



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 1C(vii)

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

Law 1C(vi)

(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 1C(viii)

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 1D(ii)

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 at any time during the match provided the umpire is not a player in that or in any other game of the same competition. 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 challenge shall be lodged within 10 minutes of the completion of the game in which the bowls were used or, if the umpire is a player in that particular competition, within 10 minutes of the umpire becoming available at the completion of the game in which the umpire is playing, whichever is the later. 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 68A(ii),(iii) and (iv)
Law 68C(b)(i),(ii) and (v)

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 68C(b)(iii) and (iv)

Question 5

Can a challenge to a bowl be withdrawn?

Answer

No.

Law 68A(v)

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 17A(i)

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 so that the front edge of the mat is not less than 2m from the rear ditch and not less than 23 m from the front ditch and on the centre line of the rink of play.

Laws 18A and 20(iii)

Question 8

Where may the mat be placed?

Answer

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

Law 18A

Question 9

The jack is improperly rolled twice 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 23 m from the front ditch.

Law 20(iv)

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. The player must take up the correct stance on the mat. At the moment of delivery of the bowl or jack the player shall have one foot entirely within the confines of the mat. It may be in contact with or above the mat.

Law 1C(xv) Law 21A(i)

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 21A(ii)

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 again.

Is the opponent correct?

Answer

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

Law 1C(x)(a) Law 34C(i)

Question 13

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

What should happen now?

Answer

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

Law 34B(i)(a)

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 22

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 accounted a toucher by playing on to, or coming into contact with, the jack while the jack is in the ditch

Law 23(iii)

Question 16

A bowl comes to rest and then falls over and touches the jack whilst the next bowl is in course. The Director moves forward to mark it as a toucher to which the opposing Director 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 23(ii)

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 the opposing director or marker immediately the bowl comes to rest.

Law 24(iv)

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

Law 26(i)(a)

Question 18

A bowl finishes near the boundary line of the rink. Both Directors 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 in their capacity as directors have indicated that they agree to the bowl being in play. The directors shall agree whether or not a bowl is dead. No member shall remove any bowl prior to the agreement by the directors. Once their attention is drawn to the matter, the directors by agreement must make a decision. If they cannot reach agreement the umpire must make an immediate decision.

Law 26(ii), 38E(vi)

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 17.4m 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 shall be accounted dead.

Law 27

Question 20

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

What should be done?

Answer

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

Law 26(ii)

If a player moves a bowl before agreement is reached the opposing director 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 28B(iii)

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 Director of team A has the option of:

(a) placing the bowls where they would have come to rest and replacing any part of the head displaced by the bowls after they had been touched, or

(b) having the end replayed.

Law 28B(ii)

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

Law 28C(i)(c)

The bowl on rink 2 shall be replayed.

Law 28C(i)(a)

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 directors or opponents in a singles game shall reach agreement on the replacement of the head on rink 2, otherwise the end shall be replayed.

Law 28C(i)(b)

Question 24

A bowl has been delivered fairly wide. As it re-enters its own rink it contacts an opponents 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 26(iv)

The delivered bowl would be replayed.

Law 28C(i)(a)

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 directors shall agree on the replacement of the head and the bowl replayed. If the directors are unable to reach agreement on the replacement of the head the end shall be replayed.

Law 28C(i)(b)

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 director wishes to replace the bowl and jack whilst the other calls the end dead.

Which director is correct?

Answer

The bowl and jack shall remain in the new position.

Law 43(iii)

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

Law 30(a)

Question 27

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

Who is correct?

Answer

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

Law 34A(ii)(b)
Law 29(ii)

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(b)

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 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.

Law 33
Law 30(d)

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 anew in the same direction unless the skips agree to play in the opposite direction.

Law 31A(ii)

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 33

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 director shall restore the jack as near as possible to its original position.

Law 34B(iii)

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 directors shall by agreement replace the jack to its original position. If they are unable to agree, the end shall be replayed.

Law 34C(iii)

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 director or by the marker.

Law 29(ii)

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 38A(ii), (iv)

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 the bowl may be removed from the head and placed in a group in a position where they will not interfere with any measuring.

Law 43(v)

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 43(v)

Law 64A(iii)(g)

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 43(ii)

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 44(ii)(a)

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 counted end.

Law 45

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.

Law 45

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

Law 17E

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 45

The ends shall be played alternately in opposite directions.

Law 13(iii)

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 46

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 shall play an extra end or ends until a result is obtained.

Law 49(i)

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 18A.

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 director 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) having the end replayed.

Law 52A(ii)

Question 46

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

Answer

Yes. The opposing director 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 52A(i)

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 director 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 52A(i)

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

Director 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) having the end replayed.

Law 52A(ii)

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 52B(i)

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

No, unless they have been damaged to an extent that the umpire is of the opinion they are unfit for play.

Law 52C

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

No. A player may not change his set of bowls during the course of a match unless a bowl has been so damaged in the course of play that, in the opinion of the umpire, the bowl is unfit for play.

Law 52C

Question 52

The directors 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.

Law 52D(i)

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 52D(i)

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

Law 52D(ii)

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 52D(ii)

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 end shall be completed.

Law 53A(ii)

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

The players of the team wishing to continue play should appeal to the umpire. The umpire shall decide if play will continue or not. The stoppage must be by mutual consent or on appeal to the umpire.

Law 53A(i)

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 55(i), (ii) and (iv)
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.

Who is correct?

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 64A(iii)(h)

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. Persons not engaged in the game shall not, either by word or by act, disturb or advise the players. The umpire is required to enforce the laws and may request the spectator desist. If the spectator fails to desist, the umpire shall request the controlling body to take immediate action to have the spectator desist, and may temporarily interrupt play until appropriate action is taken.

Law 70

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

Law 39A(iii)

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.

Law 39B(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.

Law 39B(iii)

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

Team A is an intended team. Unless a member of team A withdraws before becoming constituted under Law 39B(vi) he cannot act as a substitute.

Law 39A(iii)

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.

Law 39B(v)
Law 40(ii)(b)

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 subsequent rounds?

Answer

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

Law 39B(vi)

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.

Law 40(v)

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 16(ii)

Question 68

- (a) What actions may be taken by a director 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) The directors may stop a bowl in course from an adjoining rink which is in danger of colliding with a bowl on their rink. Either director may lift and replace a bowl at rest on their rink which is likely to be disturbed by a bowl in course from an adjoining rink provided that the lifting will not influence the result of the end.
- (b) The Directors shall stop a bowl in motion from an adjoining rink which is likely to collide with the jack or a bowl on their rink.

Law 38E(i), (ii)

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 the marker is officiating.

Law 28F(iii)

Law 64A(iii)(f)

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 28G(i)

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 44(ii)

The Umpire being satisfied that the action was a deliberate attempt to gain an unfair advantage, the end shall be regarded as completed and the opponent of the offender shall score as many shots as there are bowls in use by the opponent.

Law 58A

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

If at the time limit the jack has been rolled the end shall be completed but not replayed if it becomes dead.

Law 13(ii)

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

Law 20(i)

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

Law 20(i)

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.

Laws 64B(v) & 65A(i)

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 shall forthwith advise the umpire of the appeal and lodge with the umpire a deposit of \$50.

Law 65B(i)

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.

Law 65B(iv)