

Playing Conditions for 2 Day, 3 Day & 4 Day Matches

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2000 code 4th Edition-2010) and ICC Standard Test Match Playing Conditions shall apply.

Note:

Included in this version are amendments to clauses 7.3, 19.1, 19.2, 21.3, 31.1, 42.1 and 42.9. 2, 3.2.3.1 (b) and 6.

- All reference to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by Sri Lanka Cricket (SLC)
- All references to 'ICC Match Referee' shall be replaced by 'the Umpires or the SLC Match Referee'
- Please note, where IIC is mentioned, it should read as SLC.
- Law 3.1
 - SLC will appoint umpires for all matches
 - Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment
 - The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 1 hour before the scheduled start of the 1st days play.
- 3.2 Third Umpire / TV Replays
 - Will only apply to matches that are televised
- 3.8 Use of Lights
 - Will not apply

Law 5 – The Ball

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

SLC shall provide cricket balls of approved quality to all participating teams and the teams are required to use the balls supplied by SLC for all matches.

The teams are responsible to carry with them a sufficient quantity of approved quality balls, both used and new, for each match.

STANDARD PLAYING CONDITIONS

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 4th Edition – 2010) shall apply.

Note: All references to 'Governing Body' within the Laws of Cricket shall be replaced by 'Sri Lanka Cricket'

Law 1 – The Players

Law 1.2 – Nomination of Players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

Each captain shall nominate his players (15) in writing to the SLC Match Referee or the Umpires before the toss. No players may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

Law 1.3 – Captain

The following shall apply in addition to law 1.3 (a)

The deputy must be one of the nominated players.

1. Law 2 Substitutes and Runners

Law 2.5 – Fielder absent of leaving the field

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not

thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable. If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes.

2.1.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has been on the field for at least that length of playing time for which he was absent such absence or penalty time absent shall be carried over into a new day's play and in the event of a follow on or forfeiture this restriction will, if necessary, continue into the second innings.

2.1.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent or, if earlier, when his side has lost five wickets.

The restriction in Clauses 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

In the event of a fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.

2.1.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

Reserves will have to wear training bibs.

3. Law 3 – The Umpires

3.1 Law 3.1 – Appointment and attendance

- SLC will appoint umpires for all matches
- Neither team will have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment
- The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 1 hour before the scheduled start of each day's play.

3.1 Third Umpire/TV Replays – (if provided for)

The following will apply in matches that are televised and/or TV Umpire facilities are provided for:

3.1.1 General

- a. SLC will ensure a separate room is provided for the third umpire and that he has access to a television monitor and direct sound link with the television control unit director to facilitate as many replays as is necessary to assist him in making a decision.
- b. In the circumstances detailed in Clauses 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 hereunder, the on-field umpire has the discretion whether to refer the appeal to the third umpire for a decision or not and should take a common sense approach. Players may not appeal to the umpire to use the replay system-breach of this provision would constitute dissent and the player could be liable for discipline under the SLC Code of Conduct.
- c. The third umpire shall call for as many replays from any camera angle as is necessary to reach a decision. As a guide, a decision should be made within 30 seconds whenever possible, but the third umpire shall have discretion to take more time in order to finalise a decision.

3.1.2 Run Out, Stumping and Hit Wicket Decisions

- a. The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a run-out, stumping or hit wicket to the third umpire.
- b. An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the third umpire shall signal to the third umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with his hands.
- c. If the third umpire decides the batsman is out a red light is displayed; a green light means not-out. Should the third umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that the TV replay system is temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. (As an alternative to the red/green light system and where available, the big replay screen may be used for the purpose of conveying the third umpire's decision).
- d. When reviewing the TV replay(s), if the third umpire finds the batsman has been bowled rather than hit wicket or stumped, he shall indicate that the batsman was dismissed.

3.1.3 Caught Decisions

The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer an appeal for a caught decision to the third umpire in the following circumstances.

