
STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

1999 No. 288

CLEAN AIR

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999

Made - - - - 24th June 1999

Coming into operation 2nd August 1999

The Department of the Environment, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 2(2) of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981(1) (hereinafter referred to as “the Order”) and of every other power enabling it in that behalf, having regard, amongst other things, to the sulphur content of the fuels described in Schedule 1, hereby makes the following regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999 and shall come into operation on 2nd August 1999.

Authorised fuels

2. Anthracite, briquetted fuels carbonised in the process of manufacture, coke, electricity, gas, low temperature carbonisation fuels, low volatile steam coals and the additional fuels described in Schedule 1, are hereby prescribed as authorised fuels for the purposes of the Order.

Revocation and savings

3.—(1) The regulations listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to apply to fuels which—
(a) are prescribed by those regulations as authorised fuels for the purposes of the Order; and
(b) were manufactured before 2nd August 1999.
(2) Except as provided by paragraph (1) the regulations listed in Schedule 2 shall cease to have effect.

(1) [S.I. 1981/158 \(N.I. 4\)](#); See definitions of “authorised fuels”, “the Department” and “prescribed” in Art. 2(2)

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Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of the Environment on

L.S.

24th June 1999.

R. W. Rogers
Assistant Secretary

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

Additional authorised fuels

1. Aimcor Excel briquettes, manufactured by Applied Industrial Materials UK Limited at Newfield, Co. Durham, which—
 - (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the total weight), low volatile coal and reactive coke (as to 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total weight) and cold-setting resin binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll pressing;
 - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 73 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.
2. Aimcor Pureheat briquettes, manufactured by Applied Industrial Materials UK Limited at Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—
 - (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 25 per cent. of the total weight) and binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll pressing and heat treatment at about 250°C;
 - (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes with a single line indentation on one side and a double line indentation on the reverse side and have an average weight of 75 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.
3. Ancit briquettes manufactured by CPL Industries Limited at Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—
 - (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (up to approximately 30 per cent. of the total weight) bituminous coal (up to approximately 15 per cent. of the total weight) and a molasses and phosphoric acid binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll pressing and heat treatment at about 300°C;
 - (c) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes with an average weight of 48 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent. of the total weight.
4. Anthracine N20 briquettes, manufactured by Agglonord, Agglomeration du Nord, at Oignies, France, which—
 - (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 95 per cent. of the total weight), and starch as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 150°C;
 - (c) are ovoids marked with one arrow and have an average weight of 20 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.8 per cent. of the total weight.
5. Black Diamond Gem ovoid briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, Humberside, which—
 - (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to 20-30 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to 40-45 per cent. of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to 12-22 per cent. of the total weight) and molasses and phosphoric acid as a binder (as to the remaining weight);

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- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll- pressing and heat treatment at about 300°C;
 - (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes marked with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 160 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
6. Jewell briquettes, manufactured by Eldon Colliery Limited at Newfield Works, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total weight) and Long Beach petroleum coke (as to approximately 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total weight) and a carbohydrate binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll- pressing and heat treatment at about 150°C;
 - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 33 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
7. Centurion briquettes, manufactured by Greystone Heating Marketing Limited at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 90 per cent. of the total weight) and molasses and phosphoric acid as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll- pressing and heat treatment at about 250°C;
 - (c) are unmarked ovoids and have an average weight of 35 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
8. Cosycoke (also marketed as Lionheart Crusader and Sunbrite Plus), manufactured by Monckton Coke & Chemical Company Limited at Royston, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, which—
- (a) comprise sized hard coke (as to approximately 45 to 65 per cent. of the total weight) and sized petroleum coke (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by blending;
 - (c) are unmarked random shapes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.
9. Duracite briquettes, manufactured by Agglonord at Oignies and Bruay-Sur-Escaut, France, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 92 per cent. of total weight) and starch as a binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) after drying, crushing and conversion to briquettes in roll presses and heat treatment at 350°C in tunnel ovens;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes with rounded corners weighing 30 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content of 0£8 per cent. of total weight.
10. Ecobrite briquettes, manufactured by Arigna Fuels Limited at Arigna, Carrick-on-Shannon, County Roscommon, Ireland, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 96 per cent. of the weight) and starch as a binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll- pressing and heat treatment at 250°C;

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- (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes in two sizes having an average weight of 37 grammes for the smaller size and 48 grammes for the larger size; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
11. Extracite briquettes, manufactured by Sophia-Jacoba Hendelsgesellschaft mbH at H 159 ckelhoven, Germany, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 95£5 per cent. of the total weight) and ammonium lignosulphonate lye as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll- pressing and heat treatment at about 260°C;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes with a silvery appearance and are marked with the letters “S” and “J” and have an average weight of 40 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content of approximately 1£2 per cent. of the total weight.
12. Fireglo briquettes, manufactured by Les Combustibles de Normandie at Caen, France, and by La Société Rouennaise de Defumage at Rouen, France, which—
- (a) comprise washed Welsh duffs (as to approximately 92 per cent. of the total weight) and coal pitch binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 330°C;
 - (c) are ovoids with 3 lines on one side and are smooth on the other side and have an average weight of 30 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0£8 per cent. of the total weight.
13. Homefire briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products at Coventry, Warwickshire, which—
- (a) comprise crushed bituminous coal;
 - (b) were manufactured from the coal by a process involving heat treatment at about 450°C and extrusion;
 - (c) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes and have an average weight of 200 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
14. Homefire (Improved) briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Coventry, Warwickshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 40 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 per cent. to 45 per cent. of the total weight), char (as to approximately 0 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the weight), and an organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing;
 - (c) have a volatile matter content in the finished briquette of not less than 9 per cent. nor more than 15 per cent. of the total weight on a dry basis;
 - (d) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes and have an average weight of 140 grammes; and
 - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
15. Homefire Ovals (R), manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 per cent. to 45 per cent. of the total

