



ENGLISH ICE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
Limited by Guarantee

**IN HOUSE RULES &
REFEREE RULE INTERPRETATIONS
Version 1.2**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this document is to ensure the safety of all participants in EIHA fixtures, create a flowing game and apply the rules in the spirit they were created. Having carried out a review of the serious injuries that occurred last year, it is apparent that some of those incidents would have been prevented if players had worn their equipment in accordance to the rules. Whilst it is the responsibility of the referee to ensure that the game is played in a safe manner, there is a legal duty of care on team owners, coaches, managers and players to ensure they wear their equipment correctly.

This document may be amended at any time and all club secretaries will be informed accordingly and issued with the relevant replacement pages.

This document should ensure all equipment purchases and the use of equipment does not prevent a player from icing. If you need a copy of the IIHF rule book, a free downloadable version is available from http://www.iihf.com/hockey/rules/offrules_2006.htm

I would like to thank the Romford Raiders U19 players, for the version with pictures, in allowing Dave Tottman to photograph them and all the other referees who assisted in publishing this document.

If you have any questions or amendments please feel free to drop me an e-mail at chief.referee@eiha.co.uk

Mohammed Ashraff
EIHA Referee in Chief

1.1. EIHA Approved Games.

All the Teams who play within the English Ice Hockey Association (EIHA) do so under the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) Rules and Rule Bulletins. Please note the EIHA does not currently use the IIHF case book for interpretation guidance. The EIHA will also, from time to time, issue its own rules' bulletins, covering In-House rules and interpretations of IIHF rules.

1.2. Colour Scheme used in this document

Any text in BLACK is for the guidance of everyone.

Any text in VIOLET is specifically for the guidance of Clubs, club owners, managers, coaches, players or spectators

Any text in LIGHT BLUE is specifically for the guidance of referees.

1.3. FUTURE RULE ENFORCEMENT – PRIOR NOTIFICATION IIHF Rule 240 Uniforms

Guidance to Clubs:

From the season of **2008 –2009** onwards the following rules will be applied in the following manner: -

1.3.1. -All levels or equivalent of EPIHL, ENIHL, U19 & WPL

All players from each team shall be dressed **uniformly in sweaters, pants, stockings and helmet** (except for the goalkeeper who is permitted to wear a helmet of a different colour to the rest of the team).

Sweaters, including the sleeves, and stockings shall be of the same colour, excluding names and numbers. Sweaters shall be worn outside of the pants.

The **basic colour of the shirt** must cover **80%** of the shirt. (Note the 80% may only be one colour)

Each player shall wear an individual number 20 to 25 cm high on the back of the sweater and 8 cm high on both sleeves. Numbers are limited to the numbers 1 to 99.

Each player may wear his name on the upper portion of the back of his sweater, printed 8 cm high, in block capital Roman letters.

1.3.2. All levels or equivalent of WD1, U16, U14 & U12

All players from each team shall be dressed **uniformly in sweaters and helmet** (except for the goalkeeper who is permitted to wear a helmet of a different colour to the rest of the team).

Sweaters, including the sleeves, and stockings shall be of the same colour, excluding names and numbers. The **basic colour of the shirt** must cover **80%** of the shirt. (Note the 80% may only be one colour)

Each player may wear an individual number 20 to 25 cm high on the back of the sweater and 8 cm high on both sleeves. Numbers are limited to the numbers 1 to 99.

Each player may wear his name on the upper portion of the back of his sweater, printed 8 cm high, in block capital Roman letters.

1.3.3. All levels or equivalent of U10

All players from each team shall be dressed uniformly in sweaters.

Sweaters, including the sleeves, shall be of the same colour, excluding names and numbers.

The **basic colour of the shirt** must cover **80%** of the shirt. (Note the 80% may only be one colour)

Each player shall wear an individual number 20 to 25 cm high on the back of the sweater and 8 cm high on both sleeves. Numbers are limited to the numbers below.

- Net minders 1 – 9
- Line 1 10 – 19
- Line 2 20 – 29
- Line 3 30 – 39

2 RULES APPLYING TO ALL LEVELS OF EIHA HOCKEY

This section is aimed to provide Referees, Coaches, Players and Spectators with EIHA Interpretations of IIHF rules.

2.1. Section 1 Definition

2.1.1. Rule 105: Protective Glass

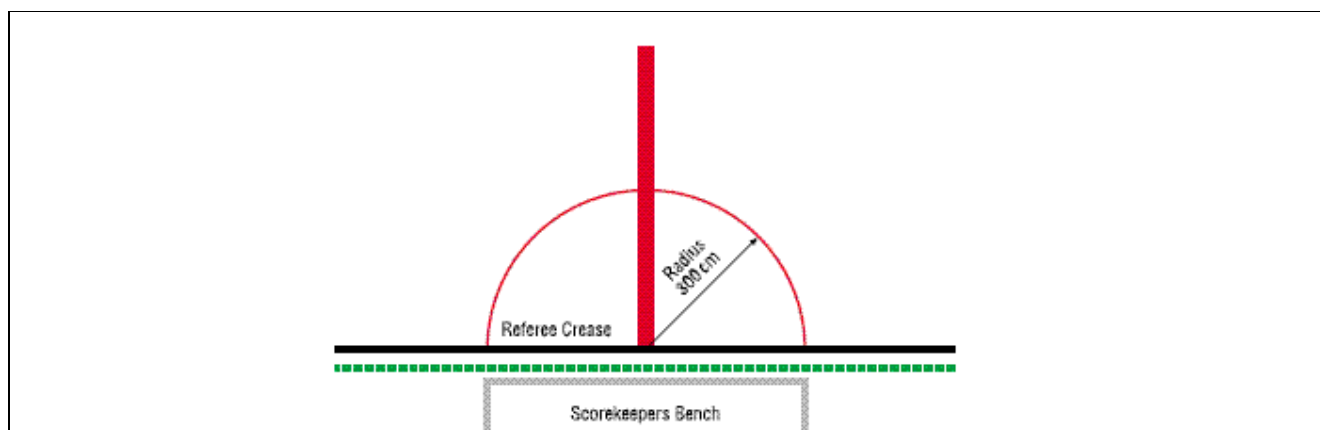
For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees:

The Referee may not allow the game to start or to continue unless the above is complied with.

2.1.2. Rule 118: Referees Crease

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.



Guidance to Players:

Only the Captain or Alternate Captain may wait at the crease. If the Captain is already present or the Captain is unable to carry out his role than the only one Alternate Captain may wait at the crease. All other players must withdraw at least 3 metres from the edge of the crease.

Guidance to Referees:

Referees may assess a Misconduct penalty to any player, who in the opinion of the referee, does not need to be present at the crease.

Linesmen, if you are abused whilst protecting the referee at the crease, ensure you note the Team and Number of the player and inform the referee.

2.1.3. Rule 172: Music in the arena

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs:

The above rule shall also include penalty shots.

It is the responsibility of the Home Team Manager and the Referee to ensure the DJ/Announcer, prior to face-off, is aware of the above.

It is recommended that announcements regarding the above rule are made prior to the face-off and where possible included in the game programme.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will warn the Home team manager should any music continued to be played during “music-free times”, and if it reoccurs, the DJ/Announcer will be assessed a Game Misconduct.

Referees, please ensure the Game Misconduct is recorded against the bench on the game sheet. Referees can request the Game Misconduct not be announced if it may further inflame the situation.

The Referee will contact the duty manager during a period break if an air horn is discharged during a game. The game should NOT be stopped unless the well being of players is at risk. In the event the Referee feels the players are at risk, the game should be stopped until the duty manager has the air horn in his possession.

If **the Referee** hears a whistle during the game, the play should be stopped either immediately, or, in the event of a goal scoring opportunity, as soon as possible. After stopping the play the referee will ask for the duty manager. The Referee will make him/her aware of the situation and advise him/her that the game may not continue until the whistle is in the duty manager's possession.

