

1983 No. 943

HEALTH AND SAFETY

**The Health and Safety (Emissions into the Atmosphere)
Regulations 1983**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>29th June 1983</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>14th July 1983</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>		<i>5th August 1983</i>

Whereas the Health and Safety Commission has submitted to the Secretary of State under section 11(2)(d) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974(a) ("the 1974 Act") proposals for making Regulations after the carrying out by the said Commission of consultations in accordance with section 50(3) of the 1974 Act:

And whereas, under section 80(1) of the 1974 Act it appears to the Secretary of State that the repeal of section 11(2) of the Clean Air Act 1968(b) and of section 78(3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974(c), and the modification of section 92(2) of the Public Health Act 1936(d) which are made by Regulation 7 of these Regulations and the revocation of the Alkali &c. Works Orders 1966 and 1971 by Regulation 8 of these Regulations are expedient in connection with the other provisions of these Regulations and whereas in accordance with section 80(4) of the 1974 Act he has consulted such bodies as appear to him to be appropriate:

Now, therefore, the Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 1(1)(d), 5(3), 15(1) and (3)(a), 49(1), (2) and (4) and 80(1), (2)(a) and (b) and (4) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974(e) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf and so as to give effect without modification to the said proposals of the Commission and to the said repeals, modification and revocations of enactments hereby makes the following Regulations.

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety (Emissions into the Atmosphere) Regulations 1983 and shall come into operation on 5th August 1983.

(a) 1974 c. 37.

(b) 1968 c. 62.

(c) 1974 c. 40, amended by S.I. 1974/2170.

(d) 1936 c. 49.

(e) Section 15 was amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c. 71), section 116 and Schedule 15, para 6; section 49 by para 15 of that Schedule and section 80(4) by para 19 of that Schedule.

Interpretation

2.— (1) In these Regulations—

“the 1906 Act” means the Alkali &c. Works Regulation Act 1906(a);

“the 1974 Act” means the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;

(2) Notwithstanding the definition of premises in section 53(1) of the 1974 Act, in these Regulations premises does not include any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft.

(3) In these Regulations, any reference to works includes a reference to the materials used in and the products of those works in so far as they are treated, handled or stored by methods which cause noxious or offensive substances to be evolved from those works.

Prescribed classes of premises for the purposes of section 1(1)(d) of the 1974 Act

3. The prescribed classes of premises for the purposes of section 1(1)(d) of the 1974 Act shall be the following classes, namely, those parts of any premises on which any of the works specified in Schedule 1 to these Regulations are carried on and any reference in that Schedule to a noxious or offensive gas shall include a reference to any substance mentioned in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

Substances deemed to be noxious or offensive for the purposes of section 5(1) of the 1974 Act

4. Substances which are prescribed as noxious or offensive for the purpose of section 5(1) of the 1974 Act shall comprise the substances specified in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

Amendment of the 1906 Act

5. The 1906 Act shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) for “muriatic” wherever it appears in the Act, substitute “hydrochloric”;
- (b) in section 9(1), for “a scheduled work” substitute “or any works specified in Schedule 1 to the Health and Safety (Emissions into the Atmosphere) Regulations 1983”;
- (c) in section 9(5)—
 - (i) for “an alkali or scheduled work” substitute “an alkali work or any works specified in Schedule 1 to the Health and Safety (Emissions into the Atmosphere) Regulations 1983”; and
 - (ii) after the words “requirements of this Act” insert the words “or of Part I of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974”;
- (d) in section 27(1), for the definition of “The expression ‘noxious or offensive gas’” substitute the following definition:—

(a) 1906 c. 14.

“The expression ‘noxious or offensive gas’ includes any substance set out in Schedule 2 to the Health and Safety (Emissions into the Atmosphere) Regulations 1983”.

Amendments to the 1906 Act to substitute metric quantities for imperial quantities

6. The provisions of the 1906 Act specified in Schedule 3 in column 1 shall be amended by substituting for the quantities set out opposite thereto in column 3 the quantities set out in the corresponding entry in column 4.

Repeals and Modification

7.— (1) The following enactments are hereby repealed:—

- (a) sections 6 and 7 of, and Schedule 1 to, the 1906 Act;
- (b) section 11(2) of the Clean Air Act 1968;
- (c) section 78(3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

(2) At the end of section 92(2) of the Public Health Act 1936 there shall be added the words, “or for a failure to discharge the duty under section 5 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974”.

Revocations

8. The following Orders are hereby revoked:—

- (a) The Alkali &c. Works Order 1966(a);
- (b) The Alkali &c. Works Order 1971(b);
- (c) The Alkali &c. Works (Scotland) Order 1972(c).

