1992 No. 70

CLEAN AIR

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

Made . . . . . *27th February 1992*

Coming into operation . . *1st April 1992*

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(**a**) (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) 1992 and shall come into operation on 1st April 1992.

Authorised fuels

2. Anthracite, briquetted fuels carbonised in the process of manufacture, coke, electricity, fluidised char binderless briquettes manufactured by the National Coal Board, 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 1st April 1992.

(2) Except as provided by paragraph (1) the regulations listed in Schedule 2 shall cease to have effect.

Sealed with the Offical Seal of the Department of the Environment on 27th February 1992.

(L.S.) *R. W. Rogers*
Assistant Secretary

(a) S.I. 1981/158 (N.I. 4). *See* definitions of "authorised fuel", "the Department" and "prescribed" in Art. 2(2)

Additional authorised fuels

1. Ancit 40 and Ancit 60 briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan, which—

(*a*) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent. of the total 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 (Ancit 40) or 60 grammes (Ancit 60); and

(*d*) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent. of the total weight.

2. Anthracine N20 briquettes, manufactured by Agglonord, Agglomeration du Nord, at Oignies, France, which—

(*a*) comprise anthtracite (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.

3. 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.

4. 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 cushioned shaped briquettes with rounded corners weighing 30 grammes; and

(*d*) have a sulphur content of 0.8 per cent. of total weight.

5. Extracite briquettes, manufactured by Sophia-Jacoba Handelsgesellschaft mbH at Hückelhoven, 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. New Flame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—

(*a*) comprise anthracite fines and coal blends (as to 60 to 80 per cent. of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to 20 to 40 per cent. of the total weight), and bitumen (as to the remaining weight);

(*b*) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at between 270°C to 300°C;

(*c*) are cushion-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 80 grammes; and

(*d*) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent. of the total weight.

10. New Taybrite briquettes, manufactured by Taybrite Limited at Llanelli, Dyfed, 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.

11. Phurnacite briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, Humberside, which—

(*a*) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 85 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 2 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.

12. 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 2 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.

Regulations revoked

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1982(**a**).

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1986(**b**).

(**a**) S.R. 1982 No. 216
(**b**) S.R. 1986 No. 313

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.

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

Although most of the fuels in these regulations have previously been authorised fuels, there have been changes in the way in which the fuels are described in many cases. The descriptions reflect current manufacturing methods.

The following regulations are revoked—

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1982;

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1986.

Fuel which was manufactured before 1st April 1992 and which was authorised by Regulations revoked by these Regulations may be used notwithstanding the revocation.