

EV Charging Guide



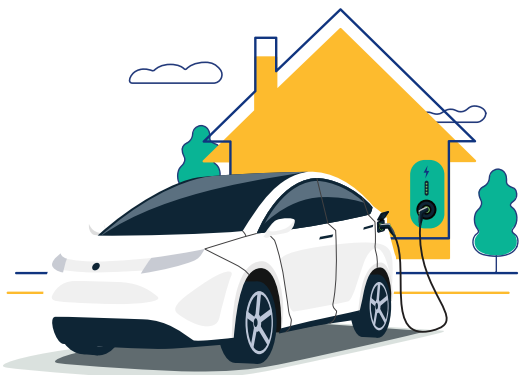
This short guide will give you the basics on navigating the different types of charging.

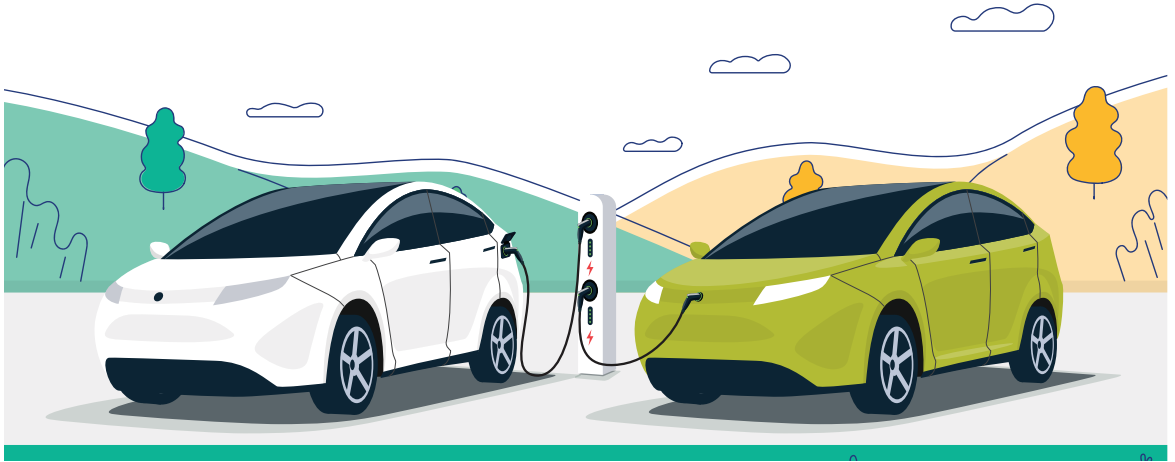
How to charge

- ⚡ Typically, an EV can charge between 7 - 22kW on an AC (Alternating Current) and up to 350 kW on DC (Direct Current). Check with your dealer or in the owner's manual for the specification on your car.
- ⚡ Ensure
 - You know where the charging ports are, how to open them and which is AC/DC.
 - There is an AC charging cable in the car.

Home / Domestic charging

- ⚡ This is the cheapest way to charge your car. Check with your energy provider for different time of use tariffs for the best fit for your energy use.
- ⚡ Best practice is to install a home charger. These are up to 7.4kW AC units that can be mounted on the wall of your house.
- ⚡ Typical installation cost is between €1,200 - €1,600. ZEV grants are available via SEAI towards the cost. Visit the SEAI website for T&Cs on parking requirements.
- ⚡ You must get a Safe Electric registered electrician to install the charger.
- ⚡ Some cars also come with an adapter for a 3-pin plug. This is a very slow way to charge but can be useful in an emergency. This cable should only be plugged directly into a socket and not an extension lead.





Public charging options

- ⚡ There are several operators across the public charging network, consisting of 3 different types of chargers:
 1. AC (standard 22kW)
 2. DC FCP (Fast/Rapid $\leq 100\text{kW}$)
 3. DC HPC (High Power $> 100\text{kW}$, typically between 150kW to 350kW)
- ⚡ If you are going to use the public network, you can use an app such as *PlugShare* or *A Better Route Planner* to identify charging locations along the route. These apps include all operators.
- ⚡ Make sure to download the app for the charger you plan to use. Some chargers have a contactless payment option.
- ⚡ Pricing will vary from each provider depending on the amount of power and time consumed, with fast charging being significantly more expensive.
- ⚡ Be aware that there is usually an overstay fee on DC chargers after 45 minutes, and some AC chargers after 10 hours on the public network.
- ⚡ A good rule of thumb on DC chargers is to charge to around 80%. After this your charging speed will slow down significantly. The final 20% would take as long as the 80% charge.
- ⚡ Usually, parking is NOT free when you are charging so make sure to check signage for parking charges.

Safe Driving