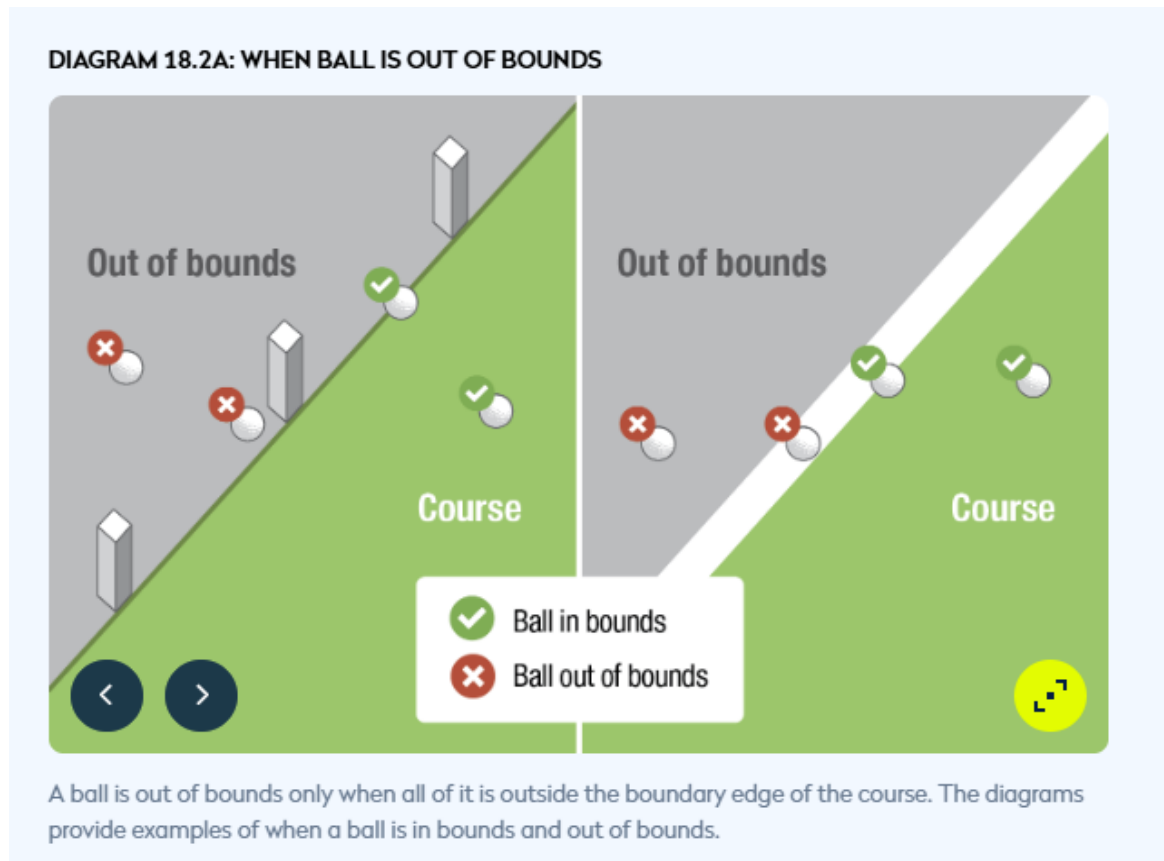


Glen Waverley Golf Course Local Rules

To be read in conjunction with the rules of golf.

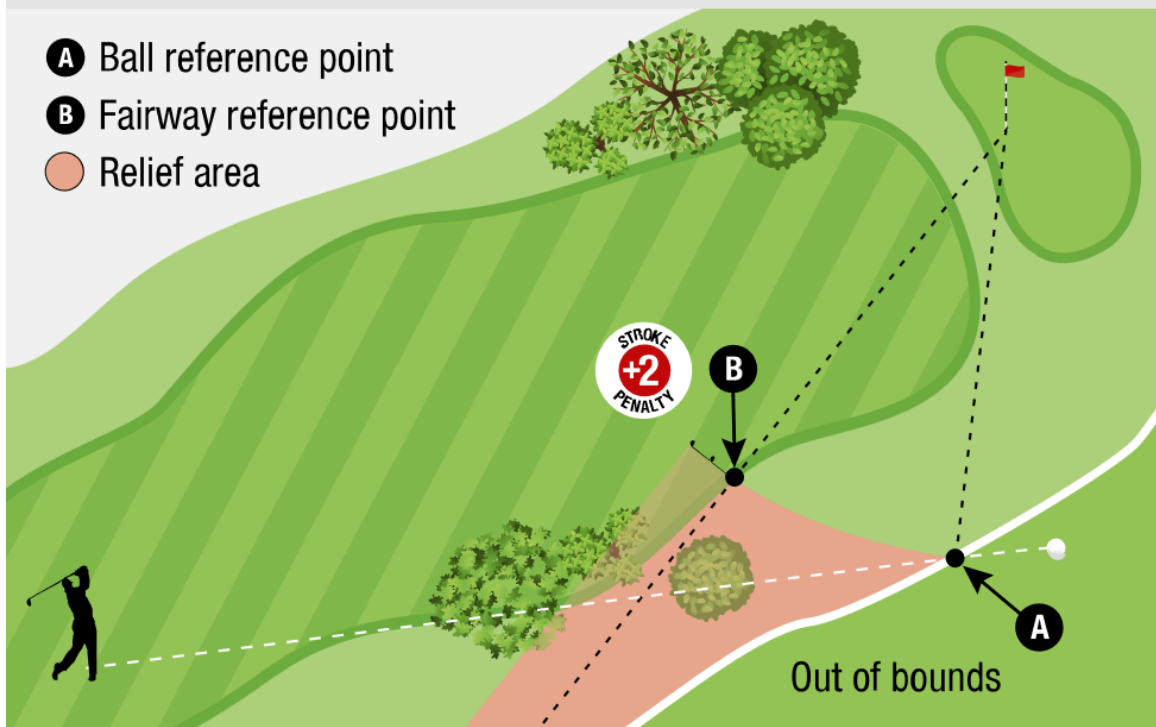
Local Rule 1 - Out of Bounds: All grounds beyond the boundary fence, the creek, the area inside the fence surrounding the Greenkeeper's equipment sheds and all areas defined by white stakes or posts with black tops. Rule 18.2 applies.



