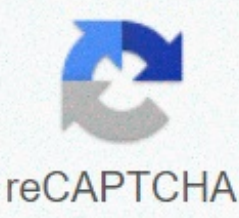




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World atlatl association

Between 08:00 on 29 March 2019 and 17:00 on 31 March 2019, before bow and arrow, it was widely used by Native Americans of this region to hunt bighorn sheep. Join the World Valley of Fire for the 28th world World Education Association competition. Explore the history of Atlat and the people who use it as you watch participants from across the country compete. 28th World World Association of Scientists Competition WHEN: Friday, March 29, 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Saturday, March 30, 8 .m. - 4 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Kaya Picnic Area Atlatl Show Stop to learn about the ancient spear-throwing tool known as the Atlatl Kaya picnic area, and how exactly it was used in the Southwest. Participants, including a short show, will be given the opportunity to try to put on a show on their own. WHEN: Friday, March 29, 1 p.m. - 2 p.m. WHERE: Join a ranger of Atlatl Rock Picnic Area Ranger-Led Talk and get over it and discover the history of the people who used it. WHEN: Friday, March 29, 2 p.m. - 3 p.m. Where: Atlatl Rock Picnic Area is one of the best known attractions of a Valley of Fire State Park of Its Petroglyphs Children's Activity, native American petroglyphs, found in Atlatl Rock, dating back hundreds or even thousands of years. Those who want to know more about petroglyphs should meet at the Atlatl Rock picnic area. Children will be provided with the necessary materials to make their own petroglyphs. WHEN: Saturday, March 30, 11 .m. - 12 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Rock Picnic Area Sand Painting Children's Event Keep the sand paintings of Southwest Indians not only beautiful, but also a healing purpose. Join a ranger to learn more about southwest sand painting and create your own. Those who want to create sand pains should meet at the Atlatl Rock picnic area. Children will be provided with the necessary materials to paint their own sand. WHEN: Saturday, March 30, March 10, .m. - 11 .m. WHERE: 28. The plaques will be awarded for first, second and third place in the women's, men's and youth departments. WHEN: Saturday, March 30, 2 p.m. - 3 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Rock Picnic Area Moche Toss Show Moche Toss is now a game based on art found on ceramics made by ancient Moche Culture where Peru lived 100-800 BC. The game includes throwing darts at air targets (a bit like an older version of skeet-shooting). Come learn about this old game and say that a member of the World Science Association, Art. WHEN: Saturday, March 30, 3 p.m. - 4 p.m. and Sunday, March 31, 11 .m. - 12 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Rock Picnic Area Ranger-Led Talk Join a ranger and discover the history of atlatl and the people who use it. WHEN: Sunday, March 31, 1 p.m. - 2 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Rock Picnic Area Dodge Show join a ranger and try your hand throwing a Atlatl dart. Stop by the Atlatl Rock picnic area to learn about the ancient spear-throwing tool known as the history and exactly how it was used in the southwest. Participants, including a short show, will be given the opportunity to try to put on a show on their own. WHEN: Sunday, March 31, 2 p.m. - 3 p.m. WHERE: Atlatl Kaya Picnic Area ISAC RULES PACKAGE (as written by the world scientists' association on its website | ISAC Rules II Policy Destructive or Unsafe Behavior III Statement of Intent regarding the Interpretation of Annex A. ISAC rule B. Skor Keeper D. WAA Safety Guidelines I WORLD UNION STANDARD ACCURACY COMPETITION (Revised October 5, 2013) The purpose of these rules is to provide competitions that will be as the same as possible whenever and wherever they may be. This degree of standardization, this kind of standardization, can make it possible for them to compare their abilities with others around the world without face-to-face competition. The competition will also be used to determine the world's most accurate lists for any year. Competitors are encouraged to compete several times throughout the year, either using Primitive or Open Equipment. The highest score scored throughout the year will be used for sorting purposes. Men and women of all ages will compete in the same competition. Waa may, at its discretion, make separate awards based on age, gender and type of equipment used. Since this is a year-long competition, the WAA will present any award at the end of the throwing year. A statement of intent has been added to these rules to help people interpret these rules and ensure that the contests are as much the same as possible. 1 TARGET 1.1 The target used is the bull eye target with the following dimensions: X-ring 10.0 cm diameter 10-ring 24.0 cm diameter 9-ring 40.0 cm diameter 8-Ring 56.0 cm diameter 7-ring 80.0 cm diameter 6-ring 108.0 cm diameter The total dimensions of the target should be large enough to be at least 5 cm space between the 6-ring and the edge. The area between the 1.2 X- and 10 rings must be black to form the bullseye. The X-ring area can be left colorless or, optionally, any desired color can be painted. Painting of both x and 10-rings should be done so that the compass lines used to mark the rings are still visible. This is required for certainty 1.3 The target must be mounted on an important support such as cardboard in order to eliminate large tears of fine target paper1.4 the target must be placed 80 to 110 cm above the central ground surface of the bullseye. 