



# UMPIRES RESOURCE – 75 QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

## **Question 1**

Define what is meant by the terms:-

- (a) Bowl in motion;
- (b) Bowl in course;
- (c) Jack high?

### **Answer**

(a) A bowl which is moving as a result of play after it has been at rest as part of the head.

***Law 1.3.16***

(b) A bowl from the time of its delivery until it comes to rest.

***Law 1.3.15***

(c) Means that the nearest portion of the bowl referred to is in line with and at the same distance from the mat line as the nearest portion of the jack.

***Law 1.3.26***

## **Question 2**

What is meant by a set of bowls?

### **Answer**

Four bowls all of which are matched in that they are of the same manufacture, size, weight, colour, bias, serial number and engraving.

***Law 1.4.3 Dot Point 1, 2, 3***

## **Question 3**

In a singles game a player considers that the opponents' bowls do not conform to the laws of the game and wishes to challenge the bowls.

What action should be taken and when?

### **Answer**

The player can lodge a challenge with the umpire or the Controlling Body, it should be made not later than 10 minutes after the completion of the game. The player shall not lodge a challenge or intimate a challenge with the opposing player during the progress of a match, on penalty of disqualification. The player shall lodge with the umpire a deposit of \$100. The umpire will complete the "Challenge to Bowls" form provided by the National Authority. A copy of the form is available from the Club.

The umpire shall request the user or owner of the challenged bowls to surrender the set of bowls for forwarding to the controlling body. On receipt of the bowls the umpire shall take immediate steps to hand them to the secretary of the controlling body, who shall arrange for a table test to be made as soon as practicable and in the presence of a representative of the National Authority, State or Territory Authority and Controlling Body if they so desire.

***Law 8.3.4 Dot Point 1, 2, 3      Law 8.4.1      Domestic Regulation 2.3.2***

## **Question 4**

A player protests to the umpire about the opponents bowls. When approached by the umpire the player with the challenged bowls says the bowls are needed for a club game later that day and will give them to the umpire the next day.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

No. If the user or owner of the challenged bowls refuses to surrender them to the umpire the game shall thereupon be forfeited to the opponent. Until the bowls are received by the umpire the user or owner, or both, shall be disqualified from playing in any game.

***Law 8.4.3    Law 8.4.4***

**Question 5**

Can a challenge to a bowl be withdrawn?

**Answer**

No. Once a challenge has been lodged and the deposit paid, it cannot be withdrawn.

***Law 8.3.5***

**Question 6**

After 5 ends of the morning play of an interstate competition had been completed torrential rain forced the players from the green.

Are further trial ends permitted:-

- (a) on resumption of play in the afternoon of that day,
- (b) on resumption of play at the same venue the next morning?

**Answer**

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes if the Controlling Body permits it.

***Law 18.1.1***

**Question 7**

The lead of team A rolls the jack in to the ditch. The jack is returned to the lead of team B who moves the position of the mat. Lead A objects saying the mat cannot be moved.

Who is correct?

**Answer**

Lead B. The mat may be moved but the front edge of the mat must be not less than 2m from the rear ditch and not less than 25 m from the front ditch and on the centre line of the rink of play.

***Law 19.1.1    Law 23.2***

**Question 8**

Where may the mat be placed?

**Answer**

The front edge of the mat shall be not less than 2 m from the rear ditch and not less than 25 m from the front ditch and on the centre line of the rink of play.

***Law 19.1.1***

**Question 9**

The jack is improperly rolled once by each opponent.

What action is taken?

**Answer**

The jack shall be centred so that the portion of the jack nearest the mat line is 2 m from the front ditch and the mat placed with the centre line of the mat lengthwise on the centre line of the rink with the front edge of the mat not less than 2 m from the rear ditch and not less than 25 m from the front ditch.

***Law 23.3***

**Question 10**

A player takes a stance on the mat with the player's toes protruding over the front edge of the mat. The bowl is delivered from this position without moving the rear foot back on to the mat.

Is he foot-faulting?

**Answer**

Yes. Before delivery a player should be standing on the mat with one foot fully on the mat. At the moment they deliver the bowl or jack, the player shall have all or part of one foot on or above the mat.

