



Surfing South Africa Rulebook 2025



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SECTION 1: CONTEST RULES: SSA NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

1. Contest Rules

The contest rules as set out in this Rule Book must be applied by all affiliated districts and disciplines when running or participating in SSA sanctioned events.

SSA will use the ISA Judging Criteria as the criteria for SSA sanctioned events.

2. Team Lists and Replacements: National contests

Team lists must be submitted in writing to the General Manager at a date specified by the GM. These lists must be in seeded order by division and indicate each surfer's membership number.

Team name changes will be permitted up to 5pm the day before the start of each event. Those surfers who are confirmed to compete are the final starters and any no-show competitor for the first round will be allocated fourth place in their Round One heat. A reserve may only be included in the event prior to the start of the first heat if a team member suffers a medically documented illness no later than one hour prior to the first heat of their division. A medical certificate must be handed to the Contest Director for this substitution to be approved. This replacement will be a direct substitution. (i.e. no reseeding). Once a substitution has been made, the original surfer may not re-enter the competition under any circumstances.

Once the initial draw has been made, no redraws will be made to account for no-show competitors. In Tag Team Contests reserves/substitutes may compete in the different rounds.

Age Groups and eligibility

The Men's and Women's **Open Divisions** are "open" to any age.

Juniors:

Under 8 / U8	May not turn 9 in 2025
Under 10/ U10	May not turn 11 in 2025
Under 12/ U12	May not turn 13 in 2025
Under 14/ U14	May not turn 15 in 2025
Under 16/ U16	May not turn 17 in 2025
Under 18/ U18	May not turn 19 in 2025

Masters:

Over 35 / O35	35 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 40 / O40	40 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 45 / O45	45 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 50 / O50	50 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 55 / O55	55 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 60 / O60	60 on 1 Jan 2025 or older
Over 65 / O65	65 on 1 Jan 2025 or older

3. Seeding.

In National Championships and team events sanctioned by SSA, the seeding order in each division will be based on the complete sequence of the surfers of each participating team.

The results obtained in the previous respective championship, by division, will determine the team seeding.

In the case of a new team event, the results from the National tournament held immediately prior to the new event will be used to determine seeding. Where a team or teams have not competed in a previous event, the team and the surfers in these teams will be seeded at the bottom of the draw. National Championships are seeded based on previous results achieved by the team as a whole, by division and not on previous individual results.

In summary: the contest first seed will be the first seed of the first rated team; the contest second seed will be the second seed of the first rated team, and so on, by division.

Within the competition, participants who progress through the heats will be seeded into each successive heat according to the position that they obtained in the previous heat.



All events should be designed to accommodate a minimum 50% progression rate in R1 and from R3 onwards. Repechage Rounds (R2) may have less than a 50% progression in some circumstances. If there are only two surfers in a heat that was seeded for three, four or five surfers, that heat will not be surfed and the surfers will be given positions based on their positions achieved in the previous round or, according to their team seeding, in the case of a first-round heat.

4. Format

Contest formats will be applied by the General Manager. Disciplines may use their own formats when running their specific events.

Any round, including finals, may take place at the same venue or at different venues. Generally, finals will be run on a four-surfer heat system with a minimum of two waves counting. Some finals may have five surfers in them and in some events, one on one heats may be used in the final.

The last contest day will always include the finals.

Where, for any reason, it is not possible to complete or run finals, division winners may be decided from the accumulated places achieved at the contest.

5. Team Points

In the SA Junior Championships, SA Masters Championships and SA Grommet Games and other team events, each surfer will accumulate team points according to the place he/she finishes in the contest. The base points (maximum 1000) will be multiplied by the number of surfers competing in the respective divisions. The total points will be distributed amongst the available places.

This does not apply in the SA Championships (Open Men & Women) where both Men and Women will be allocated the same base points.

The points table is outlined below.

<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>POINTS:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>POINTS:</u>
1	1000	26	355
2	860	27	350
3	730	28	345
4	670	29	345
5	610	30	335
6	583	31	330
7	555	32	325
8	528	33	320
9	500	34	315
10	488	35	310
11	475	36	305
12	462	37	300
13	450	38	295
14	438	39	290
15	425	40	285
16	413	41	280
17	400	42	275
18	395	43	270
19	390	44	265
20	385	45	260
21	380	46	255
22	375	47	250
23	370	48	245
24	365	49	240
25	360	50	235



At the SA Championships the winning team is awarded the Presidents Cup, at the SA Junior Team Championships the winning team is awarded the Freedom Cup and at the SA Masters Championships the winning team is awarded the Masters Trophy.

6. Meetings

The General Manager may hold virtual or in person meetings for officials prior to the commencement of any national team event. Attendance at these meetings is compulsory for all officials and team managers or representatives. Suitable prior notice of these meetings must be given by the General Manager after consultation and this information must be communicated to each district timeously via email.

Managers meeting, run by the Contest Director, may be held at any time during the event. The Contest Director will also form a WhatsApp group for Team Managers and other at National events to facilitate communication

7. Entry Fees

The entry fee shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors of SSA. These fees must be set no later than two weeks prior to the start of all national team events. Entry fees must be paid prior to the deadline set by the General Manager.

Failure to pay entry fees on time could lead to a 10% penalty or disqualification of the team.

8. Indemnity Forms

All Indemnity Forms must be signed and kept in a file at the event by the respective Team Managers. It is the responsibility of each district to ensure that Indemnity forms are completed by each team member.

A generic Indemnity Form, which can be adapted for all SSA national team events, can be downloaded from www.surfingsouthafrica.co.za.



SECTION 2: COMPETITION RULES

1. Timing and Wave Counts

a) Heats and Finals: Best 2 waves (no maximum waves)

Length of heats shall be between 15 and 25 minutes. In most cases heats will be 20mins long but in repechage heats 15 min heats may be run. If time allows and conditions dictate, the Contest Director may approve 25 min Finals.

Heat times are set by the General Manager in consultation with the Contest Director and the Head Judge and must be published on Liveheats timeously.

b) The Contest Director will consult with the Head Judge if there is a need for heat times to be adjusted. Any adjustments during an event must be communicated by the Contest Director to all parties before surfers enter the water.

c) Official timing of all heats will be the responsibility of the Head Judge.

d) A visual and PA warning must be given when 5 minutes remain in the heat.

e) A siren or horn blasts must be used to start and finish heats. One blast to start and two blasts to finish. The Head Judge will indicate when a heat is to commence.

f) In addition, a large disc system at least 1 metre square must be used to indicate to surfers the start of and completion of their heats. Green to start and Red for the last 5 minutes.

g) The commentator, guided by the Head Judge, must give a five second count-down at the beginning and end of each heat, and when this count reaches zero the heat must start or end immediately.

h) The first of the two sirens/horns must blow immediately when the commentator reaches zero. The official end of the heat is when the siren/horn is first audible to the Head Judge, who will indicate to the judges that no more rides are to be scored for that heat. The siren takes precedence over the disc.

i) The disc must be in the neutral position with no colour showing when the commentator reaches zero in the countdown. The disc must remain in the neutral position between heats.

j) In the event of siren/horn failure the disc will be the indicator for heat timing.

k) During and at the end of a heat the surfer must be clearly in possession of the wave and on the wave face, making a movement to stand, hands having left the rails for the wave to be scored.

l) If the Contest Director wishes to use the minimum time delay between heats, a marshalling area in the water outside of the line- up must be provided.

m) In the case of a water start the maximum time between heats shall be two minutes.

n) Under no circumstances will there be any time extensions once a heat has started. If a heat is interrupted for any reason, it will be stopped by the Head Judge and will be resumed at the time it was stopped. When it commences it will run for the time that remains based on the originally set period. The only exception will be if the Head Judge, in consultation with other qualified officials (Contest Director, senior SSA officials etc) feels that the entire heat should be rerun because no surfer had a clear advantage at the time of cancellation, or if altered surf conditions make it impossible for judges to keep to the same scale. The decision to rerun a heat will only be taken under exceptional circumstances.

o) All SSA events will use a Priority System which deals with unsporting paddling tactics as well as wave priority. Details are outlined below.

2.Heat Starts

All heats are started from either a marshalling area in the line-up, or from the beach, under the Contest Director's direction. The marshalling area in the line-up must be clear of the take-off area, and the Contest Director must demarcate the marshalling area by means of a buoy or other suitable method. Where water starts are being used, competitors will be permitted to paddle out when there are at least 5 minutes left in the preceding heat, and will congregate in the marshalling area, well clear of competitors in the heat in progress. Surfers may only paddle towards the line-up when the previous heat has ended. Any surfer entering the take-off area during the preceding heat may be penalised. In extreme conditions the Contest Director may allow extra paddle out time.



3. Schedule of Events

During an Event, the Contest Director is the only person who can give an exact schedule of events. There will be no protest against incorrect information received from any other employee of the contest or anyone who is not the Contest Director. If, however, the Contest Director clearly gives incorrect information and a surfer subsequently misses a heat then a re-surf of that heat may take place. This schedule must be posted on Liveheats or on an accessible Notice Board if Liveheats is not being used.

4. Infringements and Penalties

Penalties for contest infractions, other than those associated with doping, will be determined on the spot by the Contest Director based on the attached definitions.

