

WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. 684 (W. 74)

CLEAN AIR, WALES

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2014

<i>Made</i>	- - - - -	<i>12 March 2014</i>
<i>Laid before the National Assembly for Wales</i>	- - -	<i>18 March 2014</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- - -	<i>11 April 2014</i>

The Welsh Ministers make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of State by section 20(6) of the Clean Air Act 1993(1) and now vested in the Welsh Ministers(2) so far as exercisable in relation to Wales:

Title, commencement and application

1. (1) The title of these Regulations is the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2014 and they come into force on 11 April 2014.
(2) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

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 the Schedule are declared to be authorised fuels for the purposes of Part III of the Clean Air Act 1993.

Revocations

3. The following are revoked—
 - (a) the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Wales) 2008(3);
 - (b) the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009(4);

(1) [1993 c. 11](#).

(2) The relevant functions of the Secretary of State were, so far as exercisable in relation to Wales, transferred to the National Assembly for Wales by virtue of article 2 of, and Schedule 1 to, the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 ([S.I. 1999/672](#)). Those functions are now exercisable by the Welsh Ministers by virtue of section 162 of, and paragraph 30 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act [2006 \(c. 32\)](#).

(3) [S.I. 2008/3100 \(W. 274\)](#).

(4) [S.I. 2009/3225 \(W. 279\)](#).

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

- (c) the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2011(**5**);
- (d) the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013(**6**).

Alun Davies

Minister for Natural Resources and Food, one of
the Welsh Ministers

12 March 2014

(5) S.I. 2011/2909 (W. 313).
(6) S.I. 2013/562 (W. 65).

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 at Windsor House, Cornwall Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to approximately 60 to 75% of the total weight), low volatile coal and reactive coke (as to approximately 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 and have an average weight of 73 grams; and
- (d) 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 at 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 and have an average weight of 75 grams; and
- (d) 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 with an average weight of 48 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

4. Big K Instant Lighting Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan BV 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

5. Big K Restaurant Grade Charcoal, manufactured by Big K Products UK Limited at Parque Industrial Alvear, 2126 Alvear, Provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina, which—

- (a) comprise pyrolysed white quebracho wood;
- (b) were manufactured using a kiln pyrolysis process at approximately 450°C;

- (c) are unmarked charcoal pieces of between 30 millimetres to 150 millimetres; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

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

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 20 to 30% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 40 to 45% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 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 and have an average weight of 160 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

7. Bord na Móna Firelogs, manufactured by Bord na Móna Fuels Limited, Newbridge, County Kildare, Ireland, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 55% of the total weight) and hardwood sawdust (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 255 millimetres in length and 75 millimetres in diameter, and with grooves along one longitudinal face, and have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms (net); and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

8. Bord na Móna Firepak briquettes (also marketed as Arigna Special coal briquettes), manufactured by Bord na Móna Fuels Limited, Newbridge, County Kildare, 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 percent 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 and have an average weight of 50 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

9. Briteflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Mwyndy Industrial Estate, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, which—

- (a) comprise bituminous coal (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), anthracite duff (as to approximately 70 to 80% of the total weight), 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 and have an average weight of 140 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% sulphur on a dry basis.

10. 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 and have an average weight of 30 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

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

- (a) comprise anthracite duff (as to approximately 75 to 95% of the total weight), petroleum coke (up to approximately 20% 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 pillow shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 80 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

12. 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) are of quadrant cross sections with a radius of approximately 80 millimetres, and length approximately 265 millimetres with an ignition strip along one edge, and having an approximate weight of 1.15 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

13. Charglow briquettes, manufactured by Polchar Spolka z organiczona odpowiedzialnoscia, Police, Zachodniopomorskie, 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 and have an average weight of 100 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

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

15. Coalite Ovals briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Mwyndy Industrial Estate, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf which—

- (a) comprise bituminous coal (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), anthracite duff (as to approximately 70 to 80% of the total weight) 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 approximately 84.2 millimetres in length and 61.5 millimetres x 37.8 millimetres and have an average weight of 118 grams per briquette; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% of the total weight on a dry basis.

16. Coke manufactured by—

- (a) Coal Products Limited at Cwm Coking Works, Llantwit Fardre, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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 & Cleveland and sold as “Redcar Coke Nuts (Doubles)”; and
- (d) Coal Products Limited at Cwm Coking Works, Llantwit Fardre, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taf and sold as “Cwm Coke Doubles”.

17. 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.

18. Dragonbrite briquettes, manufactured by Tower Colliery Limited at Aberdare, Rhondda Cynon Taf 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-shaped briquettes marked with the letter “T” on one side and have an average weight of 50 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1% of the total weight.

19. Dragonglow briquettes, manufactured by Tower Colliery Limited at Aberdare, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 100 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1% of the total weight.

