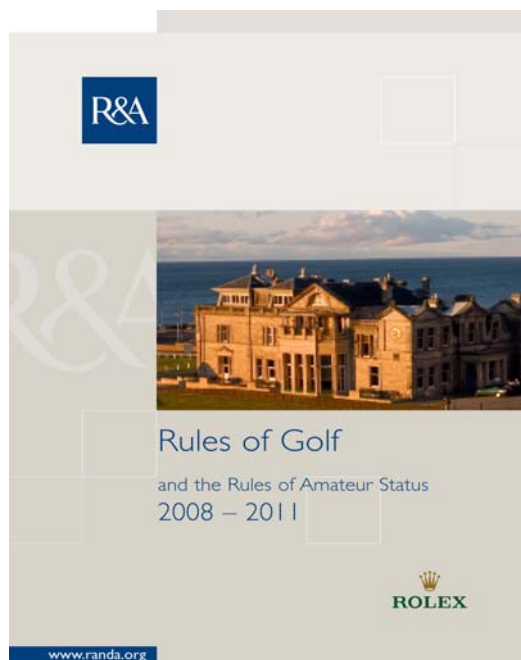


Rules in Action

Rules of Golf:



Please consult the **Rules of Golf 2008-2011** for the definitive golf rules. A new version will be published for 2012.

In addition, all Golf Clubs, including Millicent Golf Club, will have “Local Rules”, which apply only to that course. These rules will be posted on the “**Local Rules Board**”.

Please be aware that the rules on the back of the scorecard have been revised and that the rules in force are those posted on the “Local Rules Board”.

These Local Rules may be altered at any time, so always check the board before commencing play.

The following are some examples of situations that occur on our own course and how the rules of golf should be applied in these cases:

Gorse Bushes (Immoveable obstructions etc)

Identifying the nearest point of relief can be tricky. The following are examples of situations in and around our gorse bushes. The same thinking should be applied whilst taking relief from all immovable obstructions. It should be remembered that it is the “nearest point of relief” that prevents **direct interference** from the obstruction and **not** the nearest point of relief that gives a **good shot** to the green. Relief from the gorse **does not** incur a penalty shot.



Fig G-01: The ball can be seen lying at the base of the bushes.



Fig G-02: In this case the nearest point of relief is directly behind the bushes.



Fig G-03: Mark a spot within one club length from the nearest point of relief, not nearer the hole and mark spot with a tee



Fig G-04: As you can see, following the correct procedure, the bushes happen to be still in the direct line of flight for a shot to the green. This is “C’est la vie”



Fig G-05: In this case, the ball is also lying at the base of the bushes, but the nearest point of relief is to the right.



Fig G-06: As you can see, following the correct procedure, there happens to be a direct line of flight to the green.

Ball lost in the gorse bushes:

The nearest point of relief is measured from the point of entry into the bushes.

Dropping at a water/lateral water hazard

The key to taking relief from any water hazard is establishing the ball's last point of entry into the hazard. Relief incurs a one shot penalty.

