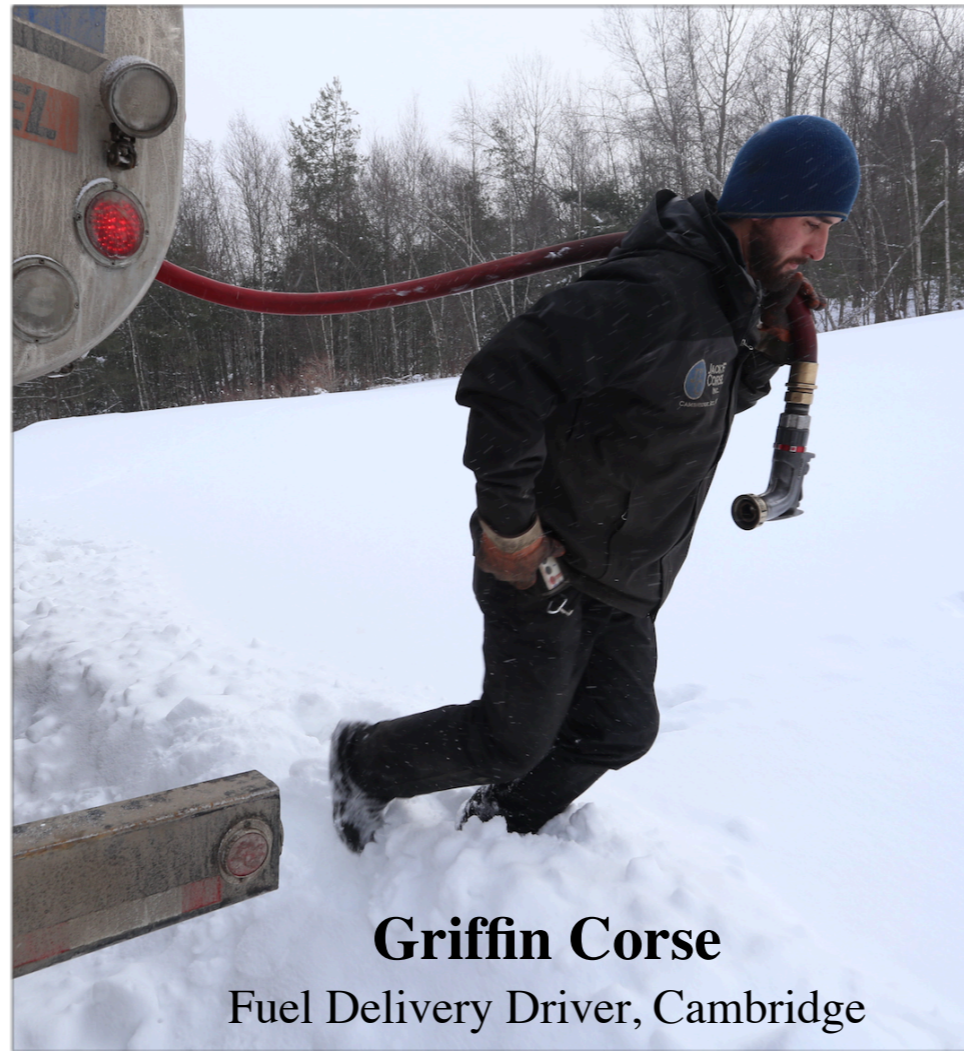




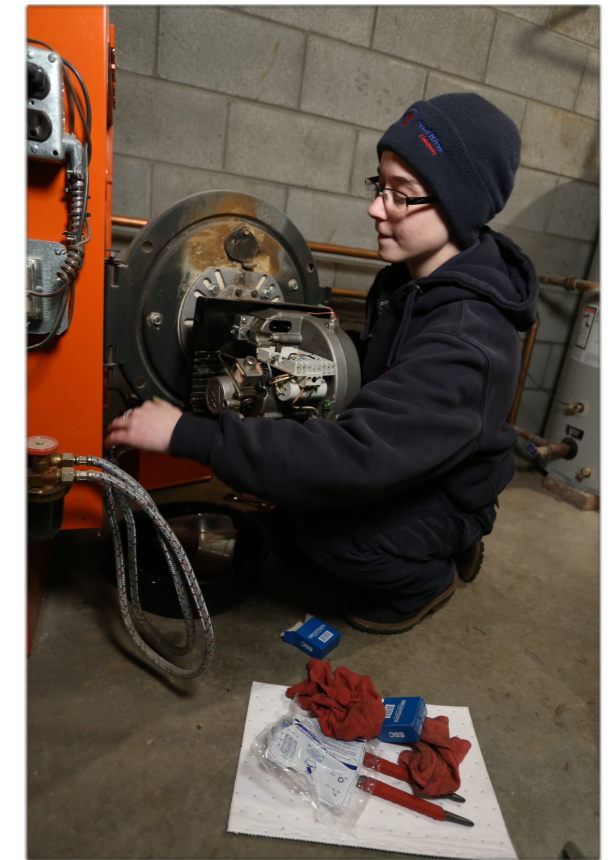
**Lolly Ackley**

Fuel Delivery Driver — Bellows Falls



**Griffin Corse**

Fuel Delivery Driver, Cambridge



**Alexa Boudro**

Oil Burner Technician, Woodstock



**Brenda Martineau**

Customer Service Specialist — Northfield

**VFDA**  
[vermontfuel.com](http://vermontfuel.com)



**Chiaki Hill**

Fuel Delivery Driver, Woodstock

## **Vermont's Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) regulations provide spill prevention and inspection requirements for both tank owners and fuel suppliers.**

- 1) The tank must be on a stable foundation.
- 2) It must have a working vent alarm (whistle).