3.2.3.1 Clean Catches

- (a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether or not a catch was taken cleanly, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- (b) Should both umpires be unable to make a decision, a not out decision shall be given by the bowler's end umpire. Only if the line of vision of both umpires is obscured shall the bowler's end umpire be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire as in Clause 3.2.2 (b).
- (c) The third umpire has to determine whether the batsman has been caught. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball, he shall indicate that the batsman is not out.
- (d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

3.2.3.2 Bump Ball

- (a) Should the bowler's end umpire be unable to decide whether a catch was taken from a bump ball or not, he shall first consult with the square leg umpire.
- (b) Should both on-field umpires be unable to make a decision, the bowler's end umpire shall be entitled to refer the decision to the third umpire to review a TV replay(s) of the batsman's stroke as in Clause 3.2.2 (b).
- (c) The third umpire has to determine whether the ball was a bump ball or not. However, when reviewing the television replay(s), if it is clear to the third umpire that the batsman did not hit the ball, he shall indicate that the batsman is not out.
- (d) The third umpire shall communicate his decision by the system as in Clause 3.2.2 (c).

3.2.4 Boundary Decisions

- (a) The on-field umpire shall be entitled to refer to the third umpire for a decision about whether the fieldsman had any part of his person in contact with the ball when he touched or crossed the boundary line or whether a four or six had been scored. A decision is to be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.

- (b) An on-field umpire wishing the assistance of the third umpire in this circumstance shall communicate with the third umpire by use of a two-way radio and the third umpire will convey his decision to the on-field umpire by this method.
- (c) The third umpire may initiate contact on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident as envisaged under this clause.

3.2.5 Batsmen Running to the Same End

- (a) In the event of both batsman running to the same end and the umpires are uncertain over which batsmen made his ground first, the on-field umpire may refer the decision to the third umpire.
- (b) The procedure in Clause 3.2.4 (b) shall apply.

3.3 Law 3.2 – Change of umpire

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following

- 3.3.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

3.4 Law 3.4 to inform captains and scorers

The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.4 (i);

The host club may provide for the ringing of a bell, which shall be rung 5 minutes before the termination of an interval, when the umpires shall go to the wickets. If this practice is adopted the host team must inform the visiting team prior to the start of the match.

3.5 Law 3.8 – Fitness of Ground, Weather and Light and

Law 3.9 – Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather of light

Law 3.8 and 3.9 shall apply subject to the following:

- 3.5.1 If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires must consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If both 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 Law 3.9 (b) (i) and 3.9 (c) (i) shall not apply.
- 3.5.2 The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.
- 3.5.3 If a shadow from the fielder falls across the strikers half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball, the umpire shall call and signal dead ball if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.

3.5.4 NOTE, IN ADVERSE WEATHER /GROUND CONDITONS, THE UMPIRES, MATCH REFEREES ARE AUTHORIZED TO CALL OFF THE MATHCH IN CONSULTATION WITH THE MANAGERS AND CAPTAINS OF THE TEAMS

3.6 Law 3.10 Exceptional Circumstances

The following shall apply in addition to law 3.10.

- 3.6.1 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the SLC Match Referee, the head of the relevant ground authority, the head of ground security or the police.
- 3.6.2 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.6.1 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the SLC Match Referee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

3.7 Light Meters

- 3.7.1 In Premier Division I matches umpires will carry a light meter to each match.

The umpires may use a Light Meter at any time to decide the suitability of light for play.

3.8 Use of Lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the ground authorities to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can continue in Acceptable conditions.

The lights are only to be used to enable a full day's play to be Completed as provided in Clause 16 Hours of Play, Intervals and Minimum Overs in the Day.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the existing Provisions of Clauses 15 and 16 shall apply.

4 Law 4 - The Scorers (qualified scorers to be used)

4.1 Law 4.2 – Correctness of Scores

Attention is drawn to Clause 21.2.

5 Law 5 – The Ball

5.1 Law 5.2 – approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 – shall be replaced by the following.

SLC shall provide cricket balls of approved quality to all participating teams and the teams are required to use the same for all tournament matches. In tournaments where Super Cavalier balls are used, only balls with the SLC logo shall be used.

Failure to provide approved match balls will be considered a violation of Tournament Rule 12.1.11.(e). However, the Umpires shall continue the match with available balls and submit a report to the Secretaries of Umpires & Tournament Committees within 2 days of completion of the match.

The teams are responsible to carry with them a sufficient quantity of approved quality balls, both used and new, for each match.

The umpire 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.

Law 5.4 – New ball in a match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captain of the fielding side shall have the choice of taking a new ball at any time after 80 overs in a match played on turf and 65 overs in a match played on matting, have been bowled with the previous ball. The umpires shall indicate to the batsman and the scorers whenever a new ball is taken into play.

Law 5.5 – Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 5.5 However, if the ball needs to be replaced after 110 overs for any of the reasons above, it shall be replaced by a new ball. If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen.

If replacement balls of various usages are NOT available with the fielding side when required by the umpires, then a new ball will have to be cut down to a degree acceptable to the umpires.

The captains of either team will have no say in the matter. If a new ball is too is not available, then the umpires MUST continue the match with a ball that they deem fit to continue the match. However, the matter shall be reported by the umpires to the Secretary, Tournament Committee within 2 days of completion of the match for necessary action.

It is recommended that umpires check with both teams before commencement of the match with regard to the availability of used balls.

Law 5.6 – Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

6. Law 6 – The Bat (new law effective 1st October 2008)

6.1

Law 6.1 -Width and length

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6.1: The blade of the bat shall have a conventional 'flat' face.

The following shall apply in addition to Law 6:

Subject to any moratoriums that may be in place only Grade A bats shall be used in Test matches.

7. Law 7 – The Pitch

Law 7.3 – Selection and preparation

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

The Umpires shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, there is no unauthorized access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 meters beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).

Umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorized staff, SLC match officials, players, team coaches and authorized television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations.

- (a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
- (b) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
- (c) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
- (d) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.

In the event of any dispute, the SLC Match referee (when available) or the Umpires will rule and that ruling will be final.

The pitch could be mown in preparation before the game commences and it will be the duty of the ground staff. However, once the game commences, the pitch shall only be mown on the 3rd **playing** day prior to the commencement of the day's play. (SLC Domestic tournaments 4 day)

Please note, no shaving of the pitch on match days in 2 and 3 day games. (inserted 2012 January) The above may change based on the ICC requirements issued from time to time and will be inserted accordingly.

Law 7.4 – Changing the pitch

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play and immediately advise the Match Referee (if one is appointed).

The on-field umpires and the Match Referee shall consult with both captains.

If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.

If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires shall consider one of the options in the following sequence.

- (a) Whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Rolling and removal of debris could be considered. But, watering of the pitch will not be permitted
- (b) whether an alternative pitch can be used;
- (c) whether the match has to be abandoned

There scheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures as provided herein, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.

In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work as in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above the match shall continue from the point stopped.

If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4(b) above, the match shall be restarted from the ball (but see Clause 7.2.7 above)

If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 © above, the Match Referee and/or the Umpires must inform the Chief Executive of SLC.

Law 7.5 – Non-turf pitches

Law 7.5 will apply

8. Law 8 – The Wickets

Law 8.2 – size of stumps

9. Law 9 – The Bowling, popping and Return Creases

Law 9.3 – The popping crease

Law 9.3 shall apply, except that the reference to a minimum of 6 ft' shall be replaced by a minimum of 15 yards (13.71 meters).

10. Law 10 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

Law 10.1 – Rolling

The following shall apply in addition to law 10.1

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the grounds man. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the grounds man, 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.
- 10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the grounds man to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.
- 10.1.3 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

10.2 Law 10.6 – Maintenance of foot holes

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes. As soon as possible after the conclusion of each day's play, bowler's foot holes will be repaired.

10.3 Mowing

The following shall apply in place of Law 10.3 (a) and Law 10.3(d)(i)

(a) The pitch will NOT be mown during 1, 2 and 3 day matches. In 4 day matches, the pitch shall be mown prior to the start of the **3rd** day's play.

(d) (i) Will not apply for 1,2 and 3 day games. In 4 day matches, mowing of the pitch must be completed not later than 30 minutes before the time scheduled or rescheduled for play to begin on that day.

11 Covering the Pitch

11.1 Law 11.1 – Before the match

The following shall apply in addition to Law 11.1:

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play.

11.2 Law 11.2 – During the match

Law 11.2 shall be replaced by the following;

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match it shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.

Note: the covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum 5 meters either side of the pitch.

11.3 Law 11.3 – Covering bowlers' run ups

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

Where covers are available, the bowler's run-ups shall be covered to a distance of at least 10 x 10 meters.

11.4 Law 11.4 – Removal of covers

Law 11.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The covers shall be removed no earlier than 5.00 am and no later than 7.00 am on each morning of the match (including the rest day) provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls.

* Clause 11.2, 11.3 & 11.4 may also apply to matches played on matting wickets, if provisions exist. Umpires must inform both teams before commencement of play.

12 Law 12 – Innings

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

- 12.1 Law 12.1 (a) shall be replaced by the following. A match shall be two innings per side subject to the provisions of Law 13.1.
- 12.2 Law 12.1(b) and 12.3(c) shall not apply.
Matches shall be of 2, 3 or 4 days scheduled duration, and of two innings per side.

The Follow-on – Law 13 shall apply

12.3 Law 13.3 – First day's play lost

If the provision of Clause 16.1.3 (b) is applied, the additional time is regarded as part of that day's play, i.e. it is the number of days remaining, and not the total number of hours available.

14. Law 14 – Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 14 shall apply with the following amendments.

14.1 No team shall declare their first innings close unless they have batted for at least 25 overs or after having topped their opponent's total should it be sooner.

14.2 No team may forfeit their first innings.

Umpires shall be vigilant and report any occurrences that may deem to bring the game into disrepute.

15. Law 15 – Intervals

Law 15.3 – Duration of intervals

Luncheon interval: The interval shall be of 40 minutes duration.

Tea interval: The interval shall be of 20 minutes duration.

Law 15.8 – Tea interval – 9 wickets down

Law 15.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If at the scheduled time for the tea interval, the ninth wicket of the innings in progress is already down, or it falls at, or after that time, or falls when less than two minutes remain before that time, play will continue for a period of 30 minutes unless the players have cause to leave the field of play, or the innings is concluded earlier.

Law 15.9 – intervals for Drinks

The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.

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 person taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

16. Law 16 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following:

Start and Cessation Times

SLC shall determine the hours of play, subject to there being 6 hours scheduled play per day, subject to:

Minimum Overs in the Day

Subject to clause 16.1.2 below:

- (a) On days other than the last day, play shall continue on each day until the completion of a minimum target of 90 overs or the completion of the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, which ever is the later but provided that play shall not continue for more than 30 minutes beyond the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time (permitted overtime). For the sake of clarity, if any of the minimum target number of overs has not been bowled at the completion of the permitted overtime, play shall cease upon

completion of the over in progress. The overs not bowled shall not be made up on any subsequent day.

- (b) On the last day, a minimum of 75 overs shall be bowled during the playing time other than the last hour of the match where clause 16.1.6 below shall apply. If any of the minimum of 75 overs, or as recalculated, have not been bowled when one hour of the scheduled playing time remains, the last hour of the match for the purposes of clause 16.1.6 shall be the hour immediately following the completion of these overs.

Reduction in minimum overs

Except in the last hour of the match, for which clause 16.1.6 makes provision, if play is suspended due to adverse weather or light or any other reason (other than normal intervals) for more than 1 hour on any day, the minimum number of overs shall be reduced by 1 over for each full 4 minutes of the aggregate playing time lost for the avoidance of doubt, the aggregate of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been brought forward from previous days due to playing time lost on such previous days under clause 16.1.3 (b) below.

Making Up Lost Time

- (a) On the Day Subject to weather and light, except in the last hour of the match, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time on that day shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of 1 hour shall be inclusive of any time that may have been added to the scheduled playing time due to playing time having been lost on previous days under clause 16.1.3 (b) below.

On any day's play, except the last day, when the scheduled hours of play have been completed, but the required number of overs have not been bowled and weather or bad light causes play for that day to be abandoned, the remaining overs on that day will be lost and no extra time will be carried over to the next or subsequent days resulting from this stoppage.

If play is abandoned for the day before the scheduled close of play has been reached, then the time remaining is to be carried over to the next or subsequent days, if available.

- (b) On Subsequent Days

If any time is lost and cannot be made up under clause 16.1.3 (a) above, additional time of up to a maximum of 30 minutes per day shall be added to the scheduled playing hours for the next day, and subsequent day(s) as required (to make up as much lost time as possible). 15 minutes of this additional time shall be added prior to the scheduled start of the first session, and the balance 15 minutes will be added at the end of scheduled stopping time. When such additional time is added, the minimum overs for that day shall be increased by one over for each four minutes of additional time or part thereof.

- (c) On the Last day only

Clause 16.1.3 (a) applies. However, for the purposes of this clause the definition of playing time shall be the time up to the most recently scheduled time for the start of the last hour.

Should an interruption in play commence prior to the most recently scheduled time for the last hour and continue past this time.

- (i)

Only the playing time lost prior to this last hour start time will be made up (subject to the maximum of one hour described in (a) above with the start time for the last hour being rescheduled accordingly.

