

# 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.

**Definition C.16**

(b) A bowl from its delivery until it comes to rest, no matter how many times it comes into contact with the jack or other bowls before it comes to rest or becomes dead

**Definition C.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.

**Definition C.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.

**Definition D.3**

### **Question 3**

In a singles game a player considers that the opponent's 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 in which the bowls were used. 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 \$150.

The umpire must complete the "Challenge to Bowls" form provided by the National Authority. The umpire must 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 must take immediate steps to hand them to the secretary of the controlling body, who must 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 Controlling Body and the user or owner if they so desire.

**Laws 52.4.4; 52.5. & DR 4.10**

### **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.

**Laws 52.5.4; 52.5.5**

### **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 52.4.5**

### **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.

**Law 5.1.1**

**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. If a player improperly delivers the jack, the opposing player must place the mat as described in law 6.1.1 and re-deliver the jack, making sure that it is centred, but the opposing player must not play first.

**Laws 6.1.1 & 10.2**

**Question 8**

Where may the mat be placed?

**Answer**

The front edge of the mat must be not less than 2m from the rear ditch and not less than 23m from the front ditch and on the centre line of the rink of play.

**Law 6.1.1**

**Question 9**

The jack is improperly rolled once by each opponent. What action is taken?

**Answer**

If the jack is improperly delivered once by each player in any end, it must not be delivered again in that end. Instead, it must be centred with the nearest point of the jack to the mat line being 2 metres from the front ditch, and the mat must be placed as described in law 6.1.1 by the first player to play.

**Law 10.3**

**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**

No. Before delivery a player must be standing on the mat with all or part of at least one foot on the mat. At the moment they deliver the jack or a bowl, the player must have all or part of one foot on or above the mat.

**Law 7.1**

**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 must choose whether to:-

- (a) Replacing the head,
- (b) Leaving the head as altered, **or**
- (c) Declaring the end dead.

**Laws 8.3.1; 8.3.2 & 8.3.3**

**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 must be re-delivered by the player who originally delivered it.

**Definition C.23.1; Laws 9.4; 38.3.1**

**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 team therefore it must be re-delivered the opposing lead who reset the mat but must not play first.

**Law 38.1.1.1**

**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 14m from the mat line.

**Law 17.1.3**

**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 if it plays onto, or coming into contact with, the jack while the jack is in the ditch.

**Law 14.3**

**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 bowl is delivered.

**Law 14.2.1**

**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**

If a player fails to remove a mark from a bowl before delivery and that bowl does not become a toucher, a member of the opposing team or the marker must remove the mark as soon as the bowl comes to rest.

**Law 15.5**

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

**Law 17.1.1**

**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 must refer the matter to the Skips. 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 will agree whether or not a bowl is dead. No member will 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 they must ask the umpire to make a decision.

**Laws 17.3; 40.1.2 & 40.1.5**

**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**

As the bowl is not a toucher it is dead bowl and should be removed immediately.

Only touchers rebounding from the face of the bank into the ditch or on to the rink shall remain in play.

**Law 17.1.2**

**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 17.3 or 40.1.5**

If a player moves a bowl before agreement is reached the opposing Skip must put the bowl back to its former position. Its position can then be checked as to whether it is in bounds.

**Law 37.1.4.1**

**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 and caused further displacement of the head.

What action should be taken?

**Answer**

The skip of team A must choose whether to:

placing the bowl where the skip believes it would have come to rest and replacing any part of the

head disturbed after the displacement, **or** declaring the end dead.

**Laws 37.1.3.2**

**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 must be replayed provided it was on a bias which would have enabled it to re-enter its own rink.

The bowl on rink 2 must be replayed.

**Rink 1 :- Law 37.3.1.3**

**Rink 2 :- Law 37.3.1.1**

**Question 23**

A bowl in course from rink 1 crosses 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 must reach agreement on the replacement of the bowls and jack in the head on rink 2; otherwise they must declare the end dead.

