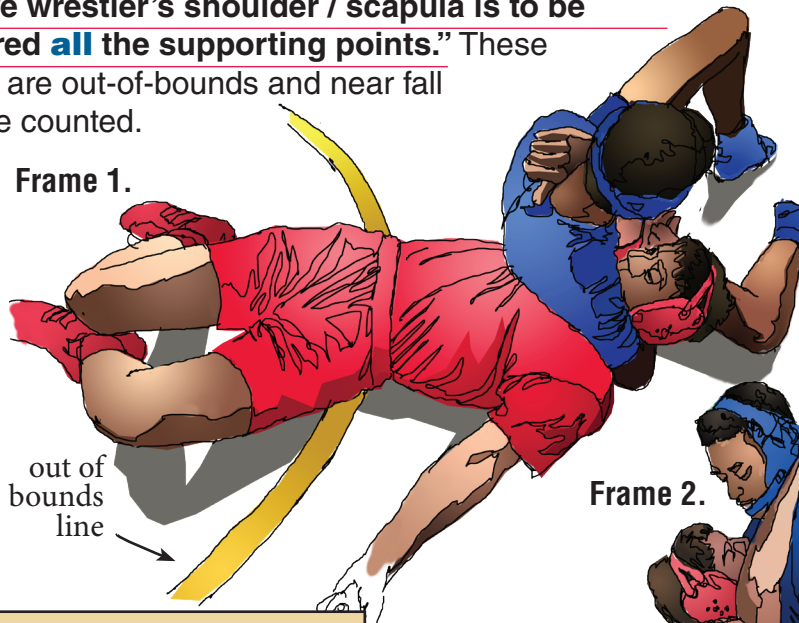
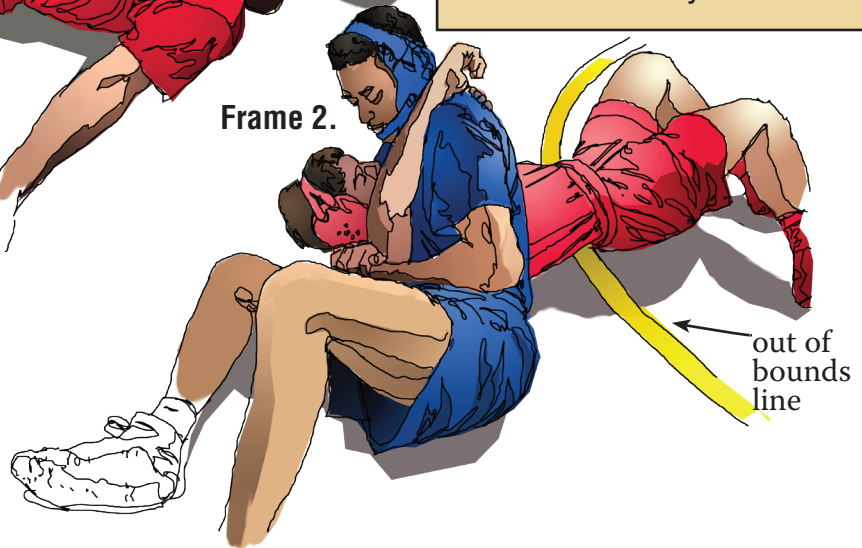


Frame 1 & 2: Although it appears **wrestler A** has supporting points inbounds, **Rule 5-15-2b** spells out the reason why **wrestler A** is out-of-bounds “...any part of the defensive wrestler’s shoulder / scapula is to be considered **all** the supporting points.” These wrestlers are out-of-bounds and near fall cannot be counted.

Frame 1.



Frame 2.



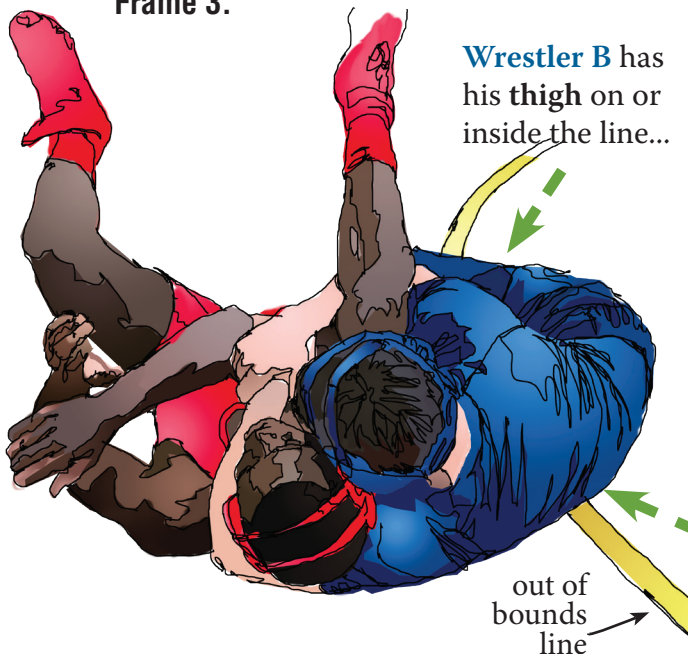
SECTION 15 INBOUNDS:

RULE 5-15-1 Contestants are considered inbounds if a total of two supporting points of either wrestler are inside or on the boundary line. The total of two supporting points could be two supporting points of one wrestler or one supporting point of each wrestler that are inside or on the boundary lines.

SECTION 15 INBOUNDS: RULE

5-15-2a Supporting points are the parts of the body touching the wrestling area which may or may not bear the wrestler’s weight, other than those parts with which the wrestler is holding the opponent.

Frame 3.



Wrestler B has his **thigh** on or inside the line...

The side of the **thigh** and the **hip** counts as **two supporting points** and wrestling shall continue .

Frame 3. Now it is **wrestler B** who has his **hip & thigh** on or inside the out-of-bounds line. **Near fall shall be counted** and a fall may be earned **Rule 5-15-1 & 5-15-3** supports these wrestlers being inbounds therefore wrestling continues.

...hip is also on the line