

September/October 2017 – Chatham City Elementary Soccer Season (Revision SEPT 15)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	5	6	7	8
11	12	13 Boys GD @ McN KG @ TEC VL @ WC CC @ QE JNG @ IC	14 Girls GD @ McN KG @ TEC/JNG CC@QE cancelled WC- No game IC – No game	15
18 Boys TEC @ McN JNG @ KG QE @ GD IC @ WC VL @ CC	19 Girls Tec/JNG @ McN QE @ GD IC @ WC KG – No Game	20 Boys GD @ KG JNG @ TEC VL @ IC QE @ WC McN @ CC	21 Girls GD @ KG WC @ Tec/JNG QE @ IC McN – No Game	22
25 Boys KG @ WC Tec @ GD JNG @ McN CC @ IC VL @ QE	26 Girls McN @ KG Tec/JNG @ GD WC @ QE IC – No Game	27 Boys VL@Tec JNG @ GD McN @ KG WC @ CC IC @ QE	28 Girls IC @ Tec/JNG WC @ McN KG @ QE GD – No Game	29 PA DAY
2	3 Girls QE @ McN IC @ KG GD @ WC Tec/JNG - No Gm	4	5 Boys & Girls SEMI FINALS N #2 @ S #1 S #2 @ N #1	6
9	10	11 FINALS @ CKSS Winners of Semis 4:00pm Girls 5:30pm Boys		

Tie Games are not allowed – see below for details!

****UPDATE Sept 14th - Chatham Christian GIRLS team has folded and they have been removed from the schedule. To try to fit 5 games in for all girls' teams, I have adjusted the schedule a little. (See highlighted dates above)**

However,

INDIAN CREEK GIRLS TEAM ARE NOW 1 GAME SHORT (4 games vs. 5 games) -Are there any GIRLS teams wanting an extra game to allow IC to play 5? North teams will not count for standings... South

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teams would have to let me know. Please reach out to IC and schedule a game that works best for you both. – I apologize.

****BOYS' SCHEDULE REMAINS THE SAME.**

***If you need to re-schedule a game, please select an available date with the opposing team and let Nathan Hanemaayer know the date of your make-up game.

PLEASE Text Scores to Nathan Hanemaayer @ 519-784-0878 ex. (Girls JNG 0 – VL – 0) If I receive texts from both coaches, that does not bother me. (*Unless they are conflicting*)

Use your judgement on inclement weather –although lightning always means STOP.

Good luck everyone!

I've included the link to an updated referee list here:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/1rbh9bjklctf8d2/Referee%20List%202017.xlsx?dl=0>

If you have any issues that need convenor assistance, please contact Nathan Hanemaayer
McNaughton Ave. P.S.

I have included the "RULES" attachments from previous years below:

2017-2018 Coaches:

GD – Boys:Matt Welch, Girls:Brock MacKenzie

McN- Boys:Andrew Newcombe, Girls:Carolyn Gregory

Tec– Boys:Josh Millar & Kyle Raspburg, Girls*:Lisa Pieta, Stacey Rowsome & Deb Brecevic(JNG)

****– Tecumseh Girls' team combined with JNG*

JNG – Boys:Jenn Jackson

KG – Boys: Rob Carleton Girls: Ricka Heinhuis & Tina Perini

VL – Boys:Maarten Graham Girls-**No team**

IC – Boys:Daryl Doyle Girls:Heather Boswell

QE– Boys:Matt Coatsworth, Girls:Cory Barr

CC- Boys:Andrew McCombe Girls:

WC- Boys Girls:Tara Haskell

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All games will consist of two 30-minute halves.

The home team is responsible for obtaining referees. Please try to use carded referees, so as to ensure consistency and fairness. (Non-carded school alumni who have “played soccer” are not

qualified to officiate a game.) **I have attached a referee card – please fill it out for your referee and mail the ref cards to Steven Thomas at the end of the season.**

Try to play games even in the rain. Only postpone a game if there's thunder and/or lightning. (See attached page for more information regarding the CSA's policy.) Try to play postponed games as soon as possible. Fridays and the rescheduling week are all open for this purpose, but if you can arrange alternate days with the other team, you are welcome to do so.