Rule 18.2 dictates that the player must play another ball from the spot where the last stroke was made, under penalty of one stroke (stroke and distance).

Player may proceed under Local Rule E-5, Alternative to Stroke and Distance relief without returning to the location of the previous stroke for two penalty strokes.

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 2: BALL OUT OF BOUNDS



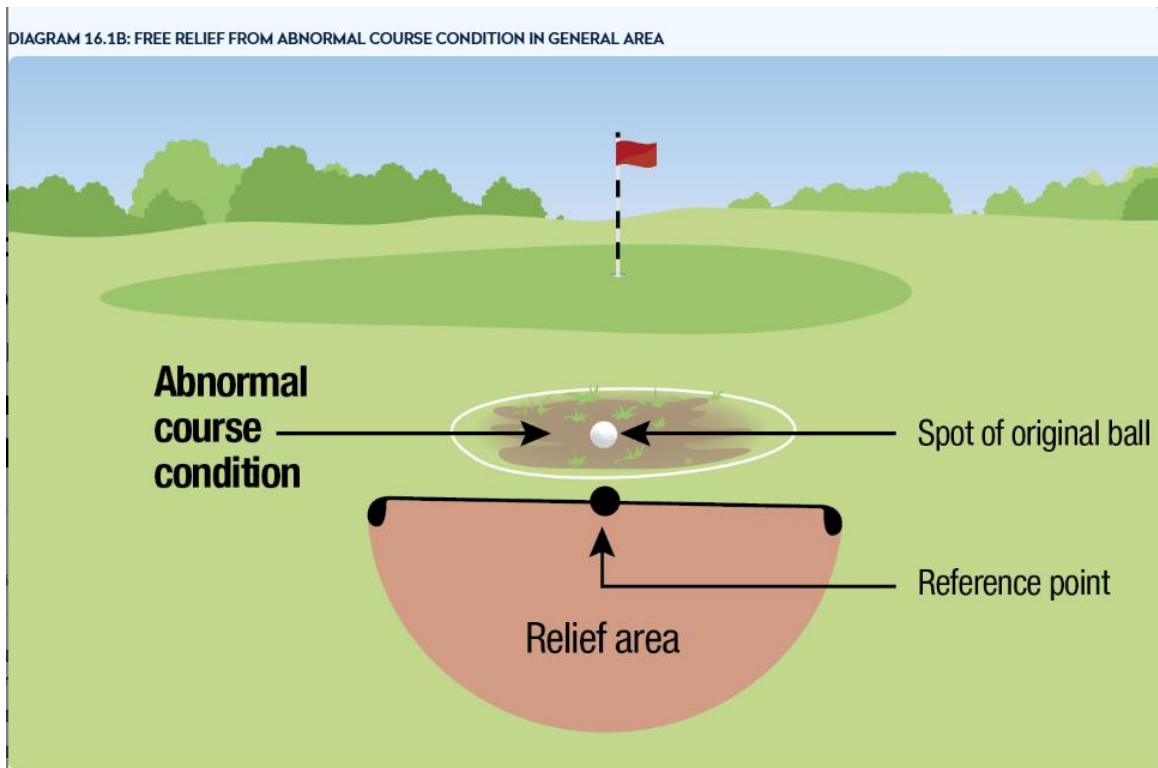
When a player's ball is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

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)	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
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		

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.

Local Rule 2 - Fixed Sprinkler Heads and Tap Covers: All sprinkler heads and tap covers are immovable obstructions and relief from interference by them may be obtained under Rule 16.1.



Rule 16.1 of the Rules of Golf covers relief from immovable obstructions, allowing free relief when a ball lies in or on the obstruction, or when the obstruction interferes with the player's stance, swing, or line of putt on the putting green.

The nearest point of complete relief should be identified and a ball must be dropped in and come to rest inside the relief area. When taking relief, the player must take complete relief from all interference by the abnormal course condition.

In addition if such an obstruction on, or within two club lengths of the putting green of the hole being played intervenes on the line of play between the ball and the hole, it may be lifted, cleaned and dropped at the nearest point to where the ball laid provided that the ball (a) is not nearer the hole, (b) avoids such interventions and (c) is not in a hazard or on a putting green.

Model Local Rule F-5.1

"Relief from interference by an immovable obstruction may be taken under Rule 16.1.