The competitor has the right to appeal the decision to the Board of Directors in the case of National events or to the EC in the case of District events

In National events payments of all fines will be the responsibility of the surfer's district and these fines must be paid to Surfing SA immediately or the surfer in question will not only lose the points that would accrue to the team score but will also be eliminated from the contest. The district will still be expected to pay the fine.

Any disqualified surfer, by definition, is not recognized by the event. Therefore, any points accumulated by the surfer to the time of disqualification may be forfeited by the team he/she represents.

Fines imposed during "non" team events are the responsibility of the surfer or, if 18 or under, their parent or guardian. Fines will be imposed on the spot by the Contest Director based on the attached scale. All fines imposed at National events must be paid to Surfing SA immediately and fines imposed at District events must be paid to the respective District immediately. Surfers who fail to pay their fine and who have qualified for the next round will be withdrawn from that round. Failure to pay a fine will mean that the surfer will not be permitted to surf in any contest whatsoever until the fine is paid.

General Infringements	Penalties
Assault – verbal or physical (judge, official, event staff, competitors, media, public)	R10,000 fine, disqualification & suspension.
Derogatory remarks, verbal abuse, swearing or rude gestures to judges & officials, team official other surfers or teams, event staff, media, public	R6000 fine and/or disqualification or both.
Unsporting conduct	R2000- R4000 fine, disqualification or both
Damage to the sport of surfing due to misbehaviour thereby bringing the sport into disrepute	R5000 fine, disqualification and/or suspension.
Damage to property in event locality	R4000 fine plus costs/ suspension.
Abuse of contest equipment, event property, heat sheets or judging sheets or equipment	R1500 fine plus costs.
Abuse of own equipment during event or in contest area	R1000 fine

Technical Infringements	Penalties
Surfer "no show" at any event	R1500
Knowingly wearing contest vest incorrectly	R250



Removing vest before handing it back to the beach marshal at the end of a heat	R200
Surfing in contest area during heats	R1500 fine, disqualification or both
Surfing during, prior to or following a heat – No 'dead time' unless contest is put on hold for a lengthy time.	R1000 fine, disqualification or both
Surfer's caddie rides a wave	R200 per wave

*The penalties attached to the contest infringements are the maximum applicable. The Contest Director in consultation with other officials may decide to impose a suspended penalty (yellow card) based on the severity of the infringement. After a first warning (yellow card) further infringements would attract the maximum penalty (red card)
Other infringements not specified above may attract a warning, a fine, disqualification and/or suspension.

5. Heat Length, progressions & composition

- Heats will be made up of a maximum of 4 surfers except in the first round and repechage rounds of any contest where heats of 5 may be surfed. A minimum of 50% of the surfers from R1 and R3 and beyond must advance. An exception may be applied in five person heats in R2 (repechage) where, due to time constraints, either two or three may advance to R3.
- The composition of the heats will be determined by the General Manager after entries have closed. Composition of heats will be based on seeding, but if no seeding is available a random draw may be used. The draw and schedule will be published on Liveheats.

6. Heat Sheet reviews

- If paper scoring is being used the judges score sheets and the tabulator sheet may be scrutinised by competitors in the presence of their manager or coach in the case of national events or by the surfers in the case of non-team events after the conclusion of their heat and once the heat has been published by the Contest Director and results announced.

7. In contest rules

- Competitors must wear the official contest vest from time of issue until returned to the beach marshal at the completion of the heat, and if requested, during the awards presentation. Failure to follow these rules may result in a fine being imposed.
- Competitors are responsible for ensuring they wear the correct coloured contest vest in their heat. A surfer in an incorrect colour contest vest shall have no right to protest if the judges are unable to distinguish his/her rides from those of the other surfers in the heat.

8. Contest Conditions

- There must be a minimum of 18 inches (0,5m) of wave height before surf can be deemed contestable. A special allowance may be made on the final scheduled day of an event, if the surf is deemed contestable. This decision will be made by the Contest Director and Head Judge and may not be influenced by event producers, promoters, sponsors, participants or other third parties.
- In extreme conditions, water caddies or jet skis may be allowed to assist surfers. This decision will be taken by the Contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge. Water caddies or jet skis may only enter the water in a defined marshalling area determined by the Contest Director. Surfers may only use equipment carried by their own caddy or jet skis once the heat has started. If the caddy rides a wave the surfer, he/she is caddying for may be penalised. If the caddy interferes with any of the other surfers in any way interference will be imposed on the surfer for whom he/she is caddying.
- Approval to use motorised craft/ jet skis will be given by the Contest Director prior to the start of an event or during an event if the conditions require this.
- Unless the event is specific or conditions are of such a nature that motorised craft need to be used to assist surfers to reach the backline or act as rescue craft, any use of outside craft (rubber-duck, jet ski, water patrol board, photographer's boards, etc) will be deemed an



interference if a surfer, after using one of them, re-enters the competition zone and rides a wave or interferes with any other competitor in any way.

□ The only exception to this will be if the water patrol or the contest officials feel that the surfer is in a life-threatening situation, and in this case the surfer may be removed from the danger zone and placed in a safe area, no closer to the line-up, from which he/she may continue the heat.

9. Protests

At times errors of a special nature may occur with respect to the running of the contest. This includes but is not limited to: heat timing, interference, tabulating errors, etc. Any competitor, manager or team coach has the right to protest the result of a heat due to any of the above. Protests must be in writing on the official SSA Protest Form and must be submitted to the Contest Director by the surfer (in the case of non- team events), Team Manager or Team Coach within 15 minutes of the heat result being published/announced

The merits of each protest will be considered by the Contest Director after consultation with the Head Judge. The Contest Director will rule on the incident and inform the surfer or in the case of team events, the surfer's manager, of the decision in writing.

No protest will be considered against a judging (scoring) decision which is irrevocable no matter what proof is available to show difference. Once a decision has been made by the judges or officials there is no form of protest. No judges are to be approached over a call or results or a penalty may be imposed on the individual concerned. Video analysis of a heat to check for interference or missed waves, if approved prior to a contest, may be permitted as long as every heat in the event is filmed in its entirety.

10. Water Photographers

Water photographers will only be allowed into the contest area after checking in with the Contest Director and signing a waiver. Only two photographers will be allowed in the line-up at a time. They may not use hard boards for floatation and must wear helmets if available. The Contest Director may remove the photographers from the water.

Only sanctioned water photographers will be allowed in the water at SSA events. This access is to be controlled by the Contest Director.

11. General

- a) Under no circumstances may an event sponsor force contestants to wear any particular brand of trunks or wetsuits as a condition of their entry into any SSA sanctioned event.
- b) Sponsors and their representatives may not be involved in any SSA event in any official capacity (Judge, Commentator, Contest Director etc)
- c) Sponsors and their representatives may not be involved in decisions relating to the technical issues of any SSA Event
- d) All beach marshals must be English speaking.
- e) No staff member appointed by SSA to work on an event may compete in that event.
- f) No staff member may judge a division if there is any conflict of interest in that division
- g) All functions, meetings, etc., if held, are to take place near the contest site and at reasonable times.
- h) All official meetings are compulsory for the appropriate persons.

12. Announcements

- a) During the heat the announcer/commentator may not announce the scores or standard of ride until all the judges' scores are entered into the system.
- b) All announcements of interferences must be conveyed to the announcer/commentator by the Head Judge before they can be announced publicly.
- c) In all heats and finals computer scores must be given throughout the whole heat, unless instructions to the contrary are given by an SSA official.
- d) If a score is given by the announcer/commentator and it is wrong due to judges inputting the incorrect scores, the commentator/announcer giving the wrong score, or for any other reason, then the surfer or team managers will have no form of protest.
- e) The announcer/commentator may not call or indicate in any way any wave conditions (e.g. approaching outside sets, etc) that may benefit one contestant over another.
- f) Announcers/commentators may not verbalise a score publicly without confirmation from the judges.



- g) If any surfer requires information from the water during a heat they must use hand signals:
- **Time remaining:** One hand to other wrist in the air (tapping watch movement)
 - **Priority:** Arms up vertically.
 - **Situation:** Both arms out horizontal to the water.

13. Specific Board Sizes.

Longboard *requirements:*

Length is a minimum of 9 feet from the tip of the board in a straight line along its length. Board length is measured using straight line along the deck. "Nose Protection", will not be accepted as part of the longboard length. Any increase in size must be made with rigid material.

Width dimensions to be a minimum aggregate of 47 inches at its widest point including the width 12 inches up from the tail and the width 12 inches back from the nose.

Traditional longboard Malibu shapes with multiple fins and channels are allowed.

14. Double Elimination

In a double elimination contest, if the original schedule is not possible to complete, the rules are as follows:

a) If an interruption makes it impossible to follow the original schedule, even if the heat times are reduced to the minimum as stipulated in the rules, the repechages will run until all competitors in this situation are in the same round. After that the winners will be brought back to the principal bracket which will continue without repechages.

b) If it is impossible to continue with the competition, the points still to be decided will be divided among the competitors who are still in the competition. The surfers who are in the repechage will be allocated half points.

Postponement of the competition beyond its original schedule will only be possible with the approval of the organisers, sponsors, and a 75% majority of the teams, which still have at least one athlete competing.

15. Tag Team Surfing Rules

These are specific for each event and will be circulated by the General Manager at least 2 days prior to any event that is run as a Tag Team or where a Tag Team format is included.



