

2008 No. 415

CLEAN AIR

**The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations
(Northern Ireland) 2008**

Made - - - - 3rd October 2008

Coming into operation - 7th November 2008

The Department of the Environment, makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 2 (2) of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981(a).

In accordance with that Article the Department has had regard, amongst other things, to the sulphur content of the fuels described in regulation 2.

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 and shall come into operation on 7th November 2008.

Authorised fuels

2. For the purposes of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, the following are declared to be authorised fuels—

- (a) anthracite;
- (b) semi-anthracite;
- (c) electricity;
- (d) gas;
- (e) low volatile steam coals; and
- (f) the fuels described in the Schedule.

Revocations and savings

3.—(1) The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003(b) and the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007(c) are revoked.

(2) Any fuel manufactured before 7th November 2008 which was an authorised fuel continues to be an authorised fuel notwithstanding the revocation of the Regulations specified in paragraph (1).

(a) S.I. 1981/158 (N.I. 4)
(b) S.R. 2003 No. 450
(c) S.R. 2007 No. 17

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of the Environment on 3rd October 2008.



Wesley Shannon
A senior officer of the Department of the Environment

SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

Authorised Fuels

1. Aimcor Excel briquettes, manufactured by Applied Industrial Materials UK Limited at Newfield, County Durham, or manufactured by Oxbow Carbon & Minerals UK Limited, Windsor House, Cornwall Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to 60 to 75% of the total weight), low volatile coal and reactive coke (as to 20 to 25% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

2. Aimcor Pureheat briquettes, manufactured by Applied Industrial Materials UK Limited at Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, or manufactured by Oxbow Carbon & Minerals UK Limited, Windsor House, Cornwall Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 25% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% 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 95% of the total weight), petroleum coke (up to approximately 30% of the total weight), bituminous coal (up to approximately 15% of the total weight) and a molasses and phosphoric acid binder or 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 300°C;
- (c) are unmarked cushion-shaped briquettes;
- (d) have an average weight of 48 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

4. Big K Instant Lighting Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan B.V. at Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 58 to 59% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 41 to 42% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are firelogs approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces;
- (d) have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

5. 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to 40 to 45% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to 12 to 22% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

6. 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% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 45% 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 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

7. 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 40% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 10 to 30% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

8. Briteflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Mwyndy Industrial Estate, Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, which—

- (a) comprise 10 to 15% bituminous coal, 10 to 15% petroleum coke, 70 to 80% anthracite duff and starch 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 140 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% sulphur on a dry basis.

9. Briteheat briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 to 85% of the total weight), petroleum coke (up to approximately 30% of the total weight), bituminous coal (up to approximately 15% 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 cushion-shaped briquettes with an indented line running longitudinally around the briquette;
- (d) have an average weight of 30 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

10. Bryant and May Firelogs, manufactured by Swedish Match at Kostenetz, Bulgaria, which—

- (a) comprise paraffin wax (as to approximately 50% of the total weight), ground poplar wood (as to approximately 25% of the total weight), wheatflour (as to approximately 15% of the total weight), ignitable solids dispersed in gelled paraffin wax (as to approximately 1% 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 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

11. Charglow briquettes, manufactured by Polchar Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia, Ulica Kuznicka 1, Police, Zachodniepomorskie, Poland, which—

- (a) comprise bituminous coal char (as to approximately 45 to 95% of the total weight), anthracite (as to approximately 0 to 20% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 0 to 20% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 0 to 10% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

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

13. 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)”;
- (d) Coal Products Limited at Cwm Coking Works, Llantwit Fardre, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff and sold as “Cwm Coke Doubles”.

14. 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% 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% of the total weight.

15. Dragonglow briquettes, manufactured by Tower Colliery Limited at Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan, South Wales, which—

- (a) comprise tower duff (as to approximately 95% of the total weight) and a resin based binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving cold cure roll pressing;
- (c) are unmarked pillow-shape briquettes;
- (d) have an average weight of 100 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1% of the total weight.

16. Dragonbrite briquettes, manufactured by Tower Colliery Limited at Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan, South Wales, which—

- (a) comprise tower duff (as to approximately 95% of the total weight) and a resin based binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving cold cure roll pressing;
- (c) are pillow-shape briquettes marked with the letter “T” on one side;
- (d) have an average weight of 50 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1% of the total weight.

17. Duraflame Firelogs, manufactured by Paramelt B.V., Costerstraat 18, PO Box 86, 1700 AB Heerhugowaard, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise mineral-based petroleum wax (as to approximately 55% of the total weight) and ground hardwood fibre (as to approximately 45% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are firelogs approximately 320 millimetres in length, 90 millimetres high and 85 millimetres wide;
- (d) have an average weight of 1.45 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

18. Ecoal briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 40 to 65% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 40% of the total weight), char (as to approximately 0 to 10% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 0 to 20% of the total weight), biomass (as to approximately 5 to 20% 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;
- (c) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes;
- (d) have an average weight of 125 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

19. 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% 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 grams in the case of the smaller size and 48 grams in the case of the larger size; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

20. Extracite briquettes, manufactured by Sophia-Jacoba Handelsgesellschaft mbH at Hückelhoven, Germany, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 95.5% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content of approximately 1.2% of the total weight.

21. 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% 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 which have three lines on one side and are smooth on the other side;
- (d) have an average weight of 30 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.8% of the total weight.