- 3) Both the fill pipe and the vent pipe must have a minimum diameter of 1-1/4 inch.
- 4) If below grade or buried in concrete, the fuel line between the tank and the burner must be either plastic coated copper or sleeved.
- 5) A fuel oil tank can not have leaks, drips, pitting, rust, dents, cracks or corrosion.



Make sure your tank is OK to fill. Contact your heating fuel provider to schedule a tank inspection.

**[vermontfuel.com/tank](http://vermontfuel.com/tank)**

# Clean and Efficient Oilheat



***Now Delivering***

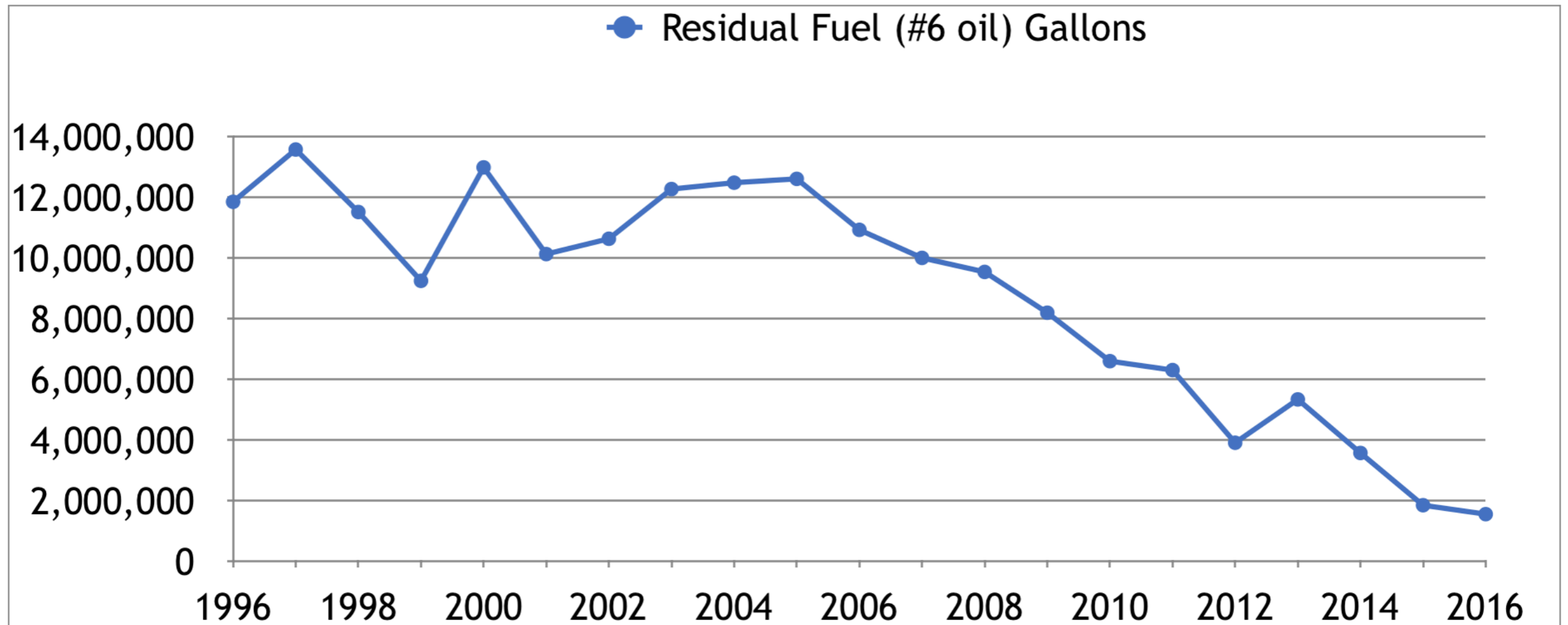
Vermont oilheat companies *only* deliver clean and efficient Ultra-Low Sulfur Heating Oil (ULSHO)

