



TABLE GAMES PAI GOW POKER DEALER

STANDARD 12:  House Ways

<p>2's thru 6's = Low Pair (LP) 7's thru 10's = Medium Pair (MP) Jacks thru Aces = High Pair (HP)</p>	<p>5-Card Hand = High Hand 2-Card Hand = Low Hand</p>
---	---

High Card – No Pair:

- Place the highest card in the high hand and the next two cards in the low hand

One Pair:

- Place the pair in the high hand and the next two highest cards in the low

Two Pair:

- HP+HP: always split
- MP+HP: always split
- MP+MP: split unless an Ace can be played in the low hand
- LP+HP: split unless an Ace can be played in the low hand
- LP+MP: split unless an Ace can be played in the low hand
- LP+LP: never split.
- If the hand contains a straight, a flush or higher play that in the high hand
- If the hand contains Ace, then play two low pair in the high hand with an Ace on top, rather than the straight or flush.

Three Pair:

- Always play the highest pair in low hand.

Three-of-a-Kind:

- Use as the high hand unless there are three Aces, then split and play one Ace in the low hand.
- Three -of-a-kind with two pair: play the highest pair in low hand
- Two three-of-a-kinds: always split the highest 3-of-a-kind as a pair to the low hand.

Full-House:

- Always split a full house unless the pair is 2's, and an A+J or higher can be played in the low hand.



TABLE GAMES PAI GOW POKER DEALER

STANDARD 11: House Ways (cont.)

Straights, Flushes and Straight-Flushes

- Play the combination which allows the highest two cards to be played in the low hand
- With Pair or two Pair: play the combination which allows the highest pair to be played in the low hand
- With an Ace and a Pair of 10's or better: play the Ace and the next highest card in the low hand if the low hand is improved over playing the straight, flush or Straight-Flush
- With One Pair: Place the pair in the low hand if a straight, flush or Straight-Flush can be preserved in the high hand
- With Two Pair: Use the two pair rule unless the straight, flush or Straight-Flush can be preserved with any Pair in the low hand
- With Three Pair: Use three Pair rule
- With Three-of-a-Kind: Split pair into the low hand preserving the straight, flush or Straight-Flush
- With Three-of-a-Kind (Aces): Play the straight, flush or Straight-Flush which allows the highest possible low hand
- With Full-House: Use full-house rule

Four-of-a-Kind:

- With full-house: Use full-house rule
- Four Jacks or better: always split
- Four 7's – 10's: split unless an Ace can be played in the low hand
- Four 2' – 6's: never split, play in the high hand
- Four Aces: always split
- Four-of-a-kind with a pair: play pair in low hand
- Four Aces with a pair: Split Aces unless the hand contains a pair of 7's or higher
- Four-of-a-kind with three-of-a-kind: split so that the highest pair is in the low hand

Five Aces:

- Split placing pair of Aces in low hand
- Five Aces + K pair: Do not split Ace's, use K pair in low hand

Additional Rules

- The Dealer or Banker cannot set a foul hand
- The A-2-3-4-5 is the second highest straight and straight-flush
- When a Joker is used to complete a Flush, the Joker will be used as the highest value card not already held in the hand.

The material included in this PDF document constitutes a 'fair use' of any copyrighted material as provided for in Section 107 of the U.S. Copyright law which allows for education, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research and is not deemed an infringement of copyright in the eyes of the law.

§ 107 . Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use⁴⁰

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include—

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors.