


# There is an Electric 

 Vehicle in your future!A talk for students of
St. Mary C. S. S.
From the EV Society
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Carbontakedown.com

45 Minutes:

- GHG Emissions
- What's happening?
- What to do?
- Electric Vehicles (EVs)
- Performance, Range and Charging
- Mining, Recycling
- The Electricity Grid


## Our Home



50 km

## The BIG Picture

- Up until 1960's environmental problems were widely seen as local or regional issues.
- Climate Change is different. It threatens the existence, health and safety of billions of people around the globe.
- No one country can solve climate change, a vast majority of the world's countries must cooperate.


## Greenhouse Gases

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { (GHGs) } \\
\text { and }
\end{gathered}
$$

Global Warming Climate Change

## GHG

## "Greenhouse Gas"

 a gas that reflects infrared radiation back to earth$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { Tonne of GHG } \\
& \text { That's the same as: }
\end{aligned}
$$



## The greenhouse effect

Solar radiation passes through the clear atmosphere

Most radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface and warms it
e

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere, and some is absorbed and re-emitted in all molecules. The effect of this is to warm the earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.

Infrared radiation is emitted from the earth's surface

## The six GHG's and GWP (Global Warming Potential)

1/ Carbon Dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$
2/ Methane $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)$

3/ Nitrous Oxide $\left(\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$
4/ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
5/ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
6/ Sulfur hexafluoride (SF $)$


Carbon dioxide emissions and atmospheric concentration (1750-2020)


## The Industrial Age

## CARBON DIOXIDE OVER 800,000 YEARS


b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human \& natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020)

$18501900 \quad 1950 \quad 2000 \quad 2020$


## International Energy Agency (IEA)





Electricity and heat
IndustryTransportBuildings
Other


Industry

- Transport

Buildings
Other

# Electric Vehicles 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (E V s) \\
& \text { are part of } \\
& \text { reducing } \\
& \text { GHGs }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Ontario 2017159 Mt GHG/year



## Ontario 11.3** GHG/person/year

# Ontario electricity has very low GHG/kWh (0.013 to 0.044 kg GHG/kWh avg.*) 

This means the electricity you use to charge your EV has a very, very low upstream GHG impact.

## GHG Emissions

## Using an EV is a

 huge GHGemissions reduction
for a family! (in ontario!)
$14.0$



A 1980 Unique Mobility
Electrek
A good effort, not a good car!

Lead acid batteries not up to task in distance or economics.






Battery Electric Vehicle


Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle


0 to 100 kph Acceleration Times
769 HP + 3 electric motors!