*Learn more at [heatcleanvt.com](http://heatcleanvt.com)*

*Vermont law requires all heating oil and kerosene to have less than 15 ppm sulfur.*

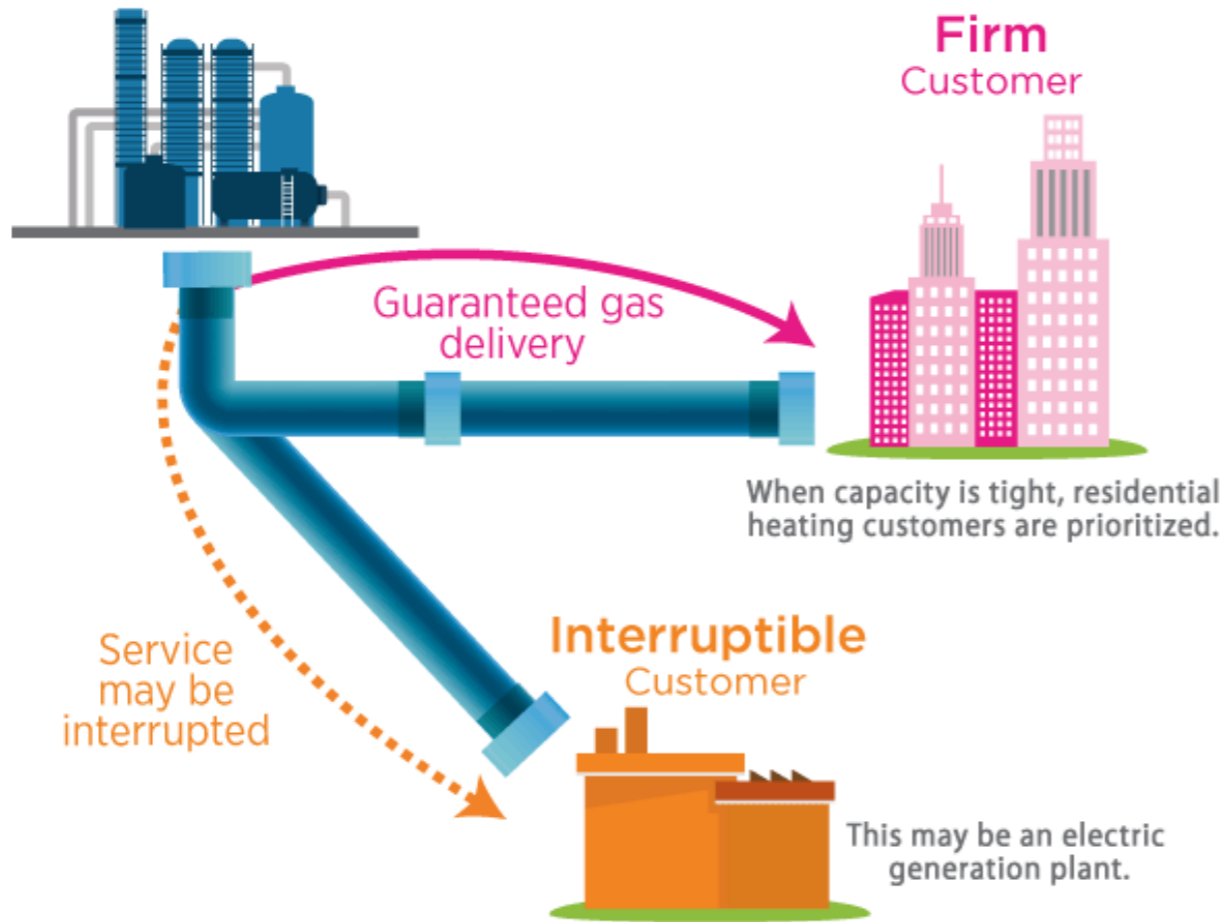


No. 6: This **oil** is called **residual fuel oil** (RFO) or heavy **fuel oil** (HFO).  
*Must be heated at 212 F 24/7 to remain a liquid.*  
**Ultra low sulfur heating oil, CNG, and Propane have replaced #6.**