The player has an extra option to take relief when such immovable obstructions are on or close to the putting green and on the line of play:

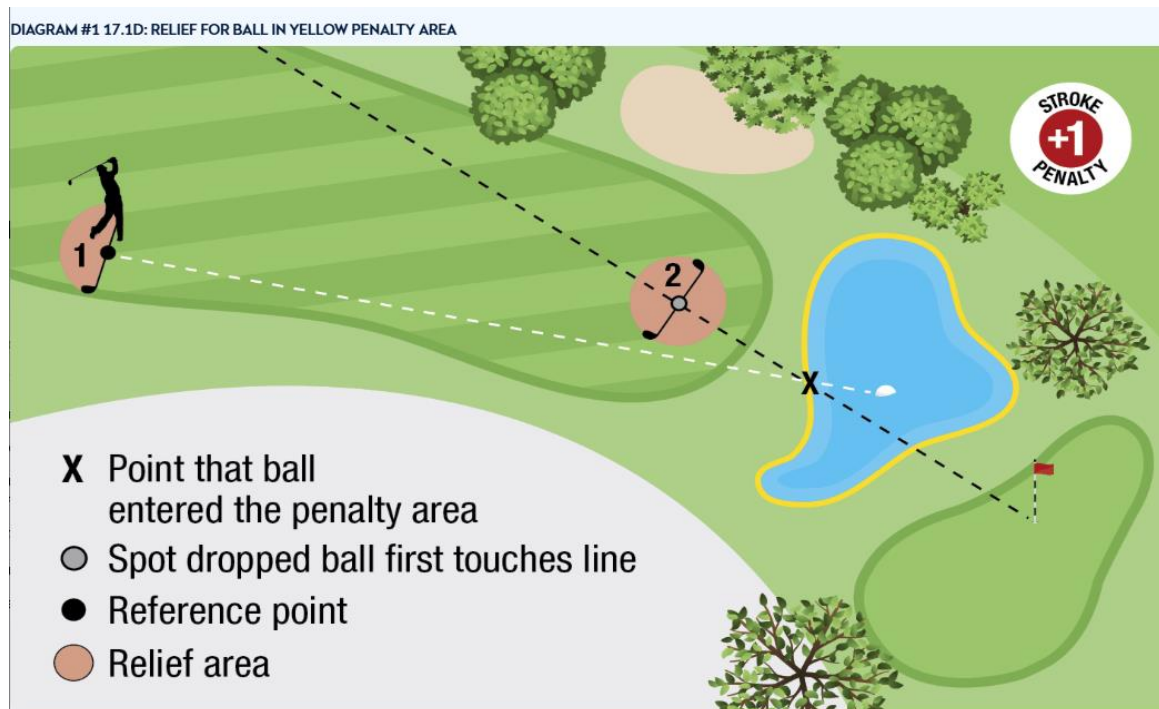
Ball in General Area: The player may take relief under Rule 16.1b if an immovable obstruction is:

- On the line of play, and is:
 - On or within two club-lengths of the putting green, and
 - Within two club-lengths of the ball.

But complete relief must be taken, which includes both physical and line of play interference.

Exception - No Relief If Line of Play Clearly Unreasonable. There is no relief under this Local Rule if the player chooses a line of play that is clearly unreasonable.

Local Rule 3 - Water Hazards: Water hazards are defined by yellow stakes and/or lines.



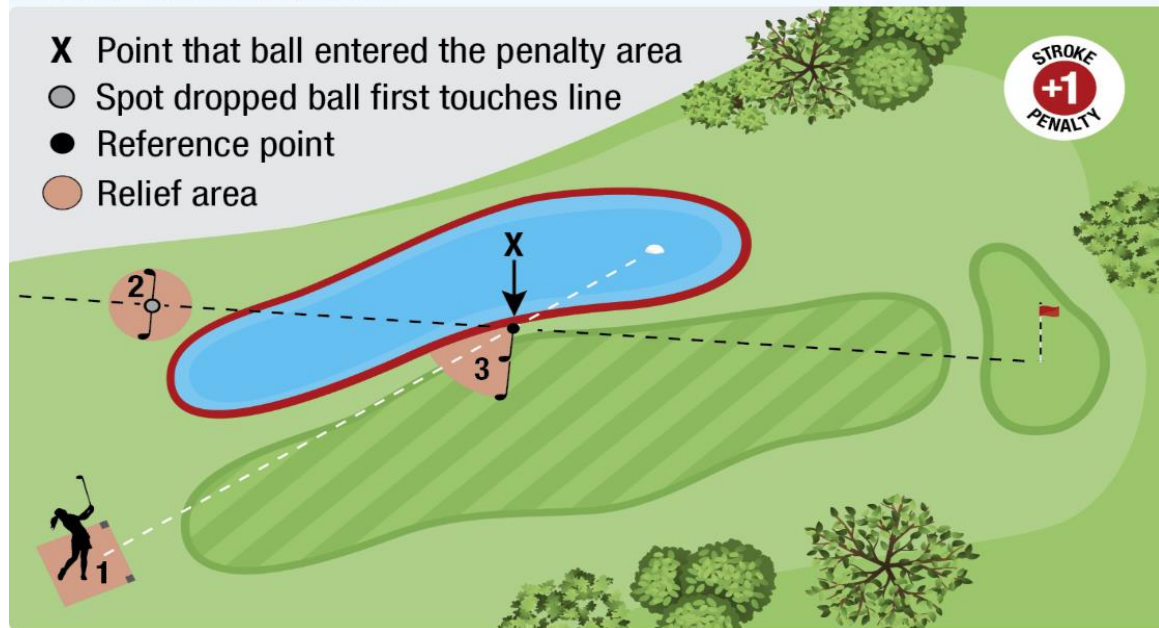
When it is known or virtually certain that a ball is in a yellow penalty area, the player has three options;

1. **For one penalty stroke:**
Take stroke and distance relief by playing a ball from a relief area based on where the previous stroke was made.
1. **For one penalty stroke:**
Take back-on-the-line relief by dropping a ball outside the penalty area, keeping point X between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
2. **Playing the Ball as It Lies:**
You can always play your ball as it lies within a penalty area if possible, without penalty.