2 EQUIPMENT 2.1 The equipment has two classifications: Primitive and Open. 2.2 For primitive equipment, both darts and darts must be made of natural materials that prehisto history people can use. Copper points are considered primitive 2.2a Modern glues, and the artificial sinew has exceptions to the above rule 2.2. The maximum diameter of the dart, including the 2.2b Point, but excluding fletching, should not exceed 19.0mm (.748 in). In other words, the unfletched dart would pass through a ring with an internal diameter of 19.0mm. 2.2c Competition organizers must have a side-appropriate 19.0mm indicator to ensure dart diameters are consistent with rule 2.2b. 2.3 There are no restrictions on materials or design for Open equipment, except where rule 2.2b for open equipment applies to Open equipment. 2.4 The same darts and darts must be used throughout the competition. 2.4a If the equipment breaks down during a shot, it can be replaced and the contestant is allowed to repeat the shot. An exception to 2.4b Rule 2.4a is that if a contestant breaks their own equipment by deliberately throwing, hitting the ground or similar unsportsmanlike behavior, the equipment will not be replaced and the contestant must leave the competition immediately. 3 DISTANCE 3.1 The entire competition consists of a total of ten shots, five shots, from a distance of 15 and 20 meters. 3.1a The 15-meter section of the competition will be thrown first. 3.2 Launch distance should be clearly marked with a line at least three meters long... 3.2a If a competitor goes over or over the line when throwing, points from that shot are not included in the aggregation. (Revised October 5, 2013) 4 CONTEST 4.1 WAA safety and conduct guidelines apply to this competition. 4.2 Each flight must have a designated scorekeeper before starting to throw. 4.3 In each round the competitors are in turn to throw a single dart at the target. At the end of each round, the competitors will be rotated to move the first-round contestant to the final position and the second-place contestant to move to first place for each round. At the end of five rounds, each member of a five-man flight will have scored from every position in the rotation. 4.4 The size of a flight that is allowed to be thrown at a single target during the Round cannot pass five competitors and does not include fewer than three competitors. 4.4a When there are multiple flights, competitors will be divided so that the flights are as even in size as possible. 4.4b If a contestant is removed from three For either unsafe or disruptive behavior, the remaining members of the flight will finish the competition by alternatural turns in the first throw. 4.5 Darts should not be thrown off the target during a round until all members of a flight throw their darts. 4.5a Rule 4.5 for an exception score keeper throws next 4.5b A dart that is in danger of being broken by a dart can allow the removal of a dart stuck at a right angle between the target and the throwing line parallel to the target and the throwing line should not be removed from the target position regardless of the target and

throwing line. . 4.5c The final judge on whether the scoring goalkeeper can be drawn before all members of a darts flight are thrown to complete the round. 4.6 Competitors must not touch the target or remove darts until the score is authorized by the goalkeeper. 4.7 Competition organizers are there to make sure additional targets are available if necessary instead, which has become difficult to get points due to many strokes. 4.8 A contestant is limited to participating in the World Union Standard Accuracy Competition only once in a particular day. Re-entry type competitions, in which an opponent is allowed to repeat a contest several times on the same day, are especially prohibited. (Revised October 5, 2013) 5 SCORING 5.1 Scoring darts must either stick, first at the end of distal, or pass the target. 5.2 The score for a specific shot depends on the highest scoring area touched by the hole in the target. 5.3 No score is given for hits that do not touch at least 6 rings. 5.4 The score goalkeeper is the final umpire of the score given for any shot. 5.4a Any darts that sm until you hit the target will miss. 5.4b If a pitcher allows a dart to slip off the spurs during throwing miscues and darts enough darts travel the back end counts as more as a throw to the 2.0 meter throwing line and threw accordingly. 5.4c With sticks into a discarded dart nock, but briefly, a dart is already prevented from sticking to the target, and effectively reaching the goal, the darts shot at will be given the same score. In this procedure, the discarded dart will actually be used whether the target already hits the dart nock stick or just nock but the stick fails and falls to the ground. The key is that the second dart is prevented from reaching the target. 5.4d Any dart that slides off darts is already scored based on where it hits the target by sticking to the target before sticking to the target. 5.5 In the event of a draw, the contestant with the most Xe will be declared the winner. 