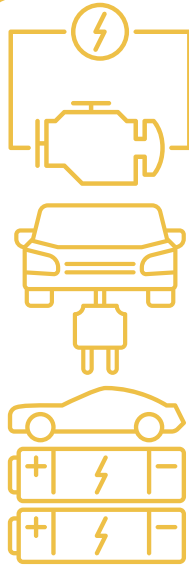


GET CHARGED ABOUT EVs



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EV, HYBRID, AND PLUG-IN HYBRID VEHICLES?

Electric vehicles (EV) – use a battery to power an electric motor.

Hybrids – use an engine and an electric motor. Hybrids are not plugged in, and the battery is charged through regenerative braking.

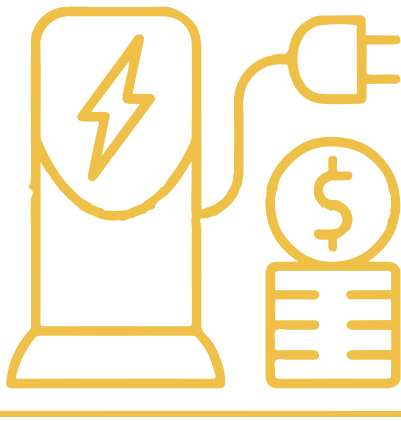
Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) – use an engine and a smaller battery for electric mode and are different from hybrids in that they are plugged in to charge the battery.

ARE CHARGING STATIONS EASY TO FIND?

According to the Department of Energy, 80% of EV owners charge their vehicles at home. There are currently **more than 140,000 EV charging stations across the US.**

HOW CAN I FIND PUBLIC CHARGING STATIONS?

Charging networks such as ChargePoint, Electrify America, and PlugShare **have apps for locating charging stations.** Google Maps also shows charge stations in your search area.



ARE PUBLIC CHARGING STATIONS FREE?

Public charging stations **can be free** for the duration of your visit at malls, hotels, or restaurants. Some employers are also offering **free charging to their employees.** The United States has a network of free EV charging stations. Websites like ChargeHub and PlugShare provide maps to free charging stations.



HOW FAR CAN I DRIVE BETWEEN CHARGES?

The average driving range of an electric vehicle is **250 – 500** miles. Plug-in hybrids drive **10-50** miles on electricity before switching to gasoline.



HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO CHARGE A CAR BATTERY?

The time to charge your battery is going to depend on several factors:

- The size of your battery
- The battery's state of charge at the time of charging
- The car's charging capacity
- Even the weather conditions! Did you know that batteries have an optimal operating range around 69° Fahrenheit? When temperatures are significantly lower or higher, **the battery will need to use some of its own energy to regulate the temperature** –increasing charge time.



WHAT IS LEVEL 1, 2, AND 3 CHARGING?

Level 1 is the lowest voltage and the slowest charging level. It is good for using a common 120-volt **household outlet** and for plug-in hybrids that have smaller batteries.

Level 2 is the most popular charging station for both **home and public use**, and charges 10X faster than Level 1 chargers.

Level 3 chargers (aka Superchargers and DC Fast Chargers) are the fastest type of charging available and are typically found in **public spaces**. They are often not installed in homes due to the high voltage needed.