***Law 20.1***

**Question 11**

Having previously in the same game warned a player for foot faulting the umpire observes the player infringe for a second time. The umpire called for the bowl to be stopped but before this could be done it disturbs the head.

What shall be done?

**Answer**

The opponent has the option of:-

- (a) replacing the head,
- (b) leaving the head as altered, or
- (c) declaring the end dead.

***Law 21.3***

**Question 12**

In a singles match the jack is rolled and appeared likely to enter the front ditch had it not hit the foot of the marker. The opponent claims the right to roll the jack.

Is the opponent correct?

**Answer**

No. The jack shall be re-delivered by the player who originally delivered it.

***Law 1.3.23 Law 33.3.1 Law 22.4***

**Question 13**

The lead in team A delivers the jack which passes the 2 metre mark. Before it comes to rest Skip A picks it up assuming that it will not reach the ditch and places it on the 2 metre mark. Skip B objects.

What should happen now?

**Answer**

The jack has been displaced by a player of its own team therefore it shall be re-delivered by the opposing lead.

***Law 33.1.1 Dot Point 1***

**Question 14**

A player of team A is called on to put in a short blocker. Skip B believes that the bowl is too short and calls for the umpire. On measuring the umpire finds that the bowl is 14.1 metres away from the mat line.

What is the position?

**Answer**

The bowl is a live bowl as it is not less than 14 m from the mat line.

***Law 27.1 Dot Point 3***

**Question 15**

A delivered bowl comes to rest on the green and in contact with the jack which is in the ditch. It is claimed that, as the bowl is a live bowl and is in contact with the jack in the ditch, it is a toucher.

Is this correct?

**Answer**

No. No bowl shall be a toucher by playing onto, or coming into contact with, the jack while the jack is in the ditch.

***Law 24.3***

**Question 16**

A bowl comes to rest and then falls over and touches the jack whilst the next bowl is in course. The Skip moves forward to mark it as a toucher to which the opposing Skip objects.

Is the bowl a toucher?

**Answer**

No. For the bowl to be a toucher it must touch the jack before the next succeeding bowl is delivered.

***Law 24.2 Dot Point 1***

**Question 17**

A bowl, which had been a toucher in the previous end, is delivered with its chalk mark still on the bowl. It does not touch the jack but the chalk mark is not removed. As a result of play, several bowls later this bowl is forced into the ditch within the confines of the rink.

What should happen?

**Answer**

The bowl is not a toucher in the current end and should be removed from the ditch. Should a player fail to remove a toucher mark from a bowl before playing it and should the bowl not become a toucher in the end in play, the mark shall be removed by an opposing player or marker immediately the bowl comes to rest.

***Law 25.5***

A bowl is dead if, not being a toucher, it comes to rest in the ditch.

***Law 27.1 Dot Point 1***

**Question 18**

A bowl finishes near the boundary line of the rink. Both Skips look at the bowl and allow play to continue. When the players change ends the thirds agree that the bowl is out of bounds. What is the position?

**Answer**

The thirds are wrong. By looking at the bowl and allowing the game to continue the skips, being in charge of the teams, have indicated that they agree to the bowl being in play. The Skips shall agree whether or not a bowl is dead. No member shall remove any bowl prior to the agreement of the Skips. Once their attention is drawn to the matter, the Skips must make a decision. If they cannot reach agreement the umpire must make an immediate decision.

***Law 27.3    Law 37.1.2***

**Question 19**

A player drives and the bowl, which is not a toucher, rebounds off the face of the bank, coming to rest within the rink and 19.4m from the mat line. The opponent says that it is dead, but the player claims that it is live.

What is the position?

**Answer**

Only touchers rebounding from the face of the bank into the ditch or on to the rink shall remain in play. As the bowl is not a toucher it is dead.

***Law 27.1 Dot Point 2***

**Question 20**

A player in team A suggests that a bowl is out. Skip A checks it and picks it up agreeing that it is out. The opposing Skip objects.

What should be done?

**Answer**

The Skips must agree a bowl is dead before it can be removed.