(a) S.I. 1966/1143.
(b) S.I. 1971/960.
(c) S.I. 1972/1330 (S. 98).

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 3

*List of Works**Acetylene works*

Works in which acetylene is made and used in any chemical manufacturing process.

Acrylates works

Works in which acrylates are—

- (a) made or purified; or
- (b) made and polymerised; or
- (c) purified and polymerised; or
- (d) stored and handled in fixed tanks with an aggregate capacity exceeding 20 tonnes.

Aldehyde works

Works in which formaldehyde, acetaldehyde or acrolein or the methyl, ethyl or propyl derivatives of acrolein are made.

Aluminium works

Works in which—

- (a) oxide of aluminium is extracted from any ore; or
- (b) aluminium is extracted from any compound containing aluminium by a process evolving any noxious or offensive gases; or
- (c) aluminium swarf is degreased by the application of heat; or
- (d) aluminium or aluminium alloys are recovered from aluminium or aluminium alloy scrap fabricated metal, swarf, skimmings, or other residues by melting under flux cover; or
- (e) aluminium is recovered from slag or drosses; or
- (f) molten aluminium or aluminium alloys are treated by chlorine or its compounds; or
- (g) materials used in the above processes or the products thereof are treated or handled by methods which cause noxious or offensive gases to be evolved.

Amines works

Works in which—

- (a) any methylamine or any ethylamine is made; or
- (b) any methylamine or any ethylamine is used in any chemical process.

Ammonia works

Works in which ammonia is—

- (a) made or recovered; or
- (b) used in the ammonia-soda process; or
- (c) used in the manufacture of carbonate, hydroxide, nitrate or phosphate of ammonia, or urea or nitriles; or
- (d) stored and handled in anhydrous form in fixed tanks with an aggregate capacity exceeding 100 tonnes.

Anhydride works

Works in which acetic, maleic or phthalic anhydrides or the corresponding acids are made or recovered.

Arsenic works

Works for the preparation of arsenious acid, or where nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of arsenic acid or an arsenate and works in which any volatile compound of arsenic is evolved in any manufacturing process and works in which arsenic is made.

Asbestos works

Works in which—

- (a) raw asbestos is milled, ground, opened or blended prior to use in a manufacturing operation; or
- (b) asbestos is used in the manufacture of—
 - (i) asbestos cement; or
 - (ii) asbestos cement pipes; or
 - (iii) asbestos insulating board; or
 - (iv) asbestos textiles; or
 - (v) asbestos jointing or packing materials; or
 - (vi) asbestos brake or clutch materials; or
 - (vii) asbestos floor coverings; or
 - (viii) fillers or reinforcements; or
- (c) crocidolite is stripped from railway vehicles other than as part of repair or maintenance or during vehicle recovery after an accident; or
- (d) railway vehicles containing crocidolite are destroyed by burning at purpose built installations.

Benzene works

Works (not being tar works or bitumen works as defined in this Schedule) in which—

- (a) any wash oil used for the scrubbing of coal gas is distilled; or

- (b) any crude benzol is distilled; or
- (c) benzene is distilled or recovered.

Beryllium works

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.

Bisulphite works

- (a) Works in which sulphurous acid is used in the manufacture of acid sulphites of the alkalis or alkaline earths; or
- (b) works, not defined elsewhere in this Schedule, in which oxides of sulphur are—
 - (i) made; or
 - (ii) used or evolved in any chemical manufacturing operation; or
 - (iii) used in the production of sulphurous acid.

Bromine works

Works in which bromine is made or is used in any manufacturing operation.

Cadmium works

Works in which—

- (a) metallic cadmium is recovered; or
- (b) cadmium alloys are made or recovered; or
- (c) any compound of cadmium is made by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Carbon disulphide works

Works for the manufacture, use or recovery of carbon disulphide.

Carbonyl works

Works in which metal carbonyls are manufactured or used in any chemical or metallurgical manufacturing process.

Caustic soda works

Works in which black liquor produced in the manufacture of paper is calcined in the recovery of caustic soda.

Cement works

Works in which—

- (a) argillaceous and calcareous materials are used in the production of cement clinker; or
- (b) cement clinker is handled and ground.

Ceramic works

Works in which—

- (a) heavy clay or refractory goods are fired by coal or oil in any kiln in which a reducing atmosphere is essential; or
- (b) salt glazing of any earthenware or clay material is carried on.

Chemical fertilizer works

Works in which the manufacture of chemical fertilizer is carried on, and works in which any mineral phosphate is subjected to treatment involving chemical change through the application or use of any acid and works for the granulating of chemical fertilizers involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.