17th Hole – Hazard – Drop Zone



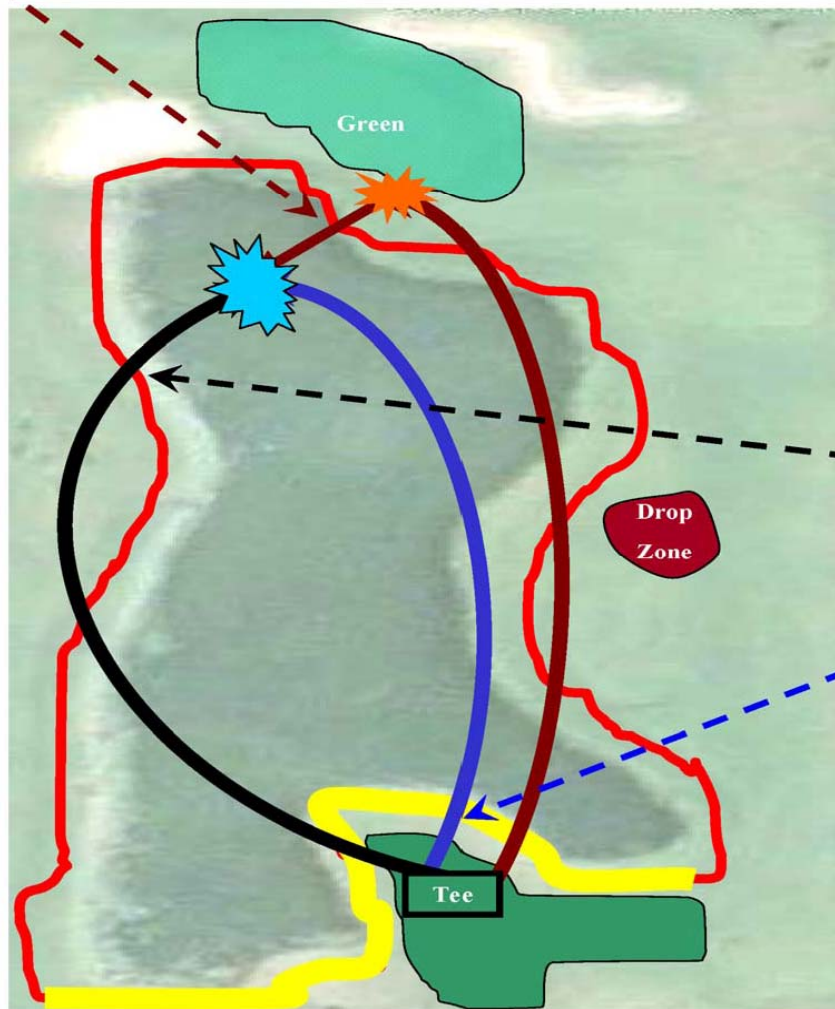
Local Rule: Water Hazards:

- a) Water Hazards are defined by Yellow Stakes/Lines
- b) Lateral Water Hazards are defined by Red Stakes/Lines
- c) A ball last entering the lateral part of the water hazard on the 17th Hole may be played from the marked drop zone

As per the diagram below, tee-shots from three players end up in the lake in the same spot. However they arrived at that spot by three different paths.

The key to determining whether the drop zone may be used is the identification of last part of the margin of the hazard over which ball entered the hazard. With some shots, a ball may pass over the margin of the hazard in a number of spots, but it is only the last spot that matters for the rules.

The ball of **Mr Whiney** carried the lake and hit a part of the bank in front of the green that was outside the hazard. The ball then bounced back into the hazard. The ball crossed the hazard 5 times but the last time was over the red section, therefore he has the option of using the Drop Zone



The ball of **Mr Black** crossed the hazard 3 times but last crossed at the red section of the hazard, so he has the option of using the drop zone.

Mr Blue's ball crossed the hazard only once (and therefore last) over the yellow section of the hazard so he does not have the option of using the drop zone.

Water Hazards (Yellow)



Fig W-02: The lake on the 5th hole is both a water hazard (yellow) and a lateral water hazard (red). The following diagram indicates the correct dropping area when taking this option for relief from a Water Hazard (Yellow).

