
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1987 No. 625

CLEAN AIR

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1987

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>2nd April 1987</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>10th April 1987</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>1st May 1987</i>

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 34(1)(1) of the Clean Air Act 1956(2) and now vested in him(3), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1987 and shall come into force on 1st May 1987.

(2) These Regulations shall extend to England and Wales.

Authorised fuel for purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956

2. The fuel described in the Schedule to these Regulations, having—

- (a) the maximum sulphur content,
- (b) the minimum and maximum gross calorific values, and
- (c) the minimum and maximum contents of moisture, ash, volatile matter and fixed carbon

specified in relation to it in the said Schedule, is hereby declared to be an authorised fuel for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956.

(1) See the definitions of “authorised fuel” and “the Minister”.
(2) 1956 c. 52.
(3) S.I.1970/1681.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

AUTHORISED FUEL

Trade name and manufacturer	Maximum sulphur and content expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the fuel		Minimum and maximum contents of moisture, ash, volatile matter and fixed carbon expressed as percentages of the total weight of the fuel when analysed as received									
	Minimum	Maximum	Moisture		Ash		Volatile matter		Fixed Carbon			
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Calco Cosycoke manufactured by the Cooperative Wholesale Society Limited	2.0	29,100	31,400	6.1	9.5	2.8	4.8	6.1	7.9	77.8	85.0	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Section 11 of the Clean Air Act 1956 makes the occupier of a building within a smoke control area guilty of an offence if smoke is emitted from the chimney of that building, unless it can be proved that the emission of smoke was caused solely by the use of an authorised fuel. These Regulations, which apply to England and Wales, declare Calco Cosycoke to be an authorised fuel.