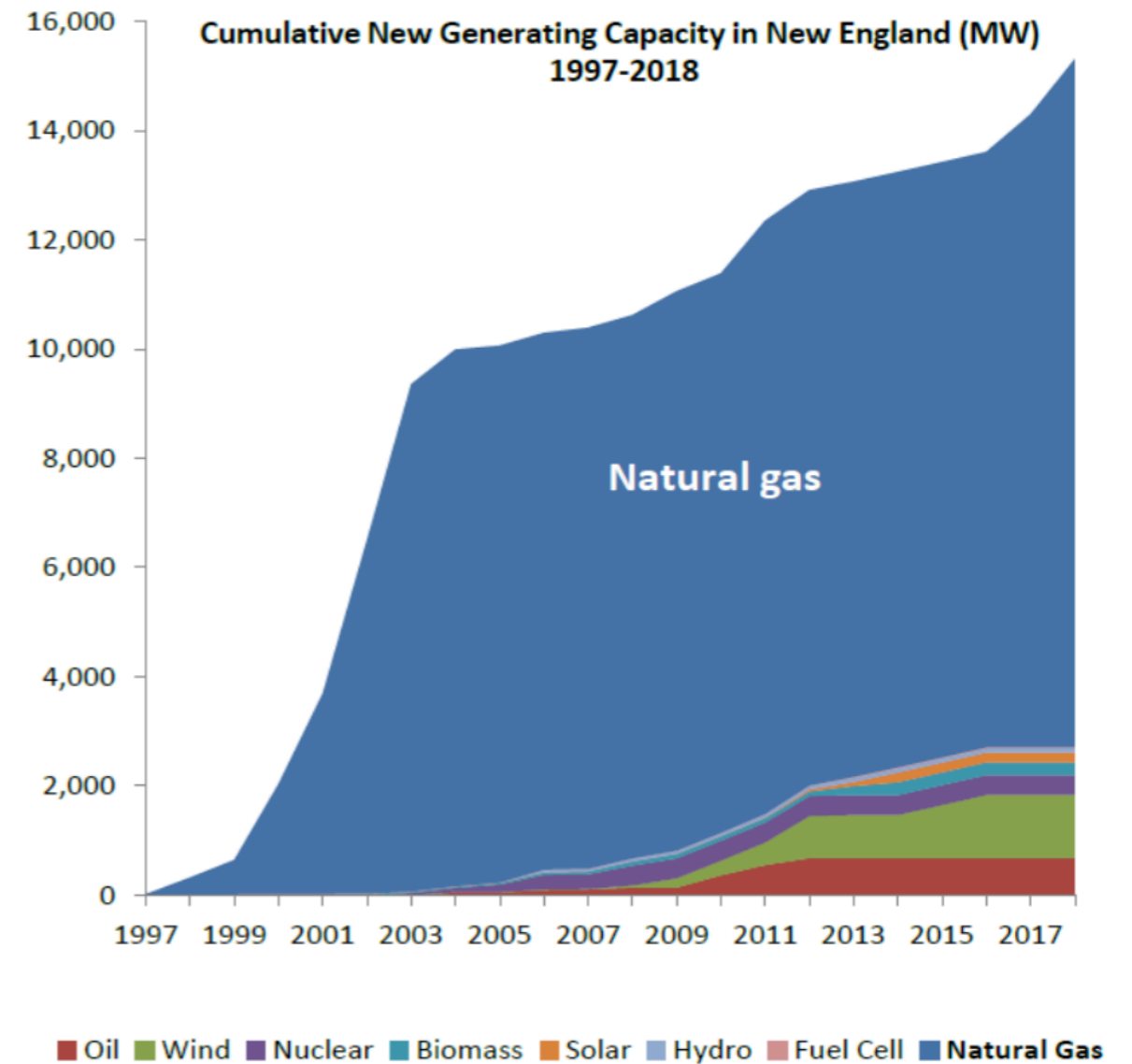


[https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep\\_use/total/pdf/use\\_VT.pdf](https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/total/pdf/use_VT.pdf)