Referees are advised that if the two Team Captains are in agreement to continue the game after a “whistle incident”, they may do so.

2.2. Section 2 – Teams, Players and Equipment

Guidance to Clubs:

All visible jewellery such as earrings, facial piercing, and rings must be removed before the players go onto the ice. There is a duty of care on the team owners, coaches, managers and players to ensure that players are not wearing jewellery prior to leaving the dressing room. The practice of taping up is deemed to be a health and safety risk to other participants and is no longer an acceptable practice.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will assess a Misconduct penalty for not doing so to the offending player and warning to the Coach. The penalty is assessed for Unsportsmanlike Conduct.

The Referee will assess a Game Misconduct to the offending player and a Game Misconduct to the coach for a second violation by any player of the same team. The penalty to the player is assessed for Unsportsmanlike Conduct and to the coach for Unsportsmanlike Conduct.

A player who is involved in an altercation, whilst wearing a ring, will be assessed a Match penalty for Excessive Rough Play in addition to any other penalties.

2.2.1. Rule 200: Players in Uniform

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs:

It is team manager's responsibility to ensure that each player is on the team list. The Level 2 coach is required to sign the EIHA game sheet prior to the start of the game. By signing he /she are agreeing that the players listed on the game sheet are correct. If the Level 2 coach fails to sign the sheet, the game should not be started until they have done so.

In the event a player who is not listed on the game sheet participates in the game he/she is to be removed from the game. A player whose name is on the game sheet but not on the team list may play providing he is added to the team list at the end of the game.

A player, who may have been delayed, is allowed to participate in the game providing that his/her name is on the game sheet at the start of the game.

Away team managers must hand their team list on arriving at the rink to the scorer. Home team managers must hand their team list at least 45 minutes before the face off time and Away team manager must hand their team list at least 35 minutes before the face off time. Both team lists must be with the Referee 20 minutes before the face time. Any injuries that occur in the warm can be amended at any time prior to the face off.

Guidance to Referees

Referees please note that if both team sheets have not arrived within 20 minutes then you are to assess the offending team a Bench Minor penalty for delaying the game. Referees should talk to all parties before assessing the Bench Minor, i.e. talk to the Away team as well. (Unless, in the referee's opinion, extenuating circumstances prevail).

2.2.2. Rule 201: Captain of Team

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs:

The use of stick tape to tape the letter "C" or "A" is a practice which is not acceptable due to the possible risks to other players. It is recommended that clubs sew the letters onto the shirt. A player who is not wearing the correct letter will not be afforded the position of Captain or Alternate Captain

Guidance to Referees: For any breaches of the above, the Captain or Alternate Captain shall be ruled off the ice and a WARNING shall be issued to his team. For a second violation by any player of the same team for above offence, the Referee shall assess a:

- Misconduct penalty (10')

to the offending player.

2.2.3. Rule 210 Equipment

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to clubs and players:

Players may not wear their shirt in any fashion that is detrimental to their safety or the safety of others. This includes tucking a shirt into the shorts. Goalkeepers must have adequately sized shirts ensuring ALL of their body armour is covered.

Guidance to Referees: For any breaches of the above, the player shall be ruled off the ice and a WARNING shall be issued to his team. For a second violation by any player of the same team for the above offence, the Referee shall assess a:

- Misconduct penalty (10') to the offending player.

Guidance to Clubs:

The use of shorts which have been cut or torn in the inner thigh area is a practice which is not acceptable due to the possible risks to the players themselves.

Guidance to Referees: For any breaches of the above, the player shall be ruled off the ice and a WARNING shall be issued to his team. For a second violation by any player of the same team for above offence, the Referee shall assess a:

- Misconduct penalty (10') to the offending player.

Guidance to Clubs:

The use of shorts which have built in zips is permissible as long as the conditions are met:-

- the zip is closed, the Velcro flap has covered the zip or the button at the end has been closed

Guidance to Referees: For any breaches of the above, the player shall be ruled off the ice and a WARNING shall be issued to his team. For a second violation by any player of the same team for above offence, the Referee shall assess a:

- Misconduct penalty (10') to the offending player.

2.2.4. Rule 222: Players Stick

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees: Please ensure you take your stick gauge and tape measure out with you, so that you may carry out the necessary measures at the referees crease.

2.2.5. Rule 223: Players Helmet

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs and players:

All helmets must be CSA, HECC or CE approved.

There is a serious Health and Safety risk with players failing to wear their equipment in the correct manner. There is a duty of care on the team owners, coaches, managers and players to ensure that players are wearing helmets in the correct manner prior to leaving the dressing room. A player may be subject to vision loss and various head injuries, including concussion that may result from the player not taking the time to check or when helmets are not worn properly and come off too easily. Players are required to have the middle portion of their chinstrap in contact with their chin and not the neck.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee has no jurisdiction over the type of players' equipment during the warm up and therefore should take no action if they see a player breaching these rules on the warm up.

Referees and Linesmen should look for loose chin straps prior to the start of the game and request players who have them too loose to tighten them up. Although the onus is on players and coaches to ensure equipment is worn correctly, Referees and Linesmen should check players' chin strap during all stoppages of play. The maximum distance between the chin and the chin strap should be one finger. To ensure consistency, the gap may not be any greater than 2.5centimetres or 1inch

Once the game has started, a player who comes onto the ice during a stoppage with a loose chin strap will be sent back to the bench to fix the problem. He/She must be replaced with another player. The offending player may not return until play has restarted. If this is strongly enforced, there should be no need to hand out further penalties, however if instructions to correct the chin strap are not followed, referees should penalise guilty players accordingly.

If a player, who has already been asked by a Referee or Linesman to tighten his chinstrap, returns to the ice he is to be assessed a Misconduct penalty and his coach is to be warned. If the coach fails to enforce the above, the referee should submit a Match Report.

Guidance to Clubs and players:

The definition of "participate" is that the player either plays the puck or checks a player. A Player's whose helmet has come off and are unable to replace their helmet are advised to immediately skate to their team bench but they may remain on the ice as long as they do not participate in the play

Guidance to Referees

Referees are directed to penalise all instances of "helmet pushing/grabbing" by opposing team players by assessing a Minor Penalty for Roughing or Interference. If the player participates in the play then the referee must assess a Minor Penalty under rule 555(e).

Referees please be aware that no penalty should be assessed if a player is checked and his helmet strap becomes unfastened. The player may continue to participate in the game until the stoppage of play or until the player leaves the ice. No penalty is assessed to the player, as the player's helmet did not come off his head.

Guidance to Clubs and players:

Players playing in who under the age of 18 or playing in U19, U16, U14, U12 and U10's fixtures must wear there helmet at all times, including the handshake. The practice of sitting the helmet on top of the head is not acceptable.

Guidance to Referees

If a player, who has already been asked by a Referee or Linesman to wear his helmet correctly, returns to the ice he is to be assessed a Misconduct penalty and his coach is to be warned. If the coach fails to enforce the above, the referee should submit a Match Report.