Chemical incineration works

Works for the destruction by burning of—

- (a) wastes produced from chemical manufacturing processes; or
- (b) chemical wastes containing combined bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, lead, mercury, cadmium, zinc, nitrogen, phosphorus or sulphur; or
- (c) wastes produced in the manufacture of plastics;

but excluding general purpose incinerators owned and operated by public authorities.

Chlorine works

Works in which chlorine is made or used in any manufacturing process.

Chromium works

Works in which—

- (a) any chrome ore or concentrate is treated for the production therefrom of chromium compounds; or
- (b) chromium metal is made by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Copper works

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
- (v) copper alloys are recovered from scrap fabricated metal, swarf or residues; or

(b) copper or copper alloy is melted and cast,

but in sub-paragraphs (a)(v) and (b) of this paragraph excluding works in which the aggregate casting capacity does not exceed 10 tonnes per day.

Di-isocyanate works

Works in which—

- (a) di-isocyanates or partly polymerised di-isocyanates are made; or
- (b) di-isocyanates or partly polymerised di-isocyanates are used in the manufacture of flexible or rigid polyurethane foams or elastomers; or
- (c) polyurethane foams are subjected to hot-wire cutting or flame-bonding.

Electricity Works

Works in which solid liquid or gaseous fuel is burned—

- (a) for the generation of electricity solely for distribution to the general public or for purposes of public transport, but excluding compression ignition engines burning distillate fuel with a sulphur content of less than 1%; or
- (b) in boilers having an aggregate maximum continuous rating of not less than 200 tonnes of steam per hour used to produce steam for the generation of electricity for purposes, either wholly or in part, other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph.

Fluorine Works

Works in which fluorine or its compounds with other halogens are made or used in the manufacture of any product, or works for the manufacture of fluorides, borofluorides or silicofluorides.

Gas liquor Works

Works (not being sulphate of ammonia works and chloride of ammonia works as defined in this Schedule) in which hydrogen sulphide or any other noxious or offensive gas is evolved by the use of ammoniacal liquor in any

manufacturing process, and works in which any such liquor is desulphurized by the application of heat in any process connected with the purification of gas.

Gas and coke Works

Works (not being producer gas works as defined in this Schedule) 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 or other solid smokeless fuel is produced and quenched, cut, crushed or graded; or
- (d) gases derived from any process mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph are subjected to purification processes.

Hydrochloric acid Works

- (a) hydrochloric acid works or works (not being alkali works as defined in section 27(1) of the 1906 Act) where hydrogen chloride is evolved either during the preparation of liquid hydrochloric acid or for use in any manufacturing process or as the result of the use of chlorides in a chemical process;
- (b) tinplate flux works that is to say works in which any residue or flux from tinplate works is calcined for the utilisation of such residue or flux, and in which hydrogen chloride is evolved; and
- (c) salt works that is to say works (not being works in which salt is produced by refining rock salt, otherwise than by the dissolution of rock salt at the place of deposit) in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on, and in which hydrogen chloride is evolved.

Hydrofluoric acid works

Works in which—

- (a) hydrogen fluoride is evolved either in the manufacture of liquid hydrofluoric acid or its compounds, or as the result of the use of fluorides in a chemical process; or
- (b) mineral phosphates are treated with acid other than in fertilizer manufacture; or
- (c) mineral phosphates are defluorinated; or
- (d) anhydrous hydrogen fluoride is stored and handled in fixed tanks with an aggregate capacity exceeding 1 tonne

Hydrogen cyanide works

Works in which hydrogen cyanide is made or is used in any chemical manufacturing process.

Iron works and steel works

Works in which—

- (a) iron ores or iron ores and other materials for the production of iron are handled, stored or prepared, but excluding the winning of iron ores; or
- (b) iron ores for the production of iron are calcined, sintered or pelletised; or
- (c) iron or ferro-alloys are produced in a blast furnace or by direct reduction; or
- (d) iron or steel is melted in
 - (i) electric arc furnaces; or
 - (ii) cupolas employing a heated air blast; or
- (e) steel is produced, melted or refined in Tropenas, open hearth or electric arc furnaces; or
- (f) air or oxygen or air enriched with oxygen is used for the refining of iron or for the production, shaping or finishing of steel; or
- (g) ferro-alloys are made by methods giving rise to dust or fume; or
- (h) iron or ferro-alloys produced in any process described in sub-paragraphs (c) (d) or (g) of this paragraph are desulphurised by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Lead works

- (a) works (not being works defined elsewhere in this Schedule) in which by the application of heat
 - (i) lead is extracted or recovered from any material containing lead or its compounds; or
 - (ii) lead is refined; or
 - (iii) lead is applied as a surface coating to other metals by spraying; or
- (b) works (not being works defined elsewhere in this Schedule) in which compounds of lead are manufactured, extracted, recovered or used in processes which give rise to dust or fume, but excluding the manufacture of electric accumulators and the application of glazes or vitreous enamels; or
- (c) works in which organic lead compounds are made.