SECTION 3: JUDGING

Judging Panels

- Judging panels for each heat will consist of up to five judges who will rotate from a larger judging panel. A panel of up to seven judges is the minimum necessary to conduct an event on a full-time basis. The judging panel roster should not require any judge to judge for more than 3 heats without a break. Each judging panel will officiate under the control and discretion of a Head Judge whose duties are more fully described in Section 5.
- In National championships accredited judges will be selected to officiate. All will be paid and there will be no team judges.

Rules for Judges

- a. Judges must check in with the Head Judge at least 15 minutes prior to the heat starting times. This allows time to get a realistic view of the waves, the surfing standard and have a meeting.
- b. When paper judging is applied, if a score is not clear or must be changed, it must be lined through and the correct score inserted in the next block.
 - i. All alterations must be initialled by the Judge
 - ii. Judges must not tally their sheets and must hand in the sheet promptly at the end of the heat.
- c. Each judge must give 100% effort. Maximum concentration is essential to ensure personal bias is eliminated and that top efficiency is reached.
- d. Judges must score every wave ridden by every competitor.
- e. Scoring will be done from zero (0) to ten (10) broken into one tenth increments.
- f. Judges are responsible for ruling on interference situations as described in Section 4.
- g. Judges should be visually separated and it is the responsibility of the Head Judge to ensure that judges do not discuss wave scores or interference calls.
- h. If a judge misses a wave or part of a wave, he must place an "M" in the block on the sheet, and inform the Head Judge.
- i. The judges used in the finals should be those who have shown the highest degree of consistency, optional*.
- j. Judges who have finished their rostered events are to remain on hand in the administration area until their last heat has been tallied and until protests can no longer be lodged.
- k. No judge may pass comment on a surfer's chances in any event, to the public, media, or contestants, or that judge may be dismissed from the panel and other action may be taken by the Contest Director.
- l. Any judge who proves to be inconsistent will be dropped from the judging panel and assigned to other contest duties. This can take place at any time and be enforced by the Contest Director on the recommendation of the Head Judge. This could also result in a reduction of that judge's fee.
- m. At times, errors of a special nature occur with respect to judging. This includes but not limited to, timing and scoring on the wrong colour. At his/her discretion the Head Judge, along with the Contest Director and Priority Judge may consult with those qualified observers (defined as off-duty judges, spotters, or other officials) who may have witnessed the incident in question, and who will rule on these special circumstances case by case.

Judging Area

The Contest Director and Head Judge will be responsible for the application of this rule.

- a) The Judges, spotter, announcer, Head Judge and Priority Judges must have unrestricted view of the full width of the wave being surfed by the competitor at all times.
- b) Side on view or a view that does not give the judges an accurate or appropriate perspective of the wave is not acceptable.
- c) If a fixed structure (podium) is in place, this podium (or podiums) must be erected in consultation with the Contest Director and Head Judge.
- d) If a contest is moved the judges must be positioned at the vantage point that allows them best viewing of the wave being surfed – even if this requires temporary structures to be positioned on the beach.
- e) The judges must be provided with a suitable weatherproof protective shelter.
- f) The Head Judge is in sole control of the Judging area.



- g) Unauthorized people including coaches, managers, agents, sponsors, competitors, friends, family Committee members, Natcom or even Board members (who are not part of the judging panel or one of the contest officials) are not permitted in the Judging area.
- h) Smoking and use of alcohol is not permitted in the judging area during any contest.
- i) Judges and officials who are on duty must turn their cell phones off.
- j) Only those tablets or laptops that are being used to run an event may be turned on in the judge's enclosure.
- k) The standard of the judging panel is based solely on the individuals' qualifications. Personal likes or dislikes should become irrelevant if the Judge does his/her job properly.

Judging Criteria

I. Shortboarding:

The Judging criteria summarised in a sentence:

The surfer must perform radical controlled major manoeuvres in the critical sections of the wave with speed, power and flow. Innovative and progressive surfing as well as the combination and variety of major manoeuvres will be taken into account when rewarding points. The surfer who adheres to the above criteria, while exhibiting the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves surfed shall maximize his or her scoring potential

Surfers must perform to the ISA judging criteria and key elements to maximize their scoring potential. Judges analyse the following major elements when scoring a ride:

- Commitment and Degree of Difficulty
- Innovative and Progressive Manoeuvres
- Combination of Major Manoeuvres
- Variety of Manoeuvres
- Speed, Power and Flow

NOTE: It's important to note that the emphasis of certain elements is contingent upon the location and the conditions on the day, as well as changes of conditions during the day.

The Following scale may be used to describe a ride that is scored:

- 0.1 - 1.9 = Poor
- 2.0 - 3.9 = Fair
- 4.0 - 5.9 = Average
- 6.0 - 7.9 = Good
- 8.0 - 10.0 = Excellent

II. Longboarding:

The Surfer must perform controlled manoeuvres with the highest degree of difficulty in the most critical section of the wave while utilising the entire length of the board and wave using traditional longboard surfing. Judges will reward points with emphasis on commitment, degree of difficulty, speed and power, flow, style and variety of manoeuvres. Nose riding and footwork (walking) will be key factors when judges are rewarding points.

Key elements to consider:

- Nose riding
- Critical section of a wave
- Commitment and degree of difficulty
- Speed and power
- Footwork and control
- Variety of manoeuvres

NOTE: It's important to note that the emphasis of certain elements is contingent upon the location and the conditions on the day, as well as changes of conditions during the day.

The Following scale may be used to describe a ride that is scored:

- 0.1 - 1.9 = Poor
- 2.0 - 3.9 = Fair
- 4.0 - 5.9 = Average
- 6.0 - 7.9 = Good
- 8.0 - 10.0 = Excellent



III. **Stand up paddle:**

The SUP surfer, using their paddle as a key tool, must perform radical and controlled manoeuvres in the most critical sections of the wave. Innovative and progressive surfing, the combination and variety of manoeuvres as well as the functional use of the paddle will be important factors when points are being rewarded. Surfing to the above criteria while showing the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment and doing it with speed, power and flow will maximise the SUP surfers scoring potential.

Surfers must perform to the ISA judging key elements to maximize their scoring potential. Judges analyse the following major elements when scoring a ride:

- Commitment and Degree of Difficulty
- Innovative and Progressive Manoeuvres
- Combination of Major Manoeuvres
- Variety of Manoeuvres
- Speed, Power and Flow
- Use of the Paddle to give greater degrees of leverage and thus the creation of increasingly radical moves

NOTE: It's important to note that the emphasis of certain elements is contingent upon the location and the conditions on the day, as well as changes of conditions during the day.

The Following scale may be used to describe a ride that is scored:

0.1 - 1.9 = Poor

2.0 - 3.9 = Fair

4.0 - 5.9 = Average

6.0 - 7.9 = Good

8.0 - 10.0 = Excellent



SECTION 4: INTERFERENCE RULES AND PRIORITY

1. Application of Interference Rules

- An interference penalty can only be called if a majority of the judging panel marks an interference on their judging sheet.
- The Head Judge will be able to call an interference penalty only if a majority decision could not be reached (taking into account Judges who did not see it cannot vote on the call).

2. Right of Way in Non-Priority Situations

- For non-priority situations, the surfer deemed to have the inside position for a wave has unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that ride. An interference penalty will be called if during a ride a majority of judges feel that a fellow competitor has hindered the scoring potential of that surfer deemed to have right of way on the wave. Examples of interference may include excessive hassling and leash pulling. If the Judges call an interference penalty, Interference Penalty 1 will apply.
- The choice of right-of-way criteria for each of the situations described within Rules regarding "Right of Way in Non-Priority Situations" is the responsibility of the Head Judge and Head Priority Judge.
- Right of way in these situations will vary slightly under the following categories as determined by the nature of the contest venue. Basically, it is the responsibility of each Judge to determine which Surfer has the inside position based on whether the wave is a superior right or left, but never on which Surfer is first to their feet.

3. Point Break: When there is only one available direction on any given wave, the surfer on the inside shall have unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that wave.

4. One Peak Situation (Reef or Beach Break): If there is a single well-defined peak with both a left and a right available, at the initial point of take-off and neither the right nor left can be deemed superior then the right of way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction (by making an obvious right or left turn). A second surfer may go in the opposite direction on the same wave without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first surfer who has established right of way (i.e. they may not cross the path of the first surfer in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless they do so without hindering the inside surfer, in the majority of judges opinion).

5. Multiple Peak Situation (Reef or Beach Break): With multiple random peaks, the right of way may vary slightly according to the nature of an individual wave.

- With two (2) peaks, there will be cases where one (1) swell will have two (2) separate, defined peaks far apart that eventually meet at some point. Although two (2) surfers may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the surfer who is first to their feet shall be deemed to have the right of way and the second surfer must give way by cutting back or kicking out before hindering the right of way surfer.
- If two (2) surfers stand at the same time on two (2) separate peaks that eventually meet, then:
 - i. If they both give way by cutting back or kicking out, so that neither is hindered, there will be no penalty.
 - ii. If they collide or hinder one another, the judges a Surfer will be penalized by the judges if either or both indicate aggression at the point of hindrance. If an interference penalty is called, Interference Penalty 1 will apply.
 - iii. If neither surfer gives way by exiting the ride and both share responsibility for the confrontation, then both Surfers will receive Interference Penalty 1.