20. Duraflame Firelogs, manufactured by Paramelt BV, 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;

- (c) are approximately 320 millimetres in length, 90 millimetres high and 85 millimetres wide and have an average weight of 1.45 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

21. 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 a binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll-pressing;
- (c) are unmarked hexagonal briquettes having an average weight of 125 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

22. Ecoal 50 briquettes, manufactured by Coal Products Limited at Immingham Briquetting Works, Immingham, North East Lincolnshire which—

- (a) comprise anthracite fines (as to approximately 30 to 55% of the total weight), biomass (as to approximately 25 to 35% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 40% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 0 to 5% of the total weight) and natural organic binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll pressing followed by heat treatment at approximately 300°C in a controlled, reduced oxygen environment;
- (c) are hexagonal-shaped briquettes with a single stripe on one side across the flats and have an average weight of 135 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

23. Ecobrite briquettes, manufactured by Arigna Fuels Limited at Arigna, Carrick-on-Shannon, County Roscommon, 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 having an average weight of 37 grams for the smaller size and 48 grams for the larger size; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

24. EDF Fuel Briquettes, manufactured by TheGreenFactory at the Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-industrielle UMR 1010 INRA/INP-ENSIACET AGROMAT, Site de l'ENIT 47, Avenue D'Azereiz, -BP 1629 65016 Tarbes Cedex, France, which—

- (a) comprise approximately 100 grams of unprocessed Miscanthus (as to approximately 45% of the total weight), approximately 95 grams of Copra ester (as to approximately 43% of the total weight), and approximately 25 grams of a binder produced from Miscanthus (processed with calcium oxide as to approximately 0.5% of the total weight) as to the remaining weight;
- (b) are manufactured from those constituents by a process involving Miscanthus processing, mixing, hot pressing and soaking in an ester bath;

- (c) are unmarked cylinder-shaped briquettes of 120 millimetres height and 60 millimetres diameter with a star-shaped hole running centrally through the longer length of the briquette and have an average weight of 220 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

25. Excel+ briquettes, manufactured by Oxbow Coal BV at Newfield Works, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to 65 to 70% of the total weight), anthracite (as to 25% of the total weight) and a cold setting resin binder, hardener and low temperature stabiliser (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) are produced at ambient temperature by a process involving roll pressing and cold curing;
- (c) are unmarked square pillow-shaped briquettes and have an average weight of 100 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% of the total weight.

26. Extracite briquettes, manufactured by Sophia-Jacoba Handelsgesellschaft GmbH 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” and have an average weight of 40 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content of approximately 1.2% of the total weight.

27. Fireglo briquettes, manufactured by Les Combustibles de Normandie at Caen, France, and by La Société Rouennaise de Défumage 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 with three lines on one side and are smooth on the other side and have an average weight of 30 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.8% of the total weight.

28. 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 and have an average weight of 140 grams; and
- (e) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

29. Homefire Fire Logs, manufactured by De Lange BV, Rustenbugerweg 3, 1646 WJ Ursem, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 50% of the total weight) and sawdust (as to approximately 50% of the total weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 280 millimetres in length and 75 millimetres x 75 millimetres with a single groove running along each of the four 280 millimetre length faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.2% of the total weight.

30. 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 and have an average weight of 135 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

31. 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 and have an average weight of 130 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

32. Hot Drops, manufactured by EU Zeme Limited at Riga, Eksporta Street 15, LV-1045, Latvia which—

- (a) comprise crushed anthracite (as to approximately 73% of the total weight), bituminous coal (as to approximately 18% of the total weight) and a molasses and orthophosphoric acid binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process involving roll pressing followed by heat treatment at about 250 to 280°C;
- (c) are almost round pillow-shaped briquettes that are 40 millimetres in diameter and approximately 21 millimetres thick at the centre of the briquette and have an average weight of 23 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% of the total weight.

33. 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 and have an average weight of 80 grams (Island Lump) or 30 grams (Island Nuts); and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

34. 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 and have an average weight of 33 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

35. La Hacienda Easy Logs, manufactured by Allspan BV 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

36. 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.

37. Maxibrite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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” and have an average weight of 35 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

38. 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 and have average weights per briquette of either 55 or 80 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

39. Newburn briquettes, manufactured by ECL Mineral Processing Limited of Newfield Works, Newfield, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to approximately 56 to 57% of the total weight), anthracite (as to approximately 37 to 38% of the total weight), and a dry powder binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a cold cure process using a roller press;
- (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped briquettes 70 millimetres x 62 millimetres x 42 millimetres and have an average weight of 110 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

40. Newflame briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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 and have an average weight of 78 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

41. Newflame Plus briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited, Mwyndy Industrial Estate, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, which—

- (a) comprise bituminous coal (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), petroleum coke (as to approximately 10 to 15% of the total weight), anthracite duff (as to approximately 70 to 80% of the total weight) 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 with approximate maximum dimensions 68 millimetres x 63 millimetres x 38 millimetres and have an average weight of 110 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% of the total weight on a dry basis.

42. Newheat briquettes, manufactured by Oxbow Coal BV at Newfield Works, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, which—

- (a) comprise petroleum coke (as to approximately 60 to 65% of the total weight), anthracite (as to approximately 30 to 35% of the total weight) and a cold setting resin binder, hardener and low temperature stabiliser (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) are produced at ambient temperature by a process involving roll pressing and cold curing;

- (c) are unmarked pillow-shaped oval briquettes and have an average weight of approximately 100 grams; and

- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.9% of the total weight.