Unlike red penalty areas, yellow penalty areas do not offer the option of lateral relief (dropping within two club lengths of where the ball last crossed the edge of the penalty area).

Lateral Water Hazards are defined by red stakes and/or lines. Refer Rule 17.1.

DIAGRAM #2 17.1D: RELIEF FOR BALL IN RED PENALTY AREA



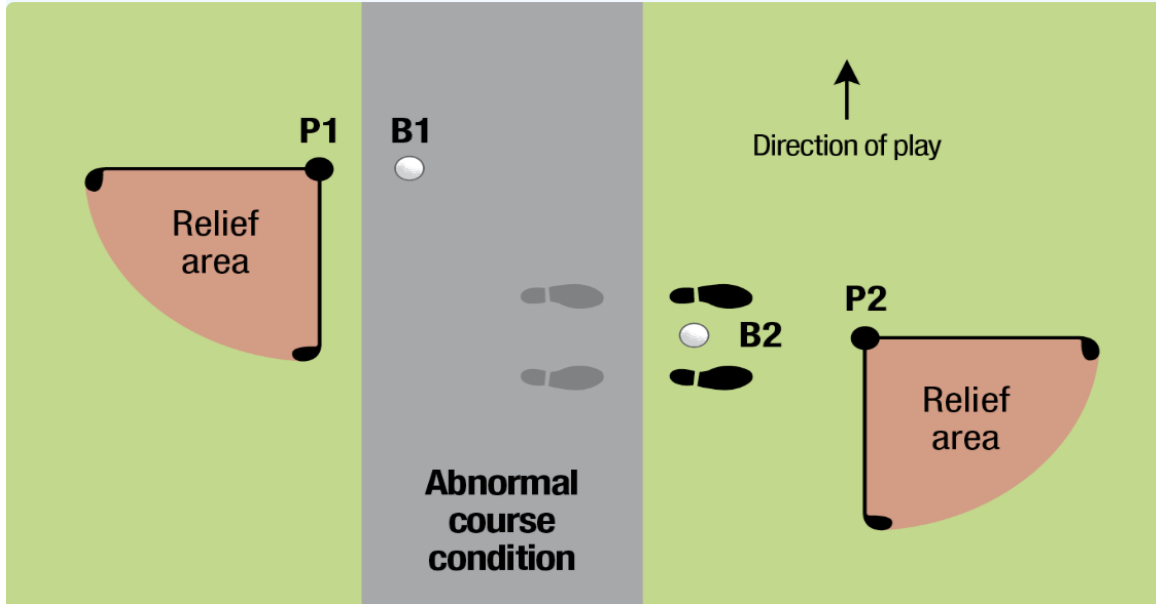
Rule 17.1 of the Rules of Golf addresses water hazards, stating that if a ball is found in a water hazard, or if it's known or virtually certain that a ball not found is in the hazard, the player has three options, each for one penalty stroke.

1. Take stroke and distance relief by playing a ball from a relief area based on where the previous stroke was made.
2. Take back-on-the-line relief by dropping a ball outside the penalty area, keeping point X between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
3. Take lateral relief from Point X, dropping within two club lengths of where the ball last crossed the edge of the penalty area no nearer the hole.

Local Rule 4 - Woodchip plantations are integral parts of the course unless marked as Ground Under Repair (GUR). The wood chips are deemed to be loose impediments.

Local Rule 5 - Staked Trees: If a staked tree or a tree less than two (2) club lengths in height interferes with a player's stance or the area of intended swing the player **MUST** take relief as provided in Rule 16.1. The ball may be cleaned when lifted.

DIAGRAM 16.1A: WHEN RELIEF IS ALLOWED FOR ABNORMAL COURSE CONDITION



Rule 16.1A of the Rules of Golf covers relief from abnormal course condition, allowing free relief when a ball lies in or on the obstruction (B1), or when the obstruction interferes with the player's stance or swing (B2).

Assuming the player is right handed, the nearest point of complete relief for B1 is P1.

