

# **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BROOMBALL ASSOCIATIONS**



## **LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BALLON SUR GLACE**



# **BROOMBALL RULE BOOK**

IFBA RULE BOOK VERSION V - APPROVED: JULY 2018

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF **BROOMBALL** ASSOCIATIONS

# **BROOMBALL RULE BOOK**

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## IFBA MISSION STATEMENT

“The International Federation of Broomball Associations” (IFBA) has as its exclusive purpose and its exclusive function, to promote the sport of broomball at a global level. In furtherance of this purpose and function, the stated purposes of the IFBA are:

- I. to serve as the international governing body of the sport of broomball, providing national broomball federations and associations a means to compete and develop their organizations within the guidelines of an international sport;*
- II. to provide national broomball federations and associations a method to be certified and recognized at a global level;*
- III. to provide national broomball federations materials, training, and initiatives to advance their existing and developing programs;*
- IV. to provide sanctioned international membership competitions, including the biennial World Broomball Championships;*
- V. on behalf of its membership promote the sport of broomball globally;*
- VI. To promote fair play and a healthy lifestyle through participation in the sport of broomball commensurate with different communities, cultures and local initiatives in the global environment*

## THE FUTURE

The International Federation of Broomball Associations believes that broomball has a positive future as a thriving sport and can also contribute to the health of society by encouraging participation in sport.

The IFBA has an important part to play in maintaining the enjoy-ability and profile of the game. It will do so by continuing to review the rules while sensitive to the needs of everyone involved in broomball.

## RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY

Participants in broomball must be aware of the Rules of Broomball and of other information in the publication. They are expected to perform according to the Rules. Emphasis is placed on safety.

Everyone involved in the game must act with consideration for the safety of others. Relevant national legislation must be observed.

Players and or Coaches must ensure that their equipment does not constitute a danger to themselves or to others by virtue of its quality, materials or design.

The International Federation of Broomball Associations (IFBA) does not accept responsibility for any defects or non-compliance of facilities and is not liable for any consequences resulting from their use.

Any verification of facilities or equipment conducted before a match is limited to ensuring an overall appearance of compliance and sporting requirements.

Referees exercise an important role controlling the game and ensuring fair play.

## IMPLEMENTATION AND AUTHORITY

The Rules of Broomball apply to all broomball players and officials. National Associations have discretion to decide the date of implementation at the National level.

The date of implementation at the International level is January 1, 2006.

Any spelling, grammar, errors of translation do not change the intent of a rule and protests are not allowed based on these and where necessary the intent of the rule will adopt back to the English version.

## AVAILABILITY OF THE RULES

Information about the availability of the Rules on the IFBA Web Site and about the purchase of Rule books is indicated at the end of this publication.

## RULE BOOK UPDATES

### July 2018

- Player age requirements – Page 15
- Masters age requirements – Page 69
- Description of the Broom – Page 71
- Update to Tie Breaking Rule – Page 86

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## CHAPTER ONE

### THE GAME INTRODUCTION:

THE SPORT OF BROOMBALL IS A TEAM DISCIPLINE WHERE PHYSICAL CONTACT IS REGULATED. THE OBJECT OF THE SPORT IS TO SCORE POINTS ON AN ICE SURFACE BY HITTING A BALL INTO AN OPPONENT'S NET WITH A BROOM.

DURING PLAY, EACH TEAM IS ALLOWED A MAXIMUM OF SIX PLAYERS AND A MINIMUM OF FOUR PLAYERS IN REGULATION TIME AND A MINIMUM OF THREE PLAYERS IN OVERTIME ON THE ICE. ANY VARIATION FROM THIS REQUIREMENT SERVES AS BASIC CRITERIA FOR BROOMBALL.

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS FOR COED, MASTERS AND JUVENILE BROOMBALL ARE CONTAINED IN [APPENDIX F](#).

### RULE 01 DURATION OF THE GAME AND PERIODS

- a) The duration of each competitive game shall be at least 36 minutes (stop time) for all categories. This time shall be divided into two periods. This does not include the overtime. The minimum break of two minutes shall be obligatory between periods.
- b) During round-robin play at IBFA World Championships or International tournaments there will be **"NO"** overtime periods. Overtime will begin during the playoff rounds of any event.
- c) Teams shall change ends of the rink after each regular period or overtime period. A rest period of 2 minutes will be given to teams after any period.
- d) During a stoppage in play a Time out may be requested by one of the captains or assistant-captains who are on the ice surface. One time out of 60 seconds is permitted per team per game including overtime.
- e) Players serving penalties must remain in the penalty bench during timeouts.
- f) At any point during the game where a team has an advantage of five clear goals then time becomes running time. Should the goal difference return below five clear goals then time reverts back to stop time.

### RULE 02 ROSTERS

- 1) All players, coaches and trainers must be registered for participating in **IFBA** events prior to the starting of the tournament.

2) Persons participating at sanctioned IFBA tournaments should be 18 years of age to play in the following categories.

[Mens, Womens, Co-Ed \(Mixed\)](#)

(a) Exceptionally, with the approval of the IFBA, players from the Juvenile category, or of age could participate in the Men's, Women's and Co-Ed (Mixed) categories with a minimum age of 16 years old or older on or before the commencement date of any sanctioned IFBA tournament.

(b) Where any participant is on or under the age of 19 on or before the commencement of any sanctioned IFBA tournament that they are involved in then: 'Juvenile rules will be applied' with the regard to individual personal safety. See [Appendix F, Juvenile Broomball](#),

(c) Persons participating in the Masters division must comply with the age requirements for that division. [Masters \(a\)](#)

## RULE 03 TEAM SHORT OF PLAYERS

- a) A minimum of 16 registered players must be present at the beginning of the event, after this the team must have 6 players in order to be recognized as a team in a competitive event at the Championship.
- b) During any subsequent game, if a team does not have the required number of players to complete its initial line-up, that is to say one goaltender and five players, the officials shall apply [Rule 47](#).
- c) During a Co-Ed game, if a team cannot dress an equal number of male and female (3 and 3), the officials shall apply [Rule 47](#).
- d) If, following injuries, abandon or penalties, a team no longer has the required number of players to continue the game; it shall automatically lose the match, even if it is ahead in the scoring at the time of the incident.

## RULE 04 TOO MANY PLAYERS

A team may file protest if more than 20 players' dress for the opposing team

## RULE 05 STARTING LINE-UP

At the beginning of each period, the visiting team coach shall be the first to designate his/her players to take place on the ice, including a goaltender identified as such. At any time, at the officials' directive, both teams shall designate the players to take place on the ice for the face-off.

## RULE 06 BEGINNING OF THE GAME AND PERIODS

The game shall start at the scheduled time, except in the case of delay with the preceding game, in which case the game shall start immediately following this preceding game.

- a) Teams shall start the game in the opposite end to their team bench, but shall complete their pre-game warm up within their own end.

- b) At no time will the teams leave their bench after the completion of a period, except after completion of game.
- c) If there are altercations taking place on the ice, teams are to remain on their bench until the game official(s) permit them to leave their bench.

## RULE 07 OVERTIME PROCEDURES (PLAYOFFS ONLY)

- a) If, at the end of regulation time, the score is tied, the teams shall stay in the same end as their bench and the overtime period shall begin with a centre ice face-off. In overtime, the teams shall play three against three plus a goaltender. The minimum number of players on the ice in overtime is two plus a goaltender for each team.
- b) The overtime period, if required, shall:
  - Be stop time
  - Be equal to the duration of the second period (normally 18 minutes)
  - Require Co-Ed (Mixed) teams to have two male and two female players on the ice (including the goalie in the total number)
  - Penalties shall continue to be 2, 5 or 10 minutes
  - Concluded as soon as a goal is scored, marking the end of the game.
- c) If a team earns a penalty, the team at fault shall be deprived of one player on the ice and the game shall continue with two players against three, plus goaltenders.
- d) If a minor or major penalty is given simultaneously to both teams, the players shall take their place on the penalty bench and are replaced on the ice; in this case, they shall wait until a stoppage in play before returning onto the ice surface or to their Team bench. The teams continue to play three on three plus goaltenders
- e) Goaltenders must:
  - Be designated by their teams prior to the start of overtime
  - Be replaced ONLY by a designated goaltender
  - Not cross centre ice, touch the ball across centre ice or participate in the play across centre ice
  - Not be replaced by an extra attacker unless during a delayed penalty call. Once the penalty has been assessed the designated goaltender must return to his/her position
  - Goalies if replaced during a delayed penalty call must be replaced by a player of the same gender.
- f) Teams that are still tied upon completion of the overtime period will continue to a **SHOOT OUT**
- g) **SHOOT OUT PROCEDURES:** The format shall be in accordance with current Penalty shot procedures. ([See Rule 48](#))



1. After completion of the overtime period and the teams are still tied, each team coach shall designate 3 (Three) players from their own team, in order, to take the penalty shots for their team. No player is allowed to repeat and take a second shot until all other eligible players on the team roster for that game, have taken a shot (goaltenders and injured players are exempt, unless the coach elects to use them as a shooter). In CO-ED the gender of the shooter must alternate (male, female). Each team may choose a male or female to start their shots, the second team must also follow with the same order.
2. Penalty Shots will be taken with the home team having the choice of going first or second.
3. Teams will alternate shots; first team A then team B, then team A then team B until all three player's for each team have taken their shots. If one team has accumulated more goals than the other, they will be declared the winner. If not a **SUDDEN DEATH SHOOT OUT** will commence.
4. The order that the teams shoot in the Sudden Death Shoot Out will **NOT** change from the previous round.
5. Sudden Death Shoot Outs will follow the same procedures as the previous shoot out. The winner will be decided when one team scores and the other team **does not** score.
6. Any player whom is serving a penalty for themselves or another player at the end of overtime is not eligible to participate in the shootout. If a goalie has received a penalty, other than a Game Misconduct they may participate as a Goalie but not as a shooter.

## RULE 08 PROTEST PROCEDURES

Any notice of protest must be given to the official, by the captain or assistant-captain, at the time of the incident, before play resumes. At this time the official must record on the back of the score sheet the incidents leading to protest (time and rule).

A deposit of \$100 must be made to the **IFBA** within 60 minutes following any kind of protest, along with the duly completed protest form. The deposit shall only be reimbursed in the case of a valid protest.

The coaches, or team representatives, as identified on the game sheet must sign the protest form.

The official who has worked a game under protest must present a report of the incident to the **IFBA** Chief Official within 60 minutes following the end of the game.

The protest committee's decision shall be final and without appeal.

Protest on a player's eligibility can on the other hand, be filed at any time

Protests cannot be filed against the judgment of the official. However, the judgment of an official cannot deny a team's rights.

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> Specification - protests aims at competition rules only.
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Specification - No protest may be filed with regards to Articles 1 to 29, inclusive.
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Specification – A decision may at no time be invoked to forbid filing of a protest. The final result of the game does not affect the protest. Exception: Game awarded by decision ([Rule 47](#))

### FORMALITIES

Should the plaintiff win the protest, then the game is replayed from the time of the incident, which caused the protest, including all results prior to that moment.

Should the protest be rejected, the final result of the game remains the same. All measures related to the protest committee's decision become final.

In the case of a valid protest, the reimbursement of the deposit shall be made immediately following the decision.

## RULE 09 RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL GAME

- a) The team scoring the greater number of goals during the game shall be declared the winner, and shall be awarded two points in the standing, providing [rule 47](#) has not been invoked.
- b) When overtime is not permitted, in a game in which both teams are tied, one standing point shall be given to each team.

## CHAPTER TWO

### PLAY IN PROGRESS

#### RULE 10 GOALS

A goal shall be legal in the following cases:

- a) When an attacking player directs or deflects the ball into the goal with his/her broom.
- b) If the ball deflects (but not directed) into the goal after hitting any part of the body or shoes of an attacking player.
- c) If the ball is lodged in the goal, in any manner, by a member of the defensive team.(no assist shall be awarded)
- d) If the ball penetrates the goal while an attacking player is in the goaltender's crease as a result of being dragged there or intentionally prevents the attacking player from exiting the crease by any defending player the goal will be allowed.

**Sanction:** A Minor penalty may be assessed for the interference and recorded on the game sheet but will be cancelled due to the goal being scored

- e) If a defending player throws any object to prevent the ball from entering an empty goal a goal will be awarded

A goal shall be refused in the following cases:

- a) The ball is hit, thrown or directed deliberately into the goal by an attacking player by any means other than the broom.
- b) If the ball is hit by an attacking player with their broom higher than normal standing shoulder level (point of contact, not origination of the swing)
- c) Any attacking player that has entered the defending teams goalie crease and is not being forced in or prevented from exiting by the defending team and is considered by the official to be in the crease or interfering with the goalie, shall allow the official to disallow the goal no matter which team shoots the ball into the goal.

- d) If an attacking player hits the ball with his/her foot, hand or any other part of his/her body, and the ball bounces into the goal off a defending player.
- e) If the ball bounces directly into the goal off an official.

## RULE 11 ASSISTS

**Definition:** The action of legally directing the ball to a team-mate who goes on to score a goal.

**Generality:** An assist shall be awarded to the attacking players who helped the scorer.

## RULE 12 SCORING TABULATIONS

- 1) No more than two assists shall be awarded per goal.
- 2) Each goal and each assist shall count as 1 point in the scoring classification.

## RULE 13 SUBSTITUTION

During the game players from the bench may replace players from the ice. This may be done during stoppages in lay or on the go.

### PLAYER SUBSTITUTIONS

- 1. Substitutions during stoppage of play:
  - i. **Rule:** Substitutions are allowed during any stoppage of play, but must not DELAY the resumption of play.
  - ii. **Procedures:** Any change of players must be initiated before the officials are in position to conduct the face-off.
- 2. The visiting team must be the first to make its changes, allowing the home team enough time to make its own changes.
- 3. All player substitutions must be made at a running pace.
- 4. Substitutions during play:
  - i. **Rule:** They are permitted at all times.
  - ii. **Procedures:** The replaced player must leave the ice and take his/her place on his/her team bench without "intentionally" interfering with the game in progress. However, the player leaving the bench must wait until the player they are replacing has one (1) hand on the boards in front of the players' bench before entering the ice.
- 5. Players exchanging with each other may not stand on the ice to seek or gain an advantage.

