

# Firearms

## Distances Bullets Travel

How Far Can A Bullet Travel?						
Type	0	1 mile	2 miles	3 mile	4 miles	5 miles
.22 Short	..... (.5 to 1 mile)					
.22 LRHV	..... (1-1.5 miles)					
.22 Mag	..... (1.5-2.5 miles)					
.222	..... (2-3 miles)					
.243	..... (2.5-3.5 miles)					
.257	..... (2.5-3.5 miles)					
.270	..... (2.5-3.5 miles)					
7MM	..... (up to 5 miles)					
Type	0	1 mile	2 miles	3 miles	4 miles	5 miles
.30-30	..... (2-2.5 miles)					
.30-06	..... (3.5-4.5 miles)					
.300 Sav	..... (2.5-3.5 miles)					
.300 Win Mag	..... (up to 5 miles)					
.303	..... (2-2.5 miles)					
.308	..... (2.5-3.5 miles)					
.338	..... (up to 5 miles)					
.35 Rem	..... (2-2.5 miles)					
.45-70	..... (1.5-2.5 miles)					
	0	1 mile	2 miles	3 miles	4 miles	5 miles
Source: NSSF / SAAMI						

*Stefan M. J. Karlic*

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HILP & HIMHC HOA

[mestudy/firearms/bullets.phtml](http://mestudy/firearms/bullets.phtml)

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# How far does a bullet travel when shot into the air?

In: [Firearms](#) [Edit categories]

## Answer:

Depends. The caliber of the cartridge, the weapon that fires it, and the angle (straight up, or tilted to one side?) all are variables that will affect how far (or how high) a bullet will go. No one answer for your question- sorry-

EDITED AND ADDED: But here's a ballpark figure. If you take a large-caliber military or big game hunting rifle and shoot it into the air on a calm day with the barrel pointed about 35 degrees above horizontal, the bullet will reach about one mile (roughly 5000 feet) in altitude above the ground at the peak of its arc, and it will land on the ground (or water) about 3 miles away. It will land with a lot less speed than when it began its trip, but it will still be dangerous.

If you fire the bullet straight up into the sky, it could go up to 10,000 feet altitude ---roughly 2 miles above ground level. That's why military aircraft consider any altitude below 10,000 feet to be "within range" from small arms fire from the ground. Above 10,000 feet they're safe from regular rifles and hand-carried machineguns, but bigger cannons can still reach them.

**1 MILE = 5280 FEET**

# Ricochet

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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## Variables[\[edit\]](#)

The likelihood of ricochet is dependent on many factors, including bullet shape, bullet material, spin, velocity (and distance), target material and the angle of incidence.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Bullet[\[edit\]](#)

Bullet construction has a major factor in determining both the likelihood of ricochet as well as where the bullet will travel afterward. Hard bullets have a greater tendency to penetrate than softer ones. Bullets that break up, such as varmint hunting bullets have a low risk of ricochet. The lower chance of ricochet is one of the reasons the newer .17 HMR round with its frangible bullet has gained popularity against the older non-fragmenting .22 WMR.

## Velocity[\[edit\]](#)

Ricochets are often more common with low-power calibers such as .22 or .177 calibre, which can have trouble penetrating some materials, although a ricochet can occur with *any* caliber. This is because the low-power projectiles do not induce the same target responses as more energetic projectiles. Higher velocity projectiles have a tendency to either penetrate the target, and/or to break-up on contact with it.

## Target material[\[edit\]](#)

Bullets are more likely to ricochet off flat, hard surfaces such as concrete or steel, but a ricochet can occur on almost any surface, including grassy soil, given a flat enough angle of impact. Materials that are soft, give easily, or can absorb the impact, such as sand, have a lower incidence of ricochet.<sup>[3]</sup> Though it may not be intuitive, bullets easily ricochet off water;<sup>[4]</sup><sup>[5]</sup> compare stone skipping.

## Angle[\[edit\]](#)

The angle of departure, both vertically and horizontally, is difficult to calculate or predict due to the many variables involved, not the least of which is the deformation of the bullet caused by its impact with the surface it strikes.<sup>[6]</sup>

Ricochets will almost always continue on a somewhat diagonal trajectory to their original trajectory, unless the impact is against a flat surface perpendicular to the angle of incidence (or approach), in which case the angle of reflection depends on the other variables involved.

## Dangers<sup>[edit]</sup>

Ricochets are a hazard of shooting because the bullet that ricochets poses a danger of causing [collateral damage](#) to animals, objects, or even the person who fired the shot.