**Laws 37.3.4.2; 38.3.3**

**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 must be removed.

**Law 17.4**

The delivered bowl must be replayed.

**Law 37.3.1.3**

**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 must agree on the replacement of the head and have the bowl replayed. If the Skips are unable to reach agreement on the replacement of the head they must declare the end dead.

**Law 38.3.1.2**

**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 must remain in the new position.

**Law 23.6.3**

A jack is dead if it passes completely outside a side boundary of the rink of play.

**Laws 19.1.2**

**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 must restore the jack in the ditch displaced by a non-toucher entering the ditch to its former position.

**Laws 18.4 & 38.5.3**

**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 above the face of the bank to strike the rink number therefore the end is dead.

**Law 19.1.1**

**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**

The end will continue provided the jack is more than 18m in a direct line from the centre of the mat line it shall be played to as if it had never left the rink.

**Laws 21.1; 19.1.4 & 19.3**

**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 must be replayed in the same direction unless the skips agree to play in the opposite direction.

**Law 20.2**

**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 will be played to as if it had never left the rink.

**Law 21.2**

**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 must put the jack back to its former position.

**Law 38.1.3**

**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 a neutral person. The Skips must, by agreement, put the jack back to its former position. If they are unable to agree, the end must be declared dead.

**Law 38.3.3**

## **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 at rest in the ditch displaced by a dead bowl must be put back to its former position by the opposing skip or by the marker.

**Law 38.5.3**

## **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 must decide all disputed points. If they cannot agree they shall refer it to the umpire.

**Laws 40.1.2; 40.1.5**

## **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 22.3**

## **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 must be moved until both players have agreed to each shot.

**Laws 22.2 & 42.2.13**

**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. No bowl which is likely to fall must be secured during that period.

**Laws 23.1 & 23.2**

**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 must be taken to secure its position, and then other bowl may be removed.

**Law 23.6.2**

**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 an accounted end.

**Laws 24.2 & 24.4**

**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 will be no shot scored. The end must be declared 'tied' and counted as a played end.

The first to play in the tied end shall again play first in the next end as per law 5.4.

**Laws 24.1.2; 24.2 & 24.3**

**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 must be declared 'tied' and recorded on the scorecard as a played end.

**Laws 24.2 & 24.3**

The ends must be played in turn from opposite directions.

**Law 2.3**

## **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 final.

**Law 25**

## **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 sides must play an extra end or ends until a result is obtained. The coaches (or representatives of the sides) must toss a coin and the winner will decide who must play first as described in laws 5.2.2 and 5.2.3. The extra end must be played from where the previous end was completed. The mats shall be placed in accordance with Law 6.1.1

**Laws 28.1; 28.2; 28.3; 28.5**

## **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 must choose whether to:

leave the disturbed head as it is, and have their team play two bowls one after the other to get back to the proper order of play, **or** replace the head to its former position, and return the bowl to get back to the proper order of play, **or** declare the end dead.

**Laws 29.1.3.**

## **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 must choose whether to; leave the bowl where it has come to rest and having two bowls played in succession to restore the correct order of play **or** returning the bowl and get back to the proper order of play.

**Laws 29.1.2**

## **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 must choose whether to;

- (a) leaving the bowl where it has come to rest and have their team play two bowls one after the other to get back to the proper order of play **or**;
- (b) return the bowl to be played in the proper order of play.

**Laws 29.1.2**

## **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 must choose whether to:-

leave the disturbed head as it is and have their team play two bowls one after the other to get back to the proper order of play,  
replace the head to its former position and return the bowl to be played in the correct order, **or**  
declare the end dead.

**Laws 29.1.3**

## **Question 49**

A player delivers another player's bowl which touches the jack. What should happen?

## **Answer**

If a player plays another player's bowl instead of their own, the other player's bowl must be replaced with the player's own bowl. The replaced bowl must be marked as a toucher.