6. Snaking

- The surfer who is farthest inside at the initial point of take-off and has established the right of way is entitled to that wave for the duration of their ride, even though another surfer may subsequently take off behind them. The judges will not penalize the surfer because they have right of way, even though they are in front.
- If the second surfer has not hindered the original surfer with right of way, then the judges may choose not to penalize them and will score both surfers' rides.



- If in the opinion of the judges, the second surfer has interfered with (snaked) the original surfer with right of way, by causing them to pull out or lose the wave, then an interference may be called on the second surfer, even though they are behind the first when the penalty was called. If an interference penalty is called, Interference Penalty 1 will apply.

7. Paddling Interference

- a. A Surfer paddling for the same wave should not excessively hinder another Surfer who has inside position.
- b. An interference penalty may be called if:
 - i. The violating Surfer makes contact with the inside Surfer hindering them and resulting in the Surfer having to change their line while paddling to catch the wave causing possible loss of scoring potential.
 - ii. The violating Surfer obviously causes a section to break down in front of the inside Surfer which would not normally have done so causing loss of scoring potential.
 - iii. If an interference penalty is called, Interference Penalty 1 will apply.
- c. In the event of a collision or near miss between a Surfer paddling out and a Surfer Riding a wave, which adversely impacts the scoring potential for the Surfer Riding the wave (if the majority of the Judges deem the collision/near miss occurred on a wave with no scoring impact on the current heat result then there is no interference penalty), the following applies:
 - i. If a Surfer paddling out has no ability to remove themselves from the line of a Surfer Riding a wave, then there is no interference penalty.
 - ii. If a Surfer paddling out accidentally causes a collision or near miss with the Surfer Riding a wave, it is up to a majority of the Judges to call an interference penalty. In determining whether to call an interference penalty, the Judges will consider the Surfer's safety and the Surfer's positioning/effort to avoid the situation. If an interference penalty is called, Interference Penalty 1 will apply.
 - iii. If a majority of the Judges determine that the Surfer paddling out deliberately caused the collision or near miss with the Surfer Riding a wave, then Interference Penalty 2 will be called on the Surfer paddling out.
 - iv. If a majority of the Judges determine that the Surfer Riding the wave deliberately caused a collision with a Surfer paddling out, then Interference Penalty 2 will be called on the Surfer Riding the wave. Any such interfering Surfer may be subject to additional penalties and sanctions.

8. Priority System

- The Contest Director and Head Judge have the option to conduct the event using a 2, 3, 4, or 5 surfer priority system and its associated rules as described below.

Priority Rules

1. Right of Way using the Priority System

- a. For heats where priority applies, the priority system will determine which Surfer has priority to a wave at that time. The Surfer with priority has the unconditional right of way and can paddle for and ride any wave they select. The Surfer's opponent(s) can paddle for and ride the same wave in any direction and be scored providing they do not;
 - (i) Hinder the scoring potential of the Ride for the Surfer with superior priority.
 - (ii) Cross in front of or bottom turn around the Surfer with superior priority causing a hindrance of scoring potential, regardless if the Surfers up and riding a wave or in the process of catching a wave
- b. If a surfer without priority does not comply with Priority section 1(a), Interference Penalty 2 will be called against them.
- c. If a Surfer incurs an interference penalty they will lose priority. The Priority Judge will determine the new priority position of the Surfers in the heat.

2. General Priority

- a. Before Priority has been established, all non-priority rules apply.
- b. The Priority Judge will make any call on Priority using a coloured display system corresponding to the Surfer's competition jersey colours in the water to indicate priority and may consult the



judging panel for close calls. With all display systems, if vertical then order of priority will be from top to bottom and if horizontal then order will be from left to right. Once Priority has been established, it is the Surfer's responsibility to check the priority system for their priority position at all times.

c. Wave priority is lost as soon as a Surfer rides a wave or makes a committed paddle to catch a wave and misses the wave.

d. Loss of priority through Rule 2(c) will not apply in heats with more than two (2) surfers if the surfer is:

(i) Paddling alongside a Surfer with higher Priority, who then catches the wave.

(ii) They are blocked by a Surfer with higher Priority by paddling or positioning.

d. If a Surfer inside has second or third priority and their opponent paddles for, but misses a wave, the inside Surfer automatically assumes the higher priority. Therefore, if they also paddle for, but miss the wave, then they have also lost priority. That is, both Surfers have then lost priority even though only one (1) wave has passed and there was not sufficient time to change the priority.

3. **"Blocking Rule" in Non-Priority Situations**

For all Events with a Priority Judge, a Surfer with the inside position will be allocated lowest priority applicable at the time if they:

(i) Make a committed paddle for a wave and block a Surfer from catching that wave;

(ii) Position themselves in the take-off zone and block another Surfer from catching a wave.

4. **Excessive Hassling in Non-Priority Situations**

For all Events with a Priority Judge, in the opinion of the Priority and Head Judge, if a Surfer excessively hassles, blocks or hinders another Surfer from paddling in the line-up they will be allocated lowest Priority applicable at the time. If the behaviour is aggressive or unsportsmanlike then an Interference Penalty 1 may also be called. The Surfer may also be subject to additional sanctions (Unsportsmanlike Conduct).

5. **"Blocking Rule" in Priority Situations:**

The Priority Surfer will lose priority if in the opinion of the Head Judge or Priority Judge they:

(i) Paddle in front of the non-Priority Surfer to deliberately impede them from catching a wave.

(ii) Position themselves in the take-off zone to prevent another Surfer from catching a wave.

(iii) Use their priority by either paddling for or taking off on a wave to block their opponent when the Surfer with priority appears to have had no intention to score. In this situation, priority can be awarded regardless of which Surfer reaches the take-off zone first after the Ride.

6. **Special Circumstances in Priority Situations**

a. Priority Suspension: If a Surfer with superior priority paddles outside the Primary Take-off Zone (including if they sit on the inside position), the Surfer will have their Priority suspended until they re-enter the Primary Take-off Zone. If the Surfer does not re-enter the Primary Take-off Zone, they will no longer be the Priority Surfer. The Priority Judge will determine the Surfer's new priority position in the heat. All attempts will be made to verbally announce to the Priority Surfer as they start to leave the Primary Take-off Zone by a verbal warning via the PA system. Surfers should not rely on the verbal warnings and should always confirm priority by viewing the Priority Disc for the event.

b. An Interference Penalty 2 may be called individually by the Head Judge only if the majority of the judging panel do not see the incident.

c. In all cases where a dispute results from a decision or a malfunction of the priority system, the ISA will consult with the Technical Director and Head Judge to determine a resolution, which may include a re-surf.

d. Allocation is based on who the Priority Judge believes has reached the Primary Take Off Zone first. In cases where Surfers appear to reach the Primary Take-Off Zone at the same time, priority will go to the Surfer who did not have the last priority.

e. Once a heat has ended all priority ceases. If a Surfer is Riding on a wave as the heat ends, they can't be interfered with by any Surfer (even if that Surfer had higher priority before the heat ended). If an interference occurs, an Interference Penalty 2 will be called.



- f. When there is Personal Water Craft assistance, the allocation of Priority when Surfers are being transported at the same time will be decided by the Priority Judge after taking into account both pick-ups and drop-offs. PWCs cannot overtake each other at any time when returning a Surfer to the line-up.
- g. If the Head Judge or Priority Judge determines that priority is affected by either the PWC pilot's capacity or mechanical problems in a certain situation, priority will be allocated as the Head Judge or Priority Judge deems appropriate.
- h. If any unauthorized PWC assistance is used by any Surfer, they automatically move to lowest priority if PWC are being used. If PWC are not being used, the surfer will be fined, receive and interference, and/or disqualified if deemed outside assistance.
- i. When a Surfer Rides a wave prior to a heat start, that Surfer takes the lowest priority position in their heat once it has begun and retains it after any restart.
- j. In the discretion of the Priority Judge, if a Surfer's equipment is damaged and they actively make their way to their replacement equipment (including catching a wave in prone position or use of a PWC for Surfer safety) or when a Surfer gets washed out of the Primary Take-Off Zone by a set:
 - (i) the Surfer's priority is suspended, indicated by the Surfer having "No Priority"; and
 - (ii) the Surfer's priority position (1st, 2nd, etc.) they had when they were in the Primary Take-Off Zone can be reinstated once they return to the Primary Take-Off Zone.

