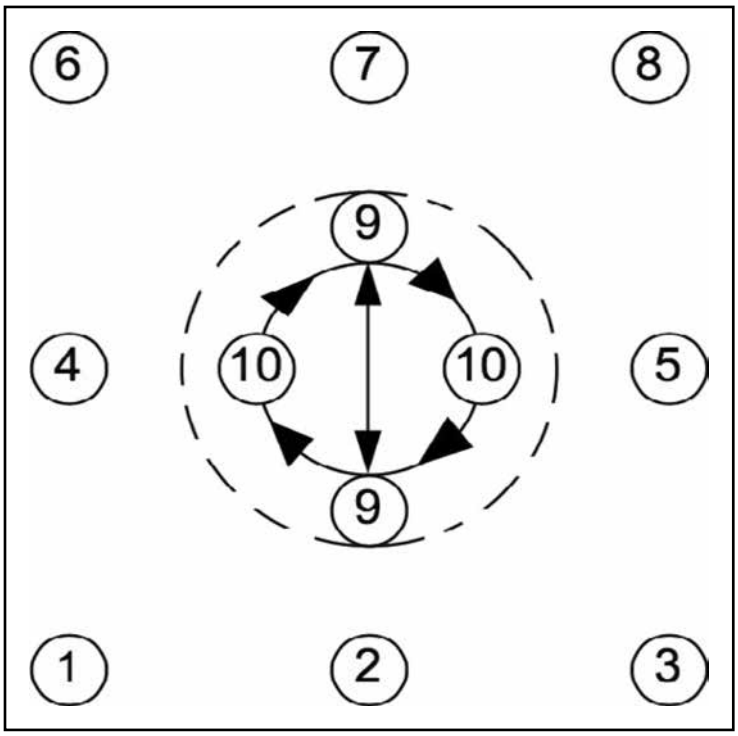
c) If the **hit is a nine,** the disc must be moved up and down twice over the black aiming bulls-eye on the target with the white side of the disc facing the firing line;

d) If the **hit is a ten**, the disc, with the white side facing the firing line, must be moved twice in a clockwise circle in front of the black aiming mark, as shown in the following figure;

e) A shot that does **not hit the target** is marked only by moving the black side of the marking disc three (3) or four (4) times sideways across the face of the target; and

f) If the hit is on the target card, but **not in the scoring area**, it is marked by first indicating a miss and then by showing the position of the hit.

6.4 **Shot Signal Diagram**



6.5 The sighting target must be marked clearly with a black diagonal stripe on the upper right-hand corner of the target. The stripe must be clearly visible to the naked eye at the appropriate distance in normal light conditions. In the case of pit operated targets, the sighting target must not appear at all while the athlete is firing MATCH shots.