***Law 27.3 or Law 37.1.5***

If a player moves a bowl before agreement is reached the opposing Skip shall restore the bowl as near as possible to its original position. Its position can then be checked as to whether it is in bounds.

***Law 28.1.4 Dot Point 1***

### **Question 21**

The skip of team A drove at the head and displaced a number of bowls. The three team members of team B, who were standing together at the head were unable to move quickly enough and some of the bowls in motion were displaced by their feet. What action should be taken?

#### **Answer**

The opposing skip of team A has the option of:

- (a) Placing the bowl where he believes it would have come to rest and replace any part of the head disturbed after the displacement; or
- (b) Declaring the end dead.

***Law 28.1.3 Dot Point 2***

### **Question 22**

A bowl in course from rink 1 crosses over the boundary between rinks 1 & 2 and collides with a bowl in course on rink 2. Neither head is disturbed.

What should be done with both bowls?

#### **Answer**

The bowl from rink 1 should be replayed provided it was on a bias which would have enabled it to re-enter its own rink.

The bowl on rink 2 should be replayed.

***Law 28.3.1 Dot Point 1 & 3***

### **Question 23**

A bowl in course from rink 1 crosses over the boundary between rinks 1 & 2 and collides with a bowl in course on rink 2. The bowl from rink 1 then continued on and disturbed the head on rink 2.

What should be the position in regard to the head on rink 2?

#### **Answer**

The Skips or opponents in a singles game shall reach agreement on the replacement of the bowls and jack in the head on rink 2, otherwise they shall declare the end dead

***Law 28.3.4 Dot Point 2    Law 33.3.3***

### **Question 24**

A bowl has been delivered fairly wide. As it re-enters its own rink it contacts an opponent's bowl which had been declared dead but left lying just outside the boundary line. As a result of the collision

both bowls come to rest in their own rink.

What is the position with regards to each bowl?

**Answer**

The dead bowl would be removed.

***Law 27.4***

The delivered bowl would be replayed.

***Law 28.3.1 Dot Point 3***

**Question 25**

A bowl in course is deflected by a spectator's hat blown onto the rink and displaces the head to which it was played.

What should happen?

**Answer**

The bowl has been displaced by a neutral object. The Skips shall agree on the replacement of the head and the bowl replayed. If the Skips are unable to reach agreement on the replacement of the head they should declare the end dead.

***Law 28.3.1 Dot Point 2***

**Question 26**

The jack is right against the boundary. The last bowl of the end comes to rest on its own rink very close to the jack. Before the thirds start to measure the bowl falls and pushes the jack over the boundary line. One third wishes to replace the bowl and jack whilst the other calls the end dead.

Which third is correct?

**Answer**

The bowl and jack shall remain in the new position.

***Law 40.6 Dot Point 3***

The Jack shall be dead as it is wholly beyond the boundary of the rink.

***Law 30.1 Dot Point 2      Law 30.4***

**Question 27**

A jack in the ditch is moved by a non-toucher played by team A entering the ditch. The team A third says "We have to agree on the replacement of the jack or the end is dead". The team B third disagrees saying "It is my duty to re-position the jack".

Who is correct?

**Answer**

The third of team B is correct. The third of the opposing team shall restore the jack in the ditch displaced by a non-toucher entering the ditch to its former position.

***Law 29.4      Law 33.5.2***

### **Question 28**

As a result of a drive the jack flies into the air, rebounds off the rink number and finishes on the rink 20m from the mat line.

What is the position?

#### **Answer**

The jack has passed beyond the face of the bank to strike the rink number therefore the end is dead.

***Law 30.1 Dot Point 1***

### **Question 29**

A fast drive hits the jack which rebounds from the face of the bank onto the green within the rink boundaries.

What should be done and by whom?

#### **Answer**

Provided the jack is more than 20m in a direct line from the centre of the mat line it shall be played to as if it had never left the rink.

***Law 32 Dot Point 1***

***Law 30.1 Dot Point 4***

***Law 30.3***

### **Question 30**

After a dead end skip A wishes to play from the end where the jack was prior to the end becoming dead whilst skip B wishes to have the bowls returned and the end played from the original position.

From which end is the end replayed?

