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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2001 No. 3745**

**CLEAN AIR, ENGLAND**

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised  
Fuels) (England) Regulations 2001

	<i>22nd November</i>
<i>Made</i> - - - -	<i>2001</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>26th November 2001</i>
<i>Coming into force</i> - -	<i>17th December 2001</i>

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred upon her by sections 20(6) and 63(1) of the Clean Air Act 1993<sup>(1)</sup> and of all other powers enabling her 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) (England) Regulations 2001 and shall come into force on 17th December 2001.

(2) These Regulations extend to England only<sup>(2)</sup>.

**Authorised fuels for the purposes of Part III of the Clean Air Act 1993**

2. Anthracite, semi-anthracite, electricity, gas, low volatile steam coals and the fuels described in Schedule 1 are declared to be authorised fuels for the purposes of Part III of the Clean Air Act 1993.

**Revocations and savings**

3.—(1) The Regulations listed in Schedule 2 are revoked.

(2) Any fuel manufactured before 17th December 2001 which immediately before that date was an authorised fuel shall continue to be an authorised fuel notwithstanding the revocation of the Regulations listed in Schedule 2.

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(1) 1993 c. 11.

(2) The relevant powers of the Secretary of State have been devolved in relation to Wales by article 2 of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 (S.I. 1999/672) (see the entry in Schedule 1 for the Clean Air Act 1993) and in relation to Scotland by section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46).

22nd November 2001

*Michael Meacher*  
Minister of State  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural  
Affairs

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

### AUTHORISED FUELS

**1.** Aimcor Excel briquettes, manufactured by Applied Industrial Materials UK Limited at Newfield, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to 60 to 75 per cent of the total weight), low volatile coal and reactive coke (as to 20 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;
- (d) have an average weight of 73 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) 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;
- (d) have an average weight of 75 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.

**3.** Ancit briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 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;
- (d) have an average weight of 48 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.

**4.** Black Diamond Gem briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to 20 to 30 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to 40 to 45 per cent of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to 12 to 22 per cent of the total weight) and 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 pillow-shaped briquettes marked with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette;
- (d) have an average weight of 160 grammes per briquette; and

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- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.
- 5.** Bord na Móna Firelogs, manufactured by Bord na Móna Fuels Limited, Newbridge, County Kildare, Republic of Ireland, which—
- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 55 per cent of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 45 per cent of the total weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
  - (c) are firelogs approximately 255 millimetres in length and 75 millimetres in diameter, with grooves along one longitudinal face;
  - (d) have an average weight of 1.3 kilogrammes per firelog; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1 per cent of the total weight.
- 6.** Bord na Móna Firepak (also marketed as Arigna Special coal briquettes), manufactured by Bord na Móna Fuels Limited, Newbridge, County Kildare, Republic of Ireland, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 50 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 40 per cent of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 10 to 30 per cent of the total weight) and starch based binder (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment;
  - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes;
  - (d) have an average weight of 50 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.
- 7.** Bryant and May Firelogs, manufactured by Swedish Match at Kostenetz, Bulgaria, which—
- (a) comprise paraffin wax (as to approximately 50 per cent of the total weight), ground poplar wood (as to approximately 25 per cent of the total weight), wheatflour (as to approximately 15 per cent of the total weight), ignitable solids dispersed in gelled paraffin wax (as to approximately 1 per cent of the total weight) and water, swelling agents and preservative (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving extrusion;
  - (c) have a quadrant shaped cross section with a radius of approximately 80 millimetres, a length of approximately 265 millimetres and an ignition strip along one edge;
  - (d) have an approximate weight of 1.15 kilogrammes per firelog; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1 per cent of the total weight.
- 8.** Charglow briquettes, manufactured by Polchar Spol/ka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia, Ulica Kuznicka 1, Police, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland, which—
- (a) comprise bituminous coal char (as to approximately 45 to 95 per cent of the total weight), anthracite (as to approximately 0 to 20 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 0 to 20 per cent of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 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 roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 110°C;
  - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes;
  - (d) have an average weight of 100 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.

**9.** Coalite manufactured by Coalite Products Limited at Bolsover, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire and at Grimethorpe, South Yorkshire using a low temperature carbonisation process.

**10.** Coke manufactured by—

- (a) Coal Products Limited at Cwm Coking Works, Llantwit Fardre, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff, and sold as “Sunbrite”;
- (b) Monckton Coke & Chemical Company Limited at Royston, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, and sold as “Sunbrite” or “Monckton Boiler Beans”;
- (c) Corus UK Limited at Teesside Works, Redcar and sold as “Redcar Coke Nuts (Doubles)”;
- and
- (d) Coal Products Limited at Cwm Coking Works, Llantwit Fardre, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff and sold as “Cwm Coke Doubles”.

**11.** Cosycoke (also marketed as Lionheart Crusader or Sunbrite Plus), manufactured by Monckton Coke & Chemical Company Limited at Royston, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, and Aimcor Supercoke (also marketed as Supercoke), manufactured by M & G Fuels Limited at Hartlepool Docks, Hartlepool, which in each case—

- (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.

**12.** Ecobrite briquettes, manufactured by Arigna Fuels Limited at Arigna, Carrick-on-Shannon, County Roscommon, Republic of Ireland, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 96 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 250°C;
- (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes in two sizes;
- (d) have an average weight per briquette of 37 grammes in the case of the smaller size and 48 grammes in the case of the larger size; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.

