

The Gun Safety Book



by Gianluca Zanna

Learn how to be safe with any Handgun, Rifle and Shotgun

FREE

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Warning: This is NOT a NRA course but this curriculum was created, adapted and revisited by Gianluca Zanna, sharing information and techniques learned from different curriculum and firearms training facilities.

WARNING: You have been advised against practicing these techniques found in this manual with live ammunition without the supervision of a professional instructor.

If you will do it, you will do it at your own risk.

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*Dedicated
to Alex and Austin
I do what I do,
because
the Freedoms that
I've enjoyed in my life,
maybe still for you in your lives.*

**With Freedom
Comes Responsibility**



About The Author

Italian by birth, American by Choice, born in Rome, Italy, and raised in the seacoast city of Anzio, one of the most pivotal places in the outcome of World War II, since he was a child Luca was dreaming one day to become an American.

At the age of 11 Luca started his journey away from home, joining the Convitto Nazionale Boarding school, and at 16 decided to join the exclusive military academy Nunziatella, the oldest Military School in the world where only 3% of the candidates are admitted each year. After completing his studies, Luca started

traveling around the world, looking for freedom and adventure in the South Pacific.

While back in Rome before he decided to finally emigrate to America, Luca was the youngest music manager in the industry, and also the publisher of the most innovative music biz magazine “Contatto Discografico”.

At the age of 30 years old, Luca left Italy, legally emigrating to America, where he started his new life. He became a prolific songwriter and music producer with more than 100 songs he wrote, published and sold all over the world on Amazon and on his website www.Zanna.US, a successful internet entrepreneur, federal licensed firearms manufacturer (www.USArms.tv www.AR15Shop.US), certified firearms instructor (www.ZannaFirearmsTraining.com), radio host and producer “Love, Guns & Freedom Radio Show, visual artist (www.ZannaArt.com) and he started his own organic coffee brand (www.ZannaCoffee.com)and certified firearms instructor.

Luca Zanna is the Chief Firearms Instructor of the self defense training facility Kingman Force on Force www.KingmanForceonForce.com

He is an AZ DPS licensed Firearms Instructor, NRA Certified Instructor in Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun, NRA Certified Self Defense Inside the Home, and a NRA Certified Self Defense Outside the Home Instructor; he is also NRA Chief Range Safety Officer, and a Refuse to be a victim Certified Instructor. Luca Zanna is Distinguished Graduate at Frontsight Nevada Firearms Institute, a Qualified Rifleman with the Army Qualification test, and a UTM Certified Instructor.

More important, Luca is a proud American who took an oath to defend this Republic and its Constitution, against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

The Purpose of this Manual

Coming from a country like Italy, where people have no Second Amendment and no Bill of Rights, it may be hard for many of you who were born Americans to understand what it meant for me to become one of you, and also to have finally the “Right to keep and bear arms.” In Italy only the government and the criminals have that right; meanwhile, all citizens can do is ask for a “hunting permit” and, in very rare cases, they can also beg for a gun “permit” for self-defense. But, let me remind you, the permit it is not a right, but just a privilege, and it is very hard to obtain it unless you have special connections. Here in America, I don’t carry a gun because I am afraid, I carry a gun because I made a decision to not be afraid to stand up against evil. The gun is just an extension of my soul to defend innocents and my person. It is just a tool: I am the weapon. But for sure, a semi-auto handgun is more effective than a 2x4! Also, I carry a gun because it symbolizes for me something even more important than just the human right of self-defense. Slaves in every civilization, since the Greeks, the Romans, and even in our recent times, all conquered populations, they were never allowed to be armed. The point for me to carry a gun is that I am not a slave, but a law-abiding citizen who has the right of self-defense and the duty to “defend this Republic against all enemies, foreign and domestic.” The last line is part of the oath I took when I became a naturalized American on April the 29th, 2005.

So, when I have started my journey to become a responsible gun owner, the first thing I have learned was that with “Freedom comes Responsibility”. We are accountable for every bullet coming out of the barrel of our gun, no excuses. The worst enemy we can have is our ego or arrogance. We can fix ignorance, filling the gaps with knowledge, but we cannot fix a person with wrong attitude who believes to know it all.

This is the purpose of this free manual: to share the knowledge in becoming a safer and more responsible gun owner. Even if you do not own a gun, or you dislike firearms, please take the advantages in learning the information I will be sharing with you. You never know one day, you may have to handle or secure a firearm: you may be that person who could save a life. I hope that until you have the opportunity to attend any of my range or online firearms classes (something that I really encourage you to do— contact me if you wish to know more at www.eGunTraining.com), this free manual may help you in providing you solid knowledge in how to become a safer and more responsible gun owner.

Gianluca Zanna

Professional Firearms Student, AZ DPS Licensed Firearms Instructor, NRA certified Handgun Instructor, NRA certified Rifle Instructor, NRA certified Shotgun Instructor, NRA certified Self Defense Inside the Home Instructor, NRA certified Self Defense Outside the Home Instructor, NRA Chief Range Safety Officer, NRA Refuse to Be a Victim certified Instructor, Distinguished Graduated Frontsight Firearms Institute, Rifleman Army Qualification Test, Radio Host “Love, Guns & Freedom”, Federally Licensed Gun Manufacturer

Index the GUN SAFETY BOOK

- 1) Attitude**
- 2) Gun Safety Rules**
- 3) Basic Terminology**
- 4) Gun Stoppages - Gun Malfunctions - Ammunition Malfunctions**
- 5) How to Safely Store any Firearm**
- 6) How to Safely Carry any Firearm**
- 7) How to Safely Transport any Firearm**
- 8) How to safely Handle any Firearm**
- 9) How to safely Unload any Revolver**
- 10) How to safely Unload any Semi-automatic Handgun**
- 11) How to safely Unload any Semi-automatic Rifle (AK, AR15, M14)**
- 12) How to safely Unload any Bolt Action Rifle**
- 13) How to safely Unload any Shotgun**
- 14) How to safely Clean any Firearm**
- 15) Basic Hygiene while handling and shooting any Firearm**
- 16) Shooting Range Rules & Verbal Commands**
- 17) Child Safety**
- 18) Final considerations**

1) Attitude

When comes to firearms, almost everything can be taught: marksmanship, firearms manipulation, but when comes to attitude you are the only person who will allow yourself to learn and change for the better.

Handling, carrying or shooting a firearm is a great responsibility, towards us and most important to others. There is no place for arrogance or irresponsible attitude when comes to this business. We owe it to ourselves, to our families and to the innocent persons around us. Here are some rules to avoid that you will have the wrong attitude when comes to firearms.