- 7. **Two (2)-Surfer Heat Priority** Two (2) surfer Heat priority works in the following manner,
 - a. At the start of a heat once the first wave has been ridden, the second Surfer gets automatic priority for any other wave they choose, unless the Surfer Rides the wave before the heat starts (refer to section 6(i) or if the Surfer is not in the Competition Area before the heat start.
 - b. If a Surfer with second priority paddles for and misses a wave they will not lose their priority position unless (i) their hands left the rails, as they attempted to stand or they paddled outside the Primary Take-Off Zone, as determined by the Priority Judge and (ii) the Surfer with first priority Rides a wave and returns to the Primary Take-Off Zone before the Surfer with second priority.
 - c. Allocation is based on who the Priority Judge believes has reached the Primary Take off Zone first. In cases where Surfers appear to reach the line-up at the same time, priority will go to the Surfer who did not have the last priority.
 - d. If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take-Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, priority will be allocated to the other Surfer at the discretion of the Priority Judge.
- 8. **Three (3)-Surfer Heat Priority:** Three (3)-Surfer Heat priority works in the following manner,
 - a. The first Surfer to Ride a wave then receives third priority (First Surfer) when returning to the Primary Take-off Zone.
 - b. The remaining two surfers in the heat have priority over the First Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until one of them catches a wave (Second Surfer).\
 - c. Once the Second Surfer catches a wave, the initial heat priority order is established:
 - i. The Surfer yet to catch a wave receives first priority; and
 - ii. the remaining Surfers will receive priority in the order they return to the Primary Take-off Zone.
 - iii. The Surfer with first priority has priority over both surfers. The Surfer with second priority only has priority over the Surfer with third priority.
 - iv. If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take-Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take-off Zone.
 - v. If a Surfer with third priority paddles for and misses a wave they will not lose their priority position unless (i) their hands left the rails, as they attempted to stand or (ii) they paddled outside the Primary Take-Off Zone, as determined by the Priority Judge.
- 9. **Four (4)-Surfer Heat Priority:** Four (4)-Surfer Heat priority works in the following manner,
 - a. The first Surfer to Ride a wave then receives fourth priority (First Surfer) when returning to the Primary Take-off Zone.
 - b. The remaining three surfers in the heat have priority over the First Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until the next Surfer catches a wave (Second Surfer).



- c. The remaining two surfers in the heat have priority over the First and Second Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until one (1) of those Surfers catches a wave (Third Surfer).
- d. Once the Third Surfer catches a wave, the initial heat priority order is established:
 - i. The Surfer yet to catch a wave receives first priority; and
 - ii. The remaining Surfers will receive priority in the order they return to the Primary Take-Off Zone.
 - iii. The Surfer with first priority has priority over all other Surfers. The Surfer with second priority only has priority over the Surfers with third and fourth priority. The Surfer with third priority only has priority over the Surfer with fourth priority.
- e. If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take Off Zone.
- f. If a Surfer with fourth priority paddles for and misses a wave they will not lose their priority position unless (i) their hands left the rails, as they attempted to stand or (ii) they paddled outside the Primary Take-Off Zone, as determined by the Priority Judge.

10. **Five (5)-Surfer Heat Priority:** Five (5)-Surfer Heat priority works in the following manner

- a. The first Surfer to Ride a wave then receives fifth priority (First Surfer) when returning to the Primary Take-off Zone.
- b. The remaining four surfers in the heat have priority over the First Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until the next Surfer catches a wave (Second Surfer).
- c. The remaining three surfers in the heat have priority over the First and Second Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until the next Surfer catches a wave (Third Surfer).
- d. The remaining two surfers in the heat have priority over the First, Second, and Third Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until one (1) of those Surfers catches a wave (Fourth Surfer).
- e. Once the Fourth Surfer catches a wave, the initial heat priority order is established:
 - (i) The Surfer yet to catch a wave receives first priority; and
 - (ii) The remaining Surfers will receive priority in the order they return to the Primary Take-Off Zone.
 - (iii) The Surfer with first priority has priority over all other Surfers. The Surfer with second priority only has priority over the Surfers with third, fourth, and fifth priority. The Surfer with third priority only has priority over the Surfers with fourth and fifth priority. The Surfer with fourth priority only has priority over the Surfer with fifth priority.
- f. If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take Off Zone.
- g. If a Surfer with fifth priority paddles for and misses a wave they will not lose their priority position unless (i) their hands left the rails, as they attempted to stand or (ii) they paddled outside the Primary Take-Off Zone, as determined by the Priority Judge.

11. **Interference Penalties**

- i) Interference Penalties will be as follows:
 - (i) **Interference Penalty 1:** The value of the interfering Surfer's second highest scoring Ride will be halved.
 - (ii) **Interference Penalty 2:** The interfering Surfer's second highest scoring Ride will tally as a zero.
 - (iii) **Interference Penalty 3:** The interfering Surfer's highest scoring Ride will tally as a zero.
 - (iv) **Disqualification:** The Surfer will be disqualified from the Heat.
- ii) In non-priority situations when an interference is called on a Surfer, then Interference Penalty 1 will apply.
- iii) In priority situations when an interference is called on a Surfer, then Interference Penalty 2 will apply.
- iv) Notwithstanding the foregoing, in SSA related Events only, if there is an interference (e.g., by dropping in, paddling, blocking) that prevents a Surfer from performing on a potential scoring Ride (i.e., a Ride that the Judges determine could have resulted in one or the Surfer's two highest scoring Rides) in the final five (5) minutes of a heat, then Interference Penalty 3 will apply. For the avoidance of doubt, an Interference Penalty 3 does not mean an automatic



violation of Unsportsmanlike Conduct. If a majority of the Judges determine that the interference during the final five (5) minutes was intentional, the interfering Surfer will be Disqualified.

- v) When an interference is called on a Surfer while paddling to catch a wave or while riding a wave, the Ride will be scored zero. Judges must still score the ride, but if an Interference is applied by the majority of the judges, then the ride becomes zero points.
- vi) A riding interference will be shown on the judge's sheet as a triangle placed around the interfering score with an arrow drawn to the rider's score where they were interfered.
- vii) A paddling interference will be shown on the judge's sheet as a triangle placed on the line between the waves where the interference occurred, or above the score if the wave is ridden, with an arrow drawn to the rider's score (or line) where they were interfered.
- viii) An interference call will be announced by the Beach Announcer only once approval has been received from the Head Judge or Contest Director.
- ix) Any interfering Surfer must be penalized and once an interference decision is made, it can only be modified by the Head Judge if they deem the decision was made relying on inaccurate technology (video/audio). The Judges will not enter into any discussion over the interference call.
- x) In non-priority heats, the Surfer who is interfered with will be allowed an additional wave beyond their wave maximum, within the prescribed time limit. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if there is a double interference called, neither Surfer gets an extra wave. An extra wave or heat delay as decided by the Head Judge at the time will also apply to interference from water photographers, water security personnel or other outside interference.
- xi) Where any Surfer incurs two (2) interferences they must immediately leave the Competition Area (failure to do so will result in a penalty in accordance with this Rule Book), furthermore:
 - i) If both interferences are in a non-priority situation, then Interference Penalty 1 will apply to the highest and second highest scoring rides.
 - ii) If one interference is in a non-priority situation and the other in a priority situation, regardless of the order, then Interference Penalty 1 will apply to the Surfer's highest scoring Ride and Interference Penalty 2 will apply to the second highest scoring Ride.
 - iii) If both interference penalties are in a priority situation, or one of the penalties is in the last 5 minutes of the heat in a WSG or Olympic event, then the Surfer will be disqualified from the heat.
- xii) If neither Surfer in an interference situation has established priority over the other Surfer involved, then Interference Penalty 1 will apply regardless of whether the other Surfers in the heat (not involved in the interference situation) hold priority or not. This rule will be applied to one-on-one, three (3)-Surfer, four (4)-Surfer, and five (5)-Surfer heats.

12. Excessive Hassling in Priority situations

- a. In the opinion of the Priority and Head Judge, if a Surfer excessively hassles another Surfer who has Priority, in an unsportsmanlike manner, an Interference Penalty 2 can be called against the interfering Surfer.
- b. Using Priority: In the opinion of the Priority or Head Judge, if Surfer utilizes their priority in an unsportsmanlike manner to intentionally block another Surfer with lower or no Priority outside of the Primary Take-off Zone, an Interference Penalty 2 can be called against the interfering Surfer.

13. Serious Unsportsmanlike Interference:

If the Contest Director and the Head Judge determine that an interference during an Event was intentional or unsportsmanlike and results in the injury of another Surfer, notwithstanding any penalty infringements available, a Surfer may be fined, disqualified from the Event, disqualify their Team from the event, and face suspension from future SSA events. In addition, the heat in question can be re-surfed if determined by the Head Judge that the result was affected by the Surfer's misconduct referred to within this Rule.

14. Unauthorized Use of Transportation:

If a Surfer uses any outside assistance during a Heat, such as a person, skateboard, scooter, car or bike to travel along the Field of Play to aid the Surfer in getting to the break or uses a jet ski, boat, etc. to return to the beach or break (other than were provided and permitted by the event), the surfer will be disqualified from continuing in the heat at the moment they use outside assistance. All scores from the surfer before the outside assistance occurred will still count towards their final result in the heat.



Re-surfing Heats

1. Incorrect Information

- i) If the Contest Director gives wrong information and a Surfer subsequently misses a heat, then a re-surf may occur at the discretion of the General Manager.

2. Incorrect Technical Decision

- i) Where unforeseen circumstances occur with respect to competition, including but not limited to technical situations relating to priority and timing, a resolution may be determined by the Contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge and the General Manager if available.
- ii) A judging, scoring or heat result decision once made may only be changed if, in the majority of the opinion of the judging panel, there is enough official evidence to consider a re-evaluation. A resolution, including but not limited to a re-surf, score change, or the removal/addition of an interference, may be considered by the Head Judge and Contest Director at this time depending on the situation. A resolution is only possible while a heat is "under review," "unofficial," or pending the evaluation of a protest.
- iii) The resolution must be based on a clear technical error which created a non-subjective incorrect result between advancing and losing surfers which affected the final outcome of the heat.
- iv) The Contest Director has the authority to call a re-surf without the involvement of the surfers in the heat if it is deemed appropriate. The Contest Director is to decide who should be involved in a re-surf if applicable and when the re-surf may occur. The Contest Director or Head Judge can delay the start of the next heat or round while a decision is made.
- v) If any of the surfers in the heat have their places unaffected by the technical error, even in the case of an incorrect call, these surfers will NOT participate in a re-surf. A re-surf should only involve the surfers that have their result affected by the outcome of the technical error.
- vi) If the simple correction of the incorrect technical decision (such as an interference call due to an incorrect priority call) is sufficient to correct the situation, without creating further changes, there will NOT be a re-surf.
- vii) A re-surf shall start from the time in the heat when the incorrect technical decision was made. official mistake happened. The wrong decision call will be corrected, correct priority will be established, previous scores up to that time will be kept, and the re-surf between the surfers involved will happen using the remaining time on the clock. A re-surf for the full time period will only occur if the Head Judge determines that the conditions for the heat have significantly changed or there are special circumstances that require it.

