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.

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.

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.

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.

...hip is also on the line