



NCCC 50 Over Playing Conditions

Except as varied hereunder, the MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code – 3rd edition 2022 shall apply.

Preamble – Spirit of Cricket

Cricket owes much of its appeal and enjoyment to the fact that it should be played not only according to the Laws, but also within the Spirit of Cricket. The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, match officials and, especially in junior cricket, teachers, coaches and parents.

Respect is central to the Spirit of Cricket.

- Respect your captain, team-mates, opponents and the authority of the umpires.
- Play hard and play fair.
- Accept the umpire's decision.
- Create a positive atmosphere by your own conduct and encourage others to do likewise.

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- Show self-discipline, even when things go against you.
 - Congratulate the opposition on their successes and enjoy those of your own team.
 - Thank the officials and your opposition at the end of the match, whatever the result.

Cricket is an exciting game that encourages leadership, friendship and teamwork, which brings together people from different nationalities, cultures and religions, especially when played within the Spirit of Cricket.

Version Control

Version	Date	Amendment
1.0	26 September 2024	Draft
1.1	21 October 2024	Final

LAW 1 - THE PLAYERS

Law 1 shall apply subject to the following:

1.1 A team shall consist of 13 players. Only 11 players are allowed to field whilst the opposition team is batting. Two players in each team shall not be permitted to bat. These players do not need to be nominated prior to the commencement of the match. If required, all 13 players can bowl. Fielders within the nominated 13 may rotate without any restrictions. Further, no restrictions shall apply to when a player can bat if he/she was off the field for any period of time prior to the completion of the first innings.

Players not on the field must wear coloured vests at all times.

1.2 Player Eligibility

"Association of Origin Players"

Players who are originally from one Association, but are currently playing in another Association, and not selected in that Association's side for the NCCC Inter-District team, are eligible for selection in their Association of origin. A player's Association of origin is determined where the player has played their Under 16 age cricket. A limit of two Association of origin players can be selected.

A player that has moved outside of their home Association as a registered player, may elect to be available for selection for their Association of origin and their Association of origin will have first opportunity to select that player.

For a player to represent their 'Association of origin' they must first seek the prior approval of the NCCC Committee of Management.

LAW 2 – THE UMPIRES

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following:

2.1 Lightning

Play shall cease immediately in the event that a lightning flash is followed by thunder less than 40 seconds later. Play shall not resume until 30 minutes after the last lightning flash. Immediately following the suspension of play, persons may enter the field of play in order to lay pitch covers.

However, no person may remain on, or enter, the field of play in the event a lightning flash is followed by thunder less than 30 seconds later and shall remain off the field of play for the duration of the period that play is suspended under this playing condition. Any person who breaches this playing conditions breaches the code of conduct and the umpires shall report such person/s to the Governing Body.

LAW 3 THE SCORERS

Law 3 shall apply.

LAW 4 THE BALL

Law 4 shall apply subject to the following:

4.1 A new ball will be used at the start of each innings.

4.2 Four (4) piece Kookaburra leather red balls of a good standard will be used.

LAW 5 THE BAT

Law 5 shall apply.

LAW 6 THE PITCH

Law 6 shall apply.

LAW 7 THE CREASES

Law 7 shall apply. See Appendix 1.

LAW 8 THE WICKETS

Law 8 shall apply.

LAW 9 PREPARATION and MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

Law 9 shall apply.

LAW 10 COVERING THE PITCH

Law 10 shall apply.

LAW 11 INTERVALS

Law 11 shall apply subject to the following:

11.1 The change of innings interval is 40 minutes, computed from the end of the innings of the team batting first.

11.2 Where the innings of the team batting first ends in 25 overs or less, the length of the interval is reduced to 15 minutes. The game is then played to completion with no further intervals other than drinks breaks.

11.3 Drinks Breaks

- a) Two drinks intervals per innings shall be permitted with the first at the end of 17 overs and the second at the end of 34 overs.
- b) If an innings is reduced to a total of 41 to 49 overs in duration the timing of each drinks break shall be pro-rated so that the number of overs between each break is as close to even as possible.