43. Optima Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan BV 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

44. 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 and have an average weight of 40 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

45. Pyrobloc Fire Logs, manufactured by Allspan BV 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 265 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along their faces and have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

46. 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 the remaining 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, a single continuous slot in the base surface, and have an average weight of 1.8 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

47. 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 and have an average weight of 130 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

48. 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 percent 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 cushion shaped briquettes with an indented line running around the briquette and have an average weight of 30 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

49. 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.

50. Supacite briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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 and have an average weight of 45 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

51. 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) 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 and have an average weight of 160 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

52. 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 and have an average weight of 140 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

53. 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, offset from its counterpart by 10 millimetres, or unmarked, and in either case have an average weight of 80 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

54. Therma Briquettes, manufactured by Maxibrite Limited at Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf, 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 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 oval/tear shaped briquettes with a line through the centre and have an average weight of 26 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 2% of the total weight.

55. 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 and have an average weight of 48 grams; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 1.5% of the total weight.

56. Tiger Tim Firelogs, manufactured by De Lange BV, Rustenburgerweg 3, 1646 WJ Ursem, the Netherlands, which—

- (a) comprise slack wax (as to approximately 50% of the total weight) and sawdust (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 280 millimetres in length and 75 millimetres x 75 millimetres with a single groove running along each of the four 280 millimetre length faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.2% of the total weight.

57. Unicite, manufactured by DJ Davies Fuels Limited at Blaenau Fuel Depot, Ammanford, Carmarthenshire, or manufactured by AI 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 AG at Cologne, Germany (as to no more than approximately 40 to 42% of Unicite's total weight);
- (b) has a 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), consists of compressed lignite with each briquette measuring approximately 75 millimetres wide, 60 millimetres high and 55 millimetres thick.

58. Zip 100% Natural Firelogs, manufactured by Standard Brands (Trading) Ireland Limited at Castlebellingham, County Louth, Ireland, which—

- (a) comprise naturally derived hydrogenated triglyceride waxes (as to approximately 53 to 57% of the total weight), willow fibre (as to approximately 23 to 27% of the total weight) and a natural molasses based binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 210 millimetres in length, 80 millimetres in width and 75 millimetres in height and have an average weight of between 1.085 and 1.115 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.2% of the total weight.

59. Zip 100% Natural Firelogs, manufactured by Standard Brands (Trading) Ireland Limited at Castlebellingham, County Louth, Ireland, which—

- (a) comprise naturally derived hydrogenated triglyceride waxes (as to approximately 53 to 57% of the total weight), willow fibre (as to approximately 23 to 27% of the total weight) and a natural molasses based binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 245 millimetres in length, 75 millimetres in width and 68 millimetres in height and have an average weight of between 0.985 and 1.015 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.2% of the total weight.

60. ZIP 100% Natural Stove Log, manufactured by Standard Brands (Trading) Ireland Limited at Castlebellingham, County Louth, Ireland, which—

- (a) comprise naturally derived hydrogenated triglyceride waxes (as to approximately 53 to 57% of the total weight), willow fibre (as to approximately 23 to 27% of the total weight) and natural molasses based binder (as to the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 165 millimetres in length, 80 millimetres in width and 75 millimetres in height and have an average weight of between 0.835 and 0.865 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.2% of the total weight.

61. ZIP Cracklelog firelogs, ZIP Crackle-log firelogs and ZIP Crackling Log firelogs, manufactured by Allspan BV, 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 approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in diameter, with grooves along the faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

62. ZIP Firelogs, manufactured by Allspan BV, 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 265 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along the faces and have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

63. ZIP Firelogs, manufactured by Allspan BV, 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 235 millimetres in length and 80 millimetres in depth, with grooves along the faces and have an average weight of 1.1 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

64. ZIP Firelogs, manufactured by Woodflame Moerdijk BV, Apolloweg 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 the remaining weight);
- (b) were manufactured from those constituents by a process of heat treatment and extrusion;
- (c) are approximately 255 millimetres in length and 75 millimetres in diameter, with grooves along one longitudinal face and have an average weight of 1.3 kilograms; and
- (d) have a sulphur content not exceeding 0.1% of the total weight.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations revoke and replace with amendments the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2008 ([S.I. 2008/3100 \(W. 274\)](#)) (“the 2008 Regulations”).

These Regulations specify all fuels which are currently authorised for use in smoke control areas in Wales for the purposes of section 20 of the Clean Air Act 1993 (“the 1993 Act”). All the fuels that were listed in the Schedule to the 2008 Regulations (as amended) immediately prior to the coming into force of these Regulations continue to be authorised fuels. One additional fuel (the Zip 100% Natural Stove Log) is authorised for the first time.

Section 20 of the 1993 Act provides that it is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building or a chimney serving a furnace of a fixed boiler or an industrial plant, if that chimney is within a smoke control area. However, it is a defence to prove that the alleged emission was caused solely by the use of an authorised fuel.

In Wales, an authorised fuel means a fuel declared to be an authorised fuel by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from the Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.