Lime works

Works in which—

- (a) calcium carbonate or calcium-magnesium carbonate is burnt through the agency of solid, liquid or gaseous fuels; or
- (b) lime is slaked on premises where any process described in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph is carried out.

Magnesium works

Works in which magnesium or its alloys or any compound of magnesium is made by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Manganese works

Works in which manganese or its alloys or any compound of manganese is made by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Metal recovery works

Works in which metal is recovered from scrap cable by burning in a furnace.

Mineral works

Works in which—

- (a) metallurgical slags; or
- (b) pulverised fuel ash; or
- (c) minerals, other than moulding sand in foundries or coal,

are subjected to any size reduction, grading or heating by processes giving rise to dust, not being works described elsewhere in this Schedule.

Nitrate and chloride of iron works

Works in which nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of nitrate or chloride of iron.

Nitric acid works

Works in which the manufacture of nitric acid is carried on and works in which nitric acid is recovered from oxides of nitrogen and works where in the manufacture of any product any acid-forming oxide of nitrogen is evolved.

Paraffin oil works

Works in which crude shale oil is produced or refined, and works in which—

- (a) any product of the refining of crude shale oil is treated so as to cause the evolution of any noxious or offensive gases; or
- (b) any such product as aforesaid is used in any subsequent chemical manufacturing process except as a solvent.

Petrochemical works

Works in which—

- (a) any hydrocarbons are used for the production of ethylene or propylene or other olefines; or
- (b) (i) ethylene or propylene or other olefines or mixtures thereof are used in any chemical manufacturing process, not being a chemical

manufacturing process defined in any other paragraph of this Schedule; or

- (ii) any product of the processes to which sub-paragraph (b)(i) of this paragraph applies is used, except as a solvent, in any subsequent chemical manufacturing process, not being a chemical manufacturing process defined in any other paragraph of this Schedule; or
- (c) ethylene, or propylene or other olefines or products of processes defined at sub-paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii) of this paragraph or mixtures thereof are polymerised.

Petroleum works

Works in which—

- (a) crude or stabilised crude petroleum or associated gas, or condensate is
 - (i) handled or stored; or
 - (ii) refined; or
- (b) any product of such refining is subjected to further refining or to conversion; or
- (c) natural gas is refined or odourised; or
- (d) any product of any of the foregoing operations is used, except as a solvent, in any subsequent chemical manufacturing process, provided that the process is not described elsewhere in this Schedule; or
- (e) used lubricating oil is prepared for re-use by any thermal process.

Phosphorus works

Works in which—

- (a) phosphorus is made; or
- (b) yellow phosphorus is used in any chemical or metallurgical process.

Picric acid works

Works in which nitric acid or a nitrate is used in the manufacture of picric acid.

Producer gas works

Works in which producer gas is made from coal and in which raw producer gas is transmitted or used.

Pyridine works

Works in which pyridines or picolines or lutidines are recovered or made.

Selenium works

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.

Smelting works

Works in which sulphides or sulphide ores, including regulus or mattes are calcined or smelted.

Sulphate of ammonia works, and chloride of ammonia works

Works in which the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or of chloride of ammonia is carried on.

Sulphide works

Works in which—

- (a) hydrogen sulphide is evolved by the decomposition of metallic sulphides; or
(b) hydrogen sulphide is used in the production of such sulphides; or
(c) hydrogen sulphide or mercaptans are—
(i) made, or
(ii) used in any chemical process, or
(iii) evolved as part of any chemical process.

Sulphuric acid (Class I) works

Works in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on by the lead chamber process, namely, the process by which sulphurous acid is converted into sulphuric acid by the agency of oxides of nitrogen and by the use of a lead chamber or by any other process involving the use of oxides of nitrogen.

Sulphuric acid (Class II) works

Works in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid is carried on by any process other than the lead chamber process, and works for the concentration or distillation of sulphuric acid.

Tar works and bitumen works

- (a) works (not being works described elsewhere in this Schedule) in which gas tar or coal tar or bitumen is distilled or is heated in any manufacturing process, and any product of the distillation of gas tar or coal tar or bitumen is distilled or heated in any process involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas; or
(b) works in which heated materials produced from gas tar or coal tar or

bitumen are applied in coating or wrapping of iron or steel pipes or fittings.

