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 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
 

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1966 No. 1143

## CLEAN AIR

## The Alkali, &amp;c. Works Order 1966

<i>Made</i> - - -	12th September 1966
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	19th September 1966
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st December 1966

The Minister of Housing and Local Government, after a public inquiry and after consultation with the local authorities and other interests concerned, in exercise of his powers under section 4(1) of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act 1926(a) as extended by section 17(3) of the Clean Air Act 1956(b), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following order:—

1. This order may be cited as the Alkali, &c. Works Order 1966 and shall come into operation on 1st December 1966.

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c) applies for the interpretation of this order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. The list of noxious and offensive gases mentioned in section 27 of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act 1906(d) (as extended by the orders hereby revoked) shall be further extended to read as set out in Schedule 1 to this order.

4. Schedule 1 (as extended by the orders hereby revoked) to the said Act of 1906 shall be further extended to read as set out in Schedule 2 to this order.

5. The orders set out in Schedule 3 to this order are hereby revoked.

## SCHEDULE 1

## LIST OF NOXIOUS AND OFFENSIVE GASES AS EXTENDED

The expression "noxious or offensive gas" includes the following gases and fumes:—

Muriatic acid;

Sulphuric acid;

Sulphurous acid, except that arising solely from the combustion of coal;

Nitric acid and acid-forming oxides of nitrogen;

Sulphuretted hydrogen;

Chlorine and its acid compounds;

Fluorine compounds;

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(a) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 43.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63

(b) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 52.

(d) 6 Edw. 7. c. 14.

Cyanogen compounds;  
Bisulphide of carbon;  
Chloride of sulphur;  
Fumes from cement works;  
Fumes containing copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, zinc, or their compounds;  
Fumes from tar works;  
Acetic acid;  
Acetic anhydride;  
Acetylene;  
Aldehydes;  
Amines;  
Ammonia and its compounds;  
Arsenic and its compounds;  
Bromine and its acid compounds;  
Carbon monoxide;  
Fluorine;  
Fumaric acid;  
Fumes from benzene works;  
*Fumes from paraffin oil works;*  
Fumes containing aluminium, beryllium, *cadmium*, calcium, chlorine, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, sodium, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, uranium or their compounds;  
Iodine and its acid compounds;  
Maleic acid;  
Maleic anhydride;  
Phthalic acid;  
Phthalic anhydride;  
Picolines;  
Products containing hydrogen from the partial oxidation of hydrocarbons;  
Pyridine;  
Sulphuric anhydride;  
Sulphurous anhydride, except that arising solely from the combustion of coal;  
Volatile organic sulphur compounds.

## SCHEDULE 2

SCHEDULE 1 OF THE ALKALI, &C. WORKS REGULATION ACT 1906 AS EXTENDED

### LIST OF WORKS

- (1) Sulphuric acid works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on by the lead chamber process, namely, the process by which sulphurous acid is converted into sulphuric acid by the agency of oxides of nitrogen and by the use of a lead chamber or by any other process involving the use of oxides of nitrogen.

- (2) Sulphuric acid (Class II) works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on by any process other than the lead chamber process, and works for the concentration or distillation of sulphuric acid.
- (3) Chemical manure works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of chemical manure is carried on, and works in which any mineral phosphate is subjected to treatment involving chemical change through the application or use of any acid and works for the granulating of chemical manures involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.
- (4) Gas liquor works, that is to say, works (not being sulphate of ammonia works or muriate of ammonia works) in which sulphuretted hydrogen or any other noxious or offensive gas is evolved by the use of ammoniacal liquor in any manufacturing process, and works in which any such liquor is desulphurized by the application of heat in any process connected with the purification of gas.
- (5) Nitric acid works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of nitric acid is carried on and works in which nitric acid is recovered from oxides of nitrogen and works where in the manufacture of any product any acid-forming oxide of nitrogen is evolved.
- (6) Sulphate of ammonia works, and muriate of ammonia works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or of muriate of ammonia is carried on.
- (7) Chlorine works, that is to say, works in which chlorine is made or used in any manufacturing process.
- (8) Muriatic acid works, that is to say—
  - (a) Muriatic acid works, or works (not being alkali works as defined in this Act) where muriatic acid gas is evolved either during the preparation of liquid muriatic acid or for use in any manufacturing process or as the result of the use of chlorides in any chemical process.
  - (b) Tinsplate flux works, that is to say, works in which any residue or flux from tinsplate works is calcined for the utilization of such residue or flux, and in which muriatic acid gas is evolved; and
  - (c) Salt works, that is to say, works (not being works in which salt is produced by refining rock salt, otherwise than by the dissolution of rock salt at the place of deposit) in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on, and in which muriatic acid gas is evolved.
- (9) Sulphide works, that is to say, works in which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved by the decomposition of metallic sulphides, or in which sulphuretted hydrogen is used in the production of such sulphides, or any works in which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved as part of a chemical process.
- (10) Alkali waste works, that is to say, works in which alkali waste or the drainage therefrom is subjected to any chemical process for the recovery of sulphur or for the utilization of any constituent of such waste or drainage.
- (11) Venetian red works, that is to say, works for the manufacture of Venetian red, crocus or polishing powder, by heating sulphate or some other salt of iron.
- (12) Lead deposit works, that is to say, works in which the sulphate of lead deposit from sulphuric acid chambers is dried or smelted.