3. Unbreakable Tie

- i) Only completely unbreakable ties will be re-surfed.
- ii) Only the tied surfers will be involved in the re-surf and the heat will be no longer than 15 minutes.
- iii) A re-surf will only happen when an unbreakable tie involves surfers involved with qualification and disqualification (advancement to next round). Breaking the tie will be done in the following order:
 - Using the best single score in the heat, followed by the third best, fourth best, fifth best, etc until the tie is broken. (If the tie is between competitors that have two priority interferences and their top two waves are zero, they will not be allowed to use their third, fourth, fifth, etc scores to break the tie).
 - Using the average of all 5 judges on their two best scores to break the tie. If tie still occurs, then use one best score, three best scores, four best scores, and so on until tie is broken.
 - If the tie still occurs, then there will be a re-surf.
- iv) If athletes that were tied were both advancing, then the original team seed or the scores obtained in the previous round will be used to break the tie and avoid the re-surf.
- v) v. If athletes that were tied were both losing, then to avoid the re-surf the two tied surfers will share equal 3rd place in the heat (i.e. tie between 3rd and 4th) and the points allocated equally to each one will be the average between the points for the places involved in the tie in that round.
- vi) If athletes that were tied were both losing and did not compete in the heat (DNS), then to avoid the re-surf the tied surfers will share equal 4th place in the heat and the points will be allocated equally.



SECTION 5: DUTIES OF THE HEAD JUDGE

- a. If necessary, to set up a meeting of the tournament/event Judges on the day before the event begins. This should be done in consultation with the General Manager, Operations Manager, Contest Director, and hosts. This meeting will be for the purpose of instruction, standardization of procedures and methods.
- b. The Head Judge is empowered to convene a meeting of all Judges at any time of the contest. The purpose of these meetings will be to update Judges on any changes, and to point out any recurring errors so as to improve performance.
- c. Judges whose ability is found to be sub-standard in the opinion of the Head Judge and Contest Director will be removed from the Judging panel and will not be permitted to judge during the event. Judges who are removed will not get paid a fee.
- d. The Head Judge will organise the remaining Judges into Judging Panels so that Judges will only judge a maximum of three consecutive heats.
- e. The Head Judge will identify those Judges who do not maintain an acceptable judging standard including of the evaluation of interferences. The HJ will discuss these Judges to the Contest Director and a decision will be taken whether to drop them from the panel or not.
- f. While heats are in progress the Head Judge may under NO circumstances adjust individual judges scores or give advice on scores, interferences etc.
 - i) The Head Judge will be responsible for maintaining a wave count record for each heat and ensuring that colours are adequately identified for the judges. The wave count may be done by the spotter.
 - ii) It is the Head Judges' responsibility to attempt to notify any surfer who has been interfered with, that he/she has an extra wave.
 - iii) Notification will be made on the public address (PA) system. The onus is on the surfer to monitor his/her own wave count.



SECTION 6: DUTIES OF THE CONTEST DIRECTOR

- a. To work with the SSA General Manager, Operations Manager, Head Judge and Priority Judges in all aspects of the running of events
- b. To apply the Rules of Competition as laid out in this Rule Book.
- c. To apply a fair and reasonable Contest Format.
- d. To convene officials and managers meetings when necessary.
- e. To apply the penalties as laid out in the SSA Disciplinary Code as outlined in this Rule Book and to impose the appropriate penalties as indicated in this code.

SECTION 7: DUTIES OF THE TABULATOR

- (i) Check all paper sheets or laminate and Check wave counts.
- (iii) Record interferences and notify the Contest Director of this fact in terms of the protest rule. No tabulation of the results of the heat will take place until approval is given by the Contest Director.
 - a) Attempt to identify any missed ride by referring to other judges' sheets, under the direction of the Head Judge. If the ride is identified to the satisfaction of the Head Judge, then a score is given. This is done by averaging the scores awarded by other Judges for the ride and taking this average score and adjusting it, if necessary to bring it into line with the Scoring Spread that the errant Judges use.
 - b) When satisfied that the best attempt has been made to establish correct value of the missed ride, the Head Judge will ensure that this value is written on the Judging Sheet.
 - c) Where interference is ruled and the surfer's appeal is not upheld, then the interference is tabulated by applying the provisions of the applicable Rule.
 - d) On completion of these formalities, the Judges' sheets may be totalled. The two best scoring waves must be circled or highlighted and the total entered in the total column. The heat places are then calculated and entered on the Judges' sheet. The surfer with the highest score will receive 1st place, the second highest score 2nd place, and so on. If a Judge ties two or more surfers, the places awarded to each of the tied surfers will be the average of the affected placing points added together (e.g. If 3rd, 4th and 5th are tied: $3+4+5=12$. Divided by 3 placed giving and average placing of 4).
 - e) h) When no further calculations are required on the Judges' sheets the results are transcribed onto a Tally Sheet, which is completed in the following way:
 - (i) The Competitor's names are entered on tally sheet.
 - (ii) The judges' numbers are entered across the page at the top of each column.
 - (iii) Positions are copied down beneath each Judge.
 - (iv) The highest and lowest positions are crossed off for each surfer.
 - (v) Total the positions that remain and enter the total in the total points column.
 - (vi) Complete the competitors' heat places.

If at this point a tie situation occurs, the Tabulator will proceed to break the tie as indicated in the Tie Break Rule.

- a.
 - In a four-person heat, ties must be broken by a general judging consensus using the plus/minus system on the judging master sheet. i.e.: the two tied surfers five places are compared and marked "+" for the highest and "-" for the lowest. Most "+" marks wins.
 - In the case of a three-way tie, the plus/minus system is used to find the top two surfers, and then used again to split these surfers.
 - If the tie cannot be broken by using the above system the next process is to go back to the best wave (i.e. drop the lowest wave score) on the tied judges' sheets and recalculate.
- b. Count backs on tied judging sheets go to the best wave. Only completely unbreakable ties must be re-surfed. Only the tied surfers will be involved in the re-surf and the heat will be no longer than 15 minutes.



SECTION 8: DISCIPLINE

Several areas for disciplinary action are outlined below. Other undefined disciplinary breaches will be adjudicated by the SSA Board of Directors in the case of a national contest or by District Executive Committees in the case of District events.

1. Misbehaviour

The SSA BOD and/or District EC's do not wish to become the overall watchdog at events. However, the breaking of ISA Rules, SSA Rules, the SSA Code of Conduct or the Covid-19 Standard Operating Procedures and Protocols is not acceptable and if this occurs action must be taken.

The rule violations itemised below include, but are not limited to, damage to property, damage to the image of surfing, bringing surfing into disrepute, substance abuse (refer to the relevant SSA & District Constitutions clauses) and any or all other non-contest related infringements.

These infringements will be subject to disciplinary action during events as per the Rule Book or subject to Disciplinary procedures as outlined in the SSA Constitution.

Contest Infringements may result in an ON THE SPOT fine or other appropriate penalties as outlined in the schedule in the Rule book. These will be imposed by the Contest Director and the Contest Director may refer any disciplinary issues to the SSA Board of Directors in the case of National events or District EC's in the case of District or Club events, for further Disciplinary action.

Fines imposed will be between R200 – R6000. Fines may be combined with disqualification and/or suspension or both. Fines will be doubled each time another fine is imposed on the same individual.

2. Drug Testing

a) Any surfer/coach/official who participates in any event held within the borders of South Africa is subject to the accepted SA Institute for Drug Free Sport Anti-Doping Code.

b) SAIDS may conduct drug tests on any surfer/coach/official of any nationality that competes in any surfing event held in South Africa without warning.

c) Any athlete/coach/official found by the SA Institute for Drug Free Sport to produce an adverse analytical finding will face sanction as outlined in clauses 31.6.1 & 31.6.2 of the SSA Constitution.

c) Details of the Anti-Doping Code, list of substances and sanctions that may be applied if any individual is found guilty of an Anti-Doping Code violation can be viewed by going into www.surfingsouthafrica.co.za and clicking onto the SA Institute for Drug Free Sport icon or by going directly to www.drugfreesport.org.za



SECTION 9: SHARK RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PROTOCOL

Surfing South Africa aims to provide safe and professional events across the country's coastline. Competitor safety is our number one priority and is absolute imperative in achieving our aim.

Surfing South Africa's Shark Risk Management Policy aims to help provide a safe surfing environment for our athletes at our events. It will provide information that will help in the decision-making process when risk management situations are assessed and in emergency situations.

Surfing, by its nature operates in an uncontrollable environment and therefore the shark risk will always be a factor. This policy is to help manage situations and help possibly prevent situation for happening.