- i. **Specification:** If, while changing players during play, the number of players going onto the ice is greater than the number of players leaving the ice, there shall be no penalty if the players resume their seats on the team bench without having interfered with the game in progress.
6. Substitutions upon leaving the penalty bench:
- i. **Rule:** A player at the penalty bench may be replaced upon expiration of his/her penalty.
  - ii. **Procedures:** He must go to his/her team bench VIA THE ICE SURFACE, for the change to take place

## GOALTENDER SUBSTITUTION/PRIVILEGE

**Generality:** A goaltender substitution may be made at any time during a stoppage of play, in the allowed manner and as often as the team coach wishes.

- a) Substitutions of goaltender by another goaltender
  - 1. The substitution of a goaltender by another goaltender may occur during any stoppage of play, by notifying the officials of the change.
  - 2. No warm-up shots shall be allowed following a goaltender substitution, except if the substitution was made due to injury.
- b) Goaltender substitution for an additional attacker;
  - 1. A goaltender substitution for an additional attacker may be made at any time in regulation time, in the allowed manner and as often as the team coach wishes. Goaltenders may NOT be replaced by an extra attacker in overtime by anyone but a designated goaltender.
  - 2. **Exception:** In Overtime, on a delayed penalty call the goaltender may be replaced, but upon assessing the penalty the goaltender must return to the ice surface.
- c) Following a goaltender change, the replaced goaltender may become an offensive player and vice versa.

## PRIVILEGE:

- a) The goaltenders have special privileges inside or in contact with their reserved zone. When a goaltender steps out of the goal crease, they are considered as another player BUT may not cross centre ice.  
  
**Sanction:** Minor Penalty
- b) The goaltender may use pieces of equipment inherent to their function.
- c) The goaltender must be substituted for on the penalty bench.

- d) Only the goaltenders, in contact with the goal crease, may freeze and close their hand over the ball if there are opposing players near them.
- e) If the ball freezes itself behind or on the net, it is considered to have been frozen by the goaltender, regardless of whether it was lodged there by the attacking or defending team.

## RULE 14 THE PASS

### THE ACCEPTED PASS

- a) Pass made legally with one's broom or foot.
- b) Pass made with one's hand, intercepted and CONTROLLED by an opponent.
- c) Pass made with one's hand by the defensive team while in their defensive zone.

### UNACCEPTED PASS

Any pass made with the hand by any defensive player that is accepted by a team member that is NOT in the same defensive zone.

## RULE 15 FACE-OFF

- a) There is execution of a face-off after every goal and at the beginning of each period.
- b) There is execution of a face-off after each stoppage of play due to an offside or a penalty, after the ball has been frozen or after the ball has left the playing surface.
- c) The preparation of a face-off begins when the official assumes his/her position to drop the ball.
- d) If a player has to be removed from the face off spot, the player on the team that caused the removal of this player is not allowed to take the face off.
- e) None of the players evicted from the face off are allowed to take the face off until after the next stoppage of play.

## RULE 16 POSITION OF THE PLAYERS FACING-OFF

At face-off circles, neutral or central point:

- a) When a face-off occurs at one of the neutral or centre ice points, the players designated for the face-off shall DIRECTLY face adverse territory. They must leave between themselves, and particularly between their shoulders, a distance of approximately one broom length (1.35 meters/4 ft. 5 in.).
- b) Also, no part of their bodies shall project above an imaginary upward extension of the face-off circle.
- c) The brooms of the players designated for the face-off shall be centred, facing the face-off circle, and
- d) in contact with the ice, and must in no way obstruct the face-off spot.

- e) The feet of the players designated for the face-off shall be positioned such that one foot is on either side of an imaginary line passing through the centre of the face-off spot and perpendicular to the centre red line.
- f) Except for the two player's facing-off, no player shall be permitted within 4.5 meters of the face-off spot. Furthermore, the players must remain behind the line around the face-off circle. When at the neutral face-offs the players must remain behind the lines perpendicular to the blue line, approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) from the face-off spot.

## RULE 17 FACE-OFF EXECUTION

- a) The face-off shall be official, and the ball considered in play, only once it has come into contact with the ice surface..
- b) Once the official has dropped the ball on the ice, the player's facing off may take possession of the ball with their broom. This must be done in a motion that pushes the ball forward on the ice or brings it toward the back or the sides.(Never in an upwards broom motion)
- c) If one of the players' facing-off fails to take up their position promptly once warned by the official, the official may issue a penalty for delaying the game. ([Rule 56](#))
- d) Any movement towards the ball before the ball strikes the ice will result in a stoppage in play. The official will have the option to eject the player at fault from the face-off.
- e) When the official blows his whistle prior to dropping the ball, the official has the right to deny additional changes for either team

## RULE 18 FACE-OFF LOCATIONS

- a) Following a stoppage of play, the face-off occurs in the territory of the team who caused the stoppage of play. The face-off occurs at the face-off spot closest to the place where the stoppage of play occurred. An offside that occurs from the ball being played from the defensive zone will bring the faceoff back into that defensive zone.
- b) Following a goal, the face-off shall occur at the centre of the ice surface.
- c) If a stoppage of play occurs as the result of the simultaneous action of two players, the face-off shall occur at the face-off spot in the zone where the stoppage occurred.
- d) When a stoppage of play occurs for a reason not covered in the rules, the face-off shall occur at the face-off spot nearest to the place where the stoppage of play occurred.

## RULE19 OFFSIDE

**Definition:** The action of an attacking player preceding the ball into the offensive territory.

**Generality:** The position of the shoes determines if a player precedes the ball onto the offensive territory.

A player is not offside as long as one or the other shoe touches the outer edge of the centre red line, the offside not arising however until the ball has completely crossed the outer edge of the centre red line.

a) Automatically whistled offside:

1. When a team-mate of the guilty player enters in the offensive territory with the ball.
2. When a team-mate of the guilty player takes possession of the ball in the offensive territory.

b) Delayed off-side:

1. When a member of the team in possession of the ball precedes the latter into the offensive territory and the ball is clearly intercepted by a player of the opposing team, and then carried or passed back over the centre red line, the delayed offside is cancelled and play continues.
2. If the ball bounces off a defending player or their equipment, including their broom, thereby forcing an attacking player to precede the ball into the offensive territory. A delayed offside shall occur if the team causing the offside does not have control of the ball from the moment of the infraction until the ball leaves the territory.
3. In the case of a delayed off-side, if the player who is in possession of the ball causes a stoppage of play due to any other rules infringement, it is this latter infraction that shall be penalized.
4. If, on a delayed offside, the offending team immediately clears the offensive zone, the delayed offside will be cancelled and play will continue.
5. If, on a delayed offside, the ball shot by an attacking player enters the opponent's goal crease, play shall be stopped immediately and the offside assessed.

c) Intentional Offside:

In the official's opinion, if a player of the offside team committed the offside intentionally, the impending face-off shall occur in the offending team's defensive zone.

## RULE 20 ICING

**Definition:** Icing is the action of sending the ball, from one's defensive zone, beyond the adverse goal line, without any interference from the opponents.

- a) Automatic icing will occur when the ball is shot from the defensive zone of the centre red line and ball crosses the opposite goal line without interference from the opposing team.
- b) Icing should be waved off with play continuing:
  1. If the icing results directly from a face-off.
  2. If the ball touches the line or penetrates the goaltender's reserved zone before crossing the goal line.
  3. When the ball touches the goaltender or his/her equipment.
  4. If, in the official's opinion, a player from the team icing has been committed against did not make a reasonable effort to gain control of the ball before it crosses the goal line.
  5. In the case where the goaltender is replaced by an additional attacker who is not considered as a goaltender, points 3, 4 and 5 shall not be taken into account



6. Three (3) intentional icings (not attempting to make a play out of the defensive zone) may result in a delay of game penalty. This is at the discretion of the Officials.
7. If the goalie at the end where icing would be called does not remain in his/her crease upon the ball crossing the centre red line or if he/she attempts to play the ball outside of the crease, Icing will be waved off

## RULE 21 HIDDEN BALL

- a) In the event of a scuffle or a player falling accidentally on the ball, causing the ball to be hidden from the nearest official, the play shall be stopped immediately.
- b) The goaltender, while making a save outside of their reserved zone, causing the ball to become hidden from the nearest official, the play shall be stopped immediately. There is no penalty assessed. A warning may be issued to the goalie by the Further freezing of the ball outside of the reserved zone (crease) may result in a penalty.

## RULE 22 LEGAL HANDING OVER OF THE BROOM

- a) Any handing over of the broom must be made from one hand to the other. No throwing of a broom is permitted.  
**Sanction:** Minor Penalty
- b) A player may have more than one broom in their possession while play is in progress. (Maximum two) if the intent is to hand one broom to another player who has dropped or lost their broom.
- c) Should the player participate in the play while in possession of two (2) brooms then a minor penalty for illegal equipment should be assessed.

## RULE 23 DROPPED BROOM

A player who has dropped their broom may participate without their broom until the next stoppage of play, or they may get another one directly from the team bench during play or from another player on the ice.

Another player may intentionally direct the dropped broom (**NO THROWING**) to the player who has dropped it. Should the moving of the broom interfere with the play in progress or obstruct another player then a minor penalty shall be assessed for interference.

## RULE 24 REFUSING TO PLAY THE BALL

- a) If a team refuses to play the ball when there is a delayed stoppage of play or penalty being signalled by the official, play shall be stopped. The resulting face-off will be in the zone of the team refusing to play the ball.
- b) A player who leaves the ball in front of him for more than five (5) seconds without playing the ball shall be considered to be refusing to play the ball, and the official shall whistle immediately.

- c) If a player consistently fails to play or move the ball and have been warned by an official then a delay of game penalty may be issued.

## RULE 25 REFUSING TO PROGRESS WITH THE BALL

**Rule:** The player who is in possession of the ball in their own defensive territory must constantly be moving the ball towards the opposite territory, except if prevented from doing so by opposing team members. Any violation to this must be rapidly detected by the official and whistled.

- a) Back Zone: The voluntary action of bringing the ball back into the defensive territory with the **intent of killing or wasting time** is forbidden at all times, the official shall whistle immediately and a face off will take place at the offending teams neutral face off spot.
- b) Barricading: The formation of a barricade in front of the net by a team giving no sign of offensive motion and where the players position themselves in order to prevent goals from being scored against them. A minor team penalty will be assessed.

## RULE 26 BALL UNPLAYABLE OR OFF THE ICE SURFACE

**Rule:** When the ball leaves the ice surface or touches any object that is not part of the playing surface and falls back on the ice, the official shall stop the play.

- a) The last player to have touched the ball is considered to be the player at fault.
- b) The goal frame is considered to be an integral part of the goaltender's equipment. If the ball hits the horizontal bar or the goal posts and leaves the ice surface, it is considered to have been hit by the goaltender.
- c) If the ball passes through the open part of the arena roofing, without touching or hitting any object, play shall continue. (Subject to the Officials discretion)

## RULE 27 ILLEGAL BALL

- a) At any moment during play, if a ball other than the one validly in play appears on the ice surface, the game shall **NOT** be stopped and play shall continue with the ball already in play until the play occurring has been stopped.
- b) If the illegal ball interferes with the ball in play or the play, the official shall stop the play.
- c) A visibly or audibly broken ball, observed by the officials, prior to entering the net will result in the goal being disallowed.

## RULE 28 BALL TOUCHING AN OFFICIAL

Play shall not be stopped if the ball touches an official anywhere on the ice surface, except if this causes it to bounce directly into the goal or out of play.

## RULE 29 ILLEGAL BALL IN THE GOAL CREASE

Any ball hit or directed by hand, foot, high broom or body in the goal crease by a player of the attacking team shall cause an automatic stoppage in play. If the ball goes in the net, the goal is disallowed and the both instances the face off is at the neutral spot of the offensive team.

## RULE 30 LEGAL CONTACT

It is permitted for two players converging on the ball to make contact when in proximity of the ball. Officials must be aware that any player using excessive force will be assessed a penalty for roughing.

**NOTE:** In the Master's, Ladies, CO-ED and Juvenile divisions it is permitted for two players converging on the ball to make contact when in proximity of the ball (Coincidental contact). NO other body contact is permitted in these divisions. If intentional body contact takes place a minor or major Penalty (depending on the severity) will be assessed by the official.

## RULE 31 BROOMBALL CONTACT WITH THE BROOM

It is forbidden to touch or hit the ball with one's broom higher than one's normal shoulder level at standing height. (Reference [Rule 81](#))

## RULE 32 STOPPAGE OF PLAY BECAUSE OF INJURY

### INJURED PLAYERS:

1. If a player is injured in such a manner that he can neither continue to play, nor shall return to their bench, play will be stopped when their team has regained possession of the ball. If their team is in possession of the ball at the moment of the incident, play shall be stopped immediately, unless their team is in a scoring position, in which case the official shall allow completion of the play.
2. If it is clear that a player is severely injured, the officials shall stop the play immediately.
3. If a penalized player is injured, he shall be allowed to go directly to the dressing room, without entering the penalty bench, but a substitute shall be sent to the penalty bench in their place. The substitute player going to the penalty box must have been a player on the ice at the time of the infraction.
4. If a penalized or injured player returns to their team bench before their penalty has expired, they may not take part in the game before their penalty is over. The team must however, replace the player sitting out the penalty for them at the penalty bench at the earliest stoppage of play.
5. When an injured player is the reason for the stoppage of play, a substitute player must replace the injured player prior to the face-off.
6. Blood Rule – A player who is bleeding or who has visible blood on their equipment or body shall be ruled off the ice by the official during or at the next stoppage of play. Such player

shall not be permitted to return to play until the bleeding has been stopped and the cut or abrasion covered (if necessary) to the satisfaction of the on ice officials. It is required that any affected equipment and/or uniform be properly decontaminated or exchanged prior to use in the current game/tournament.

#### Injured goaltender:

1. If a goaltender has been injured in such a way that he is neither able to continue to play, or to return to the team bench, play shall be stopped when their team has regained possession of the ball. If their team is in possession of the ball at the moment of the incident, play shall be stopped immediately, unless their team is in a scoring position, in which case the official shall allow completion of the play
2. If it is clear that a goaltender is severely injured, the official shall stop play immediately.
3. If a goaltender is injured and play has been stopped, the goaltender is allowed two minutes to resume their position, otherwise they shall be replaced.
4. In case of substitutions because of an injured goaltender, a 1-minute warm-up shall be granted to the substitute goaltender.