- (13) Arsenic works, that is to say, works for the preparation of arsenious acid, or where nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of arsenic acid or an arseniate and works in which any volatile compound of arsenic is evolved in any manufacturing process and works in which arsenic is made.
- (14) Nitrate and chloride of iron works, that is to say, works in which nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of nitrate or chloride of iron.
- (15) Bisulphide of carbon works, that is to say, works for the manufacture of bisulphide of carbon and works for the use or recovery of bisulphide of carbon.
- (16) Sulphocyanide works, that is to say, works in which the manufacture of any sulphocyanide is carried on by the reaction of bisulphide of carbon upon ammonia or any of its compounds.
- (17) Picric acid works, that is to say, works in which nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of picric acid.
- (18) Paraffin oil works, that is to say, works in which crude shale oil is refined and works in which—
  - (a) crude petroleum is refined; or
  - (b) any product of the refining of crude shale oil or crude petroleum is treated so as to cause the evolution of gases containing any sulphur compound; or
  - (c) any such product as aforesaid is used in any subsequent chemical manufacturing process not being a process for the polymerisation or copolymerisation of such products for the manufacture of thermo-plastic materials.
- (19) Bisulphite works, that is to say, works in which sulphurous acid is used in the manufacture of acid sulphites of the alkalis or alkaline earths and works for the manufacture of liquid sulphur dioxide or of sulphurous acid or of any sulphite and works (not being smelting works as defined in section 8(1) of this Act or other works defined elsewhere in this schedule) in which oxides of sulphur are evolved in any chemical manufacturing process.
- (20) Tar works, that is to say, works where gas tar or coal tar is distilled or is heated in any manufacturing process and works in which creosote or any other product of the distillation of gas tar or coal tar is distilled or is heated in any manufacturing operation involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.
- (21) Zinc works, that is to say, works in which by the application of heat, zinc is extracted from the ore, or from any residue containing that metal, and works in which compounds of zinc are made by dry processes giving rise to fume.
- (22) Benzene works, that is to say, works (not being tar works as defined in paragraph 20 of this schedule) in which—
  - (a) any wash oil used for the scrubbing of coal gas is distilled; or
  - (b) any crude benzol is distilled.
- (23) Pyridine works, that is to say, works in which pyridine or picolines are made or recovered.
- (24) Bromine works, that is to say, works in which bromine is made or used in any manufacturing operation.