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- weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 per cent. to 17 per cent. of the total weight) and an organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing;
 - (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 130 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
16. Homefire (R) briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Coventry, Warwickshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to 40 to 60 per cent. of the total weight), char (as to 40 to 60 per cent. of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to 0 to 10 per cent. of the total weight) and an organic binder as to the remaining weight;
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving extrusion;
 - (c) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes having an average weight of 240 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
17. Koala ovoids, manufactured by Allied Smokeless Fuels Limited at The Harbour, Foynes, County Limerick, Ireland, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines and coal blend (as to approximately 70 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 17 per cent. of the total weight), and molasses and phosphoric acid as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at between 250°C and 280°C;
 - (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes with one indented line running latitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 130 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
18. Maxibrite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 99 per cent. of the total weight) and bitumen as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at between 270°C and 300°C;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes marked with the letter “M” and have an average weight of 35 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content of approximately 1 per cent. of the total weight.
19. Maxiflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 99 per cent. of the total weight) and bitumen as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at between 270°C and 300°C;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes marked with the letters “MF” and have an average weight of 80 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content of approximately 1 per cent. of the total weight.
20. Natura briquettes, manufactured by NSM Mining (South Wales) Limited at Taybrite Plant, Llanelli, Dyfed, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 90 per cent. of the total weight) and molasses and phosphoric binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 250°C;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes with a red coating having a central line running latitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 48 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
21. Newflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 75 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 21 per cent. of the total weight) and starch with a catalyst as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 250°C;
 - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 78 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.
22. New Taybrite briquettes, manufactured by NSM Mining (South Wales) Limited, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 94 per cent. of the total weight) and bitumen as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving agglomeration with steam, roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 280°C;
 - (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes imprinted with a flame motif and have an average weight of 47 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content of approximately 1 per cent. of the total weight.
23. Phurnacite Plus 40 and 60, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent. of the weight) and coking coal (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving heat treatment, roll-pressing and further heat treatment at about 400°C;
 - (c) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 40 grammes (Phurnacite Plus 40) or 60 grammes (Phurnacite Plus 60); and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.
24. Phurnacite briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, Humberside, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 65 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the total weight), Petroleum Coke (up to approximately 20 per cent. of the total weight) and molasses and phosphoric acid as binder (as to the remaining weight);
 - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 300°C;
 - (c) are ovoid-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running longitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 40 grammes; and
 - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1£5 per cent. of the total weight.

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25. Roomheat briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, Humberside, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 57 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 17 per cent. of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 13 per cent. of the total weight) and molasses and phosphoric acid as binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 300°C;
- (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette and have an average weight of 135 grammes; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent. of the total weight.

26. Safelight Firelogs, manufactured by Advanced Natural Fuels Limited at Pocklington, East Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise woodchip (as to approximately 40 per cent. to 55 per cent. of the total weight) and Palm Wax binder (as to approximately 45 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving pressing of the mixed ingredients at about 40°C to 50°C;
- (c) are rectangular hard finish Firelogs with two deep overlapping slots in the top surface, a single continuous slot in the base surface, and have an average weight of 1.8 kilogrammes; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.

27. Supacite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 95 per cent. of the total weight), and starch and catalyst as binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 240°C;
- (c) are unmarked ovoids and have an average weight of 45 grammes; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent. of the total weight.

28. Supertherm II briquettes, manufactured by Thermac Fuels Limited at Shildon, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 36 per cent. to 51 per cent. of the weight), petroleum coke (up to approximately 40 per cent. to 55 per cent. of the total weight) and an organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing at the ambient temperature;
- (c) are unmarked ovoids and have an average weight of 140 grammes; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent. of the total weight.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 3

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992(2).

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993(3).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations.)

Article 17 of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 makes it an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building within a smoke control area unless it can be shown that the emissions of smoke arose solely from use of an authorised fuel.

These regulations revoke and re-enact with amendments the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992 as amended by the Smoke Control Area (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993 which prescribed authorised fuels for use in smoke control areas.

Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 to these regulations prescribe authorised fuels.

Although most of the fuels in these regulations have previously been authorised there are a number of additional fuels which are now authorised and a number which are no longer authorised and there have been changes in the descriptions of some fuels.

Fuel which was manufactured before 2nd August 1999 and which was authorised by Regulations revoked by these Regulations may be used notwithstanding the revocation.