## Interstate Pipeline



Source: PJM <https://learn.pjm.com/three-priorities/keeping-the-lights-on/gas-electric-industry/natural-gas-electric-market.aspx>



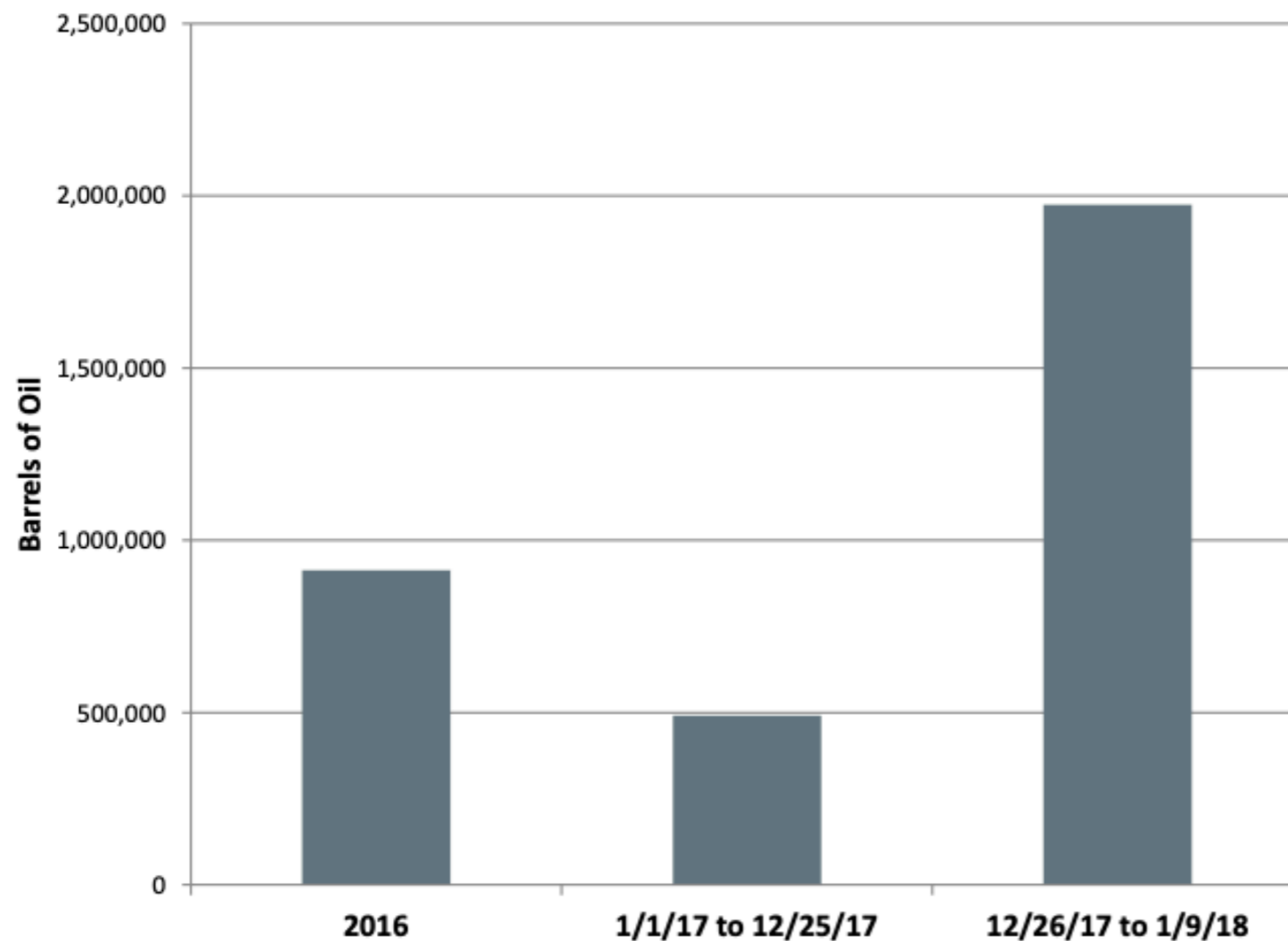
VELCO Testimony: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2020/WorkGroups/House%20Energy%20and%20Technology/Witness%20Documents/Electric%20Utilities/W~John%20Flynn~VELCO%20Introduction%20~1-25-2019.pdf>