- (25) Hydrofluoric acid works, that is to say, works in which hydrofluoric acid is evolved in the manufacture of liquid hydrofluoric acid or its compounds.
- (26) Cement production works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) argillaceous and calcareous materials are used in the production of cement clinker; or
  - (b) cement clinker is ground; or
  - (c) cement is packed.
- (27) Lead works, that is to say, works (not being works for the recovery of lead from scrap by direct liquation) in which—
- (a) by the application of heat, lead is extracted from any material containing lead or its compounds; or
  - (b) compounds of lead are manufactured from metallic lead or its compounds by dry processes which give rise to dust or fume.
- (28) Fluorine works, that is to say, works in which fluorine or its compounds with other halogens are made or used in any manufacturing process, and works for the manufacture of fluorides, borofluorides or silicofluorides.
- (29) Acid sludge works, that is to say, works in which acid sludge produced in the refining of coal tar, petroleum or other hydrocarbon derivatives is treated in such manner as to cause the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.
- (30) Iron works and steel works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) iron or ferro-alloys are produced in a blast furnace and in which raw materials for use in blast furnaces are handled or prepared; or
  - (b) iron ores for use in blast furnaces are calcined or sintered; or
  - (c) iron or steel is melted in air or rotary furnaces, fired by coal or oil, or in cupolas employing a heated air blast, or in electric arc furnaces; or
  - (d) steel is produced, melted or refined in Bessemer, Tropenas, open hearth or electric arc furnaces; or
  - (e) oxygen or air enriched with oxygen is used for the refining of iron or for the production, shaping or finishing of steel; or
  - (f) ferro-alloys are made by processes giving rise to fume.
- (31) Copper works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) by the application of heat
    - (i) copper is extracted from any ore or concentrate or from any material containing copper or its compounds; or
    - (ii) molten copper is refined; or
    - (iii) copper or copper alloy swarf is degreased; or
    - (iv) copper alloys are recovered from scrap fabricated metal, swarf or residues by processes designed to reduce the zinc content; or
  - (b) copper or copper alloy is melted and cast in moulds the internal surfaces of which have been coated with grease-bound or oil-bound dressings:  
Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to works in which the aggregate casting capacity does not exceed ten tons per diem.

- (32) Aluminium works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) aluminium swarf is degreased by the application of heat; or
  - (b) aluminium or aluminium alloys are recovered from aluminium or aluminium alloy scrap fabricated metal, swarf, skimmings, drosses or other residues by melting; or
  - (c) aluminium is recovered from slag; or
  - (d) molten aluminium or aluminium alloys are treated by any process involving the evolution of chlorine or its compounds.
- (33) Electricity works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) solid or liquid fuel is burned to raise steam for the generation of electricity for distribution to the general public or for purposes of public transport; or
  - (b) boilers having an aggregate maximum continuous rating of not less than 450,000 lb. of steam per hour and normally fired by solid or liquid fuel are used to produce steam for the generation of electricity for purposes other than those mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph.
- (34) Producer gas works, that is to say, works in which producer gas is made from coal and in which raw producer gas is transmitted or used.
- (35) Gas and coke works, that is to say, works (not being producer gas works) in which—
- (a) coal, oil or mixtures of coal or oil with other carbonaceous materials or products of petroleum refining or natural gas or methane from coal mines or gas derived from fermentation of carbonaceous materials, are handled or prepared for carbonisation or gasification or reforming and in which these materials are subsequently carbonised or gasified or reformed; or
  - (b) water gas is produced or purified; or
  - (c) coke or semi-coke is produced and quenched, cut, crushed or graded; or
  - (d) gases derived from any process mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) are subjected to purification processes.
- (36) Ceramic works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) pottery products (including domestic earthenware and china, sanitary ware, electrical porcelain, glazed tiles and teapots) are made in intermittent kilns fired by coal or oil; or
  - (b) heavy clay or refractory goods are fired by coal or oil in
    - (i) intermittent kilns; or
    - (ii) continuous grate-fired kilns, not being tunnel kilns; or
    - (iii) any kiln in which a reducing atmosphere is essential; or
  - (c) salt glazing of any earthenware or clay material is carried on.
- (37) Lime works, that is to say, works in which calcium carbonate or calcium-magnesium carbonate is burnt through the agency of coal or oil.
- (38) Sulphate reduction works, that is to say, works in which metallic sulphates are reduced to the corresponding sulphides by heating with carbonaceous matter.
- (39) Caustic soda works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) either concentrated solutions of caustic soda or fused caustic soda are produced in vessels heated by coal; or