5.5a If the tie is not broken by rule 5.5, the contestant with the ten most hit points will be declared the winner. If The tie is still not broken, the top nine contenders will be declared winners. This process will continue to use the octads and the most sevens until the tie is broken. 5.5b If Rule 5.5a does not break the tie, the contestants will be declared joint winners. 6 EXECUTION 6.1 Any questions regarding these rules should be directed to John Whittaker, Department of Anthropology, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA 50112, telephone: 641-236-775 (home) 641-269-3447 (office) email address: whittake@grinnell.edu. Suggestions for changes to the rules, including the reasons for such changes, should also be sent to this address. Points should also be sent to this address or who has been appointed official WAA scorekeeper. (Revised October 5, 2013) 6.2 Competition organizers are responsible for all aspects of the competition. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to: To make sure that the target dimensions and distances are correct. Use the right score sheets and send the results on time. Check the target supports to make sure you will stick instead of bouncing off the target instead of a dart bouncing off the target. 6.2a The contest organizer is responsible for obtaining full copies of the ISAC rule pack for use as required by competitors for scoring goalkeepers. 6.2b The competition organizer is responsible for selecting qualified persons to act as points goalkeepers. 6.3 Only points from the planned open competition will be accepted for registration. A scheduled open competition is defined as a contest with a date and place published before the date of the competition. 6.3a Information about the competitions to be published will only be sent to the Secretary General, who will keep the official list of competitions. Competition information must be submitted at least one month before the competition takes place. 6.3b A release date is missing Organizers can request approval for a competition by applying to the WAA Executive Secretary. The request must be made in writing at least two weeks before the projected competition date. A committee consisting of the Executive Secretary, the Official WAA Scorekeeper and a third member appointed by the President will decide whether to approve the contest. A simple majority is required for approval. The consent request must include a statement on how the competition will be announced and why organisers need this approval instead of planning the competition so that they can be announced at least a month in advance on the official competition list. Listing the competition in ATLATL is the preferred method. 6.4 In order to be accepted for registration, the points must be presented in the form of original score tables. The WAA official scoreboard should be used to report all competition results. Organizers keep copies until the end of the launch season. Organizers the leaves are fully filled and easy to read. At least one of the people who confirms the scores must be a member of the World Professional Association. 6.4a Official WAA score sheets are available online from the Executive Secretary or via the WAA web page. Leaves with 6.4b Points marked more than 30 days after the competition will not be accepted for registration. (Revised October 5, 2013) 6.4c Regardless of the results, scores of all competitions, the WAA official score goalkeeper will be sent. 6.5 The throwing season for a specific calendar year will be from January 1 to November 30. The results of the competitions held in December will not be accepted for registration. 6.5a In order to be accepted for registration, the results of the competitions held in November must be sent to the WAA official points goalkeeper by December 7. (Revised October 5, 2013) II January 1, 2005 DESTRUCTIVE OR UNSAFE ACT BASIC POLICY 1. The Contest Score Keeper has the authority to remove a contestant from a contest for either unsafe or disruptive behavior. It is expected to use this authority according to the guidelines given in the document: Guidelines for Dealing with Destructive or Unsafe Behavior. 2. Contest Score Keeper is the only judge concerned with security breaches. 3. Any contestant removed from a competition loses any points that may have been made in that contest. 4. The scoreboard will be marked to indicate that the contestant has been disqualified. Skor Keeper will also report the disqualification competition organizer. 5. The competition organizer will report the disqualification executive secretary and will add a note to the Official Points Keeper when the score sheets are presented. Both of these officials will keep a record of all disqualified contestants. ALTERNATIVE PETITION TOOLS FOR DESTRUCTIVE BES 1. Any WAA member who witnessed what he believes to be disruptive behaviour that was not handled on the spot by Skor Keeper can file a complaint. The person or persons must inform the competition organizer that a complaint will be filed on the same day and before leaving this event. Complaints that do not meet this requirement will not be considered. 2. The contest organizer will interview the person who has been complained to understand that the rater understands the Code of Conduct that he or she must follow and that his complaint must also comply with these guidelines. If possible, the scorekeeper and the so-called culprit should be included in this meeting. 