



**PREMIER  
CRICKET**

# PLAYING CONDITIONS

2 0 2 4 - 2 5





# **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION**

**ADELAIDE OVAL**

**NORTH ADELAIDE SA 5006**

**Phone:** 8300 3800

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**MAJOR SPONSOR OF  
MEN'S WEST END  
PREMIER CRICKET**



**KOOKABURRA**

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#### **Women's Cricket Coordinator**

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# **SACA PREMIER CRICKET COMPETITION BYLAWS AND PLAYING CONDITIONS**

## **Cricket in South Australia's commitment to the Spirit of Cricket**

The Preamble to the Laws of Cricket states that cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within the Laws but also within the Spirit of the Game.

In December 2018, presidents and other key stakeholders from cricket associations in South Australia considered this Preamble and its importance to cricket in our State. This landmark meeting culminated in the signing of the South Australian Spirit of Cricket pledge:

We commit to creating an enduring legacy for South Australian cricket, by ensuring it is played with honour, dignity and respect, in a fun and safe environment for all.

SACA Premier Cricket's commitment to the Spirit of Cricket, and all that it stands for, not only applies to the Laws of the Game, but is also fundamental when applying our competition bylaws and playing conditions.

We encourage all members of SACA Premier Cricket to uphold this commitment to the Spirit of Cricket.

## **COACHES CODE OF BEHAVIOUR**

- Remember that young people participate for pleasure and winning is only part of the fun.
- Never ridicule or yell at a young player for making a mistake.
- Be reasonable in your demands on players' time, energy and enthusiasm.
- Operate within the rules and Spirit of Cricket and teach your players to do the same.
- Ensure that the time players spend with you is a positive experience.
- Avoid overplaying the talented players; all young players need and deserve equal time, attention and opportunities.
- Ensure that equipment and facilities meet safety standards and are appropriate to the age and ability of all players.
- Display control and respect to all those involved in cricket. This includes opponents, coaches, umpires, administrators, parents and spectators. Encourage your players to do the same.
- Show concern and caution toward sick and injured players. Follow the advice of a physician when determining whether an injured player is ready to recommence training or competition.
- Obtain appropriate qualifications and keep up-to-date with the latest cricket coaching practices and principles of growth and development of young people.
- Any physical contact with a young person should be appropriate to the situation and necessary for the players' skill development.
- Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.



## **PARENTS CODE OF BEHAVIOUR**

- Do not force an unwilling child to participate in cricket.
- Remember, children are involved in cricket for their enjoyment, not yours.
- Encourage your child to play by the rules.
- Focus on the child's efforts and performance rather than winning or losing.
- Never ridicule or yell at a child for making a mistake or losing a game.
- Remember that children learn best by example. Appreciate good performances and skillful play by all participants.
- Support all efforts to remove verbal and physical abuse from sporting activities.
- Respect officials' decisions and teach children to do likewise.
- Show appreciation for volunteer coaches, officials and administrators. Without them, your child could not participate.
- Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.

## **PLAYERS CODE OF BEHAVIOUR**

- Play by the rules.
- Never argue with an umpire. If you disagree, have your captain, coach or manager approach the umpire during a break or after the game.
- Control your temper. Verbal abuse of officials, sledging other players and/or deliberately distracting or provoking an opponent, is unacceptable behaviour and is not permitted in cricket.
- Work equally hard for yourself and your team-mates. Your team's performance will benefit and so will you.
- Be a good sport. Applaud all good plays whether they are made by your team or the opposition.
- Treat all participants in cricket as you like to be treated. Do not bully or take unfair advantage of another competitor.
- Cooperate with your coach, team-mates and opponents. Without them there would be no competition.
- Participate for your own enjoyment and benefit, not just to please parents and coaches.
- Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion

## GROUND LOCATIONS

Adelaide Oval

War Memorial Drive, North Adelaide  
(Entrance off War Memorial Drive)

Adelaide Oval 2

Entrance from Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide  
Glover Avenue, Adelaide

Karen Rolton Oval, Park 25  
Ovals 1, 2, 3

### **Adelaide Cricket Club**

Glandore Oval

Naldera Street, Glandore

Park 23

West Terrace, Lincoln Avenue, Adelaide (turf)

West Beach Ovals

Burbridge Road, West Beach

### **Adelaide University**

University Playing Fields

University Oval Road, North Adelaide  
MacKinnon Parade, North Adelaide  
(formerly Teachers College Oval)

### **East Torrens District Cricket Club**

Campbelltown Oval

Corner Lower North East and Darley Roads,  
Campbelltown

Charles Campbell Secondary College

Campbell Rd, Paradise

Avenues College

McKay Ave, Windsor Gardens

Little Memorial Oval,  
Rostrevor College

Corner Glen Stuart Road and Morialta Road,  
Woodforde

### **Glenelg District Cricket Club**

Stratarama Stadium

Brighton Road, Glenelg East

Camden Oval

Anzac Highway, Novar Gardens

Pulteney - Harris

Peacock Road, Unley

Bowker Street Oval

Bowker Street, North Brighton (hard wicket)

### **Kensington District Cricket Club**

Parkinson Oval

Kensington Garden Reserve,  
Kensington Gardens (turf)

Col. Waite Oval

Kensington Garden Reserve,  
Kensington Gardens (turf)

Ford Oval

Kensington Garden Reserve, Kensington Gardens  
170 Kensington Road, Marryatville (turf)

Marryatville High School

### **Northern Districts Cricket Club**

Salisbury Oval

Brown Terrace, Salisbury

The Paddocks No 1

Bridge Road, Para Hills  
(first oval on right when entering playing fields) (turf)

The Paddocks No 2

Bridge Road, Para Hills  
(first oval on left when entering playing fields) (turf)

The Paddocks No 3

Bridge Road, Para Hills  
(behind Paddocks Oval No 2) (hard wicket)

**Port Adelaide Cricket Club**

Northeast Auto Group Oval  
EP Nazar Reserve  
Eric Sutton Oval  
Ocean View College No 2

16 Baynes Place, Port Adelaide  
Swan Terrace, Semaphore South (turf)  
Newcastle Street, Rosewater  
Corner Gedville Road and Lady Gowrie Drive,  
Taperoo (hard wicket)

**Prospect District Cricket Club**

Prospect Oval  
Broadview Oval  
Cane Reserve  
Park 2

Wilcox Avenue, Prospect  
Poltawa Terrace, Broadview (turf)  
104 Churchill Road, Prospect (turf)  
Prospect Road, North Adelaide

**Southern District Cricket Club**

Bice Oval  
Christies Beach High School East No 1  
O'Sullivan's Beach Rec Ground

Christie Avenue, Christies Beach  
Beach Road, Christies Beach (turf)  
Corner Galloway Road and Marine Drive (hard wicket)

**Sturt District Cricket Club**

Price Memorial Oval  
Unley Oval  
AA Bailey Recreation Ground  
Pulteney - Hooper

Angas Road, Hawthorn  
Trimmer Terrace, Unley (turf)  
Aldershot Street, Clarence Gardens (turf)  
Peacock Road, Unley

**Tea Tree Gully District Cricket Club**

Pertaringa Oval  
Bulkana Oval  
Memorial Oval  
Pedare Christian College

Steventon Drive, Banksia Park  
Steventon Drive, Banksia Park (turf)  
Memorial Drive, Tea Tree Gully (turf)  
Surrey Farm Drive, Golden Grove

**West Torrens District Cricket Club**

Henley Grange Memorial Oval  
Henley High School  
Lockleys North Primary School  
Gleneagles Reserve  
John Mitchell Reserve

Atkin Street, Henley Beach  
Cudmore Terrace, Henley Beach (turf)  
55 Malurus Avenue, Lockleys  
Ailsa Avenue, Seaton (turf)  
Cudmore Terrace, Henley Beach

**Woodville District Cricket Club**

Woodville Oval  
St Clair No 1  
St Clair No 2  
St Michael's College Junior

Oval Avenue, Woodville South  
Actil Avenue, St Clair (turf)  
Actil Avenue, St Clair (turf)  
East Terrace, Beverley (hard wicket)

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS

### **Adelaide Oval**

8300 3800

### **Bice Oval (Southern District)**

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### **Campbelltown Oval (East Torrens)**

8336 7377

### **Glandore Oval (Adelaide)**

8297 7296

### **Stratarama Stadium (Glenelg)**

8295 1160

### **Henley Grange Memorial Oval (West Torrens)**

8356 4825

### **Parkinson Oval (Kensington)**

8364 1499

### **Park 25**

8231 4482

### **Pertaringa Oval (Tea Tree Gully)**

8396 4783

### **Port Adelaide Reserve**

8341 2471

### **Price Memorial Oval (Sturt)**

8271 7180

### **Prospect Oval**

8344 2004

### **Salisbury Oval (Northern Districts)**

8258 4738

### **University Oval**

8267 4738

### **Woodville Oval**

8445 8347

# PLAYING CONDITIONS



**WEST END PREMIER CRICKET  
MEN'S 1ST & 2ND GRADE  
TWO-DAY MATCHES**

## West End Premier Cricket Men's 1st & 2nd Grade

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply. All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program – Two-Day Matches

Matches programmed as a two-day match with no compulsory declarations applying to the first innings, and if the first day is abandoned in all matches in that Grade without any play taking place the match will become a one-day limited over match. In this event, any toss for innings made on the first day shall be void, and the captains shall toss again prior to the commencement of play on the second day. If the second day of a Saturday/Sunday match is abandoned in advance under the SACA Heat Policy (Appendix 5) the match will become a one-day limited over match.

### Major Round – Two-Day Matches

These matches shall be played under the same conditions as the Minor Round unless stated otherwise.

### West End Premier Cricket 1st Grade Grand Final

- a. The match is scheduled as a two-day match; a third day may be required in accordance with this clause, but is not considered part of the scheduled hours of play.
- b. Where no play is possible on both of the scheduled two (2) days due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, the match shall be abandoned, and a reserve weekend will be implemented as per SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- c. If pitch, ground, weather or light conditions prevent the required overs being completed on the scheduled playing days and a result is not achieved (a first innings win to either team, or a tie), play shall continue on the following Monday. The third day shall be played under the day two Playing Conditions.

### West End Premier Cricket 2nd Grade Grand Final

The match shall be played under the same conditions as the Minor Round unless stated otherwise.

## Law 1 – The Players

### Law 1.1 shall apply except as modified below

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws)
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Playing Condition, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.

The following apply to the SACA Under 19 Team:

- d. The team shall consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players.
- e. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restrictions is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- f. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.

### Dress

- g. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws.
- h. Players' shirts, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear must be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) (twelve (12) for the SACA under 19 team) players in the team. If player replacements under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in that Bylaw. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under nineteen (19) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.

- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. Should any player replacement under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws (replacement after the commencement of the match) occur, the procedures in SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.
- g. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences on their match report.

## Law 2 - The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

#### Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the
- d. Striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.



### Use of Artificial Lighting

Permanently installed artificial lighting at grounds that has been tested by SACA and verified as meeting the minimum lighting criteria for Class II cricket, as specified in the "Community Cricket Facility Guidelines," may be used. Lighting that has not been verified by SACA as meeting these requirements shall not be used.

The final decision to commence, continue, or re-commence play at grounds with SACA-verified, complying artificial lighting (as per above) shall rest with the umpires. The umpires shall only approve play if they consider the conditions are safe for play using the same criteria they would use when assessing the suitability of natural light.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- In 2nd Grade, a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation Red 156 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- In 1st Grade, a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Turf Red 156 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- A new or good used ball, as per (b) or (c) above, as approved by the umpires, shall be used at the option of the fielding side in the second innings.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.4 New Ball in Match of More Than One Day's Duration

A new ball may, at the option of the fielding side, be taken at any time after seventy five (75) overs have been bowled in the present innings with the old ball.

### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face. The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- e. During Minor Round matches played on alternate weekends the pitch may be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play.
- f. In Minor or Major Round matches, where play is on consecutive days, the pitch may not be watered and may only be mowed and/or rolled between the completion of play and the start of play on the immediate following day.
- g. Any work carried out after the commencement of a day's play which contradicts (a) or (b) above shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and/or both captains.
- h. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each day's play (or the same number of days before each playing day) in matches of two (2) or more days played over two (2) weekends or before the first day's play where play is played on consecutive days.
- i. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.
- j. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- k. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- l. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- m. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- n. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

- o. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- p. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- q. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- r. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- s. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- t. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- u. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

- a. Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water removing roller at its main ground, and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds used in 1st and 2nd Grades.
- b. Covers as provided in the previous clause shall be used in all Men's 1st and 2nd Grade matches. If a match is programmed at a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match.
- c. Covers shall be full square size which cover all centre wicket cricket pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as may be determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- d. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play in that match.
- e. Covers traditionally used at SACA grounds may also be used.
- f. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the option of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- g. On the day preceding each playing day, the covers shall be placed on the pitch and bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers shall be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or others responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- h. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may grant an exemption to clause (g) above if the weather forecast indicates no possibility of rain. In addition, in exceptional circumstances, a club which believes that the placing of covers on the pitch would be detrimental to the fitness of the pitch on the following day may seek an exemption to clause (g) above. The exemptions referred to in this clause may be granted with whatever conditions the Competitions Manager and/or delegate decides and shall be sought/granted not later than 4:00pm on the day prior to play.
- i. In matches on consecutive days, all such exemptions following the first day's play (or abandonment) shall be in the hands of the umpires rather than the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.
- j. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- k. On the morning of the match the covers shall be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they shall be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- l. On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers shall be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as required. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to all days of the match, and the evening prior to each playing day.
- m. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the further placement or removal of the covers shall be subject to their direction. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if requested shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.

- n. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- o. If play in the match is to continue on either of the following two (2) days, then the covers shall be placed on the pitch after play is concluded (under the same provisions as in clause (g) above).
- p. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water shall first be removed using the sponge roller referred to in clause (a) above. If this roller is unavailable, this shall be reported to the SACA by the umpires in their match report.

### **Non-Compliance with these Provisions**

- q. In the event of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, it shall be the responsibility of any club aware of such failure, and of the umpires, should they be aware, to lodge a written report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical, and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play.
- r. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then, although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- s. Umpires should report any alleged material failure, even though they themselves may have no direct evidence of a breach.
- t. On receipt of such a report or protest, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- u. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## **Law 11 – Intervals**

Law 11 shall apply (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy).

### **Drinks**

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the Umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

Two-Day Matches

- a. When a first innings result has been reached, the match shall continue until the scheduled or rescheduled finish time on the second day, unless both captains agree that no further result can be achieved, when play may be terminated, provided that:
  - i. In the Minor Round matches, this decision shall not be made before Lunch on day two, if a result has been achieved and if both captains agree.
  - ii. In Major Round matches, this decision shall not be made while more than one (1) day’s scheduled play remains.
- b. If, on any day of a match, play has not commenced thirty (30) minutes prior to a scheduled interval, such interval shall not be taken.
- c. If, for any reason other than time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, play does not begin at the time scheduled for each day’s play, or the resumption after any interval, the umpires shall order play to continue beyond the normal time for drawing stumps on the day on which the loss of time occurred up to the extent of such time lost, and the team or teams responsible for the delay shall incur a fine of \$50.00. The Premier Cricket Committee shall have the discretion to waive this fine should the delay not exceed five (5) minutes.

Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

10:30am	12:30pm	First Session
12:30pm	1:00pm	Lunch
1:00pm	3:00pm	Second Session
3:00pm	3:30pm	Tea
3:30pm	5:30pm	Third Session

Ninety (90) overs at 4.00 minutes/over

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

Treatment of Lunch Interval

- d. The Lunch interval shall be considered a Tea interval for the purposes of Law 11 (intervals) of the Laws of Cricket.

Adjusted Playing Times and Overs Each Day

- e. When playing time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light on either day, playing times and required overs each day shall be adjusted (where possible) to allow for lost time to be made up.

**Notes:**

- i. Corresponding adjustments in required overs are applicable for playing time adjustments made on each day.
- ii. Play shall continue until the adjusted overs required on that day have been completed (subject to pitch, ground, weather and light).
- iii. Time adjustments shall not exceed the amount of scheduled playing time lost.
- iv. An allowance of 4.00 minutes of playing time shall be allowed for additional drinks breaks, in excess of 1 per session of play under the SACA heat policy for over rate calculations (refer to Appendix 2 (h))
- v. Time lost due to ground weather and light on day one (that cannot be adjusted on day one) will be adjusted on day two (where possible).

**Day One - When No Playing Time is Lost Due to Pitch, Ground, Weather or Light**

- f. Play shall continue until ninety (90) overs have been completed unless play is interrupted due to pitch, ground, weather or light at or after 5:30pm, or an interruption is in progress at 5:30pm, at which time play shall cease for the day.
  - i. For the purpose of this clause, the ninety (90) overs shall be reduced by two (2) overs for each change of innings that does not coincide with an interval and part overs bowled shall be rounded up.

**Day One - When Scheduled Playing Time is Lost Due to Pitch, Ground, Weather or Light**

- g. The scheduled finish time, and required overs, shall be adjusted to allow scheduled playing time and overs lost to be made up (if possible). The maximum amount of this adjustment shall be thirty (30) minutes.

**Clarification:** the scheduled finish time shall be no later than 6:00pm irrespective of how much time is lost.

- h. The required number of overs remaining for the day shall be recalculated on each occasion that play is interrupted as follows:
  - i. Ninety (90) overs, minus
  - ii. One (1) over for each over bowled at the time of the interruptions (each rounded up), minus
  - iii. Two (2) overs for each change of innings (that did not coincide with an interval or interruption), minus
  - iv. One (1) over for each 4.00 minutes of playing time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light in excess of thirty (30) minutes (rounded up).

**Day Two - Scheduled Playing Times and Required Overs**

- i. At the completion of play on day one, scheduled playing times for day two shall be determined based on the lost time to be carried over to day two. If no scheduled playing time is carried over to day two, scheduled playing times and overs on day two shall be as per Playing Condition Law 12 (n) and (o).

**Day Two - Lost Time to Be Carried Over**

- j. Scheduled playing time lost on day one due to pitch, ground weather or light that has not been made up on day one shall be carried over to day two. The maximum amount of time that can be carried over is sixty (60) minutes.

**Clarification:** Scheduled playing time lost during adjusted day one playing times (i.e.: between 5:30pm and 6:00pm shall be carried over). Time lost after the adjusted scheduled finish time (e.g.: play continuing beyond 6.00pm to allow required overs to be completed) shall not be carried over.

**Day Two - Adjusted Playing Times and Required Overs**

- k. If scheduled playing time is carried over to day two, the scheduled playing times and required overs shall be adjusted as follows:
  - i. The scheduled start time on day two shall be moved forward by the playing time carried over or thirty (30) minutes, whichever is less.
  - ii. The scheduled finish time on day two shall be moved back by the playing time carried over minus thirty (30) minutes; or thirty (30) minutes whichever is less.
  - iii. The required day two overs shall be calculated by dividing the adjusted day two scheduled playing time (in minutes) by 4.00, (rounded up). Any over in progress at the completion of play on day one shall be ignored for the purpose of these calculations. Any over in progress shall be completed in addition to the required day two overs calculated here.

**Clarification:** These adjusted playing times and overs become the new scheduled playing times and required overs for day two.

**Day Two - When No Scheduled Playing Time is Lost Due to Pitch, Ground, Weather or Light**

- l. Play shall continue until the required day two overs have been completed, unless play is interrupted due to pitch, ground, weather or light at or after the scheduled day two finish time, at which time play shall cease for the day.

**Clarification:** Play shall cease if an interruption for pitch, ground, weather or light is still in progress at the scheduled day two finish time.

