

**Ray Sutton Shield
One-Day Matches
2023-24**

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.

Ray Sutton Shield – One-Day Matches

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2017 Code) 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 Program

The match shall be decided on the first innings. Matches shall continue as a two (2) innings match after a first innings result has been achieved, if time permits. Each team shall bat until it has received its full quota of overs, unless dismissed beforehand (declarations are not permitted), even if a result has been achieved.

One (1) reserve day may be programmed if the scheduled Grand Final is abandoned as per SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.

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 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) Each player in the Ray Sutton Shield must be under the age of thirteen (13) as of the 1st September of the current season.
- (g) Special Transfer Arrangements with the South Australian Metropolitan Cricket Association (SAMCA) Affiliated clubs may apply. Refer to SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- (h) During the first two (2) rounds, the coach of the fielding team may stand on the field, near the square leg umpire and as directed by the umpire 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.

Clothing

- (i) The whole team shall wear white clothing as per junior one day attire

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)** 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) 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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 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 competition matches.
- (b) A new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Special Test Red 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.

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) Matches may be played on either turf or hard wickets during the Minor Round, and shall be played on turf wickets in the Major Round.
- (b) When a match has been programmed on a turf pitch and this pitch becomes unavailable (wet weather, etc.) a back-up hard wicket should be used.
- (c) During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play. 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.
- (d) 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.
- (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 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 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

- (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 matches, 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 of Cricket Operations 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

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10:

In Ray Sutton matches played on Men's 1st or 2nd Grade grounds, the home club shall have the option of using covers prior to, and throughout the match under the conditions of Playing Condition Law 10 in the 1st & 2nd Grade Men's Playing Conditions.

Law 11 – Intervals

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11 (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.

Quota of Overs

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

Playing Hours and Intervals Shall Be:

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

- (a) Tea shall be taken 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.

Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13:

Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- (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 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).

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 not apply.

Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture

The following shall apply in addition to Law 15:

- (a) Each team 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.
- (b) 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 16 – The Result

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16:

- (a) 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) Bowling limitations shall apply – see 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) Boundaries should be approximately fifty (50) metres measured from the middle stump.

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):

- (a) 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 he/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

24.4 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.

25.4 Batter Retiring

Optional Retirement

- (e) The batter may retire at any stage of his 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:

- (a) 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.

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 side, 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

Law 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 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.
- (b) 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".
- (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) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (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.

Law 41.7.1 shall be replaced with the following:

- (g) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, if it is directed at the striker or considered by the umpire at the bowler's end to be likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (h) If the bowler bowls such a delivery the umpire shall immediately call and signal No ball. When the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning.
- (i) The umpire shall also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

Law 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 minimum over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of minimum 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

- 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.

Law 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 terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – 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: the bowling limitations apply to the age of the bowler and not the age category of the competition.

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. Daily Bowling Limitations Apply at the Following Ages:

Age (on Sept)	Bowling Type	Spell Limit	Daily Quota
U13	Medium/Fast	4	8
	Slow	N/A	16
U11	Medium/Fast	1st 2	4
	Slow	N/A	16

d. The above limitations apply to all types of matches (i.e. one day limited overs matches).2023-24

e. Rest Overs (bowler recovery overs)

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.

f. **2023-24 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).

g. **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.

Appendix 2 – SACA Heat Policy

Introduction

This Heat Policy applies to players, umpires and club/SACA officials. For conciseness, these are referred to hereafter as "participants".

The purpose of this Heat Policy is to ensure that no participant suffers significant health damage due to participating in hot conditions.

Participating in hot conditions will affect different individuals to different extents and in differing ways. Factors which can influence the effect on different individuals include:

- The individual's level of fitness and general health.
- The preparation the individual has undertaken in the lead-up to the match.
- Whether, and how much, the individual has participated in cricket (or other strenuous activities) in the days prior to the day of the match in which he/she is now participating.
- The measures the participant takes to ensure proper rehydration during and after participating.
- The age of the individual.

The responsibility for ensuring the safety of individual participants is primarily the responsibility of clubs and the individuals themselves. The SACA provides the guidelines in this Heat Policy, and makes specific directions and provisions in this Heat Policy and the Bylaws, to ensure clubs and participants are aware of their responsibilities and have the opportunity to avoid unnecessary risk to individuals.

The SACA has provisions to cancel play on specific days, or vary the starting time and number of overs bowled in any match. Matches will not be cancelled on the basis of the least fit participant, or a participant who may have played in another match or matches in the days prior to the match under consideration, to the detriment of the game and the majority of participants. Individuals have a responsibility to withdraw from participating if their particular circumstances (such as those outlined above) place them at an unacceptable level of risk; clubs also have a responsibility in this regard.

No person is forced by the SACA to participate in any match.

SACA Responsibilities:

- Prepare, publish and disseminate this Heat Policy, and the Sports Medicine Australia (S.A. Branch) publication "Drink Up" [© SMA SA Branch 2000] in sufficient quantities for clubs to provide copies to all players.
- Provide guidelines and directions to clubs and participants.
- Cancel matches when a combination of conditions leads to an undue risk of heat illness to a significant proportion of participants in that match.
- Establish and apply guidelines as to when such cancellations shall be made, and establish a group who shall make such determinations.
- Ensure the Bylaws and Playing Conditions permit proper health care during matches.