1) I know, I know, I know...

Please leave behind the “I know it all” attitude. Even if you think you know it, still be open and listen to others when comes to safety. I call myself a “professional firearms student” because I have realized that the learning process never ends. I still learn everyday even while teaching to my students.

2) Thank You!

If somebody makes you notice that you are committing a safety violation, do not be hostile or arrogant, but thank that person to have given you the opportunity to avoid a potential dangerous ending.

3) If you don't know, just ask!

Don't be ashamed to ask when you do not know something about firearms. No matter if it comes to how to handle a firearm, or break it down for cleaning it. Just ask for help if you are not sure.

4) Be Humble

When comes to firearms, let your ego for other matters.

5) Be a nicer person

There is an expression “An armed society is a more polite society”. If you own or carry a firearm you have a tremendous freedom that comes with responsibility. Act more mature, more peaceful and avoid any situation that could attract a confrontation, even just verbal, even when you know to be right.

2) Gun Safety Rules

Nothing is accidental when comes to firearms violations. There are no “accidents”, but just results of not following at least one of the following safety rules, that's why I call them “negligence discharges”.

Please do not just read or memorize these rules, but apply them “every time” you come in contact with a firearm. You are legally and morally responsible for every bullet coming out of the barrel of that gun. No excuses. The gun will never shoot by itself.

Rule #1: Always Treat every gun as if it is loaded.

Yes, even when you know that it is unloaded. But wait, I have already triple checked it! It does not matter. You will still consider it loaded. Would you point the muzzle of a loaded gun to your limbs, or to another person? Would you use a loaded gun to train on another person? No. If you need to train force on force, use airsoft guns, dedicated not lethal firearms or toy guns but never a real firearm. Therefore, NO EXCEPTIONS, assume that every firearm is always loaded and treat it with the adequate respect.

Rule #2: Always keep the muzzle of the gun in the safe direction.

The only 2 moments you will point that muzzle of your barrel at somebody or something is: a) when you are ready to shoot or b) when your barrel has been disassembled from the gun. Period. When we say a safe direction, it does not mean just other people, but it also includes your hands, legs, feet, your pets, or any object that you are emotionally or economically attached and you do not want to destroy.

Rule #3: Always Keep your finger OFF the trigger until you are ready to fire.

If you do not press that trigger, the firearm will never shoot. Simple as that. There is not magic force or evil spirit possessing your firearm. It is a mechanical object that requires a certain amount of pounds of pressure for the trigger to be activated. So, the concept is very simple: a) if you are on target, finger on the trigger. b) if you are not on target, finger off the trigger. Always.

Rule #4: Always Be sure of your target and what's in line with your target.

If you carry a firearm for self defense in public, what if you miss your opponent? What if your bullet over penetrate? What if somebody comes suddenly between you and your target? You must think about these potential scenarios and being aware to be sure you will avoid them. But even when you go shooting at the range, always check that nobody is behind the targets or downrange before you start shooting, especially when you shoot at the rifle range, where normally targets are positioned at least 100 yards or more from the firing line.

IMPORTANT More safety considerations:

1) If the gun falls out of your hands, LET IT FALL to the ground!!

Never attempt to catch it. If you are too emotionally attached to your firearm, you should get another one. Trying to catch a handgun while it is falling could lead to a negligence discharge that could harm or kill you or an innocent bystander. Imagine you reaching for the gun and your finger being stuck in the trigger guard. All modern firearms have internal safety that if they fall they will not shoot because of the impact.

I suggest you, once in a while, always following the safety rules, that includes to have your firearm unloaded, and muzzle pointed in a safe direction, try to let your gun on the ground just to condition yourself that when and if it happens, you will not try to catch it.

2) When you reinsert your handgun into your holster, always do it SLOWLY.

I invite you to literally count “1001, 1002, 1003”. Now Slowly re-holster.

Two danger safety violations may happen while you are re-holstering your gun:

- 1) Your finger is on the trigger (many inexperienced gun owner may do that).
- 2) Your trigger may get stuck on your garment (always wear shirts or garments that are form fitting snugged).

3) Always wear Ears and Eyes protection.

Every time you fire any firearms you should always wear ears and eyes protection, no exceptions unless you are shooting in real self defense situation where you may not have the time. If you carry a firearm I advice to always carry with you at least 1 pair of foam earplugs and a pair of good quality ballistic sunglasses. If you are aware of trouble may be on your way, you could be able to quickly wear ear plugs and sunglasses. Shooting indoor, even a small caliber handgun could cause permanent damage to your hearing and the related pain will not allow you to perform at the best of your skills. Not even mentioning any fragment or shrapnel hitting your eyes could create permanent damages.

4) Never use Drugs or Alcohol before or during shooting a firearm.

That includes also legal drugs that could impair your mental and physical condition.

When you carry or shoot a firearm you should be always 100% conscious, at the best of your abilities and never impaired, even minimally.

5) Always check the Chamber First.

When somebody hand you a firearm or you pick one, always check the condition of the firearm starting from the chamber. Doing so, you will get the safe habit to never forget that could be a round in the chamber, a dangerous factor that too many times happens.

6) Use the Right Ammunition.

Be sure you are you using the right ammunition for that particular firearm. Check the

firearm manual, the frame or barrel of the firearm, the box of the ammo, the case of the ammo. Be sure all these elements have one thing in common: the same caliber. Many new gun owners may overlook this important safety factor with dangerous consequences. Also be sure that your handgun can shoot high pressure ammunition +P. If you are not sure, check in the manual or consult the gun manufacturer. Shooting +P ammunition in handgun not designed to do it, could severely damage your firearm with dangerous consequences for you or innocent bystanders.

7) Ask a Gunsmith.

Be sure of the condition of the firearm before shooting it, especially if you purchase it used or you did not use it in long time. Ask to a professional gunsmith if you are not sure.

8) Ask a Firearm Instructor.

If you are not sure how to use that firearm, ask a certified firearm instructor. There is no shame in asking things you do not know, especially when comes to firearms, there is no place for ego. It could create very dangerous consequences.

At the end, remember: **YOU ARE LIABLE Civilly, Criminally and Morally for EVERY BULLET COMING OUT OF THE BARRELL OF YOUR GUN. There are no Accidental Discharges but only NEGLIGENT DISCHARGES!**

3) Basic Terminology

When we handle firearms, using clear communication and accurate words can be essential to safety. Here is some basic terminology that can improve your knowledge and your communication while around other gun owners.

Ammunition/Ammo/Cartridge

Please do not confuse the cartridge or ammunition with the “bullet”.