In rare cases, ricochets can return to the shooter.<sup>[7][8]</sup> This can occur when the object struck possesses enough resistance to withstand the impact of the bullet, and its surface is perpendicular to the shooter. Alternatively, elastic targets such as rubber tires shot with lower power weapons can return the slug along the line of fire even when struck at an oblique angle.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Some bullets are designed to deform at the nose, which is the main reason for the bullet ricocheting at such an extreme angle and returning in the shooter's direction.<sup>[clarification needed]</sup>

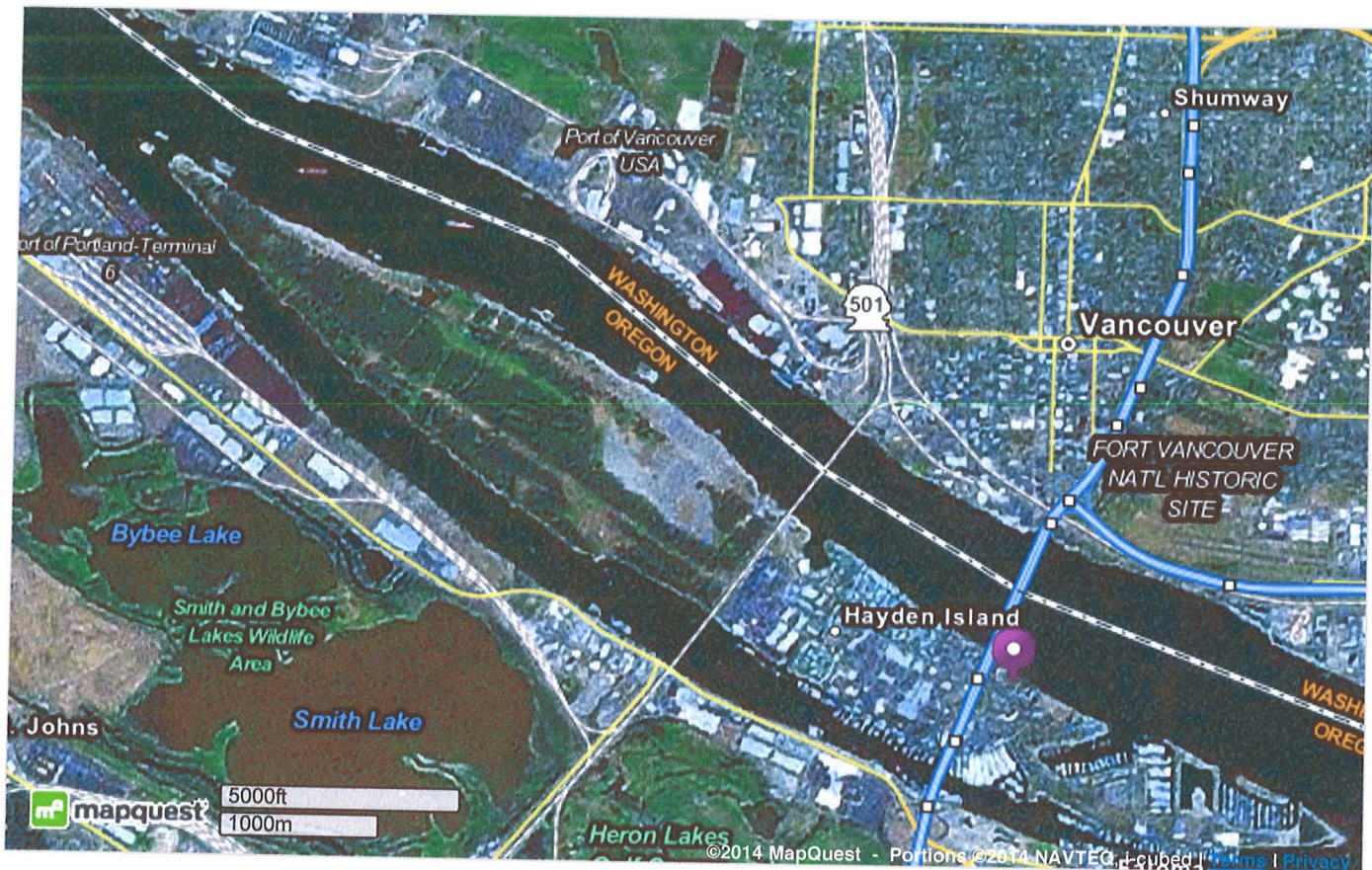












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**Parsons, Susan**

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**From:** stefan karlic [limeystefan@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, December 30, 2013 5:19 PM  
**To:** Parsons, Susan  
**Subject:** RE: Communications Request Feb 12, 2014

Thanks Susan,

1503 North Hayden Island Drive, Unit 28  
Portland Or 97217  
503 961 4209

Subject is the loss of tax revenue and employment now on Hayden Island due to the uncertainties of the CRC and the limbo of West Hayden Island. Promoting Hayden Island as a destination location to Portland utilizing the infrastructure already in place that will provide employment and tax revenue with little to no cost to the taxpayer.

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**From:** Susan.Parsons@portlandoregon.gov  
**To:** limeystefan@hotmail.com  
**Date:** Mon, 30 Dec 2013 10:10:52 -0800  
**Subject:** Communications Request Feb 12, 2014

Dear Stefan,

I have your email address from your December 11th Communications form. To confirm your request for February 12th, please reply to this email. Send your address, phone number and a sentence or two about your subject.

Thank you.

Susan Parsons  
Assistant Council Clerk  
City of Portland  
[susan.parsons@portlandoregon.gov](mailto:susan.parsons@portlandoregon.gov)  
503.823.4085




Request of Stefan Karlic to address Council regarding Hayden Island and the  
Columbia River Crossing (Communication)

FEB 12 2014

PLACED ON FILE

Filed FEB 07 2014

**LaVonne Griffin-Valade**  
Auditor of the City of Portland

By 

COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:		
	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz		
2. Fish		
3. Saltzman		
4. Novick		
Hales		