- i. For the purpose of this clause, the required day two overs shall be reduced by two (2) overs for each change of innings that does not coincide with an interval and part overs bowled shall be rounded up.

**Day Two - When Scheduled Playing Time is Lost Due to Pitch, Ground, Weather or Light**

- m. The scheduled finish time shall be adjusted to allow scheduled playing time lost on day two to be made up (if possible). The maximum adjustment possible shall be the difference between the scheduled finish time and 6:00pm.

**Clarification** The scheduled finish time shall be no later than 6:00pm, irrespective of how much playing time has been lost on day two or how much playing time is carried over from day one.

- n. The required number of overs remaining for the day shall be recalculated on each occasion that play is interrupted, as follows:
  - i. The required number of day two overs, minus
    - a. One (1) over for each over bowled at the time of the interruption (each rounded up), minus
    - b. Two (2) overs for each change of innings (that did not coincide with an interval or interruption), minus
    - c. One (1) over for each 4.00 minutes of playing time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light in excess of the maximum adjustment possible (rounded up).



## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

- a. Penalties for slow over rates shall apply – see Appendix 2.

### 13.4 The Toss

- b. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall apply.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

The following shall apply in addition to Law 15.

- a. The innings of the team batting first in the match shall be compulsorily declared when it has received 100 overs in its first innings. For clarification, the 100 overs shall apply irrespective of when that occurs and if playing time is lost in the match due to Pitch, Ground, Weather and Light.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16:

- a. If two (2) innings are not completed, a match shall be decided on the first innings. Should a first innings result not be achieved, the result shall be a draw.
- b. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 17 – The Over

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17:

- a. Age bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.
- c. In all matches white sightscreens shall be provided at both ends.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

If in the umpires opinion the bowler is attempting to utilise the rough outside a batter's leg stump (turf pitches), or is bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the umpire will call and signal “Wide ball” unless the ball passes sufficiently within the reach of the striker for him/her to be able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Substitute Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1 of the Laws of Cricket, shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 of the Laws of Cricket regarding restriction from batting and bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batsman who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to batting and bowling restrictions applicable under the laws of cricket), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission.

Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Play on the third day of a 1st Grade Grand Final match;
- Match times have been varied in accordance
- With the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

## 24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has been back on the field, or his/her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his/her side has lost five wickets in its batting innings he/she may bat immediately. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

## 24.4 Player Returning Without Permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

# Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered "fast," "medium-paced" or "slow" within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

# Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

# Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched

#### Deliveries

- A bowler shall be limited to two (2) fast short pitched deliveries per over.
- A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease.
- The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in clause (b) above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a "Wide ball" and will also count as one (1) of the allowable balls above shoulder height for that over.
- In the event of a bowler bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined in clause (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal a "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast shortpitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.
- If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of "No ball" and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- If there is a second instance in the same innings of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning for the innings. The umpire will also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred.

- h. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- i. The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- j. The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- k. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who will refer the report to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned - refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- l. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- m. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- n. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- o. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 42 – Players' Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti- Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**ONE DAY CUP  
PREMIER SENIOR MEN'S ONE DAY  
& UNDER 17  
LIMITED OVERS MATCHES**

## **West End Premier One-Day Cup, Premier Men's and Under17 Limited Overs Matches**

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### **Minor Round Match Program**

Applies to matches programmed as Men's one-day limited over matches, West End Premier One-Day Cup matches, Under 17 Competition and in matches in Senior Men's Grades where the first day has been abandoned in a two-day match.

### **Major Round – (West End One-Day Cup and Under 17 matches)**

Major Round matches in this Grade will be played under normal Minor Round playing times and conditions.

## Law 1 - The Players

### 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. In One Day Cup and Men's senior grade matches, a team shall consist of 11 players.
- e. In Under 17 matches, a team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- f. In Under 17 matches, only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.

### Dress

- g. Coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn. Recovery compression sports clothing may be worn underneath shirt and/or trousers.
- h. Players shall wear coloured tops or high visibility vests that contrast with their coloured playing clothing when not on the field of play and in the vicinity of the boundary to distinguish them from players on-field.

### 1.2 Nomination of Players

#### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming all players in the team. If player replacements under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in that Bylaw. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under nineteen (19) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.



- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2- The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

### Use of Artificial Lighting - Day Programmed Matches

#### Men's 1st Grade Only

Permanently installed artificial lighting at grounds that has been tested by SACA and verified as meeting the minimum lighting criteria for Class II cricket, as specified in the "Community Cricket Facility Guidelines," may be used. Lighting that has not been verified by SACA as meeting these requirements shall not be used. The final decision to commence, continue, or re-commence play at grounds with SACA-verified, complying artificial lighting (as per above) shall rest with the umpires. The umpires shall only approve play if they consider the conditions are safe for play using the same criteria they would use when assessing the suitability of natural light.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- In matches played as West End One-Day Cup or West End One Day Limited Overs matches, a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Turf White 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.
- In matches played as West End 2nd Grade, 3rd Grade or 4th Grade One Day and Under 17 Limited Overs matches using coloured clothing (refer to Law 1 d & e.), a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation White 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

### 4.2 Approval and control of the ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

For all one-day limited overs matches the “One-Day marking” shown in Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings shall be used.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

Flashing (e.g. “Zinger”) stumps shall be used whenever available in One Day Cup, Men's 1st and 2nd Grade matches and Under 17 matches.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play in the match. In Minor or Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and both captains.

- b. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.
- c. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- d. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- e. If a Club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- f. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- g. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- h. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- i. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- j. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- k. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.

- l. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- m. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- n. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

- a. Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water removing roller at its main ground and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds used in 1st and 2nd Grades.
- b. Covers as provided in accordance with a. above and the following shall be used:

### Men's 1st, 2nd Grade and West End Cup Matches

- i. Covers, in accordance with b(ii) and b(iii), shall be used in all West End Cup and Men's 1st and 2nd Grade matches. If a match is programmed at a ground other than the home teams main ground, or a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for use in the match.
- ii. Covers shall be full square size, cover all centre square pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- iii. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.

### Men's 3rd and 4th Grades and Under 17 Matches

- iv. Covers, in accordance with b(v) and b(vi) below, shall be used in all Men's 3rd and 4th Grade Major round matches and all Men's 3rd and 4th Grade Minor round matches programmed at grounds where the home club have notified SACA that covers are available. In Major Round matches programmed at a ground without covers, the home team shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match. In Major round matches played at a club's main ground, full square covers shall be used.
  - v. Covers shall be single square, at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee. Where full square covers are required, they must comply with clause b(ii) and b(iii) above.
  - vi. In addition, one (1) hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.
- c. Covers traditionally used at SACA Grounds may also be used.
  - d. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the option of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.

- e. On the day preceding each playing day, the covers shall be placed on the pitch and bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers shall be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or others responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- f. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may grant an exemption to clause (g) above if the weather forecast indicates no possibility of rain. In addition, in exceptional circumstances, a club which believes that the placing of covers on the pitch would be detrimental to the fitness of the pitch on the following day may seek an exemption to clause (g) above. The exemptions referred to in this clause may be granted with whatever conditions the Competitions Manager and/or delegate decides and shall be sought/ granted not later than 4:00pm on the day prior to play.
- g. In matches on consecutive days, all such exemptions following the first day's play (or abandonment) shall be in the hands of the umpires rather than the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.
- h. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- i. On the morning of the match the covers shall be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they shall be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- j. On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers shall be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home Club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as required. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to the match day, and the evening prior to the playing day.
- k. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the further placement or removal of the covers shall be subject to their direction. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if requested shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- l. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- m. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water shall first be removed using the sponge roller referred to in clause (a) above. If this roller is unavailable, this shall be reported to the SACA by the umpires in their match report.
- n. Each club may provide pitch covers at grounds at its 3rd and 4th Grade ground provided it notifies the Competitions Manager and/or delegate in writing prior to the beginning of the current season.

### **Non-Compliance with These Provisions**

- o. In the event of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, it shall be the responsibility of any club aware of such failure, and of the umpires, should they be aware, to lodge a written report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical, and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play.
- p. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then, although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.

- q. Umpires should report any alleged material failure, even though they themselves may have no direct evidence of a breach.
- r. On receipt of such a report or protest, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- s. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 11 – Intervals

In addition to Law 11 (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy):

- a. If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.
- b. Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:
  - i. If more than sixty (60) minutes of actual playing time is lost in 1st and 2nd grade, then the interval of thirty (30) minutes will be reduced to twenty (20) minutes.

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the Umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

Day Matches: 1st and 2nd Grade

10:30am	1:50pm	First Session
1:50pm	2:20pm	Tea (nominal times)
2:20pm	5:40pm	Second Session

Day Matches: 3rd, 4th and Under 17 Grades

12:20pm	3:00pm	First Session
3:00pm	3:30pm	Tea (nominal times)
3:30pm	6:10pm	Second Session

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

## Law 13 – Innings

- a. Each team shall bat for fifty (50) overs (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and U17 grades) unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- b. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of fifty (50) overs (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades) irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than fifty (50) overs (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades), the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for fifty (50) overs (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades) or until a result is achieved.
- d. If the team fielding second fails to bowl fifty (50) overs (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades) by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates – see Appendix 2.

### Delayed or Interrupted Matches – West End 1st and 2nd Grades and West End One-Day Cup

#### Reschedule Finish Time

- f. When playing time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather and light, the scheduled finish time shall be delayed up to a maximum of 30 minutes to allow lost time to be made up, where possible.
- g. Reduction in overs in either innings shall not apply until more than 30 minutes playing time has been lost (i.e. time lost can not be made up).
- h. Any rescheduled finish time shall be used as the finish time for all over reductions and Duckworth Lewis Stern calculations performed after the adjustment.

#### Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- i. When playing time has been lost that can not be made up (i.e. more than 30 minutes have been lost), the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of fifteen (15) overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play (including any rescheduled finish time).
- j. The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- k. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- l. A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of fifteen (15) overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original (or rescheduled) time for cessation of play. If required the original (or rescheduled) time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for each team.
- m. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

- n. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored.
- o. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates – see Appendix 2.

### **Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**

- p. When playing time has been lost that can not be made up (i.e. more than 30 minutes have been lost) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of fifteen (15) overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- q. In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed. This shall apply in addition to any rescheduled playing time applicable under clauses (f) to (h) above.
- r. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) must be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- s. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- t. A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of fifteen (15) overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- u. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- v. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates – see Appendix 2.

### **Delayed or Interrupted Matches – West End 3rd, 4th and Under 17 Grade Limited Overs Matches**

If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions:

- a. The total playing time, in minutes, remaining from the actual commencement of play until the scheduled conclusion of the match (after allowing for any intervals) shall be divided by eight (8), and the resultant nearest whole number shall become the quota of overs for each team, provided that the match shall be abandoned without play if play does not commence by 3.10pm (twenty (20) overs).
- b. Once play has commenced, there shall be no reductions in overs due to time being lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions.

### **13.4 The Toss**

The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## **Law 14 – The Follow-On**

Law 14 shall not apply.

## **Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture**

Law 15 shall not apply.



## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a. A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least fifteen (15) overs, twenty (20) overs in Finals), unless one (1) team has been all out in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals) or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals).
- b. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals), shall be declared a draw.

### **Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches (West End 1st and 2nd Grade and West End One Day Cup Only) - Calculation of the Target Score**

- c. If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of fifteen (15) overs in preliminary matches and twenty (20) overs in Finals), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number and will constitute a tie.
- d. If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least fifteen (15) overs bowled and twenty (20) overs in Finals) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth Lewis Stern method). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie.
- e. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score.

### **Duckworth Lewis Stern (West End Cup, 1st & 2nd Grades only)**

- f. SACA will provide clubs with a Duckworth Lewis Stern electronic calculation program.
- g. It is the umpires responsibility to calculate the number of overs lost and advise the scorers.
- h. Scorers acting in the match shall be responsible in providing captains and umpires with results of calculations as applicable.

### **Tied and Drawn Matches**

- i. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker “One1 Eliminator” where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

### **The “One1 Eliminator” shall occur as follows:**

- j. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- k. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the reverse order to the main match. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- l. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (3) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players shall be given in writing to the umpires.
- m. Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal match.

- n. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team's innings shall be used for both team's "extra" over.
- o. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team's one (1) over innings.
- p. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- q. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- r. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

#### **"One1 Eliminator" not possible**

- s. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.
- t. If circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

## **Law 17 – The Over**

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

#### **Over Limitations**

- a. No bowler may bowl more than ten (10) overs (eight (8) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades) in an innings, in addition, Age Bowling Spell Limits shall apply in accordance with Appendix 1).
- b. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below fifty (50) (forty (40) in 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grades), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.
- c. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- d. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## **Law 18 – Scoring Runs**

Law 18 shall apply.

## **Law 19 – Boundaries**

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.

- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.
- c. In matches played using a white ball, black sightscreens shall be used.
- d. In matches played using a red ball, white sightscreens shall be used.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

The following in addition to Law 21 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a “Wide ball”. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- c. The bowler’s end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 and 25.4:

- a. Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch – see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the off side outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided he maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide Line shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether he has brought the ball within reach.
- c. A delivery passing the striker’s stumps on the leg side without any contact with the striker’s bat or person shall be a Wide unless:
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpires opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position
  - iii. The striker attempting to play, or has aborted an attempt to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Substitute Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1 of the Laws of Cricket, shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 of the Laws of Cricket regarding restriction from bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batter who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to usual restrictions), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission.

Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Match times have been varied in accordance with the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

### 24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been back on the field, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes (90 minutes in Men's 3rd, 4th and Under 17 Grades). If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next innings of the match.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his/her side has lost five wickets in its batting innings he/she may bat immediately.

### 24.4 Player Returning Without Permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.

- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered “fast,” “medium-paced” or “slow” within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

A fielder may field the ball with any part of his/her person, but if, while the ball is in play, he/she wilfully fields it otherwise.

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs

- a. At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.
- b. In addition to the restriction contained in playing condition 27 (a) above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply are set out in the following paragraphs.

#### The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

- c. Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. See Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings. The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or ‘dots’ at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each ‘dot’ to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

At the instant of delivery:

- d. Powerplay 1 - no more than two (2) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 1 to 10 inclusive. In a 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grade matches of forty (40) overs, these are overs 1 to 8.

	Powerplay			
	Innings	Duration	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2
	Powerplay 1			Powerplay 3
	Innings	Duration	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2
15	3	9	3	
16	3	10	3	
17	4	10	3	
18	4	11	3	
19	4	11	4	
20	4	12	4	
21	4	13	4	
22	5	13	4	
23	5	14	4	
24	5	14	5	
25	5	15	5	
26	5	16	5	
27	6	16	5	
28	6	17	5	
29	6	17	6	
30	6	18	6	
31	6	19	6	
32	7	19	6	
33	7	20	6	
34	7	20	7	
35	7	21	7	
36	7	22	7	
37	8	22	7	
38	8	23	7	
39	8	23	8	
40	8	24	8	
41	8	25	8	
42	9	25	8	
43	9	26	8	
44	9	26	9	
45	9	27	9	
46	9	28	9	
47	10	28	9	
48	10	29	9	
49	10	29	10	

- e. Powerplay 2 - no more than four (4) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 11 to 40 inclusive. In a 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grade matches of forty (40) overs, these are overs 9 to 32.
- f. Powerplay 3 - no more than five (5) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 41 to 50 inclusive. In a 3rd, 4th and Under 17 grade matches of forty (40) overs, these are overs 33 to 40.
- g. In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of overs within each Powerplay of the innings shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

### **Innings duration**

- h. If play is interrupted during an innings and the table above applies, the Powerplay take immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.
- i. A 50 over inning is interrupted after 8.3 overs and reduced to 32 overs. The new Powerplays are 7+19+6. Therefore the middle Powerplay fielding restrictions take immediate effect when play resumes and last for a further 17.3 overs. The final Powerplay begins after 26 overs have been bowled.
- j. A 40 over innings is interrupted after 18.5 overs and reduced to 22 overs. The new Powerplays are 5+13+4. When play resumes, the final Powerplay fielding restrictions apply for the remaining 3.1 overs.
- k. At the commencement of the middle and final Powerplays of an innings, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.
- l. In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, either umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

### **Wearing of Helmets**

- m. At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- n. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- o. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## **Law 29 – Law 40**

Laws 29 – 40 shall apply.

## **Law 41 – Unfair Play**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41:

### **41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries**

- a. A bowler shall be allowed to bowl two (2) fast short pitched balls per over (one (1) in Under 17 matches).
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above his/her head.

- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when a fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this clause, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called "Wide ball" and will also count as an allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- e. In the event of a bowler bowling more than two (2) (one (1) in Under 17) fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball from a fast short pitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- f. If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than two (2) (one (1) in Under 17) fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure above and advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning.
- g. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- h. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- i. This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws of Cricket or Bylaws re Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time.

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- j. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- k. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- l. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- m. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.



**41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

**Law 42 – Players’ Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**WEST END PREMIER  
MEN'S TWENTY20  
COMPETITION**

## **West End Premier Cricket Men's Twenty20 Competition**

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### **Minor & Major Round Match Program**

The match will consist of one (1) innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of twenty (20) overs. The match shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved. A minimum of five (5) overs per team shall constitute a match.

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason, and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.

## Dress

- d. In matches played as West End 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th Grade Twenty20 matches, coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn. Recovery compression sports clothing may be worn underneath shirt and/or trousers
- e. Players shall wear coloured tops or high visibility vests that contrast with their coloured playing clothing when not on the field of play and in the vicinity of the boundary to distinguish them from on-field players.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven players in the team. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under nineteen (19) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

### Use of Artificial Lighting

Permanently installed artificial lighting at grounds that has been tested by SACA and verified as meeting the minimum lighting criteria for Class II cricket, as specified in the "Community Cricket Facility Guidelines," may be used. Lighting that has not been verified by SACA as meeting these requirements shall not be used.

The final decision to commence, continue, or re-commence play at grounds with SACA-verified, complying artificial lighting (as per above) shall rest with the umpires. The umpires shall only approve play if they consider the conditions are safe for play using the same criteria they would use when assessing the suitability of natural light.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. In matches played as West End 1st Grade Twenty20 matches a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Turf White 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.
- c. In matches played as West End Men's 2nd, 3rd and 4th Grade Twenty20 matches a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation White 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

For all Twenty20 limited overs matches the “one-day marking” shown in Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings, shall be used.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

Flashing (e.g. “Zinger”) stumps shall be used whenever available.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play in the match. In Minor and Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and captains.
- b. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.
- c. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- d. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- e. If a Club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- f. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- g. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- h. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### Drying of Pitch and Ground

- i. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- j. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### Adverse Weather Conditions

- k. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- l. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- m. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- n. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

- a. Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water-removing roller at its main ground and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds used in 1st and 2nd Grades.
- b. Covers as provided in accordance with a. above and the following:

### Men's 1st, 2nd Grade

- i. Covers, in accordance with b(ii) and b(iii), shall be used in all Men's 1st and 2nd Grade matches. If a match is programmed at a ground other than the home teams main ground, or a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for use in the match.
- ii. Covers shall be full square size, cover all centre square pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- iii. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.