## CHAPTER THREE

### TYPES OF PENALTIES

#### RULE 33 TYPES OF PENALTIES

Penalties are measured in effective playing time and are classified as follows:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Minor penalty.            | g) Game misconduct penalty  |
| b) Minor team penalty        | h) Match penalty            |
| c) Major penalty             | i) Second match penalty     |
| d) Second major penalty      | j) Goal awarded by decision |
| e) Misconduct penalty        | k) Game awarded by decision |
| f) Second misconduct penalty | l) Penalty shot             |

#### RULE 34 PENALTIES

##### Aims:

- a) To give the team against who an infraction has just been committed an opportunity at least equivalent to the one it lost due to the infraction that was committed.
- b) To oblige both teams to play within the rules of the game.
- c) To eliminate from the playing area any individual who refuses to comply with the rules.

**Definition:** An expulsion from the ice for a given period of time, thus constituting a sanction for a given infraction.

- d) **Duration:** Measured in effective playing time. The more serious the infraction, the longer duration of the penalty. The elapsed time of the penalty is measured from the moment of the following faceoff.
- e) **Time of imposition:** Penalties may be awarded at any time. (Before, during and after the game)

**NOTE:** Particular attention shall be given to penalize any contact occurring after the whistle has been blown.

## Formalities:

- a) In cases of simple infractions, the guilty or designated player shall go immediately to the penalty bench. (Exception: the goaltender).
- b) In cases of penalties disqualifying a player from the rest of the game, the player shall go immediately to their dressing room. Another player must take the players spot on the penalty bench, this player must have been on the ice at the time of the infraction.
- c) In cases of simultaneous penalties to both teams, the visiting penalized player shall take their place on the penalty bench at the designated spot, that is to say the farthest possible from the opposite team's bench.
- d) No goaltender shall be sent to the penalty bench for minor, major or misconduct penalties. A member of the goaltender's team who was on the ice at the moment of the infraction shall serve all these penalties in their place.
- e) **A MINOR TEAM PENALTY** arises when an unidentified player or team representative commits an infraction. A player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction shall serve the penalty.
- f) In the case of a penalty to an injured player, a goaltender or a team, the team representative, via their captain or assistant captain, shall rapidly designate a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty. If the team representative does not comply rapidly with this rule, the official shall designate a player, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction, to serve the penalty.
- g) The player designated to serve the penalty shall go immediately to the penalty bench, just as if they had personally been awarded the penalty.
- h) A delayed penalty is in effect when the team who is not in possession of the ball makes a rule infraction. The penalty is not called until the guilty team gets possession of the ball.
- i) Players serving penalties must remain in the penalty bench during timeouts.

## RULE 35 MINOR PENALTY

A minor penalty requires that the guilty player leave the ice and their team play shorthanded during two minutes of stop time.

When the team plays with a numerical disadvantage caused by one or more minor penalties, and the opponent scores one or more goals, the penalties shall be immediately end, in a successive and chronological manner, beginning with the penalty that first created the numerical disadvantage.

When one team has received two penalties and a third is assessed to another player the third penalty time will not commence until the completion of the first penalty. The player who received the first penalty must remain on the penalty bench until the first stoppage of play after their penalty expires.

**NOTE:** At the Referee's discretion, any Minor Penalty may be upgraded to a Major penalty if an injury results from the infraction.

## RULE 36 MINOR TEAM PENALTY

A minor team penalty requires that the penalized team play shorthanded during two minutes of stop time.

A team member, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction, shall serve the penalty.

## RULE 37 SIMULTANEOUS MINOR

When minor penalties are awarded, at the same time, to the same number of players on each team, all players shall take place their place on the penalty bench and remain there until the first stoppage of play following the expiration of their penalty. These players shall be immediately replaced on the ice.

If simultaneous minors are assessed during regulation time and the game continues into overtime, the teams will start the Overtime period 3 on 3 plus goaltenders. The penalized players will return to the ice surface or team's bench following the first stoppage of play after the penalty expires.

**NOTE:** Numerical inequalities signify that one team has fewer players on the ice than their opponents.

## RULE 38 MAJOR PENALTY

- a) A major penalty requires that the guilty player leave the ice, and their team play shorthanded, during 5 minutes of stopped time, whether a goal is scored or not.
- b) When a player receives, at the same time regardless of the order assessed, both a major penalty and a minor penalty, he shall begin by serving the major penalty.
- c) An exception shall be made in the case where a player is awarded both a minor penalty and a major penalty while, at the same time, a player on the opposite team is awarded a major penalty only. In a similar situation the player guilty of the two penalties shall first serve the minor penalty. This penalized player shall take their place on the penalty bench to serve both the minor and the major penalties, and a team-mate who was on the ice at the time of the infraction shall take their place on the penalty bench to return to the ice at the end of the minor penalty.
- d) A major penalty as marked on the game sheet in the last five (5) minutes of Regulation time or anytime during Overtime will result in a Game Suspension for the next IFBA sanctioned game. Note this applies even if the next sanctioned game is not in the same tournament.

## RULE 39 SECOND MAJOR PENALTY

- a) A second major penalty awarded to the same player in the same game shall result in their expulsion for the remainder of the game. A substitute shall take their place immediately on the penalty bench in order to return onto the ice, in player's place, after 5 minutes (major); the penalty for the rest of the game shall be considered as a game misconduct penalty awarded to the guilty player.
- b) In such a case, the game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority.

## RULE 40 SIMULTANEOUS MAJOR PENALTIES

When major penalties are awarded, at the same time, to the same number of players on each team, all players shall take their place on the penalty bench and remain there until the first stoppage of play following the expiration of their penalty. These players shall be immediately replaced on the ice.

## RULE 41 MISCONDUCT PENALTY

- a) A misconduct penalty requires that the guilty players leave the ice during 10 minutes of stopped time.
- b) A misconduct penalty awarded to the goaltender requires that a substitute player, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction, take their place on the penalty bench.
- c) Upon expiration of a misconduct penalty, the player shall remain on the penalty bench until the first stoppage of play after their penalty expires.
- d) A misconduct penalty awarded during the final 5 minutes of regular time shall automatically also signify a game misconduct and a suspension for their next game.
- e) In every cases, the game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority

## RULE 42 SECOND MISCONDUCT PENALTY

- a) When a player is awarded a second misconduct penalty in the same game, this second penalty automatically becomes a game misconduct penalty.
- b) In such cases, the game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority.

## RULE 43 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY

- a) A game misconduct penalty results in the guilty player being expelled for the rest of the game.
- b) Any game misconduct penalty also involves the player's suspension for the next game, regardless of when the infraction was committed.
- c) The guilty player's record shall reflect a 10-minute penalty.
- d) For any game misconduct, the game officials shall write up a report of the incident and transmit it to the president of the discipline committee in authority.

## RULE 44 MATCH PENALTY

- a) A match penalty will be assessed if the official feels that there was a **DELIBERATE** or **INTENTIONAL** attempt to injure an opponent. A match penalty involves the expulsion of the guilty player or representative, for the rest of the game.
- b) Any match penalty also results in an automatic one (1) game suspension for the person at fault.
- c) Whatever sanctions the discipline committee may choose to award, the penalized player may not resume play in an **IFBA** sanctioned event until the disciplinary committee has reviewed the incident.



- d) The disciplinary committee may impose additional suspensions and/or conditions and player(s) may not resume play in an **IFBA** sanctioned event until they have obtained proper authorization from the disciplinary committee.
- e) Every time a match penalty has been awarded, the guilty player's team shall also send to the penalty bench a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction to serve a five minute major penalty.
- f) For any match penalty, whatever time the infraction occurred at, the guilty player's record shall reflect a five (5) minute penalty.
- g) For any match penalty, the game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority.

## RULE 45 SECOND MATCH PENALTY

- a) A second match penalty awarded to a player in the same season shall result in an automatic minimum three (3) game suspension.
- b) Whatever suspension the discipline committee should choose to award, the penalized player may not resume activity after the suspension until he has obtained proper authorization from the discipline committee.
- c) In such cases, the game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority

## RULE 46 GOAL AWARDED BY DECISION

When the defensive team's goaltender has been removed from the ice or is not position to block a direct shot on their goal and an attacking player is in the clear with the ball in their opponent's defensive territory, with no defensive player between themselves and their opponent's goal, a goal shall be awarded if:

- a) An opponent having illegally entered the ice surface hampers this player.
- b) The ball carrier is illegally hindered from behind, thus preventing a clear shot at the open net.
- c) A defensive player throws their broom or any other object, even if it does not reach the ball carrier or intentionally dislodges the net.

## RULE 47 GAME AWARDED BY DECISION

- a) The official may, when specified by the regulation award the game to the non-guilty team.
- b) The game officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the president of the discipline committee in authority.

## RULE 48 PENALTY SHOT

**NOTE 1:** The clock is stopped during a penalty shot.

**NOTE 2:** If an infraction calls for a penalty shot, the player who caused the infraction will serve a 2 minute minor and will be replaced on the ice. That player may return to the ice only after he/she has completed a full 2 minutes and after a stoppage in play. He/she will not be replaced for major or misconduct penalties.

**NOTE 3:** In the event a player is unable to take a penalty shot due to injury, a team mate on the ice at the time of the infraction shall be designated to take the shot.

### Procedure

The player entitled to the shot has two choices and must make their choice known to the referee immediately following the call, at the referee's request. The choices are:

1. The referee shall place the ball on the centre face-off spot and the player, on instruction from the referee, plays the ball from there and attempts to score on the goaltender. The ball must be kept in motion towards the opponent's goal line and once shot, the play shall be considered complete.
2. A goal cannot be scored on a rebound. The goaltender must remain in the crease until the ball has crossed the adjacent blue line; if this rule is violated the player designated is entitled to take the shot over.
3. The referee places the ball twenty-five (25) feet (7.6 m) from the opponent's goal line, directly in front of the goal. The player shoots the ball from this point at the goaltender. The goaltender may not come out of the crease.
4. In both of the above all other players must be on the opposite side of the center red line from which the penalty shot is being taken or on their appropriate team bench.
5. If a goal is scored during the penalty shot, any previous penalties are not cancelled.
6. The face-off after an unsuccessful attempt takes place at either end face-off spot of the penalized team

## RULE 49 PENALTY PROCEDURES

- a) 1st Specification - When a player is awarded a penalty when they are in control of the ball, the official shall whistle immediately and proceed to impose the penalty.
- b) 2nd Specification - When a player is awarded a penalty while the ball is not in their possession, the official shall signal a delayed penalty. The official shall whistle immediately when the guilty player's team regains possession of the ball and proceed to impose the penalty.
- c) 3rd Specification - In the event that the same player should commit other infractions in the same sequence of play, whether before or after the whistle, he shall serve all applicable penalties consecutively.
- d) 4th Specification - When a delayed penalty is signalled and the non-guilty team scores a goal, the goal shall stand and the penalty shall not be imposed, however, all other penalties shall be imposed as usual.(this refers to minor penalties only, major penalties will still be assessed)
- e) 5th Specification - If a delayed penalty is signalled and the non-guilty team scores in its own goal, the goal shall stand and the penalty shall be processed in the ordinary manner.

- f) 6th Specification - When a team is playing shorthanded as a result of a minor penalty and the official signals a delayed penalty to the same team. Any goal scored by the non-guilty team shall stand and the penalty, which first resulted in the shorthanded situation, shall expire. In this situation the serving penalty is cancelled and the new penalty must be served.. Should the shorthanded team have more than 1 player in the penalty box, then only the first minor penalty will be cancelled.

## RULE 50 ARBITRATION MISTAKE

An official may modify their decision as long as the face-off following their decision has yet taken place. It is acknowledged that the official may involuntarily make a mistake. The resulting face off will be at centre ice, whatever the circumstances.

If the clock fails to start and play has resumed, the game official will whistle to stop play and the face off will take place at a spot designated by the game official.

Time on the clock will be adjusted as necessary by the officials.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INFRACTIONS

In the case of conflict between recorded time and a player's penalty time, it is the penalized player's responsibility to ensure that the released time is proper.

It is the penalized player or team's responsibility to ensure a proper timing of penalties assessed to them.

If a player stays in the penalty box 20 seconds too long and a goal is scored, neither the goal nor the game can be protested since it is the player's responsibility to ensure the timekeeper has recorded the proper time.

### RULE 51 ILLEGAL SUBSTITUTION

**Definition:** Any change of players on the ice that does respect the established procedures.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

- a) Player changes: Players cannot step onto the ice or sit on the boards of their respective team bench while awaiting player changes thus gaining an advantage of player selection or positional play. **Note:** this especially applies to too many players at each end of the team bench.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty - too many men on the ice.

### RULE 52 FORBIDDEN ADJUSTMENT OF EQUIPMENT

**Definition:** Any player delaying the game to adjust, modify or change their equipment.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** If a player must adjust their equipment, they shall leave the ice and play shall continue without interruption, with a substitute. The goaltender may, with the officials' permission adjust their equipment after a stoppage of play. This measure does not apply to the goaltender at the opposite end of the ice from where the play is in progress.

### RULE 53 INTERFERING WITH PLAY

**Definition:** Any player who interferes with the ball while he is not on the ice.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

During a player substitution, the player leaving the ice intentionally touches or makes contact with the ball.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** If a player is hit by a shot from an opponent whose only intention is to cause a penalty, no penalty is assessed.

## RULE 54 FORBIDDEN FREEZING OF THE BALL

**Definition:** Any player, who takes two or more steps while **DELIBERATELY** freezing, carrying, throwing or closing their hand over the ball, while preventing the opposition from playing the ball

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If the player commits this infraction while the ball is in contact with their goal crease.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If the goaltender, in contact with the goal crease, freezes the ball for more than 3 seconds while no opposing player is in their vicinity

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** The Goalie may while in the process of making a save, carry the ball within the crease or while taking two strides back to the goalie crease and may roll the ball sideways/backwards while in this process.

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** The Goalie may also direct the ball forward while in the process of making a save.