The ammunition, or even better the cartridge is composed of the bullet, the case, powder and primer.

Brass/Empty Case

This is the case of the ammunition that is ejected after you have fired.

Bullet

The bullet is the projectile of the cartridge. There are several type of bullets.

The main types: full metal jacket (FMJ), hollow point (HP) and soft point (SP).

Clip

It is normally a metal device that has no spring and holds ammunition. It helps to reload your gun or rifle. Example: the clip for the M1 Garand rifle.

Controlled pair

Placing two shots in short succession that you can control while you focus on your front sight every time you shoot. Do not confuse this with a double tap.

Cranium-ocular cavity, also considered “head shot”

This the area of the head between the eye sockets and the sinuses.

This is the “computer” of the human body if you hit it the whole system shuts down.

Visualize a rectangular shaped area from the eyebrows to the bottom of the nose.

This area is soft and, unlike the skull, can be easily penetrated by any bullet.

Concealment

It is something that you can hide behind. Concealment does not stop bullets, but it can give you the advantage of not been seen. Example: Concealing behind the curtains.

Cover

Cover is something that will stop a round. Example: taking cover behind a brick wall.

Down Range

The path toward the direction of the target. Remember to always point your gun “down range” and do not walk down range while the “range is hot”.

Dry Practice Drill

When you do the training drill without live ammunition, using snap caps or practicing with your gun empty.

Eyes and Ears

This is the common term for protective shooting glasses and ear protection. No matter where you train, you should always wear them. I strongly suggest spending the few extra dollars getting top quality electronic ear protection. You will be able to better understand the commands at the range; also, for tactical situations, for example in a close environment like your home, you will have the edge of being able to listen to the smallest noises while at the same being protected from the deafening blast of your gun in a indoor environment.

Firing Line

This is the line created by the shooters at the range. Nobody crosses the line until the range is clear. Everybody should always be all lined up, and do not forget this vital rule: on the firing line, nobody bends to pick up anything. Why? Think about bending over to pick up an empty magazine or some brass and the shooter next to you muzzles your head. Is it worth risking your life? Just wait until the range is clear,

Firing Hand/ Firing Side

In martial arts, we should not have weak or strong sides or hands. We should train both sides equally. We have a “firing hand” as the hand that holds the firearm. The firing side of your body is the side of your body where the weapon is held. So, let's split the body in two sides: the firing side and the support side.

Firing Drill

When you do the training drill with live ammunition.

Focus on the Front Sight

One of the fundamentals on how to hit your target: always focus on the front sight.

Jam

A jam is normally a mechanical failure that requires a gunsmith. When you have a jam, hopefully you have a backup gun. If you don't, run, or use the jammed weapon as a club!

Index

Every time you reach for a magazine, you want to be sure that you position the magazine in your hand with your index finger on the tip of the bullet. This is called “indexing your magazine.”

Malfunction

A malfunction is a temporary stoppage in the functioning of a weapon. We have 3 type of malfunctions: type 1, 2 and 3. You should be proficient in clearing those malfunctions in few seconds.

Magazine/Mag

A spring-loaded storage that holds ammunition that will be inserted into the gun.

Muzzling

When you point your gun at yourself or another person, even unintentionally. Never do that.

Negligent Discharge

When you shoot and you did not intend to, it is a negligence. If you follow the safety rules, you should never have a negligent discharge. Your finger should be off the trigger until you are on target ready to shoot.

Pressing the Trigger

Press the trigger with a surprise break. Do not pull or squeeze, but “press” the trigger.

Range

The designated place to perform shooting activities.

Range is Hot

The range is being used for immediate firing activities. Nobody should cross the firing line.

Range is Clear

The range now is safe and you can go “downrange”. When the range is clear, if you are on the firing line you should never touch, or handle any guns, or magazines. People downrange may feel nervous, for a good reason.

Red Gun

A non-firing gun used as a training tool. Normally made of plastic and the color is red but can be blue or orange.

Revolver

A handgun with a revolving cylinder. The most common calibers for revolvers for self-defense are 38 spl or .357 magnum.

Slide in Battery

When the slide of a semi-automatic pistol is fully forward.

Semi-Automatic

A weapon that fires one round each time you press the trigger and it self-loads. Semi-automatic are not automatic.

Support Hand / Support Side

The support hand is the hand that is not holding the firearm, but supports it.

The support side of your body is the side opposite of the firing side.

Target

The item you will shoot at. Avoid shooting at bottles, cans or other targets that can create ricochet, dangerous fragments and do not provide a realistic training experience. Try to find targets that represent realistic situations.

Thoracic Cavity Area

This is the area of the body that corresponds to the torso and chest. This is the area where we start engaging our opponent with a controlled pair. In this area there are most of the vital organs and it offers the most exposure as better target under stress.

Terminology for **Semi-auto handgun like Glock**:

SEMI AUTO (GLOCK) TERMINOLOGY



The end of the barrel where the bullet comes out it is called muzzle.

On the slide there is the front sight, the rear sight, the ejection port, chamber.

On the frame there is the trigger guard, the take down lever, slide lock, magazine release button.

The grip we call a stock, because “grip” is what you do to the stock.

For semi-auto we have the magazine, not clip – that can be inserted into the magazine well.

Semi-auto Models like 1911 also have safety thumb and grip safety



Revolver terminology:

Barrel, frame, front sight, rear sight, cylinder, cylinder release, ejector rod, trigger guard, trigger, hammer, stock.



4) Gun Stoppages / Gun Malfunctions /Ammunition Malfunctions

Understanding and being able to clear Gun Stoppages, Gun Malfunctions and Ammunition Malfunctions are a must to gun safety and also gun's skills for self defense. To watch FREE videos on how to clear Gun Malfunctions explained in this chapter go to www.eGunTraining.com

What is a Gun Stoppage?

Gun Stoppage: is an unintentional interruption of the operational cycle of a gun. Gun Stoppages can be cleared quickly.

We have 3 types of Gun Stoppages.

Stoppage type 1

Symptoms: while you press the trigger you will hear a click instead of a bang.

Common Causes:

- 1) The round is not chambered.
- 2) The round in the chamber may have a bad primer.

How to clear it: 1) Look and Move, 2) Tap, 3) Rack, Flip

1) Look and Move

You press the trigger and you hear a click instead of a bang. You keep the gun high, the firing finger straight outside the trigger guard. While you angle the gun, check the chamber area. At the same time train yourselves that, while you are clearing a malfunction, you do not want to freeze and become a static target, so you “move,” even just a side step. In the real world run behind cover, but on the range a side step would do it.

