

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

INTRODUCED BY BERTELSEN, DUSSAULT, BENNETT, ASAY
BY REQUEST OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COUNCIL

IN THE HOUSE

January 27, 1981	Introduced and referred to Committee on Rules.
February 2, 1981	Rereferred to Committee on Natural Resources.
February 3, 1981	Rereferred to Committee on Highways and Transportation.
February 14, 1981	Committee recommend bill do pass as amended. Report adopted.
February 16, 1981	Bill printed and placed on members' desks.
February 19, 1981	Second reading, do pass.
February 20, 1981	Correctly engrossed.
February 24, 1981	Third reading, passed. Ayes, 97; Noes, 1. Transmitted to Senate.

IN THE SENATE

March 2, 1981	Introduced and referred to Committee on Highways and Transportation.
March 17, 1981	Committee recommend bill be concurred in. Report adopted.
March 19, 1981	Second reading, concurred in.
March 21, 1981	Third reading, concurred in. Ayes, 48; Noes, 0.

IN THE HOUSE

March 23, 1981

Returned from Senate. Con-
curred in. Sent to enrolling.

Reported correctly enrolled.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

INTRODUCED BY *Bertelme Susseaux Bennett Army*
BY REQUEST OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COUNCIL

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING STATE PURCHASING OFFICES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS TO PURCHASE REREFINED OIL THAT MEETS QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS AND DIRECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM FOR COLLECTING USED OIL IN THE STATE OF MONTANA.

WHEREAS, crude oil is a finite resource in the world and, as a consequence, the price of oil, both domestic and imported, is expected to increase each year; and

WHEREAS, the western Pennsylvania and west Texas fields, which have historically provided much of the domestic crude refined into oils such as lubricating oils, are in serious states of depletion and it is in the national and state interest to reduce United States imports of oil; and

WHEREAS, less than 2% of the average crude oil stream is suitable for use in manufacturing lubrication oils without greatly increasing the energy cost of production; and

WHEREAS, the process of rerefining used oil can recoup from 55-85% of that amount of crude oil refined for

lubricating purposes and the process of rerefining oil requires only 25% of the energy that is needed to refine virgin crude oil into a lubricating product; and

WHEREAS, burning of used oil removes it from the mainstream of usefulness and the rerefining of used oil continuously reintroduces the lube fraction back into the mainstream as a feed-stock; and

WHEREAS, only 10% of the used oil generated in the United States each year is rerefined; and

WHEREAS, the cost of rerefined lubricating oil could be as much as 50% less than the cost of lubricating oil refined from virgin crude oil and still be of essentially the same quality, depending on production costs and method of production; and

WHEREAS, used lubricating oil may contain up to 7,300 ppm of lead, other heavy metals, and other contaminants that, when released into the air or water through processes such as burning used lubricating oil in a boiler, or spreading used oil on unpaved roads to suppress dust or dumping crankcase drainings into lakes or streams, introduce harmful elements into the environment; and

WHEREAS, inexpensive tests exist whereby a sample of oil can be analyzed for quality; and

WHEREAS, Congress, through various acts encourages the study, recycling, development for commercial use and,

-2- INTRODUCED BILL
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1 purchase and sale of used oil recovery and rerefined oil,
 2 specifically through the Water Pollution Control Act of
 3 1972, the Energy Policy Conservation Act of 1975, the
 4 Department of Energy Organization Act, the National Energy
 5 Act of 1978, and the Resource Conservation Recovery Act of
 6 1976; and

7 WHEREAS, a survey of persons who change their own oil
 8 indicates a willingness to return used oil to a recycling
 9 source, provided a convenient mechanism for doing so exists.

10

11 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE
 12 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

13 (1) That the Department of Highways is urged to
 14 purchase and use rerefined oil when it is shown to be equal
 15 to or superior in quality to lubricating oil made from
 16 virgin crude oil.

17 (2) That the Department of Highways is urged to
 18 establish an educational program to inform the public of the
 19 hazards of dumping used oil and the benefits of recycling
 20 used oil and purchasing rerefined oil.

21 (3) That the Department of Health and Environmental
 22 Sciences is urged to examine the possibilities of
 23 establishing a system for collecting used oil in the state
 24 of Montana.

25 (4) That the staff of the Environmental Quality Council

1 is urged to monitor the system presently in use in North
 2 Carolina and other states which currently have a successful
 3 rerefined oil program in operation.

4 (5) That the purchasing offices of the Department of
 5 Administration and purchasing offices of other state
 6 departments and of school districts are urged, when
 7 purchasing lubricating oil, to purchase rerefined oil when
 8 it is shown to be equal or superior in quality to
 9 lubricating oil made from virgin crude oil.

-End-

Approved by Committee
on Highways & Transportation

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6 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING STATE
7 PURCHASING OFFICES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
8 ADMINISTRATION TO PURCHASE REREFINED OIL THAT MEETS QUALITY
9 SPECIFICATIONS AND DIRECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
10 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF
11 ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM FOR COLLECTING USED OIL IN THE STATE
12 OF MONTANA.

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14 WHEREAS, crude oil is a finite resource in the world
15 and, as a consequence, the price of oil, both domestic and
16 imported, is expected to increase each year; and

17 WHEREAS, the western Pennsylvania and west Texas
18 fields, which have historically provided much of the
19 domestic crude refined into oils such as lubricating oils,
20 are in serious states of depletion and it is in the national
21 and state interest to reduce United States imports of oil;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, less than 2% of the average crude oil stream
24 is suitable for use in manufacturing lubrication oils
25 without greatly increasing the energy cost of production;

1 and

2 WHEREAS, the process of rerefining used oil can recoup
3 from 55-85% of that amount of crude oil refined for
4 lubricating purposes and the process of rerefining oil
5 requires only 25% of the energy that is needed to refine
6 virgin crude oil into a lubricating product; and

7 WHEREAS, burning of used oil removes it from the
8 mainstream of usefulness and the rerefining of used oil
9 continuously reintroduces the lube fraction back into the
10 mainstream as a feed-stock; and

11 WHEREAS, only 10% of the used oil generated in the
12 United States each year is rerefined; and

13 WHEREAS, the cost of rerefined lubricating oil could be
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15 from virgin crude oil and still be of essentially the same
16 quality, depending on production costs and method of
17 production; and

18 WHEREAS, used lubricating oil may contain up to 7,300
19 ppm of lead, other heavy metals, and other contaminants
20 that, when released into the air or water through processes
21 such as burning used lubricating oil in a boiler, or
22 spreading used oil on unpaved roads to suppress dust or
23 dumping crankcase drainings into lakes or streams, introduce
24 harmful elements into the environment; and

25 WHEREAS, inexpensive tests exist whereby a sample of

1 oil can be analyzed for quality; and

2 WHEREAS, Congress, through various acts encourages the
3 study, recycling, development for commercial use and,
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20 (2) That the Department of Highways NATURAL RESOURCES
21 AND CONSERVATION is urged to establish an educational
22 program to inform the public of the hazards of dumping used
23 oil and the benefits of recycling used oil and purchasing
24 rerefined oil.

25 (3) That the Department of Health and Environmental

1 Sciences is urged to examine the possibilities of
2 establishing a system for collecting used oil in the state
3 of Montana.

4 (4) That the staff of the Environmental Quality
5 Council is urged to monitor the system presently in use in
6 North Carolina and other states which currently have a
7 successful rerefined oil program in operation.

8 (5) That the purchasing offices of the Department of
9 Administration and purchasing offices of other state
10 departments, COUNTIES, and of school districts are urged,
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