## RULE 55 GOALTENDER IN THE OFFENSIVE TERRITORY

**Definition:** Any goaltender participating in play beyond the centre red line. Participating in play can include playing the ball over the centre red line or making unnecessary contact with an opponent while attempting to complete a line change.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** A goaltender may cross the centre red line to complete a player substitution without being penalized.

## RULE 56 DELAY OF GAME

**Definition:** Any player or team who, at any time, deliberately delays the game in any manner.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** After a warning by the official, if **PLAYER SUBSTITUTIONS** are not carried out at a run.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a team deliberately delays the game by a series of icings, following 3 consecutive icings by the same team without an attempt at making a play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a player deliberately delays the game by sending, hitting or throwing the ball outside the ice surface.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a player, even the goaltender, intentionally dislodges the net from its position.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** If the goaltender dislodges the net intentionally when an opponent has a break-away with no one between him and the goaltender, a penalty shot will be assessed.

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any captain or assistant-captain who leaves his/her team bench to talk with the official and then returns to it without participating in the play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**6<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If the goaltender throws, or intentionally lets the ball drop onto the net, to cause a stoppage of play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**7<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any team that continues to refuse to progress with the ball, that persists in using the BACK ZONE or that continues to regroup in a barricade in front of its net.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty or Minor team penalty

**8<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a goaltender intentionally removes their helmet and/or facemask to stop play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty.

**NOTE:** If the goaltender intentionally removes their helmet and/or facemask when an opponent has a break-away with no one between the player and the goaltender, a penalty shot will be assessed

## RULE 57 REFUSING TO START PLAY

**Definition:** Any team that, after being warned by the official, refuses to start play leaves the ice or will not present itself on the ice.

**Sanction:** Game awarded by decision.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a team returns to play within 2 minutes of being warned by the official, the official shall proceed with the face-off.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If, for a second time in the same game, a team refuses to start play when directed to do so by the official.

**Sanction:** Game awarded by decision.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a team is absent at the time the game is scheduled to begin, the officials shall submit a written report of the incident to the proper authority.

**Sanction:** Game awarded by decision.

## RULE 58 NEEDLESS DISTURBANCE

**Definition:** Any player who, after being warned by the official, hits the boards with their broom or any other object.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

If the official is unable to identify the offending player or if a person in charge is guilty of this offence.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty

## RULE 59 LEAVING THE TEAM BENCH OR THE PENALTY BENCH

**Definition:** Any player or person in charge who deliberately leaves the team bench to go onto the ice when it is forbidden for him to do so or any player that, deliberately or not, leaves the penalty bench before the end of their penalty or, who has not received authorization to leave the penalty bench at the end of their penalty.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty or Minor team penalty

**Exception:** In the case of an injured player.

Any goal scored by their team shall be refused. Any goal scored by the non-guilty team is valid.

Any penalty earned in the meantime shall stand.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a penalized player leaves the penalty bench voluntarily or by mistake before the end of their penalty, whether during play or not.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player returns onto the ice due to a mistake of the penalty timekeeper.

**Sanction:** Finish serving the rest of the penalty.

**NOTE:** While illegally on the ice, any goal scored by the player's team shall be disallowed

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a penalized and injured player returns to their team bench before their penalty has expired and they participate in play before the penalty has ended.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** During the game, the person in charge shall not go beyond the limits of the area occupied by their team bench, including the door used by their team.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty.

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any person in charge who goes onto the ice after the game has begun, without the permission of the official.

**Sanction:** Game Misconduct penalty

**6<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any team trainer who goes onto the ice after the game has begun, without permission of the official.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**7<sup>th</sup> Specification:** The first player of each team to leave the penalty bench or team bench during a fight.

**Sanction:** Game Misconduct penalty

## RULE 60 EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

**Procedures:** During a stoppage of play, the official shall verify the equipment worn by any player if so requested by the captain or assistant captain of either team.

- a) The official shall immediately carry out a precise verification as requested. One verification per team per stoppage of play shall be allowed. If the equipment proves to be legal, a minor penalty shall be awarded to the team that requested the verification.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty

- b) Any illegal equipment shall be removed or normalized without delay.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

- c) If more than one player of the same team presents themselves on the ice with the same piece of illegal equipment and this illegality originates with the manufacturer. The official shall award only one minor penalty per team and submit a written report of the incident to the IFBA. The illegal equipment will be removed by one of the on ice officials and placed in the timekeeper's bench until the completion of the game.

- d) If a player refuses to have a piece of equipment measured. The piece of equipment is removed and a penalty is assessed.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

## RULE 61 ILLEGAL OR FORBIDDEN EQUIPMENT

### A) ILLEGAL PIECES OF EQUIPMENT

**Definition:** All pieces of equipment that do not conform with stipulated rules and are used or worn by a player on the ice.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

- a) All pieces that do not conform to stipulated rules;
- b) Any broken broom;
- c) Any broom wrapped in metal wire; or to which has been added any other metal or wooden piece;



- d) Any protective equipment worn or attached outside the uniform;
- e) Any unsecured protective helmet after a warning from the official has been given; and
- f) The use of more than one identical number by the same team.

## B) FORBIDDEN EQUIPMENT

**Definition:** All pieces of equipment used by a player on the ice and described as forbidden in the rule book.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty; in all cases the piece of forbidden equipment shall be removed.

- a) Shoes bearing spikes or studs, or chemically modified to give traction advantage;
- b) Hockey pants or baggy breeches (slippery pants (e.g. cooper-alls) are not to be worn);
- c) Pieces of leather added onto the exterior of the sweater or the pants knee;
- d) Any protective helmet with a football mask;
- e) Any tape being used as a number or to designate a captain or assistant-captain
- f) Any glove with a basket, baseball or goalie style trapper.

## C) ILLEGAL BROOM

- a) Any player scoring with an illegal broom shall have the goal disallowed .
- b) **Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE** Any broom as described under section 61(a),61(B) and found to meet 61(C) must be brought to the attention of the officials and any measurement or visual assessment of the broom will be done prior to the ball being dropped to resume play

# RULE 62 PLAYING WITH A BROKEN BROOM

**Definition:** Any player who participates in the play, in possession of a broken broom or piece of the latter.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

# RULE 63 PLAYING IN POSSESSION OF TWO BROOMS

**Definition:** Any player in possession of more than one broom while participating in the play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

# RULE 64 ILLEGAL FACE-OFF

**Definition:** Any players who act illegally during a face-off are considered illegal face-offs including the executing a face-off with an upward broom motion, using their feet to sweep the ball from the face-off and a player whose actions lead to physical contact during the face-off.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** The officials have the privilege to remove any player from the face-off circle.

## RULE 65 ILLEGAL INTERPRETATION REQUEST

**Definition:** Any captain or assistant-captain who request a rule interpretation while penalized.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

## RULE 66 TEAM UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

**Definition:** Any coach who fails in their duty to maintain order on their team

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

## RULE 67 UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

**Definition:** A lack of ethics towards either the opponents or the spectators.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player or person in charge uses abusive language towards whom ever it may be during a game.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If the official is unable to identify the person guilty of using vulgar, blasphemous or abusive language.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a player or person in charge, guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct persists in such behaviour or seeks to provoke an opponent into incurring a penalty through the use of threats, abusive language or provocative gestures.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a player or person in charge makes use of gross gestures or takes part in a fistfight outside the playing surface.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a player on the ice takes part in a fistfight with a player not on the ice surface.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty

**6<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a player or person in charge deliberately spits on or at an opponent, person in charge, official or spectator.

**Sanction:** Match penalty

**7<sup>th</sup> Specification:** No smoking or alcoholic beverages are allowed on the players bench, the ice surface or the penalty bench.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**8<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Participating while under the influence. Any player, coach or team representative judged by the officials to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall be sent to the dressing room. The player, coach or representative sent to the dressing room would not be allowed to participate further in the current game.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty

**NOTE:** These specifications also apply to officials, scorekeeper and timekeepers.

## RULE 68 UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT TOWARDS THE OFFICIALS

**Definition:** Any player or person in charge who by their words or gestures argues a decision or shows contempt towards an official.

**Sanction:** Minor or minor team penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player intentionally move the ball away from the official.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If the official is unable to identify the person guilty of using blasphemous or abusive language.

**Sanction:** Minor team penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If the unacceptable attitude or words are continued.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If the unacceptable behaviour is continued

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty.

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If the infraction is committed before or after the game.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty

## RULE 69 THROWING AN OBJECT

**Definition:** The act committed by a player or team representative of throwing an object onto or off the ice.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If it occurs during a stoppage of play.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty or minor team penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player on the ice throws a broom or part of a broom or any other object in the direction of the player in possession of the ball.

**Sanction:** Major Penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a player throws a broom to a teammate who has dropped or broken their own broom.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** When a player on the ice throws a broom in the direction of a player in possession of the ball, on a breakaway with no one between that player and the goaltender.

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

**NOTE:** If the penalty shot is awarded then no other penalty is assessed.

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** If a team member throws any object at an opposing team member, spectator or official

**Sanction:** Game misconduct penalty

## RULE 70 INTERFERENCE

**Definition:**

- a) The action of hindering the advance of an opponent whom is not in possession of the ball.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

- b) The action of removing the broom from the hands of an opponent.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

- c) The action of stopping an opponent whom has dropped their broom from recovering their broom.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:**

- a) Defending players have the right to defend their territory and cover the attackers
- b) Attacking players do not have the right to deliberately obstruct (pick play) in favour of a teammate who is in possession of the ball.

## RULE 71 HOLDING

**Definition:** The act of holding an opponent with one's hand, broom or otherwise

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**Specification:** If a player is held while they are in their attacking zone and they are **deprived from having an open shot on goal** with only the goaltender to out play.

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

## RULE 72 TRIPPING

**Definition:** Any player who places their broom, knee, foot, arm, hand, elbows in such a manner as to cause their opponent to fall.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If this gesture is made in the defensive zone and deprives a player from having an open shot on goal with only the goaltender to out play

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player injures an opponent as a result of tripping them.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 73 OBSTRUCTIVE FALL

**Definition:** Any deliberate fall of a player on the ice, whether to reach the ball or not, while following an opponent that causes the opponent to fall.

**NOTE:** If in this gesture a player succeeds in reaching or taking away the ball from their opponent without causing the opponent to fall, the penalty will not be assessed. If in this gesture the opponent falls the penalty will be assessed..

**NOTE:** Master's, CO-ED, Ladies and Juvenile Categories

Any player who dives along the ice or slides along the ice and trips any player will be assessed a minor penalty. If the player is successful in taking away or touching the ball first, the penalty will STILL be assessed. (**Safety factor**)

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** Any player who puts their knee or knees to the ice, or bends very low, in order to have an opponent trip over them. (E.g. submarine)

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player injures an opponent as a result of their obstructive fall.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 74 HOOKING

**Definition:** The act of stopping or trying to stop the advance of an opponent by hooking him with one's broom or body.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If this infraction is committed against the ball carrier and it deprives him of having an open shot on goal with only the goaltender to out play

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If the act of hooking results in injury to a player against whom the infraction was committed.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 75 SLASHING

**Definition:** The act of hitting an opponent or their broom with one's own broom, held in one or both hands, and with the intent of hampering their progress.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If this gesture is made with force or is made against the goaltender inside the goal crease.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**NOTE:** No preference shall be shown towards a goaltender involved in an exchange of blows with an opponent.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If, in slashing, a player injures an opponent.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 76 KNEEING OR ELBOWING

**Definition:** An action consisting of hitting an opponent with one's elbow or knee.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**NOTE:** If this action results in an injury to the opposing player.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 77 CHARGING

**Definition:** An action of throwing or hurling oneself on an opponent, or assailing them.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If this infraction is made against the goaltender inside the goal crease.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If this gesture causes injury to an opponent.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If this infraction is committed against the ball carrier in their attacking zone and it deprives them of having an open shot on goal with only the goaltender to out play.

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

## RULE 78 HITTING FROM BEHIND

**Definition:** There is to be no hitting from behind, caused by the use of excessive force.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If this gesture is made and deprives an opponent of having a breakaway with an open shot on goal with only the goaltender to out play

**Sanction:** Penalty shot

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If this action results in the player being hit directly into the boards or results in an injury to the opposing player.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 79 CROSS CHECKING

**Definition:** The act of making contact with an opponent with one's broom holding it with both hands apart on the handle.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player cross checks an opponent using violence or injures an opponent.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player cross checks an opponent above normal shoulder level.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a player cross checks a goaltender inside the goal crease.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 80 HIGH STICKING

**Definition:** The act of checking or making contact with an opponent's broom above their normal shoulder level with one's broom.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player intentionally hits an opponent with a broom held above their normal shoulder level.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player hits an opponent with a broom held above their normal shoulder lever and it results in an injury to an opposing player.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** Unintentional hits to the head of an opponent with one's broom.

**Sanction:** Minor Penalty

**4th Specification:** Intentional hits to the head of an opponent with one's broom.

**Sanction:** Major Penalty

## RULE 81 HIGH BROOM

**Definition:** When a player intentionally contacts the ball with their broom above normal shoulder level.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

## RULE 82 BOARDING

**Definition:** The action of projecting an opponent against the boards

**Sanction:** Minor Penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player is violently projected against the boards.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If a player is injured as a result of being projected against the boards.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 83 INTIMIDATING AN OPPONENT

**Definition:** Any player, who whirls their broom in the direction of an opponent, without actually hitting them, whether they are in reach or not, or who, under the pretext of reaching the ball, whirls their broom in a disorderly manner in their opponent's direction, with the intent of intimidating an opponent.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

## RULE 84 ROUGHING

**Definition:** Any player who, in making contact with an opponent, uses brutality or pushes them violently away.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player uses excessive roughness.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** If, after being warned by the official, a team continues to use excessive roughness.

**Sanction:** Game awarded

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** If a player injures an opponent as a result of roughing.



**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 85 FIGHTING

**Definition:** There is fighting when two players have a fistfight.

A player involved in a fight will receive an “**Automatic Game Misconduct**” as well as any other penalties that may be assessed.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** When a player throws themselves in a fight, already engaged, with the intent of assuming the role of peacemaker, or engages in another fight during the same stoppage of play.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** When a goaltender leaves their crease in the direction of a fight.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**3<sup>rd</sup> Specification:** Any players who leave their bench to come onto the ice at the moment of the infraction

**Sanction:** Game Misconduct

**4<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any players not involved in a fight who does not return to their applicable player’s bench.