2) Tap

With the support hand palm, tap the bottom of the magazine making it sure it is seated correctly. Do not tap too hard, but at the same time do not be too pansy. Just be determined.

3) Rack and Flip

With the support hand rack the slide while at the same time flipping the handgun about 45 degrees toward the opening of the ejection port. This flipping will help to remove the

defective round using the force of gravity, while racking the slide will insert a fresh one into the chamber.

At this point your firing finger goes back on the trigger and you are ready to engage your opponent. Go back to the two-hand grip of your handgun if you can.

Always alternate scenarios where you shoot and do not shoot so you will not automatically ingrain muscle memory of always shooting after you clear this malfunction. You want to be in control of when or not when to shoot your firearm.

Stoppage type 2

Symptoms: a spent cartridge is getting caught upright in the pistol's ejection port, creating a condition also called stovepipe. You will have a dead trigger, so when you press the trigger, nothing happens.

Common causes:

- 1) An over powered or under powered recoil spring
- 2) A weak wrist or not providing enough resistance for the handgun during recoil;
- 3) Blocking the slide during recoil;
- 4) Ammunition with not enough power to allow the gun to cycle correctly;
- 5) A malfunctioning extractor or broken ejector;
- 6) A bad magazine;

Solution how to clear it: same as malfunction type 1.

Stoppage type 3 (also called double feed)

Symptoms: In the malfunction type 3 we have "too much brass": there was a failure to extract, which means one round or empty brass is still in the chamber and there is another round behind. The trigger does not work, the slide is out of battery.

This is the mother of all malfunctions. If you have a backup gun, go for it, but if you don't, you must be able to clear it.

Common causes:

- 1) **an extractor failure**
- 2) **a magazine failure**
- 3) **a stuck case**

Solution how to clear it:

1. Look and move: Magazine check;
2. Lock;
3. Strip;
4. Rack, Rack, Rack (3 times);
5. Insert;
6. Rack

1) Look and Move

You press the trigger and nothing happens. Finger off the trigger, while keeping your

gun up, look into the chamber and verify the condition of your gun. You will see the brass low in the ejection port and at the same time you move at least one step to the side off the line of fire.

Magazine Check

Check with your support hand that you have a magazine in your magazine pouch.

2) Lock

Lock the slide of your gun.

3) Strip—two different ways: a) Retaining the magazine. b) Discarding the magazine;
a) If you choose to retain the magazine, you do not need to perform the magazine check on your magazine pouch.

After you lock the slide, just remove the magazine and retain it between your pinky and ring finger.

b) An alternative way is to drop the magazine on the ground, but I do not like to waste precious ammo.

In case you opt for dropping your magazine on the ground, first you must check that you have a magazine on you, after you lock the slide. This is very important.

4) Rack, Rack, Rack (3 times)

Rack the slide three times to be sure that the empty shell or defective round is out.

5) Insert

Insert the magazine that you were holding or a fresh one in case you decided to discard the magazine you had in the handgun.

6) Rack

Rack your slide so you will chamber a round, and go back in the fight. You want to complete the clearing of this malfunction, with finger on the trigger, your gun pointed at your opponent or target. And you always want to make the mental decision if you have to shoot or not.

An important note: no matter what happens during any of the malfunctions, you never stop. You want to learn how to perform every step of these malfunctions slowly first and smoothly, but never stop during a drill, in case you make a mistake, unless there is a safety violation. Keep completing the drill! Your final goal is to clear the malfunction as fast as you can, and get back in the fight. So even if you make a mistake, do not stop and start again, but complete the drill and think that this is a real fight not a video game

where you can push the reset button. Train as if it is real.

Gun Malfunction: a gun malfunction, means that the gun fails to function as supposed to and it requires to be repaired.

Ammunition Malfunction

We have 3 basic Ammunition malfunctions that we should be aware, since they could create very serious safety issues if not recognized and addressed properly.

Hangfire, Misfire and Squib.

Hangfire Symptom: the primer of the cartridge is hit, but there is a delay before the round actually goes off.

Hangfire Solution: Keep the muzzle in a safe direction for at least 60 seconds, then clear the chamber, always pointing the muzzle in a safe direction.

Misfire Symptom: the hammer strikes the primer but the primer does not go off.

Misfire Solution: Keep the muzzle in a safe direction for at least 60 seconds, then clear the chamber, always pointing the muzzle in a safe direction. Be sure to dispose safely this defective cartridge.

Squib Symptom: the round goes off when the hammer strikes the primer but it doesn't generate the normal amount of pressure, maybe because there is not enough powder, or bad powder, but the result will be that the bullet will get stuck into the barrel.

With semi-automatics you might find the weapon not cycling properly. Squibs can be very dangerous since they can leave a bullet in the barrel, and if you shoot another round, before clearing the barrel, it will create a dangerous situation with potential damages to your firearm and to yourself or innocent bystander.

Squib Solution: Keep the muzzle in a safe direction for at least 60 seconds and do not attempt to shoot any successive round. Remove the magazine or empty brass in the chamber, then clear the barrel with a rod.

Final Important safety considerations for Range activities:

- 1) If your firearm malfunctions while you are at the range be sure to keep the gun pointed downrange or in a safe direction and raise your non-shooting hand to notify any range personnel of a problem and to ask for their assistance.
- 2) Nobody leaves the range with a live cartridge in the chamber that had a malfunction. The cartridge must be cleared.

5) How to Safely Store any Firearm

You can be criminally and civilly responsible for the unauthorized use of your firearms. It is your responsibility in keeping unauthorized persons away from your firearms.

Who are unauthorized persons? Anybody that you do not want to use your guns without your permission. It could be a child, a stranger or even a family member.

You need to pay special attention if you have children in your household.

In some States there are specific laws that regulates how to storage firearms if in your home minors are present.

As general common sense rule you should storage your firearms that you do not use in a place that only you can have access.

Here are some solutions.

First of all let's start with the condition of the Firearm should be stored.

1) You should keep your firearms unloaded until you are ready to use them.

As general rule, you storage your firearm that you do not intend to use, unloaded with safety on, pointing in a safe direction, but never rely on the mechanical safety of the firearm.

Exception, if your firearm that you keep stored is also intended for self-defense scenarios, you should have it stored with the safety on, magazine loaded (if magazine fed) attached to the gun, but with the chamber empty. Why? It is a double safety issue.

a) If there is a fire in your home, the cartridge in your chamber could ignite, and if it is chambered, it will create a dangerous situation when your firearm will start shooting until is unloaded.