**When natural gas is interrupted, electric utilities and large industrial users of natural gas rely on heating oil infrastructure to keep the lights and heat on in the winter.**



## Generator Oil Burn: Two Weeks vs Twelve Months

*NE generators burned 2 million barrels of oil in 2 weeks—more than twice the amount of oil used in all of 2016*

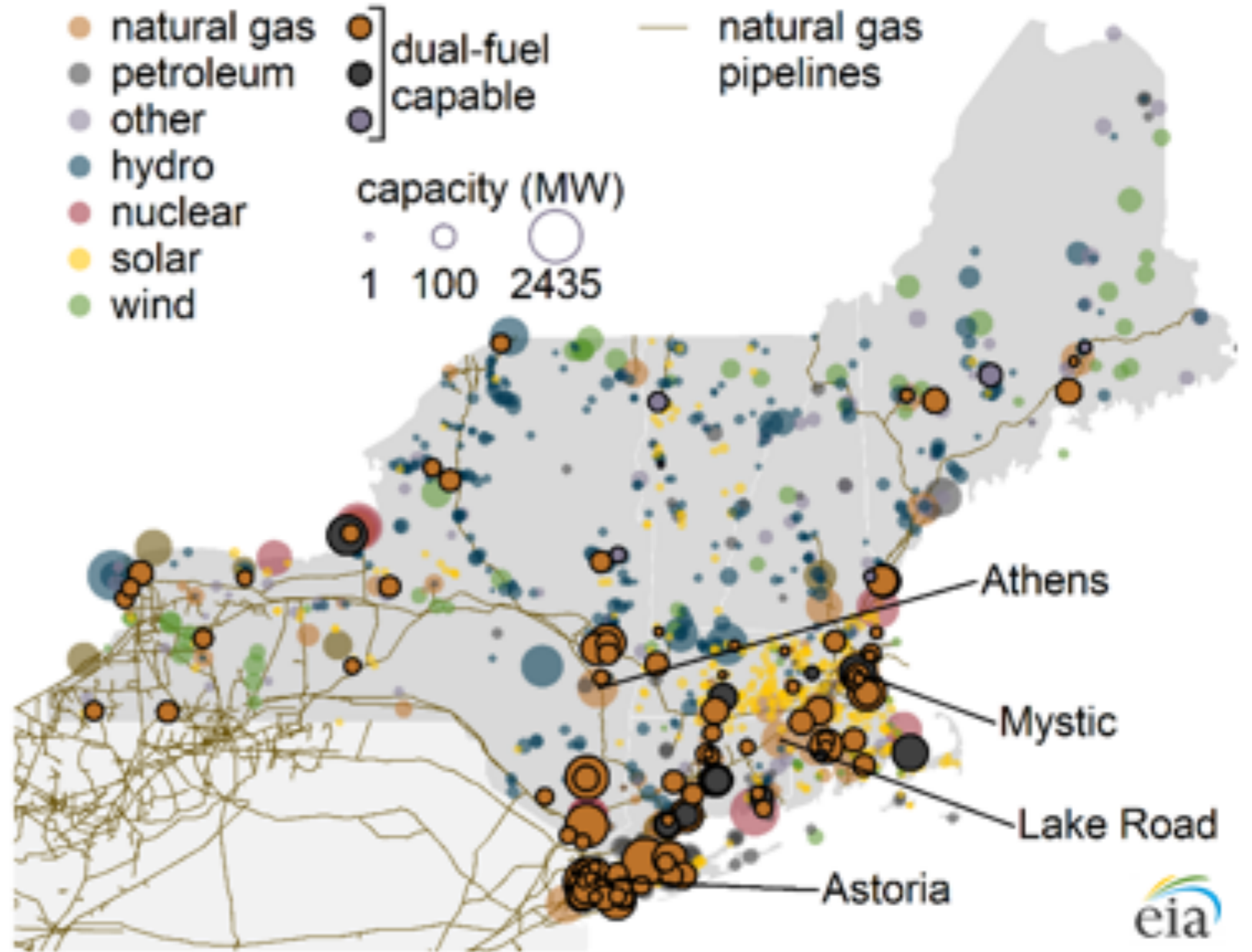
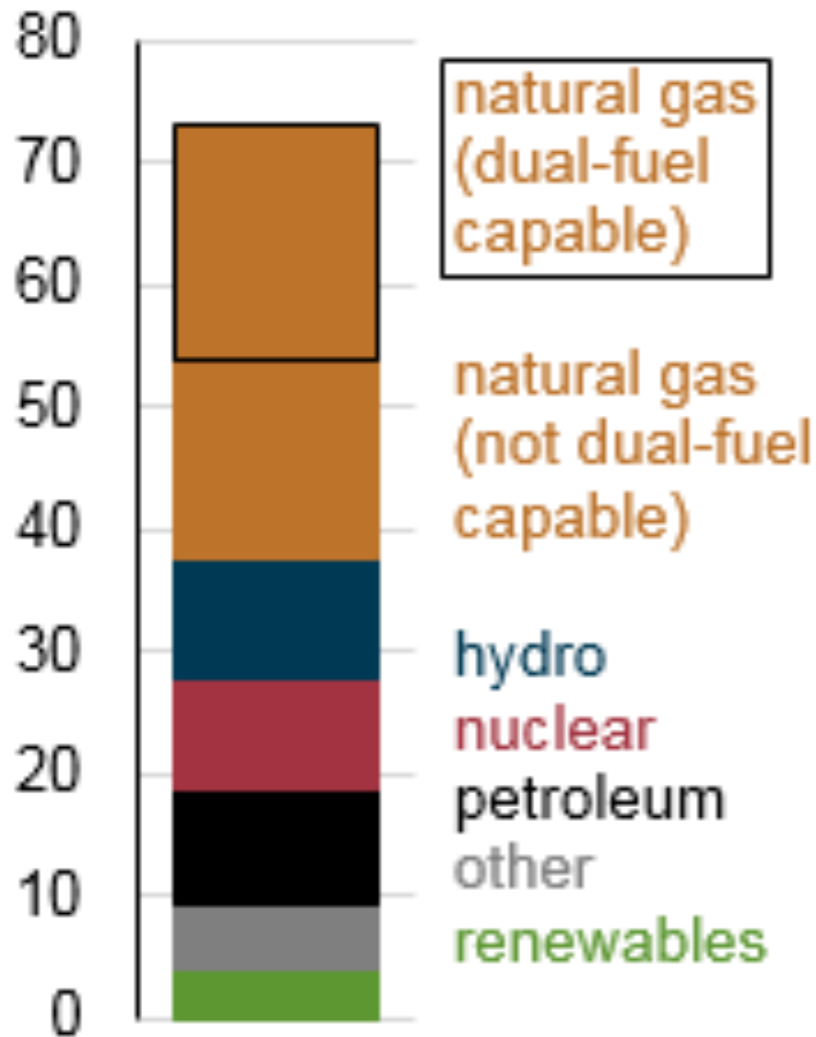