**Laws 29.2**

## **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 32 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 29.3.2**

**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 32 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 29.3.2**

**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 (as described in law 23.1) the player will lose the right to play the bowl.

**Law 29.4.1**

**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**

1. If the result of the head has been agreed or the process of determining the result has started.
2. If a bowl has been delivered by each team before the mistake is discovered.

**Laws 29.4.1 & 29.4.2**

**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 29.4.2**

**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 A is correct. The game has not been stopped by the controlling body as described in law 32, the end must be continued.

**Definition C.7**

**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**

A player must not 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 opponents.

**Laws 33.1 & 33.8**

**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.

**Law 33.1**

**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**

If the players are not satisfied with the markers decision the marker must ask the umpire to do the measuring. The umpire's decision is final.

**Law 42.2.14**

**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 must not disturb or advise the players in any way.

**Law 45.3**

**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. Any player withdrawn before the first round shall be regarded as not having entered the competition and can act as a substitute or replacement player in that competition.

**DR 2.2.2**

**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 game in the same competition the playing positions of the constituted personnel can be altered.

**Law 11.2.3**

**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. A constituted player for whom a substitute was obtained will, if available and physically capable and still eligible, re-join the team in the player's original position at the start of the next end and the other players must revert to their original positions.

**DR 2.4.6**

**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**

Yes. As all the members of team A have not been constituted and are eligible members anyone of them could act as a substitute for team X in the first round.

**DR 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.3.1 & 2.4.2**

**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 players in a team receiving a forfeit shall be constituted and cannot act as a substitute or replacement player in any team in that competition. Substitutes shall be chosen from Eligible Members who have not been constituted.

**DR 2.3.2 & 2.4.2**

**Question 65**

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, A player who has played as a substitute, is eligible to again play as a substitute in that team or another team in that competition.

**DR 2.4.7**

**Question 66**

At the first end, when the skips change ends they notice that the mat has been placed on an old chalk line a short distance from the centre line.  
What should be done?

**Answer**

If the mat is off the centre line, it must be moved to that line.

**Law 6.2.3**

**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, as long as the Controlling Body gives approval, that 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.

**Laws 4.1**

**Question 68**

What actions may be taken to prevent a disturbance to the head by a bowl in course from an adjacent rink?

**Answer**

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.

**Laws 37.6.1.1; 37.6.1.2**

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 must stop the bowl.

**Law 38.6**

**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 38.6 or 44.2.10**

**Question 70**

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 10.1**

The jack must be returned and delivered by the opposing player. Who can reset the mat as in law 6.1.1 but must not play first

**Law 10.2**

**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 will be allowed before the process of deciding the number of shots scored starts.

**Law 23.3**

## **Question 72**

You disagree with the umpire's decision that a bowl is out of bounds. What can you do about the decision?

## **Answer**

Nothing. The umpire's decision is final in all circumstances except those relating to the meaning or interpretation of a law, in which case there will be a right of appeal to the Controlling Body.

**Law 43.2.6**

## **Question 73**

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 can be lifted by any player to allow the bowl to pass without disturbance and then replaced to its original position.

**Law 6.2.5**

## **Question 74**

If a challenge to bowls is lodged, to whom is it made?  
When should it be made?  
What deposit must be made when a challenge is made?

## **Answer**

It must be lodged with the umpire or the Controlling Body.  
It must be made not later than 10 minutes after the final end in which the bowls were used is completed and deposit paid.  
The current deposit is \$150.00.

**Laws 52.4 & DR 4.10**

## **Question 75**

During a fast drive a bowl at rest is struck and splits into pieces. What action should be taken?

## **Answer**

If a bowl that has been struck by another bowl during the course of play splits into pieces, the end must be declared dead.

**Law 31.2**

The damaged bowl must be replaced by another bowl from the same set

**Law 31.3**

If the damaged bowl cannot be replaced from the original set of bowls then it must be replaced with bowls from a different set.

**Law 31.5**

**UPDATED: : Laws and Rules Committee March 2020**