If the rounds are loose and not inserted in the chamber, they will not be as dangerous since they will not have the same pressure generated when they are shot through the barrel.

b) In case of an authorized person may have access to your firearm, having the chamber empty, and safety on, may prevent the unauthorized use of the gun, hoping that the person has no knowledge on how to operate it (example: children).

Now, let find solutions to find a compromise between accessibility and safety.

Remember, safer is the gun, less accessible it is in case of emergency.

Several solutions:

1) Gun Safes

Very safe solution. Try to find a good quality safe, bolt it down to the floor, and located in a strategic location of your home. Problem with safe is that not easily accessible in case of emergency, and normally it is in one room too far.

2) Gun Cabinets

Great intermediate solution to have easier access to guns around your home, especially if the cabinets are hidden in furniture or walls. Of course, they do not provide the level of security that a safe can, but if you need to have firearms spread around the home for easier access, cabinets can be a great solution, but always with the condition that they provide some sort of lock mechanism that only you can have access.

3) Trigger Locks and Cable Locks

These mechanisms make sure that the firearm is not operational, but it is not a substitute solution to a safe, since an unauthorized person could still have access and steal your firearm. If you have children, it would not be a bad idea to put an additional trigger lock on the firearms you have stored in the safe that you do not intend to use for self defense. Remember, if you need a firearm for self-defense in emergency situations, that extra lock, could be a “dangerous” thing to have.

If the firearm is intended for self defense, find a compromise between safety and accessibility in case of emergency.

4) Electronic small safety boxes

Great solutions to storage handguns for easy accessibility, especially if you have children around your home.

These small safety boxes are easy to operate, and affordable. If you plan to have your handgun close to your bed while you sleeping, this could be a great solution, but be sure to change periodically the combination, in case your children may try to figure it out how to open it.

Now, in case you need a gun for self-defense while around your home, what is the safest and more accessible place where you can keep it? On you, with round in the chamber, hopefully in a holster, but NEVER leave the gun around the house.

Remember, an average entry door, unless has reinforced frames, can be kicked and open in less than 2 seconds. Imagine a scenario where you are in your living room. How many seconds away is your safe? How many seconds do you need to even realize this is happening to you? Don't fall for the false sense of security that you are at home. Home invasions are a reality.

6) How to Safely Carry any Firearm

This chapter is focused on how to carry with safety and efficiency your handgun or any other type of firearm. I see too many times gun owners just carrying a handgun in their pocket of their pants without any holster, or just strapped around their belt.

I am not surprised when I read in the news “Gun owner accidentally shoots himself in the leg while sitting at church”, or while sitting in the car. These are not accidents, but negligent acts, that could be avoided if the basic rules of safety would be followed, among those, how to protect the trigger of your firearm with a dedicated holster or scabbard for long guns.

General rule: to carry any handgun or long gun you must have a dedicate holster that guarantees to cover and protect the trigger of your firearm.

Qualities of a good holster:

1) Concealment

The holster, if intended for concealed carry, should be made in a way that can keep your gun concealed on your body.

2) Access

A quality holster should provide you an easy and quick access to your firearm.

3) Retention

You want to be sure that your firearm will not fall off your holster in case you are bending over, running, or any type of abrupt movements. Also, be sure that your firearm cannot easily be grabbed out of your holster by unauthorized people. There are at least 3 levels of retention, but be aware, more levels means more time to have access to your gun, and under stress or self defense scenario it could be very dangerous.

4) Comfort

You want your holster to be comfortable, otherwise you will not be able to carry your firearm all day.

5) Safety

A good quality holster, besides providing a good retention, it must keep the trigger protected all the time.

Holster's Materials

We have 3 basic materials for Holsters.

a) Thermoplastic material like Kydex: in my opinion they are the best.

Durable, resistant to weather and the elements, does not change shape, offer great retention, affordable.

b) Leather: not as durable as the kydex, they will change shape with time, since leather is an organic material. They need care, do not provide as much compression retention as the ones in kydex, and they are not as affordable. Yes, they can look classy and nice.

c) Soft generic velcro holsters: just avoid them, since they do not offer the basic qualities of retention that a dedicated holster will.

Bottom line: the holster should be safe to avoid unintentionally falls, or a stranger being able to get your gun but not too complicated to use under stress.

A compression system holster, made of thermoplastic material like kydex, molded for a specific firearm, it is what I recommend for self-defense holster.

Scabbards for Long Guns

Shotguns, rifles and carbines, if carried for self defense, besides the sling system, they should be protected by a scabbard that will protect the trigger as the holsters do for the handguns. Of course, always check with your State laws, if you are allowed to carry a long gun open carry in public.

Additional tips

Be Consistent: For self defense purposes, we need to focus on 'Consistency' of how we carry our holster and scabbard: do not change position, once you have found it, keep it consistent and train as you carry. Your muscle memory will go the position that normally you train. If you train always with a holster outside the belt at your hip, imagine if under stress what will happen if out of the blue that day you are carrying with a vertical shoulder holster.

Belt: avoid cheap or fashion belts, use good quality belts made for CCW purposes.

The best ones are made of two layers of steerhide leather and double row stitched.

The belt is your foundation of your carry system. If have you a cheap belt, your gun can fall or you will have problems in extracting it from the holster.

Women and holsters: women, normally have a different body configuration from men.

If you are a woman, and you want to carry outside the pants, on your the hip, now there are dedicated canted holsters to help you in being more comfortable with your body shape. Find the right holster for your body that allows you to carry comfortable.

Practice retention techniques: part of your gun safety, you should also incorporate

training in gun retention, in case somebody is trying to take your gun. Awareness of your surrounding, and concealing the gun are essential, but also, good holster and using parts of your body as retaining tools are fundamental.

How to carry on your body. What is best? What is best for You?

Imagine your waist as a clock: 12 o'clock where you have your privates, then going clock-ward we have 1 o'clock (normally also called appendix carry), then the 3 o'clock, 5 o'clock - back carry or 6 o'clock, 7 o'clock, 9 o'clock (if your are left hand), and 11 o'clock that some gun owners also use it as cross draw.

The safest and most efficient way to carry a handgun for self-defense is outside the pants, on your hip, with dedicated holster with a good quality belt, at what we call the 3 o'clock position (if you are a right hand shooter, 9 o'clock if you are a left hand).

Why this is the safest?

Safest because using this position, your gun will always be pointed in a safe direction, that includes avoiding in muzzling any part of your body or innocent bystanders.

When the gun is extracted from the holster it will be pointed straight to the adversary or target. Imagine if your holster was positioned cross draw, what will happen when you reach your gun and present it to the target. You will muzzle with the barrel a good part of your not firing side. Or imagine the 1 o'clock position, where the muzzle is pointed straight to your leg?!