2 million barrels =  
84 million gallons

Vermont homes require  
approximately 72 million  
gallons of oilheat per year.

## Natural gas-burning power plant operations vary during periods of cold weather

Generating capacity in New England and New York gigawatts



Power generation in New England and New York is largely dependent on natural gas, which accounts for more than half of the region's electricity generating capacity. About 58% of New England's natural gas capacity has dual-fuel capability, meaning it can switch to other fuels such as petroleum-based fuels.

# Electric Cold Climate Heat Pumps



If your **outdoor condensing unit** is iced up, airflow will be severely restricted, resulting in a struggling unit that may end up causing severe damage. The most common solution to a **frozen heat pump** is running the defrost cycle. It normally turns on automatically at timed intervals or when the unit detects frost, however, some systems have a defrost option. The defrost cycle basically reverses the heat pump into **air conditioning mode** so that it can pump heat to the outdoor unit until it **unfreezes**.



# H.51 An act relating to fossil fuel infrastructure

A person shall not construct or reconstruct fossil fuel infrastructure in the State.

“Fossil fuel infrastructure” means a structure and ancillary facilities used to move fossil fuel from one location to another, such as a natural gas or oil pipeline. The phrase includes natural gas facilities as defined in 30 V.S.A. 18 § 248(a)(3).

The phrase does not include motor vehicles, underground tanks or pipes located on the site of a motor vehicle service station, or pipes leading to a residential or commercial building from a fuel tank to which fuel is delivered by motor vehicle.