SUBSTITUTIONS: Substitutions are allowed on goal kicks, goals, injuries and throw-ins (by the team in possession of the ball). In other words, a team may ***not*** make substitutions on the other team's throw-in.

GOAL TENDER BALL-HANDLING: *Each team **must** have a designated goalkeeper who is wearing a different-coloured shirt from any of the other players on the field. He/she is the only player allowed to handle the ball, and then, only inside the penalty area. Once he/she picks up the ball, he/she has 6 seconds to punt or release it. He/she is allowed to pick up the ball, run with it and then punt it, throw it, or drop it and dribble or kick it. However, he/she is not permitted to touch the ball with his/her hands or arms outside the penalty area (this is considered a regular hand-ball and will result in a direct free-kick); and after he/she drops the ball, he/she cannot pick it up again until an opponent has touched it (this will result in an indirect free-kick). The goalkeeper has special protection inside the penalty area: **the ball may not be kicked** if he/she is touching it with his/her hand or arm. The referee will call a foul if the goalkeeper is endangered.*

All players must wear shin pads and socks that cover the shin pads.

I've also included some information regarding the CSA's policy on wearing casts. (See below.)

If a regular season game is tied at the end of the regulation time, there is a shootout (using the following LKESAA shootout procedure:

All eleven players will be placed in order on paper and all of the first 5 will alternately kick on goal. If a tie still exists, the next group of 5 will kick alternately in a "sudden death" shootout. If a tie still exists, an additional group of 5 must be constructed (from the original eleven, the first of whom must be the player who has not yet taken a shot). All eleven players on the list must be used in order to produce the groups of 5, where necessary. In a shootout of any type, any one of the eleven players on the field when the game (or overtime) ends may be the goalkeeper. The goalkeeper may (and must, if necessary) also shoot.

The team winning the shootout will receive 2 points and the other team will receive 1 point in the standings.

The top 2 teams in the North will cross over and play the top 2 teams from the South (2nd place South plays at 1st place North and 2nd place North plays at 1st place South). The winning teams will play in the final at C.K.S.S.

If a **playoff** game is tied at the end of the regulation time, there will be two 5-minute "sudden-death" overtime periods before the shootout.

Lightning Safety / Severe Weather Policy

The safety of players, coaches, management and spectators is the primary concern in any weather event that occurs during all matches sanctioned by the CSA.

By understanding and following the information below, the safety of everyone shall be greatly increased. Ultimately the referee has the final say over delaying or restarting a match due to weather. Waiting to stop play or not waiting to start play may result in a serious injury or loss of life. Referees are expected to act responsibly when dealing with such events during matches they are controlling

When lightning is detected, you can determine the distance of lightning in your area by counting the number of seconds between the flash and the first sound of the thunder and

dividing by five(5). This will give you the distance in miles from your location. Remember,

if you are in a higher elevation, the lightning can come upon you much quicker and your reaction time is greatly hindered.

30/30 RULE

When you see lightning, count the time until you hear thunder. If this time is thirty (30) seconds or less, seek proper shelter. Wait thirty (30) minutes or more after hearing the last thunder before leaving the shelter. If you can not see the lightning, just hearing the thunder is a good back up rule.

Additional Information

Please note the following recommendations from Environment Canada:

The existence of blue sky and absence of rain are not protection from lightning.

Lightning can and does strike as far as ten (10) miles away from the rain shaft. It does not have to be raining for lightning to strike. Many lightning casualties occur in the beginning, as the storm approaches, because many people ignore initial precursors of high winds, some rainfall and cloud cover. Generally, the lightning threat diminishes with time after the last sound of thunder, but may persist for more than thirty (30) minutes. Lightning can strike ahead of the parent cloud – take action even if the thunderstorm is not overhead.