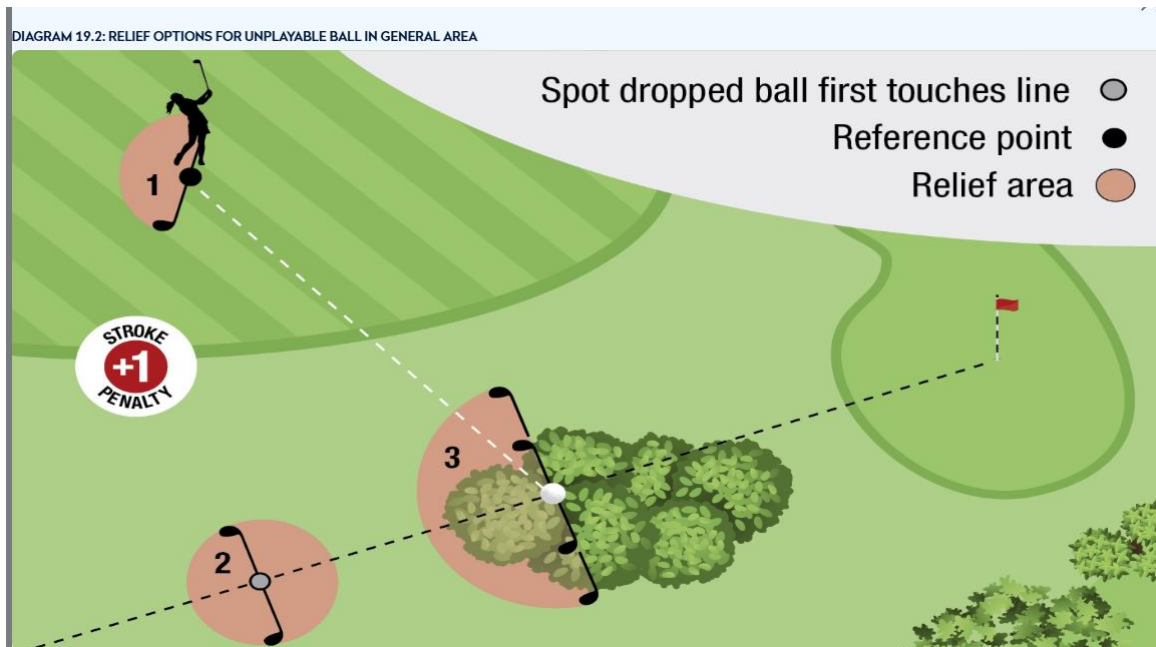
For B2, the nearest point of complete relief is P2 as the stance/swing has to be clear of the staked tree.

Local Rule 6 - Wheel Tracks: Except in a hazard, wheel tracks made by a mower, tractor or motor vehicle is Ground under Repair and Rule 16.1 applies.

Local Rule 7 - Spoon Drains: All such drains are integral parts of the course.

Local Rule 8 - Fences: All fences inside the boundary except the fence surrounding the Greenkeeper's equipment sheds are immovable obstructions. Rule 16.1 applies.
At the protective fences behind both the 16th & 17th greens, relief may be obtained by determining the Nearest Point of Relief (NPR) at the end of the fence closest to where the ball finished and dropping within one (1) club length no nearer the hole.

The Greenkeeper's equipment fence marks the Out of Bounds area inside the fence and is NOT an immovable obstruction. As such, free relief cannot be taken if the fence interferes with the player's stance or swing.



If you deem your ball unplayable, you have three relief options, each incurring a one-stroke penalty:

1. Take stroke and distance relief by playing a ball from a relief area based on where the previous stroke was made.
2. Take back-on-the-line relief by dropping a ball behind the spot of the original ball between the hole and the spot where the ball is dropped.
3. Take lateral relief from the spot of the original ball, dropping within two club lengths of where the ball last crossed the edge of the penalty area no nearer the hole.

Local Rule 9 - Embedded Ball: Through the Green, a ball that is embedded in its own pitch mark in the ground, other than in a bunker, may be lifted without penalty, cleaned and dropped as near as possible to where it lay but no nearer the hole. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the course through the green. Exception: A player may not obtain relief under this Local Rule if it is clearly unreasonable for him to make a stroke because of interference by anything other than the condition covered by this Local Rule.

Relief is allowed only when your ball is embedded in the general area. Your ball is embedded only if it is in its own pitch-mark made as a result of your previous stroke and part of your ball is below the level of the ground.

But if your ball is embedded on the putting green, you may mark the spot of your ball, lift and clean it, repair the damage, and replace your ball on its original spot.

Exceptions – When Relief Not Allowed for Ball Embedded in General Area:

- When your ball is embedded in sand in a part of the general area that is not cut to fairway height or less, or
- When playing the ball as it lies is clearly unreasonable because of something from which the player is not allowed to take free relief (such as when you are unable to make a stroke because of where your ball lies in a bush).