**Sanction:** Game Misconduct

**5<sup>th</sup> Specification:** Any player while involved in a fight who kicks an opponent, hits them with their head, pulls their hair, bites or scratches an opponent

**Sanction:** Match penalty

## RULE 86 FIGHTING BETWEEN TEAMMATES

**Definition:** When two players belonging to the same team start a fight between themselves.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct

## RULE 87 SPEARING / BUTT-ENDING

**Definition:** The act of hitting or attempting to hit an opponent with one of the extremities of the broom

**Sanction:** Major penalty

**Specification:** Any player who injures or deliberately attempts to injure an opponent by hitting them with the extremities of the broom

**Sanction:** Match penalty

## RULE 88 ATTEMPTING TO INJURE

**Definition:** Any player who deliberately attempts to injure an opponent, a representative or a spectator in any way whatsoever.

**Sanction:** Match penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** If a player uses any part of their equipment as a weapon during a fight or brawl or attempt to violently hit an opponent with their broom.

**Sanction:** Match penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** Any player who grips an opponent's mask, helmet or chin protector using it to gain advantage or cause injury

**Sanction:** Match penalty

## RULE 89 BODY CHECKING

There will be “**NO**” body contact in the Master's, COED, Ladies and Juvenile categories of International events. This includes Boarding, Cross checking, Hitting from Behind and Roughing.

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** Incidental body checking

**Sanction:** Minor penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** Deliberate Body checking, Cross checking, Hitting from Behind and Roughing.

**Sanction:** Major penalty

## RULE 90 REFUSAL TO COMPLY

**Definition:** Any player who, after being warned, refuses to follow the official's directives.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**1<sup>st</sup> Specification:** When a player does not go directly to the penalty bench when penalized.

**Sanction:** Misconduct penalty

**2<sup>nd</sup> Specification:** When a player, after being warned, remains in the officials' crease.

**Sanction:** Game misconduct

## RULE 91 THREATENING AN OFFICIAL

**Definition:** Any player or person in charge who during a game, tries to intimidate the officials through their words or gestures.

**Sanction:** Match penalty

## RULE 92 MOLESTING THE OFFICIAL

**Definition:** Any player or person in charge, who, during a game spits on or at, molests, jostles, hits or interferes with an Official on or off the ice surface.

**Sanction:** Match penalty and the person shall be suspended indefinitely and their case brought before the Discipline Committee of the IFBA

## RULE 93 THREATENING OUTSIDE OF THE GAME

**Definition:** Any player or team representative who, in words or gestures, attempts to intimidate the Official or Organizers.

**Sanction:** The guilty player or team representative shall be suspended indefinitely and their case brought before the Discipline Committee of the IFBA.

## RULE 94 AGGRESSING OUTSIDE OF THE GAME

**Definition:** Any player or team representative who, spits on or at, molests, shoves or hits a support person or Organizer or attempts to interfere with their work.

**Sanction:** The guilty player or team representative shall be suspended indefinitely and their case brought before the Discipline Committee of the IFBA.

## RULE 95 ABUSE TOWARDS OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS OUTSIDE OF THE GAME

**Definition:** Any threat or disgraceful gesture directed at a corporate employee or officer or executive of the IFBA at the local, regional, national or international level.

**Sanction:** the IFBA Discipline Committee will suspend the person at fault.

## RULE 96 ABUSE TOWARDS EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

**Definition:** Any threat or violent gestures made against an employee of the IFBA.

**Sanction:** Match penalty and the person shall be suspended indefinitely and their case brought before the Discipline Committee of the IFBA.

## RULE 97 BODY PIERCINGS

**Definition:** Any object constructed of metal or other material that has or is inserted through a player's body that could reasonably be expected to either come in contact or be contacted during a game and have the potential to or could reasonably be expected to by the officials be removed or cause an injury to that or other players by the playing of the game.

**NOTE:** The definition includes all piercing to the head and facial area which must be covered by approved equipment.

- a) Tape is not acceptable to cover piercings.
- b) If a player is found to be playing with body piercing that the officials deem to be unsafe or do not comply with [Rule 97](#), that player/players will be stopped from taking further part in the game until such time as the officials are satisfied the player/players comply with [Rule 97](#).

**Sanction:** Minor Penalty for first offence

**Sanction:** Misconduct Penalty (as per [Rule 90](#))

## RULE 98 PERSONS OUTSIDE THE ICE SURFACE

If in the officials' opinion a person(s) not involved in the on ice portion of the game, disrupts the game and is abusive or threatening towards officials, players, team representatives, organisers.

In such a case the official may stop the game until that person(s) leaves the building.

**Sanction:** Minor penalty may be issued to the on-ice team which this person is representing. (Rule 47 may be invoked)

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### ISSUING PENALTIES:

1. The referee stops play or signals a delayed penalty by raising their red band arm above their head.
2. When the play has been stopped by the referee blowing their whistle, the referee stops running making sure they have good balance. They will then point to the offending player with their hand pointing (not a finger pointing) identifying the player by number and then state the infraction verbally in a clear, controlled voice.
3. The official will then start running to the penalty box, keeping an eye on the penalized player.
4. At the penalty box, the official will stop outside the referee's crease and again signal the penalty.
5. The referee should immediately leave the area of the timekeeper's bench to avoid any verbal confrontations with the penalized player.

## APPENDIX B

### REFEREE'S SIGNALS

#### ICING



The official situated near the point, from which the ball is shot, shall indicate a possible icing infraction by extending their whistle arm above their head. When the other official has taken notice of the signal, they shall signal acknowledgment of the signal by extending their whistle arm in the direction of the possible icing. (Do not hold the signal while running down the ice)



The back referee shall continue to signal icing while the front official runs down the ice in the direction of the ball. When the ball has crossed the goal line the front referee blows their whistle and signals by raising their whistle hand above their head. The back officials signal icing by crossing their arms in front of their chest.

#### INTERFERENCE



The Official crosses their arms, stationary in front of their chest.

#### MISCONDUCT



The Official repeatedly touches both hands to their hips, and points to the penalized player.

#### CHARGING



The official rotates their clenched fists around in front of their chest.

## SLASHING



The official chops their forearm lightly with the edge of their other hand.

## ROUGHING



The official clenches their fist and extends their arm horizontally out in front of their body.

## HOLDING



Well out in front of their chest, the official clasps their wrist with the opposite hand.

**NOTE:** The wrist is clasps on the top of the opposite wrist.

## TRIPPING



The official extends their right leg forward and strikes it lightly on the side with their right hand.

**NOTE:** Both feet should be on the ice when giving this signal.

## OBSTRUCTIVE TRIPPING



The official simulates a blow behind the knee, with their hand.

**NOTE:** Both feet must on the ice while giving this signal.



## BOARDING / BODY CONTACT



The official holds their hands closed in front of their chest and then brings their clenched fist to strike the open palm of the other hand.

## HIGH BROOM



The official clenches both fists and holds one above the other at their forehead level.

## CROSS CHECKING



The official moves their clenched fists forward and backward in front of their chest.

## UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT



The official forms a sideways "T" by pointing towards the open palm of their hand with the fingers of their opposite hand.

## HOOKING



The official goes through the motion of pulling something towards their body with both hands and arms.

## DELAYING THE GAME



The official will tap their shoulders once with both hands.

## ELBOWING



The official taps either elbow with the palm of the opposite hand.

## KNEEING



With both feet on the ice, the official taps their knee with the open palm of their hand.

## KICKING THE BALL



The official swings the tip of the foot forward in a kicking motion.

## BUTT-ENDING



The official creates a cross-motion with their arms, moving one under the other. The bottom hand should be a clenched fist while the top hand is open.

## CALL FOR TRAINER ASSISTANCE



The official brings their wrists together to form a cross above their head.

## AWARDED GOAL



The official points towards the goal with their free hand.

## HAND PASS



The official moves their open hand forward in a pushing manner.

## SPEARING



The official extends both hands vigorously forward to simulate a jabbing motion.

## WASH OUT



The official sweeps both arms horizontally across the front of the body, at shoulder level, palms towards the ice surface:

a) If the official makes the signal, it indicates that the goal is declined.

b) If both officials make the signal, it indicates that there is no OFF-SIDE or ICING.

## CARRYING THE BALL



The official holds one hand, well out in front, while the other holds back the wrist of the other hand.

## PENALTY SHOT



The official points towards centre ice with their armband hand.

## TOO MANY MEN ON THE ICE



The official makes a circular motion with either hand with the fingers pointing towards the ice

## HITTING FROM BEHIND



The official uses a pushing motion with both arms fully extended in front of their body.

## DELAYED PENALTY



The official extends their “**RED-BANDED**” arm above their head with hand open to signal a delayed penalty, while their whistle hand points once or twice in the direction of the faulty player, until a stoppage of play occurs.

## DELAYED WHISTLE



The official extends their whistle arm above their head, fist clenched to stress their whistle.

## TIME OUT



The official forms a vertical “T” by pointing towards the open palm of their hand with the fingers of their opposite hand.

## MATCH PENALTY



The official pats the top of their helmet with an open hand.

## APPENDIX C

### ICING PROCEDURES:

**Definition:** Lead official - referee in the offensive zone

Back official - the referee standing in the neutral zone

1. The ball is shot down the ice by the defending team so that it crosses the opposing team's goal line. The lead official signals a potential icing, by raising their whistle hand above their head.
2. The back official acknowledges the potential icing by extending their whistle hand straight out from their shoulder (parallel to the ice surface), while running in the direction of the ball. Once the back referee has acknowledged the potential icing, they can drop their arm while running.
3. As the back official crosses the non-offending teams blue line, he must glance back to their partner to ensure that the icing is still in effect.
4. As the ball crosses the goal line, the back official blows their whistle, and then raises their whistle hand above their head signalling icing.
5. The lead referee signals icing, by crossing their arm across their chest.
6. The back official retrieves the ball and rolls it back to the lead official.
7. The lead official must continue moving towards the centre red line while the back official runs after the ball.

## APPENDIX D

### THE OFFICIALS

#### ARTICLE 01 THE OFFICIALS

**Generality:** To act as an official, a person must hold a qualification certificate in their country or registration testifying to their level, as recognized by the IFBA.

- a) The officials represent the IFBA on ice, during a competition or competitive activity. It is their duty to enforce all Corporation rules. The official is a representative by definition employed or engaged by the IFBA and shall contractually, financially or voluntarily report directly to the IFBA Chief Official.
- b) Officiating Broomball requires 2 officials vested with the same authority on the ice.
- c) As an official, it is strictly forbidden for them to have other on ice officials under their orders. However, the scorer, penalty timekeeper, game timekeeper and goal judges shall follow their directives, just as any other person involved in the game.
- d) They shall verify installations and equipment prior to the start of the games. They shall deny access to the playing area to any player who has not conformed to the dress rule, or who dresses in too poor a condition.
- e) They shall always act to penalize a player who, following an illegal action, has placed an opponent in a disadvantageous position. They shall apply the penalties as stipulated.
- f) They shall see to it that the game progress as smoothly as possible, creating as little interference as possible.
- g) The officials shall indicate to the scorer the infractions incurred and the penalties imposed, as well as the goal scorer and assists, if necessary. Immediately after the game, the officials shall obtain the game report from the scorer, verify it, sign it and return it to the scorer. The officials shall render the final decision on contested points, after having consulted with each other.

#### ARTICLE 02 CODES OF DRESS AND CONDUCT

- a) Officials in the course of their duties will avoid confrontational discussions with team representatives or players during a game or immediately prior to or after a game.
- b) Officials shall wear black pants, an approved black helmet as well as the IFBA official sweater bearing the IFBA crest.

- c) The officials shall wear a “RED WRIST” band so as to inform players of different delayed whistles.

#### ARTICLE 03 SUBSTITUTION OF AN OFFICIAL

- a) If, at the last minute because of sickness or accident, an assigned official is unable to finish a game, the IFBA Chief Official will assign a replacement official.
- b) If, because of sickness or some other unfortunate event, the assigned officials are unable to present themselves at the game site, the IFBA Chief Official will assign replacement officials.
- c) The IFBA Referee in Chief in his/her capacity as Tournament Chief Official or otherwise engaged as the IFBA Referee in Chief may as required take to the ice as an official should the need occur or numbers of available officials require this action.
- d) If the IFBA Referee in Chief is required to take to the ice as outlined in Article 35(c) then can only do so once a substitute Referee in Chief is allocated and available for that or any games the IFBA Referee in Chief is on the ice. This action will be recorded on the game sheet before the commencement of the game/s in question.
- e) The IFBA Referee in Chief may by the actions of their position as either tournament Referee in Chief or as IFBA Referee in Chief elect to or source qualified officials to fill or step in to officiate at or during any sanctioned IFBA Tournament. This action can be done either prior to or during any sanctioned IFBA Tournament.

#### ARTICLE 04 SUSPENSIONS OF SUPPORT STAFF

In the event of any breach of the present regulation, the support person shall be suspended until the case is brought before the IFBA Executive within 10 days after the incident has been brought to its attention.

#### ARTICLE 05 SPECIAL INCIDENT REPORT (SEE [APPENDIX L](#))

When an incident occurs before, during or after the game, an official, officer or employee, as the case may be, shall submit an official report to the IFBA Chief Official and the IFBA executive.

#### ARTICLE 06 ACCIDENT REPORT (SEE [APPENDIX L](#))

When an accident occurs before, during or after the game, an official, officer or employee, as the case may be, shall submit a report to the IFBA Chief Official and IFBA executive.

#### ARTICLE 07 PARTICIPATING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Any player, coach or team representative judged to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs should be sent to the dressing room. The player, coach or team representative will not be allowed to return to the game. A penalty may be assessed to the offending team at the officials discretion..



## ARTICLE 08 MINOR OFFICIALS

### SCOREKEEPER

The scorer is the technician of the competition and is under the direction of the two on ice officials. The scorer's tasks include producing an official game report with an exact account of the goals scored, the players who have scored and, where appropriate, the players who should be awarded an assist.