All info in the policy will apply to any SSA, SSA sanctioned and SSA Districts events.

SHARK SMART PRINCIPLES

- Do not run an event at a location where excessive ocean activity is happening (i.e. huge bait balls, large feeding activities etc)
- The presence of dolphins does not necessarily mean there are no sharks
- Try to avoid having events at locations where animal, human or fish waste enter the water (notorious river mouths etc.)
- Always listen to lifesavers', lifeguards' and water safety official's instructions.
- Avoid running events after dusk, at night, or before dawn as these times may be more dangerous.

SHARK SIGHTING IN or CLOSE TO THE COMPETITION AREA

If there is a shark sighting in or near to the competition area, the following actions must take place: Horn is blown 5 times; announcement is made to the surfers to exit the water immediately followed by more horn blows. If Jet skis are available, they must assist.

- The competition is then suspended, if a heat was interrupted the time, scores and priority will be recorded
- The competition area will be closed. (For a minimum of 20 minutes)
- The competition may recommence once the situation is deemed safe by safety officials and the Contest Director.
- All shark sightings and incidents are to be reported on at the time of the event and sent to SSA General Manager and Board Members.

SHARK ATTACK IN OR CLOSE TO THE COMPETITION AREA

If in the case there is a shark attack in the competition area or within the vicinity of the competition, the following actions need to take place.

- The water is immediately cleared – horn blasts/P. A announcements/ more horn blasts.
- The jet ski is to immediately go to the situation and assist the attacked surfer and help bring them to shore.
- If there is no jet-ski assist, event lifeguards are to assist in the bringing the attacked surfer to shore as quickly as possible.
- Event/Contest Director to contact emergency services as soon as possible.
- Ambulance should be on standby and medics ready to stabilise the victim as soon as they reach the shore.
- Head Medic needs to make an immediate call on whether the victim needs to be driven to the closest emergency unit or if air support needs to be called.



OTHER MEASURES WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY.

If there is an increased dangerous risk in the competition area for any apparent reason, these other measures may need to take be implemented:

- If it is possible, aerial surveillance may be used.
- Make use of a water craft and have someone experienced and knowledgably on standby to assist in calls (Head Lifeguard, water patrol)
- If it necessary and possible, arrange a close alternative venue.
- If conditions are too risky and the officials believe it would put our athletes in danger to enter the water, the event will be postponed or cancelled.

DECISION MAKING

Generally, the primary person to make decisions that affect competition is the contest director. But due to the danger risk involved, if there is a sighting or shark attack, the events manager and the Head judge are allowed to stop the event.

- The contest director, head judge and events manager should only consult with water safety, lifeguards, other safety officials and themselves regarding the recommencement of competition. No other outside individuals such as parents, coaches, athletes etc. should be included in this decision.
- After adequate discussions, the final decision for competition to recommence will be made by the Contest Director.
- If a shark attack does happen, the competition shall be suspended for the day and until further notice. If it is the final day of competition, the event shall be cancelled.

Colour Code index for radio communication at events:

CODE RED	<p>A surfer is in physical danger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water safety to attend to the injured competitor and transport them to shore as quickly as possible. Lifeguards and medics will be waiting on site. Then other surfers are rescued as quickly as possible.
CODE BLUE	<p>A surfer is in distress (injured or drowning):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water safety to attend to distressed surfer as quickly as possible and bring them back to shore to meet lifeguards and medical team.
CODE ORANGE	<p>Shark sighting in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact between the tower and water safety will be made. Contest will go on hold if necessary.



SECTION 10: DANGEROUS CONDITIONS

- i. The safety and wellbeing our competitors as well as officials are top priority at our events.
- ii. A safe surfing environment and surf conditions will be determined by the competition officials, (Contest director, Head Judge, Events Manager, Head water safety and lifeguards and medics)
- iii. In the case of the surf or weather conditions becoming what can be considered dangerous, the Contest Director, Head Judge, Events Manager and Head Water Safety will all convene and make a decision on whether to suspend competition or not until conditions improve. It will also be decided whether to cancel or re-schedule the event. In most cases an event will be suspended until conditions improve, re-scheduling and cancelling will be always be a last resort plan.
- iv. If the decision to suspend competition is made while a heat is in progress, the head judge will pause the time of the heat and record the current priority situation. Once conditions have improved enough to recommence competition, the heat will start with the exact amount of time left and priority will be established as it was. If a surfer is out of the priority zone when the heat was stopped, and when the heat is started, they are in the line up, they will be allocated priority in the order of who rode the last wave.
- v. The decision to suspend, re-schedule or cancel an event will take into account the skill level of the competitors, the amount of competition there is still is to run and the forecast.



SECTION 11: COMPETITION SEEDING & PROGRESSION FORMATS

6 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1		
R	1				
W	3				
Y	6				
B					

Rd 1	sd	H2	2		
R	2				
W	4				
Y	5				
B					

Rd 2	sd	Final	3		
R	1.1				
W	2.1				
Y	1.2				
B	2.2				

8 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1		
R	1				
W	4				
Y	5				
B	8				

Rd 1	sd	H2	2		
R	2				
W	3				
Y	6				
B	7				

Rd 2	sd	Final	3		
R	1.1				
W	2.1				
Y	1.2				
B	2.2				

9 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1		
R	1				
W	6				
Y	7				
B					

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	4		
R	1.1				
W	2.2				
Y	2.3				
B					

Rd 3	sd	Final	6		
R	1.1				
W	2.1				
Y	1.2				
B	2.2				

Rd 1	sd	H2	2		
R	3				
W	4				
Y	9				
B					

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	5		
R	2.1				
W	1.2				
Y	1.3				
B					

Rd 1	sd	H3	3		
R	2				
W	5				
Y	8				
B					



12 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	6		
Y	7		
B	12		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	4
R	1.1		
W	2.2		
Y	2.3		
B			

Rd 3	sd	Final	6
R	14		
W	2.4		
Y	15		
B	2.5		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	3		
W	4		
Y	9		
B	10		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	5
R	2.1		
W	1.2		
Y	1.3		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	2		
W	5		
Y	8		
B	11		

16 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	8		
Y	9		
B	16		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	5
R	1.1		
W	1.2		
Y	2.3		
B	2.4		

Rd 3	sd	Final	7
R	15		
W	2.5		
Y	16		
B	2.6		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	4		
W	5		
Y	12		
B	13		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final	6
R	2.1		
W	2.2		
Y	1.3		
B	1.4		

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	3		
W	6		
Y	11		
B	14		

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	2		
W	7		
Y	10		
B	15		



24 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	12		
Y	13		
B	24		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	7
R	11		
W	2.1		
Y	12		
B	2.2		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final	10
R	17		
W	2.8		
Y	2.9		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	6		
W	7		
Y	18		
B	19		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	8
R	13		
W	2.3		
Y	14		
B	2.4		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final	11
R	2.7		
W	18		
Y	19		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	4		
W	9		
Y	16		
B	21		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	9
R	15		
W	2.5		
Y	16		
B	2.6		

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	3		
W	10		
Y	15		
B	22		

Rd 4	sd	Final	12
R	1.10		
W	2.10		
Y	1.11		
B	2.11		

Rd 1	sd	H5	5
R	5		
W	8		
Y	17		
B	20		

Rd 1	sd	H6	6
R	2		
W	11		
Y	14		
B	23		



32 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	16		
Y	17		
B	32		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	9
R	11		
W	12		
Y	2.3		
B	2.4		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final	13
R	19		
W	2.10		
Y	1.10		
B	2.9		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	8		
W	9		
Y	24		
B	25		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	10
R	2.1		
W	2.2		
Y	1.3		
B	1.4		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final	14
R	1.11		
W	2.12		
Y	1.12		
B	2.11		

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	5		
W	12		
Y	21		
B	28		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	11
R	15		
W	16		
Y	2.7		
B	2.8		

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	4		
W	13		
Y	20		
B	29		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final	12
R	2.5		
W	2.6		
Y	1.7		
B	1.8		

Rd 4	sd	Final	15
R	1.13		
W	2.13		
Y	1.14		
B	2.14		

Rd 1	sd	H5	5
R	3		
W	14		
Y	19		
B	30		

Rd 1	sd	H6	6
R	6		
W	11		
Y	22		
B	27		

Rd 1	sd	H7	7
R	7		
W	10		
Y	23		
B	26		

Rd 1	sd	H8	8
R	2		
W	15		
Y	18		
B	31		



48 Surfers - Straight knockout 50% Progression

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	24		
Y	25		
B	48		

Rd 2	sd	H1	13
R	1.1		
W	2.1		
Y	1.2		
B	2.2		

Rd 3	sd	Q. Final	19
R	1.13		
W	2.14		
Y	2.15		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	12		
W	13		
Y	36		
B	37		

Rd 2	sd	H2	14
R	1.3		
W	2.3		
Y	1.4		
B	2.4		

Rd 3	sd	Q. Final	20
R	2.13		
W	1.14		
Y	1.15		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	6		
W	19		
Y	30		
B	43		

Rd 2	sd	H3	15
R	1.5		
W	2.5		
Y	1.6		
B	2.6		

Rd 3	sd	Q. Final	21
R	1.16		
W	2.17		
Y	2.18		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	7		
W	18		
Y	31		
B	42		