Be aware of how close lightning is occurring. The flash-to-bang method is the easiest and most convenient way to estimate how far away lightning is occurring. Thunder always accompanies lightning, even though its audible range can be diminished due to background noise in the immediate environment and its distance from the observer. Lightning awareness should be increased with the first flash of lightning or the first clap of thunder, no matter how far away. This activity must be treated as a wake-up call to all.

The most important aspect to monitor is how far away the lightning is occurring, and how

fast the storm is approaching, relative to the distance of a safe shelter.

Recognize that personal observation of lightning may not be sufficient. Additional weather information may be required to ensure consistency, accuracy and adequate advance warning.

When larger groups are involved, the time needed to properly evacuate an area increases. As time requirements change, the distance at which lightning is noted and considered a threat to move into the area must be increased. Extending the range used to determine threat potential also increases the chance that a localized cell or thunderstorm may not reach the area giving the impression of a “false alarm”.

Know where the closest “safe structure or location” is to the field or playing area and know how long it takes to get to that safe structure or location.

Safe structure or location is defined as:

Any building normally occupied or frequently used by people, i.e., a building with plumbing and / or electrical wiring that acts to electrically ground the structure. Avoid using shower facilities for safe shelter and do not use the showers or plumbing facilities during a thunderstorm.

In the absence of a sturdy, frequently inhabited building, any vehicle with a hard metal roof (not a convertible or golf cart) and rolled-up windows can provide a measure of safety. A vehicle is certainly better than remaining outdoors. It is not the rubber tires that make a vehicle a safe shelter, but the hard metal roof which dissipates the lightning strike around the vehicle. Do not touch the sides of any vehicle!

If no safe structure or location is within a reasonable distance, find a thick grove of small trees surrounded by taller trees or a dry ditch. Assume a crouched position on the ground with only the balls of the feet touching the ground, wrap your arms around your knees and lower your head. Minimize contact with the ground because lightning current often enters a victim through the ground rather than by a direct overhead strike.

Minimize

your body's surface area and the ground! Do not lie flat! If unable to reach safe shelter, stay away from the tallest trees or objects such as light poles or flag poles), metal objects (such as fences or bleachers), individual trees, standing pools of water, and open fields. Avoid being the highest object in a field. Do not take shelter under a single, tall tree.

Avoid using the telephone, except in emergency situations. People have been struck by lightning while using a land-line telephone. A cellular phone or a portable remote phone is a safe alternative to land-line phones, if the person and the antenna are located within a safe structure or location, and if all other precautions are followed.

When considering resumption of any athletics activity, it is recommended that everyone should ideally wait at least thirty (30) minutes after the last flash of lightning or sound of thunder before returning to the field.

People who have been struck by lightning do not carry an electrical charge. Therefore, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is safe for the responder. If possible, an injured person should be moved to a safer location before starting CPR. Lightning-strike victims who show signs of cardiac or respiratory arrest need emergency help quickly. Prompt, aggressive CPR has been highly effective for the survival of victims of lightning strikes.

For additional information the following website is helpful:

www.weatheroffice.gc.ca

Players wearing Casts – REFEREE'S DISCRETION!

This CSA policy document issued by the Referees Committee is designed to reduce inconsistencies in rulings over players wearing casts. All referees are expected to follow these policies in all matches sanctioned by the CSA

Law 4 states that a player may not use equipment that is dangerous to himself or another player. This is further expanded upon in the Interpretations of the Laws of the Game whereby it is advised that players may use equipment that has the sole purpose of protecting the individual physically providing that it poses no danger to the individual or any other player.

Modern protective equipment made of soft, lightweight, padded materials are not considered dangerous and are therefore permitted.

Hard plaster casts are considered to pose a danger to both the wearer and other players

and are not permitted to be worn. The practice of padding a hard plaster cast does not reduce the element of danger.

Players wearing a soft, lightweight, cast will be permitted to play if the cast does not present a danger to the individual or any other player.

The referee or Supervisor of Officials (if one has been appointed to the match/tournament) will make the final decision as to the acceptability of any cast.

Any player who uses a cast to intimidate or injure an opponent shall be cautioned or sent

off depending on the nature of the player's action.