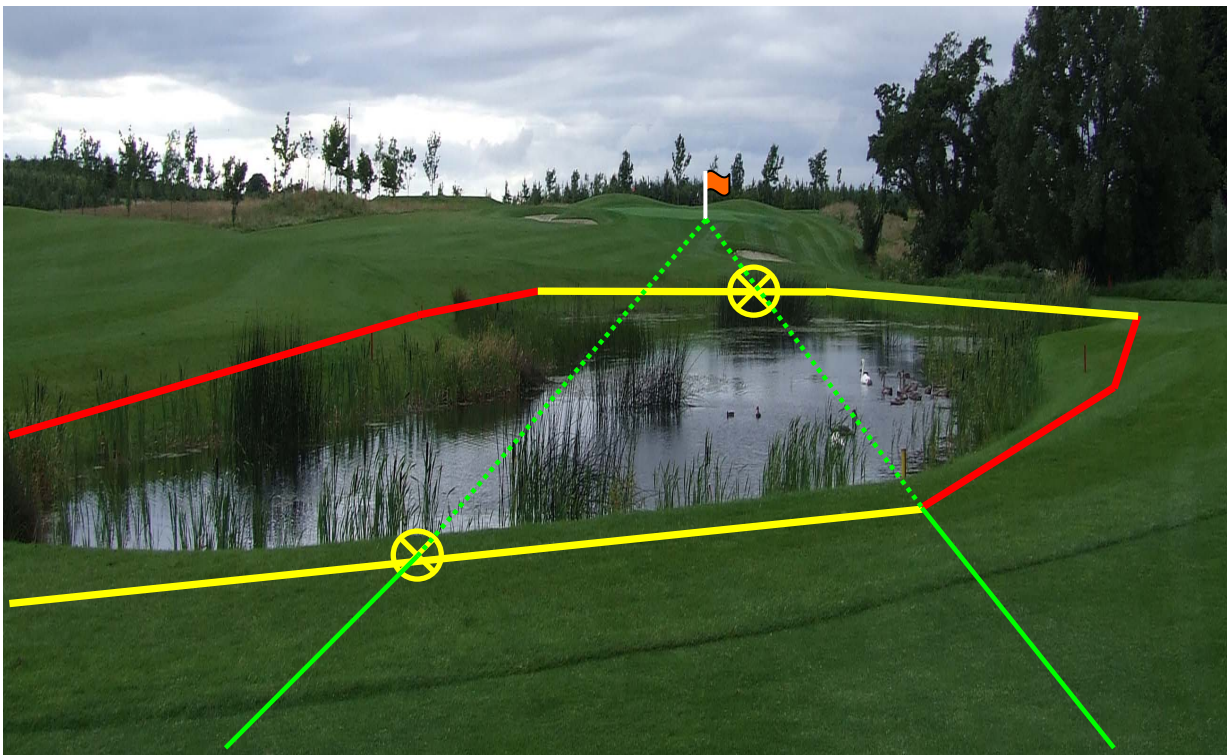


Fig W-03: Two examples of last crossing the hazard over the yellow stakes. The continuous green line indicates the line on which to drop the ball.

Lateral Water Hazards (Red)

Options for relief (for a penalty of one shot) from a Lateral Water Hazard (Red) include all options available for a Water Hazard (Yellow) and the following two options:

- 1) Drop within two club lengths from the point of entry, not nearer the hole.
- 2) Drop within two club lengths from the spot equidistant from the hole at the margin of the hazard as the point of entry on the opposite side of the lateral water hazard