DIAGRAM 16.3A: WHEN A BALL IS EMBEDDED

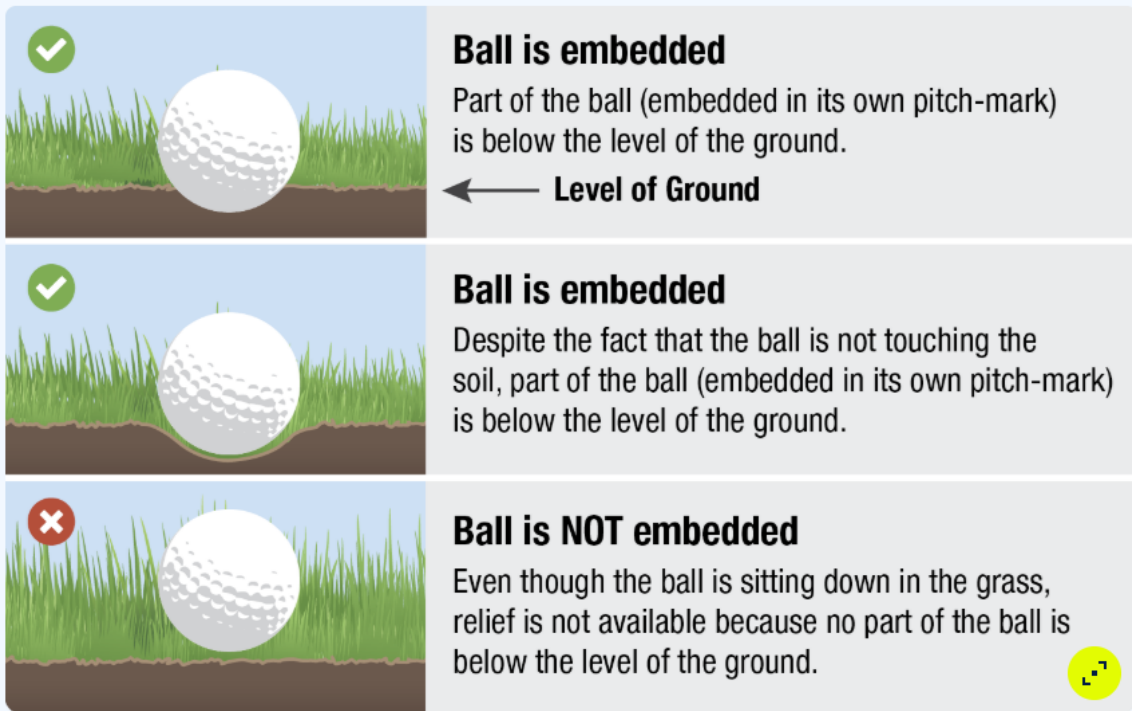
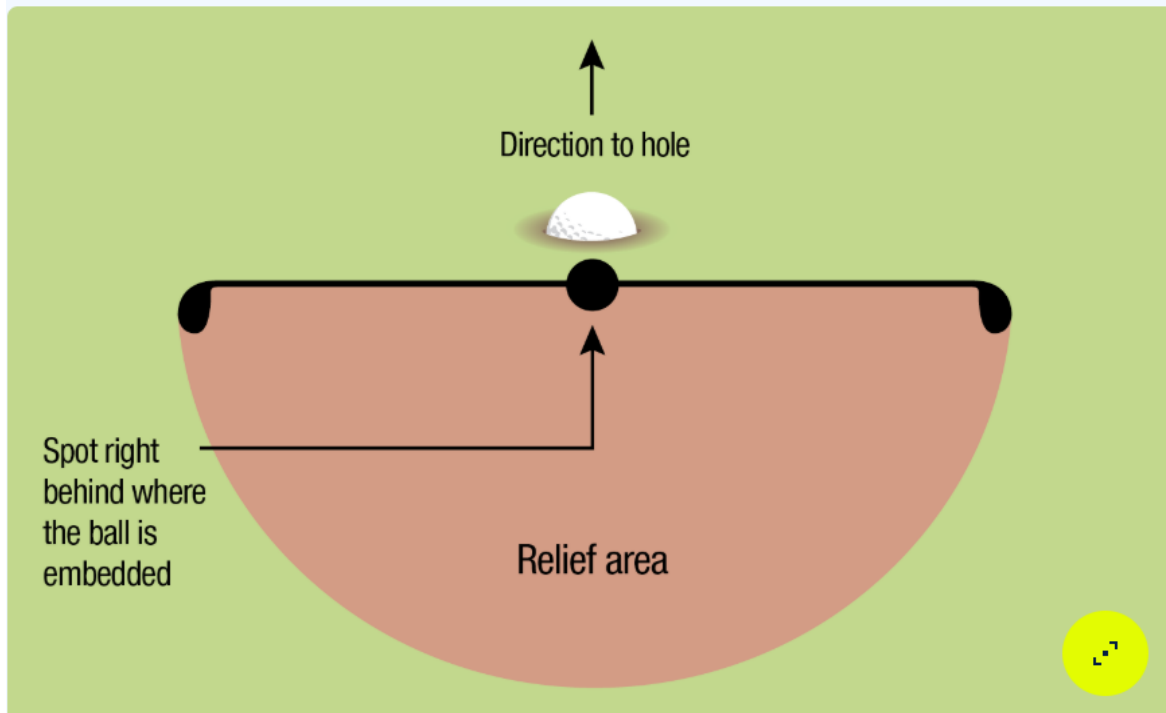
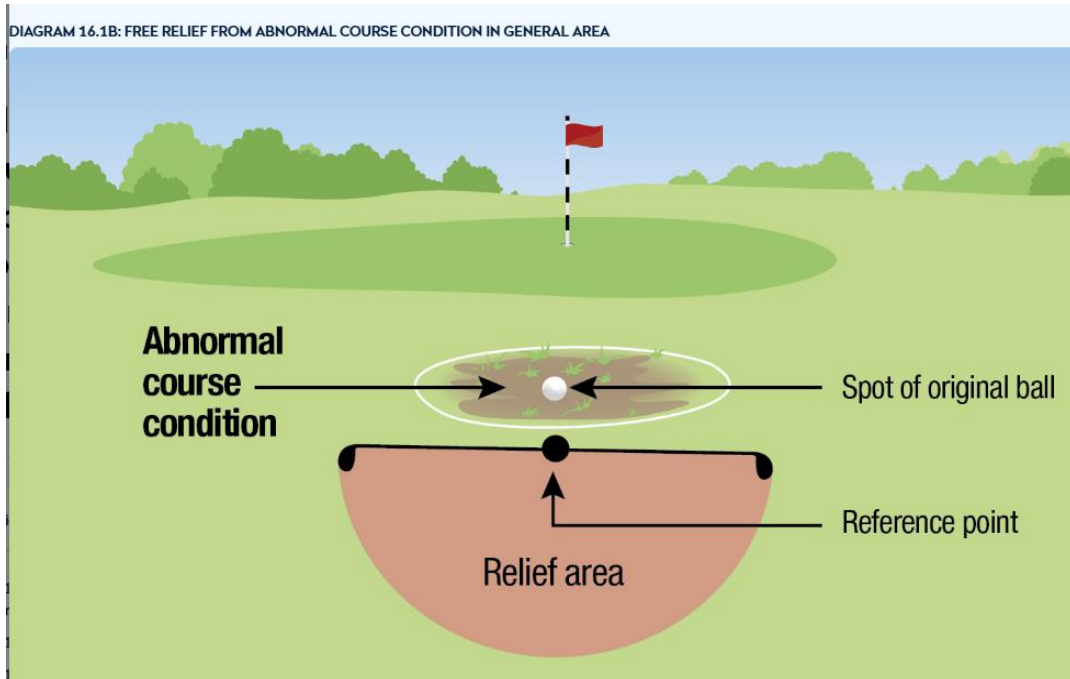