- c) Where an innings is reduced to 40 overs or less only one drinks break shall be taken at the halfway point of the innings notwithstanding that no drinks break shall be scheduled at all if the match is reduced to less than 25 overs.
- d) If a wicket falls during the over which a drinks break is scheduled at the end of that over then the break shall be taken immediately.
- e) Under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.
- f) 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 appropriate cricket attire, as well as a coloured vest.

LAW 12 START OF PLAY CESSATION OF PLAY

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following:

12.1 Hours of play (day matches)

1st Session	10.00am to 1.30pm
Innings Interval	1.30pm to 2.10pm
2nd Session	2.10pm to 5.40pm

12.2 Where approved, Day/Night matches will consist of 2 sessions of play, each of 210 minutes duration, with intervals equal to those set for day matches. Actual playing times shall be approved by the NCCC Committee of Management.

12.3 NCCC reserves the right to amend the start and finish times of all matches.

12.4 Extra time –

- (a) A total of 80 minutes of extra time is available where the start of play is delayed or play is suspended. Extra time is to be exhausted before any reduction to the interval or prescribed overs.
- (b) Using Recouped Time - Further to clause (a), should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the change of innings interval, then any time not utilised in the first innings shall be added on top of the 80 minutes described above before overs are reduced.

12.5 Once the 80 minutes of make up time and recouped time is exhausted as per clause 12.4 and where an additional 61 minutes or more of playing time is lost during the innings of the team batting first, the length of the interval is reduced as follows:

Actual Playing Time Lost	Interval
61 – 120 minutes	30 minutes
121 – 149 minutes	20 minutes
150 minutes or more	10 minutes

LAW 13 INNINGS

Law 13 shall apply subject to the following:

13.1 Uninterrupted match

- a) Each team shall bat for 50 (six-ball) overs unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the session (210 minutes), play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled.
- c) Where the first innings goes over 210 minutes in duration the 40 minute innings break shall be reduced to no less than 25 minutes to absorb some or all of the extra time taken in the first innings to complete the overs.
- d) If the team fielding second fails to bowl its quota of overs in less than 210 minutes play shall continue until the overs are bowled or a result has been achieved, whichever comes first.
- e) There are no over rate penalties in these competitions. Teams unable to maintain the required over rate of one over each 4.2 minutes shall be managed by the umpires utilising the provisions of Law 41.9 (Time Wasting).

13.2 Delayed or interrupted matches

- a) The object shall always be to rearrange the number of overs so that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. (Minimum 15 overs each team to constitute a match)

The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on an average rate of 14.28 overs per hour (or one over for each whole 4.2 minutes) in the total time available for play.

- b) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required numbers of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved, whichever comes first.
- c) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter has been all out in less than the agreed number of overs.
- d) If an over recalculation comes up with a figure including a fraction then the calculation shall be rounded up to the nearest over.

13.3 Delay or Interruption to the Game – Over Reductions

- a) No overs shall be lost until 80 minutes of playing time has been lost (Refer To Playing Condition 12.4). Further to this, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the change of innings interval, then any time not utilised in the

first innings shall be added on top of the 80 minutes described above before overs are reduced.

- b) Once all available make up time as described in clause (a) above has been exhausted overs remaining in the match shall be calculated as follows –
 - i) Upon resumption of play umpires in consultation with the Match Referee are to establish the re-scheduled finish time and calculate the number of minutes remaining to that time also deducting the appropriate time for the change of innings if the team batting first has not yet completed its innings.
 - ii) Using the total number of playing minutes that remain to the re-scheduled finish time that number shall be divided by 4.2 to come up with the maximum number of overs that remain in the game.
 - iii) Where the team batting first has not completed its innings, the number of overs that remain shall be proportioned between the two teams so that both teams are allocated equal overs. The addition of one extra over to make the number equal is permitted.
- c) To constitute a match, a minimum of 15 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.
- d) 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.