2.2.6. Rule 224: Players Visor

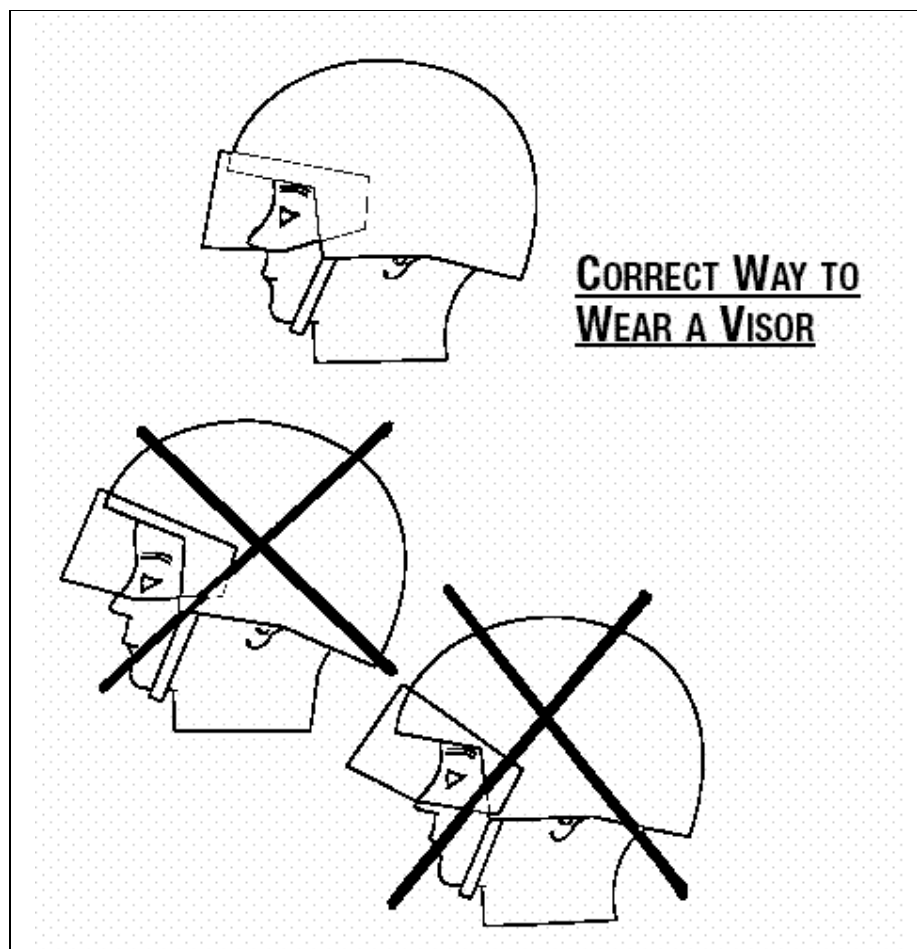
For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs and players:

All visors must be CSA, HECC or CE approved. Tinted Visors maybe worn for this season but please note that the IIHF rulebook of 2006-2010 will prohibit the use of Tinted Visors.

There is a serious Health and Safety risk with players failing to wear their equipment in the correct manner. There is a duty of care on the team owners, coaches, managers and players to ensure that players are wearing visors in the correct manner prior to leaving the dressing room. All visors (including face cage types) must be worn in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All helmet straps must be securely fastened.

The diagrams below, demonstrate the correct interpretation of this rule



Guidance to Referees

All Referees are also required to meet the above guidance.

The Referee has no jurisdiction over the type of players' equipment during the warm up.

The focus of the Referee is to see that the visor is worn correctly; the visor may not necessarily cover the tip of the nose.

Referees and Linesmen should look for incorrectly worn visors prior to the start of the game and request players who have them incorrectly set to have them set correctly. Although the onus is on players and coaches to ensure equipment is worn correctly, Referees and Linesmen should check players' visors during all stoppages of play.

Once the game has started, a player who comes onto the ice during a stoppage with an incorrectly set visor will be sent back to the bench to fix the problem. He/She must be replaced with another player. The offending player may not return until the play has restarted. If this is strongly enforced, there should be no need to hand out further penalties, however if instructions to correct the visor are not followed, referees should penalise guilty players accordingly.

If a player, who has already been asked by a Referee or Linesman to correct his/her visor, returns to the ice not wearing his/her visor correctly, he/she is to be assessed a Misconduct penalty and his/her coach is to be warned. If the coach fails to enforce the above, the referee should submit a Match Report.

Guidance to Clubs and players:

A player must wear at least a half visor if he/she meets ALL of the following criteria:

- Are playing in either EPIHL, ENIHL, WPL, WD1 and REC
- Are 18 or over, on the day of the game
- Born after December 31, 1974,

Guidance to Referees

The Referee may only use the EIHA registration card for the source of the date of birth. If no card is available, the player may not play in the game.

2.2.7. Rule 225: Players Gloves

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

There is a serious Health and Safety risk with players failing to wear their equipment in the correct manner. There is a duty of care on the team owners, coaches, managers and players to ensure that players are wearing gloves in the correct manner prior to leaving the dressing room. Players are required to have the palm portion of their gloves in order to play.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee has no jurisdiction over the type of players' equipment during the warm up.

Referees and Linesmen should look for illegal gloves prior to the start of the game and advise players who have them to replace them. If after the game has started, a player comes on the ice at a stoppage with illegal gloves, the linesman or referee should send the player off the ice to fix the problem. He/She must be replaced with another player. The offending player may not return until the play has restarted. Although the onus is on players and coaches to ensure equipment is worn correctly, Referees and Linesmen should check players' gloves during all stoppages of play.

If this is strongly enforced, there should be no need to hand out further penalties, however if instructions to correct the gloves are not followed, referees should penalise guilty players accordingly.

If a player, who has already been asked by a Referee or Linesman to replace his gloves, returns to the ice wearing illegal gloves, he/she is to be assessed a Misconduct penalty and his/her coach is to be warned.

2.2.8. Rule 226 Throat Protector

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

A player, who is under 18, must wear a throat protector regardless of the league he is playing in.

All players in the U19's, U16's U14's U12's & U10's league must wear a throat protector.

Players may not use tape on any part of the protector or roll the guard so that its effective area becomes less.

Goalies must wear a cloth throat protector in addition to any optional plastic ones that sit under the helmet.

A Goalie, who is under 18, must wear a throat protector regardless of the league he is playing in.

All goalies in the U19's, U16's U14's U12's & U10's league must wear a throat protector.

The definition of "participate" is that the player either plays the puck or checks a player. A Player whose throat protector has come off and are unable to replace their throat protector must immediately skate to their team bench.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee may only use the EIHA registration card for the source of the date of birth.

If no card is available, the player may not play in the game.

If the player participates in the play, without a throat protector, then the referee must assess a Minor Penalty under rule 555(e)

2.2.9. Rule 227 Mouth Guards

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

It is recommended that all players wear a custom made mouth guard.

Guidance to Referees

Referees should refrain from enforcing this rule until the IIHF has defined what a custom made mouth guard is.

2.2.10. Rule 234 Goalkeepers Helmet and Face Mask

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

Goalkeepers on the bench must wear a helmet - this can be an ordinary hockey helmet, with the chin strap correctly worn, not necessarily a goalkeeper's helmet. If the goalkeeper chooses to wear their cat eye mask, it may not be perched on the top of the head.

Referees and Linesmen should look at goalkeepers on the bench prior to the start of the game and request goalies who are not wearing a helmet, to do so. Referees and Linesmen should check the goalkeeper on the bench during all stoppages of play.

Once the game has started, a goalkeeper who is on the bench without a helmet, will be assessed a bench minor penalty for Illegal Equipment. Any further repetition, by the same goalkeeper, should be penalised with a Game Misconduct.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

The goalies facial protection must meet CSA, HECC or CE standards. The mask must be constructed in such a way that a puck may not get through. Players may wear the cat eye example below in EPIHL, ENIHL, WPL, WD1 and REC fixtures provided the goalie is over the age of 18.



Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

The goalies facial protection must meet CSA, HECC or CE standards. The mask must be constructed in such a way that a puck may not get through. Players may wear only the cat eye example below in U19, U16, U14, U12 and U10. The example below is the ITECH Profile 2500 Goalie Mask with Certified Cat-Eye Cage



Guidance to Referees

The Referee may only use the EIHA registration card for the source of the date of birth.