3. The complaint must be written, signed and sent by mail to the Executive Secretary of the United States by mail within two weeks of the alleged incident. Supportive statements from witnesses must also be signed and sent in writing and sent within the same two-week period. 4. The Executive Secretary will immediately make copies of the complaint, together with supporting statements to the alleged offender and the Executive Office 5. If the Executive Committee accepts that the complaint does not deserve it, it immediately dismisses the complaint and notes it to both the complainant and the alleged offender. If the Executive Committee agrees that the complaint is due, it will ask the alleged offender for any explanation, witness statements or other evidence on his behalf. Once requested, the alleged offender will have two weeks to provide this information. All evidence must be signed and written. The Executive Committee may conduct other investigations that it believes are necessary to fairly consider the complaint. If the Scorekeeper and other contestants on the same flight as the alleged offender have not made a statement, the Executive Secretary should ask for them at this time. At this point, the Board of Directors may either dismiss the complaint or show prologue efforts for the entire board to conduct transactions. 7. A simple majority vote is sufficient to decide whether the complaint is valid. All parties and the Official Score Keeper result will be reported. 8. If the board finds against the so-called culprit, he loses the points he will receive in that contest. DIVISIVE OR UNSADNISHED ACT MULTIPLE CRIMES 1. For a second offence during the throwing year, the offender loses points from the contest where the crime occurred. In addition, the points obtained by this offender from the competitions he organized during the 30 days following this competition are not accepted by the Official Scorekeeper. 2. For a third offence during the throwing year, the offender loses points from the competition where the crime occurred. In addition, the points obtained by this offender from competitions over the next 90 days are not accepted by Official Scorekeeper 3. If the second or third offence is the result of the complaint made after the competition in which the crime occurred, the penalty period begins on the date of the competition. This can result in points being lost retroactively. 4. At the end of the throwing year, slate will be wiped clean for all criminals. The throwing year is January 1 to November 30. 4a. An exception to Rule 4 is that unfinished penalty periods until the end of the throwing year are moved to the next throwing year. When the sentences are given, the board will be cleared for these criminals. A STATEMENT OF INTENT FOR INTERPRETATION OF ADDITIONAL WORLD RULES Revised January 1, 2005 October 5, 2013 WAA standard accuracy competition was originally intended as a way for any member of the world to compare the skill level of others without face-to-face competition. It is clear that with a small record keeping, the same competition can be used to most accurately identify World. The competition was proposed at the WAA meeting in Delores, Colorado, in 1995. However, in order for points to be comparable, competitions really need to be standard without any local options. Just because some actions are not prohibited doesn't mean it's legal. The more accurate mind is that if an action is not specifically allowed, it is most likely illegal. The rules cannot be reasonably kept short and simple unless there is an accepted premise. Our faith believes that the contestants themselves are the best to maintain the integrity of this competition. No one wants to throw the personal best in a questionable competition in any way. Hopefully, the purpose behind the rules is that this explanation will cause more standard competitions. The final ranking of the lists is based on the best score scored during the year. The goal was to encourage individuals to go to more competitions and to do more of their own competitions. It was hoped that this competition would bring the participants of the sport closer together. Although the competition must be well stated enough to ensure standardization, every effort has been made to keep the number of restrictions to a minimum. For the target height, a range of 80 to 110 cm. above the ground is allowed for the target center, rather than requiring a fixed distance. This provides a way to minimize any impact on how organizers support the target and also have to throw it up or down the hill. The only restriction on the equipment is a maximum of 19.0 mm. on the dart diameter. It is felt that maximum apparatus is needed to base the simpleness of the points on the highest scoring area touched by the hole in the target. Keep in mind that the hole should be scored ahead of the dart itself. The launch distance will be marked with a line, so it will be easier to judge whether the contestant violated the 3.2a rule. Rule 4.3 provides a rotation for each member of a five-man roster at the end of five rounds to have scored from every position in the rotation. This rotation makes it impossible for any