- (b) black liquor produced in the manufacture of paper is calcined in the recovery of caustic soda.
- (40) Chemical incineration works, that is to say, works for the destruction by burning of wastes produced in the course of organic chemical reactions which occur during the manufacture of materials for the fabrication of plastics and fibres, and works for the destruction by burning of chemical wastes containing combined chlorine, fluorine, nitrogen, phosphorus or sulphur.
- (41) Uranium works, that is to say, works (not being works licensed under the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Insurance) Act 1959(a), and not being nuclear reactors or works involving the processing of irradiated fuel therefrom for the purpose of removing fission products) in which—
- (a) any ore or concentrate or any material containing uranium or its compounds is treated for the production of uranium or its alloys or its compounds; or
  - (b) any volatile compounds of uranium are manufactured or used; or
  - (c) uranium or its compounds are manufactured, fashioned or fabricated by any dry process giving rise to dust or fume.
- (42) Beryllium works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) any ore or concentrate or any material containing beryllium or its compounds is treated for the production of beryllium or its alloys or its compounds; or
  - (b) any material containing beryllium or its alloys or its compounds is treated, processed or fabricated in any manner giving rise to dust or fume.
- (43) Selenium works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) any ore or concentrate or any material containing selenium or its compounds is treated for the production of selenium or its alloys or its compounds; or
  - (b) any material containing selenium or its compounds (other than as colouring matter) or its alloys is treated, processed or fabricated in any manner giving rise to dust or fume.
- (44) Phosphorus works, that is to say, works in which—
- (a) phosphorus is made; or
  - (b) yellow phosphorus is used in any chemical or metallurgical process.
- (45) Ammonia works, that is to say, works in which ammonia is—
- (a) made; or
  - (b) used in the ammonia-soda process; or
  - (c) used in the manufacture of carbonate, nitrate or phosphate of ammonia or urea or nitriles.
- (46) Hydrogen cyanide works, that is to say, works in which hydrogen cyanide is made or is used in any chemical manufacturing process.
- (47) Acetylene works, that is to say, works in which acetylene is made and used in any chemical manufacturing process.

- (48) Amines works, that is to say, works in which—  
 (a) any methylamine or any ethylamine is made; or  
 (b) any methylamine or any ethylamine is used in any chemical process.
- (49) Calcium carbide works, that is to say, works in which calcium carbide is made.
- (50) Aldehyde works, that is to say, works in which formaldehyde, acetaldehyde or acrolein or the methyl, ethyl or propyl derivatives of acrolein are made.
- (51) Anhydride works, that is to say, works in which acetic, maleic or phthalic anhydrides or the corresponding acids are made.
- (52) Chromium works, that is to say, works in which any chrome ore or concentrate is treated for the production therefrom of chromium compounds or chromium metal is made by dry processes giving rise to fume.
- (53) Magnesium works, that is to say, works in which magnesium or any compound of magnesium is made by dry processes giving rise to fume.
- (54) Cadmium works, that is to say, works in which metallic cadmium is recovered or cadmium alloys are made or any compound of cadmium is made by dry processes giving rise to fume.
- (55) Manganese works, that is to say, works in which manganese or its alloys or any compound of manganese is made by dry processes giving rise to fume.
- (56) Metal recovery works, that is to say, works in which metal is recovered from scrap cable by burning the insulation.

## SCHEDULE 3

Column 1 Orders revoked	Column 2 References
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1928	S.R. & O. 1928/26 (Rev. II, p. 51: 1928, p. 63).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1935	S.R. & O. 1935/162 (Rev. II, p. 54: 1935, p. 129).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1939	S.R. & O. 1939/1299 (Rev. II, p. 56: 1939 I, p. 142).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1950	S.I. 1950/364 (1950 I, p. 165).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1958	S.I. 1958/497 (1958 I, p. 318).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1961	S.I. 1961/2261 (1961 III, p. 3969).
The Alkali, &c. Works Order 1963	S.I. 1963/493 (1963 I, p. 569).

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 12th September 1966.

(L.S.)

*Anthony Greenwood,*  
 Minister of Housing and Local Government.



**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This Note is not part of the Order.)*

The discharge of certain noxious or offensive gases from certain types of work is subject to control under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act 1906. The original list of gases and schedule of works subject to control have been extended by seven previous orders made between 1928 and 1963; and control under the Act of 1906 was extended to smoke, grit and dust by section 17 of the Clean Air Act 1956. This order makes two alterations in the list of gases and two in the schedule of works. These alterations are printed in italics. The previous orders are revoked and the alterations they introduced are consolidated in this order.