



Considering an electric vehicle?

Learn how you can limit your impact on the environment and save.

Many people make the switch from gas-powered vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) because of their environmental benefits and ease of maintenance.

Reduce your impact on the environment

Battery EVs have no gasoline engine, which means they do not need oil changes, spark plugs, or timing belts. These cars require little maintenance—adding up to big savings over the lifetime of the car.

Save money

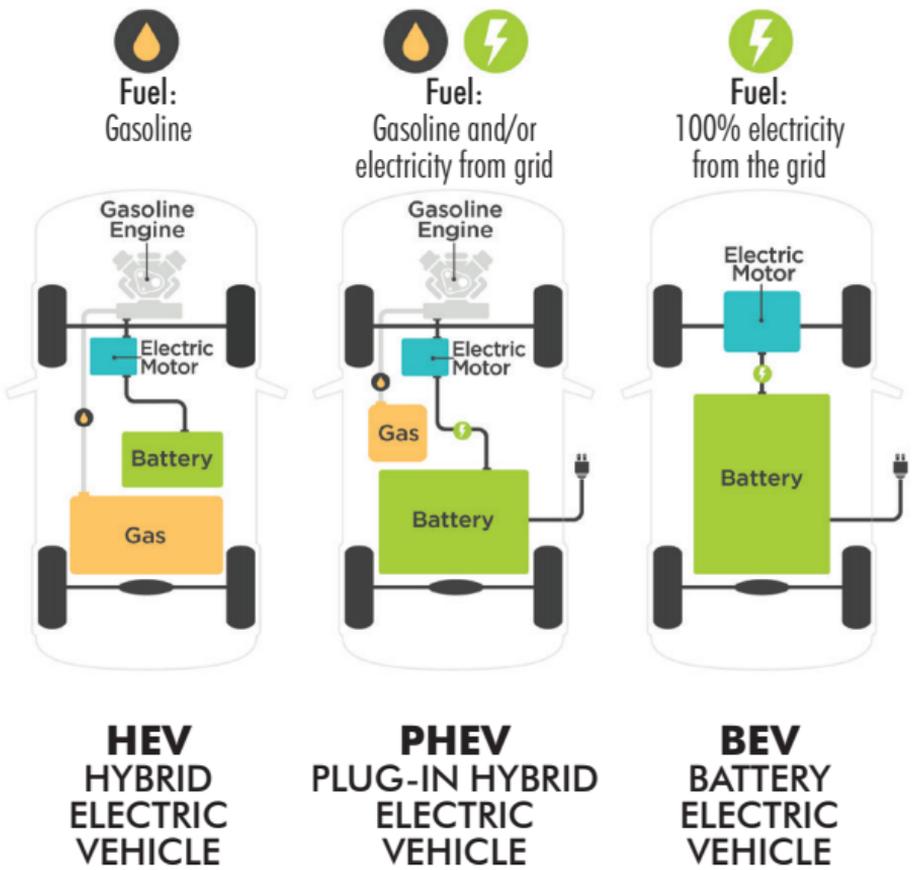
EVs save you money, not only because of reduced maintenance costs, but also in the cost of "fueling" the vehicle. Filling up with electricity at home is cheaper than with gasoline, adding up to a savings of hundreds of dollars depending on how much you drive. Best of all? You never need to stop at the gas station—unless you want to get snacks!

Advances in technology provide EVs with the features you have always relied on in combustion engines—without the emissions. And they are fun to drive! An EV can ramp up to its full power quickly, providing a smooth and responsive driving experience.

smeco.coop/ChooseEV

Types of electric vehicles

Drivers can choose between three main types of electric vehicles (EVs). EVs are classified by the amount of electricity they use and how they operate.



Source: Electric Power Research Institute

Electric vehicle charging levels

If you have selected a PHEV or BEV, you will want to know the three charging options available.

AC Level One



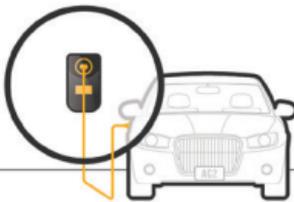
Voltage:
120V 1-Phase AC

Amps:
12–16 Amps

Charging Loads:
1.4 to 1.9 kW

Vehicle Charge Time:
3–5 Miles per Hour

AC Level Two



Voltage:
208V or 240V 1-Phase AC

Amps:
12–80 Amps (typ. 32 Amps)

Charging Loads:
2.5 to 19.2 kW

Vehicle Charge Time:
10–20 Miles per Hour
20+ for some EV models

DC Fast Charge



Voltage:
208V or 480V 3-Phase AC

Amps:
< 100 Amps

Charging Loads:
50–350 kW

Vehicle Charge Time:
60–80 Miles in 20 minutes

Sources: Advanced Energy and EPA