13.4 Number of overs per bowler

No bowler shall bowl more than 10 overs in an innings. In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. Where the total number of overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance. 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 in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

13.5 Restrictions on youth bowlers

Number of Overs in a Spell and a Day

No medium pace or faster style bowler shall be permitted to bowl more than the number of overs in a spell, and number of overs in an innings as set out below:

The umpires shall determine if the bowling is fast or medium pace.

Length of Spells

AGE AT 31 AUGUST	MAXIMUM OVERS IN A SPELL	MAXIMUM OVERS IN A DAY'S PLAY
Under 19	8	20
Under 18	7	20
Under 17	6	16
Under 16	6	16
Under 15	5	12
Under 14	5	10
Under 13	4	8

Note: These restrictions DO NOT apply to spin/slow bowling, subject to the conditions outlined below

REST PERIODS

The break between spells is to be a minimum of 30 minutes (including any interruptions to play).

A bowler who has bowled a spell of less than the maximum spell permitted for their age noted in the table above may resume bowling prior to the completion of the necessary break, but this will be considered an extension of the same spell and the maximum spell limit for that age of player shall still apply.

Change of Bowling Type

Where a bowler changes between medium pace or faster and spin/slow bowling during an innings-

- if the bowler begins with medium pace or faster, the bowler is subject to the Playing Condition throughout the day; and
- if the bowler begins with spin/slow bowling and changes to medium pace(or faster), the Playing Condition applies from the time of the change, and all overs of spin/slow bowling bowled prior to the change shall not be taken into account in either the current spell or the innings limit.

Bowling Workloads in Multi Day Carnivals for Medium Pace or Faster Style Bowlers

Four Day Carnivals

- Bowlers can bowl up to 10 overs a day on three (3) days of a four (4) day carnival.
- A bowler is not to bowl on three (3) consecutive days i.e. they MUST have a rest day.

- A bowling day is considered to be more than two overs in a day.

Examples of this may be:

- Bowl 10 overs a day on days 1, 2 and 4.
- Bowl 10 overs a day on days 1, 3 and 4.

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 subject to the following:

16.1 Determination of Winner

A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 15 overs (preliminary matches), subject to the provisions of clause 13, unless one team has been dismissed in less than 15 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 15 overs. A match shall be a “draw” if both teams have not had the opportunity to bat for a minimum of 15 overs because:

- a) The innings of the team batting first could not commence by 4.44pm daylight saving time
- b) The innings of the team batting second could not commence by 5.57pm daylight saving time or,
- c) The innings of the team batting second would be reduced to less than 15 overs, as a result of an interruption to play after its commencement.

In any match in which both teams have had the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs.

- d) The team scoring the higher number of runs is the winner.
- e) In any match in which both teams have had the opportunity to bat for a minimum of 15 overs, but have not had the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs, the result shall be determined by the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern (DLS) method.

16.2 Target Score

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 15 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 DLS method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 15 overs) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the DLS 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension by the DLS method. If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise the result is a win or loss by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

16.3 Competition Points

Points shall be awarded for results gained, as follows-

Result	Points
Win	6
Win with a run-rate one and two thirds (1⅔) times that of opposing team.	7
Tie	3
Draw or no result	1
Loss	0

The result of a match may be a tie on first innings regardless of the number of wickets lost by the team batting second.

- a) In order for the team batting first to gain one bonus point, it must achieve victory with a run-rate one and two thirds times that of the opposition.
- b) In order for the team batting second to gain one bonus point, the victory must be achieved by the end of the 30th over (or in a reduced overs match, it must bat for no more than 60% of its maximum number of overs).
- c) Where matches are shortened and targets revised through the DLS method, bonus run-rates and bonus defensive targets are derived as a function of the revised target score and maximum overs.

16.4 Inter-District Final

The leading teams at the end of the northern and southern pools will contest the McDonald's Country Championships final. In the event the final, or the reserve day is washed out or no result is achieved for any other reason, joint winners will be declared.

LAW 17 THE OVER

Law 17 shall apply.

LAW 18 SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

LAW 19 BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following

19.1 Minimum Boundary Size

The minimum boundary size for all matches shall be 50 metres

19.2 Maximum Boundary Size

The maximum boundary size for all matches shall be 70 metres

19.3 Setting of Boundaries

Boundaries where possible should be positioned closer to the maximum distance rather than the minimum distance as defined above.

