STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1988 No. 1607

CLEAN AIR

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1988

Made - - - -	*19th September 1988*
Laid before Parliament	*26th September 1988*
Coming into force	*17th October 1988*

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 34(1)(a) of the Clean Air Act 1956(b) and now vested in him(c), and of all other powers enabling him 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) Regulations 1988 and shall come into force on 17th October 1988.

(2) These Regulations shall extend to England and Wales.

Authorised fuels for purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956

2. The fuels described in the Schedule to these Regulations are hereby declared to be authorised fuels for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956.

Revocations

3. The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1986(d) and the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1987(e) are hereby revoked.

Nicholas Ridley
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

19th September 1988

(a) *See* the definitions of "authorised fuel" and "the Minister". (b) 1956 c.52. (c) S.I. 1970/1681.
(d) S.I. 1986/162. (e) S.I. 1987/625.

SCHEDULE

AUTHORISED FUELS

1. Ancit 40 briquettes manufactured by Coal Products Ltd at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan which –

(a) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent of total weight) and coking coal (as to the remaining weight);

(b) after heat treatment of the constituents and conversion into briquettes by roll-press have been subjected to further heat treatment at about 400°C;

(c) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes with an average weight of 40 grammes; and

(d) 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 –

(a) comprise anthracite and coke breeze (as to approximately 75 per cent of total weight) and coking coal (as to the remaining weight);

(b) after heat treatment of the constituents and conversion into briquettes by roll-press have been subjected to further heat treament at about 400°C;

(c) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes with an average weight of 60 grammes; and

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

3. Thermaglow briquettes manufactured by Volks Eigenes Betrieb Gaskombinat "Fritz Selbmann" at Lauchhammer, German Democratic Republic which –

(a) are composed of milled lignite converted into briquettes by an extrusion process, after which they are dried and heated in the absence of air to about 1000°C;

(b) are unmarked briquettes approximately 20 mm × 90 mm × 60 mm with rounded corners and a bulk density of 540 kilogrammes per cubic metre; and

(c) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2 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 England and Wales, declare Ancit 40, Ancit 60 and Thermaglow to be authorised fuels if they are manufactured as described in the Schedule. They also revoke Regulations made in 1986 and 1987 which declared Calco Superheat and Calco Cosycoke to be authorised fuels.

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