Uranium works

Works (not being works licensed under the Nuclear Installations Acts 1965(a) and 1969(b) 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
- (b) any volatile compounds of uranium are manufactured or used; or
- (c) uranium or its compounds are manufactured, fashioned or fabricated by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

Vinyl chloride works

Works in which vinyl chloride is made or polymerised or used or stored and handled in fixed tanks with an aggregate capacity exceeding 20 tonnes.

Zinc works

Works in which by the application of heat, zinc is extracted from the ore, or from any residue containing that metal, and works in which compounds of zinc are made by methods giving rise to dust or fume.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4

Noxious or offensive substances

Acetic acid or its anhydride;
Acetylene;
Acrylates;
Aldehydes;
Amines;
Ammonia or its compounds;
Arsenic or its compounds;
Asbestos;
Bromine or its compounds;
Carbon disulphide;
Carbon dioxide;
Carbon monoxide;
Chlorine or its compounds;
Cyanogen or its compounds;
Di-isocyanates;
Ethylene and higher olefines;
Fluorine or its compounds;

(a) 1965 c. 57.

(b) 1969 c. 18.

Fumaric acid;
 Fumes or dust containing aluminium, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chlorine, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, sodium, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, zinc or their compounds;
 Fumes or vapours from benzene works, paraffin oil works, petrochemical works, petroleum works, or tar works and bitumen works;
 Hydrocarbons;
 Hydrogen chloride;
 Hydrogen sulphide;
 Iodine or its compounds;
 Lead or its compounds;
 Maleic acid or its anhydride;
 Mercury or its compounds;
 Metal carbonyls;
 Nitric acid or oxides of nitrogen;
 Nitriles;
 Phthalic acid or its anhydride;
 Products containing hydrogen from the partial oxidation of hydrocarbons;
 Pyridine or its homologues;
 Smoke, grit and dust;
 Sulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide;
 Sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxide;
 Vinyl chloride;
 Volatile organic sulphur compounds.

Regulation 6

SCHEDULE 3

Amendments to the 1906 Act

1 Provision to be amended	2 Subject matter of provision	3 Present quantity	4 Quantity to be substituted
Section 1(1)	Maximum concentration of hydrochloric acid gas which may escape from alkali works	(a) Cubic foot (b) One-fifth part of a grain	(a) Cubic metre (b) 0.46 gram
Section 2(1)	Maximum concentration of hydrochloric acid gas which may be discharged from alkali works	Cubic foot	Cubic metre
Section 16	Measurement of air, smoke or gases for calculation of acids	(a) Cubic foot (b) Sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer (c) Thirty inches	(a) Cubic metre (b) 15 degrees Celsius (c) One bar

24th June 1983. *Patrick Jenkin,*
Secretary of State for the Environment.

28th June 1983. *George Younger,*
Secretary of State for Scotland.

29th June 1983. *Nicholas Edwards,*
Secretary of State for Wales.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

Regulation 3 of these Regulations prescribes certain classes of premises as premises from which emissions into the atmosphere may be controlled under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 ("the 1974 Act"). Those premises are listed in Schedule 1.

Regulation 4 and Schedule 2 prescribe certain substances which are to be treated as noxious or offensive for the purposes of section 5(1) of the 1974 Act, which imposes on persons having control of prescribed premises the duty to use the best practicable means for preventing the emission of such substances, or for rendering them harmless or inoffensive. By virtue of subsection (3) of section 5 of the 1974 Act, a substance may be prescribed whether or not it would be noxious or offensive apart from that subsection.

The Alkali &c. Works Regulation Act 1906 ("the 1906 Act") is amended by Regulation 5 so that the same classes of premises are to be treated as scheduled works required to be registered under that Act and as premises prescribed for the purposes of the 1974 Act; the 1906 Act is also amended so that the same substances are deemed to be noxious or offensive for the purposes of both Acts. Regulation 6 amends the 1906 Act to substitute amounts or quantities expressed in metric units for amounts or quantities not so expressed.

By Regulation 7, section 78(3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (which specifies that proceedings for the offence of cable burning under section 78(1) of that Act shall not be instituted in England and Wales except by an inspector appointed under section 19 of the 1974 Act, or by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions) is repealed, and minor or consequential amendments are made to section 11 of the Clean Air Act 1968 and section 92 of the Public Health Act 1936. Regulation 8 revokes certain Orders made for the purposes of the 1906 Act which are now superseded by these Regulations.

SI 1983/943
ISBN 0-11-036943-2



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