Club Responsibilities:

- Ensure club, team and match officials are aware of this Heat Policy, and their responsibilities under it.
- Ensure that all participants are given written copies of this policy and the Sports Medicine Australia (S.A. Branch) publication “Drink Up” [© SMA SA Branch 2000].
- Ensure that individuals are aware of their own responsibilities in regard to preparing themselves for playing in hot conditions, and to withdraw if they are at an undue risk due to individual circumstances.
- Monitor participants and ensure that individuals at particular risk (due, for example, to having played in hot conditions over a number of preceding days, or to having a fitness level lower than most) do not take part in conditions in which they are at undue risk.
- Place no pressure on any participant to refrain from withdrawing from any match, or day of a match, or part of a day, for health reasons.
- Ensure participants have every opportunity under the Laws of Cricket and Bylaws to rehydrate during and after participation.

Individual Responsibilities:

- Read and understand this Heat Policy and the guidelines in the Sports Medicine Australia (S.A. Branch) publication “Drink Up” [© SMA SA Branch 2000].
- Follow the recommendations in “Drink Up” before, during and after participation.
- In conjunction with your club, assess your own susceptibility to heat stress, using the factors in the introduction to this Heat Policy.
- Withdraw from participation if you or your club assesses your risk level to be unacceptable.
- Immediately inform club officials and/or seek assistance should you start to feel any of the symptoms of heat injury as listed in “Drink Up”.

Guidelines for Umpires

The Bylaws provide for drinks to be taken more than twice per session in excessively hot weather. The number of drinks breaks in a session may be increased, provided only that the periods of play between drinks, or between and interval and drinks, are not less than thirty-five (35) minutes.

As a guide, the weather may be considered to be excessively hot when it is 37°C or higher, or 34°C or higher in under-age matches (including Ray Sutton Shield matches).

The estimated maximum should be used as a guide; however, drinks should not be taken as frequently as these guidelines permit when unnecessary (e.g. the day is cooler than predicted, or a significant breeze is present and/or humidity levels reduce the severity of the conditions).

Relevant Bylaws and Playing Conditions – Excessive Heat

Heat Policy: SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws is the empowering Bylaw for this Heat Policy:

A11 Heat Policy

The Premier Cricket Committee shall approve a heat policy to apply in the Competitions under these Bylaws. This heat policy shall include guidelines for the abandonment (under Playing

Condition Law 12) of matches, and for conduct and preparation of players during hot conditions. Clubs shall provide to all players such details of this Heat Policy as the Heat Policy itself shall direct.

Drinks: Law 11.8 of the Laws of Cricket provide for drinks breaks to be taken on the field.

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.

- (a) The Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the discretionary power under the SACA Heat Policy to cancel all play in all matches on a particular day when it is anticipated that the weather will be excessively hot. For a scheduled two-day match, this may be either the first or the second day.
- (b) The Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the discretionary power under the SACA Heat Policy to vary the start time and/or the number of overs to be bowled in any particular match, or all matches. A match may be called off early under the following conditions, at Tea, if a result is already achieved and if both captains agree and there is extreme weather conditions.
- (c) In making a decision in this regard, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall refer to the Policy Guidelines last approved by the Premier Cricket Committee (Bylaw Section A, 11), which may differ between grades and shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager of Cricket Operations and or/delegate. The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may also consult with any persons he/she believes can assist him/her.
- (d) The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may make a decision to cancel play at any time prior to the day of play, or on the day in time to have a message on the SACA's recorded information service (1900-950-598) by 9:00AM on the day of play. Every effort shall also be made to have the decision announced over radio stations.

The Effects of the Laws of Cricket and Bylaws Are:

- Under normal circumstances, a drinks break will be scheduled mid-way through each session of play.
- In regard to this policy this may be applied in Twenty20 matches.
- In hot weather, two (2) drinks breaks may be taken in a session, if possible, (subject to the thirty-five (35) minute restriction below).
- In exceptionally hot weather, drinks breaks may be scheduled as frequently as required subject to the overall minimum period of play between two (2) drinks breaks, or between a drinks break and the start or conclusion of an off-the-field interval, being thirty-five (35) minutes.

Examples: in a session of play of 110 minutes, two (2) drinks break may be scheduled, giving “sub-sessions” of thirty-seven (37) minutes each; in a session of 150 minutes, three (3) drinks breaks could be scheduled giving sub-sessions of 37.5 minutes each. In a session of three (3) hours, up to four (4) drinks breaks could be scheduled.

- Exceptionally hot weather is not defined solely in terms of temperature; humidity, air movement, the age of the participants, and other factors, should also be considered. Any player who is indisposed may be permitted such drinks as are necessary.
- In addition, prevailing customs permit:
- Players may have a drink on the boundary at any time (subject to normal rules preventing players leaving and returning to the field of play, and preventing foreign objects on the field during play) provided no time is wasted.
- Individual participants may have a drink on the field at any time when a break in play occurs provided no time is wasted. The permission of the umpires should be obtained.

Cancellation: Playing Condition Law 12 provides discretionary power to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate to cancel play in all matches on a particular day due to excessive heat.