2.2.11. Rule 240 Uniforms

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to team owners, coaches, managers and players:

It is the responsibility of the away team manager to liaise with the home team manager on any possible shirt clashes. In the event this communication does not occur, it is the responsibility of the home team manager to ensure the home team has a change of strip in the ice rink.

If the home team does not have a suitable change of strip in the ice rink, and the referee allows the game to go ahead, the home team shall be assessed a bench minor penalty.

Players may not wear their shirt in any fashion that is detrimental to their safety or the safety of others. This includes tucking a shirt into the shorts. Goalkeepers must have adequately sized shirts ensuring ALL of their body armour is covered.

Guidance to Referees: For any breaches of the above, the player shall be ruled off the ice and a WARNING shall be issued to his team. For a second violation by any player of the same team for the above offence, the Referee shall assess a:

- Misconduct penalty (10')

to the offending player.

2.2.12. Rule 260: Measurement of Equipment

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Captains or Alternate Captains:

You must request specifically the dimension you wish to be measure.

Guidance to Referees:

Only ONE stick measurement, in total, may occur in any ONE stoppage of play.

2.3. Section 3 Officials and their Duties

2.3.1. Rule 320-330 – Off ice Bench Officials

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs

There are to be no goal judges or shots on goals recorded for U16's, U14's, U12's & U10's games.

Guidance to Referees

If any shots on goals are recorded on the game sheet, you are required to put a line through them before signing the sheet.

Guidance to Clubs

It is the responsibility of the Home Team Manager to ensure the Off Ice Bench Officials conduct themselves in an impartial manner.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will warn the Home team manager should any Off Ice Bench Officials conduct themselves in a manner detrimental to the game. The Referee will then assess the Off Ice Bench Official a Game Misconduct for any further breaches

Referees, please ensure the Game Misconduct is recorded against the bench on the game sheet. Referees can request the Game Misconduct not be announced if it may further inflame the situation.

2.4. Section 4 Playing Rules

2.4.1. Rule 400: Players on the Ice

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs

Only players who are in the starting line up for the second or third period or overtime may skate around the ice. All other players must proceed directly to the player's benches.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will warn the offending team coach that his players need to return to the bench as this rules states his/her team must be assessed a Bench Minor. In the event the coach does not assist in getting the players to the benches assess a Bench Minor penalty for delaying the game.

2.4.2. Rule 402: Start of the Game and Periods

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to clubs

In order for any EIHA game to start both teams must have as a minimum requirement one of the following in attendance prior to the start of the game: -

- A Level 2 coach and Level 1 Coach
- A Level 2 coach and EIHA Qualified Manager

A Level 3 coach is acceptable as a replacement for either the level 2 or level 1 coach.

If the one of the above criteria is not met, the referee is not authorised to proceed, under any circumstances, until the above criteria have been met. Surplus coaches from any clubs may be used as stand in but that stand in must have a valid registration card

The coaches must have their coaches' card with the team cards.

From the 1st September 2005, a policy of "No Card No Game" will be adopted at all levels. Clubs listing players at different levels may purchase duplicate cards from the relevant registration secretary.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will ensure that each player named on the team list is registered with the EIHA.

The Referee will fulfil this function by checking the player named on the list has a relevant EIHA player registration card. From the 1st September 2005, a policy of "No Card No Game" will be adopted at all levels. Clubs listing players at different levels may purchase duplicate cards from the relevant registration secretary. The Referee or Linesman will sign the team list to signify that he has checked the cards and team list

It is the Referees duty to check the Coaches cards and make sure that each Team has at least one Level 2 Coach and at least one Level 1 Coach or EIHA Qualified Manager on their bench at the start of the game.

Player/Coach or Player/Managers are allowed ONLY in the following leagues: -

EPIHL, ENIHL, WPL, WD1 & REC

The Level 2 Coach, Level 1 Coach or EIHA Qualified Manger must be over the age of 18.

All other personnel on the bench MUST be registered with the EIHA as an Off Ice Team Officials and have the necessary registration card.

Any off ice team official under the age of 18 MUST wear a helmet.

Unless an Off Ice Team Official is registered they may not be situated on the bench, unless they are giving urgent medical assistance.

A doctor or paramedic does not need to reside on the bench during the game, they may be situated next to the bench.

If during the game the Level 2 Coach is ejected, a Level 1 Coach or EIHA Qualified Manager may finish the game.

Referees are directed to use the procedure below when checking cards: -

- Referees are required to check that at a Level two and Level one/Manager cards are with the team cards or a letter signed by Liz Moralee with the subject "Registration & Insurance Confirmation"
- Referee signs the team list to confirm he has checked the cards.
- If the team has not included the coaches, managers or bench official's cards then please request the cards once you are on the ice.

Guidance to Players

A club may only play the National Anthem, if in the referees opinion, the game is likely to face off on time
All Players are required to take their helmets off prior to the start of any National Anthem unless under the age of 18.
Players are required to stand still during the playing of any National Anthem. The scraping of skates during the Anthem is unacceptable. Players may not skate away until the completion of the Anthem and until they have replaced their helmets and properly fastened their chin straps.

Guidance to Referees

Referees will assess a Misconduct Penalty to any player breaching the above.

Guidance to Clubs

Club fixture secretaries have submitted a face off time to the EIHA fixture secretaries. If this is incorrect please contact your fixture secretary to have the relevant fixtures amended.

Guidance to Referees

The Referee will assess the offending team a Bench Minor penalty for delaying the game, if in his opinion the game has not faced off on time due to circumstances within that teams control.

2.4.3. Rule 412: Change of Players Procedure during stoppage of play

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs

All participants of the game should be made aware prior to the start of the game that this procedure will be rigidly enforced.

Guidance to Referees

Referees must adhere to this procedure on a zero-tolerance basis.

2.4.4. Rule 420: Timing of Game

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs

No EIHA sanctioned game (except challenge or recreational) may be played as running time. In the event a game must be played as running clock it requires the agreement of both teams prior to face off. The two managers will give their approval by signing the game sheet and stating their approval for running time. In all circumstances the first period MAY ONLY be played running clock. The last ten minutes of the game may NOT be played running time.

Guidance to Referees

In the event the managers are unable to decide, do not proceed with the game.

Guidance to Clubs

If a fixture does not “consist of a minimum 15 minute warm up, three 20 minute periods and two 15 minute intermissions with ice cuts”, then the following procedures will apply: -

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| U10 fixture | Either a minimum 5 minute warm up with no team line ups, or a 10 minute warm up with team line ups (team line ups to be concluded within the 10 minute warm up). This is followed by an optional team huddle at the net and straight into the game. An optional 5 minute break, at the benches, between period one and period two is permissible. |
| U12 fixture | Either a minimum 5 minute warm up with no team line ups or a 10 minute warm up with team line ups (team line ups to be concluded within the 10 minute warm up) This is followed by an optional team huddle at the net and straight into the game. An optional 5 minute break, at the benches, between period one, period two and period three is permissible |
| U14 & U16 | Either a minimum 10 minute warm up with no team line ups or a 13 minute warm up with team line ups (team line ups to be concluded within the 13 minute warm up) This is followed by an optional team huddle at the net and straight into the game. An optional 5 minute break, at the benches, between period one, period two and period three is permissible |
| WD1 & WPL | Either a minimum 10 minute warm up with no team line ups or a 13 minute warm up with team line ups (team line ups to be concluded within the 13 minute warm up) This is followed by an optional team huddle at the net and straight into the game. An optional 5 minute break, at the benches, between period one, period two and period three is permissible |
| U19 & ENIHL | Either a minimum 10 minute warm up with no team line ups or a 13 minute warm up with team line ups (team line ups to be concluded within the 13 minute warm up) This is followed by an optional team huddle at the net and straight into the game. An optional 5 minute break, at the benches, between period one, period two and period three is permissible |

Guidance to Referees

It is the referee's responsibility to find out prior to the start of the game, the actual format of the game. In the event the managers are unable to decide the format of the game, do not proceed with the game.