#### **Answer**

The end shall be replayed in the same direction unless the skips agree to play in the opposite direction.

***Law 31.2***

### **Question 31**

The jack is forced into the ditch by a toucher that remained on the green. By the effect of further play, the toucher causes the jack to rebound on to the green.

May there be further touchers?

#### **Answer**

Yes. The jack shall be played to as if it had never left the rink.

***Law 32 Dot Point 2***

### **Question 32**

In a closely fought match, a team is holding three close shots when its skip accidentally moves the jack a few centimetres without changing the scoring situation. What should be done?

#### **Answer**

The opposing Skip shall restore the jack as near as possible to its original position.

**Question 33**

As the players change over during a team game a small child (not a member of either team) wanders onto the rink and plays with the jack.

What action must be taken and by whom?

**Answer**

The jack has been disturbed by an individual not a member of the team. The Skips shall by agreement replace the jack to its original position. If they are unable to agree, the end should be declared dead.

**Law 33.3.3**

**Question 34**

A jack is moved into the ditch by a non-toucher that remains hanging over the edge of the ditch and resting on the jack. Later in the end the non-toucher is moved into the ditch as a result of play moving the jack in the ditch. The skip of team A wants the jack to remain where it now rests. The skip of team B disagrees and wants the jack re-positioned in the ditch to where it was before being moved as a result of the non toucher entering the ditch.

Who is correct?

**Answer**

Skip of team B. A jack in the ditch displaced by a dead bowl shall be restored to the position it occupied prior to such displacement, by the opposing skip or by the marker.

**Law 33.5.2**

**Question 35**

In a fours game may any member of the team appeal directly to the umpire about any point in dispute?

**Answer**

No. The opposing skips together shall decide all disputed points. If they cannot agree they shall refer it to the umpire. The skips may delegate powers and any of their duties to other members of the team provided that such delegation is notified to the opposing skip.

**Law 37.1.2 Law 37.1.5 Law 37.1.8**

**Question 36**

When determining the result of an end may the thirds move a bowl out of the head before the total number of shots is agreed?

**Answer**

Yes. As the shots are agreed each shot bowl can be removed from the head.

**Law 39.3**

**Question 37**

The marker in a singles game has been asked by one of the players to measure all shots during the game. At the conclusion of one end, before the players have reached the head, the marker has

recorded the score on the score card and kicked the bowls out of the head.

Is he correct?

**Answer**

No. No bowl shall be moved until both players have agreed to each shot.

***Law 39.2    Law 55.2 Dot Point 12***

**Question 38**

All the bowls in a fours game have been played and the thirds agree that a measure will be necessary to determine the shot. One third wants to delay measuring as his nearest bowl is leaning towards the jack and may fall.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

Yes. Either team may delay the count of the shots for 30 seconds after the last bowl comes to rest if they so desire.

***Law 40.1    Law 40.2***

**Question 39**

At the conclusion of an end, a bowl required to be measured is resting on another bowl which prevents its measurement.

What shall be done to allow the result to be determined?

**Answer**

The best available means shall be taken to secure its position, and the other bowl shall be removed.

***Law 40.6 Dot Point 2***

**Question 40**

The first end in a singles game is tied. Player A claims that they are going to play the first end again and that they should toss for who shall play first. Player B disagrees and calls you as umpire.

Who is correct?

**Answer**

Player B is correct. The end is a played end and counts as such.

***Law 41.2    Law 41.4***

**Question 41**

If an umpire is called to measure a shot, and cannot make a decision in favour of one or other of the bowls belonging to members of different teams in question, what is the position?

**Answer**

If the nearest bowls of each team are deemed to be equidistant from the jack there shall be no score recorded. The end shall be declared 'tied' and shall count as a played end.

The first to play in the tied end shall again play first in the next end.

**Law 41.1 Dot Point 2      Law 41.2      Law 41.3**

**Question 42**

At the conclusion of the eighth end both teams have a bowl touching the jack. Skip A wanted to play the ninth end in the same direction as the eighth whilst Skip B wanted to play in the opposite direction.

Who is correct?

**Answer**

Skip B. The end shall be declared 'tied' and shall be counted as a played end.