The scorer shall also register all penalties imposed by the officials, indicating the names and numbers of the penalized players, the duration of each penalty and time at which the penalty was imposed. Prior to the beginning of the game, the scorer shall obtain the game sheet which includes the complete line up for each team present.

The captain, assistant captain and goaltender for each team must be identified on the game report. The scorer shall submit the completed line-ups for the teams present to the officials before the beginning of the game and shall indicate to them any situation that is not in accordance with the rules. The scorer shall advise the officials when the same player receives two major penalties in the same game. If a loudspeaker system is used, the scorer shall announce, or have someone announce, the name of each player scoring a goal, and the name of each player awarded an assist, immediately after each goal is scored. At the end of the game, the scorer shall sign the official game report; have it signed by each of the officials, and send to the concerned authority, and forward the game sheet to the administration to record the game statistics.

### GAME TIMEKEEPER

The game timekeeper is a technician of the competition and under the direction of the two on ice officials.

The game timekeeper shall take notice of the game starting and finishing times, as well as the time of play during the game. The game timekeeper shall warn the official when it is time to start the game, the second period, as well as any overtime periods. The game timekeeper shall also signal with a siren or whistle, the end of each regular and overtime period. In the case of disagreement concerning the time, the matter shall be referred to the officials for adjustment and their decision shall be final.

Reference: [Rule 85](#) & [86](#) In case of fighting, the Score/Game time keeper shall have the power to take note of the player's numbers and to aid the officials in the imposition of penalties. The Game time keeper must especially watch for players who leave the players bench during a fight and notify the officials about the situation. Where loudspeakers are used, the game time keeper shall announce, or have someone announce the name of any penalized player, the nature of the offence, the penalty assessed and the time at which it was awarded.

## PENALTY TIMEKEEPER

The penalty timekeeper is a technician of the competition and under the direction of the two on ice officials. The penalty timekeeper is under the authority of the two officials. The penalty timekeeper shall record the time remaining to the penalty and, upon request indicate to the penalized player how much time remains in the penalty. If a player leaves the penalty bench before his/her time expires, the penalty timekeeper takes note of the exact time and signals the officials, who stop the play as soon as possible.

Reference: [Rule 85 & 86](#) In case of fighting, the penalty timekeeper shall have the power to take note of the player's numbers and to aid the officials in the imposition of penalties. The penalty timekeeper must especially watch for players who leave the player's bench during a fight and notify the officials' about the situation. Where loudspeakers are used, the penalty timekeeper shall announce, or have someone announce, the name of any penalized player, the nature of the offence, the penalty assessed and the time at which it was awarded.

## APPENDIX E

### THE TEAM

#### ARTICLE 09 TEAM CAPTAIN OR ASSISTANT-CAPTAIN

- a) Each team may designate 1 captain and no more than 2 assistant-captains. The captain shall wear on the front of their sweater and in plain sight, the letter "C" and similarly, the assistant-captains' the letter "A". The letter shall be of about 7 centimetres in height, of a contrasting colour and not be made from tape. Without this distinctive mark, appropriate privileges shall not be granted.
- b) They are the official representatives of their team.
- c) Only a captain or assistant-captain present on the ice surface and identified as such, is authorized to ask the official for a rule interpretation during the game.
- d) The captain or assistant-captain, but not both at the same time, may address an official to ask for rule interpretations or information essential to the playing of the game; they may do it when necessary, with "COURTESY", during normal stoppages of play.
- e) When a captain or assistant-captain is penalized, they lose their captain or assistant-captain privileges for the duration of the penalty.
- f) No goaltender, substitute goaltender, player/coach or player/manager has the right to act as captain or assistant-captain.

#### ARTICLE 10 THE COACH

- a) The function of the coach is to see to the smooth operation of the team before, during and after the game.
- b) Before the start of the game, the coach shall supply the official scorer with the names and numbers of all players present, as well as the names and numbers of the captain, assistant-captain and goaltender.
- c) This list shall also contain the names of the team representative and shall be signed by the coach.
- d) During the game, when their team receives a minor team penalty, or while substituting players on the penalty bench, the coach must promptly designate, via the team captain or assistant-captain which player present on the ice at the moment of the infraction will sit out this penalty.
- e) The coach shall exert their authority in order to keep full control of their players.

- f) Coaches shall do their best to keep full control of all team members and shall dissuade all players from resorting to violence or illegal tactics.

## ARTICLE 11 THE TRAINER

- a) Each team may designate 1 trainer.
- b) The trainer is officially responsible for the team in all matters pertaining to treatment of injuries.
- c) It is the player's responsibility to report to the team trainer any injuries incurred in training or during the competition.
- d) The trainer must at all times have available a first aid kit conforming to the description in [Appendix J](#).
- e) Restricted access to dressing rooms: Persons of opposite gender are not permitted into team dressing rooms unless:
  - i. they are the official team coach
  - ii. a suitably qualified medical person - who has been requested by a player, team manager or coach.

## APPENDIX F

### CO-ED BROOMBALL

Normal broomball rules will be followed with the following exceptions.

- a) A minimum of three (3) males and three (3) females must be on the playing surface during regulation playing time.
- b) If a female receives a penalty then there would be no less than two (2) females on the playing surface.
- c) The same would happen if it was a male.
- d) In the event of a tie game (playoff games only), teams will play overtime in accordance with [Rule 7 OVERTIME PROCEDURES](#).
- e) Teams going into overtime will play with 2 female, 2 male players including the designated goaltender of either gender. A player earning a penalty will serve the penalties assessed in overtime.
- f) All players not involved in a fight must return to their player's bench. Players not following this rule will be assessed a "Misconduct" penalty.
- g) Any player who dives along the ice or slides along the ice and trips any player will be assessed a penalty in accordance with [Rule 72](#). If the player is successful in taking away or touching the ball first, the penalty will still be assessed. (**Safety factor**)

### MASTER'S BROOMBALL

Normal broomball rules will be followed with the following exceptions.

- a) Any player to be able to qualify to play Masters must be 40 years or older on or before the commencement date of any sanctioned IFBA Tournament. Only a male category will exist at this time.
- b) Body Checking is **NOT** permitted as per [Rule 89](#) but coincidental contact will be allowed.
- c) Any player who dives along the ice or slides along the ice and trips any player will be assessed a penalty in accordance with [Rule 72](#). If the player is successful in taking away or touching the ball first, the penalty will still be assessed. (**Safety factor**)

### JUVENILE BROOMBALL

Normal broomball rules will be followed with the following exceptions.

- a) Players aged 19 or under on or before the commencement of any sanctioned IFBA tournament that they are involved will be considered as of juvenile age. [Male and Female Categories will be developed as required.](#)

- b) With the approval of the IFBA, players from the Juvenile category or of age could participate in the Men's, Women's and Co-Ed (Mixed) categories. See [Rule 2 Rosters](#)
- c) In a sanctioned IFBA Juvenile tournament Body Checking is **NOT** permitted as per [Rule 89](#) but coincidental contact will be allowed.
- d) Helmets and full face-masks as commercially produced for Broomball, Ice Hockey and approved by the applicable team's National Sports Organization are mandatory for all players aged 19 or under on or before the commencement of any sanctioned IFBA tournament.
- e) Protective gloves as commercially produced for Broomball, Ice Hockey and approved by the applicable team's National Sports Organization are mandatory for all players aged 19 or under on or before the commencement of any sanctioned IFBA tournament.
- f) Any player participating in a sanctioned IFBA juvenile tournament that dives along the ice or slides along the ice and trips any player will be assessed a penalty in accordance with [Rule 72](#). If the player is successful in taking away or touching the ball first, the penalty will still be assessed. (**Safety factor**)

## APPENDIX G

### EQUIPMENT

#### ARTICLE 12 THE BROOM

- a) The broom shall consist of a wooden handle, aluminium handle, Carbon or Composite handle (with a maximum circumference of 10 cm) that is commercially produced for broomball and recognized by the IFBA. Brooms manufactured with one or both sides of the shaft shaved are permitted as long as the 10 cm circumference is maintained.
- b) The distance from the tip of the broom to the end of the handle shall not exceed 1.35 meters.
- c) The head of the broom shall measure between 18 and 22 centimetres in height, measured from the top to the bottom of the head. The head of the broom should be glued to the handle and as an added safety measurer a screw can be used to secure the head of the broom to the handle. This screw must be completely covered or recessed as manufactured.
- d) The head of the broom shall measure between 10 and 15 centimetres in width.
- e) The base of the broom shall have a minimum width of 6.5 centimetres.
- f) The head of the broom may be made moulded rubber, or of a plastic material specifically made for broomball.
- g) The minimum broom length shall be determined by measuring from the ice surface to the player's wrist, as they stand with their arms resting at their sides.
- h) The maximum broom weight shall be 32 ounces.

**NOTE:** The official shall remove any broom they consider dangerous.

- i) **TAPE ON THE BROOM.** Taping the broom is permissible provided that:
  - i. No plastic or elastic tape be used.
  - ii. The measurement is still within the guidelines. (Except for the knob on the end of the shaft which must be less than 15 cm. maximum in circumference; 5 cm. in length)

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

10 cm = 4 in. 1.35 meters = 4 ft. 5 in.

18 cm = 7 in. 22 cm = 9 in

15 cm = 6 in. 6.5 cm = 2.5 in.

#### ARTICLE 13 THE BALL

- a) The ball shall be spherical, composed of a supple rubber envelope or similar matter. The ball shall be of a uniform orange colour with a circumference of between 44 and 48 centimetres. It shall weigh between 225 and 275 grams. In extreme temperatures a specially made blue ball can be used in place of the orange ball. This ball must conform to the same characteristic as the orange ball.
- b) The official shall refuse any frozen or deformed ball for play.

**NOTE:** Measurements in feet and inches are:

44 cm = 17 in. 48 centimetres = 19 in

226 grams = 8 ounces 275 grams = 10 ounces

#### ARTICLE 14 BROOMBALL SHOES

- a) The broomball shoes shall be designed for the wearer's, and the other player's safety. All players, coaches, trainer or other technical personnel shall wear them. Without authorization from the official no one shall walk on the ice surface without proper broomball shoes.
- b) The appropriate shoes must be worn, according to whether the activity takes place indoors or outdoors.

#### ARTICLE 15 UNIFORMS

- a) The jersey must have been designed for broomball. Official broomball pants are not required unless specified. However, it is necessary for all players on the same team to wear jerseys and pants of the same base colour.
- b) All players shall have attached to their backs a legible whole number (no fractions) between 0 and 99, of at least 18 centimetres in height and 10 centimetres in width, except for the number 1, which shall have a minimum width of 2 centimetres. All players of the same team shall wear different numbers on their jersey.

**NOTE:** It is the responsibility of the HOME team to change their jersey if the colours of the Competing teams conflict.

#### ARTICLE 16 PLAYER'S PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Generality:** All protective equipment has but one purpose: to protect the players, not to advantage them.

- a) All protective equipment, except gloves, helmet and ankle pads, shall be worn and held in place under the uniform.
- b) The helmet will be considered legal only if manufactured for Ice Hockey with certification and National Safety standards approval stickers applied broomball or ice hockey, leg pads, elbow pads and broomball shoes are required wear for all categories.



- c) Helmets must be **WORN** and **PROPERLY FASTENED** whenever players or officials are on the ice surface.
  - The use of protective helmets with non-altered, wire facemasks, clear protective full or half visors will only be allowed providing they are manufactured for Ice Hockey or Broomball and are certified for Ice Hockey or Broomball by a National Safety Standard certification.
  - In Juvenile and minor events full-face masks are mandatory.
- d) If a helmet comes off during play, the player must **IMMEDIATELY** replace it on their head and securely fasten all the straps before participating in the play **OR** go directly to their Team Bench without participating in the play. The player may not come back on the ice surface without a certified helmet.
- e) Hockey gloves or commercially purchased gloves as approved by the applicable team's National Sports Organization, chest pads for men and breast pads for women are permitted.
- f) Shoulder pads are allowed as optional protective wear. The shoulder pads must be constructed of a soft material with no hard covering and must be worn in place under the jersey.
- g) Any alteration to helmets, screens, wire visors or is incomplete or has sharp edges will not be permitted in any **IFBA** Sanctioned event.
- h) Stickers on Helmets: Only the certification stickers and two sets of player numbers will be permitted on any helmet. These will be no larger than 5cm in height and or width.
- i) Military or similar memorial stickers (i.e. the loss of a team member) One of each maximum will be permitted.

**NOTE:** Players that have more than the allowed stickers or have damage to the helmet covered by any stickers will not be permitted to use the helmet during any **IFBA** sanctioned event.

**NOTE:** Officials should direct any players with any securing devices (tape, straps, etc) outside of the uniform (with the exception of the waist as a belt) to remove such devices.

## ARTICLE 17 GOALTENDER'S PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Generality:** All protective equipment has but one purpose: to protect the players, not to advantage them.

- a) The goaltender may only wear one oversize glove with protective padding that is either added to the back of the glove or that is already a part of it. This glove shall not measure more than 21.6 centimetres
- b) (8 ½ in) in width and 41.9 centimetres (16 1/2 in.) in length and may be a blocker as commercially produced for ice hockey. Baseball mitts are not permitted.
- c) A protective helmet with an attached protective mask that completely covers the facial area (as approved by the team's National Sports Organization and as designed and commercially produced for broomball or ice hockey) must be worn by the goaltender at all times. When a

goaltender loses his/her helmet and/or facial protector, play shall be stopped immediately. The play will resume with a face-off in the goaltender's defensive zone.

- d) The shoulder pads and body protector shall take on the form of the body and shall be completely covered by the sweater. The above-mentioned equipment must not be made of metal.
- e) Leg guards are permitted but they must be of current form, as manufactured, without felt or other additional material that may widen or lengthen them, and must be worn under the pants
- f) The goalie must also wear all other pieces of protective equipment required for players.

# APPENDIX H

## FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

### ARTICLE 18 THE FACILITY

The facility shall include a viewing area and more particularly an ice surface, team benches, penalty benches, dressing rooms, signal and timing devices, lighting, complete hygienic installations and a first aid room.

### ARTICLE 19 THE ICE SURFACE

The game of Broomball is played on an ice surface. This surface must be shiny and free from snow particles. It must be protected from snowfall accumulation during play. The ice surface must be uniformly resurfaced as needed to maintain optimum ice conditions. A period should be allowed for the ice to set up after resurfacing before any players are allowed on the ice.