### Men's 3rd and 4th Grades Matches

- iv. Covers, in accordance with (a, vi) and (a, vii) below, shall be used in matches programmed at grounds where the home club have notified SACA that covers are available. Otherwise covers shall not be used. In Major Round matches programmed at a ground without covers, the home team shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match. In Major round matches played at a club's main ground, full square covers shall be used.
- v. Covers shall be single square, at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee. Where full square covers are required, they must comply with clause b(ii) and b(iii) above.
- vi. In addition, one (1) hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play



- c. Covers traditionally used at SACA grounds may also be used.
- d. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the option of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- e. On the day preceding the match, the covers shall be placed on the pitch and bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers shall be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or others responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- f. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may grant an exemption to clause (g) above if the weather forecast indicates no possibility of rain. In addition, in exceptional circumstances, a club which believes that the placing of covers on the pitch would be detrimental to the fitness of the pitch on the following day may seek an exemption to clause (g) above. The exemptions referred to in this clause may be granted with whatever conditions the Competitions Manager and/or delegate decides and shall be sought/granted not later than 4:00pm on the day prior to play.
- g. The dry hessian underlays shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating) Wet hessian shall not be used.
- h. On the morning of the match the covers shall be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they shall be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- i. On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers shall be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as required. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to the day of the match, and the evening prior to the match.
- j. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the further placement or removal of the covers shall be subject to their direction. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if requested shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- k. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- l. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water shall first be removed using the sponge roller referred to in Playing Condition Law 10 (a). If this roller is unavailable, this shall be reported to the SACA by the umpires in their match report.

### **Non-Compliance With These Provisions**

- m. In the event of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, it shall be the responsibility of any club aware of such failure, and of the umpires, should they be aware, to lodge a written report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical, and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of the match.
- n. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of the match, then, although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.

- o. Umpires should report any alleged material failure, even though they themselves may have no direct evidence of a breach.
- p. On receipt of such a report or protest, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- q. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

### Law 11 – Intervals

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11

- a. No drinks intervals are permitted. (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy, see Appendix 5):

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken once in each session after 10 overs. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

Morning matches

10:30am	11:50am	First Session
11:50am	12:05pm	Tea (nominal times)
12:05pm	1:25pm	Second Session

Afternoon matches

2:50pm	4:10pm	First Session
4:10pm	4:25pm	Tea (nominal times)
4:25pm	5:45pm	Second Session

The start times may vary provided both clubs agree after consulting the Competitions Manager as to the start time. Once the start time has been agreed to the following times for session shall apply:

Session One                Eighty (80) minutes

Interval                    Fifteen (15) minutes

Session Two                Eighty (80) minutes

**Note:** If pitch conditions at the scheduled start of play are unsuitable but may improve with a delayed start, then the start may be delayed up to one (1) hour if there is only one (1) game scheduled at that venue or up to thirty (30) minutes if a double header match is scheduled at that venue. The umpire(s) shall be the sole judge of this provision.

**Note:** This provision shall not apply to twilight matches.

**If two (2) matches are scheduled at that venue and the start of the morning match is delayed, the start time for the afternoon match shall also be delayed by the same amount of time.**

#### **Playing times:**

Evening matches played as twilight fixtures shall have the following playing times:

4:45pm	6:05pm	First Session
6:05pm	6:20pm	Interval (nominal times)
6:20pm	7:40pm	Second Session

## **Law 13 – Innings**

- a. Each team shall bat for twenty (20) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- b. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of twenty (20) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than twenty (20) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for twenty (20) overs or until a result is achieved.
- d. If the team fielding second fails to bowl twenty (20) overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.
- e. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates – see Appendix 2.

#### **Delayed or Interrupted Matches**

##### **Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First**

- f. When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 4 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play.

- g. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.
- h. The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- i. A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or scheduled to be bowled in each innings. All relative delays, interruptions in play, and the duration of the interval will be taken into account.
- j. If this calculation produces a close of play time that is earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the scheduled day for play, then one (1) additional over should be allocated to each team, with the interval and close of play times being recalculated accordingly.
- k. If there is more than one (1) interruption to the innings of the side batting first, the above calculations should always be based on the original scheduled close of play, rather than the rescheduled close resulting from the previous interruption.
- l. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the required number of overs has been bowled or the innings is completed, and penalties shall apply – Appendix 2. In all reduced overs matches both teams will be given one (1) over's leeway in addition to any time that the umpires might allow for stoppages. Allowances prior to a stoppage are carried forward for the purposes of the application of Appendix 2 – Penalties for Slow Over Rates – they do not influence the recalculated number of overs or the scheduled close of either innings.
- m. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates – see Appendix 2 – Penalties for Slow Over Rates.

### **Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**

- n. When playing time has been lost (see above) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
- o. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.
- p. A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 4 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or rescheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for the team batting second.

- q. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- r. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved, and penalties shall apply. In all reduced overs matches the fielding team will be given one (1) overs leeway in addition to any time that the umpires might allow for stoppages. Allowances prior to a stoppage are carried forward for the purposes of the application of penalties only - they do not influence the recalculated number of overs or the scheduled close of play.

### 13.4 The Toss

- s. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall not apply.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall not apply.

## Law 16 – The Result

Law 16 shall apply in addition to the following:

### West End 1st and 2nd Grade

#### Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

- a. If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 5 (5) overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number and will constitute a tie.
- b. If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least five (5) overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth Lewis Stern method). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie.
- c. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score.

### Duckworth Lewis Stern

- d. SACA will provide clubs with a Duckworth Lewis Stern electronic calculation program.
- e. It is the umpires responsibility to calculate the number of overs lost and advise the scorers.
- f. Scorers acting in the match shall be responsible in providing captains and umpires with results of calculations as applicable.

**West End 3rd and 4th Grade**

- g. A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least five (5) overs, unless one team has been all out in less than five (5) overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than five (5) overs.
- h. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of overs, shall be declared a draw.

**Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**

- i. Should the team batting first receive its full quota of overs and due to interruptions, the innings of the second team is reduced (but still at least five (5) overs), the score required to tie the match will be calculated as follows:
  - i.  $(\text{Score of team batting first}) \times (\text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting second divided by the quota of overs allotted to the team batting first}) = \text{runs required to tie the match. In the event of a fraction, all numbers are rounded up.}$

**Tied and Drawn Matches**

- j. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker "One1 Eliminator" where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

**The "One1 Eliminator" shall occur as follows:**

- k. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- l. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the reverse order to the main match. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- m. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (3) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players shall be given in writing to the umpires.
- n. Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 match.
- o. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team's innings shall be used for both team's "extra" over.
- p. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team's one (1) over innings.
- q. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- r. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- s. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

**"One1 Eliminator" not possible**

- t. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.

- u. If circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

## Law 17 – The Over

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

### Over Limitations

#### Number of Overs Per Bowler

- a. No bowler may bowl more than four (4) overs, in addition, Age Bowling Spell Limits shall apply in accordance with Appendix 1, however in a delayed start or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth (1/5) of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five (5), an additional over shall be allowed to the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance. Example: After eight (8) overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to twelve (12) overs. Both opening bowlers have bowled four (4) overs. Two (2) bowlers can bowl three (3) overs and three bowlers can bowl two (2). Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two (2) bowlers who were allowed the extra over (three (3) as opposed to two (2)) and so any other bowlers are limited to two (2) overs.
- b. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- c. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.
- c. In matches played using a white ball, black sightscreens shall be used.
- d. In matches played using a red ball, white sightscreens shall be used

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

The following in addition to Law 21.5 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a "Wide ball". Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- c. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 and 22.4:

- a. Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch - see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the offside outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided he maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether he has brought the ball within reach.
- c. A delivery passing the striker's stump on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless;
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpires opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.
  - iii. The striker is attempting to play, or has attempted to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielder's Absence; Substitutes

### 24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been able to field, or his/her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 40 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next innings of the match.



- ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his/her side has lost five (5) wickets in its batting innings he/she may bat immediately.

#### **24.4 Player Returning without permission**

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

#### **Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runners**

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered "fast," "medium-paced" or "slow" within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

#### **Law 26 – Practice on the Field**

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

#### **Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper**

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

#### **Law 28 – The Fielder**

A fielder may field the ball with any part of his/her person, but if, while the ball is in play, he/she wilfully fields it otherwise,

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

#### **Wearing of Helmets**

- a. At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.

- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### **Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs**

Fielding Restriction Area shall be as specified in Appendix 4.

On grounds where the Fielding Restricted Area has not been marked, the first named team (home team), shall provide a means of measuring the restricted area (measuring tape, etc.) and mark the restricted area with either a spray can or by placing markers approximately ten (10) metres apart as per the diagram in Appendix 4.

- a. At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than five (5) fielders on the leg side
- b. In addition to clause (a), additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first four (4) overs of each innings (Power Play Overs, PP), plus 2 consecutive overs in each innings taken at the discretion of the batters at the wicket (Floating Power Play Overs, FPP) between the end of the 10th over and the beginning of the 19th over (for an uninterrupted match).
- c. During the non Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 5 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- d. During all Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 2 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- e. A batter must nominate the Floating Powerplay overs no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over. Once a batter has nominated the floating overs the decision cannot be reversed.
- f. Should the batting side not exercise their discretion, the Floating Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the beginning of the 19th Over (in an uninterrupted match) or as defined in the table below.
- g. In the circumstances where the overs of the batting team are reduced, the Floating Powerplay Overs will be taken from the mid-way point of the innings (rounded down for odd numbered overs) in accordance with the table below. For clarity, the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.
- h. If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Fielding Restriction Overs (Floating or Non-Floating) have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.
- i. In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

### **Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs**

- a. Slow Over Rate Fielding Restrictions apply in all innings of 10 overs or more.
- b. The bowler must have commenced their run up (or bowling action if they do not have a run up) for the first ball of the final over of any innings (provided that ball is actually delivered by the bowler) prior to the scheduled finish time of an innings (or adjusted scheduled finish time, where time allowances have been made by the umpires).  
For clarification, for the purposes of this clause, if the bowler does not deliver the first ball as a result of actions beyond the control of the fielding side (e.g. the batter withdraws during the bowlers run up for no apparent reason, etc.) the bowling side will be considered to have delivered that ball and complied with this over rate requirement.
- c. Should the above requirements not be met, the maximum number of fielders allowed outside the fielding restriction circle shall be reduce by one (1) (i.e. from 5 to 4 for non Powerplay overs and 2 to 1 for Powerplay overs) for all overs remaining in that innings.

Team Overs	Fixed PP Overs	FPP Overs	FPP May start in/after	FPP Must start in/by
20	4	2	11	19
19	4	1	10	18
18	4	1	10	17
17	4	1	9	16
16	4	1	9	15
15	3	1	8	14
14	3	1	8	13
13	2	1	7	12
12	2	1	7	11
11	2	1	6	10
10	2	1	6	9
9	2	0		
8	2	0		
7	2	0		
6	1	0		
5	1	0		

## Laws 29 – Law 39

Law 29-39 shall apply.

## Law 40 – Timed Out

Law 40 will apply except that:

- The incoming batter shall be in position to take guard or for his/her partner to be ready to receive the next ball within one (1) minute and thirty (30) seconds of the fall of the previous wicket.
- The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make his/her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls and is expected to jog to the wicket.

## Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- A bowler shall be allowed to bowl one (1) fast short pitched ball per over.
- A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above his/her head.
- The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when one (1) fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called "Wide ball" and will also count as the one (1) allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- In the event of a bowler bowling more than one (1) fast short pitched delivery in an over as defined above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball from a fast short pitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

- f. If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than one (1) fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure above and advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning.
- g. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- h. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- i. This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws or Bylaws regarding Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time.

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- j. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- k. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- l. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- m. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 42 – Players Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**WEST END PREMIER CRICKET  
MEN'S 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADE  
TWO-DAY MATCHES**

## West End Premier Cricket Men's 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program – Two-Day Matches

Matches that are programmed as two-day matches with compulsory declarations applying to the first innings, and if the first day is abandoned without any play taking place the match will become a one-day limited over match. In this event, any toss for innings made on the first day shall be void, and the captains shall toss again prior to the commencement of play on the second day. If the second day of a Saturday/Sunday match is abandoned in advance under the SACA Heat Policy (Appendix 5) the match will become a one-day limited over match.

### Major Round – Two-Day Matches

These matches shall be played under the same conditions as the Minor Round unless stated otherwise.

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.

## Dress

- d. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws. Players' shirts, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear must be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, in a two day match, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming up to thirteen (13) players in the team.
- b. The captain, if naming thirteen (13) players, shall nominate on the team sheet, two player for each day, who shall not participate on that day, so as to nominate eleven (11) players on each day.
- c. If player replacements under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in that Bylaw. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- d. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) of every player at 1st September in the current season.
- e. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- f. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- g. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- h. Should any player replacement occur, the procedures in SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.

If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation 156 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- c. A new or good used ball, as per (b) above, as approved by the umpires, shall be used at the option of the fielding side in the second innings.



#### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

#### 4.4 New Ball in Match of more than One Day's Duration

A new ball may be taken after 80 overs.

#### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

### Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face. The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the (Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

### Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

### Law 7 – The Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

### Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

### Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches played on alternate weekends the pitch may be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play.
- b. In Minor or Major Round matches, where play is on consecutive days, the pitch may not be watered and may only be mowed and/or rolled between the completion of play and the start of play on the immediate following day.
- c. Any work carried out after the commencement of a day's play which contradicts clauses (a) or (b) above shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and/or both captains.
- d. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each day's play (or the same number of days before each playing day) in matches of two (2) or more days played over two (2) weekends or before the first day's play where play is played on consecutive days.
- e. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.

- f. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- g. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- h. If a Club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- i. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- j. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- k. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- l. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- m. The umpires may instruct the groundsman to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- n. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager - High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.

- o. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- p. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- q. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

- a. Covers shall be provided in accordance with the following:

### Minor Round

- i. Covers, in accordance with (a, ii) and (a, iii) below, shall be used in matches programmed at grounds where the home club have notified SACA that covers are available. Otherwise covers shall not be used.
- ii. Single square covers shall be at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- iii. In addition, one (1) hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.

### Major Round

- iv. Single pitch covers, in accordance with (a, ii) and (a, iii) above, shall be used in major round matches. Full square covers, in accordance with (a, v) and (a, vi) below shall be used in matches programmed at the home teams main ground and may be used at other grounds. In Major Round matches programmed at a ground without covers, the home team shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match. The same size covers must be used on all days of the match.
- v. Full square size covers shall cover all centre square pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- vi. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.
- b. Covers traditionally used at SACA grounds may also be used.
- c. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the option of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- d. On the day preceding the match, the covers shall be placed on the pitch and bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers shall be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or others responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.

- e. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may grant an exemption to clause (g) above if the weather forecast indicates no possibility of rain. In addition, in exceptional circumstances, a club which believes that the placing of covers on the pitch would be detrimental to the fitness of the pitch on the following day may seek an exemption to clause (g) above. The exemptions referred to in this clause may be granted with whatever conditions the Competitions Manager and/or delegate decides and shall be sought/granted not later than 4:00pm on the day prior to play.
- f. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating) Wet hessian shall not be used.
- g. On the morning of the match the covers shall be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they shall be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- h. On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers shall be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as required. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to the day of the match, and the evening prior to the match
- i. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the further placement or removal of the covers shall be subject to their direction. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if requested shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- j. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- k. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water shall first be removed using the sponge roller if available.

### **Minor Round**

No portion of the ground or pitch may be covered after 5:00pm on the day preceding any playing day, nor on such playing day unless clubs have notified the Competitions Manager and/or delegate in writing prior to the beginning of the current season, that covers will be available, in which case covers shall be in accordance with Law 10(a) to 10(k) above.

### **Major Round**

Covers shall be used at all grounds in accordance with Law 10(a) to 10(k) above. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match.

### **Drinks**

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the Umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

When a first innings result has been reached, the match shall continue until 6:00pm on the second day, unless both captains agree that no further result can be achieved, when play may be terminated, provided that:

- a. In the Minor Round matches other than those in the last Minor Round, this decision shall not be made before 5:00pm. Or, Tea on day two, if result already achieved and if both captains agree and there is extreme weather conditions.
- b. In matches in the last Minor Round, this decision may be made at the time scheduled for the Tea interval (where applicable), on the final day, provided that the umpires also agree that no further result can be achieved.
- c. In Major Round matches, this decision shall not be made while more than one (1) day's scheduled play remains.
- d. If, on any day of a match, play has not commenced thirty (30) minutes prior to a scheduled interval, such interval shall not be taken.
- e. If, for any reason other than time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, play does not begin at the time scheduled for each day's play, or the resumption after any interval, the umpires shall order play to continue beyond the normal time for drawing stumps on the day on which the loss of time occurred up to the extent of such time lost, and the team or teams responsible for the delay shall incur a fine of \$50.00. The Premier Cricket Committee shall have the discretion to waive this fine should the delay not exceed five (5) minutes

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

12:20pm	2:40pm	First Session
3:40pm	3:10pm	Tea
3:10pm	5:40pm	Second Session

Eighty (80) overs at 3.5 minutes/over

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

### Day One - If the start of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light and there is no possibility of play before 2:50pm

- f. Play shall be abandoned for the day the match shall become a one-day limited overs match on the second day played under the conditions of a one-day limited overs match.

### Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is not all out nor declared and no time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 5:30pm

- g. The team batting first may bat until it has received eighty (80) overs on the first day at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the day. If it has not received eighty (80) overs at 5:30pm, then play shall continue until eighty (80) overs have been received. If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day.

**Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is all out or has declared**

- h. Play shall continue on that day until the eighty (80) overs have been completed or 5:30pm (whichever occurs first), at which time play shall cease for the day (at the end of the over in progress). The eighty (80) overs shall be reduced by one (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the first day plus two (2) overs for each change of innings, if these do not coincide with an interval. If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day.

**Day One - If time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 6:00pm when play ceases on the first day**

- i. Provided that the team batting first has not completed its innings prior to 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day at the end of the over in progress, then:
  - i. If the team batting first is not all out and less than seventy-five (75) overs have been received, that team may continue its innings on the second day.
  - ii. If the team batting first is not all out and seventy-five (75) (or more) overs have been received, the innings shall be compulsorily declared.

**Day Two - When the team batting first continues its first innings**

- j. The team batting first may continue its innings (unless the innings is dismissed or declares) for half the difference between the number of completed overs received on the first day and eighty (80) overs; any uncompleted overs on the first day shall first be completed. The innings shall be compulsory declared at the completion of the over then in progress.

**Day Two - When the first innings of the team batting first is compulsorily declared**

- k. The team batting second shall receive in its first innings (unless the innings is terminated beforehand) the same number of overs (and part overs) as the team batting first received, at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared.
  - i. Play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause.
  - ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved play may continue or resume beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When the first innings of the team batting first terminates other than by compulsory declaration.**

- l. The team batting second may bat on the second day, until it has received the greater of:
  - Eighty (80) overs, minus one (1) over for each over completed (on the second day) in the first innings of the team that batted first when that innings continues on the second day, or
  - The number of overs bowled to the team that batted first (rounded up).
- i. The innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause
- ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved, play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When play continues into a second innings**

- m. The number of overs shall be recalculated at the completion of each innings on the second day.

Each calculation shall be as follows:

- Eighty (80) overs, minus
- One (1) over for each over bowled on that day so far (each rounded up), minus
- Two (2) overs for each change of innings (that did not coincide with an interval), minus
- One (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the day due to pitch, ground, weather or light.
  - i. Play shall cease for the match when the overs calculated in accordance with this clause have been completed
  - ii. Play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the number of overs calculated in accordance with this clause to be completed.

## Law 13 – The Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

- a. Penalties for slow over rates shall apply – see Appendix 2.

### 13.4 The Toss

- b. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall apply.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall apply.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a. If two (2) innings are not completed, a match shall be decided on the first innings. Should a first innings result not be achieved, the result shall be a draw.
- b. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 17 – The Over

In addition to Law 17 the following shall apply.

- a. Age Bowling Spell Limits shall apply in accordance with Appendix 1.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

If in the umpires opinion the bowler is attempting to utilise the rough outside a batter's leg stump (turf pitches), or is bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the umpire will call and signal “Wide ball” unless the ball passes sufficiently within the reach of the striker for him/her to be able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' Absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Substitute Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1, shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 regarding restriction from bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batter who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to usual restrictions), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission.



Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Match times have been varied in accordance with the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

#### **24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play**

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been able to field, or his/her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings he/she may bat immediately. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

#### **24.4 Player Returning Without Permission**

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runners**

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered "fast," "medium-paced" or "slow" within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### **Law 26 – Practice on the Field**

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition

## Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## Law 41 – Unfair Play.

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- a. A bowler shall be limited to two (2) fast short pitched deliveries per over.
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in clause (b) above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a "Wide ball" and will also count as one (1) of the allowable balls above shoulder height for that over.
- e. In the event of a bowler bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined in clause (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal a "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast short pitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.
- f. If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of "No ball" and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- g. If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning for the innings. The umpire will also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred.
- h. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- i. The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- j. The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- k. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who will refer the report to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned - refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.

### 41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting

- l. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- m. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

**Helmets**

- n. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- o. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

**41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

**Law 42 – Players’ Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti- Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.





**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER JUNIOR  
COMPETITION UNDER 15.5  
ONE-DAY AND TWO-DAY  
MATCHES**

## Premier Junior Competition Under-15.5

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program – Two-Day Matches

Matches that are programmed as two-day matches with compulsory declarations applying to the first innings, and if the first day is abandoned without any play taking place the match will become a one-day match. In this event, any toss for innings made on the first day shall be void, and the captains shall toss again prior to the commencement of play on the second day. If the second day of a Saturday/Sunday match is abandoned in advance under the SACA Heat Policy (Appendix 5) the match will become a one-day match.

### Major Round – Two-Day Matches

These matches shall be played under the same conditions as the Minor Round unless otherwise stated.

### Minor Round Match Program – One-Day Matches

One-day matches are one (1) innings matches. Matches shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved.

## Law 1 – The Players

### 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. A team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- e. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.
- f. Boys under the age of fifteen (15) or Girls under the age of seventeen (17) as at the 1st March in the year the current season commenced (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st March to be under the required age).

### Dress

- g. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws. Players' shirts must be predominantly white, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear must be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

### 1.2 Nomination of Players

#### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) or twelve (12) players in the team. If player replacements under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in that Bylaw. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) of every player at 1st September in the current season.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.



- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. Should any player replacement occur, the procedures in SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.
- g. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences on their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball" call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Senator 156 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- c. A new or good used ball, as per (b) above, as approved by the umpires, shall be used at the option of the fielding side in the second innings.

## 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

## 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- During Minor Round matches played on alternate weekends the pitch may be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play.
- In all matches, where play is on consecutive days, the pitch may not be watered and may only be mowed and/or rolled between the completion of play and the start of play on the immediate following day.
- Any work carried out after the commencement of a day's play which contradicts clauses (a) or (b) above shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and/or both captains.
- Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each day's play (or the same number of days before each playing day) in matches of two (2) or more days played over two (2) weekends or before the first day's play where play is played on consecutive days.
- Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.

- f. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- g. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- h. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- i. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- j. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- k. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- l. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- m. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- n. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager - High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- o. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.

- p. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- q. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

### Minor Round

No portion of the ground or pitch may be covered after 5:00pm on the day preceding any playing day, nor on such playing day.

### Major Round

Covers shall be used at all grounds where clubs have notified SACA that covers are available and other grounds where available. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match.

In all such cases where covers are to be used, their use shall be in full compliance with Law 10(a) to 10(k) of the West End Men's 3rd and 4th Grade Playing Conditions.

## Law 11 – Intervals

Law 11 shall apply (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy).

## Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

### Two-Day Matches

- a. When a first innings result has been achieved, the match shall continue until 6:00pm, unless both captains agree that no further result can be achieved, when play may be terminated, provided that:
  - i. In the Minor Round matches, this decision shall not be made prior to the time scheduled for the tea interval.
  - ii. In Major Round matches, this decision shall not be made while more than one (1) day's scheduled play remains.

- b. If, on any day of a match, play has not commenced thirty (30) minutes prior to a scheduled interval, such interval shall not be taken.
- c. If, for any reason other than time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, play does not begin at the time scheduled for each day's play, or the resumption after any interval, the umpires shall order play to continue beyond the normal time for drawing stumps on the day on which the loss of time occurred up to the extent of such time lost, and the team or teams responsible for the delay shall incur a fine of \$50.00. The Premier Cricket Committee shall have the discretion to waive this fine should the delay not exceed five (5) minutes.

**Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:**

1:30pm	3:35pm	First Session
3:35pm	3:55pm	Tea
3:55pm	6:00pm	Second Session

Seventy (70) overs at 3.5 minutes/over

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

**Day One - If the start of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light and there is no possibility of play before 3:55pm**

- d. Play shall be abandoned for the day the match shall become a one-day match on the second day played under the conditions of one-day matches.

**Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is not all out nor declared and no time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 6:00pm**

- e. The team batting first may bat until it has received seventy (70) overs on the first day at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the day. If it has not received seventy (70) overs at 6:00pm, then play shall continue until seventy (70) overs have been received. If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 6:00pm, play shall cease for the day.

**Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is all out or has declared**

- f. Play shall continue on that day until the seventy (70) overs have been completed or 6:00pm (whichever occurs first), at which time play shall cease for the day (at the end of the over in progress). The seventy (70) overs shall be reduced by one (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the first day plus two (2) overs for each change of innings, if these do not coincide with an interval.

If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 6:00pm, play shall cease for the day.

**Day One - If time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 6:00pm when play ceases on the first day**

- g. Provided that the team batting first has not completed its innings prior to 6:00pm, play shall cease for the day at the end of the over in progress, then
  - i. If the team batting first is not all out and less than sixty-five (65) overs have been received, that team may continue its innings on the second day.
  - ii. If the team batting first is not all out and sixty-five (65) (or more) overs have been received, the innings shall be compulsorily declared.

**Day Two - When the team batting first continues its first innings**

- h. The team batting first may continue its innings (unless the innings is dismissed or declares) for half the difference between the number of completed overs received on the first day and seventy (70) overs; any uncompleted overs on the first day shall first be completed. The innings shall be compulsory declared at the completion of the over then in progress.

**Day Two - When the first innings of the team batting first is compulsorily declared**

- i. The team batting second shall receive in its first innings (unless the innings is terminated beforehand) the same number of overs (and part overs) as the team batting first received, at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared.
  - i. Play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause.
  - ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved play may continue or resume beyond 6:00pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When the first innings of the team batting first terminates other than by compulsory declaration**

- j. The team batting second may bat on the second day, until it has received the greater of:
  - Seventy (70) overs, minus, one (1) over for each over completed (on the second day) in the first innings of the team that batted first when that innings continues on the second day, or
  - The number of overs bowled to the team that batted first (rounded up).
- i. The innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause.
- ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved, play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 6:00pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When play continues into a second innings**

- k. The number of overs shall be recalculated at the completion of each innings on the second day.

Each calculation shall be as follows:

- Seventy (70) overs, minus
- One (1) over for each over bowled on that day so far (each rounded up), minus
- Two (2) overs for each change of innings (that did not coincide with an interval), minus
- One (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the day due to pitch, ground, weather or light.
- i. Play shall cease for the match when the overs calculated in accordance with this clause have been completed
- ii. Play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 6:00pm if necessary to enable the number of overs calculated in accordance with this clause to be completed.

## One-Day Matches

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

1:00pm	3:20pm	First Session
3:20pm	3:40pm	Tea (nominal times)
3:40pm	6:00pm	Second Session

The quota for each team in its first innings shall be forty (40) overs.

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be move forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

**Tea Interval - twenty (20) minutes** – At the conclusion of the first innings of the team batting first, unless this occurs prior to 2:20pm, in which case the interval shall be at 3:20pm.

### If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions

- I. The total playing time, in minutes, remaining from the actual commencement of play until the scheduled conclusion of the match (after allowing for any intervals) shall be divided by seven (7) and the resultant nearest whole number shall become the quota of overs for each team in its first innings, provided that the match shall be abandoned without play if play does not commence by 2:10pm (thirty (30) overs).

### When the first innings of the team batting first is compulsorily declared

- m. The team batting second shall be entitled to receive in its first innings the quota of overs applicable to the match (unless the innings is terminated beforehand), and if on completion of the quota the innings has not been completed, it shall be compulsorily declared.
- n. Play may continue beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of the match, if required, to allow the team batting second to receive its quota of overs.

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

### 13.4 The Toss

- a. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall apply to 2-day matches only.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall apply to two day matches. Declarations are not permitted in one-day matches.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a. If two (2) innings are not completed, a match shall be decided on the first innings. Should a first innings result not be achieved, the result shall be a draw.
- b. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 17 – The Over

In addition to Law 17 the following shall apply.

### Two Day Matches

Age Bowling Spell Limits apply in accordance with Appendix 1 in addition to match limitations specified below.

### Over Limitations – One Day Matches

**No bowler may bowl more than eight (8) overs in an innings, in addition Age Bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.**

- c. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below forty (40), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.
- d. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- e. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

- a. In matches played on hard wickets, any ball pitching off, or on the edge of, the pitch shall be deemed a Wide, and “dead”, even if the ball subsequently comes back towards or onto the pitch, and whether or not the batter plays the ball or is otherwise out from that ball. One (1) Wide will be recorded, and no other runs or extras shall be recorded.
- b. In matches played with matting, any ball not pitching as described in the previous clause, but which pitches on a strap or hem on the matting, or between two (2) pieces of the mat, shall be deemed “dead”, and shall be rebowled. No runs nor extras shall be recorded.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall call “Dead ball” promptly when required under this Bylaw.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.



## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

### Two-Day Matches

If in the umpire's opinion the bowler is attempting to utilise the rough outside a batter's leg stump (turf pitches), or is bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the umpire will call and signal "Wide ball" unless the ball passes sufficiently within the reach of the striker for him/her to be able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

### One-Day Matches

A delivery passing the striker without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be judged and called Wide when;

- a. Off-Side - The ball passes the batter on the off side which in the opinion of the umpire is out of reach of the batter playing a normal cricket stroke when played from a normal stance position.
- a. Leg-Side - The ball passes the strikers stumps on the leg side, not between the batter and the stumps, and in the opinion of the umpire clearly wide of the batter standing in a normal stance position.

For Clarification:

- b. The Leg-Side interpretation applies irrespective of the stance position taken up by the batter or any significant movement made by the batter after the bowler starts their run up, in this instance the benefit of doubt shall be given to the bowler when judging a wide,
- c. If the batter attempts to play a reverse sweep or switch hit, the Off-Side wide interpretation shall also be applied to the Leg-Side.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielder's Absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Substitute Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1 shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 regarding restriction from bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batter who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to usual restrictions), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission.

Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Match times have been varied in accordance with the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

## 24.2 Player Returning Without Permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 – Batsman’s Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting.
- a. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn.
- a. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if a batsman fails to wear a helmet.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when fielding in a position closer than 10 (ten) metres for players from the batsman’s position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply

## Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- a. A bowler shall be limited to one (1) fast short pitched delivery per over.
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when a fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined in clause (b) above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a "Wide ball" and will also count as the allowable short pitches ball above shoulder height for that over.
- e. In the event of a bowler bowling more than one (1) fast short pitched delivery in an over as defined in clause (b) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal a "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball for a fast shortpitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand.
- f. If a bowler delivers a second fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of "No ball" and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- g. If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than one (1) fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning for the innings. The umpire will also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred.
- h. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- i. For slow bowlers the caution, final warning and taking off of the bowler (under either the short pitched or full-pitched restriction) shall be applied only when the bowlers end umpire considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- j. The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- k. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who will refer the report to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned - refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.

### 41.7 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Non-Pitching Deliveries

Law 41.7.1 shall apply except for the following:

- a. For a slow bowler the caution, final warning and taking off of the bowler shall be applied only when the bowlers end umpire considers that, when taking into consideration the skill of the striker, the delivery was likely to inflict physical injury on him/her.

**41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- a. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no timewasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- b. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to “the Governing Body”, umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

**Helmets**

- a. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers)..
- b. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

**41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

**Law 42 – Players’ Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.





**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER JUNIOR  
COMPETITION UNDER 14  
ONE-DAY AND TWO-DAY  
MATCHES**

## Premier Junior Competition Under-14

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2023) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program – Two-Day Matches

Matches that are programmed as two-day matches with compulsory declarations applying to the first innings, and if the first day is abandoned without any play taking place the match will become a one-day match. In this event, any toss for innings made on the first day shall be void, and the captains shall toss again prior to the commencement of play on the second day. If the second day of a Saturday/Sunday match is abandoned in advance under the SACA Heat Policy (Appendix 5) the match will become a one-day match.

### Major Round – Two-Day Matches

These matches shall be played under the same conditions as the Minor Round unless stated otherwise.

### Minor Round Match Program – One-Day Matches

One-day matches are one (1) innings matches. Matches shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved.

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. A team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- e. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance and may make such decision at any time.
- f. Boys in the U14 competitions shall be under the age of fourteen (14) and Girls under the age of sixteen (16) as at the 1st September in the current season (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st September to be under the required age on 1st September).
- g. During the first three (3) rounds of Under-14 White each season, the coach of the fielding team may stand on the field, near the square leg umpire and as directed by him/her and provide coaching to the fielding team, provided he/she does not delay the match in any way. While performing this role, he/she may not also act as square leg umpire should such be required.

## Dress

- h. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws. Players' shirts must be predominantly white, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear must be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) or twelve (12) players in the team. If player replacements under are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in the Bylaws. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).



- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) of every player at 1st September (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st September to be under the required age on 1st September).
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. Should any player replacement under occur, the procedures in SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.
- g. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball" call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Tuf Pitch 156 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- c. A new or good used ball, as per (b) above, as approved by the umpires, shall be used at the option of the fielding side in the second innings.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches played on alternate weekends the pitch may be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play.
- b. In all matches, where play is on consecutive days, the pitch may not be watered and may only be mowed and/or rolled between the completion of play and the start of play on the immediate following day.

- c. Any work carried out after the commencement of a day's play which contradicts clauses (a) or (b) above shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and/or both captains.
- d. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each day's play (or the same number of days before each playing day) in matches of two (2) or more days played over two (2) weekends or before the first day's play where play is played on consecutive days.
- e. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.
- f. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- g. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- h. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Under 14 Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- i. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- j. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- k. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- l. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- m. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

## Adverse Weather Conditions

- n. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- o. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- p. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- q. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

Law 10 shall not apply.

### Minor Round

No portion of the ground or pitch may be covered after 5:00pm on the day preceding any playing day, nor on such playing day.

### Major Round

Covers shall be used at all grounds where clubs have notified SACA that covers are available and other grounds where available. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match.

In all such cases where covers are to be used, their use shall be in full compliance with Law 10(a) to 10(k) of the West End Men's 3rd and 4th Grade Playing Conditions.

## Law 11 – Intervals

Law 15 shall apply (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy).

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

### Two-Day Matches

- a. When a first innings result has been achieved, the match shall continue until 5:30pm, unless both captains agree that no further result can be achieved, when play may be terminated, provided that:
  - i. In the Minor Round matches this decision shall not be made prior to the time scheduled for the tea interval
  - ii. In Major Round matches, this decision shall not be made while more than one (1) day's scheduled play remains.
- b. If, on any day of a match, play has not commenced thirty (30) minutes prior to a scheduled interval, such interval shall not be taken.
- c. If, for any reason other than time lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, play does not begin at the time scheduled for each day's play, or the resumption after any interval, the umpires shall order play to continue beyond the normal time for drawing stumps on the day on which the loss of time occurred up to the extent of such time lost, and the team or teams responsible for the delay shall incur a fine of \$50.00. The Premier Cricket Committee shall have the discretion to waive this fine should the delay not exceed five (5) minutes.

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

1:30pm	3:20pm	First Session
3:20pm	3:40pm	Tea
3:40pm	5:30pm	Second Session

Sixty (60) overs at 3.5 minutes/over

### Day One - If the start of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light and there is no possibility of play before 3:40pm

- d. Play shall be abandoned for the day and the match shall become a one-day match on the second day.

### Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is not all out nor declared and no time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 5:30pm

- e. The team batting first may bat until it has received sixty (60) overs on the first day at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the day. If it has not received sixty (60) overs at 5:30pm, then play shall continue until sixty (60) overs have been received. If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day.

### Day One - If the innings of the team batting first is all out or has declared

- f. Play shall continue on that day until the sixty (60) overs have been completed or 5:30pm (whichever occurs first), at which time play shall cease for the day (at the end of the over in progress).
- g. The sixty (60) overs shall be reduced by one (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the first day plus two (2) overs for each change of innings, if these do not coincide with an interval.
- h. If play is suspended due to an interruption at or after 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day.

**Day One - If time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather or light prior to 5:30pm when play ceases on the first day**

- i. Provided that the team batting first has not completed its innings prior to 5:30pm, play shall cease for the day at the end of the over in progress, then
  - i. If the team batting first is not all out and less than fifty-five (55) overs have been received, that team may continue its innings on the second day.
  - ii. If the team batting first is not all out and fifty-five (55) (or more) overs have been received, the innings shall be compulsorily declared.

**Day Two - When the team batting first continues its first innings**

- j. The team batting first may continue its innings (unless the innings is dismissed or declares) for half the difference between the number of completed overs received on the first day and sixty (60) overs; any uncompleted overs on the first day shall first be completed.
- k. The innings shall be compulsorily declared at the completion of the over then in progress.
- l. The team batting second shall receive in its first innings (unless the innings is terminated beforehand) the same number of overs (and part overs) as the team batting first received, at which time the innings shall be compulsorily declared.
  - i. Play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause.
  - ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved play may continue or resume beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When the first innings of the team batting first terminates other than by compulsory declaration**

- m. The team batting second may bat on the second day, until it has received the greater of:
  - Sixty (60) overs, minus one (1) over for each over completed (on the second day) in the first innings of the team that batted first when that innings continues on the second day, or
  - The number of overs bowled to the team that batted first (rounded up).
  - i. The innings shall be compulsorily declared and play shall cease for the match at the completion of the required overs in accordance with this clause.
  - ii. If a first innings result has not been achieved, play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the team batting second to receive the number of overs to which it is entitled.

**Day Two - When play continues into a second innings**

- n. The number of overs shall be recalculated at the completion of each innings on the second day.  
Each calculation shall be as follows:
  - Sixty (60) overs, minus
  - One (1) over for each over bowled on that day so far (each rounded up), minus
  - Two (2) overs for each change of innings (that did not coincide with an interval), minus
  - One (1) over for each full 3.5 minutes of playing time lost on the day due to pitch, ground, weather or light.
  - i. Play shall cease for the match when the overs calculated in accordance with this clause have been completed.

- ii. Play may continue or resume on the second day beyond 5:30pm if necessary to enable the number of overs calculated in accordance with this clause to be completed.

### One-Day Matches

#### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

1:00pm	3:20pm	First Session
3:20pm	3:40pm	Tea (nominal)
3:40pm	6:00pm	Second Session

The quota for each team in its first innings shall be forty (40) overs.

**Tea Interval - twenty (20) minutes** – At the conclusion of the first innings of the team batting first, unless this occurs prior to 2:20pm, in which case the interval shall be at 3:20pm.

#### If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions

- o. The total playing time, in minutes, remaining from the actual commencement of play until the scheduled conclusion of the match (after allowing for any intervals) shall be divided by seven (7) and the resultant nearest whole number shall become the quota of overs for each team in its first innings, provided that the match shall be abandoned without play if play does not commence by 2:10pm (thirty (30) overs).