contestant to choose their favorite time and helps further standardize the situations each contestant has to face. Rule 5.4c already defines the procedure for scoring a dart that hits the back end of a dart or nock sticking to the target, and is effectively prevented from reaching the goal, taken from archery rules. Rule 6.3 notes that only points from the scheduled open competition will not be accepted for registration. The goal behind this rule is that we just want points to be scored under real competitive pressure. The basic status for defining a scheduled open competition is the one with the date and location published in the online calendar at least a month before the date of the competition. The assumption is that the publication in the calendar Good enough publicity people will be aware of the competition and if you will join in your desire a lot. It is also an assumption that organizers plan enough in advance to hold a competition that will govern well and enforce all the rules. Note that the contest must be published before the competition. Organizers who want to schedule events by publishing in the newsletter should send the information to the WAA secretary instead of the editor of the newsletter. It's a change from the past. The WAA secretary is now the custodian of the official competition list. Rule 6.3b provides a method for organizers who miss the deadline to get approval for a competition. It should be remembered that such approval is not premeditated, there is no rubber stamp to cover the organizers. The request must be written and state the reason why the organizer will not be able to time his competition later. The request will be handled not only by the secretary, but by a three-person committee. To speed up approval, it is recommended that such requests be sent simultaneously to all three members of the committee. They can be contacted as follows: Courtney Birkett John Whittaker Dennis Lantz 5 Grove Avenue Grinnell College, Box 805 RD #1, Box 402 Williamsburg, VA 23185 Grinnell, IA 50112 Ulster, PA 18850 (757) 259-0116 (641) 269-3447 (570) 358-3000 scratchblue@lycos.com whittake@grinnell.edu dennis.lantz@cqservices.com revised rules are a compromise between 6.3a and 6.3b and not everyone who is most accommodative will not please. It is hoped the revisions will have foresighted organisers in advance and co-ordinated their competitions on a regional basis so they do not clash with each other. I hope this will lead to bigger events. To ensure that this route (6.3b) is used more sparsely than in the past, we did not want to completely exclude the organizers who missed the deadline. Rules 6.4 to 6.4b are designed to help keep the record as simple and accurate as possible. About 450 points were scored in the L999. The quality of the scoreboards has continued to increase, but it is still needed to make readability and integrity better. Errors in data entry are mostly due to poor quality score pages. The scoring goalkeeper has always been responsible for ensuring safe behavior during the competition where he is scoring. In 2003 the scoring goalkeeper was given additional responsibility for controlling any disruptive behavior that could occur in that scoring flight. To enforce their decision, the scoring goalkeeper has the authority to remove contestants from the competition who violate the security of their code of conduct. In 2004, a set of rules was developed to help define what the scoring goalkeeper is and that there is no destructive behavior. In The duties of score goalkeepers and the knowledge required to make them right are only necessary to fill this role of qualified people. Rule 6.2b, it is the responsibility of the competition organizer to select those who will serve as scoring goalkeepers. It is claimed that it would be a good time to want qualified people to agree to act as goalkeepers when signing registration and responsibility waivers. Those who agree will create a pool of scorekeepers that a flight can summon when it is ready to throw. The organizer must have an exact copy of the ISAC Rules Package for people who may need to review it before acting as a scorekeeper (Rule 6.2a). Annex B January 1, 2005 RULES FOR DEALING WITH DESTRUCTIVE OR UNSAFE ACTING. These guidelines are primarily expected to assist isac score keeper in its tasks for dealing with disruptive and/or unsafe behavior. However, these situations can be called during and used by others. These guidelines highlight disturbing behavior, as all safety guidelines are published by the World Coordination Union. Destructive behavior may include, but is not limited to, any of an individual's following actions. 1. Intentionally distracting or interfering in a way that affects the performance of another opponent. 2. Uncontrolled tantrums are either aimed at another opponent or himself. 