**13.** 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”;
- (d) have an average weight of 40 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content of approximately 1.2 per cent of the total weight.

**14.** 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);

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- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing and heat treatment at about 330°C;
  - (c) are ovoids which have three lines on one side and are smooth on the other side;
  - (d) have an average weight of 30 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.8 per cent of the total weight.
- 15.** Homefire briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Shildon, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 40 to 70 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 45 per cent of the total weight), char (as to approximately 0 to 10 per cent of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 to 30 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) have a volatile matter content in the finished briquette of neither less than 9 nor more than 15 per cent of the total weight on a dry basis;
  - (d) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes;
  - (e) have an average weight of 140 grammes per briquette; and
  - (f) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 16.** Homefire ovals, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, 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;
  - (d) have an average weight of 135 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 17.** Homefire Ovals (R), manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 50 to 75 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 45 per cent of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 to 17 per cent of the total weight) and an organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by process involving roll-pressing;
  - (c) are pillow-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette;
  - (d) have an average weight of 130 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 18.** Island Lump and Island Nuts, manufactured by Unocal Refinery, California, the United States of America, which—
- (a) comprise petroleum coke;

- (b) were manufactured from the petroleum coke by a process involving heat treatment and steam injection;
- (c) are unmarked random shapes;
- (d) have an average weight of 80 grammes (per briquette of Island Lump) or 30 grammes (per briquette of Island Nuts); and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.

**19.** Jewel briquettes, manufactured by Eldon Colliery Limited at Newfield Works, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 30 to 50 per cent of the total weight), Long Beach petroleum coke (as to approximately 50 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;
- (d) have an average weight of 33 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.

**20.** Long Beach Lump nuts (otherwise known as LBL nuts), manufactured by Aimcor Carbon Corporation at Long Beach, California, the United States of America, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to approximately 85 to 100 per cent of the total weight), limestone (as to approximately 0 to 10 per cent of the total weight) and coal tar pitch (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving heat treatment and steam injection;
- (c) are unmarked random shapes; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.

**21.** Maxibrite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12 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 250°C;
- (c) are cushion-shaped briquettes marked with the letter “M”;
- (d) have an average weight of 35 grammes per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.

**22.** Newflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12 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 260°C;
- (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes;
- (d) have an average weight of 78 grammes per briquette; and

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- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 23.** Phurnacite briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 65 to 85 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 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 ovoid-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running longitudinally around the briquette;
  - (d) have an average weight of 40 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.
- 24.** Safelight Firelogs, manufactured by Advanced Natural Fuels Limited, at Pocklington, East Riding of Yorkshire, which—
- (a) comprise woodchip (as to approximately 40 to 55 per cent of the total weight) and Palm Wax binder (as to approximately 45 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 and a single continuous slot in the base surface;
  - (d) have an average weight of 1.8 kilogrammes per firelog; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 25.** Sovereign briquettes, manufactured by Monckton Coke & Chemical Company Limited at Royston, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 75 per cent of the total weight), coal and reactive coke (as to approximately 21 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 extrusion;
  - (c) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes;
  - (d) have an average weight of 130 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 26.** Supabrite Coke Doubles, manufactured by H.J. Banks and Company Limited at Inkerman Road Depot, Tow Law, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise metallurgical coke (as to approximately 40 to 60 per cent of the total weight) and petroleum coke (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving blending and screening;
  - (c) are unmarked random shapes; and
  - (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.95 per cent of the total weight.
- 27.** Supacite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12 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 240°C;
  - (c) are unmarked ovoids;
  - (d) have an average weight of 45 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 28.** Supertherm briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Shildon, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise a blend (in the proportion of 19:1 by weight) of anthracite and medium volatile coal (as to approximately 93 per cent of the total weight) and cold-setting organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing;
  - (c) are unmarked ovoids;
  - (d) have an average weight of 160 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.
- 29.** Supertherm II briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Shildon, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 36 to 51 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 40 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;
  - (c) are unmarked ovoids;
  - (d) have an average weight of 140 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 30.** Taybrite briquettes (otherwise known as Surefire briquettes), manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 to 80 per cent of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 30 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 pillow-shaped briquettes marked with a single indented line running longitudinally along each face, offset from its counterpart by 10 millimetres or unmarked;
  - (d) have an average weight of 75 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 per cent of the total weight.
- 31.** Thermac briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Shildon, County Durham, which—
- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 90 per cent of the total weight) and cold-setting organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
  - (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing;
  - (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes;
  - (d) have an average weight of 48 grammes per briquette; and
  - (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5 per cent of the total weight.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).*

## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation3(1)

## REVOCATIONS

<i>Regulations revoked</i>	<i>Reference</i>
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1991	S.I.1991/1282
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/72
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/3148
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations 1993	S.I. 1993/2499
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/1145
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations 1997	S.I. 1997/2658
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2154
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/3096
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2000	S.I. 2000/1077

**EXPLANATORY NOTE***(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations, which extend to England only, consolidate the nine sets of regulations which previously declared fuels to be authorised fuels for the purposes of Part III of the Clean Air Act 1993.

The Regulations take account of changes in the name, composition, method or place of manufacture or the manufacturer of certain authorised fuels, and omit other fuels which are no longer manufactured or sold. Certain additional fuels are authorised (see regulation 2 and Schedule 1).

A savings provision ensures that stocks of authorised fuels manufactured before these Regulations came into force remain as authorised fuels (see regulation 3).