Why the 3 o'clock is the most effective for self-defense?

Space = time. Time = speed. Speed = better chances to win a gunfight.

Visualize having to reach a gun in any other positions but the 3 o'clock or 9 o'clock if you are left hand. All the other positions will take more time to be executed than because of the distance of the holster from your firing arm. Simple as that.

How to carry a Rifle or Long Gun

Carrying a long gun, like a shotgun or rifle in public, deserve some attention, even it is not something common as carrying a handgun. In many States like Arizona, this can be a common thing, for people who want to exercise their Second Amendment Right or just because they do not want to leave their long gun in the car, facing the liability of being robbed. As general rule, every long gun should always have a Sling. The sling offers a double purpose: one to stabilize the gun while shooting, and the other purpose is to carry the gun without getting tired and avoiding the fact that you could be "brandishing" the gun if you were holding it in public.

While you carry your long gun with the sling, be sure to always hold also the stock or pistol grip of your long gun with your firing hand as support, in case the sling may fail. If you normally open Carry, or carry your gun in your vehicle, be sure also to use a scabbard to protect the trigger of your weapon. Carrying a long gun in a scabbard will

send the message that you are a responsible gun owner. of course, this will work only in States and communities where open carry laws are present. Do not try this in places like New York or similar. You may get shot on the spot.

7) How to Safely Transport any Firearm

Transporting Firearm while Walking from the range to your car:

Long gun: If you walk from the shooting range to the car, or from the car to the range, be sure the muzzle is pointed up, then gun unloaded, and safety on. Hold your gun with both arms, even better use the sling or put your long gun in the case.

Handgun: if your handgun is loaded carry it in your holster or if unloaded carrying it in your hardcase or shooting bag, safety on, always with muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

If you fly: Declare each firearm each time you present it for transport as checked baggage. Ask your airline about limitations or fees that may apply.

Firearms must be unloaded and locked in a hard-sided container and transported as checked baggage only. Only the passenger should retain the key or combination to the lock. Always check for updated laws and regulations. Things can change anytime.

Ammunition

Ammunition is prohibited in carry-on baggage, but may be transported in checked baggage.

Firearm magazines and ammunition clips, whether loaded or empty, must be securely boxed or included within a hard-sided case containing an unloaded firearm.

Read the requirements governing the transport of ammunition in checked baggage as defined by 49 CFR 175.10 (a)(8).

Small arms ammunition, including ammunition not exceeding .75 caliber and shotgun shells of any gauge, may be carried in the same hard-sided case as the firearm.

<https://www.tsa.gov/travel/transporting-firearms-and-ammunition>

Always check for updated laws and regulations. Things can change anytime.

Carrying a Gun in Your Vehicle

- Muzzle pointing in safe direction
- Always keeping the trigger covered with a holster or scabbard (both for long guns and handguns)
- Check for your State laws if you can carry your long gun with a round in the chamber or not while driving.

- Try to avoid to have one round in the chamber for semi-automatic weapons, unless you have them on your body. In case of fire, the firearm may start self-loading itself, creating dangerous conditions for emergency personnel.

Specifically in the State of Arizona :

If you are legally allowed to possess a gun, you may carry it openly in your vehicle. In addition, you may carry a concealed weapon in your vehicle as long as you disclose its presence to any law enforcement officer who detains you based on reasonable suspicion of an offense and asks you whether you are carrying a concealed weapon. (Arizona Statutes § 13-3102(A).)

- You do not need to disclose the existence of the weapon if it is contained in a visible case, holster, scabbard, pack, or luggage; or if it is in a storage compartment, map pocket, trunk, or glove compartment. (Arizona Statutes § 133102(B).)
- No property owner may prohibit you from legally carrying a firearm in your locked vehicle, or in a locked compartment on a motorcycle, as long as the firearm is not visible from outside. (Arizona Statutes § 12-781(A).)
- The laws pertaining to carrying a firearm in a vehicle on school grounds are similar, except that the firearm must also be unloaded. (Arizona Statutes § 123102(I).)

Interstate Travel with Firearms and State Reciprocity

- If you are traveling through States where your CCW Permit is not recognized, keep your firearms unloaded and locked in a separated box from the ammunition.
- 1986 Firearms Owners Protection ACT includes the “safe passage provision” protected from prosecution if transporting it between State to State. BUT : do not stop sleeping, only gas and food stop, and you can still be arrested and harassed.
- Concealed Weapons Permits (Issued by other states outside of Arizona) Arizona recognizes all other states valid permits providing the following conditions are met: Arizona and any political subdivisions of Arizona shall recognize a concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or license that is issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state if both:
 - The permit or license is recognized as valid in the issuing state
 - The permit or license holder is all of the following:
 - Legally present in this state
 - Not legally prohibited from possessing a firearm in this state
 - Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person with a concealed weapons permit from another state may not carry a concealed weapon in this state if the person is under twenty-one years of age or is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a felony offense in any jurisdiction, unless the person's rights have been restored or the conviction is expunged, set-aside or vacated and the
 - applicant is currently not a prohibited possessor under state or federal law.

8) How to safely Handle any Firearm

Every time you handle a firearm you must follow these fundamental safety Rules:

1. ALWAYS keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.
2. ALWAYS keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.
3. ALWAYS start with a chamber check and verify the condition of the firearm.
4. ALWAYS consider that the gun is loaded, even when you know that is not.

If you are handing the firearm to somebody be sure that you use a verbal sign to let the other person know when you are releasing the firearm in his/her hands.

Example, use the word “THANK YOU”.

How to pick a handgun from somebody. Pointing the gun in a safe direction, with your support hand grab the slide of the gun and hold it. At that point the other person let the grip go and you will use your firing hand to grip the gun.

How to pick a long gun from somebody. Pointing the gun in a safe direction with the muzzle up, hold the gun with both hands and wait that the other person grabs it with both hands. Release it only after the verbal command.

9) How to unload any Revolver

- 1) Hold the cylinder as shown in the photo, holding the revolver with the muzzle up. With your firing hand's palm push the ejector rod and drop the rounds on the ground.
- 2) End the process with a chamber check, being sure to check every chamber of the cylinder.



10) How to safely Unload any semi-automatic Handgun

1) Starting from the ready position perform a chamber check and magazine check. Always finger off the trigger and safety on.

2) Remove the magazine and put it into a pocket or a magazine pouch.

3) Turn the handgun about 90 degrees to the right, forming a cup with your support hand.

4) Ride the slide to the rear slowly, so that the round in the chamber will be ejected into your support hand while forming a “cup.”