2.4.5. Rule 440 & 442: Face Offs & Procedures for Conducting Face offs

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Clubs

All participants of the game should be made aware prior to the start of the game that face off procedures rule will be rigidly enforced.

Guidance to Referees

Referees and Linesman must adhere to this procedure on a zero-tolerance basis. Players who enter the face off must come in straight and the attacking stick must put their stick down first. Players on the circle may not cross the hash marks with their sticks or bodies.

Linesman not taking the face off must blow their whistle for any player that maybe infringing the procedure behind the other linesman.

Referees are to assess penalties in accordance with rule 554g)

2.5. Section 5 – Penalties – Fouls against Players

The emphasis of this section is to guide the referee's judgement.

Guidance to Referees

The definition of "an injury" includes visible marks, bruises, scratches, cuts and any ailment as perceived by the referee.

Procedure to use during an injured player situation: -

- Blow the play down as soon as possible.
- If penalty is to be assessed, the Referee shall indicate the penalised player to the Linesmen.
- A Linesman escorts the penalised player to the penalty box.
- Referee retires to a position during the stoppage, whereby he/she can keep the incident area and both benches in full view
- Referee to instruct both teams to return to their benches in the event a player is receiving prolonged treatment by bench/rink/first aid personnel.
- Any re-assessment of the injured player must be done prior to the penalty being announced to the scorekeeper
- The Referee should not make a decision until all aspects of the incident have been completed.
- If the officiating team observes an obvious serious injury, the Referee is directed to assess a **MATCH** penalty. If the injured player returns to his team bench at any time during the remainder of the game, the Referee should report this incident in his match report. The EIHA Disciplinary Committee may downgrade the penalty.
- If the officiating team does not observe a serious injury and the player returns to his team's bench, the referee is directed to assess a **5 + Game** penalty if that option is available under the EIHA guidelines.

2.5.1. Rule 520: Boarding

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Has the player being checked been thrown violently into the boards?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Where was the first point of body to body impact? If it is the head or neck, use rule 540. If it is the back use rule 523

What was the speed of the player delivering the check?

Was the player being boarded aware of the check and able to protect himself, prior to the impact?

Did the player checking, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the check?

What was the body language of the player checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the feet of the player checking, leave the ice at the time of impact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being checked is thrown violently into the boards
- The player being boarded has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The player being boarded is aware of the check and able to protect himself
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player did not skate far in order to deliver the check
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive
- The checking player's feet did not leave the ice

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being checked is thrown violently into the boards and the first point of impact into the boards is the neck or head area
- The player being boarded has not been injured
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The checking player's speed is neither excessive nor minimal prior to the impact
- The player being boarded is aware of the check and able to protect himself
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The checking player's feet did leave the ice

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being checked is thrown violently into the boards and the first point of impact into the boards is the neck or head area
- The player being boarded has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The player being boarded is not aware of the check
- The checking player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The checking player's feet did leave the ice

2.5.2. Rule 521: Butt Ending

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you see the butt end gesture or the butt end make contact?

Are you comfortable that the player did not use the butt end in an attempt to hook the player?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force used to deliver the butt end?

Where was the butt end gesture made?

Where did the butt end make contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Double Minor + Misconduct Penalty

- The butt end did not make contact
- The butt end was simply a gesture

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referees opinion the butt end made contact the player must be assessed a player a Match Penalty

2.5.3. Rule 522: Charging

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Has the player being checked been thrown violently into the boards? If so, use rule 520

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Where was the first point of body to body impact? If it is the head or neck, use rule 540. If it is the back use rule 523

What was the speed of the player delivering the check?

Was the player being checked aware of the check and able to protect himself, prior to the impact?

Did the player checking, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the check?

What was the body language of the player checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the feet of the player checking, leave the ice at the time of impact?

Did the checking player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The player being checked is aware of the check and able to protect himself
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player did not skate far in order to deliver the check
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive
- The checking player's feet did not leave the ice

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards.
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed is neither excessive nor minimal prior to the impact
- The player being checked is aware of the check and able to protect himself
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The checking player's feet did leave the ice

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards.
- The player being checked has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed is excessive prior to the impact
- The player being checked is not aware of the check
- The checking player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The checking player's feet did leave the ice

2.5.4. Rule 523: Checking from Behind

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the check make contact with the players back?

Did you observe a whiplash movement of the head?

Did the player receiving the check, turn his back prior to impact?

Has the player being checked been thrown violently into the boards or goal net?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Where was the first point of body to body impact? If it is the head or neck, use rule 540

What was the speed of the player delivering the check?

Did the player checking, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the check?

What was the body language of the player checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the feet of the player checking, leave the ice at the time of impact?

Did the checking player make any effort to avoid contact or cushion the check?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor + Misconduct Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards or goal net
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head or neck
- The checking player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player did not skate far in order to deliver the check
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive
- The checking player tried to avoid contact or cushion the impact

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards or goal net
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head or neck
- The checking player's speed is neither excessive nor minimal prior to the impact
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being checked is thrown violently into the boards or goal net
- The player being checked has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head or neck
- The checking player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The player being checked is not aware of the check
- The checking player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive

2.5.5. Rule 524: Clipping

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the position of the checking player's body prior to the hit?

Was the check delivered with the body onto the knee or below the knee?

Has the player being checked been thrown violently into the boards?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Where was the first point of body to body impact?

What was the speed of the player delivering the check?

Did the player checking, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the check?

What was the body language of the player checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the checking player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being checked is not thrown violently into the boards
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The checking player's speed was minimal prior to the impact
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player did not skate far in order to deliver the check
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive
- The checking player's contact was incidental, in the referee's opinion

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being checked is thrown violently into the boards
- The player being checked has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The player being checked is not able to protect himself
- The player being checked is not aware of the check
- The checking player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The checking player clipped the player from behind

2.5.6. Rule 525: Cross Checking

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe both hands on the stick?

Did you observe the stick off the ice at the time of impact?

Did you observe either arm being extended?

Did you observe the shaft of the stick make contact?

Has the player receiving the cross check been thrown violently into the boards? If so, use rule 520

Has the player receiving the cross check, being cross checked from behind? If so, use rule 523

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Where was the first point of impact? If it is the head or neck, use rule 540

What was the speed of the player delivering the cross check?

Was the player being cross checked able to protect himself, prior to the impact?

Did the player cross checking, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the cross check?

What was the body language of the player cross checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the cross checking player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being cross checked is not thrown violently into the boards
- The player being cross checked is not being cross checked from behind
- The player being cross checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The first point of stick impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The player being checked is not able to protect himself
- The checking player did not change direction prior to delivering the cross check.
- The checking player did not skate far in order to deliver the cross check
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive
- The checking player tried to avoid contact

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being cross checked is not thrown violently into the boards
- The player being cross checked is not being cross checked from behind
- The player being cross checked has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The first point of body to body impact is not the head, neck or back
- The checking player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The player being cross checked is not able to protect himself
- The player being cross checked is not aware of the cross check
- The checking player did change direction prior to delivering the cross check.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive

2.5.7. Rule 526: Elbowing

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the elbow make contact? If it is to the head use rule 540

Did the player elbow someone behind him? If it is to the head use rule 540

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

What was the speed of the player delivering the elbowing?

Was the player being elbowed able to protect himself, prior to the impact?

Did the player elbowing, change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the elbow?

What was the body language of the player elbow prior to the impact and after?