**Law 41.2      Law 41.3**

The ends shall be played alternately in opposite directions.

**Law 11.3**

**Question 43**

Skip A is the last to play and has one bowl left. Skip A tells the opposing skip that he/she is not going to bowl the last bowl and to measure. The third suggests that they are one shot down to which the skip replies that he/she had better play the last bowl.

Is this in order?

**Answer**

No. The decision not to play the last bowl is irrevocable.

**Law 42**

**Question 44**

In a pennant final the result, after playing the prescribed number of ends, is a tie. A result is necessary.

What happens?

**Answer**

All the teams in the side shall play an extra end or ends until a result is obtained.

**Law 45.1**

The side captains/managers shall toss for the right to decide who shall play first. The extra end shall be played from where the previous end was completed. The mats shall be placed in accordance with Law 19.1.1

**Law 45.1      Law 45.6**

**Question 45**

In a fours game team A played first. When the skips changed ends the bowl of skip B had been placed on the mat and skip B bowled it, disturbing the head before the mistake was noticed.

What should happen?

**Answer**

The opposing skip shall have the option of:

- (a) allowing the disturbed head to remain, and have two bowls played in succession to restore the proper sequence of play,
- (b) replacing the head to its former position and returning the bowl to be played in the correct sequence, or
- (c) declaring the end dead.

***Law 47.1.3 Dot Point 1, 2, 3***

**Question 46**

In the above situation if the bowl had not disturbed the head would the action taken be different?

**Answer**

Yes. The opposing skip shall have the option of returning the bowl to be played in the proper sequence or leaving the bowl where it has come to rest and having two bowls played in succession to restore the correct order.

***Law 47.1.2***

**Question 47**

Second A plays a bowl out of turn, and it comes to rest 2mm behind the jack, without becoming a toucher and without disturbing the head. The mistake is noticed, and the opponents claim the end dead.

What should happen?

**Answer**

The opposing skip shall have the option of :

- (a) returning the bowl to be played in the proper sequence or
- (b) leaving the bowl where it has come to rest and having two bowls played in succession to restore the correct order.

***Law 47.1.2 Dot Point 1, 2***

**Question 48**

On the changeover in a pairs match, the player of team B delivered a bowl before the player of team A, which had won the previous end. It went un-noticed until the player of team A prepared to bowl. The bowl from the member of team B had disturbed the head.

What should happen now?

**Answer**

Skip A shall have the option of:-

- (a) allowing the disturbed head to remain and have two bowls played in succession to restore the proper sequence of play,
- (b) replacing the head to its former position and returning the bowl to be played in the correct sequence, or

(c) declaring the end dead.

**Law 47.1.3**

**Question 49**

A player delivers another player's bowl which touches the jack.

What should happen?

**Answer**

Allow the bowl to complete its course then replace it with the correct bowl then mark the correct bowl as a toucher.

**Law 47.2 .1**

**Law 47.2.2**

**Question 50**

Play is in progress in a singles match when the green is closed due to bad weather. The match is continued the following day and one player decides, because the speed of the green has slowed, to play with a different set of bowls.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

Yes. If a game that has been stopped as described in law 50 is continued on another day, a player can use a different set of bowls to the set they used during the game that was stopped.

**Law 47.3.2**

**Question 51**

Player A is playing in a State Championship match. The game is interrupted by inclement weather and postponed to another day. Before the match is resumed player A purchases a new set of bowls.

Is player A allowed to use the new set of bowls when the match resumes?

**Answer**

Yes. If a game that has been stopped as described in law 50 is continued on another day, a player can use a different set of bowls to the set they used during the game that was stopped.

**Law 47.3.2**

**Question 52**

The thirds have taken out a bowl which was obstructing a measure when a skip realises that he still has a bowl to play.

May he play the bowl?

**Answer**

No. The head has been touched in the agreed process of determining the result of the end.

**Law 47.4.1**

**Question 53**

If a player forgets or neglects to play a bowl in pairs or fours under what conditions does the player

forfeit the right to play the bowl? Give two instances.

**Answer**

(a) If the result of the head has been agreed or the head has been touched in the agreed process of determining the result.