### ARTICLE 20 DIMENSIONS OF THE ICE SURFACE

- a) As nearly as possible, the dimensions of the ice surface shall be 60 meters in length by 25 meters in width. The corners shall form an arch circle whose radius shall be as near as possible to 8.5 meters.
- b) A fence or wall, known, as the **BOARDS** shall enclose the ice surface, which may be constructed of wood, plastic or any other material approved by the IBFA. Measured from the surface of the ice, the boards shall be at least 1 meter in height, while not exceeding 1.2 meters in height. The inner surface of these boards shall be, if possible, painted white and shall be free from any object or obstruction that may cause injury to the players.
- c) International dimensions may differ and must be approved by a member representing the **IFBA** for a **IFBA** sanctioned event.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 60 meters = 196 ft. 10 in.
- b) 25 meters = 82 ft.
- c) 8.5 meters = 27 ft. 11 in.
- d) 1 meter = 3 ft. 3 in.
- e) 1.2 meters = 3 ft. 11 in.

(Metric conversion based on: 1 in. = 2.54 cm)

## ARTICLE 21 DIVISION OF THE ICE SURFACE (SEE [APPENDIX H](#))

- a) Three (3) meters from each end of the ice surface, a red line shall be painted on the ice, 5 centimetres in width, parallel to the end boards and continuing onto the sideboards. This line extending across the ice surface shall be called the goal line. On ice surfaces exceeding 60 meters in length, the goal line may be drawn 4.5 meters from the end boards of the ice surface.
- b) A red line of 30 centimetres in width shall be drawn at the centre of the ice surface, parallel to the end boards and continuing to the top of the boards. This shall be called the **CENTER RED LINE**.
- c) This centreline shall divide the playing surface into two (2) territories. The part of the ice surface where the goal is situated shall be called the **DEFENSIVE TERRITORY** of the team defending this goal; the half farthest from the defended goal shall be called the **OFFENSIVE TERRITORY**.
- d) On all ice surfaces of 60 meters or more in length, 2 blue lines shall be painted on the ice, 30 centimetres in width, parallel to the goal line, across the width of the ice surface and continuing to the top of each of the side boards. On ice surfaces of less than 60 meters in length, these blue lines shall divide the ice surface between the goal lines into 3 equal parts.
- e) The blue line in the defensive territory divides this territory into 2 zones. From the end boards to the blue line, this area shall be called the **DEFENSIVE ZONE**; from the blue line to the red central line, the area shall be called the **NEUTRAL DEFENSIVE ZONE**.
- f) The blue line in the offensive territory divides this territory into 2 zones. From the end boards to the blue line, the area shall be called the **OFFENSIVE ZONE**; from the blue line to the red central line the area shall be called the **NEUTRAL OFFENSIVE ZONE**.
- g) The red centreline shall be considered as being part of the zone where play is occurring. The blue line shall be considered as being part of the zone where the play is occurring.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 3 meters = 9 ft. 10 in.
- b) 4.5 meters = 14 ft. 9 in.
- c) 60 meters = 196 ft. 10 in.
- d) 30 centimetres = 2 in.
- e) 60 meters = 196 ft. 10 in.
- f) 30 centimetres = 12 in.

## ARTICLE 22 CENTER ICE SPOT AND CIRCLE

A circular blue spot of 30 centimetres in diameters shall be painted in the exact centre of the ice surface. 4.5 meters from this spot shall be painted, also in blue, a circular line of 5 centimetres in width.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 30 centimetres = 12 in.
- b) 5 centimetres = 2 in.
- c) 4.5 meters = 14 ft 9 in.

## ARTICLE 23 NEUTRAL FACE-OFF SPOT

A circular spot of 60 centimetres in diameter shall be painted on the ice between the red centreline and the blue line, at a distance of 1.5 meters from the latter and at equal distance from the sideboards.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 60 centimetres = 24 in.
- b) 1.5 meters = 4 ft. 11 in.

## ARTICLE 24 FACE-OFF SPOTS AND CIRCLES IN THE END ZONES

- a) On both sides of the goals, in both end zones, red face-off spots of 60 centimetres in diameter shall be painted on the ice surface.
- b) Circular red lines of 5 centimetres in width shall be painted on the ice at a radius of 4.5 meters from these face-off spots. 5.5 and 6.5 meters from the goal line, two (2) parallel lines of 5 centimetres in width and 60 centimetres in length shall be drawn from the outer edge of each face-off circle, parallel to the goals lines. In the end zones, on each side of the face-off spot, and separated from each other by a distance of 1.8 meters, two(2) red lines of 7.5 centimetres in width and 90 centimetres in length shall
- c) be drawn parallel to the goal lines. From the centre of each of these lines, and perpendicular to them, another line of 7.5 centimetres in width and 90 centimetres in length shall be drawn.(This should result in 2 drawing in the form of a “T” on either side of the face-off spots.
- d) The placement of the face-off spots shall be determined as follows. Two (2) spots shall be marked at a distance of 6.6 meters on either side of an imaginary line extending from the centre of one goal to another. Along a secondary imaginary extending across the width of the ice at a distance of 6 meters from the goal line, parallel to which it runs. Each of these points shall be the centre of the face-off spots and circles. For ice surfaces of less than 22.5 meters in width, the face-off circles shall be reduced so as to not overlap each other. A minimum

distance of 60 centimetres shall always be kept between the outer edge of the circle and the sideboard.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 60 centimetres = 24 in
- b) 6.5 meters = 21 ft. 4 in.
- c) 5 centimetres = 2 in.
- d) 1.8 meters = 5 ft. 11 in.
- e) 4.5 meters = 14 ft. 9 in.
- f) 7.5 centimetres = 3 in
- g) 5.5 meters = 18 ft.
- h) 90 centimetres = 35 in
- i) 6.6 meters = 21 ft. 8 in.
- j) 22.5 meters = 73 ft. 10 in

## ARTICLE 25 THE GOAL POSTS AND NETS

- a) Regulation goal post and nets, of approved design and materials, shall be installed at the centre of the goal line, between the side boards and in a manner that shall allow them to be moved during play.
- b) The nets shall be set at least 10 feet from the end boards on the center of the goal line. This line is a 2 inch wide red line that runs from one side to the other side of each end of the rink and continues vertically up the sideboards.

**NOTE:** Where the length of the playing surface exceeds 200 feet, it is recommended that the goal line be placed 15 feet from the end boards.

- c) Standard size for nets will be 1.5 meters by 2.1 meters however it is acknowledged that nets which are 1.7 meter by 2.35, if agreed upon by team captains, will be accepted where already in use. The goalposts, crossbar and framework of the net shall be painted red.
- d) The goal: construction and dimensions - It is recommended that the goal posts be 6.35 centimetres in diameter (outside measure). A cross bar of identical materials shall link them together by the top, and be solidly fixed in place.
- e) The goal frame shall be attached in such a manner as to move under the impact of a player colliding with it.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 1.5 meters = 5 ft.
- b) 2 meters = 7 ft.

- c) 6.35 cm = 2.5 in
- d) 1.7 meters = 6 ft.
- e) 2.35 meters = 8ft

#### ARTICLE 26 THE GOAL CREASE

- a) In front of each goal, a red line of 5 centimetres in width shall mark the goal crease.
- b) A semi-circular red line shall be painted on the ice at a radius of 1.8 meters from a point situated on this goal crease line, exactly midway between goal posts. This semi-circular area, including the red line, shall be called the **GOAL CREASE**.
- c) It should be understood that the area covered by the goal crease on the ice shall extend to the height of the goal post.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

- a) 75 cm = 2ft. 6 in.
- b) 2.1 meters = 7ft.
- c) 1.8 meters = 6ft

#### ARTICLE 27 THE TEAM BENCH

- a) Each rink shall provide seats or a bench; called the **TEAM BENCH**, for each team. Each team bench shall be able to accommodate at least 20 people **IN A SINGLE ROW** and shall be situated immediately along the ice surface in the neutral zone, as close as possible to the centre of the ice, and in the vicinity of the dressing rooms.
- b) Only players in uniforms and a maximum of 3 persons in charge (i.e. coaches or trainers) may be on the bench.
- c) The home team shall have the privilege of choosing its own team bench.
- d) Teams shall be assigned the net in the same defensive end as their team bench to start the game.

#### ARTICLE 28 THE PENALTY BENCH

Each rink shall provide a seat or a bench, called the **PENALTY BENCH**, for the use of penalized players and shall be able to accommodate 8 players, the penalty timekeeper, the game timekeeper and the official scorer. These seats or benches shall be located a substantial distance from the team seats or benches.

(Preferably on the opposite side of the ice surface from the team seats or benches)

#### ARTICLE 29 THE DOORS

- a) The doors shall open from the inside towards the inside of the box and shall be secured with a functional lock.

- b) The doors giving access to the ice surface shall be kept closed during play.

## ARTICLE 30 THE OFFICIAL'S CREASE

A semi-circular red line 5 centimetres in width shall be painted on the ice, at a radius of 3 meters from a point situated immediately in front of the penalty timekeeper's seat. This area shall be known as the Official's Crease. Only the penalized player shall be allowed to cross this area to take their place on the penalty bench.

**NOTE:** MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES ARE:

5cm = 2 in

3 meters = 9ft. 10 in.

## ARTICLE 31 TIMING DEVICES

- a) Each rink should be provided with a buzzer or other suitable sound device to be used by the game timekeeper.
- b) Each rink should be provided with an electric clock, allowing spectators, players and game officials to be informed of the **TIME** throughout the game. If the clock should have many faces, the one facing the timekeeper shall be considered the **OFFICIAL TIME**.
- c) The **IFBA** recommends the installation, whenever possible, of an electric buzzer or bell, and a well synchronized system with green light and electric clock, to ensure that the officials clearly see and hear the end of period or end of game signal. The beginning of the sound shall have priority over the clock to indicate the end of the period. A light should also be provided to indicate the scoring of a goal.
- d) In the event that the rink is not equipped with a permanent clock, a stopwatch or portable clock should be used by the timekeeper who will signal the end of the period by use of a horn or whistle.

## ARTICLE 32 THE DRESSING ROOMS

- e) Each rink shall provide suitable dressing rooms, with sanitary toilets and showers for the team's use.
- f) For opposing teams, the managers shall plan on obtaining dressing rooms as far as possible from each other.
- g) A separate dressing room, also equipped with sanitary toilets and showers, shall be provided for the use of the officials.

## ARTICLE 33 ICE SURFACE LIGHTING

Sufficient lighting shall be provided for the players and spectators to be able to easily follow the game at all times.



## ARTICLE 34 INSTALLATIONS

Installation used for activities must at all times conform to the description formulated in the present section.

## ARTICLE 35 FIRST AID (SEE [APPENDIX J](#))

- a) A first aid room shall at all times be made available and be equipped for the primary treatment of injuries. This room shall be provided with necessary services (lighting, heating).
- b) During tournaments and championships, a first aid medical service must be available on site.
- c) During tournaments and championships, a hospital must be informed, and ready to receive emergency cases.
- d) A first aid kit shall be available at all times. (See [Appendix J](#)).
- e) Each team should be sure to have among its personnel or players at least one person able to provide first aid.

## ARTICLE 36 NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The Organizer and the person in charge of the facility shall have an emergency telephone number list which is posted near to an easily accessible telephone. The list shall include the local fire department, police department, ambulance service and the hospital, in addition to the standard 'local' emergency number. (ie **911 - USA, 000 - Australia**)

## ARTICLE 37 EMERGENCY VEHICLES

The facility where the Broomball competition is held must be accessible to an ambulance.

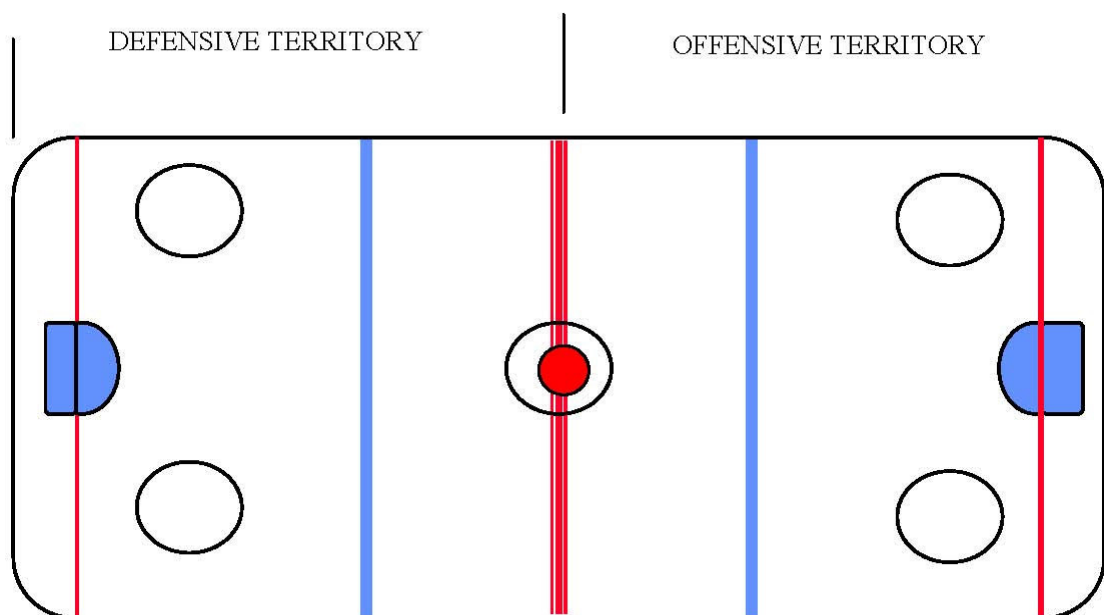
## ARTICLE 38 HOSPITALS

A hospital or medical centre must be in close proximity to the venue where the Broomball competition is held