Did the elbowing player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor

- The player being elbowed has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The elbowing player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The player being elbowed is not able to protect himself
- The elbowing player did not change direction prior to delivering the elbow.
- The elbowing player did not skate far in order to deliver the elbow
- The elbowing player body language was not aggressive
- The elbowing player tried to avoid contact

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being elbowed has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The elbowing player's speed is excessive prior to impact
- The player being elbowed is not able to protect himself
- The player being elbowed is not aware of the elbow
- The elbowing player did change direction prior to delivering the elbow.
- The elbowing player body language was aggressive

2.5.8. Rule 527: Excessive Roughness

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider
Are the actions of the offence described in the rulebook?

If in the referees opinion **any** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The actions of the player are not described in the rulebook

2.5.9. Rule 529: Head Butting

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the motion of the head moving towards the opposing players head?

Did you observe a jabbing movement of the head?

Did the head butt make contact?

Has the player, receiving the head butt, been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

What was the speed of the player delivering the head butt?

If in the referees opinion **any** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being head butted has been injured
- An attempt to head butt was made
- A head butt was observed

2.5.10. Rule 530: High Sticking

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

The carrying of a stick above the normal height of the shoulders is prohibited

Players are responsible for their stick and need to have control of it all times.

Did you observe the stick being used to intimidate an opponent?

Did you observe the stick being raised whilst near a player?

Has the player been injured?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being high stucked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The high sticking player's body language was not aggressive
- The action was careless and not reckless/dangerous

Referees may not use the 2+2 penalty for this rule.

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being high stucked has been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The high sticking player's body language was not aggressive
- The action was careless and not reckless/dangerous

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being high stucked has been injured
- The amount of force used is neither minimal nor excessive
- The high sticking player's body language was aggressive
- The action was not careless but reckless/dangerous

2.5.11. Rule 531 & 532: Holding an Opponent & Holding the Stick

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Referees should, where possible, pro-actively and verbally communicate the following when faced with a possible penalty: -

Verbally communicate phrases such as “Hands Off! or Let Go!” to any player holding another player

Verbally communicate phrases such as “Hands off stick! Or Let Go of the Stick!” to any player holding another player’s stick

The command line should be communicated three times in quick succession whenever possible.

Did you observe the grabbing/pulling of player rather than the player trying to skate to catch him?

Did you observe deliberate impeding/pinning of a player?

The use of the armpit or other body areas can be interpreted as a Holding

Did you observe a player unable to use his/her stick

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player has declined to listen to referee instruction
- The player has deliberately impeded the opposing player

2.5.12. Rule 533: Hooking

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

A player may lift the stick of another player, using his own stick, but he/she must do so without breaching rule 530

Did you observe a player's progress being impeded as a result of a hooking action?

Did you observe the stick being used in a hooking action?

Did you observe a defender lift his stick in between the legs of an opposing player?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force used in the hooking action?

Where was the first point of stick contact?

What was the speed of the player delivering the hook?

What was the body language of the player hooking?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor

- The player being hooked is being impeded
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The first point of stick contact is not the head or neck
- The checking player's body language was not aggressive

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being hooked is being impeded
- The player being checked has not been injured
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The hook was above the shoulder or in the area of the genitalia.
- The hook was reckless/dangerous.
- The checking player's body language was aggressive

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being hooked is being impeded
- The player being hooked has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The checking player's body language was aggressive

2.5.13. Rule 534: Interference

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe a player knock away the stick of an opposing player?

Did you observe a player impede the progress of an opposing player who was not in possession of the puck?

Did you observe a player impede the progress of an opposing player reaching the puck carrier?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player has knocked away the stick of an opposing player
- The player has impeded the progress of an opposing player who is not in possession of the puck. Remember, however, that the defenceman is allowed to stand his ground or take away the lane.

2.5.14. Rule 535: Kicking

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

The kick needs to appear to be aimed at a body part.

Did you observe the leg being drawn back prior to the kicking motion?

Did the kick make contact?

Has the player, receiving the kick, been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

What was the speed of the player delivering the kick?

Did you observe a stamping action? If so, use rule 527

If in the referees opinion **any** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being kicked has been injured
- An attempt to kick was made
- A kick was observed

2.5.15. Rule 524: Kneeing

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the knee make contact?

Has the player receiving the knee been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Did the players involved change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the knee?

What was the body language of the player checking prior to the impact and after?

Did the kneeling player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being kneed has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The kneeling player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The kneeling player did not change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The kneeling player did not skate far in order to deliver the check
- The kneeling player's body language was not aggressive
- The kneeling player's contact was incidental, in the referee's opinion

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being kneed has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The kneeling player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The kneeling player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The kneeling player's body language was aggressive

2.5.16. Rule 537: Slashing

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Please remember that the stick does not need to make contact in order to assess this penalty.

Did you observe a player's progress being impeded as a result of a slashing action?

Did you observe the blade of the stick or the face of the blade making contact?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force used in the slashing action?

Where was the first point of stick contact? Was it in an unprotected area?

What was the speed of the player delivering the slash?

What was the body language of the player slashing?

How far back did the slashing player draw his stick back?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor

- The player being slashed has not been injured
- The slash made contact with any part of the player
- The amount of force used is minimal
- A player swung his stick in to intimidate an opponent (use high stick rule if above shoulder)
- The slashing player's body language was not aggressive

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being slashed has not been injured
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The slash was not above the shoulder.
- The slash was not reckless/dangerous.
- The slashing player's body language was aggressive

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being slashed has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The checking player's body language was aggressive
- The slash was reckless/dangerous.
- The slash was above the shoulder.
-

2.5.17. Rule 521: Spearing

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you see the spearing gesture or the blade of the stick make contact?

Has the player been injured?

What was the amount of force used to deliver the spear?

Where was the spearing gesture made?

Where did the blade of the stick make contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Double Minor + Misconduct Penalty

- The blade of the stick did not make contact
- The spear was simply a gesture

Referees may not use the 5+Game Misconduct penalty for this rule.

If in the referee's opinion the spearing has made contact the player will be assessed a player a Match Penalty

2.5.18. Rule 539: Tripping

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did the offence fulfil the criteria of clipping or kneeing? If so use rules 524 or 536

Did you observe the stick or leg make contact?

Has the player receiving the trip been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Did the player causing the trip change direction?

How far did the player skate in order to deliver the trip?

What was the body language of the player causing the trip prior to the impact and after?

Did the tripping player make any effort to avoid contact?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor Penalty

- The player being tripped has not been injured
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The tripping player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The tripping player did not change direction prior to delivering the trip.
- The tripping player did not skate far in order to deliver the trip
- The tripping player's body language was not aggressive
- The tripping player's contact was incidental, in the referee's opinion

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being tripped has not been injured
- The tripping player "slew footed" the opposing player
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The trip was on the goalie, who was in his crease at the time of impact.
- The trip was not reckless/dangerous.
- The tripping player's body language was aggressive

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being tripped has been injured
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The tripping player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The tripping player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The tripping player's body language was aggressive

2.5.19. Rule 540: Checking to the Head and Neck Area

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

The signal for this penalty is the palm of the non whistle hand placed against the right side of the head.

Guidance to Referees – Common Criteria to Consider

Did you observe the check or blow make contact to the head or neck?

Has the player receiving check or blow been injured?

What was the amount of force delivered at the time of impact?

Did the offending player change direction?

How far did the offending player skate in order to deliver the head check?

What was the body language of the offending player prior to the impact and after?

Did the offending player make any effort to avoid contact?

Were the offending player's actions reckless/dangerous?