#### When the first innings of the team batting first is compulsorily declared

- p. Each team shall be entitled to receive the quota of overs applicable to the match (unless the innings is terminated beforehand), and if on completion of the quota the innings has not been completed, it shall be compulsorily declared.
- q. Play may continue beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of the match, if required, to allow the team batting second to receive its quota of overs.

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

### 13.4 The Toss

- a. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall apply to 2-day matches only.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall apply to 2-day matches. Declarations are not permitted in 1-day matches.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a. If two (2) innings are not completed, a match shall be decided on the first innings. Should a first innings result not be achieved, the result shall be a draw.
- b. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 17 – The Over

In addition to Law 17 the following shall apply.

### Two Day Matches

Age Bowling Spell Limits apply in accordance with Appendix 1 in addition to match limitations specified below.

### Over Limitations – One Day Matches

- a. No bowler may bowl more than eight (8) overs in an innings, in addition age bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.
- b. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below forty (40, the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.
- c. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- d. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

- a. In matches played on hard wickets, any ball pitching off, or on the edge of, the pitch shall be deemed a Wide, and “dead”, even if the ball subsequently comes back towards or onto the pitch, and whether or not the batter plays the ball or is otherwise out from that ball. One (1) Wide will be recorded, and no other runs or extras shall be recorded.
- b. In matches played with matting, any ball not pitching as described in the previous paragraph, but which pitches on a strap or hem on the matting, or between two (2) pieces of the mat, shall be deemed “dead”, and shall be re-bowled. No runs nor extras shall be recorded.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall call “Dead ball” promptly when required under this Bylaw.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.



## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

### Two-Day Matches

If in the umpires opinion the bowler is attempting to utilise the rough outside a batter's leg stump (turf pitches), or is bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the umpire will call and signal "Wide ball" unless the ball passes sufficiently within the reach of the striker for him/her to be able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

### One-Day Matches

A delivery passing the striker without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be judged and called Wide when;

- a. Off-Side - The ball passes the batter on the off side which in the opinion of the umpire is out of reach of the batter playing a normal cricket stroke when played from a normal stance position.
- b. Leg-Side - The ball passes the strikers stumps on the leg side, not between the batter and the stumps, and in the opinion of the umpire clearly wide of the batter standing in a normal stance position.

### For Clarification:

- c. The Leg-Side interpretation applies irrespective of the stance position taken up by the batter or any significant movement made by the batter after the bowler starts their run up, in this instance the benefit of doubt shall be given to the bowler when judging a wide,
- d. If the batter attempts to play a reverse sweep or switch hit, the Off-Side wide interpretation shall also be applied to the Leg-Side.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' Absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Substitute and Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1, shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 regarding restriction from bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batter who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to usual restrictions), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission.

Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Match times have been varied in accordance with the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

## 24.2 Player returning without permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 – Batsman’s Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if a batsman fails to wear a helmet.

## 25.4 Batter Retiring

- d. Optional Retirement

The batter may retire at any stage of his/her innings, to allow lower order batters to bat, unless there are no further batters to follow (including previously retired batters). Such batter shall be recorded as “retired – not out”. The batter may then resume his/ her innings at the fall of the second last wicket.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. No fielder may field within ten (10) metres of the batter on strike, with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides.
- b. If a fielder takes up a position in contravention of this playing condition, the umpire should inform the fielder and assist him/her to comply with this playing condition. Should a fielder not comply with the umpire’s request, or move into a position which contravenes the playing condition during the bowler’s delivery run, the number shall call and signal “no ball” on delivery of the ball.

## Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- a. If a short pitched ball passes, or would have passed, over the shoulder height of the striker standing upright, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "No ball".
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease.
- c. The caution, final warning and taking off of the bowler (under either the short pitched or full-pitched restriction) shall be applied only when the umpire considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- d. For slow bowlers the caution, final warning and taking-off of the bowler (under either the short pitched or full-pitched restriction) shall be applied only when the bowlers end umpire considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- e. The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who will refer the report to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.

### 41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting

- g. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- h. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

### Helmets

- i. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- j. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

### 41.17 Batter Stealing a Run

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 42 – Players' Conduct

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER JUNIOR  
COMPETITION UNDER 13  
RAY SUTTON SHIELD  
ONE-DAY MATCHES**

## Premier Junior Competition Under-13

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2023) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate

## Minor Round Match Program

All matches are one-day one (1) innings matches. The match result shall be determined using the first innings result.

## Law 1 – The Players

### 1.3 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. A team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- e. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance and may make such decision at any time.
- f. Boys in the U13 competitions shall be under the age of thirteen (13) and Girls under the age of fifteen (15) as at the 1st September in the current season (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st September to be under the required age on 1st September).
- g. During the first three (3) rounds of Under-13 each season, the coach of the fielding team may stand on the field, near the square leg umpire and as directed by him/her and provide coaching to the fielding team, provided he/she does not delay the match in any way. While performing this role, he/she may not also act as square leg umpire should such be required.

### Dress

- h. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws. Players' shirts must be predominantly white, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear must be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

### 1.4 Nomination of Players

#### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) or twelve (12) players in the team. If player replacements under are intended, the team sheet shall be completed as detailed in the Bylaws. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).

- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) of every player at 1st September.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. Should any player replacement under occur, the procedures in SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.
- g. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.2 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball" call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Special Test 142 gram) approved by the umpires acting in the match shall be used for each first innings.
- c. A new or good used ball, as per (b) above, as approved by the umpires, shall be used at the option of the fielding side in the second innings.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

Matches may be played on either turf or hard wickets during the Minor Round, and shall be played on turf pitches in the Major Round.

## Law 7 – The Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. Any work carried out after the commencement of a day's play shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and/or both captains.



- b. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to play.
- c. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.
- d. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- e. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- f. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Under 13 Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- g. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- h. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws
- i. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of the Pitch and Ground**

- j. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- k. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

## Adverse Weather Conditions

- l. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- m. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- n. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- o. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

Law 10 shall not apply.

### Minor Round

No portion of the ground or pitch may be covered after 5:00pm on the day preceding any playing day, nor on such playing day.

### Major Round

Covers shall be used at all grounds where clubs have notified SACA that covers are available and other grounds where available. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match.

In all such cases where covers are to be used, their use shall be in full compliance with Law 10(a) to 10(k) of the West End Men's 3rd and 4th Grade Playing Conditions.

## Law 11 – Intervals

Law 15 shall apply (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy).

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

1:00pm	3:20pm	First Session
3:20pm	3:40pm	Tea (nominal)
3:40pm	6.00pm	Second Session

The quota for each team in its first innings shall be forty (40) overs.

**Tea Interval - twenty (20) minutes** – At the conclusion of the first innings of the team batting first, unless this occurs prior to 2:20pm, in which case the interval shall be at 3:20pm.

### If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions

- The total playing time, in minutes, remaining from the actual commencement of play until the scheduled conclusion of the match (after allowing for any intervals) shall be divided by seven (7) and the resultant nearest whole number shall become the quota of overs for each team in its first innings, provided that the match shall be abandoned without play if play does not commence by 2:10pm (thirty (30) overs).

### When the first innings of the team batting first is compulsorily declared

- Each team shall be entitled to receive the quota of overs applicable to the match (unless the innings is terminated beforehand), and if on completion of the quota the innings has not been completed, it shall be compulsorily declared.
- Play may continue beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of the match, if required, to allow the team batting second to receive its quota of overs.

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

### 13.4 The Toss

- The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall not apply.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall not apply.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a. The match result shall be decided on the first innings. Should a result not be achieved, the result shall be a draw.
- b. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws

## Law 17 – The Over

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17.

- a. No bowler may bowl more than eight (8) overs in an innings, in addition age bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.
- b. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below forty (40), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.
- c. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- d. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19.

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. Boundaries should be approximately fifty (50) metres measured from the middle stump at each end.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

- a. In matches played on hard wickets, any ball pitching off, or on the edge of, the pitch shall be deemed a Wide, and “dead”, even if the ball subsequently comes back towards or onto the pitch, and whether or not the batter plays the ball or is otherwise out from that ball. One (1) Wide will be recorded, and no other runs or extras shall be recorded.
- b. In matches played with matting, any ball not pitching as described in the previous paragraph, but which pitches on a strap or hem on the matting, or between two (2) pieces of the mat, shall be deemed “dead”, and shall be re-bowled. No runs nor extras shall be recorded.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall call “Dead ball” promptly when required under this Bylaw

## Law 21 - No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball".

## Law 22 - Wide Ball

A delivery passing the striker without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be judged and called Wide when;

- a. Off-Side - The ball passes the batter on the off side which in the opinion of the umpire is out of reach of the batter playing a normal cricket stroke when played from a normal stance position.
- b. Leg-Side - The ball passes the strikers stumps on the leg side, not between the batter and the stumps, and in the opinion of the umpire clearly wide of the batter standing in a normal stance position.

### For Clarification

- c. The Leg-Side interpretation applies irrespective of the stance position taken up by the batter or any significant movement made by the batter after the bowler starts their run up, in this instance the benefit of doubt shall be given to the bowler when judging a wide,
- d. If the batter attempts to play a reverse sweep or switch hit, the Off-Side wide interpretation shall also be applied to the Leg-Side.

## Law 23 - Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 - Fielders' Absence; Substitutes

### 24.3 Substitutes and Fielders

- a. The umpires, under Law 24.1, shall permit a substitute player, when they are satisfied that a player is absent due to his/her attending an examination held under the auspices of an educational or vocational institution or authority. In such cases, the absent player shall make every effort to minimise the duration of his/her absence from the field. Provided he/she does this, the restriction of Law 24.2 regarding restriction from bowling for a period after his/her return shall not apply.
- b. In any match during which play continues at times other than those originally scheduled for the match, then during such periods of play:
  - i. A substitute fielder will be permitted for any player unable to attend.
  - ii. A batter who is unable to resume his/her innings when required, or who shall interrupt his/her innings, will be permitted to resume his/her innings (subject to usual restrictions), subject to first notifying the opposing captain before commencement of play, but without requiring his/her permission

Examples of periods during which this Bylaw will apply include:

- Play continuing beyond the time scheduled for the conclusion of play on any day;
- Play commencing earlier on the second day because the match has become a one-day match after the abandonment of the first day;
- Match times have been varied in accordance with the Heat Policy (Appendix 5).

#### 24.4 Player returning without permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply

### Law 25 - Batsman's Inning's; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if a batsman fails to wear a helmet

#### 25.4 Batter Retiring

- d. Optional Retirement

The batter may retire at any stage of his/her innings, to allow lower order batters to bat, unless there are no further batters to follow (including previously retired batters).

Such batter shall be recorded as "retired – not out". The batter may then resume his/ her innings at the fall of the second last wicket.

### Law 26 - Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

### Law 27 - The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### Law 28 - The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. No fielder may field within ten (10) metres of the batter on strike, with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides.
- b. If a field takes up a position in contravention of this playing condition, the umpire should inform the fielder and assist him/her to comply with this playing condition. Should a fielder not comply with the umpire's request, or move into a position which contravenes the playing condition during the bowler's delivery run, the number shall call and signal "no ball" on delivery of the ball.

### Law 29 - Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## Law 41 - Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- a. If a short pitched ball passes, or would have passed, over the shoulder height of the striker standing upright, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "No ball".
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease.
- c. The caution, final warning and taking off of the bowler (under either the short pitched or full-pitched restriction) shall be applied only when the umpire considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- d. For slow bowlers the caution, final warning and taking-off of the bowler (under either the short pitched or full-pitched restriction) shall be applied only when the bowlers end umpire considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- e. The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who will refer the report to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned refer also to Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains

### 41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting

- g. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- h. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned

### Helmets

- i. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- j. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets

### 41.17 Batter Stealing a Run

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply

## Law 42 - Players' Conduct

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER  
JUNIOR COMPETITION  
TWENTY20**



## Premier Junior Competition Twenty20

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

## Minor & Major Round Match Program

The match will consist of one (1) innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of twenty (20) overs. The match shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved. A minimum of five (5) overs per team shall constitute a match

## Law 1 – The Players

### 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason, and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, on any day of the match, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start, or resumption on the second day, of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. A team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- e. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.
- f. Boys in the U15.5 competitions shall be under the age of fifteen (15) as at the 1st March and Girls under the age of seventeen (17) in the year that season commenced (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st March to be under the required age on 1st March).
- g. Boys in the U14 competitions shall be under the age of fourteen (14) and Girls under the age of sixteen (16) as at the 1st September in the current season (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st September to be under the required age on 1st September).
- h. Boys in the U13 competitions shall be under the age of thirteen (13) and Girls under the age of fifteen (15) as at the 1st September in the current season (for clarification, player birthdays must be before 1st September to be under the required age on 1st September).

### Dress

- i. All players shall be properly attired in accordance with the Bylaws. Players' shirts must be predominantly white, trousers (full length), pullovers, hats and footwear shall be white. Cream clothing (shirt, pullovers and trousers) shall be deemed white.

### 1.2 Nomination of Players Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- j. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven players in the team. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).

- k. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) of every player at 1st September in the current season.
- l. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- m. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- n. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- o. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.2 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- b. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- c. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- d. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/ she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. In matches played as Under 15.5 Twenty20 matches a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Senator Red 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.
- c. In matches played as Under 14 Twenty20 matches a new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Tuf Pitch Red 156 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.
- d. In matches played as Under 13 Twenty20 matches a new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Special Test Red 142 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

### 4.3 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

### 4.8 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face. The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

Law 7 shall apply.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to the match. In Minor and Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and captains.
- b. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.

- c. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- d. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- e. If a Club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- f. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- g. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- h. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of the Pitch and Ground**

- i. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- j. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- k. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate.
- l. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.

- m. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- n. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

Law 10 shall apply.

### Minor Round

No portion of the ground or pitch may be covered after 5:00pm on the day preceding any playing day, nor on such playing day when played as a stand alone match, or a double-header with another Junior match.

If the match is played as a double-header on the same ground as a match which requires the use of covers, covers shall be used in accordance with the cover requirements of the match requiring covers (for example: if the Junior match is being played before or after a Men's Twenty20 match, the covering the pitch requirements of the Men's Twenty 20 match shall apply).

### Major Round

Covers shall be used at all grounds where clubs have notified SACA that covers are available and other grounds where available. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match. In all such cases, the use of the covers shall be in full compliance with Law 10(c) to 10(n) of the West End Men's 1st and 2nd Grade Playing Conditions.

## Law 11 – Intervals

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11:

- a. No drinks intervals are permitted. (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy, see Appendix 5):

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken once in each session after 10 overs. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

### Scheduled Playing Hours and Intervals

The start times may vary provided both clubs agree after consulting the Competitions Manager as to the start time. Once the start time has been agreed to the following times for session shall apply:

Session One	Seventy-five (75) minutes
Interval	Fifteen (15) minutes
Session	Two Seventy-five (75) minutes

**Note:** If pitch conditions at the scheduled start of play are unsuitable but may improve with a delayed start, then the start may be delayed up to one (1) hour if there is only one (1) game scheduled at that ground or up to thirty (30) minutes if a double header match is scheduled at that ground. The umpire(s) shall be the sole judge of this provision.

## Law 13 – Innings

- (Each team shall bat for twenty (20) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of twenty (20) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- If the team batting first is dismissed in less than twenty (20) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for twenty (20) overs or until a result is achieved.
- If the team fielding second fails to bowl twenty (20) overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

### Delayed or Interrupted Matches

#### Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play.
- Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.
- The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or scheduled to be bowled in each innings. All relative delays, interruptions in play, and the duration of the interval will be taken into account.

- i. If this calculation produces a close of play time that is earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the scheduled day for play, then one (1) additional over should be allocated to each team, with the interval and close of play times being recalculated accordingly.
- j. If there is more than one (1) interruption to the innings of the side batting first, the above calculations should always be based on the original scheduled close of play, rather than the rescheduled close resulting from the previous interruption.
- k. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the required number of overs has been bowled or the innings is completed.

#### **Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**

- l. When playing time has been lost (see above) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time.
- m. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
- n. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- o. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.
- p. A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or rescheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for the team batting second.
- q. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- r. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

#### **13.4 The Toss**

- s. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play

### **Law 14 – The Follow-On**

Law 14 shall not apply.

### **Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture**

Law 15 shall not apply.



## Law 16 – The Result

Law 16 shall apply in addition to the following:

- a. A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least five (5) overs, unless one team has been all out in less than five (5) overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than five (5) overs.
- b. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of overs, shall be declared a draw

### Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

- c. Should the team batting first receive its quota of overs and due to interruptions, the innings of the second team is reduced (but still at least five (5) overs), the score required to tie the match will be calculated as follows:
  - i.  $(\text{Score of team batting first}) \times (\text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting second divided by the quota of overs allotted to the team batting first}) = \text{runs required to tie the match. In the event of a fraction, all numbers are rounded up.}$

### Tied and Drawn Matches

- d. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker “One1 Eliminator” where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

### The “One1 Eliminator” shall occur as follows:

- e. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- f. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the reverse order to the main match. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- g. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (3) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players shall be given in writing to the umpires.
- h. Each team’s over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 match.
- i. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team’s innings shall be used for both team’s “extra” over.
- j. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team’s one (1) over innings.
- k. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- l. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- m. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

**“One1 Eliminator” not possible**

- n. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.
- o. If circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

**Law 17 – The Over**

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

**Over Limitations**

Number of Overs Per Bowler

- a. No bowler may bowl more than four (4) overs in an innings, in addition age bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.
- b. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below twenty (20), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers
- c. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- d. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

**Law 18 – Scoring Runs**

Law 18 shall apply.

**Law 19 – The Over**

The following in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. It is recommended that playing areas be approximately 150 metres long and 130 metres wide. In Under 13 competition the boundary shall be 50 metres from the middle stump at each end.
- c. White sightcreens may be used where available.

**Law 20 – Dead Ball**

Law 20 shall apply.

**Law 21 – No Ball**

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

The following in addition to Law 21.5 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a "Wide ball". Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- c. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 - Wide Ball

A delivery passing the striker without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be judged and called Wide when;

- a. Off-Side - The ball passes the batter on the off side which in the opinion of the umpire is out of reach of the batter playing a normal cricket stroke when played from a normal stance position.
- b. Leg-Side - The ball passes the strikers stumps on the leg side, not between the batter and the stumps, and in the opinion of the umpire clearly wide of the batter standing in a normal stance position.

### For Clarification

- c. The Leg-Side interpretation applies irrespective of the stance position taken up by the batter or any significant movement made by the batter after the bowler starts their run up, in this instance the benefit of doubt shall be given to the bowler when judging a wide.

If the batter attempts to play a reverse sweep or switch hit, the Off-Side wide interpretation shall also be applied to the Leg-Side.

## Law 23 - Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 - Fielder's Absence; Substitutes

### 24.3 Player Returning without permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 - Batsman's Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn.
- c. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if a batsman fails to wear a helmet.

### 25.4 Batter Retiring

- d. Optional Retirement  
The batter may retire at any stage of his/her innings, to allow lower order batters to bat, unless there are no further batters to follow (including previously retired batters). Such batter shall be recorded as "retired - not out". The batter may then resume his/her innings at the fall of the second last wicket.

## Law 26 - Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 - The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 - The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

### Under 15.5 Grade

- At all times when fielding in a position closer than 10 (ten) metres for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### Under 14 & 13 Grades

- No fielder may field within ten (10) metres of the batter on strike, with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides.
- If a fielder takes up a position in contravention of this playing condition, the umpire should inform the fielder and assist him/her to comply with this playing condition. Should a fielder not comply with the umpire's request, or move into a position which contravenes the playing condition during the bowler's delivery run, the number shall call and signal "no ball" on delivery of the ball.

### Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs

Fielding Restriction Area shall be as specified in Appendix 4.

