1965. No. 130 **[C]**

CLEAN AIR

Alkali, &c. Works

ORDER*, DATED 14TH APRIL, 1965, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1964.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services after consulting with the local authorities and other interests concerned, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Section 18 of the Clean Air Act (Northern Ireland) 1964(a) and of every other power enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Alkali, &c. Works Order (Northern Ireland) 1965, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1965.

Noxious or offensive gases

2. The list of noxious or offensive gases mentioned in section 27 of the Alkali &c. Works Regulation Act 1906(b) (in this Order referred to as "the Act of 1906") shall be extended so as to include the gases and fumes set out in Schedule 1 to this Order.

Works

3.—(1) The descriptions in the First Schedule to the Act of 1906 of the several works of which the number and short description appear in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 2 of this Order shall be extended by the addition of the words set forth in column 2 of that Part opposite to the item in column 1.

(2) The list of works mentioned in the First Schedule to the Act of 1906 shall be extended so as to include the works specified in Part II of Schedule 2 to this Order and the items appearing in that Part shall be added to and shall form part of the First Schedule to the Act of 1906.

**This Order was affirmed by a Resolution of the Senate on the 17th day of June, 1965, and by Resolution of the House of Commons on the 10th day of June, 1965.*

(a) 1964. c. 16 (N.I.). (b) 6 Edw. 7. c. 14.

SCHEDULE 1

Gases and fumes to be included in the list of noxious or offensive gases mentioned in Section 27 of the Act of 1906:—

Acetic acid
Acetic anhydride
Acetylene
Aldehydes
Amines
Ammonia and its compounds
Arsenic and its compounds
Bromine and its acid compounds
Cadmium and its compounds
Carbon monoxide
Fluorine
Fumaric acid
Fumes containing aluminium, beryllium, calcium, chlorine, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, sodium, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium or their compounds
Fumes from benzene works
Fumes from paraffin oil works containing any sulphur compound
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

SCHEDULED WORKS

PART I

Extended descriptions of certain works scheduled in the Act of 1906

Number of Item in Schedule 1 to Act of 1906 *and short description of works*	*Words to be added to the description*
1. Sulphuric acid works	or by any other process involving the use of oxides of nitrogen.
3. Chemical manure works	and works for the granulating of chemical manures involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.
5. Nitric acid works	and works where in the manufacture of any product any acid-forming oxide of nitrogen is evolved.
8. Muriatic acid works (*a*)	or as the result of the use of chlorides in a chemical process.
9. Sulphide works	or any works in which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved as part of a chemical process.
13. Arsenic works	and works in which any volatile compound of arsenic is evolved in any manufacturing process and works in which arsenic is made.
15. Bisulphide of carbon works	(after "manufacture") use or recovery.
18. Paraffin oil works	and works in which crude petroleum is refined, and works in which 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, and works in which any such product 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	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, subsection (1) of the Act of 1906 or other works defined elsewhere in this Schedule) in which oxides of sulphur are evolved in any chemical manufacturing process.
20. Tar works	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	and works in which compounds of zinc are made by dry processes giving rise to fume.

PART II

Additional works

22. Benzene works, that is to say, works (not being tar works as already defined) in which any wash oil used for the scrubbing of coal gas is distilled, or in which any crude benzol is distilled.

23. Pyridine works, that is to say, works in which pyridine or picolines are recovered or made.

24. Bromine works, that is to say, works in which bromine is made or is 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 argillaceous and calcareous materials are used in the production of cement clinker and works in which cement clinker is ground or 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, by the application of heat, lead is extracted from any material containing lead or its compounds, and works in which 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, tropaenas, 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 paragraph shall not apply to works in which the aggregate casting capacity does not exceed ten tons per day.

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 alloy 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 lbs. 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 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 described in 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

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(a) 7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 46.

(*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 alloys or its compounds other than as colouring matter, 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.

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 or used in any chemical manufacturing process.

48. Amines works, that is to say, works in which methylamine or ethylamine is made.

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.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland this 14th day of April, 1965.

(L.S.)

N. Dugdale,
Senior Assistant Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The discharge of certain noxious or offensive gases, smoke, grit and dust from certain types of works is subject to control under the Alkali &c. Works Regulation Act 1906, as extended by section 18 of the Clean Air Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. Both the type of works and the list of gases may be modified or added to from time to time by order of the Ministry of Health and Social Services under section 18(9) of the Clean Air Act (Northern Ireland) 1964, and this Order makes the modifications and additions specified therein.

1965. No. 131

This Order has been exempted from printing by the Statutory Rules Act (Northern Ireland) 1958. A summary is given in the List of Statutory Rules and Orders of a Local Character under the heading LAND LAW.

1965. No. 132 **[NC]**

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS

Importation and Planting of Potatoes

ORDER, DATED 23RD JUNE, 1965, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1877 TO 1934.

The Ministry of Agriculture in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts (Northern Ireland) 1877 to 1934(a), and of every other power enabling it in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Importation and Planting of Potatoes (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965, and shall come into operation on the 15th day of July, 1965.

Amendment of principal Order

2. The Importation and Planting of Potatoes Order (Northern Ireland) 1964(b) is hereby amended as follows:—

(*a*) In Column 1 of the First Schedule between the words "Algeria" and "Belgium", there shall be added the word "Azores"; and in Column 2 of the said Schedule and opposite the word "Azores", there shall be added the words "Throughout the year".

(a) 40 & 41 Vict. c. 68, 7 Edw. 7. c. 4 & 24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 4 (N.I.).
(b) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964, No. 80.