5) Now that you have the round in your support hand, put it away in your pocket, being sure you do not muzzle your support hand. To ingrain a safe routine, touch both extremities of your shoulders while moving your support hand holding the round, so you will avoid the temptation to move your hand in front of your barrel.

6) Conclude with a chamber check and magazine check to be sure that your gun is really unloaded. Now the gun is unloaded.

PS When unloading, do not forget to grab the magazine as it drops from the mag well, always with the indexing technique, so you will ingrain the habit of always handling the magazine correctly.

To watch FREE videos on how to unload any handgun explained in this chapter go to www.eGunTraining.com

11) How to safely Unload any Semi-automatic Rifle (AK, AR15, M14 style)

1) Pointing rifle in a safe direction, safety on, finger off the trigger, always start with checking the chamber.

2) Remove magazine.

3) Remove round from the chamber.

4) Check chamber AGAIN and magazine well.

5) Lock the bolt back, and safety on. Muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Let's see specifically the different types of safeties and bolt releases in these 3 different platforms.

M1A



AK47 Platform



AR15



12) How to safely Unload any Bolt Action Rifle



- 1) Pointing rifle in a safe direction, safety on, finger off the trigger, check the chamber first.
- 2) Open the bolt and eject the round in the chamber. Do not close the bolt.
- 3) Remove the magazine and completely unload the rifle.
- 4) Check chamber again.
- 5) Lock the bolt back, and safety on. Muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

To watch FREE videos on how to unload any rifle as explained in this chapter go to www.eGunTraining.com

13) How to safely Unload any Shotgun

PUMP ACTION



- 1) Pointing shotgun in a safe direction, safety on, check the chamber, finger off the trigger.
- 2) Remove the round from the chamber being careful to do not load another round.
- 3) Shells are retained in a tube magazine by a small spring tab on the side of the receiver, with the bolt closed, if this spring tab is depressed, the lifter will act as a guide for the shell and it will go out the loading port instead of into the action/chamber. By reaching into the bottom of the gun with a finger you can depress this tab and it will kick out one shell from the bottom of the shotgun. Remove the shell, and depress it again and it will kick out another one.. and so on and so forth until you can reach in and touch the follower. At this point, you can use the slide release or charging handle (depending on what type of shotgun you are unloading) to open the breach and check the chamber.

MAGAZINE FED (example Saiga 12)

Do the same procedures if you were unloading a semi-automatic magazine fed rifle.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC SHOTGUNS

- 1) Pointing shotgun in a safe direction, safety on, check the chamber, finger off the trigger.
- 2) Press the latch inside the receiver to the side to remove the shells until the magazine is empty.
- 3) Then pull the bolt handle back sharply to eject the shell in the chamber.
- 4) Inspect the chamber and the magazine to make sure all shells have been removed.

To watch FREE videos on how to unload any shotgun explained in this chapter go to

www.eGunTraining.com

14) How to safely Clean any Firearm

How often to clean your firearm? Every time is dirty.

Your life depends on it.

Equipment you will need

- Lint – free cleaning cloths
- Gun cleaning patches in the caliber of your firearm
- Cleaning rod for the specific caliber
- Solvent specifically designed for use with firearms
- Oil specifically designed for use with a firearm
- Barrel brush for the caliber you are cleaning
- Brush with nylon bristles
- Cotton swabs and pipe cleaners

Procedure:

1. Wipe down all components. Remove as much as you can of the old oil and all powder buildup, thick and caked-on carbon buildup. Wipe the inside of the magazine well, ejector, guide rails, and area around the chamber. Wipe these areas until the patches are clean

2. Apply solvent on all dirty components.

Most handgun manufactures design components (even the polymer) to be safely used with any solvent. Be sure to check with manufactures specification on solvent to be avoided.

3. Let the solvent soak in for a couple of minutes.

4. Scrub the whole gun with a nylon brush. This works in the solvent on the weapon and loosens up the build-up areas on the weapon. Pay attention to small areas, rails, Connors, etc. The most common area with carbon deposits is in the chamber area.

5. Wipe down the whole weapon (inside and out) with a solvent soaked lint free cloth. Look for any areas turning the cloth dark. Clean those areas that turn the cloth dark again.
6. Use a bore brush to break any buildup free from the barrel. Be sure not to reverse direction with the brush in the barrel. Push the brush all the way through the barrel (letting the bristles change direction outside the barrel) then reverse and pull it back all the way through.
7. Swab the barrel with a cloth soaked with solvent. Repeat until the cloth comes out clean. Then swab it with a clean dry patch. Finally, swab the barrel with an oiled patch. This coat of oil will protect your barrel from rust.
8. Oil all the components requiring lubrication. Often the manual for the weapon will have specific areas needing oil. If you look at the weapon you will see where the wearing parts, this is a good indication of where lubricate should be applied. Be sure to lubricate area around rotating parts, such as the base of the hammer or trigger assembly. Don't forget to oil the guide rails and grooves in which they ride.
9. Re-assemble the weapon and perform a function test. (Are all the part back where they belong?)
10. Wipe down the whole gun and remove any excess oil. A very light coat of oil on the exterior of metal parts will prevent rusting by preventing moisture saturation.

Warning

- Keep oil away from the openings into the firing pin housing (oil is a collector of dirt and powder buildup. Build up around your firing pin can prevent it from firing).
- Wash your hands after handling the weapon and cleaning supplies.
- Always clean your weapon in a well ventilated area. Fumes from solvent or oils can be unhealthy if inhaled.
- Keep oil away from your ammunition. The oil can penetrate the primer and cause the ammunition not to fire.
- **NO AMMUNITION IN THE CLEANING AREA**
- **NO FOOD or Smoking in the Cleaning area.**

15) Basic Hygiene and Safety Precautions

In conventional ammunition, Both the primer and the core of the bullet contain lead.

Early Signs and Symptoms of Lead Poisoning

- Fatigue Headache • Uneasy Stomach • Poor Appetite • Sleeplessness • Metallic Taste
- Irritability • Nervousness • Reproductive Problems

Later Signs and Symptoms

- Memory Problems • Nausea • Weight Loss • Weak Wrists/Ankles • Constipation
- Kidney Problems • Aches/Pain in Stomach Muscle • Joint Pains

You can take it home with you! High levels of lead dust in ranges that are not properly designed, ventilated, or maintained can settle on:

- Bodies, Clothes, Shoes of shooters and other range occupants.
- The dust can then be carried to their cars and homes, where it can be a hazard to their families.
- Young children are more sensitive to the effects of lead poisoning.

WHAT TO DO!