19.4 Setting of Boundaries – Safety Protocols

As a safety measure, all venues that are defined with a boundary fence shall have a boundary line, or boundary flags/cones/wickets hats positioned at least 2.74 metres inside the fence or away from any other fixed object to define the boundary.

LAW 20 DEAD BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

LAW 21 NO BALL

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

21.1 Free hit after a No ball

The delivery following any 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 a Wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a No ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called Wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

- a) There is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 28 shall apply), or
- b) The No ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may be changed only to the extent of correcting the breach.

For clarity, the bowler can change their mode of delivery for the free hit delivery.

The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

21.2 Ball Bouncing Over Head Height of Striker (Shall not apply).

LAW 22 WIDE BALL

Law 22 shall apply subject to the following:

22.1 Judging a Wide

22.1.1 If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definitions in 22.1.2:

22.1.1.1 the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing or has stood at any point after the ball came into play for that delivery, and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal batting position.

22.1.1.2 the ball passes above the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

22.1.2 The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for the striker to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

22.1.3 A delivery passing the striker on the off side outside the Off Side Wide Guideline shall be a Wide provided the striker 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 Guideline shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Clause 22.

22.1.4 Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether the striker has brought the ball within reach.

22.1.5 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:

22.1.5.1 the ball passes between the striker and the stumps.

22.1.5.2 the striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpire's opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.

22.1.5.3 the striker is 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 FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

24.1 Unlimited rotation without restriction shall apply to any person within the nominated 13 players as defined in Playing Condition 1.1. In the event of a player entering the field as a 14th player (sub fielder) the player leaving the field immediately is restricted as per the Laws of the Game (Refer MCC Laws 24.2 and 24.3).

LAW 25 BATTER'S INNINGS

Law 25 shall apply with the addition of:

25.1 – Over Age Players

It is strongly recommended that players 18 and over should wear a helmet while batting against fast or medium paced bowling. The helmet is defined as a British Standard (BS7928:2013) helmet. The umpires shall determine if the bowling is fast or medium pace.

25.2 – Under Age Players

The wearing of helmets whilst batting, keeping over the stumps or fielding within 10 metres of pitch is compulsory.

25.3 The umpires are responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by clause 25.2 but are not be responsible for ensuring that the helmet being worn by the batter is compliant with British Standard 7928:2013.

25.4 The umpires must not allow the match to continue during any period in which a batter fails to wear a helmet when required by this clause.

25.5 Runners

For clarity, runners ARE allowed for an injured striker in all competitions as per the laws of the game. The non allowance of runners is only applicable in first class cricket competitions.

LAW 26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 26 shall apply.

LAW 27 THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

27.1 Protective Equipment

At all times, a player 17 years or younger when wicket keeping up to the stumps, a wicket-keeper shall wear a protector as well as a compliant helmet fitted with a grille.

LAW 28 THE FIELDER

Law 28 shall apply with the addition of the following:

28.1 Limitation of On Side fielders

At the instant of the bowler's delivery, there may not be more than five (5) fielders on the on side. In the event of infringement by any fielder, either umpire shall call and signal No Ball.

28.1.1 Restrictions on the Placement of Fielders

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. The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at approximately 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals.

28.1.2 Restrictions on the Placement of Fielders - At the Instant of Delivery

- a) Powerplay 1 - no more than two (2) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 1 to 10 inclusive.
- b) Powerplay 2 - no more than four (4) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 11 to 40 inclusive
- c) Powerplay 3 - no more than five (5) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 50 overs, these are overs 41 to 50 inclusive
- d) For any infringement of fielding conditions during Powerplays, either umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

28.2 Wicketkeeper/Fielder's Helmet

Law 28.3 shall apply.

28.5 Powerplays – Reduced Overs

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 tables 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	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2	Powerplay 3
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

LAW 29 THE WICKET IS BROKEN

Law 29 shall apply.