On grounds where the Fielding Restricted Area has not been marked, the first named team (home team), shall provide a means of measuring the restricted area (measuring tape, etc.) and mark the restricted area with either a spray can or by placing markers approximately ten (10) metres apart as per the diagram in Appendix 4.

- At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than five (5) fielders on the leg side.
- In addition to clause (a), additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first four (4) overs of each innings (Power Play Overs, PP), plus 2 consecutive overs in each innings taken at the discretion of the batters at the wicket (Floating Power Play Overs, FPP) between the end of the 10th over and the beginning of the 19th over (for an uninterrupted match).

- c. During the non Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 5 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- d. During all Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 2 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- e. A batter must nominate the Floating Powerplay overs no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over. Once a batter has nominated the floating overs the decision cannot be reversed.
- f. Should the batting side not exercise their discretion, the Floating Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the beginning of the 19th Over (in an uninterrupted match) or as defined in the table below.

Team Overs	Fixed PP Overs	FPP Overs	FPP May start in/after	FPP Must start in/by
20	4	2	11	19
19	4	1	10	18
18	4	1	10	17
17	4	1	9	16
16	4	1	9	15
15	3	1	8	14
14	3	1	8	13
13	2	1	7	12
12	2	1	7	11
11	2	1	6	10
10	2	1	6	9
9	2	0		
8	2	0		
7	2	0		
6	1	0		
5	1	0		

- g. In the circumstances where the overs of the batting team are reduced, the Floating Powerplay Overs will be taken from the mid-way point of the innings (rounded down for odd numbered overs) in accordance with the table below. For clarity, the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.
- h. If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Fielding Restriction Overs (Floating or Non-Floating) have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.
- i. In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

## Law 29 - Law 39

Laws 29-39 shall apply.

## Law 40 - Timed Out

Laws 40 will apply except that:

- a. The incoming batter shall be in position to take guard or for his/her partner to be ready to receive the next ball within one (1) minute and thirty (30) seconds of the fall of the previous wicket.
- b. The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make his/her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls.



**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER CRICKET  
WOMEN'S 1ST GRADE  
ONE-DAY LIMITED OVERS  
MATCHES**

## Premier Cricket Women's 1st Grade One-Day Limited Over Matches

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program

Matches shall be scheduled as fifty (50) over, limited overs matches. Matches shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved.

### Major Round

Major Round matches in these Grades will be played under normal Minor Round playing times and conditions, except that all matches shall be played on turf wickets.

If the Semi-Final or Grand Final is scheduled on a Saturday, and play is subsequently abandoned without play the match shall be rescheduled for the next day (i.e. Sunday).

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to a forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, at least nine (9) of her nominated players are not present for the start of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. A team not having the full team shall be permitted to ask opponents for up to two substitutes.
- d. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- e. A team shall consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) players.
- f. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one time. Penalty time is applicable for players absent from the field in accordance with Law 24.2.
- g. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.

## Dress

- h. Coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn. Recovery compression sports clothing may be worn underneath shirt and/or trousers.
- i. Players shall wear coloured tops or high visibility vests that contrast with their coloured playing clothing when not on the field of play and in the vicinity of the boundary to distinguish them from players on-field.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) or twelve (12) players in the team. Only the currently approved SACA team sheet may be used (a fine of \$50.00 will be incurred on each occasion a non-compliant team sheet is used, in addition to other potential penalties for failing to comply with the Bylaws in relation to naming of teams and replacements).
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under nineteen (19) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.



- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. Should any player replacement under occur, the procedures in the SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws shall be followed.
- g. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball" call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.6 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. In these circumstances the provisions of Laws 2.8.1 and 2.8.2 shall not apply. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation White 142 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

## 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

## 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

## Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

## Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

## Law 7 – The Creases

For all one-day limited overs matches the “one-day marking” shown in Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings, shall be used.

## Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

Flashing (e.g. “Zinger”) stumps shall be used whenever available.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play in the match. In Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator.
- Creases shall be remarked before play on any playing day.
- Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.
- In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.

- f. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- g. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- h. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- i. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- j. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- k. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- l. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- m. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- n. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- o. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

Law 10 shall be replaced by the following:

- a. Covers in accordance with this clause shall be used in all Woman's 1st Grade matches. If a match is programmed at a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match.
- b. Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water removing roller at its main ground, and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds used in 1st Grade matches.
- c. Covers shall be full square size which cover all centre wicket cricket pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- d. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play in that match.
- e. Covers traditionally used at SACA grounds may be used.
- f. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the opinion of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- g. On the day preceding each playing day, the covers should be placed on the pitch and the bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and the ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers should be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or other responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- h. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- i. On the morning of the match covers should be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they should be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- j. One the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers should be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home Club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as requested. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to all days of the match, and the evening prior to each playing day.
- k. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the placement or removal of the covers shall be done in consultation and direction of the umpires. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if required shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- l. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- m. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water should first be removed using the sponge roller referred to above.

### Non-Compliance With These Provisions

- a. In the event of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, it shall be the responsibility of any club aware of such failure, and of the umpires, should they be aware, to lodge a written report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical, and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play.
- b. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then, although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- c. Umpires should report any alleged material failure, even though they themselves may have no direct evidence of a breach.
- d. On receipt of such a report or protest, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- e. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

## Law 11 - Intervals

In addition to Law 11 (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy):

### Lunch Interval

- a. If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.
- b. Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:
  - i. If more than sixty (60) minutes of actual playing time is lost, then the interval of thirty (30) minutes will be reduced to twenty (20) minutes.

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

10:30am	1:50pm	First Session
1:50pm	2:20pm	Lunch (nominal times)
2:20pm	5:40pm	Second Session

The quota for each team in its first innings shall be fifty (50) overs.

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

### Uninterrupted Matches

- Each team shall bat for fifty (50) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.
- The team batting second shall receive its full quota of fifty (50) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- If the team batting first is dismissed in less than fifty (50) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for fifty (50) overs or until a result.
- If the team fielding second fails to bowl fifty (50) overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

### If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions

- The total playing time, in minutes, remaining from the actual commencement of play until the scheduled conclusion of the match (after allowing for any intervals) shall be divided by 8, and the resultant nearest whole number shall become the quota of overs for each team, provided that the match shall be abandoned without play if play does not commence by 3:50pm (fifteen (15) overs) or 3:10pm in Finals (twenty (20) overs).

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

- Each team shall bat for fifty (50) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of fifty (50) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- If the team batting first is dismissed in less than fifty (50) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for fifty (50) overs or until a result is achieved.
- If the team fielding second fails to bowl fifty (50) overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

**Reschedule Finish Time**

- e. When playing time is lost due to pitch, ground, weather and light, the scheduled finish time shall be delayed up to a maximum of 30 minutes to allow lost time to be made up, where possible.
- f. Reduction in overs in either innings shall not apply until more than 30 minutes playing time has been lost (i.e. time lost can not be made up).
- g. Any rescheduled finish time shall be used as the finish time for all over reductions and Duckworth Lewis Stern calculations performed.

**Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First**

- h. When playing time has been lost that can not be made up (i.e. more than 30 minutes have been lost), the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 15 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play (allowing for any rescheduled finish time).
- i. The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- j. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- k. A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 15 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original (or rescheduled) time for cessation of play. If required the original (or rescheduled) time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for each team.
- l. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
- m. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored.

**Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second**

- n. When playing time has been lost that can not be made up (i.e. more than 30 minutes have been lost) and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 15 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- o. In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed. This shall apply in addition to any rescheduled playing time applicable under clauses (e) to (g) above.
- p. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) must be bowled to the team batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.

- q. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- r. A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 15 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- s. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

#### **13.4 The Toss**

- a. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

### **Law 14 – The Follow-On**

Law 14 shall not apply.

### **Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture**

Law 15 shall not apply.

### **Law 16 – The Result**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16:

- a. A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least fifteen (15) overs, (twenty (20) overs in Finals), unless one (1) team has been all out in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals) or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals).
- b. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals), shall be declared a draw.

#### **Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**

- c. If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match that can not be made up under Law 13(e) to 13(g) (i.e. more than 30 minutes have been lost), the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of fifteen (15) overs in preliminary matches and twenty (20) overs in Finals), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number, and will constitute a tie.
- d. If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least fifteen (15) overs bowled and twenty (20) overs in Finals) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth Lewis Stern method). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie.
- e. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score.

#### **Duckworth Lewis Stern**

- f. SACA will provide clubs with a Duckworth Lewis Stern electronic calculation program.
- g. It is the umpires responsibility to calculate the number of overs lost and advise the scorers.
- h. Scorers acting in the match shall be responsible in providing captains and umpires with results of calculations as applicable.



## **Tied and Drawn Matches**

- i. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker "One1 Eliminator" where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

## **The "One1 Eliminator" shall occur as follows:**

- j. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- k. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the reverse order to the main match. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- l. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (3) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players shall be given in writing to the umpires.
- m. Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal match.
- n. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team's innings shall be used for both team's "extra" over.
- o. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team's one (1) over innings.
- p. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- q. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- r. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

## **"One1 Eliminator" not possible**

- s. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.
- t. If circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

## **Law 17 – The Over**

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

### **Over Limitations**

- a. No bowler may bowl more than ten (10) overs in an innings, in addition Age Bowling Spell Limits shall also apply in accordance with Appendix 1.
- b. If the commencement of play is delayed due to pitch, ground, weather or light conditions, and the quota of overs is therefore reduced below fifty (50), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth of the quota (rounded down); where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5), the limit per bowler shall be one greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres. A white line marking the boundary shall be used where possible. The boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. Boundaries shall be approximately fifty-five (55) metres measured from the middle stump in a manner similar to the diagram in Appendix 4.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

The following in addition to Law 21 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- c. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

- a. Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch - see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the offside outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided he maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether he has brought the ball within reach.

- c. A delivery passing the striker's stump on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless;
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpires opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.
  - iii. The striker is attempting to play, or has attempted to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' Absence; Substitutes

### 24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until she has been on the field for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the teams batting innings.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once her side has lost five wickets in its batting innings she may bat immediately.

### 24.4 Player Returning Without Permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runner

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered "fast," "medium-paced" or "slow" within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs

- a. On grounds where the Fielding Restricted Area has not been marked, e.g. where the first day may have been abandoned, the first named team (home team), shall provide a means of measuring the restricted area (measuring tape, etc.) and mark the restricted area with either a spray can or by placing markers approximately ten (10) metres apart using a layout shown in the diagram in Appendix 4.
- b. At the instant of delivery, there may be no more than five (5) fielders on the leg side.
- c. In addition to the restriction contained in clause (a) above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the “Powerplay Overs”) are set out below.
- d. The following fielding restrictions shall apply:
  - i. Two (2) semi-circles are drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles have as their centres the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles is 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two (2) parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The Fielding Restriction Areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or ‘dots’ at five (5) yards (4.57 metres) intervals, each ‘dot’ to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring seven (7) inches (18 cm) in diameter - see Appendix 4.
  - ii. During Powerplay Overs (as set out below), only two (2) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery, and
  - iii. During the non-Powerplay Overs, no more than four (4) fielders shall be permitted outside the Fielding Restriction Area referred to in clause (c) above.
  - iv. In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, either umpire shall call and signal “No Ball”.
- e. Powerplay Overs are to be taken as outlined in clause (f) below:
  - i. Powerplay Overs (block of ten (10) overs for 50 over matches) shall be at the commencement of the innings.
  - ii. In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of overs within each Powerplay of the innings shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. Clarification, the table below shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.
- f. All Powerplay Overs shall commence at the start of an over.

Team Overs	PP	Overs /Bowler
15	3	3
16	3	3
17	4	3
18	4	3
19	4	4
20	4	4
21	4	4
22	5	4
23	5	4
24	5	5
25	5	5
26	5	5
27	6	5
28	6	5
29	6	6
30	6	6
31	6	6
32	7	6
33	7	6
34	7	7
35	7	7
36	7	7
37	7	7
38	7	7
39	8	8
40	8	8
41	8	8
42	9	8
43	9	8
44	9	9
45	9	9
46	9	9
47	10	9
48	10	9
49	10	10

### **Modified Fielding Restrictions Due to Slow Over Rates**

- a. Slow Over Rate Fielding Restrictions apply in all innings of 20 overs or more.
- b. The bowler must have commenced their run up (or bowling action if they do not have a run up) for the first ball of the final over of any innings (provided that ball is actually delivered by the bowler) prior to the scheduled finish time of an innings (or adjusted scheduled finish time, where time allowances have been made by the umpires). For clarification, for the purposes of this clause, if the bowler does not deliver the first ball as a result of actions beyond the control of the fielding side (e.g. the batter withdraws during the bowlers run up for no apparent reason, etc.) the bowling side will be considered to have delivered that ball and complied with this over rate requirement.
- c. Should the above requirements not be met, the maximum number of fielders allowed outside the fielding restriction circle shall be reduce by one (1) (i.e. from 4 to 3 for non Powerplay overs and 2 to 1 for Powerplay overs) for all overs remaining in that innings.

### **Wearing of Helmets**

- d. At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- e. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- f. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## **Laws 29 - Law 40**

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## **Law 41 - Unfair Play**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41

### **41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries**

- a. A bowler shall be allowed to bowl two (2) fast short pitched balls per over.
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above her head.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when two (2) fast short pitched deliveries has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined above, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called "Wide ball" and will also count as an allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- e. In the event of a bowler bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "No ball" on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball from a fast short pitched delivery: the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

- f. If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than two (2) fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure above and advise the bowler that this is her final warning.
- g. Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball" and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- h. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- i. This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws of Cricket or Bylaws re Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time.

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- j. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- k. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- l. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- m. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to her at any time. She shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 42 – Players Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER CRICKET  
WOMEN'S 2ND GRADE  
ONE-DAY MATCHES**



## Premier Cricket Women's 2nd Grade One-Day Matches

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### Minor Round Match Program

Matches shall be scheduled as forty (40) over, limited overs matches. Matches shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved.

### Major Round

Major Round matches in these Grades will be played under normal Minor Round playing times and conditions, except that all matches shall be played on turf wickets.

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present.

The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if at least nine (9) of her nominated players are not present for the start of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- c. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- d. A team may consist of eleven (11) or twelve (12) named players.
- e. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Penalty time is applicable for players absent from the field in accordance with Law 24.2. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.

## Dress

- f. Coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn. Recovery compression sports clothing may be worn underneath shirt and/or trousers.
- g. Players shall wear coloured tops or high visibility vests that contrast with their coloured playing clothing when not on the field of play and in the vicinity of the boundary to distinguish them from on-field players.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Before tossing for choice of innings each captain shall provide the opposing captain with a team sheet. No players other than those named shall be allowed to play in the match, except with the consent of the opposing captain. The minimum number that constitutes a team is nine (9) named players.
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under nineteen (19) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences in their match report.

## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball call", and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. A new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation White 142 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

#### **4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

### **Law 5 – The Bat**

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

### **Law 6 – The Pitch**

The following shall be in addition to Law 6:

- a. Matches may be played on wickets that are either turf or hard wicket.

### **Law 7 – The Creases**

Law 7 shall apply.

### **Law 8 – The Wickets**

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

Flashing (e.g. “Zinger”) stumps shall be used whenever available.

### **Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area**

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play in the match. In Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator.
- b. Creases shall be remarked before play on any playing day.
- c. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.
- d. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each match.
- e. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- f. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.

- g. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- h. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- i. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- j. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- k. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- l. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- m. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate.
- n. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- o. Before commencement of play, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- p. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

### Minor Round

- a. Covers may be used in accordance with this clause.
- b. Covers shall be at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long, and comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as may be determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- c. In addition, a minimum of one (1) hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided.
- d. Covers traditionally used at club main grounds and SACA grounds may be used.
- e. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the opinion of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- f. On the day preceding each playing day, the covers should be placed on the pitch and the bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and the ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers should be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or other responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- g. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- h. On the morning of the match covers should be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they should be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- i. One the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers should be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home Club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as requested. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to all days of the match, and the evening prior to each playing day.
- j. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the placement or removal of the covers shall be done in consultation and direction of the umpires. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if required shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- k. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- l. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water should first be removed using the sponge roller referred to above.

### Major Round

Covers shall be used at all grounds where clubs have notified SACA that covers are available and other grounds where available. Clubs shall be responsible for supplying volunteers to assist with the application of covers during the match.

In all such cases, the use of the covers shall be in full compliance with Minor Round clauses (b) to (l) above.

## Law 11 – Intervals

In addition to Law 11 (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy):

### Lunch Interval

- a. A thirty (30) minute Lunch interval shall be taken at the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first.

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

### Playing Times

- a. At the conclusion of matches of short duration both captains may agree to continue to play if the match result was achieved at or before 1:20pm.
- b. Premiership points or changes to the match result will not occur from such play.

### Lunch Interval

- a. If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.
- b. Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:
  - i. If more than sixty (60) minutes of actual playing time is lost, then the interval of thirty (30) minutes will be reduced to twenty (20) minutes.

### Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:

10:30am	1:10pm	First Session
1:10pm	1:40pm	Lunch (nominal times)
1:40pm	4:20pm	Second Session

The quota for each team in its innings shall be forty (40) overs.

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13:

- a. Each team shall bat for forty (40) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- b. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of forty (40) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than forty (40) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for forty (40) overs or until a result is achieved.
- d. If the team fielding second fails to bowl forty (40) overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

### Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- e. When playing time has been lost, the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 17 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play.
- f. The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- g. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- h. A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 17 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for each team.
- i. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.
- j. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored.

### Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second

- k. When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 17 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- l. In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.



- m. To constitute a match, a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) overs in Finals) must be bowled to the team batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- n. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- o. A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 17 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- p. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

### 13.4 The Toss

- a. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

## Law 14 – The Follow-On

Law 14 shall not apply.

## Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 15 shall not apply.

## Law 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16:

- a. A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least fifteen (15) overs, (twenty (20) overs in Finals), unless one (1) team has been all out in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals) or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals).
- b. All matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of fifteen (15) overs (twenty (20) in Finals), shall be declared a draw.
- c. If the match is a Tie refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

### Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

- d. If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of fifteen (15) overs in preliminary matches and twenty (20) overs in Finals), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number and will constitute a tie.
- e. If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least fifteen (15) overs bowled and twenty (20) overs in Finals) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth Lewis Stern method). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie.
- f. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score.

**Duckworth Lewis Stern**

- g. SACA will provide clubs with a Duckworth Lewis Stern electronic calculation program.
- h. It is the umpires responsibility to calculate the number of overs lost and advise the scorers.
- i. Scorers acting in the match shall be responsible in providing captains and umpires with results of calculations as applicable.

**Law 17 – The Over**

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

**Over Limitations**

- a. No bowler may bowl more than eight (8) overs in an innings, in addition, Age Bowling Spell Limits shall apply in accordance with Appendix 1.
- b. If the quota of overs is reduced below forty (40), the limit per bowler shall be revised to equal one-fifth (1/5) of the quota (rounded down where the quota is not exactly divisible by five (5)), the limit per bowler shall be one (1) greater than that calculated for as many bowlers as necessary (i.e. up to four (4)) to enable the entire quota to be bowled by five (5) bowlers.

**In the final over of each innings the bowler shall complete six (6) legal deliveries.**

**Clarification:** If the tenth delivery of an over (not being the final over of the innings) is not a legitimate delivery (e.g. No ball or wide) the umpire shall call over.

**Law 18 – Scoring Runs**

Law 18 shall apply.

**Law 19 – Boundaries**

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres. A white line marking the boundary shall be used where possible. The boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- b. Boundaries shall be approximately fifty-five (55) metres measured from the middle stump in a manner similar to the diagram in Appendix 4.