- (ii)

The period of time between the scheduled last hour start time at the start of the interruption and the time of the resumption of play will not be made up. The minimum number of overs to be bowled prior to the last hour at the start of the interruption will

therefore be reduced by one for each full four minutes of aggregate time lost (as described in clause 16.1.2)

(iii)

The start time for the last hour will thus be the later of the rescheduled time as defined at the end of (i) above and the time at which the minimum number of overs to be bowled prior to the last hour have been completed or reduced to zero by application of the formula in (ii) above.

No time is made up in respect of any interruptions that commence after the start of the last hour.

Change of Intervals

- (a) If play has been suspended for any reason other than normal intervals for 30 minutes or more prior to the commencement of the scheduled or rescheduled tea interval on that day, the tea interval shall be delayed for ½ hour.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (a) above, the timings of intervals can be altered under Law 15.5 at any time on any day if playing time has been lost irrespective of whether the time has been lost on that day or on any previous days.

Change of Innings

Where there is a change of innings during a days play (except where the change of innings occurs at lunch or tea or when play is suspended for any reason) 2 overs will be deducted from the minimum number of overs to be bowled.

The over in progress at the end of an innings is regarded as a completed over for the purposes of determining the minimum number of overs to be bowled in the day.

Last Hour Law 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 will apply except that a minimum of 15 overs shall be bowled in the last hour and all calculations with regard to suspensions of play or the start of a new innings shall be based on 1 over for each full 4 minutes (refer clause 16.1.9 below). If however, at any time after 30 minutes of the last hour have elapsed both captains (the batsmen at the wicket may act for their captain) accept that there is no prospect of a result to the match; they may agree to cease play at that time.

Notwithstanding any other provision, there shall be no further play on any day, other than the last day, if a wicket falls or a batsman retires or if the players have occasion to leave the field during the last minimum over within 2 minutes of the scheduled cessation time or thereafter.

An over completed on resumption of a new day's play shall be disregarded in calculating minimum overs for that day.

Stumps Drawn

Except on the final day:

- (a) In the event on play being suspended for any reason at or after the most recently scheduled or rescheduled cessation time, stumps shall be drawn upon play being suspended.
- (b) In the event of the players already being off the field for a suspension of play at the most recently rescheduled cessation time, then stumps will be drawn at that time.
 - The scoreboard shall show (wherever possible);
 - a. the total number of overs bowled with the ball currently in use and
 - b. the minimum number of overs remaining to be bowled in a day.

Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (refer SLC Tournament Rules & Regulations)

Extra Time

The umpires may decide to play 30 minutes (a minimum of eight overs) extra time at the end of any day (other than the last day) if requested by either captain if, in the umpires

opinion, it would bring about a definite result on that day [this is in addition to the additional time provided for in Clause 16.1.3 above]. If the umpires do not believe a result can be achieved no extra time shall be allowed.

If it is decided to play such extra time on one or more of these days, the whole period shall be played out even though the possibility of finishing the match may have disappeared before the full period has expired

Only the actual amount of playing time up to the maximum 30 minutes extra time by which play is extended on any day shall be deducted from the total number of hours of play remaining, and the match shall end earlier on the final day by the amount of time by which play was previously extended under this clause.

17. Law 17 – Practice on the Field

17.1 Law 17.1 – Practice on the field

The following shall apply in addition to Law 17.1:

The use of the square for practice any day of any match will be restricted to any practice area on the square set aside for that purpose.

18 Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

19. Law 19 – Boundaries

19.1 Law 19.1 – The boundary of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

All grounds approved by SLC shall be permissible.

Sightscreens shall be provided (wherever possible) at both ends of all grounds.

Advertising shall be permitted on the sightscreen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.

Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operations that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

19.2 Law 19.2 – Defining the boundary – boundary marking

19.3

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or similar object. Where appropriate the rope should be a required minimum distance (3 yard (2.74 metres) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 metres) between the boundary and the fence.

19.4 Law 19.3 – Scoring a boundary

The following shall be added to Law 19.3:

If an unauthorized person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored or the ball be treated as still in play or called dead ball if a batsman is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorized person handling the ball. See also Law 19.1(c) and 42.2

20. Law 20 – Lost Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

21. Law 21 – The Result

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21 Law 21.2 – A win-one innings match

Law 21.2 shall not apply

22 Law 21.8 – Correctness of result

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.1., 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

The umpires (both) must certify the correctness of the scores and the result by signing each team's score card at the conclusion of the match. In case of a dispute, both teams should remain in the venue till the umpires gives the final decision.