LAW 30 BATTER OUT OF THEIR GROUND

Law 30 shall apply.

LAW 31 APPEALS

Law 31 shall apply.

LAW 32 BOWLED

Law 32 shall apply.

LAW 33 CAUGHT

Law 33 shall apply.

LAW 34 HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

LAW 35 HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

LAW 36 LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

LAW 37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply.

LAW 38 RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply.

LAW 39 STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

LAW 40 TIMED OUT

Law 40 shall apply.

LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

41.1 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

Law 41.6 applies subject to the following amendments;

- a) A bowler shall be limited to two (2) fast short pitched delivery per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which after pitching, 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 batter on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to (f) below, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, that prevents them from being able to hit it with their bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall call and signal "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 two (2) 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 (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 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.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure in (f) and (g) above and advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- i) 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 forth with. 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.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) 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.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the Match Referee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned.

41.2 Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls

Law 41.7 applies with the following additional information

- a) As a guide, an official warning should only be given against a bowler for a high full toss delivery if the umpire answers YES to each of these questions –
 - (i) Was the ball delivered full pitch above the waist of the striker.
 - (ii) Was the delivered ball directed at the body of the striker.
 - (iii) Whether or not the ball is struck by the batters, If the delivered ball had hit the striker in the body would it have potentially caused significant injury.

When assessing the above criteria umpires are required to take into the account the speed at which the ball was delivered.

41.3 Sight screen adjustment (Time wasting)

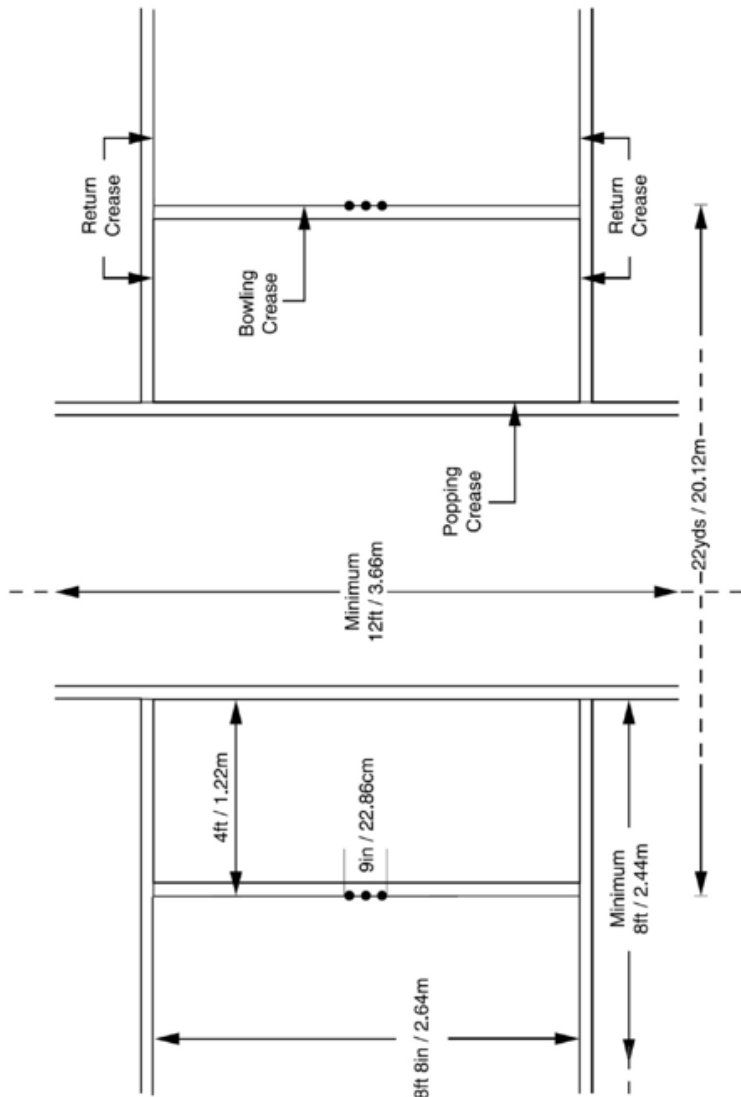
It shall be the responsibility of the batting team to provide persons to move sight screens as required by the batters. In the event that this does not occur, the Umpire shall require play to continue without the sight screen being moved.