- Wash your hands and face after shooting.
- Change your clothes after the range.
- Wash your clothes in separate loads.
- Do not eat while shooting (drink with closed cap).
- Avoid lead bullets, Use copper jacketed, even better Lead Free ammo.
- Proper ventilation in indoor ranges.

16) Shooting Range Rules & Verbal Commands

- 1) When you go to any shooting range, the first thing you do, you check at the office and sign with the Range Officer.
- 2) Ask for the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or the Range Rules. In the SOP you will learn about Shooting Range Rules, Emergency Response Plan, and other important safety and administrative rules. Example: What type of ammunition you can use I reloads – tracers - steel core? Is this a cold range? What to do in case you get hurt? What are the hours of operation?
- 3) Difference between Cold Range vs Hot Range.
- 4) Always check that downrange is clear before shooting.
- 5) Avoid ricochets and watch for rocks or other objects that maybe dangerous.
- 6) Avoid to shoot at the berms and above the backstop.
- 5) When you do not use your firearm, leave it unloaded, facing downrange, with the chamber open, and the safety on, possible with a flag inserted in the chamber.
- 6) Nobody touches the firearm, or load ammunition, or touches anything on the shooting table, when other shooters are downrange.
- 7) Shoot only at authorized targets.
- 8) Stop shooting IMMEDIATELY when you hear the command “CEASE FIRE”.
- 9) Don’t touch any other shooter’s equipment with-out his or her permission. This includes other shooters’ brass because they may intend to reload it.
- 10) Don’t distract other shooters by starting up any unnecessary conversations while they are shooting.
- 11) Do straighten up your area before leaving and pick up all of your trash, including used targets, empty ammunition boxes and empty brass.
- 12) Pregnant Women and children under the age of 7: Warning Lead Exposure!

- 13) Nobody leaves the range with a weapon loaded, especially if the gun has a malfunction. (exceptions the gun you carry).
- 14) Tracer, Armor Piercing incendiary or explosive ammunition are not allowed.
- 15) No Firearms are allowed to be carried downrange.
- 16) No alcohol and or drugs are allowed on the range, or being be under the influence.
- 17) Eye and Ear protection is required of all persons while on or near the firing line.
- 18) The Range Officer is the final authority for all range operations.

Range Commands “As you were” Disregard the command just given.

“Carry On” proceed with whatever you were doing before any interruption occurred.

“The Preparation period starts now” shooters may move to their firing locations, prepare and dry fire if they wish.

“The Preparation period has ended”

“Make Ready” work the action to insert that round in the chamber.

“Is the Line Read?” “Ready on the right, ready on the left, ready on the firing line”

“Commence Firing” normally after 3 seconds the command “Ready on the Firing Line” this command allows shooters to start firing their firearm.

“Load.”: When shooters are on the firing line and the range officer gives this command, the firearm may be loaded.

“Cease firing.”: This command means to stop shooting immediately. The “cease firing” command is not restricted to use by the range officer, but should be used by anyone who detects an unsafe situation.

“Unload” unload your firearm.

“Show Clear” the shooter must show that the gun is clear of all ammunition.

“Is the line clear on the right? Is the line clear on the left?” The RSO must check that all guns on the firing line must be unloaded, action, open, chamber empty, safety on, pointing downrange. “Go forward, score targets and tape/change”. When shooters are downrange doing this operation, NOBODY touches any firearms or objects on the firing line.

“Police your firing point” Clean your area where you have shot. Clear brass, or cartridge cases before leaving (follow the SOP. Every range may have different rules)

In case you train with friends or other people, this section can help you to keep discipline and safety on the range.

Range is clear: everybody is safe behind the firing line.

Range is clear, firing drill: shooters on the firing line can present to the ready, load the firearm.

Range is clear dry practice drill: shooters on the firing line present to the ready, verify your gun is unloaded.

Unload: unload your gun. Remember always check the chamber first.

Holster your gun: slowly holster your gun.

Hands by your side: execute this command after you holster your gun.

Turn and face: you do that only when you are done with the drill and finally you are clear.

STOP! It means stop. No exceptions. You stop doing whatever you are doing. If you are in the middle of shooting another round, you stop. This command means that a serious safety violation is happening on the range.

Reset your action: rack your slide so your trigger is in its firing position.

Trip your triggers: normally this is command is for Glock shooters. You need to squeeze the trigger back.

Safety on: you need to engage your safety.

De-cock: process of "decocking" the gun by simply flipping the decocking lever to its "decocked" position.

Fire: the act of firing your gun.

Cease Fire, Cease Fire, Cease Fire! Anybody at the range has the duty to use this command if a serious safety violation is happening. If you hear this command, you stop immediately firing your gun.

17) Child Safety

I wanted to add some special extra considerations in case you have children or minor in your household. I have already shared my safety tips in chapter 5 about storage of firearms but I wanted to add some extra information in case you have children.

As soon the child is able to communicate you must do an effort to start educating your child on Gun Safety. The most important thing they must understand is the devastating effects of a firearms. Show them in person what a firearms can do to a body, it could be a good idea if done correctly.

Get a watermelon and position it at safe distance from your child. Be sure your child is under the supervision of another adult, and he is wearing eyes and ear protection.

With a shotgun or any firearms you may have in your home, shoot the watermelon.

Then explain that that watermelon could be the head of a person.

The child will never forget the experience. Be sure that they must understand that they never must touch any firearms, and if they ever find one, they must call for help.

As soon as the child starts to show enough body development and mental maturity, it would be nice to initiate his gun safety development with firearms toys.

He/She must treat the firearm toy as a real firearm, that comes with following the basic gun safety rules of muzzle safety and trigger safety. When the child starts to understand that, it would be nice to continue the experience at the range, always with direct adult supervision, maybe with a .22 rifle bolt action, to start encouraging the right mature and safe development of the future gun owner.

Never a child should use a firearm toy pointed at somebody, unless specified it is for training purposes. They should be train always to point that “toy gun” to a dedicated target, so they can start to understand discipline and safety since early age.

Also, please, never leave any firearm in the house unless is in a safe if children are present.

Gun Safeties are must, and if you need a gun ready available, always carry on you, in the holster, the safest and most accessible place in your home.

18) Final considerations

I hope this manual was able to improve your knowledge in Gun Safety and most important improving your responsible attitude. In these United States the Right to Keep and Bear Arms is a Right that you cannot find in no other place around the world, but remember, with Rights come Responsibility.

Please share this manual with your friends and family and if you need gun training or any questions about firearms safety for free videos and articles go to

www.eGunTraining.com

In freedom

Gianluca Zanna