Rd 2	sd	H4	16
R	1.7		
W	2.7		
Y	1.8		
B	2.8		

Rd 3	sd	Q. Final	22
R	2.16		
W	1.17		
Y	1.18		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H5	5
R	3		
W	22		
Y	27		
B	46		

Rd 2	sd	H5	17
R	1.9		
W	2.9		
Y	1.10		
B	2.10		

Rd 1	sd	H6	6
R	10		
W	15		
Y	34		
B	39		

Rd 2	sd	H6	18
R	1.11		
W	2.11		
Y	1.12		
B	2.12		

Rd 4	sd	Semi Final	23
R	1.19		
W	2.19		
Y	1.20		
B	2.20		

Rd 1	sd	H7	7
R	4		
W	21		
Y	28		
B	45		

Rd 4	sd	Semi Final	24
R	1.21		
W	2.21		
Y	1.22		
B	2.22		

Rd 1	sd	H8	8
R	9		
W	16		
Y	33		
B	40		

Rd 1	sd	H9	9
R	8		
W	17		
Y	32		
B	41		

Rd 5	sd	Final	25
R	1.23		
W	2.23		
Y	1.24		
B	2.24		

Rd 1	sd	H10	10
R	5		
W	20		
Y	29		
B	44		

Rd 1	sd	H11	11
R	11		
W	14		
Y	35		
B	38		

Rd 1	sd	H12	12
R	2		
W	23		
Y	26		
B	47		



8 Surfers - 2nd Chance format

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	4		
Y	5		
B	8		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1	3
R	3.1		
W	4.1		
Y	3.2		
B	4.2		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final 1	4
R	1.1		
W	2.1		
Y	2.3		
B			

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	2		
W	3		
Y	6		
B	7		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final 2	5
R	1.2		
W	2.2		
Y	1.3		
B			

Rd 3	sd	Final	6
R	1.4		
W	2.4		
Y	1.5		
B	2.5		

12 Surfers - 2nd Chance Format

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	6		
Y	7		
B	12		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H1	4
R	3.1		
W	4.2		
Y	4.3		
B			

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final 1	7
R	1.1		
W	2.1		
Y	2.2		
B	1.6		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	3		
W	4		
Y	9		
B	10		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H2	5
R	4.1		
W	3.2		
Y	3.3		

Rd 2	sd	Semi Final 2	8
R	1.2		
W	1.3		
Y	2.3		
B	2.6		

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	2		
W	5		
Y	8		
B	11		

RQ 2	sd	Requalify 2 H1	6
R	1.4		
W	2.4		
Y	1.5		
B	2.5		

Rd 3	sd	Final	9
R	1.7		
W	2.7		
Y	1.8		
B	2.8		



16 Surfers - 2nd Chance Format

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	8		
Y	9		
B	16		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 1	7
R	1,1		
W	2,2		
Y	2,5		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 1	11
R	1,7		
W	2,7		
Y	1,8		
B	2,8		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	4		
W	5		
Y	12		
B	13		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 2	8
R	2,1		
W	1,2		
Y	1,5		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 2	12
R	1,9		
W	2,9		
Y	1,1		
B	2,1		

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	3		
W	6		
Y	11		
B	14		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 3	9
R	1,3		
W	2,4		
Y	1,6		

Rd 4	sd	Final	13
R	1,11		
W	2,11		
Y	1,12		
B	2,12		

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	2		
W	7		
Y	10		
B	15		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 4	10
R	2,3		
W	1,4		
Y	2,6		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H1	5
R	3,1		
W	4,1		
Y	3,2		
B	4,2		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H2	6
R	3,3		
W	4,3		
Y	3,4		
B	4,4		



20 Surfers - 2nd Chance Format

Rd 1	sd	H1	1
R	1		
W	6		
Y	15		
B	20		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H1	6
R	3,1		
W	3,2		
Y	4,3		
B			

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 1	9
R	1,1		
W	2,2		
Y	1,6		
	2,7		

Rd 1	sd	H2	2
R	3		
W	8		
Y	13		
B	18		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H2	7
R	4,1		
W	4,2		
Y	3,4		
B	3,5		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 2	10
R	2,1		
W	1,2		
Y	2,6		
	1,7		

Rd 1	sd	H3	3
R	4		
W	9		
Y	12		
B	17		

RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H3	8
R	3,3		
W	4,4		
Y	4,5		
B			

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 3	11
R	1,3		
W	1,4		
Y	2,5		
	2,8		

Rd 1	sd	H4	4
R	5		
W	10		
Y	11		
B	15		

Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 4	12
R	2,3		
W	2,4		
Y	1,5		
	1,8		

Rd 1	sd	H5	5
R	2		
W	7		
Y	14		
B	19		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 1	13
R	1,9		
W	2,9		
Y	1,1		
B	2,1		

Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 2	14
R	1,11		
W	2,11		
Y	1,12		
B	2,12		

Rd 4	sd	Final	15
R	1,13		
W	2,13		
Y	1,14		
B	2,14		



24 Surfers - 2nd Chance Format

Rd 1	sd	H1	1	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H1	7	Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 1	12
R	1			R	3,1			R	1,1		
W	12			W	3,2			W	2,2		
Y	13			Y	4,3			Y	1,3		
B	24			B	4,4				2,1		
Rd 1	sd	H2	2	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H2	8	Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 2	13
R	6			R	4,1			R	2,1		
W	7			W	4,2			W	1,2		
Y	18			Y	3,5			Y	2,3		
B	19			B	3,6				1,1		
Rd 1	sd	H3	3	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H3	9	Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 3	14
R	4			R	3,3			R	1,4		
W	9			W	3,4			W	2,5		
Y	16			Y	4,5			Y	1,6		
B	21			B	4,6				2,11		
Rd 1	sd	H4	4					Rd 2	sd	Q. Final 4	15
R	3							R	2,4		
W	10							W	1,5		
Y	15							Y	2,6		
B	22								1,11		
Rd 1	sd	H5	5	RQ 2	sd	Requalify 2 H1	10	Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 1	16
R	5			R	1,7			R	1,12		
W	8			W	2,8			W	2,12		
Y	17			Y	2,9			Y	1,13		
B	20			B				B	2,13		
Rd 1	sd	H6	6	RQ 2	sd	Requalify 2 H2	11	Rd 3	sd	Semi Final 2	17
R	2			R	2,7			R	1,14		
W	11			W	1,8			W	2,14		
Y	14			Y	1,9			Y	1,15		
B	23			B				B	2,15		
								Rd 4	sd	Final	18
								R	1,16		
								W	2,16		
								Y	1,17		
								B	2,17		



32 Surfers - 2nd Chance Format

Round 1

Rd 1	sd	H1	1	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H1	9	Rd 3	sd	Q. Final 1	19
R	1			R	3,1			R	1,13		
W	16			W	3,2			W	2,14		
Y	17			Y	4,3			Y	1,15		
B	32			B	4,4						
Rd 1	sd	H2	2	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H2	10	Rd 3	sd	Q. Final 2	20
R	8			R	4,1			R	2,13		
W	9			W	4,2			W	1,14		
Y	24			Y	3,3			Y	2,15		
B	25			B	3,4						
Rd 1	sd	H3	3	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H3	11	Rd 3	sd	Q. Final 3	21
R	5			R	3,5			R	1,16		
W	12			W	3,6			W	2,17		
Y	21			Y	4,7			Y	1,18		
B	28			B	4,8						
Rd 1	sd	H4	4	RQ 1	sd	Requalify 1 H4	12	Rd 3	sd	Q. Final 4	22
R	4			R	4,5			R	2,16		
W	13			W	4,6			W	1,17		
Y	20			Y	3,7			Y	2,18		
B	29			B	3,8						

Round 2

Rd 1	sd	H5	5	Rd 2	sd	H1	13	Rd 4	sd	Semi Final 1	23
R	3			R	1,1			R	1,21		
W	14			W	2,2			W	2,21		
Y	19			Y	1,9			Y	1,22		
B	30			B	2,1			B	2,22		
Rd 1	sd	H6	6	Rd 2	sd	H2	14	Rd 4	sd	Semi Final 2	24
R	6			R	2,1			R	1,23		
W	11			W	1,2			W	2,23		
Y	22			Y	1,3			Y	1,24		
B	27			B	2,9			B	2,24		
Rd 1	sd	H7	7	Rd 2	sd	H3	15	Rd 5	sd	Final	25
R	7			R	2,3			R	1,25		
W	10			W	1,4			W	2,25		
Y	23			Y	2,5			Y	1,26		
B	26			B	1,1			B	2,26		
Rd 1	sd	H8	8	Rd 2	sd	H4	16				
R	2			R	2,4						
W	15			W	1,5						
Y	18			Y	1,6						
B	31			B	2,11						
				Rd 2	sd	H5	17				
				R	2,6						
				W	1,7						
				Y	2,8						
				B	1,12						
				Rd 2	sd	H6	18				
				R	2,7						
				W	1,8						
				Y	1,11						
				B	1,12						



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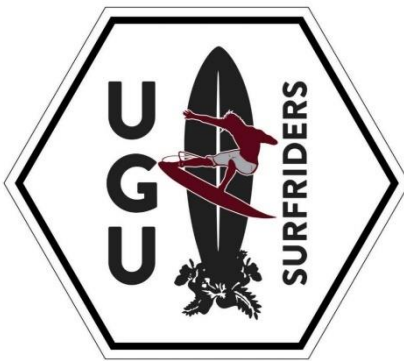




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