DIAGRAM 16.3B: FREE RELIEF FOR EMBEDDED BALL



When a ball is embedded in the general area, free relief may be taken. The reference point for taking relief is the spot directly behind where the ball is embedded. A ball must be dropped in and come to rest in the relief area.

Local Rule 10 - Ground under Repair: A ball which comes to rest in an area designated as Ground Under Repair (GUR) MUST be lifted and dropped no nearer the hole with no penalty.



The nearest point of complete relief should be identified and a ball must be dropped in and come to rest inside the relief area. When taking relief, the player must take complete relief from all interference by the abnormal course condition.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE

Match Play – Loss of Hole
Stroke Play – 2 Strokes

Glen Waverley Golf Club has made the following local rules

Local Rule 11 - Rules 18-2, 18-3 and 20-1 are modified as follows:

1. When a player's ball lies on the putting green, there is no penalty if the ball or ball-marker is accidentally moved by the player, his partner, his opponent, or any of their caddies or equipment.
2. The moved ball or ball-marker must be replaced as provided in Rules 18-2, 18-3 and 20-1.
3. This Local Rule applies only when the player's ball or ball-marker lies on the putting green and any movement is accidental.

Note: If it is determined that a player's ball on the putting green was moved because of wind, water or some other natural cause such as the effects of gravity, the ball must be played as it lies from its new location. A ball-marker moved in such circumstances is replaced.

Local Rule 12 - Distance measuring devices are permitted in any GWGC competition. (Local Rule). A player may obtain distance information by using a device that measures distance ONLY. If during a stipulated round, a player uses a distance measuring device that is designed to gauge or measure other conditions that might affect his/her play (e.g. gradient, wind speed, temperature, club selection etc) the player is in breach of Rule 4-3, for which penalty is DISQUALIFICATION regardless of whether any such function is actually used.

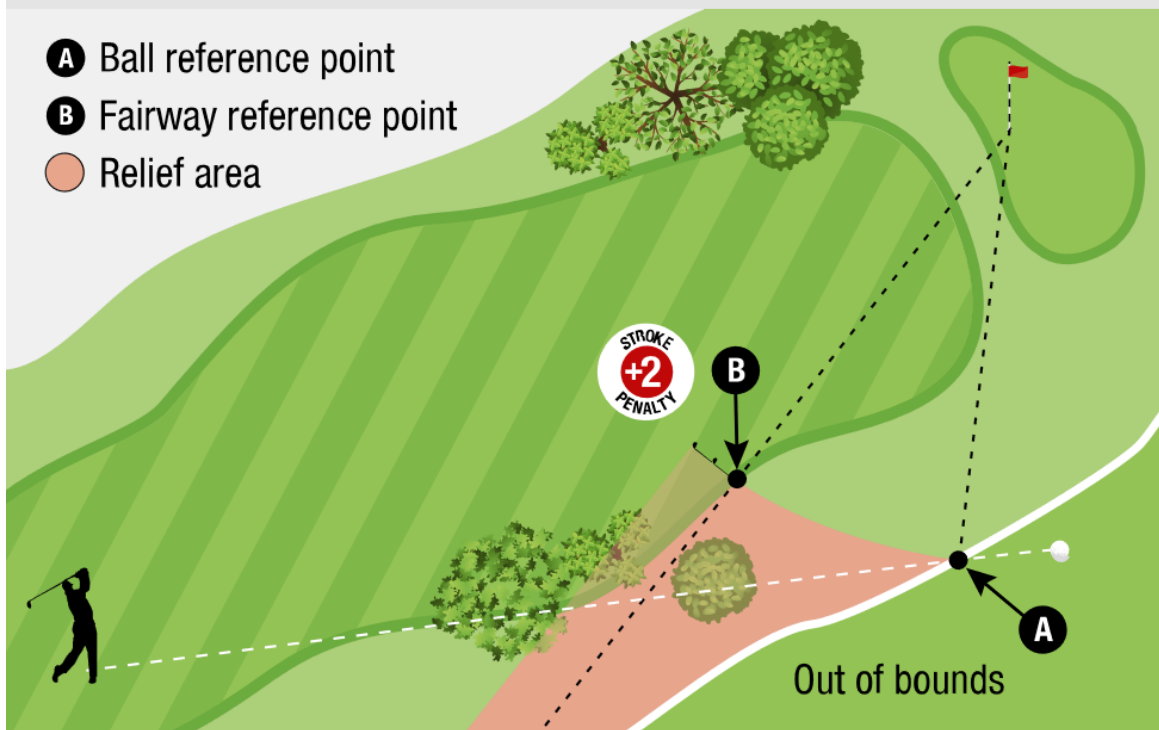
Local Rule 13 - Glen Waverley Golf Club has chosen NOT to allow the use of social scores for handicap purposes.