**Law 47.4.1**

(b) If a bowl has been delivered by each team before the mistake is discovered.

**Law 47.4.2**

**Question 54**

In a fours game thirds A and B have each played their first bowl when it is noticed second A has only played one bowl.

May second A play the second bowl?

**Answer**

No. As a bowl has been played by each team before the mistake is discovered second A forfeits the right to play the bowl.

**Law 47.4.2**

**Question 55**

Team A holds three shots in a triples match. Both skips have to play their last bowls. A sudden torrential downpour forces all players to leave the green for about five minutes. When play is resumed, skip A goes to the mat to play his/her last bowl to which skip B objects and wants the end replayed.

What is the position?

**Answer**

Skip B is correct. The end should be declared dead.

**Law 50.2**

**Question 56**

When light rain began to fall the players of one team left the green to take shelter in the clubhouse without seeking the consent of their opponents who wanted to continue playing.

What should be done?

**Answer**

No player should delay play by leaving the rink of play or their team unless their opponent agrees, and then only for no more than 10 minutes.

If a player or team breaks this law, they will forfeit the game to their opponent.

**Law 51.1      Law 51.8**

**Question 57**

During a singles match, one player leaves the green to change some clothing. Is this permitted?

**Answer**

A player can only leave the green with the consent of the opponent and then only because of illness or other reasonable cause. The absence may not exceed 10 minutes.

Normally a player wishing to change clothing would not be a reasonable excuse but good sportsmanship and common sense should prevail.

***Law 51.1 and Foreword of Law book***

**Question 58**

In a singles match, the players ask the marker to measure to determine the result of the end. One player is not satisfied with the measure and pulls out a measure to check the result. The opponent objects.

What should happen?

**Answer**

The decision must be satisfactory to the players. If the marker is unable to come to a decision satisfactory to the players the marker shall call the umpire whose decision shall be final.

***Law 55.2 Dot Point 13***

**Question 59**

In a singles game a spectator seated on the bank behind the head seems to be assisting one of the players by indicating which shot should be played.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

No. Spectators should not disturb or advise the players in any way.

***Law 58.3***

**Question 60**

A team withdraws prior to the first round of a club championship. In a later round one of the intended members of the team acts as substitute.

Is this within the law?

**Answer**

Yes. The team has withdrawn without being constituted and therefore shall be regarded as not having entered the competition. Any intended member of that team may act as a substitute in another team

***Domestic Regulation 4.1.22***

**Question 61**

At the completion of a round in a tournament the skip wishes the third and second to change position.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

Yes. Prior to the start of any subsequent match in the same competition the playing positions of the constituted personnel may be changed.

***Domestic Regulation 4.1.18 (ii)***

**Question 62**

A player is unable to play in the third round of the club's triples championship because of work commitments. A substitute is found. During the game the player arrives because work has finished early. As the team is well in the lead the player decides to retire to the bar and to allow the substitute to finish the game.

Is this permissible?

**Answer**

No. The player is now available and must take his/her position in the team at the start of the next end of play if physically able to play.

***Domestic Regulation 4.1.19***

**Question 63**

In the first round of a competition team A has a bye. After play has commenced Team X which is one player short asks a player from team A to act as a substitute.

May any member of this team act as a substitute in that competition's first round?

**Answer**

No. As Team A is an intended team with a bye in the first round they will be constituted as soon as their opponents in the next round play their first bowl, and a constituted member of a team cannot act as a substitute in another team in that competition.

***Domestic Regulations 4.1.21 & 4.1.24***

**Question 64**

Team A goes into the second round of a club's championship due to a forfeit given by their opponents. A week later they fail to turn up for the second round of the championship and are eliminated by the tournament committee. At the quarter final of the championship a team is a player short and a member of team A plays as a substitute.

Is this permitted?

**Answer**

No. The team is constituted by receiving a forfeit. A constituted player in a team that is not part of a side shall be ineligible to act as a substitute in the same competition.

***Domestic Regulations 4.1.23 & 4.1.21***

**Question 65**

As there are insufficient entries for complete rounds team A which has entered a tournament has been granted a bye in the first round. Their opponents in the second round are playing in the first round. Due to bad feeling developing between the players of team A they decide after the tournament has started that they are not going to play in the tournament after all.