**Law 20 – Dead Ball**

The following in addition to Law 20 shall apply:

- a. In matches played on hard wickets, any ball pitching off, or on the edge of, the pitch shall be deemed a Wide, and “dead”, even if the ball subsequently comes back towards or onto the pitch, and whether or not the batter plays the ball or is otherwise out from that ball. One (1) Wide will be recorded, and no other runs or extras shall be recorded.

**Law 21 – No Ball**

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

The following in addition to Law 21 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach, which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- c. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

- a. Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch - see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the offside outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided he maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether he has brought the ball within reach.
- c. A delivery passing the striker's stump on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless;
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpires opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.
  - iii. The striker is attempting to play, or has attempted to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders; Absence; Substitutes

### 24.4 Player Returning Without Permission

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until she has been on the field for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the teams batting innings.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once her side has lost five wickets in its batting innings she may bat immediately.

## Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runner

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- b. The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered “fast,” “medium-paced” or “slow” within the context of that particular match.
- c. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- d. The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batter failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 28 – The Fielder

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply. Law 28 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- b. The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c. The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29-40 shall apply.

## Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41:

### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- a. If a short pitched ball passes, or would have passed, over the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal “No ball”.

- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above her head.
- c. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined above, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called "Wide ball".
- d. The caution, final warning and taking, off of the bowler shall be applied only when the umpire who calls the No ball considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.
- e. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- f. This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws of Cricket or Bylaws regarding Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- g. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- h. In all cases where the Law requires a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- i. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- j. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to her at any time. She shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 42 - Players' Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.



**KOOKABURRA**

**KOOKABURRA PREMIER CRICKET  
WOMEN'S 1ST AND 2ND GRADE  
TWENTY20 MATCHES**

## **Premier Cricket Women's 1st & 2nd Grade Twenty20 Matches**

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd Edition - 2022) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

### **Minor and Major Round Match Programme**

The match will consist of one (1) innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of twenty (20) overs. The match shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved. A minimum of five (5) overs per team shall constitute a match.

# Law 1 – The Players

## 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- a. If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- b. Any team not having a full team shall be permitted to ask opponents for up to two (2) substitutes.
- c. It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if at least nine (9) of her nominated players are not present for the start of the match. Failure to do so will result in:
  - i. The match being forfeited, and
  - ii. The umpires reporting the captain (which will be dealt with under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws).
- d. Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- e. A team may consist of eleven (11) or Twelve (12) players.
- f. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one time. Penalty time is applicable for players absent from the field in accordance with Law 24.2. Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance, and may make such decision at any time.

## Dress

- g. Coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn. Recovery compression sports clothing may be worn underneath shirt and/or trousers.
- h. Players shall wear coloured tops or high visibility vests that contrast with their coloured playing clothing when not on the field of play and in the vicinity of the boundary to distinguish them from on-field players.

## 1.2 Nomination of Players

### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- a. Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) players in the team.
- b. The team sheet shall clearly indicate the age (in years) at 1st September in the current season of every player aged under eleven (11) at that date.
- c. Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- d. Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that they both give and receive a team sheet before the toss.
- e. The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.
- f. If the umpires do not receive the team sheets completed and signed as above before the toss, or if the procedures set out above are not followed in any way, the team or teams responsible shall each be liable to a fine of \$50.00, at the discretion of the Premier Cricket Committee. Umpires shall note all such occurrences on their match report.



## Law 2 – The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- a. When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a "No ball" call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- a. If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- b. The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- c. The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

## Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

## Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

- a. Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.
- b. In Women's 1st Grade matches played as Twenty20 matches, a new SACA accepted four-piece ball (Kookaburra Turf White 142 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.
- c. In Women's 2nd Grade matches played as Twenty20 Matches, a new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation 142 gram) approved by the umpires shall be used.

### 4.2 Approval and Control of the Ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

#### 4.6 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

### Law 5 – The Bat

In addition to Law 5.3, the blade of the bat shall have a conventional flat face.

The use of bats with a graphite label on the back has been deemed illegal by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

### Law 6 – The Pitch

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

- a. Matches may be played on wickets that are either turf or hard wicket.

### Law 7 – The Creases

For all Twenty20 limited overs matches the “one-day marking” shown in Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings, shall be used.

### Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

Flashing (e.g. “Zinger”) stumps shall be used whenever available.

### Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- a. During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play in the match. In Major Round matches, any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator.
- b. Creases shall be remarked before the start of the match.
- c. Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides.
- d. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that the ground is mown on the day prior to each match.
- e. In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of the match.
- f. Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- g. If a club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate

within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of the match, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.

- h. On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- i. In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- j. In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- k. Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- l. The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- m. In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- n. In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- o. Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- p. If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

## Law 10 – Covering the Pitch

### Minor Round

- a. Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water removing roller at its main ground and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds used in 1st and 2nd Grades.
- b. Covers as provided in accordance with a. above and the following:

#### Woman's 1st Grade

- i. Covers, in accordance with b(ii) and b(iii), shall be used in all Woman's 1st grade matches. If a match is programmed at a ground other than the home teams main ground, or a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for use in the match.
- ii. Covers shall be full square size, cover all centre square pitches at the ground, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- iii. In addition, two (2) hessian underlays at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.

#### Woman's 2nd Grade

- iv. In Minor Round matches, single pitch covers in accordance with (b, v) and (b, vi) below or full square covers, in accordance with (b, ii) and (b, iii) above, may be used. In Major Round matches, either single pitch or full square covers shall be used. In Major Round matches programmed at a ground without covers, the home team shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match. In Major round matches played at a club's main ground, full square covers shall be used.
- v. Covers shall be single pitch, at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- vi. In addition, one (1) hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided and laid on the pitch to be used for play.
- c. Covers traditionally used at club main grounds and SACA grounds may be used.
- d. Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the opinion of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- e. On the day preceding the match, the covers should be placed on the pitch and the bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and the ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers should be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or other responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- f. The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- g. On the morning of the match covers should be removed no later than 8:30am, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they should be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- h. On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers should be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home Club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as requested. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to the day of the match, and the evening prior to the match.

- i. Once the umpires arrive at the match, the placement or removal of the covers shall be done in consultation and direction of the umpires. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if required shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- j. Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- k. Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water should first be removed using the sponge roller referred to above.

### Major Round

The home team shall be responsible for providing covers and ensuring that volunteers are available to assist with the application of covers during the match.

## Law 11 – Intervals

In addition to Law 11 (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy):

### Interval Between Innings

- a. A fifteen (15) minute interval shall be taken at the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first.
- b. If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.
- c. No drinks intervals shall be taken unless in hot weather conditions.

### Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken once in each session after 10 overs. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

- a. Each team shall bat for twenty (20) overs unless all out earlier.
- b. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.
- c. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than twenty (20) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for twenty (20) overs, however the run rate shall be determined once a result has been achieved.

- d. If the team fielding second fails to bowl twenty (20) overs by the scheduled time for the cessation of the second innings, the hours of play for the match shall, subject to conditions of ground, weather and light, be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result has been achieved.
- e. No extra time shall be permitted to make up for any time lost unless, in the opinion of the umpires, both teams will be able to safely complete the quota of overs.

### Playing Times

- f. If pitch conditions at the scheduled start of play are unsuitable but may improve with a delayed start, then the start may be delayed up to one (1) hour if there is only one game scheduled at that ground or up to thirty (30) minutes if a Women's double-header match is scheduled at that ground. If a Women's 2nd Grade match is scheduled prior to a Men's 2nd Grade match, the start time shall not be delayed. The umpire(s) shall be the sole judge of this provision.

### Playing Hours and Intervals shall be:

Women's 1st Grade:

10:30am	11:45am	First Session
11:45am	12:00pm	Tea (nominal times)
12:00pm	1:15pm	Second Session

Women's 2nd Grade after Women's 1st Grade (double header):

2:00pm	3:15pm	First Session
3:15pm	3:30pm	Interval (nominal times)
3:30pm	4:45pm	Second Session

- g. Team sheets shall be exchanged for each match prior to the toss.
- h. The coin toss for both matches shall occur not less than fifteen (15) minutes prior to the commencement of each match.
- i. Team composition (players) may alter for the second match.
- j. Each match scheduled as a double header fixture shall be considered as an individual match (calculations for delayed or interrupted matches shall be considered on a game-by-game basis). Delayed or interrupted matches shall not encroach on commencement time of the second match.

Outside daylight-saving period the hours shall be moved forward thirty (30) minutes (i.e. all times below shall be thirty (30) minutes earlier than shown above).

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

- a. Each team shall bat for twenty (20) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- b. If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of twenty (20) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than twenty (20) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for twenty (20) overs or until a result is achieved.

**Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting first**

- d. When playing time has been lost the revised number of further overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play.
- e. Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.
- f. The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs. Where this is possible, if the total number of overs in the match thereby calculated results in an odd number of total overs in the match, then one (1) over shall be added and the new total divided in half.
- g. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- h. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs has to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- i. A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or scheduled to be bowled in each innings. All relative delays, interruptions in play, and the duration of the interval will be taken into account.
- j. If this calculation produces a close of play time that is earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the scheduled day for play, then one (1) additional over should be allocated to each team, with the interval and close of play times being recalculated accordingly.
- k. If there is more than one (1) interruption to the innings of the side batting first, the above calculations should always be based on the original scheduled close of play, rather than the rescheduled close resulting from the previous interruption.
- l. If either team fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the required number of overs has been bowled or the innings is completed.

**Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting second**

- m. When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
- n. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- o. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.
- p. A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or rescheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for

cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for the team batting second.

- q. To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- r. If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

#### **13.4 The Toss**

- a. The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

### **Law 14 – The Follow-On**

Law 14 shall not apply.

### **Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture**

Law 15 shall not apply.

### **Law 16 – The Result**

The following in addition to Law 16 shall apply:

#### **Interrupted or Prematurely Terminated Matches**

#### **Calculation of the Target Score - Women's 1st Grade**

- a. If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of five (5) overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number, and will constitute a tie.
- b. If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least five (5) overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth Lewis Stern method). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie.
- c. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Duckworth Lewis Stern Par Score.

#### **Duckworth Lewis Stern**

- d. SACA will provide cubs with a Duckworth Lewis Stern electronic calculation program.
- e. It is the umpires responsibility to calculate the number of overs lost and advise the scorers.
- f. Scorers acting in the match shall be responsible in providing captains and umpires with results of calculations as applicable.



### Calculation of Target Score – Women's 2nd Grade

- g. Should the team batting first receive its quota of overs and due to interruptions, the innings of the second team is reduced (but still at least five (5) overs), the score required to tie the match will be calculated as follows:
  - i.  $(\text{Score of team batting first}) \times (\text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting second} \div \text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting first}) = \text{runs required to tie the match.}$
  - ii. In the event of a fraction, all numbers are rounded up.

### Tied and Drawn matches – Women's 1st and 2nd Grades

- h. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker "One1 Eliminator" where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

### The "One1 Eliminator" shall occur as follows:

- i. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- j. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the reverse order to the main match. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- k. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (3) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players shall be given in writing to the umpires.
- l. Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 match.
- m. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team's innings shall be used for both team's "extra" over.
- n. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team's one (1) over innings.
- o. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- p. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- q. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

### "One1 Eliminator" not possible

- r. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.
- s. If circumstances make a "One1 Eliminator" impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

## Law 17 – The Over

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

### Over Limitations

- a. No bowler may bowl more than four (4) overs, in addition, Age Bowling Spell Limits shall apply in accordance with Appendix 1, however in a delayed start or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth (1/5) of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five (5), an additional over shall be allowed to the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance. Example. After eight (8) overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to twelve (12) overs. Both opening bowlers have bowled four (4) overs. Two (2) bowlers can bowl three (3) overs and three (3) bowlers can bowl two (2). Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two (2) bowlers who were allowed the extra over (three (3) as opposed to two (2)) and so any other bowlers are limited to two (2) overs.
- b. When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- c. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- a. Boundaries shall be approximately fifty-five (55) metres measured from the middle stump in a manner similar to the diagram in Appendix 4.

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

The following shall apply in addition to Law 20:

- a. In matches played on hard wickets, any ball pitching off, or on the edge of, the pitch shall be called a "Wide ball", and dead by the umpire, even if the ball subsequently comes back towards or onto the pitch, and whether or not the batter plays the ball or is otherwise out from that ball. One (1) Wide will be recorded, and no other runs or extras shall be recorded.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball".

The following in addition to Law 21 shall apply:

- a. The delivery following a No ball call shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- b. For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.

- c. The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 (Judging a Wide):

### Women's 1st Grade

- a. Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b. Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch - see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the offside outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided she maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 25.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether she has brought the ball within reach.
- c. A delivery passing the striker's stump on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless;
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpires opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.
  - iii. The striker is attempting to play, or has attempted to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide

### Women's 2nd Grade

- d. If the ball passes either side of the wicket sufficiently wide to make it virtually impossible for the striker to play a normal cricket stroke from where she would be standing in a normal guard at the instant the ball leaves the bowler's hand on delivery, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal "Wide ball".

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders' Absence; Substitutes

### 24.2 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- a. If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
  - i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until she has either been able to field, or her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player's unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 40 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the teams batting innings.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until her team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once her side has lost five (5) wickets in its batting innings she may bat immediately.

#### **24.4 Player Returning Without Permission**

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 25 – Batsman's Innings; Runners**

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered “fast,” “medium-paced” or “slow” within the context of that particular match.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### **Law 26 – Practice on the Field**

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

### **Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper**

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### **Law 28 – The Fielder**

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

#### **Wearing of Helmets**

- At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs

- a. On grounds where the Fielding Restricted Area has not been marked, e.g. where the first day may have been abandoned, the first named team (home team), shall provide a means of measuring the restricted area (measuring tape, etc.) and mark the restricted area with either a spray can or by placing markers approximately ten (10) metres apart as per the diagram in Appendix 4.
- b. At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than five (5) fielders on the leg side.
- c. In addition to clause (a), additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first four (4) overs of each innings (Power Play Overs, PP), plus 2 consecutive overs in each innings taken at the discretion of the batters at the wicket (Floating Power Play Overs, FPP) between the end of the 10th over and the beginning of the 19th over (for an uninterrupted match).
- d. During the non Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 4 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- e. During all Powerplay Overs, a maximum of 2 fielders are permitted outside the fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
- f. A batter must nominate the Floating Powerplay overs no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over. Once a batter has nominated the floating overs the decision cannot be reversed.
- g. Should the batting side not exercise their discretion, the Floating Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the beginning of the 19th Over (in an uninterrupted match) or as defined in the table below.

Total Overs	Fixed PP Overs	Floating PP Overs (FPP)	FPP May start in/after	FPP Must start in/by
20	4	2	11	19
19	4	1	10	18
18	4	1	10	17
17	4	1	9	16
16	4	1	9	15
15	3	1	8	14
14	3	1	8	13
13	2	1	7	12
12	2	1	7	11
11	2	1	6	10
10	2	1	6	9
9	2	0		
8	2	0		
7	2	0		
6	1	0		
5	1	0		

- h. In the circumstances where the overs of the batting team are reduced, the Floating Powerplay Overs will be taken from the mid-way point of the innings (rounded down for odd numbered overs) in accordance with the table below. For clarity, the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

- i. If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Fielding Restriction Overs (Floating or Non-Floating) have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions
- j. In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

### **Modified Fielding Restrictions Due to Slow Over Rates**

- k. Slow Over Rate Fielding Restrictions apply in all innings of 10 overs or more.
- l. The bowler must have commenced their run up (or bowling action if they do not have a run up) for the first ball of the final over of any innings (provided that ball is actually delivered by the bowler) prior to the scheduled finish time of an innings (or adjusted scheduled finish time, where time allowances have been made by the umpires). For clarification, for the purposes of this clause, if the bowler does not deliver the first ball as a result of actions beyond the control of the fielding side (e.g. the batter withdraws during the bowlers run up for no apparent reason, etc.) the bowling side will be considered to have delivered that ball and complied with this over rate requirement.
- m. Should the above requirements not be met, the maximum number of fielders allowed outside the fielding restriction circle shall be reduce by one (1) (i.e. from 4 to 3 for non Powerplay overs and 2 to 1 for Powerplay overs) for all overs remaining in that innings.

## **Law 29 – Law 39**

Laws 29-39 shall apply.

## **Law 40 – Timed Out**

The following shall replace Law 40.1.1:

- a. After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter shall, unless Time has been called, be in position to take guard or for her partner to be ready to receive the next ball with in one (1) minute and thirty (30) seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed Out.
- b. The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make her way to the wicket immediately and is expected to jog to the wicket.

## **Law 41 – Unfair Play**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41:

### **41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries**

- a. A bowler shall be allowed to bowl one (1) fast short pitched ball per over.
- b. A fast short pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above her head.
- c. The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when one (1) fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d. In addition, for the purpose of this regulation, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short pitched ball as defined above, that prevents her from being able to hit it with her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called "Wide ball" and will also count as the one (1) allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- e. The caution, final warning and taking, off of the bowler shall be applied only when the umpire who calls the No ball considers the delivery was dangerous to the batter.

- f. The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- g. This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws of Cricket or Bylaws regarding Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time.

#### **Law 41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- h. Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- i. In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to "the Governing Body", umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- j. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- k. A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to her at any time. She shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress, or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

### **Law 42 – Players' Conduct**

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the SACA Code of Conduct in the SACA Bylaws, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.

# **APPENDICES**

## **ALL GRADES**



## Appendix 1 – Age Bowling Limitations

### a. Definitions

- i. **Bowling Type:** Bowlers of medium pace or faster (as determined by the umpires and broadly defined as a bowler to whom the wicket-keeper would normally stand back, or whom is not considered a slow bowler). The umpires shall immediately notify the captains of both sides of each bowler who they determine should be treated differently to this broad definition.
- ii. **Players Age:** The player's age shall be determined as their age on 1st September preceding each cricket season (i.e. Under-19 players will be seventeen (17) or eighteen (18) on 1st September; Under-17 players will be sixteen (16) or fifteen (15), Under-15 players will be fourteen (14 or thirteen (13) on 1st September etc.) and the appropriate bowling limitations shall apply for the entire season.

**Note:** Age Bowling limitations apply to the age of the bowler and not the age category of the competition and to matches played under these Playing Conditions. Clubs and club coaches are responsible for considering and managing bowling loads of players who may play in other competitions on the same day as Premier Cricket matches.

### b. Notification

The team captain shall indicate to the umpires on the team sheet each player to whom this Playing Condition applies and indicate their age.