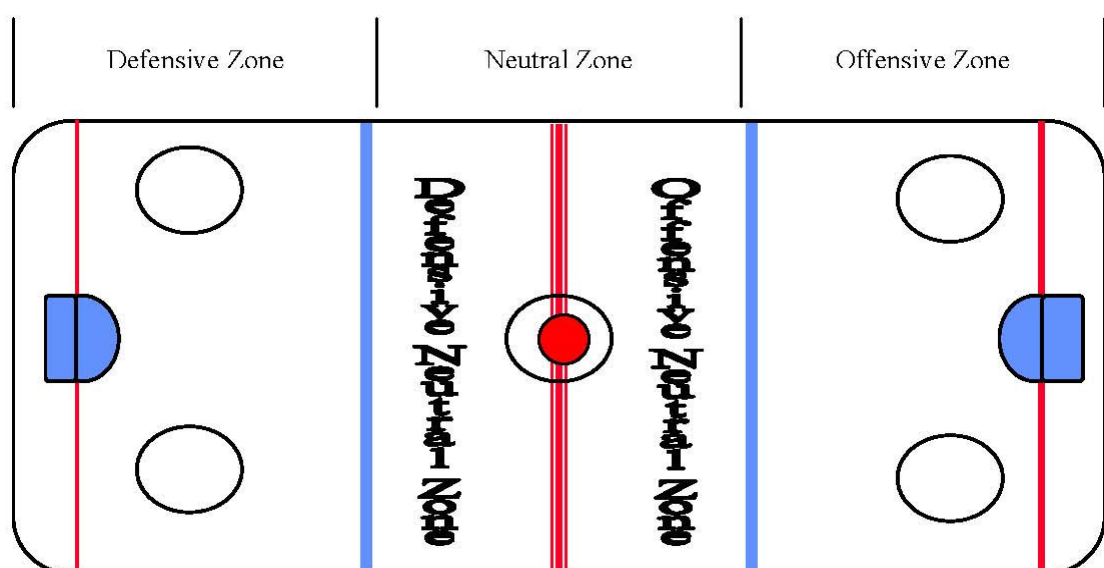
# APPENDIX I

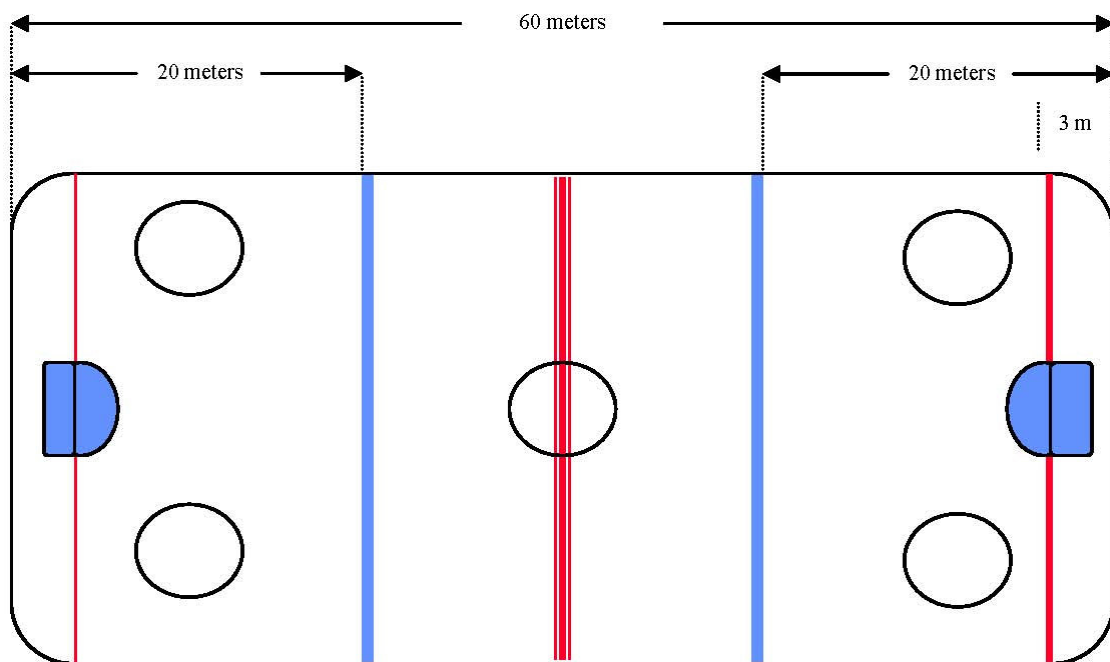
## DIVISION OF THE ICE SURFACE

### TERRITORIES AND ZONES

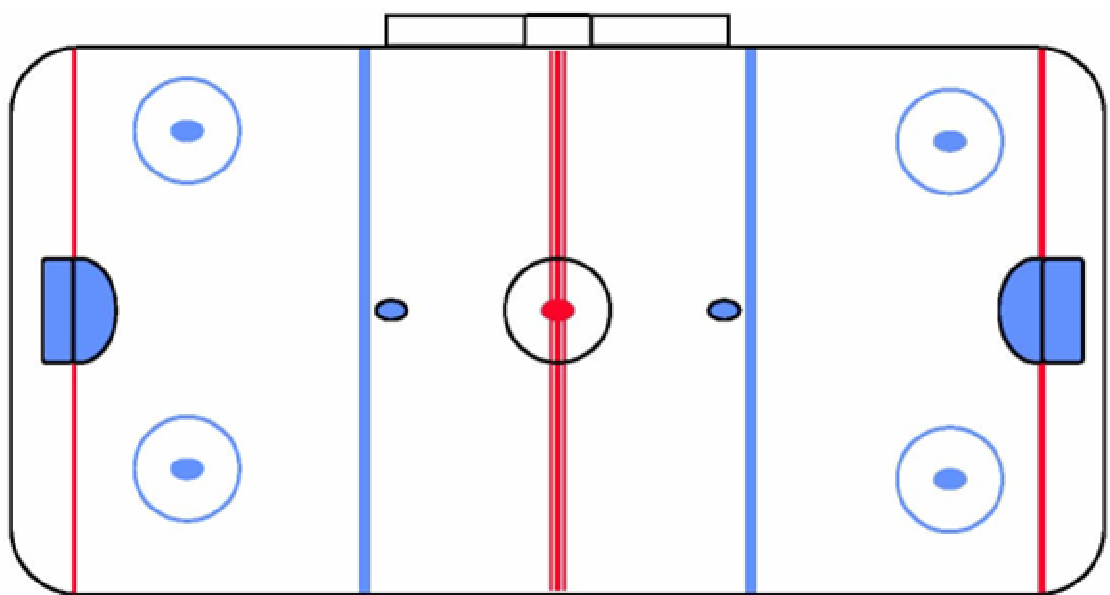


### DIMENSIONS OF PLAY SURFACE





#### FACE OFF LOCATIONS



## APPENDIX J

### FIRST AID KIT

- € Essential Equipment:
- € Triangular bandages (10 - 12 & (4-6))
- € Blankets (2)
- € Para-medical scissors
- € Penlight
- € Essential Materials:
- € Compression bandage
- € Sterile gauze (2"x 2") and (3" x 3")
- € Adhesive bandages:
- € Fingertips
- € Knuckles
- € Ribbons
- € Regular (different sizes)
- € Special (various forms)
- € Alcohol pads
- € Sterile **Telfa** pads (plasticized absorbent pads)
- € Bite-stick (tape or plastic covered stick which someone can bite into)
- € Essential Products:
- € Antiseptic soap
- € Antiseptic solution
- € Recommended Equipment:
- € Plastic bag for ice (snow)
- € Towels (2 or 3)

- € Elastic bandages (3" & 4")
- € Tweezers
- € Recommended Materials:
- € Cotton tipped applicators
- € Tongue stick
- € Recommended Products:
- € Vaseline
- € Ointments
- € First Aid Manual

## APPENDIX K

### DOUBLE OR MULTIPLE TIE-BREAKING SYSTEM

**Spirit:** To break the equality as soon as possible based on the **HIGHEST** criteria of the competition.

If a tie still exists in the standings after having two points for a win and 1 point for a tie, the following procedures shall be taken to break this equality.

#### Tie-Breaking

(Ice time must be allotted for these situations)

#### PROCEDURE 1

The team that has the best points based on two points for a win and 1 point for a tie, considering games between teams implicated in the tie, shall win.

#### PROCEDURE 2

If equality persists, the team that has the greater difference in goals for and against, considering games between teams implicated in the tie shall win.

#### PROCEDURE 3

If equality persists, the team that has best marks, based on two points for a win and 1 point for tie, between teams implicated in the equality, in comparison with the highest team in the standings, shall win. If equality still persists, the same shall be made with the second place team in the standings, and so on.

#### PROCEDURE 4

If equality remains after [Procedure 3](#), the team with the highest ratio of total goals and goals against in the round robin will be awarded the highest position.

#### PROCEDURE 5

If equality remains after applying [Procedure 4](#), a comparison of difference in goals for and against, between teams implicated in the equality, and considering the highest team in the standings, shall determine the winner. If equality still persists, the same comparison shall be made with the second place team in the standings, and so on, if necessary.

## APPENDIX L

Spare

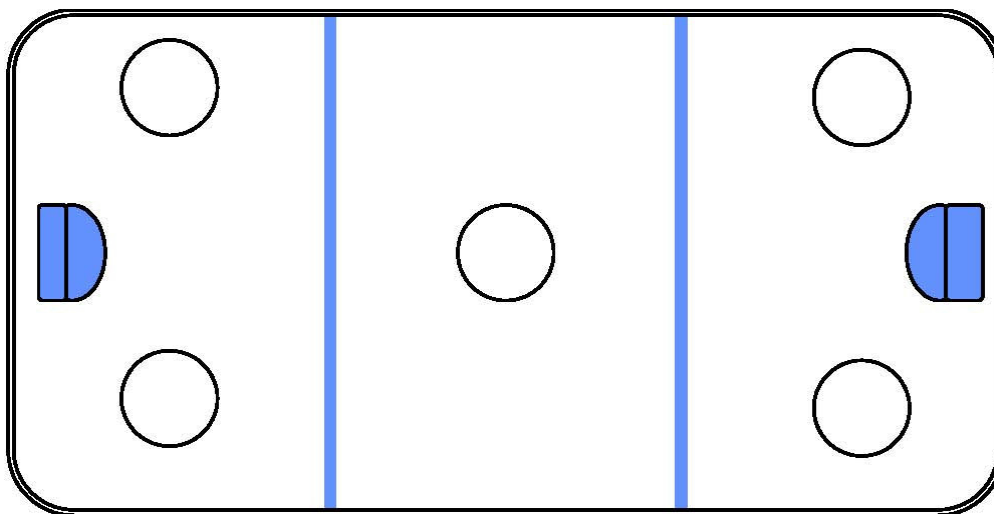
## APPENDIX M

### THE FLOATING BLUE LINE

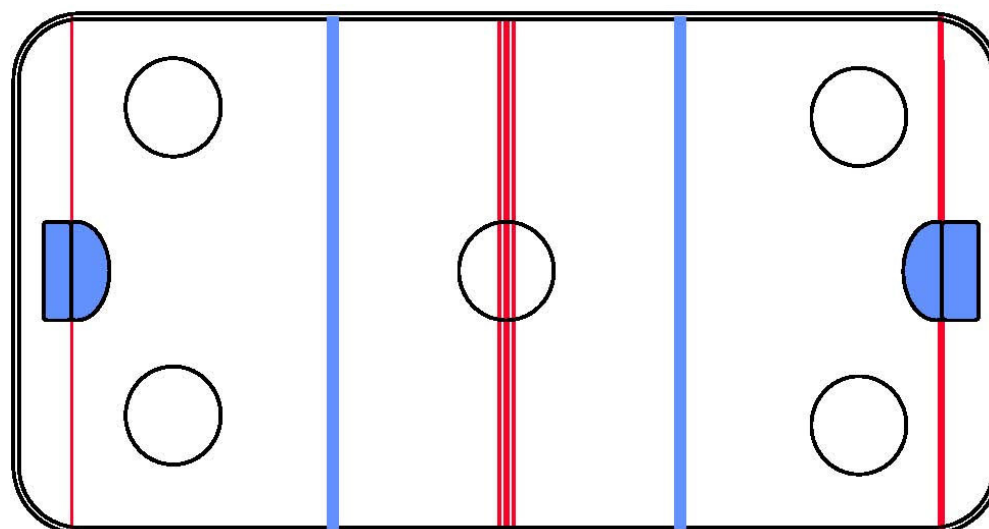
(NOT an IFBA authorized rule)

Some members have shown interest in not using the Centre Red line as the location for off-sides. This rule has not been adopted by the IFBA, but members are free to modify existing rules for their own leagues.

1. The Centre Red will not exist.



2. Offside will be determined at the defending teams blue line, the attacking team must gain the zone by passing or carrying the ball into the Attacking Zone.



3. Once the Zone has been gained, then the Defensive Neutral Zone becomes part of the Attacking Zone. The defensive team must clear the ball over the centre red line to force the attacking team into an off side situation.



## APPENDIX N

### IFBA SPECIAL AND ACCIDENT INCIDENT REPORT (SAIR)

**Event** .....

**Date** .....

**Time of Game** .....

**Assignment:**

☐ Juvenile ☐ Senior ☐ Women's.

☐ Men's , ☐ COED, ☐ Masters

Visiting Team / Home Team

**Referees Name**

1 .....

2 .....

**Plavers Name** .....

**Team Name** .....

**Time of Incident** .....

**Period of Penaltv Assessed** .....

**Verbal Report made To** .....

**By (Check)** ☐ Phone ☐ in Person

#### DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT & PERTINENT DETAILS

**1. State what you saw happened:**

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**2. Indicate events leading up to incident (if any):**

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**3. Was there any attempt to molest an official?**

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**4. To what degree, if any, was there any abusive or profane language directed at the official by the player receiving the penalty:**

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**5. Were any other players involved? (if so indicate penalties assessed and describe):**

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**6. Penalties assessed:**

**Summary**

Rule \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Penalty \_\_\_\_\_

Rule \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Penalty \_\_\_\_\_

Rule \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Penalty \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Copies required for the Chief

**Official and the IFBA Chairperson Signatures**

Official

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IFBA Chairperson

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Date

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**NOTES:**

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Copies of this rule book can be obtained at the following web address:

**IFBA Website**

[www.internationalbroomball.org](http://www.internationalbroomball.org)

Document Review date: January 2015