

GOONAWARRA GOLF CLUB

Temporary Local Rules as at

November 20 2019

Preferred Lies.

All fairway areas on 1st hole are preferred lies.

Ground Under Repair.

Any CUT branches are classified as piled for removal.

Any Fallen Branch longer than 1 club length (longest club in your bag).

Any large piles of mulch, soil, or sand are classified as piled for removal, this does not include garden beds OR small piles where trees are to be planted.

Areas to the sides and rear of 5th green where a ball comes to rest against the raised edge of turfed area.

Bare patch on front of 16th green. Damage on 16th and 17th greens.

Immovable Obstructions.

Ropes and Stakes used to protect or limit access to areas of the course are immovable obstructions.

If a ball is known to strike one of these Ropes or Stakes, the shot must be replayed

Out of Bounds

Practice green and all sealed areas around practice nets and old pro shop are OOB when playing the 9th or 18th holes.

The fence on right side of path between 9th green and clubhouse is OOB.

4th Hole Penalty Area / No Play Zone

During play of the 4th hole, the area within the penalty area defined by, any area to the right (while facing 5th green) of red/green top stakes on the far right side of 4th hole is a no play zone. When a ball is in the no play zone within the penalty area, the ball must not be played as it lies and relief must be taken as per below.

If a ball is in this penalty area, including when it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found came to rest in the penalty area, the player has these relief options, each for **one penalty stroke**:

1. Take relief under Rule 17.1d(1), 17.1d(3) or
2. As an extra option, drop the original ball or another ball in the nearest dropping zone, (within 2 club lengths, not nearer the hole than the blue stakes) next to 4th fairway.

The dropping zone is a relief area under Rule 14.3.

Drop Zone Stakes on 4th hole

Are movable obstructions.

If a ball is known to strike a drop zone stake, the shot must be replayed.

Model Local Rule E-5 is in place for all holes.

When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, or lost,

the player may proceed as follows rather than proceeding under stroke and distance. For two penalty strokes, the player may take relief by dropping the original ball or another ball in this relief area (see Rule 14.3):

Two Estimated Reference Points:

(a) **Ball Reference Point:** The point where the original ball is estimated to have: Come to rest on the course, or Last crossed the edge of the course boundary to go out of bounds.

(b) **Fairway Reference Point:** The point of **fairway of the hole being played that is nearest to the ball reference point**, but is **not nearer the hole than the ball reference point**. For purposes of this Local Rule, "fairway" means any area of grass in the general area that is cut to fairway height or less. If a ball is estimated to be lost on the course or last crossed the edge of the course boundary short of the fairway, the fairway reference point may be a grass path or a teeing ground for the hole being played cut to fairway height or less.

Size of Relief Area Based on Reference Points: Anywhere between:

A line from the hole through the ball reference point (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and

A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line).

But with these limits:

Limits on Location of Relief Area:

Must be in the general area, and

Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point.

Once the player puts a ball in play under this Local Rule:

The original ball that was lost or out of bounds is no longer in play and must not be played.

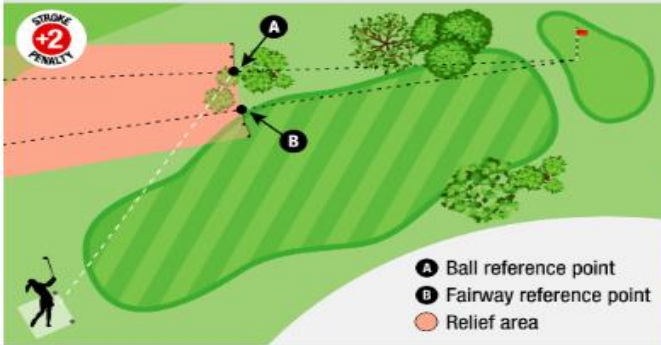
This is true even if the ball is found on the course before the end of the three-minute search time (see Rule 6.3b).

But the player may not use this option to take relief for the original ball when:

That ball is known or virtually certain to have come to rest in a penalty area, or

The player has played another ball provisionally under penalty of stroke and distance (see Rule 18.3). A player may use this option to take relief for a provisional ball that has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds. Penalty for Playing Ball from a Wrong Place in Breach of Local Rule: General Penalty Under Rule 14.7a."

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 1: BALL NOT FOUND

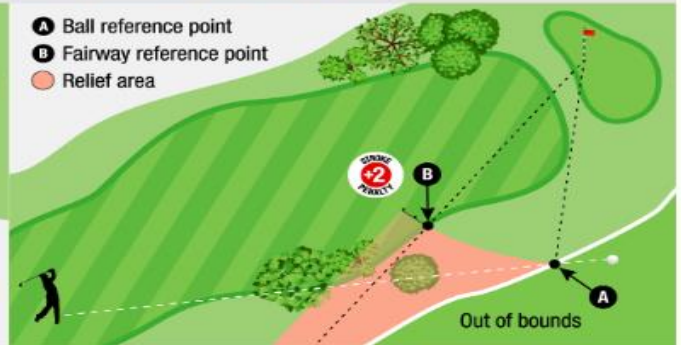


When a player's ball has not been found, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have come to rest on the course (point A) B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point	Anywhere between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and Must be in the general area

Player Notes:
 As the relief area is likely to be very large, the ball could roll a considerable distance from the spot where it first strikes the ground and not need to be dropped again.

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 2: BALL OUT OF BOUNDS



When a player's ball is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Point	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have last crossed the edge of the course boundary to go out of bounds (point A) B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point	Anywhere between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line but still on the course), and A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and Must be in the general area

Player Notes:
 As the relief area is likely to be very large, the ball could roll a considerable distance from the spot where it first strikes the ground and not need to be dropped again.

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 3: BALL NOT FOUND OR OUT OF BOUNDS CLOSE TO GREEN



When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have come to rest on the course or last crossed the edge of the course boundary to go out of bounds (point A) B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point	Anywhere between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and Must be in the general area

Player Notes:
 As the relief area is likely to be very large, the ball could roll a considerable distance from the spot where it first strikes the ground and not need to be dropped again.

Rules Clarifications.

Animals.

There is NO RELIEF for animal droppings, unless ball is also impacted by hole or other damage made by an animal.

Cracks.

Cracks are defined as an area where the ground has split apart, leaving a hole in the ground.

In addition the edge of any area of new turf is classified as a crack.

Relief is provided to eliminate the risk of injury or damage from striking the crack with a club while making a stroke.

Relief does not include tiny cracks on dry hard ground that would not impact a players swing.

Preferred Lies

When in effect it applies only to your own fairway and only a card span (top to bottom)

Ball MUST be marked before lifting.

Flooded Bunker Rule

When in effect "Flooded Bunkers" will print on the score card and there may be a notice on Pro Shop counter.

All flooded GREENSIDE bunkers on 7th, 8th, Front/Right three on 10th, front left on 11th, front left of 15th, left of 18th and fairway bunkers on 9th and 17th are Ground Under Repair, The player may take free relief under rule 16.1b. All other bunkers on the course whether they contain temporary water or not are still bunkers for all purposes under the rules.

When in effect, relief is only for bunkers that are flooded, that means any casual water in the bunker, it does NOT apply to wet sand, If there is no casual water, then it is not flooded and there is no relief under this temporary local rule. All other bunkers remain in play and are only GUR if a sign is present.