3. Shouting, swearing out loud or continuing in a way that is not suitable for a family event. The purpose of politics is to ensure that the competitive atmosphere is safe, fun and fair. Instead of punishing people, we want to control destructive behavior. ScoreKeeper's warnings can be important in cutting off before such behavior occurs. It is generally considered that the difference between non-disturbing behavior and behaviors that can be considered destructive is often a matter of degree. This is a burden on the Scorekeeper to decide when the line will cross. It is also considered that with most contestants, any anger that occurs is directed towards him by the shooter. When a person throws a bad shot, sometimes he talks to himself, sometimes he's tough. This is not always desirable, but not necessarily destructive. A person who briefly swears at himself, but keeps his voice at or below the level of speech, should not be considered annoying. If he continues this behavior in subsequent shots, or starts to take it louder, he should be warned that he should be less emotional. As long as the person is far enough away from the throws to avoid distraction, it is not uncomfortable to speak quietly to oneself. A frustrated contestant who leaves the competition area after the competition and/or quietly mumbles to himself is not guilty of disruptive behaviour. Loudly and blasphemy, blasphemy, after a warning, it is grounds for immediate deportation. Equipment in a fit of rage, or intentionally breaking it, is grounds for immediate deportation. A tantrum is grounds for immediate dismissal. A warning to someone in this irrational situation could be a waste of time. However, if Skor Keeper believes that checking a warning status will help, he should give one. The vulgar language, part of a spontaneous celebration, is better toned than spoken with anger. This can still call a warning. The behavior that is Score Keeper is either unsafe or destructive should not hesitate to fire someone from the competition. Everyone should have the same standard of behavior, regardless of skill level, age or gender. Remember, if a person is so angry with himself that he is being destructive, his score is probably already bad. A guide is to ask yourself if you want to endure this behavior from a child. If you don't, there's less reason to put up with it than an adult. The Scorekeeper has authority over all competitors participating in an ISAC. The contestant also signed a version that included an agreement to comply with WAA rules and codes of conduct. This authority extends to a reasonable period of time immediately before and immediately after the actual competition. The Scorekeeper only has moral authority over spectators, so he should ask them instead of asking them to control their children's noise and behaviour. Competition organizers who want to adopt this guide for non-ISAC competitions are free to do so. (1 January 2005) Additional C INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ACCURACY COMPETITION The Duties of ScoreKeepers Revised November 18, 2005 1. The Scorekeeper is responsible for a specific group of contestants with which he scores. Contestants must obey the Scorekeeper as they are responsible for enforcing the rules of the competition and organizing a safe contest. 2. The Scorekeeper has the authority to remove any contestant who throws or receives unauthorised darts or ignores the ScoreKeeper's instructions. This includes alerting and/or removing contestants for disruptive behavior. The Scorekeeper should be familiar with the principles and guidelines to deal with both unsafe and disturbing behavior. 3. The Scorekeeper should be familiar with existing ISAC rules, as he may have to rule under these rules. These include: Removing darts during a lap before all team members have darted (Rules 4.5 to 4.5c). Rule 5.4b and Rule 5.4c per Robin Hooding per miscues on power. 4. In terms of safety, Score Keeper includes, but is not limited to: Observing the target area to make sure it is safe to throw a dart. Allowing each contestant to launch when it's safe. When it was announced it is safe to collect discarded darts. To ensure that everyone is not only behind the throwing line, but also away from the current pitcher before starting the next round. 5. After the shooters flight meeting, the score is to make sure that Keeper is listed on the scoreboard with full information as the correct and legit residence. 6. Then remind competitors not to preface or preface to collect darts without permission. This is a good time to remind the team not to touch darts without permission or take them off target (Rule 4.6). 7. This is also the time to inspect the competitor's equipment and note whether any of the darts used are close to the maximum allowing diameter (19.0 mm.) and are required for an accurate measurement. If you have any doubts, take measurements. If a measurement is required, this should be done before the contestant is allowed to throw. The competition organizer is responsible for having a gage on the site to make this measurement. 8. This is a good time to remind contestants that this is a family event and they should act accordingly. 9. The Scorekeeper should then announce the order for the first round and remind the competitors of the rotation order (Rule 4.3). 10. After giving a contestant permission to shoot, the Scorekeeper must follow the contestant, not the dart, so that the contestant does not press the launch line (Rule 3.2a). If this rule is violated, it will be announced immediately and the shot is scored as zero. 11. After one lap of throwing, Score Keeper will allow you to fly to hit points and go to the foreword to get darts. Score Keeper is the final judge for the value given any shot (Rule 5.4). 