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a Minor + Misconduct Penalty

- The player being head checked has not been injured
- The initial point of contact was the chest or shoulder and then the player followed through to the head/neck.
- The amount of force used is minimal
- The offending player's speed was minimal prior to the speed of impact
- The offending player did not change direction prior to delivering the head check.
- The offending player did not skate far in order to deliver the head check
- The offending player's body language was not aggressive

Any or combinations of the Criteria below may be used to assess a player a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty

- The player being head checked has not been injured
- The initial point of contact was the head/neck.
- The amount of force used is neither excessive nor minimal
- The offending player's body language was aggressive

If in the referees opinion **at least two** of the Criteria below have been met, then the player must be assessed a Match Penalty

- The player being head checked has been injured
- The stick was used to deliver the head check.
- The head check was from behind
- The amount of force used is excessive
- The offending player's speed is excessive prior to the speed of impact
- The offending player did change direction prior to delivering the check.
- The offending player's body language was aggressive

2.5.20. Rule 550: Abuse of Officials by Players – specifically paragraphs b), c), e) & g)

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Referees

Referees and Linesman should not react to comments from players in a manner that is not loud or readily audible to others. However all instances, in the referees opinion, of Loud Audible abuse must be penalised with a Misconduct Penalty – for “Abuse of Official”, as is more subtle abuse that is personally directed at an official and is particularly profane or deeply personal.

Referees MUST try to avoid being in the vicinity of the penalty benches at the same time as penalised players are placed there by the linesman.

Referees should check with minor officials that they understand the common signals and maybe agree with them that where a minor penalty is being assessed they will just skate to the bench, give the signal and then skate away thus helping ensure that they are away from the bench in a speedy manner.

Obviously, if the scorer says that they have problems with signals then discretion will be used.

The EIHA interpretation of “challenge or disputes” is a player who approaches any Official in a manner that is aggressive in body language or tone voice or a combination of both. Officials are to warn them initially by stating the following: -

“Please change your approach” or some other similar communication.

Guidance to players: This will be your ONLY opportunity to change your approach.

If the player continues, assess a Misconduct penalty.

Referees need to make sure they are not over emotional when giving the Misconduct signal, and should do a slow and calm signal.

If a player has been given a Misconduct penalty, the referee should try to avoid further discussions with the player, and should restart the game as quickly as possible. Depending on the situation, it might be advisable to request the Captain, Alternate Captain or any team mate to calm the player down as he is likely to be ejected from the game if he doesn't.

If there is a second instance of abuse to a game official from a player who has already been given a Misconduct for Abuse of Official, then the player will be assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty, for Abuse of official.

If the Abuse continues and Game Misconduct has been assessed, the Referee shall assess a Match Penalty for behaviour detrimental to the running of the game under paragraph g) of this rule.

2.5.21. Rule 550: Abuse of Officials by Players – specifically paragraph e) & f)

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to players: Any Obscene gesture or, in the opinion of the referee, racial remark or ethnic slur will be assessed as a Match Penalty.

Guidance to Referees

Referees are to assess a Match Penalty for any Obscene gesture or racial remark.

2.5.22. Rule 551: Abuse of Officials by Team Officials

For the rule please refer to your IIHF rule book.

Guidance to Coach, Manager or Off Ice Team Official: Any Obscene gesture or, in the opinion of the referee, racial remark or ethnic slur will be assessed as a Match Penalty.

Guidance to Referees

Referees are to assess a Match Penalty for any Obscene gesture or racial remark.

Guidance to Referees

The EIHA interpretation of “challenge or disputes” is a Coach, Manager or Off Ice Team Official who approaches any Official in a manner that is aggressive in body language or tone voice or a combination of both. Officials are to warn them initially by stating the following: -

“Please change your approach” or some other similar communication.

Guidance to Coach, Manager or Off Ice Team Officials: This will be your ONLY opportunity to change your approach.

Referees and Linesman should not react to comments from Coaches, Managers or Off Ice Team Officials said in a manner that is not loud or readily audible to others. However, all instances of Loud Audible abuse must be penalised with a Bench Minor Penalty – for “Abuse of Official”, as is more subtle abuse that is personally directed at an official and is particularly profane or deeply personal.

Referees must then resume with the play.

If at any further stoppage of play the Coach, Manager or Off Ice Team Official, who has already been assessed a Bench Minor Penalty, should be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty.

Referees need to make sure they are not over emotional when giving the Misconduct signal, and should do a slow and calm signal.

If the Abuse continues and Game Misconduct has been assessed, the Referee shall assess a Match Penalty for behaviour detrimental to the running of the game under paragraph d) of this rule.

2.6. Section 6 – Specific Rules for Women

2.6.1. Rule 601: Women Body-Checking

Guidance to Referees

The signal for this is the placing the palm, of the right hand, on the front of the left shoulder/breast.

3 RULES APPLYING SPECIFICALLY TO EPIHL GAMES ONLY

3.1. Too Many Non-British Trained Players.

In EPIHL games a team may only dress 4 Non-British Trained Players. A game may not commence if more than 4 Non British Trained Players have been dressed.

In all EPIHL games, each team must have at least 3 British trained players on the ice at all times during the game.

For the any infraction of this rule, the Referee will assess a Bench Minor Penalty announced as “too many Non-British trained players on the ice” and recorded as “2 many Non-Brit”.

Guidance to Referees:

Referees and Linesman shall note before the start of the game, the players numbers of non British trained players.

The Linesmen are instructed to check for too many non British trained players being on the ice.

A penalty is to be assessed once the breach has been brought to the attention of the referee by linesman or the non offending team.

3.2. Rule 528 Fisticuffs & Roughing

Rule 528	All Officials are required to ensure they apply the following Rule Interpretation in all EPIHL games & EPIHC games
Paragraph A	A player who intentionally takes off his gloves in a fight or altercation shall be assessed a: - Misconduct Penalty
Guidance to Referees	A player from team A drops his gloves but does not land any punches on the player from Team B Referees are to assess a Misconduct Penalty to the player from Team A A player from Team A drops his gloves and attempts to grab/punch a player from team B. The player from Team B “ turtles up”. Referees are to assess a Misconduct Penalty to the player from Team A as well as any other penalties.
	Exception to the rule A Player from Team A & Team B, both drop their gloves, take off their helmets and then commence an altercation in which they are willing combatants, in the referees opinion, are NOT to be assessed a Misconduct penalty. If the combatants do not take off their gloves and helmets prior to the altercation, then referees assess the ten minute misconduct.

Paragraph B	<p>A player who starts fisticuffs shall be assessed a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Match Penalty
Guidance to Referees	<p>This rule is to be applied in all cases where a player is unaware of an opposition player about to use force. An example of such an action would be a player delivering a heavy blow to the back of a player's head.</p> <p>Referees should assess a Match Penalty rather than a 5+Game Misconduct if there is any doubt.</p>
Paragraph E	<p>If a player, after he has been ordered by the Referee to stop, continues the altercation, attempts to continue, or resists a Linesman in the discharge of his duties, he shall be assessed, at the discretion of the Referee, a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double Minor penalty - Or - Major penalty + Automatic Game Misconduct penalty - Or - Match penalty
Guidance to Referees	<p>Referees are to assess 5+Game penalties when using paragraph E for the circumstances similar to those listed below</p> <p>Any player who attempts to continue an altercation, in the referees opinion, with the actions such as those listed below is to be assessed a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resisting the linesmen in any manner - continuing the altercation once an opponent has sustained a visible injury - throwing a punch or punches once the linesmen have intervened - attempting to continue the altercation once separated - failing to go directly to the penalty box after being separated.

4 RULES APPLYING SPECIFICALLY TO ENIHL GAMES ONLY

4.1. Too Many Non-British Trained Players.

In ENIHL games a team may only dress 2 Non-British Trained Players. A game may not commence if more than 2 Non British Trained Players have been dressed.

In all ENIHL games, each team must have at least 5 British trained players on the ice at all times during the game.

For the any infraction of this rule, the Referee will assess a Bench Minor Penalty announced as “too many Non-British trained players on the ice” and recorded as “2 many Non-Brit”.

Guidance to Referees:

Referees and Linesman shall note before the start of the game, the players numbers of non British trained players.