LAW 42 PLAYERS CONDUCT

Law 42 shall not apply in its entirety. Instead refer to the CNSW Code of Conduct.

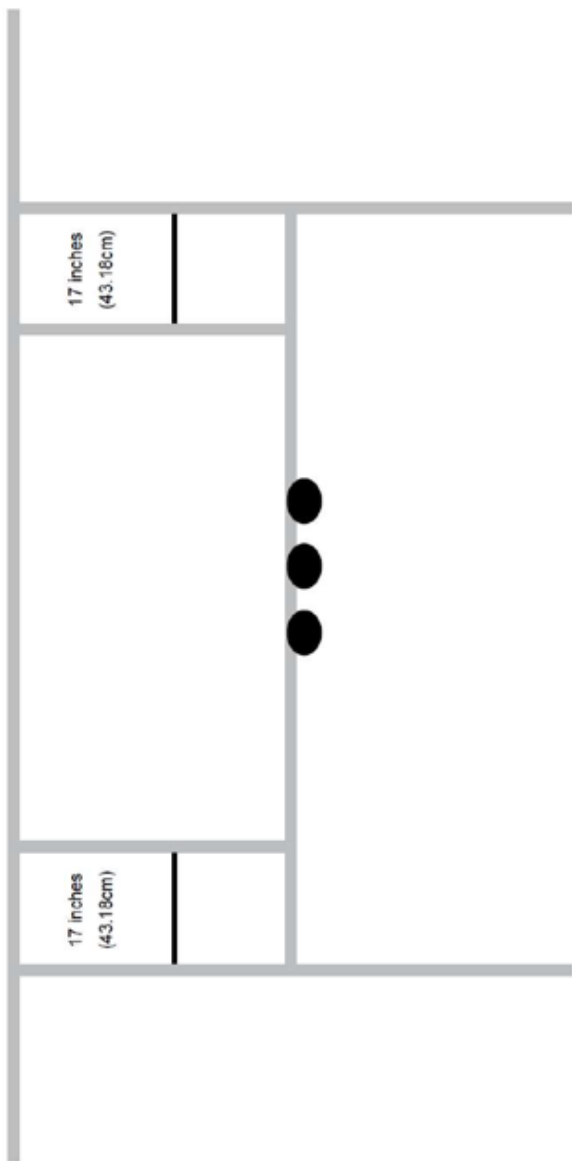
APPENDIX 1

The creases (Clause 7.1)



APPENDIX 2

Off Side Wide Guidelines



LOSS OF PLAY IN LIMITED-OVER MATCHES

For time lost PRIOR to play, reduce innings by 1 over per team for each WHOLE 8.4 minutes lost. For time lost DURING INNINGS OF THE TEAM BATTING FIRST, reduce innings by 1 over per team for each WHOLE 8.4 minutes lost.

Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost
9	1	84	10	160	19	236	28
17	2	93	11	168	20	244	29
26	3	101	12	177	21	252	30
34	4	110	13	185	22	261	31
42	5	118	14	194	23	269	32
51	6	126	15	202	24	278	33
59	7	135	16	210	25	286	34
68	8	143	17	219	26	294	35
76	9	152	18	227	27		

Time lost DURING inns of team batting 2nd, reduce inns by 1 over for each whole 4.2 minutes lost.

Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost	Minutes Lost	Overs Lost
5	1	42	10	80	19	118	28
9	2	47	11	84	20	122	29
13	3	51	12	89	21	126	30
17	4	55	13	93	22	131	31
21	5	59	14	97	23	135	32
26	6	63	15	101	24	139	33
30	7	68	16	105	25	143	34
34	8	72	17	110	26	147	35
38	9	76	18	114	27		

LAW 41 - DAMAGING THE PITCH – AREA TO BE PROTECTED

Protected Area markings must be the same width as the crease markings.

