

**1988 No. 1270 (S.124)**

**CLEAN AIR**

**The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland)  
Regulations 1988**

<i>Made</i> . . . . .	<i>14th July 1988</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>29th July 1988</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	<i>19th August 1988</i>

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 34(1) of the Clean Air Act 1956<sup>(a)</sup> and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:

**Citation, commencement and extent**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland) Regulations 1988, shall come into force on 19th August 1988 and apply to Scotland only.

**Authorised fuels for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956**

2. In Scotland the fuels described in the Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be authorised fuels for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956.

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh  
14th July 1988

*James Douglas-Hamilton*  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,  
Scottish Office

---

<sup>(a)</sup> 1956 c.52; section 34(1) contains definitions of "authorised fuel" and "the Minister" relevant to these Regulations.

## AUTHORISED FUELS

1. Ancit 40 briquettes manufactured by Coal Products Ltd. at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan which—
  - (1) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent of total weight) and coking coal (as to the remaining weight),
  - (2) after heat treatment of the constituents and conversion into briquettes by roll-press have been subjected to further heat treatment at about 400C,
  - (3) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes with an average weight of 40 grammes, and
  - (4) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of total weight.
2. Ancit 60 briquettes manufactured by Coal Products Ltd. at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan which—
  - (1) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent of total weight) and coking coal (as to the remaining weight),
  - (2) after heat treatment of the constituents and conversion into briquettes by roll-press have been subjected to further heat treatment at about 400C,
  - (3) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes with an average weight of 60 grammes, and
  - (4) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of total weight.
3. Centurion briquettes manufactured by the Cadzow Coal Co. Ltd. at Hamilton, Lanarkshire which—
  - (1) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 90 per cent of total weight) and molasses and phosphoric acid (as to the remaining weight),
  - (2) after conversion into briquettes by roll-press have been subjected to heat treatment at about 250C,
  - (3) are unmarked ovoids with an average weight of 35 grammes, and
  - (4) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of total weight.
4. Firegold briquettes manufactured by Petrofina (UK) Ltd. at Immingham, South Humberside which—
  - (1) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 96 per cent of total weight) and ammonium ligno-sulphonate (as to the remaining weight),
  - (2) have been subjected to a cold curing process,
  - (3) are ovoids impressed with the outline of the shield forming part of the registered trademark of the company and with an average weight of 40 grammes, and
  - (4) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2.0 per cent of total weight.
5. Flamelite pellets manufactured by Alfred McAlpine Energy Ltd. at Rheola Works, Resolven, West Glamorgan, which—
  - (1) comprise premixed anthracite duff and filter cake combined with a fixed proportion of starch based binder,
  - (2) after extrusion have been subjected to heat treatment at about 100C,
  - (3) are circular in cross-section, with a diameter of 24mm to 25mm and a bulk density of 800 kilograms per cubic metre, and
  - (4) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2.0 per cent of total weight.

## **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 Scotland only, add the fuels known as Ancit 40, Ancit 60, Centurion, Firegold and Flamelite to the list of authorised fuels.