The Linesmen are instructed to check for too many non British trained players being on the ice.

A penalty is to be assessed once the breach has been brought to the attention of the referee by linesman or the non offending team.

4.2. Rule 528 Fisticuffs & Roughing

Rule 528	All Officials are required to ensure they apply the following Rule Interpretation in all EPIHL games & EPIHC games
Paragraph A	A player who intentionally takes off his gloves in a fight or altercation shall be assessed a: - Misconduct Penalty
Guidance to Referees	A player from team A drops his gloves but does not land any punches on the player from Team B Referees are to assess a Misconduct Penalty to the player from Team A A player from Team A drops his gloves and attempts to grab/punch a player from team B. The player from Team B “ turtles up”. Referees are to assess a Misconduct Penalty to the player from Team A as well as any other penalties.
	Exception to the rule A Player from Team A & Team B, both drop their gloves, take off their helmets and then commence an altercation in which they are willing combatants, in the referees opinion, are NOT to be assessed a Misconduct penalty. If the combatants do not take off their gloves and helmets prior to the altercation, then referees assess the ten minute misconduct.

Paragraph B	<p>A player who starts fisticuffs shall be assessed a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Match Penalty
Guidance to Referees	<p>This rule is to be applied in all cases where a player is unaware of an opposition player about to use force. An example of such an action would be a player delivering a heavy blow to the back of a player's head.</p> <p>Referees should assess a Match Penalty rather than a 5+Game Misconduct if there is any doubt.</p>
Paragraph E	<p>If a player, after he has been ordered by the Referee to stop, continues the altercation, attempts to continue, or resists a Linesman in the discharge of his duties, he shall be assessed, at the discretion of the Referee, a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double Minor penalty - Or - Major penalty + Automatic Game Misconduct penalty - Or - Match penalty
Guidance to Referees	<p>Referees are to assess 5+Game penalties when using paragraph E for the circumstances similar to those listed below</p> <p>Any player who attempts to continue an altercation, in the referees opinion, with the actions such as those listed below is to be assessed a 5+Game Misconduct Penalty: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resisting the linesmen in any manner - continuing the altercation once an opponent has sustained a visible injury - throwing a punch or punches once the linesmen have intervened - attempting to continue the altercation once separated - failing to go directly to the penalty box after being separated.

5 RULES APPLYING TO U19 & GAMES ONLY

Currently no specific rules

6 RULES APPLYING TO WPL & WD1 GAMES ONLY

Currently no specific rules

7 RULES APPLYING TO U16'S, U14'S & U12'S GAMES ONLY

7.1. Rules applying specifically to U12's Games

Guidance to Coach, Manager or Off Ice Team Official: All games played in the Under 12 Category are played as Non-Checking.

Guidance to Referees

If a player makes a direct body-check, he or she shall be assessed, at the discretion of the Referee, a:

Minor Penalty (2 Minutes)

Or

Major penalty or Automatic Game Misconduct penalty (5+Game)

8 RULES APPLYING TO U10 GAMES ONLY

8.1. Rules for U10 Leagues. In-House

A full Under 10 league was introduced by the EIHA in the 1995/96 season. To enable all those below the age of ten to play a number of changes to the standard rules of junior games applies. The special rules detailed below will enable all below the age of ten to play against those of similar ability and capability. (Due to a ruling made at the A.G.M. 2000 U12 girls are no longer able to play down to the U10 league.)

The aim of Under 10 hockey

- To develop and allow younger players within the game to play against those of similar ability level

Many players will need guidance and advice e.g. where to stand at face off. Officiating at an Under 10 game will give officials the opportunity not only to build their own knowledge of the rules of the game, but also helps to mould the players of the future in their understanding of the game – its rules and standards of behaviour. The players will pick up the reactions and enthusiasm of all involved with U10 ice hockey and it is hoped encourage them in the way they learn to play the game.

8.1.1. Team Sheet

The line allocated to each player is recorded in the Starting Line Up Space on the game sheet (see Appendix C)

e.g. Wayne Gretzky 1

First Line starts the game

Line 1: the strongest line consisting of the most able players – generally the older players approaching the Under 12 age group

Line 2: An intermediate line of those players who have been playing for a while and are generally more physically capable in their skating ability

Line 3: Predominantly novices – those new and the younger players

A player will only play on the line to which he/she has been assigned and his/her name should not appear on any other line. Please ensure that players only play on their allotted line.

A player can play on another line with the agreement of the opposition team in only exceptional circumstances e.g. injury

In case of injury players may only play UP A LINE – not down. i.e. 1st line players can only play on the first line – 2nd line can play up to 1st – 3rd line can play up to 2nd or 1st.

An U10 team will consist of 3 lines of players – a net minder (2 if possible) plus an optional reserve i.e. 15 players – net minder (2 if possible – an optional reserve)

A team with less than 16 players will forfeit the game although a challenge game could ensue (please mark on game sheet)

If a Club has a large U10 squad it is expected that they will have a rota for players to be included in the team – selection by taking turns rather than ability

If only one net minder is taken another player must be nominated in case of injury

·A net minder will not be called off the ice for tactical purposes e.g. when penalty is called or to put an extra player on the ice

If a player plays on another line outside of the conditions above then a penalty will be awarded against that player on the line which he/she was incorrectly iced – that line plays short as within normal rules

The team coach will set the lines no later than 30 minutes prior to face off

If a player has consistently and clearly been played on an incorrect line to gain an advantage then a complaint can be made to the EIHA. A deposit of £50 must accompany the complaint – this will be returned in the event of the complaint being upheld. An appeal against a decision may be made but the club in the event of the appeal being unsuccessful must meet associated costs.

8.1.2. Line Identification

Players MUST wear coloured training bibs or shoulder bands for the duration of the game:

- Line 1: Red
- Line 2: Yellow
- Line 3: Green

When a club orders new shirts for the U10 team the following numbers should be used:

- Net minders 1 – 9
- Line 1 10 – 19
- Line 2 20 – 29
- Line 3 30 – 39

The first digit refers to the line the player plays on. When all Clubs have achieved this there will be no requirement to wear coloured bands.

8.1.3. Game Duration

Two periods of 20 minutes. Game stopped every two minutes and the lines changed in rotation.

- First Line starts the game
- Players may not change on the fly.

8.1.4. Penalties

Penalty incurred to be served by that player. Any outstanding time will carry over to the next two minute shift – game scorer to keep a record of time and advise when penalty is completed

Penalties will be half the usual duration – penalty box officials to take the opportunity to explain why the penalty was given to the player

- 2 minutes will become 1 minute to go onto the clock
- 10 minute will become 5 minutes to be served by the offending player
- 2 + 10 penalty will become 1+5. The offending player serves both penalties at the same time.
- 2+2 + 10 penalty will become 1+5. The offending player serves both penalties at the same time.
- 5 + Game penalty will become 3 minute + Game penalty (2 ½ minute difficult for most clocks to handle). 3 minutes are shown on the clock but nobody should be placed in the box to serve the 3 minutes
- A Match penalty will become a 3 minute penalty. The player is removed from the remainder of the game. 3 minutes are shown on the clock but nobody should be placed in the box to serve the 3 minutes

Co-incidental penalties are not feasible and will be disregarded

A one minute penalty for playing on wrong line (unless for reasons give above) – infraction may be called to the attention of the referee by the captain or team coach of the non offending team

The scorer will assist the referee in checking the playing numbers of those on the ice

N.B. Once a team gets new shirts with numbers as indicated above they do not need to wear colour bands
It is recommended that an optional reserve is taken otherwise the third line could play short handed!

8.1.5. Time Outs

Each team is entitled to one time out in accordance with IIHF rules.

8.1.6. Face Offs

At the end of each two minute shift, the face off shall take place on an imaginary line in line with the face off spots where the puck was at the time the buzzer sounds.