11. At the end of the competition for this flight, The Score Keeper will announce the total points and results. He then signs the leaderboard as Skor Keeper, and his scores are approved by a team member, preferably a member of the World Union. The Scorekeeper will then return the completed page to the competition organizer. ANNEX D WORLD SAFETY GUIDE Darts and darts are a weapon system originally designed for hunting and should be considered dangerous. The World Union has found it necessary to adopt certain safety guidelines for all events, as there is potential for injury due to this use. These guidelines are designed not to interfere with the main purpose of these events, which are entertainment, demonstrations and training. A set of all-encompassing rules may not be possible, as they are arranged in different locations with special restrictions due to terrain features or other reasons. Security officials, event sponsors, event organizers or others with specific instructions that apply to local states as follows. GENERAL PRINCIPLES: Security guards should be identified for all kinds of activities and authorized to follow the guidelines. Safety guidelines should be followed not only during competition, but also in teaching and non-competitive situations. Security decisions of security guards take precedence over safety decisions of scorers, instructors and participants. Security guards can remove anyone who does not comply with these rules from the field at any time before the event starts, security guards must explain the safety rules to all participants and determine that there are spectators behind the safety line set for each competition. When multiple groups are on the field, the scorer of each group is authorized to act as a security guard for their own group and is authorized to follow these guidelines. Only participants (pitchers, pitchers and security guards) should be allowed on the field during competitions, shows or workouts. Exceptions can be made for the news media or others, but each exception must be approved by the security guard. Pets are not allowed on the field during competitions, workouts or shows. During or after the competition, there should never be a quasy or rebel game on the pitching field. To prevent injury to the pitcher or other ancestors in the field, the dart must be carried vertically (down points). No one should be working with darts in their hand. The most important rules for safety are: others do not throw when your range lands and do not throw darts or take them until the scorer allows it. These guidelines must be universal in events. RULES FOR SPECIAL TYPE COMPETITIONS: WAA Target Round, American Field Round, European Style: These contests use multiple goals and draw lines at various shooting distances and require extra caution when sending groups to start a round. Starting a group must be timed/intermittent to prevent competitors from launching when they are aligned with any target on either side of the target they are targeting. It should not be placed in line with targets or close to other targets. Darts should not be kicked off target or taken from the target until all persons in the group are thrown at that target and given permission by the scorer. When a contestant presses the throwing line to throw, all the others in the group must be at a safe distance behind the pitcher until the shot is complete. Ohio Standard Accuracy, ISAC: These contests use multiple throw lines for a single goal. All darts must be taken from the target skin before throwing from another throwing line. To safely manage a group of pitchers, the number must be limited to five or six, and the exact course of the shots must be completed before starting another group. Again, no darts should be thrown or taken back, especially without authorization by the scorer. Obviously, no set of rules can cover every possibility that may arise. Therefore, it is mandatory for all participants and viewers to meet the additional requirements that the security guard considers necessary for the safety of all concerned. CONDITIONS: A hard device used to push a dart. (A spear thrower) Dart – A light spear is designed to be pushed by a spear. Area – It is a designated area where competitions, shows or applications can be held and darts can be thrown. December – The section where the field is set targets for competition, demonstration or implementation. Target – Any specially designed point or object from which the darts are thrown. Usually these hay bales are painted on attached cardboard sheets, but there may be three-dimensional animal shapes, marked circles or lines on the ground, or other designated spots. Safety Line – A designated line is limited, whether marked or not, except for spectators and/or others who are not currently and directly involved in the incident. This line may be marked with colored tape. Throw Line – A line usually marked with colored tape, specified at the projected distance from the relevant target. Security Officer – A person specifically appointed to ensure compliance with these rules and to supervise general safety in the field. Scorekeeper – A person assigned to keep score and apply these guidelines within their group. Sponsored by Hogue Knives, Killer Grand Prix Premiere. Some of the revenue is Semperfund.org. Semperfund.org Semperfund.org

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