May one of this team act as a substitute in any subsequent rounds?

**Answer**

No. An intended team receiving a bye in the first round shall be a constituted team.

***Domestic Regulations 4.1.24 & 4.1. 21***

**Question 66**

A substitute is playing in team "P" until the original player arrived at the rink and was ready to play. As the substitute was about to leave to go home a player in team "Q" twisted an ankle and is unable to continue.

May the substitute play as a substitute for team "Q"?

**Answer**

Yes, if he/she remains eligible.

***Domestic Regulation 4.1.13***

**Question 67**

In a competition in which there are two or more rounds in the one day, a team has a bye in the first round. The team that they are drawn to play has played in the first round.

Can the team that has the bye practice prior to the second round?

**Answer**

Yes, provided there is sufficient time available without delaying the competition and a rink is available other than the one upon which the team has been drawn in a subsequent round.

***Law 13.1 Dot Point 1, 2, 3***

**Question 68**

- (a) What actions may be taken to prevent a disturbance to the head by a bowl in course from an adjacent rink?
- (b) If the bowl from the adjoining rink were a bowl in motion would the options available be different?

**Answer**

- (a) Any player at the head can choose whether to lift the bowl at rest to allow the other bowl to pass and then replace it as long as this action would not influence the outcome of the head, or stop the bowl from the neighbouring rink.
- (b) If a jack at rest on the rink is in danger of being moved by a bowl from a neighbouring rink, any player at the head or the marker should stop the bowl.

***Law 28.6.3***

***Law 28.6.1 Dot Point 1, 2***

***Law 33.6***

**Question 69**

During a Club Singles Championship event a bowl from another rink is likely to collide with the jack on the rink on which you are marking.

What action should you take?

**Answer**

I would stop a bowl from another rink which is likely to displace the jack on the rink on which I am officiating. If the bowl was on a course that would take it to its own rink I would return it to be replayed.

***Law 33.6***

**Question 70**

A bowl in course from an adjoining rink is likely to run across the mat on your rink. What action should be taken?

**Answer**

The mat may be lifted to allow the bowl to pass without disturbance.

***Law 19.2.5***

**Question 71**

A player deliberately measures the distance between the jack and some bowls by placing a foot between the jack and the bowls before the skip delivers the bowl. The opponent objects to this.

What is the position?

**Answer**

No measuring shall be allowed before the end is completed.

***Law 40.3***

If an opponent, the manager in a side game, the umpire or the Controlling Body decides that a player has deliberately committed an act designed to give them or their team an unfair advantage, they can appeal to the Controlling Body.

***Law 54.1***

**Question 72**

In a time limit game the lead has rolled the jack out of bounds as the bell sounds. The leader's side is leading by one shot and the skip claims the game is completed as the bell has rung. The opposing player objects and the umpire is called to resolve the dispute.

What is the decision?

**Answer**

In this instance the jack is not dead but improperly delivered.

***Law 23.1 Dot Point 2***

The jack shall be returned and delivered by the opposing player.

***Law 23.2***

**Question 73**

You disagree with the umpire's decision that a bowl is out of bounds.

What can you do about the decision?

**Answer**

Nothing. The decision as to whether a bowl is in or out of bounds, is a matter of fact, and not Grounds for an Appeal. A player can only appeal against an umpire's decision based on the interpretation of the Laws of the game or given upon a set of circumstances not herein provided for.

***Law 56.2 Dot Point 6***

**Question 74**

A singles player disagrees with the ruling that an umpire gives on an incident that occurs in a game and wishes to appeal against the decision.

What must the player do?

**Answer**

The player should advise the umpire of the appeal and lodge with the umpire a deposit of \$50.

***Domestic Regulation 7.2.1***

**Question 75**

A tournament is to be completed in one day. In a morning round, the umpire makes an interpretation of a Law and this is appealed against.

What effect on the tournament result will the appeal have if it can not be heard prior to the start of the afternoon round?

**Answer**

The decision of the umpire will be final and binding in respect of all circumstances adjudicated upon.

***Domestic Regulation 7.2.4***