Local Rule 14 - Alternative to Stroke and Distance for Lost ball or Ball Out of bounds.

When a provisional ball has not been played, significant issues with pace of play can result for a player needing to take stroke-and-distance relief for a ball that is out of bounds or cannot be found. The purpose of this Local Rule is to provide an extra relief option that allows a player to play on without returning to the location of the previous stroke.

When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may proceed under this Local Rule for a penalty of two strokes, rather than proceeding under stroke and distance. This Local Rule is not available if the player has played another ball provisionally under penalty of stroke and distance (see Rule 14.3), eg player must play the provisional ball and cannot choose to use this local rule for the original ball to gain a more favourable outcome.

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
<p>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)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Anywhere between:</p> <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) 	<p>The relief area:</p> <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.

A Ball reference point

B Fairway reference point

Relief area

Edge of fairway

Out of bounds line

STROKE +2 PENALTY

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
<p>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)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Anywhere between:</p> <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) 	<p>The relief area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and • Must be in the general area

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.

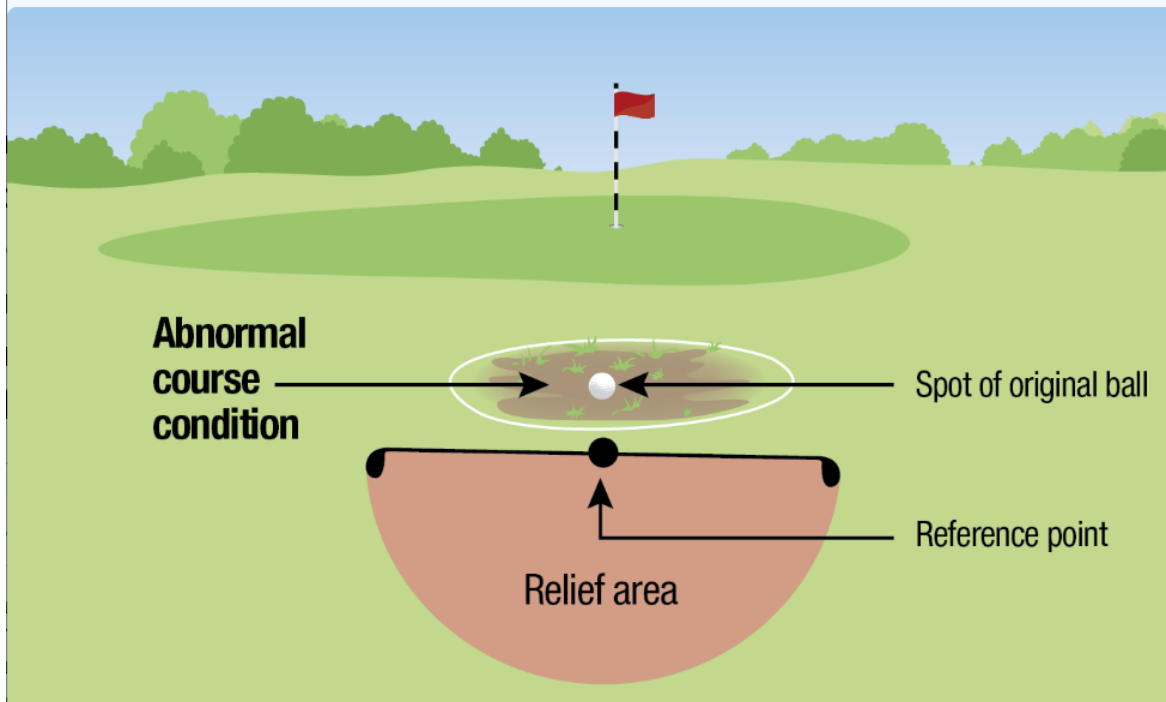
Local Rule 15 - Interference from tree roots:

If a player's ball lies in the general area and there is interference from exposed tree roots in the fairway or in the rough, free relief to a distance of 1 club length from the reference point is available under Rule 16.1b.

Relief is not allowed if the tree roots only interfere with the player's stance.

Note: The Match Committee requires that prior to a Player taking such relief, the Marker is consulted.

DIAGRAM 16.1B: FREE RELIEF FROM ABNORMAL COURSE CONDITION IN GENERAL AREA

**Local Rule 16 : Preferred lies:**

Adverse course conditions such as wet ground throughout the general area during winter may cause mud to stick to the ball. The match committee may invoke "Preferred Lies" in the general area. The ball may be lifted and cleaned, and placed within a hand span of the reference point (20 cm within the original spot of the ball) no nearer the hole.