22. Homefire briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 40 to 70% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 45% of the total weight), char (as to approximately 0 to 10% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 to 30% of the total weight) and an organic binder or a molasses and phosphoric acid 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% of the total weight on a dry basis;
- (d) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes;
- (e) have an average weight of 140 grams per briquette; and
- (f) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

23. Homefire ovals, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 57% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 17% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 13% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

24. 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20 to 45% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 5 to 17% 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 pillow-shaped briquettes with two parallel indented lines running latitudinally around the briquette;
- (d) have an average weight of 130 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

25. 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 grams (per briquette of Island Lump) or 30 grams (per briquette of Island Nuts); and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

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

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 30 to 50% of the total weight), Long Beach petroleum coke (as to approximately 50 to 70% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

27. La Hacienda Easy Logs, manufactured by Allspan B.V. at Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which meet the conditions specified for Big K Instant Lighting Fire Logs at paragraph 4.

28. Long Beach Lump nuts (otherwise known as LBL nuts), manufactured by Aimcor Carbon Corporation at Long Beach, California, the United States of America, or manufactured by Oxbow Carbon & Minerals LLC, 330 Golden Shore, Suite 210, Long Beach, California 90802, the United States of America, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to approximately 85 to 100% of the total weight), limestone (as to approximately 0 to 10% 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% of the total weight.

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

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

30. Multiheat briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 60 to 80% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 30% 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 pillow-shaped briquettes;
- (d) have average weights per briquette of either 55 or 80 grams; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

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

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

32. Optima Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan B.V. at Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which meet the conditions specified for Big K Instant Lighting Fire Logs at paragraph 4.

33. 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

34. Pyrobloc Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan B.V. at Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 58 to 59% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 41 to 42% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are firelogs approximately 265 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces;
- (d) have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms per firelog; and

- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

35. Safelight Firelogs, manufactured by Advanced Natural Fuels Limited, at Pocklington, East Riding of Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise woodchip (as to approximately 40 to 55% of the total weight) and Palm Wax binder (as to approximately 45 to 60% 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 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

36. Sovereign briquettes, manufactured by Monckton Coke & Chemical Company Limited at Royston, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 75% of the total weight), coal and reactive coke (as to approximately 21% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

37. Stoveheat Premium 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 20% 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 ovoid-shaped briquettes;
- (d) have an average weight of 40 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

38. 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% 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% of the total weight.

39. Supacite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

40. Supertherm briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise a blend (in the proportion of 19:1 by weight) of anthracite and medium volatile coal (as to approximately 93% of the total weight) and cold-setting organic binder or a molasses and phosphoric acid 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

41. Supertherm II briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 36 to 51% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 40 to 55% of the total weight) and an organic binder or a molasses and phosphoric acid 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

42. 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% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 30% 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, off-set from its counterpart by 10 millimetres or unmarked;
- (d) have an average weight of 80 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

43. Therma briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 84% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 12% 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 250C;
- (c) are oval/tear shaped briquettes with a line through the centre;
- (d) have an average weight of 26 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

44. Thermac briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire, which—

- (a) comprise anthracite (as to approximately 90% 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 grams per briquette; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

45. Unicite, manufactured by D.J. Davies Fuels Ltd at Blaenau Fuel Depot, Ammanford, Carmarthenshire, or manufactured by A.I.Simson at Cabby Latch, Logie by Kirriemuir, Angus, which—

- (a) is a mixture of the following separate fuels—
 - (i) anthracite large nuts, and
 - (ii) Union briquettes of the description in sub-paragraph (d) manufactured by RWE Power A.G. at Cologne, Germany (as to no more than approximately 40 to 42% of Unicite's total weight);
- (b) has an overall sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% of the total weight;
- (c) is declared to be an authorised fuel only in so far as the proportion of Union briquettes combusted in the use of Unicite does not exceed the percentage range specified in sub-paragraph (a)(ii); and
- (d) in so far as it is constituted by the Union briquettes referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(ii), must consist of compressed lignite with each briquette measuring approximately 75 millimetres wide, 60 millimetres high and 55 millimetres thick.

46. ZIP Cracklelog firelogs, ZIP Crackle-log firelogs and ZIP Crackling Log firelogs, manufactured by Allspan B.V., Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 55% of the total weight), hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 42% of the total weight) and crackle seeds (as to approximately 3.2% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are firelogs approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in diameter, with grooves along the faces;
- (d) have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

47. ZIP Firelogs, manufactured by Allspan B.V., Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 58 to 59% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 41 to 42% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are firelogs approximately 265 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along the faces;
- (d) have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

48. ZIP Firelogs, manufactured by Woodflame Moerdijk B.V., Appolloweg 4, Harbour No: M189A, 4782 SB Moerdijk, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 55 to 60% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to approximately 40 to 45% 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 kilograms per firelog; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

49. Zip Firelogs, manufactured by Allspan B.V. at Macroweg 4, 5804 CL Venray, the Netherlands, which meet the conditions specified for Big K Instant Lighting Fire Logs at paragraph 4.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations consolidate the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (S.R. 2003 No.450) and the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (S.R. 2007 No.17), which declared fuels to be authorised fuels for the purposes of Article 2(2) of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981. They also revoke those Regulations. Nine additional fuels are authorised (Schedule, paragraphs 4, 9, 18, 27, 32, 34, 43, 45 and 49).

They contain a savings provision to provide that stocks of authorised fuels manufactured before these Regulations came into operation remain as authorised fuels (regulation 3).

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