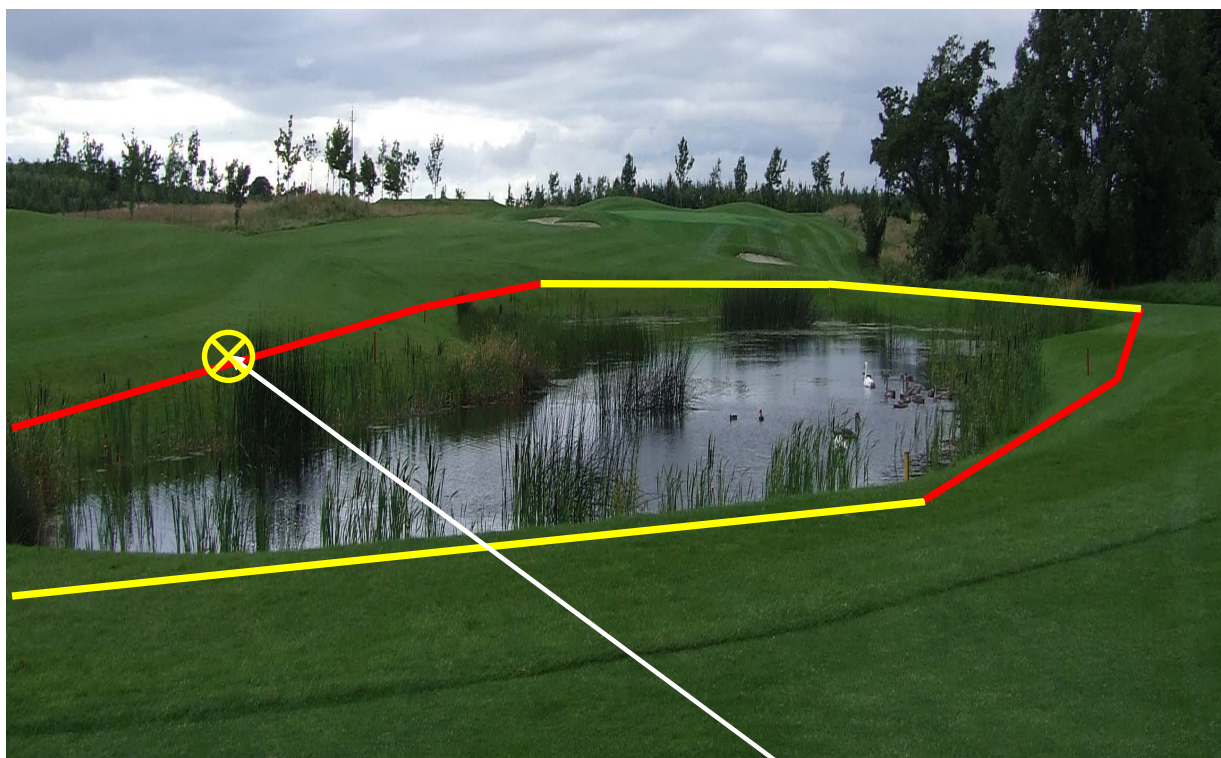


Fig W-04: This tee shot landed on the slope to the left of the hazard and bounced off the bank into hazard.

The ball last crosses the lateral water hazard at the point marked. The player may take relief (under a penalty of one shot) by using any one of options for the Water Hazard (Yellow) or any one of the following two options:



Fig W-05: Option A – Drop within two club lengths (not nearer the hole) of the actual point of entry or:



Fig W-06: Option B – Drop within two club lengths (not nearer the hole) of the point on the line of the hazard on the opposite bank of the hazard which is the same distance to the hole as the actual point of entry.

Application of Rules on 18th Hole

The options for relief from a Water Hazard (Yellow) are also available for a Red Hazard. This includes the option to drop in a direct line from the flag to the point of entry as far back as is preferred. This can be useful on the 18th hole where there are steep banks by the side of the lakes which can hinder that next shot.



Fig W-07: E.G., the point of entry into the first lake on the 18th may allow use of this rule.

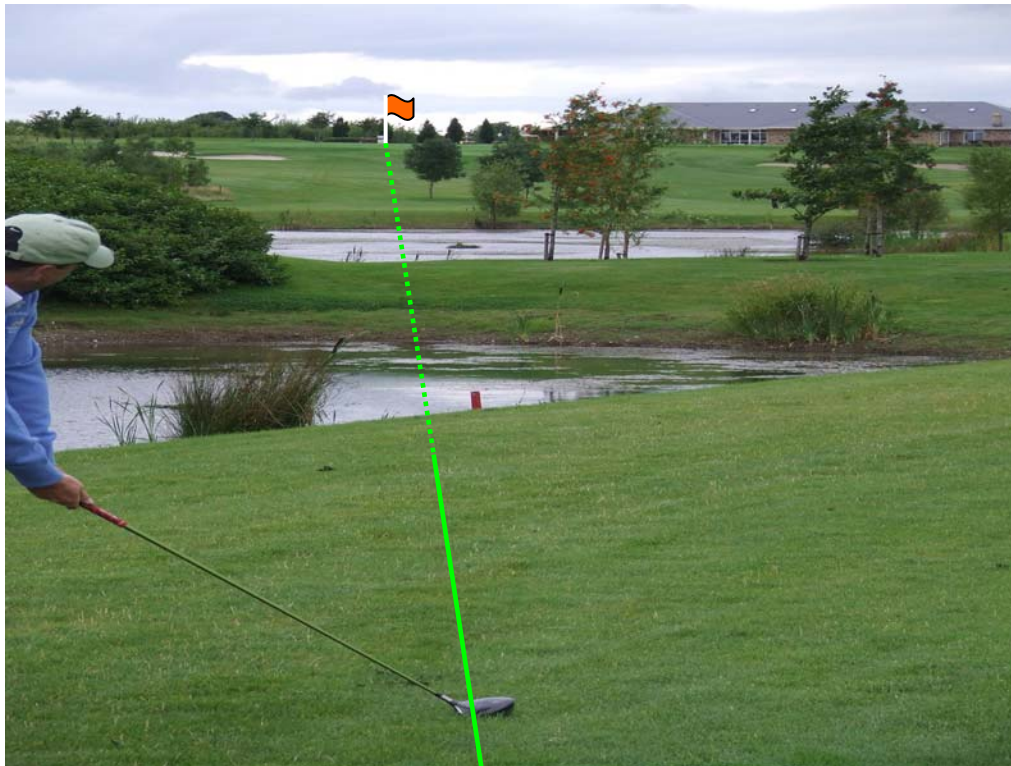


Fig W-08: The continuous green line indicates the line on which to drop the ball. It must be the continuation of a straight line between the flag & the point of entry into the hazard.



Fig W-09: The ball may be dropped anywhere along the continuous green line. This may allow you to go backwards onto the fairway and away from the slope.