22. Law 22 – The Over

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

Law 22.5 – Umpire miscounting

Whenever possible the standby umpires (if available), shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

23. Law 23 – Dead Ball

Law 23 shall apply.

24. Law 24 – No Ball

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 24.1 – Mode of delivery

Law 24.1 (b) 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, and the ball is to be re-bowled over arm.

25. Law 25 – Wide Ball

Law 25.1 – Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1 (judging a wide).

For bowlers attempting to utilize the rough outside a batsman's leg stump, not necessarily as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

For bowlers whom umpires consider to be bowling down the leg side as a negative tactic, the strict limited over wide interpretation shall be applied.

26. Law 26 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 26 shall apply.

27. Law 27 – Appeals

Law 27 shall apply

28. Law 28 – The Wicket is Down

Law 28 shall apply

29. Law 29 – Batsman out of His Ground

Law 29 shall apply

30. Law 30 - Bowled

Law 30 shall apply

31. Law 31 – Timed Out

Law 31 shall apply

32. Law 32 - Caught

Law 32 shall apply

33. Law 33 – Handled the Ball

Law 33 shall apply

34. Law 34 – Hit the Ball Twice

Law 34 shall apply

35. Law 35 – Hit Wicket

Law 35 shall apply

36. Law 36 – Leg Before Wicket

Law 36 shall apply

37. Law 37 – Obstructing the Field

Law 37 shall apply

38. Law 38 – Run Out

Law 38 shall apply

39. Law 39 – Stumped

Law 39 shall apply

40. Law 40 – The Wicket -keeper

Law 40 shall apply

41. Law 41 – The Fielder

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 41.1 – Protective equipment

In addition to law 41.1

The exchanging of protective equipment between members of the fielding side on the field shall be permitted provided that the umpires do not consider that it constitutes a waste of playing time.

42. Law 42 – Fair and Unfair Play

43. Law 42.3 – The match ball – changing its condition

Law 42.3 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (e) (ii) shall be replaced with the following:

Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken

In addition to Law 42.3:

- (a) The umpires shall report the incident to the Match Referee (if available) or the Secretary, Umpires Committee.
- (b) In the event that a ball has been interfered with and requires replacement the batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Law 42.4 – Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition the umpires shall report the incident to the Match Referee (if available) or the Secretary, Umpires Committee.

42.3 Law 42.5 – Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

In addition the umpires shall report the incident to the Match Referee (if available) or the Secretary, Umpires Committee

Law 42.6 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) –

42.4.2 the Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (a) shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) Bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over
- (b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.
- (c) The umpire at the bowlers end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide.
- (e) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- (f) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over as defined in Clause 42.2.1(b) above, the umpire at the bowlers end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call-and signal no ball and then tap the head with the other hand.
- (g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpires are able to apply at any time.

42.4.3 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair whether or not is it likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.

- (b) A slow delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (c) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clauses 42.4.1(a) and 42.4.2(b) above (i.e. a became) the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning only if it's likely to inflict physical injury on the striker. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsman at the wicket of what has occurred.
- (d) 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, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the previous over, or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (f) The umpires will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- (g) The umpires will then report the matter to the Match Referee and Secretary of the Tournament Committee (Refer also to law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains)

42.5 Law 42.7 – Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match.

42.5.1

The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure.

- (a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- (b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that is a final warning.
- (c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- (d) 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 See Law 22.8. (Bowler incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- (e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- (f) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.

- (g) The umpires will then report the matter to the Match Referee and Secretary of the Tournament Committee (Refer also to law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains)

42.6 Law 42.8 – Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowlers end shall:

42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.

42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.

42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively

42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not be cumulative.

42.8 Law 42.9 – Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

Law 42.9 shall subject to Law 42.9(b) being replaced by the following:

42.8.1 if there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall.

(a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary and

(b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17)

(c) Inform the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

(d) Report the occurrence to the Match Referee (if available) who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned.

42.9 Law 42.10 – Batsman Wasting Time

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the Match Referee.

42.10 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted.

Note: Umpires must ensure that play continues in games where breaches of the laws and/or playing conditions have taken place unless there is physical violence or the likelihood of physical harm to the players or the umpires. Teams shall play a match after lodging a written protest with the umpires/match referee (verbal protest will not be considered as valid). Umpires/match referees shall report such incidents to Manager Umpiring in writing not later than 48 hours after the completion of match for further investigation and rulings by the Tournament Committee.