## Range and Price

## 2022 BEV

## (100\% Electric)

## 49 +/Models

| 100\% Battery Electric Vehicles | Range (km) | Price in \$1000's inc. del. | MSRP (plugndrive) 1000s includes del |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lucid | 836 | 106.0 | \$106,000 |
| Mercedes EQE | 660 | 100.0 | \$100,000 |
| Tesla Model S LR | 652 | 122.0 | \$121,990 |
| Tesla Model S Plaid | 637 | 170.0 | \$169,990 |
| Tesla Model X Plaid | 597 | 160.0 | \$159,990 |
| Mercedes EQS | 570 | 146.2 | \$146,200 |
| Tesla Model 3 LR AWD | 568 | 65.0 | \$64,990 |
| Tesla Model X LR | 560 | 133.0 | \$132,990 |
| Tesla Model Y LR AWD | 531 | 75.0 | \$74,990 |
| Tesla Model 3 Perf AWD | 507 | 75.0 | \$74,990 |
| Mustang Mach E California Rte 1 | 491 | 66.6 | \$66,590 |
| Tesla Model Y Perf | 488 | 84.0 | \$83,990 |
| Mustang Mach E Ext Range | 483 | 68.6 | \$68,590 |
| Nissan Ariya 4WD LR | 482 | 62.1 | \$62,050 |
| Cadillac Lyric | 482 | 77.0 | \$76,950 |
| Kia EV6 First Edition | 480 | 74.2 | \$74,200 |
| BMw i4 | 475 | 57.0 | \$56,990 |
| BMw ix | 475 | 92.0 | \$91,990 |
| Mustang Mach E EXT Range AWD | 435 | 72.1 | \$72,090 |
| Kia EV6 | 430 | 69.7 | \$69,654 |
| Polestar 2 2WD | 427 | 51.8 | \$51,800 |
| Tesla Model 3 SR Plus | 423 | 52.0 | \$56,380 |
| Mustang Mach E GT Perf | 418 | 85.1 | \$85,090 |
| Chevrolet Boit | 417 | 35.7 | \$40,098 |
| Hyundai Kona EV | 415 | 41.2 | \$45,651 |
| Polestar 2 AWD | 401 | 58.8 | \$58,800 |
| Hyundai loniq5 AWD LR | 400 | 57.6 | \$62,049 |
| vW ID4 Pro | 400 | 42.4 | \$46,780 |
| Chevrolet EUV | 397 | 37.7 | \$42,098 |
| vW ID4 AWD Pro | 386 | 47.4 | \$51,780 |
| Kia Niro EV | 385 | 42.5 | \$46,929 |
| Kia Soul EV Limited | 383 | 49.5 | \$53,929 |
| Jaguar I-PACE (CO) | 377 | 102.6 | \$102,626 |
| Mustang Mach E SR | 370 | 52.6 | \$52,590 |
| Nissan Leaf S Plus | 363 | 37.7 | \$42,174 |
| Volvo C40 Recharge | 359 | 74.9 | \$74,900 |
| Audi e-tron | 357 | 89.2 | \$89,150 |
| Hyundai loniq5 Essential | 354 | 42.6 | \$47,049 |
| Audi Q4 e-tron | 351 | 62.5 | \$62,500 |
| Audi Q4 Sportback e-tron | 351 | 70.2 | \$70,150 |
| Porsche Taycan 4 Cross Turismo | 346 | 121.4 | \$121,400 |
| Mustang Mach E SR AWD | 340 | 56.1 | \$56,090 |
| Volvo XC40 | 335 | 63.1 | \$63,070 |
| Porsche Taycan S Cross Turismo | 325 | 219.5 | \$219,500 |
| Nissan Ariya 2WD Standard | 321 | 52.1 | \$52,050 |
| Hyundai IONIQ EV | 274 | 36.3 | \$40,726 |
| Kia Soul EV Premium | 248 | 40.5 | \$44,929 |
| BMW 13 | 246 | 40.5 | \$44,950 |
| Nissan Leaf Sv | 240 | 35.4 | \$39,874 |
| Mini Cooper SE 3 Door | 177 | 34.5 | \$38,956 |




## Seasonal Range Change

- Energy consumption increases with speed ${ }^{2}$
- COLD!! - cold grease in bearings, harder rubber tires, dense air and lowered battery temperature plus heating impacts the range
- Worst winter day $\left(-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, snow) range at 100 kph could be $40-50 \%$ reduced.


## Charging

## Level 3 High

 Power
## Level 1 and 2 at home or away, J1772




Level 1 or 2 - home charger
E (overnight for 400 kms , $\$ 8$ to $\$ 12$ )

Level 3 - 50 to 350 kW ( 8 to 40 min for $200 \mathrm{~km}, \$ 4-\$ 9$ )
$\stackrel{1}{\boldsymbol{E}} 0$
0
100
300
kW of Charger



## Level 3 "Plugshare.com" screen grab

# Impact of EVs on the Ontario Electricity Grid 

# 1,000,000 EVs each <br> going 20,000 km/year would create a 

 2.5\% increase in Ontario's total 137 TWh of electricity generation
## Operating Costs

## Cumulative Fuel/Electrcity Cost




$$
\begin{array}{lllllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\
& & & & 10 \\
& \text { Years of Ownership }
\end{array}
$$

(\$1.45/litre, \$0.15/kWh, 20,000 km/year, 4\% infl.)

## The Bigger Picture



# Mining \& <br> Manufacturing 



## Battery Materials

- 10 kg Lithium per EV = 5.3 billion batteries (1.3 B pass. vehicles world)*
- Other battery chemistries are in use, some require no conflict (Cobalt) minerals
Human Rights / Environmental Impact
- Fossil fuel extraction/use has climate change plus large scale human rights and environmental impacts
- Mining of battery minerals has negative impacts and they can be addressed with policy, laws and through activist pressure and corporate action - all happening
- Virtually every EV maker has ethical supply chain policies
- Recycling being developed in many places


## Finally

- EVs are a key technology to address Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the climate crisis
- Most EVs have great acceleration!
- EVs in Ontario lower your family's GHG emissions significantly
- Basic EVs have similar ownership cost to equivalent fossil fuel cars
- Long distance travel entirely feasible
- Better to cycle or walk if you can!

Thank you for your attention. Questions? lappstve@kos.net Carbontakedown.com


Plus $\$ 1000$ to $\$ 1500$ one time $\$$ for a charger at home