### c. Age Bowling Limitations Apply at the Following Ages:

Age (on 1st Sept)	Bowling Type	Spell Limit (d)	Daily Quota (d)
U19	Medium/Fast	6	18
	Slow	N/A	
U17	Medium/Fast	6	16
	Slow	N/A	
U15	Medium/Fast	5	12
	Slow	N/A	16
U13	Medium/Fast	4	8
	Slow	N/A	16
U11	Medium/Fast	1st 2	4
	Slow	N/A	16

Match Limits (as specified in Law 17 of the relevant match Playing Conditions) apply in addition to the Age Daily Quota specified here. A bowler's Daily Limit shall be the lower of the Age Daily Quota (specified above) and the Match Limit (specified in Law 17 of the playing conditions for that match).

d. **Rest Overs (bowler recovery overs between spells)**

- i. Rest Overs are overs bowled (by other bowlers) from the same end at which a bowler completes a spell (following its completion).
- ii. After a bowler completes a spell equal to the spell limit overs, they cannot bowl again until the Rest Overs equal to the spell limit have been completed.
- iii. A bowler who completes a spell of less than the spell limit overs, may resume bowling at any time. If upon resumption, the bowlers Rest Overs have been less than the number of overs in their previous spell, this new spell will be considered an extension of the previous spell. If upon resumption, the bowlers Rest Overs have been equal to, or greater than, the number of overs in the bowlers previous spell, this new spell will be consider the commencement of a new spell.
- iv. If an interval for lunch, tea, change of innings or an interruption for GWL (no allowance shall be made for drinks intervals) occurs during a bowlers Rest Overs, the number of Rest Overs shall be reduced. The number of over reduction shall be determined by dividing the length of the interval or interruption by the required minutes/over applicable in that match and dividing the result by 2, with any part over being discarded (i.e. rounded down).
- v. If an interval or interruption occurs during a bowlers spell, and a bowler commences bowling again after the interval, this will be considered an extension of the same spell unless the required Rest Overs (adjusted in accordance with iv above) have been completed, in which case it will be considered the start of a new spell.
- vi. If any interval or interruption in play results in an over not being completed (and is completed after the interval or interruption), then that part of the over bowled after the break shall constitute one (1) over for the purposes of calculating the bowler's spell and daily limits. If this over is completed at the start of a new day's play, the over shall be considered the first over of a new spell for and the first over of the new daily limit.

e. **Change of Bowling Type**

Where a bowler changes between medium pace (or faster) and slow bowling during a day's play:

- i. If the bowler begins with medium pace (or faster), the bowler is subject to the playing condition for medium/fast bowler throughout the day (including medium/fast bowler spell limits and daily limits).
- ii. If the bowler begins with slow bowling and changes to medium pace (or faster), the medium/fast requirements apply from the time of the change, and all overs of slow bowling bowled prior to the change shall not be taken into account for spell purposes, however they will count toward a bowlers daily limit (where applicable). In this case, the bowlers daily limit shall apply to the limit that is reached first (e.g. if a bowler reaches the fast bowling daily limit after changing to medium/fast, that limit will apply, if they reach any slow bowling daily limit applicable after changing to medium/fast, that limit will apply).

f. **Management**

- i. It is the responsibility of the fielding captain to ensure that this Playing Condition is upheld. The umpires shall not be responsible for maintaining records to enable the enforcement of this Bylaw; this is the responsibility of the scorers in the match. Scorers shall notify the umpires and fielding captain whenever a bowler reaches the maximum number of overs he/she may bowl without a break, and shall notify the umpires immediately if a bowler starts (or is about to start) an over when he/ she is not permitted to bowl under this Playing Condition.

- ii. If the umpires become aware of breaches of this playing condition, when the ball is dead, they shall direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler who shall have neither bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- iii. Should a dispute or uncertainty regarding the application of this Playing Condition occur during play, the umpires shall make the final decision on its application based on information available from the scorers or other sources.

**Example** (ages at 1st September):

1. A 14 year old pace bowler completes a spell of five (5) overs, at the completion of the 17th over. The bowler can bowl again at the commencement of the 28th over and this will be the first over of a new spell.
2. A 14 year old pace bowler completes a spell of three (3) overs, at the completion of the 10th over, and commences bowling again at the commencement of the 15th over, the 15th over will be the 4th over of their spell and the bowler must cease bowling at the end of the 17th over (as they have reach their spell limit of 5 overs).
3. An 18 year old pace bowler completes a spell of four (4) overs, at the completion of the 7th over. The blower later changes ends and commences at the start of the 12th over. The bowler must finish after the 14th over (as his/her spell of 6 overs is complete) and they can bowl again (in a new spell) in or after the commencement of the 27th over.
4. A 16 year old pace bowler bowls five (5) overs just prior to the end of the 1st day's play. This bowler can resume on the next playing day, overs on the next day (including part overs if applicable) will be the start of a new bowling spell (with a limit of 6 overs), and has a limit on that day of sixteen (16) overs.
5. A 15 year old bowler bowls ten (10) overs of slow bowling, in a two-day match and then continues his/her spell, but bowls two (2) overs of pace bowling. He/she then reverts to slow bowling. He/she is limited to a spell of six (6) overs from the time he/she commenced pace bowling (i.e. 4 more overs), further overs of slow bowling after his/her pace overs are treated as though they were still bowled at pace.
6. A 14 year old bowler bowls eight (8) overs of slow bowling, in a two-day match and then continues his/her spell, but changes to pace bowling. He/she is limited to eight (8) additional overs from the time he/she commenced pace bowling as the bowler has reached their slow bowling daily limit of 16 overs.
7. A 14 year old bowler bowls two (2) overs of slow bowling, in a two-day match and then continues his/her spell, but changes to pace bowling. He/she is limited to twelve (12) additional overs from the time he/she commenced pace bowling as the bowler has reached their daily medium/fast limit of 12 overs.
8. A 17 year old pace bowler bowls the 27th and 29th overs of a 2nd grade match, at that point a 30 minute lunch break is taken, the bowler commences at the same end after the break (i.e. in the 31st over). The 31st over will be over 1 of a new spell because the 30 minute break is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 30 divided by 4.00 min/over = 3.75 rounded down = 3 Rest Overs which exceeds the bowlers 2 over spell prior to the lunch break.
9. A 17 year old pace bowler completes a 6 over spell in the 26th over of a 2nd grade match, a 30 minute lunch break is taken at the completion of the 29th over. The bowler can commence bowling again in the 33rd over as the bowler has had 6 rest overs at that end, as follows; over 28 (prior to lunch), 3 overs calculated for the lunch break (see 8 above), overs 30 and 32 after the lunch break.

## Appendix 2 – Penalties for Slow Over Rates.

**Penalties shall Not Be Applied in Major Round Matches.**

**To Avoid Penalties, Overs shall Be Completed at a Specified Rate in Each Match.**

**Match scores shall not be changed as a result of slow over rates in any innings of any match.**

### **Two (2) Day Matches**

**Match score shall not be changed as a result of slow over rates.**

- a. At the conclusion of any innings, required overs and any penalties shall be calculated as follows:

#### **Premier Men's 1st Grade**

- i. The required overs to avoid penalties shall be calculated by dividing the Actual Playing time (calculated in accordance with clause (f) below) by 4.00, with any fraction being discarded (i.e. rounded down) and deducting 3.0 overs. If the bowling team has not commenced this required number of overs at the completion of the innings, then 1.00 match point shall be deducted from that teams season match points for each over not commenced.

#### **Premier Men's 2nd Grade**

- ii. The required overs to avoid penalties shall be calculated by dividing the Actual Playing time (calculated in accordance with clause (f) below) by 4.00, with any fraction being discarded (i.e. rounded down) and deducting 3.0 overs. If the bowling team has not commenced this required number of overs at the completion of the innings, a penalty of 25 runs shall be deducted from the teams "runs for" scored in the competition that season (used for Quotient and/or Net Run Rate calculation purposes) for each over not commenced.

#### **Premier Men's 3rd and 4th Grades**

- iii. The required overs to avoid penalties shall be calculated by dividing the Actual Playing time (calculated in accordance with clause (f) below) by 3.5 , with any fraction being discarded (i.e. rounded down). If the bowling team has not commenced this required number of overs at the completion of the innings, a penalty of 25 runs be deducted from that teams "runs for" scored in the competition that season (used for Quotient and/or Net Run Rate calculation purposes) for each over not commenced.
- b. Penalties shall not apply until the innings has been in progress for a minimum of 180 minutes of actual playing time determined in accordance with clause (f) below.

### **West End Premier One Day Cup**

**Match scores shall not be changed as a result of slow over rates.**

- c. At the conclusion of any innings, or the match, the total actual playing time in that innings (in minutes) shall be calculated (in accordance with clause (f) below), and:
  - i. Then it shall be divided by 4.00, with any fractional part of the result being discarded (i.e. rounded down). If the bowling team has not commenced this number of overs then a penalty of 6 runs shall be deducted from that teams "runs for" scored in the competition that season (used for Quotient and/or Net Run Rate calculation purposes) for each over not commenced.
  - ii. Penalties shall not apply until the innings has been in progress for a minimum of 200 minutes.

## Premier Senior Men's Limited Overs Matches & 4th Grade

### Match scores shall not be changed as a result of slow over rates.

- d. At conclusion of any innings, or the match, the total actual playing time in that innings (in minutes) shall be calculated (in accordance with clause (f) below) and:
  - i. Then it shall be divided by 4.00, with any fractional part of the result being discarded (i.e. rounded down). If the bowling team has not commenced this number of overs then a penalty of 25 runs be deducted from that teams "runs for" scored in the competition that season (used for Quotient and/or Net Run Rate calculation purposes) for each required over not commenced.
  - ii. Penalties shall not apply until the innings has been in progress for a minimum of 200 minutes (160 minutes in 3rd and 4th Grades).

## West End Premier Cricket Men's and Women's Twenty 20

Fielding restriction penalties apply for slow over rates in accordance with match Playing Conditions.

### Calculating Actual Playing time

- e. The time used in the calculation shall be reduced by the total of:
 

1st and 2nd Grades, WE Cup, Men's Twenty 20 and Men's Limited Overs Matches

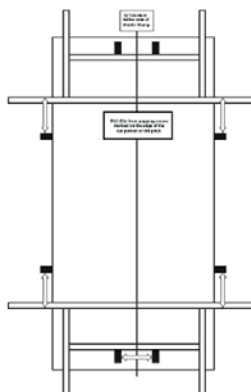
  - i. Four (4) minutes for each additional drinks break (in addition to one (1) in each session of play for 1st and 2nd Grades, or two (2) per innings in other matches), and
  - ii. The total time lost, not a result of normal play events that in the opinion of the umpires are beyond the control of the fielding team. Normal play events, e.g. wickets taken, retrieving a ball hit beyond the boundary (unless the ball becomes lost), sightscreen changes (unless excessive), one drinks break per session of play, etc., shall not be considered as time lost under this clause.

### All Other Grades (to which penalties apply in accordance with this appendix)

- iii. Two (2) minutes for each wicket taken during the innings of two (2) innings matches only (other than a wicket which falls at the termination of the innings, whether this is by declaration or otherwise), and
- iv. The actual time taken for each additional drinks break (in addition to 1 in each session of play); and
- v. The total of all other stoppages due to exceptional circumstances which, in the opinion of the umpires, are beyond the control of the fielding team.
- vi. Batters retiring hurt shall be dealt with under sub-clause (f, v.) if necessary, and shall not be considered a "wicket taken" under sub-clause (f, iii.).
- vii. Time lost due to minor injuries, stump or ball replacements (unless excessive), and other short interruptions of a nature frequently experienced shall not be considered "exceptional circumstances".
- f. It is the batters responsibility to be ready to receive the delivery when the fielding side and bowler are ready to commence an over or the next delivery.
- g. The umpires shall, throughout each innings, keep a record of all time lost under this Playing Condition, including unfair or unnecessary time wasted by the batting team.
- h. The umpires shall notify the captains and scorers of all penalties following the completion of each innings.

- i. The umpires shall be the sole judges of all aspects of this Bylaw, and their decision shall be final except for any alleged error of calculation under this Bylaw, which allegation may be lodged by either Club involved in the match, and which shall be lodged with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate not later than forty-eight (48) hours after the completion of such match.
- j. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall immediately refer all such alleged errors to the Bylaws Committee, which, after obtaining details of time and overs from the umpires in the match, has the power to correct any errors which may be established to the satisfaction of the Bylaws Committee.

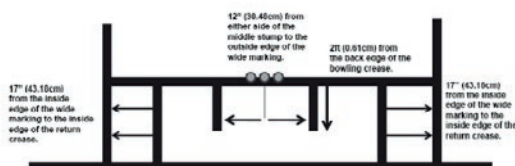
## Appendix 3 – Protected Area and Wide Markings



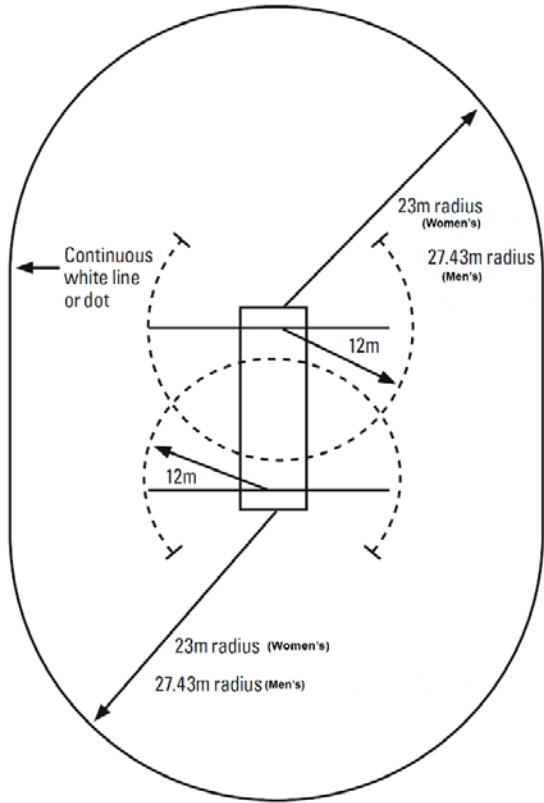
Wide markings shall be the same width as the crease markings.

**Off Side Wide Markings** – Wide markings shall extend backwards from the popping crease. The distance of seventeen (17) inches (43.18cm) shall be measured from the inside of the edge of the Wide marking to the inside edge of the return crease.

**Leg Side Wide Markings** – The leg side Wide markings will be an extension of the “protected area markings” towards the popping crease, i.e. The inside edge shall be twelve (12) inches (30.48cm) from either side of middle stump. The lines shall extend two (2) feet (0.61cm) from the back edge of the bowling crease.



# Appendix 4 - 30 Yard and Semi Circle



## Appendix 5 – SACA Heat Policy

The SACA’s Extreme Heat Policy applies to all Players, Player Support Personnel and Match Officials (collectively known as Participants) involved in any SACA Premier Cricket competition.

In adopting the Policy, the SACA consulted with SACA Sports Science and Sports Medicine Manager, together with club officials and SACUSA.

### Introduction

This policy aims to ensure that decisions made during conditions of extreme heat are objective and automatic for the benefit of players, umpires and administrators.

It is recognised that SACA Premier Cricket matches are not resourced with medical and emergency support to the extent of First Class matches and therefore it may be unsafe to continue play during conditions of extreme heat.

### Application

This Policy shall apply to all SACA Premier Cricket matches.

- a. Air Temperature** is a measure of how hot or cold the air is. It is the most commonly measured weather parameter.

	Match day -1 Abandonment of Play / Adjustment of Playing Conditions (SACA)	Match Day Abandonment of Play
<b>West End First (Division 1/2)</b> <b>West End One-Day Cup</b> <b>West End T20 Cup</b> <b>Women’s First Grade</b> <b>West End Second Grade</b>	44.0 Degrees Celsius	44.0 Degrees Celsius
<b>Women’s Second Grade</b> <b>West End Third and Fourth Grade</b>	42.0 Degrees Celsius	42.0 Degrees Celsius
<b>SACA Junior Boys (Under 14/16)</b> <b>Youth Premier League girls</b> <b>Ray Sutton Shield</b>	38.0 Degrees Celsius	38.0 Degrees Celsius
<p>The SACA reserves the right to use its absolute discretion to adjust/abandoned matches outside of these outlined forecasts based on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The weather up to seven days prior to the commencement of the fixture</li> <li>• The impact of other mid-week/representative cricket prior to the commencement of the fixture</li> <li>• If the match has not commenced, SACA has the ability to change game format</li> <li>• Ability to adjust a days start time, irrespective of match status (whilst acknowledging ground availability needs to be considered)</li> </ul>		



### Advance Cancellation of an Entire Day's Play

The SACA has the power to cancel play, a day prior to the scheduled match, if the forecast temperature is expected to be, or exceeds, the threshold temperature prescribed for specific grades.

### Smartphone App

The **BOM (Bureau of Meteorology) Weather App** is to be the official App for sourcing temperature data.

The App displays the actual air temperature at a particular location, smartphone location settings must be enabled. The "current location" is displayed within the **BOM (Bureau of Meteorology) Weather App**.

### Additional Drinks Intervals and Extended Intervals

Prior to the commencement of play, the umpires will advise –

- a. a determination regarding increasing the number and duration of drinks intervals and allowing players and umpires to leave the field of play during drinks intervals; and
- b. a determination on whether to extend the duration of lunch and/or afternoon tea intervals.

### Player Health and Welfare

The umpires (and/or coaches in junior grades where an umpire is not appointed) shall have the sole discretion to abandon play if they consider that, to continue play during prolonged or excessive heat, it would be dangerous to the health and welfare of any, or all, of the participants. To assist the umpires in exercising their discretion, they may –

- a. take into account any apparent signs of heat stress being displayed by any of the participants.
- b. refer to an air temperature thermometer, if properly installed in the shade at the match venue.

### Amendment to Playing Time

By monitoring 7-day temperature forecasts and seeking to maximise opportunities for play during times of extreme heat, the SACA has the power to reschedule the start of play to 9.00am in any match, in order to maximise the opportunity for play during a cooler time of day.

The SACA will seek to provide clubs with ample advance notice that an amendment to playing time may be imminent. It is the responsibility of the home/host club to liaise with other ground users to check ground availability and alert the SACA to a potential ground clash (i.e. school or community cricket) as soon as possible.

## Appendix 6 – SACA Concussion Substitute Policy

- a. If the Participant has any of the following signs and symptoms;
  - i. loss of consciousness for any time;
  - ii. inability to keep balance;
  - iii. fitting,

an ambulance should be called by dialling 000. Under no circumstance should the Participant resume playing, training or umpiring until an assessment is made by a qualified medical doctor. The Club or Association may request clearance by a qualified medical doctor prior to permitting the Participant to resume playing, training or umpiring.

1.1 If the Participant reports any of the symptoms above, the qualified medical doctor (or nominated person) and the team (captain, coach, administrator or official) should direct the Participant to stop playing, training or umpiring and the Participant must do so. A nominated person should be declared on the team sheet at the commencement of every match.

1.2 If the Participant is suspected, presumed or has an established concussion, the Club or Association should seek a clearance by a qualified medical person before the Participant be permitted to return to playing, training or umpiring, in line with Section 7 below.

1.3 If the Participant is suspected, presumed or has an established concussion, the Participant should not be performing activities that may put themselves and others at risk such driving a motor vehicle or operating any heavy machinery until medically cleared to do so

1.4 More serious potential co-existing diagnoses (e.g. fractured skull, neck injury) should be managed as an emergency priority and an ambulance should be called. Once these potential co-existing diagnoses are excluded then diagnosis of concussion can be considered.

### 2. Return to Play

2.1 If a Participant has been diagnosed with a concussion, the final determination on whether the Participant may return to play, must be made by a qualified medical doctor.

2.2 Participant must not return to play on the same day if the diagnosis of concussion is established.

7.4 A Participant may be required to sit out the duration of a multi-day match and/or further matches as advised by medical staff.

7.5 It is recommended that any player returning to;

- a. training should be approved and under the guidance of a qualified medical doctor
- b. play after a diagnosis of concussion should provide his/her club with a letter from a qualified medical doctor stating that he/she have recovered from the concussion and medically fit to return to play.

### 3. Junior Players

3.1 Managing concussion in junior players requires a more conservative approach. If concussion is suspected or confirmed in a junior player based on the criteria in section 6.1 above, they should be removed from playing and training (cricket or other sports) until cleared to return by a qualified medical doctor.

3.2 Recovery from concussion for adolescents is slower than in adults, so return to school and studying so be guided by medical advice.

## 10. Further Resources

SACA recommends the use of the app, HeadCheck. This app is designed to assist parents, coaches and first aiders recognise the signs of concussion and manage the safe return to school, play and organised sport for the player.



HeadCheck

# NOTES



# NOTES





# SACA

