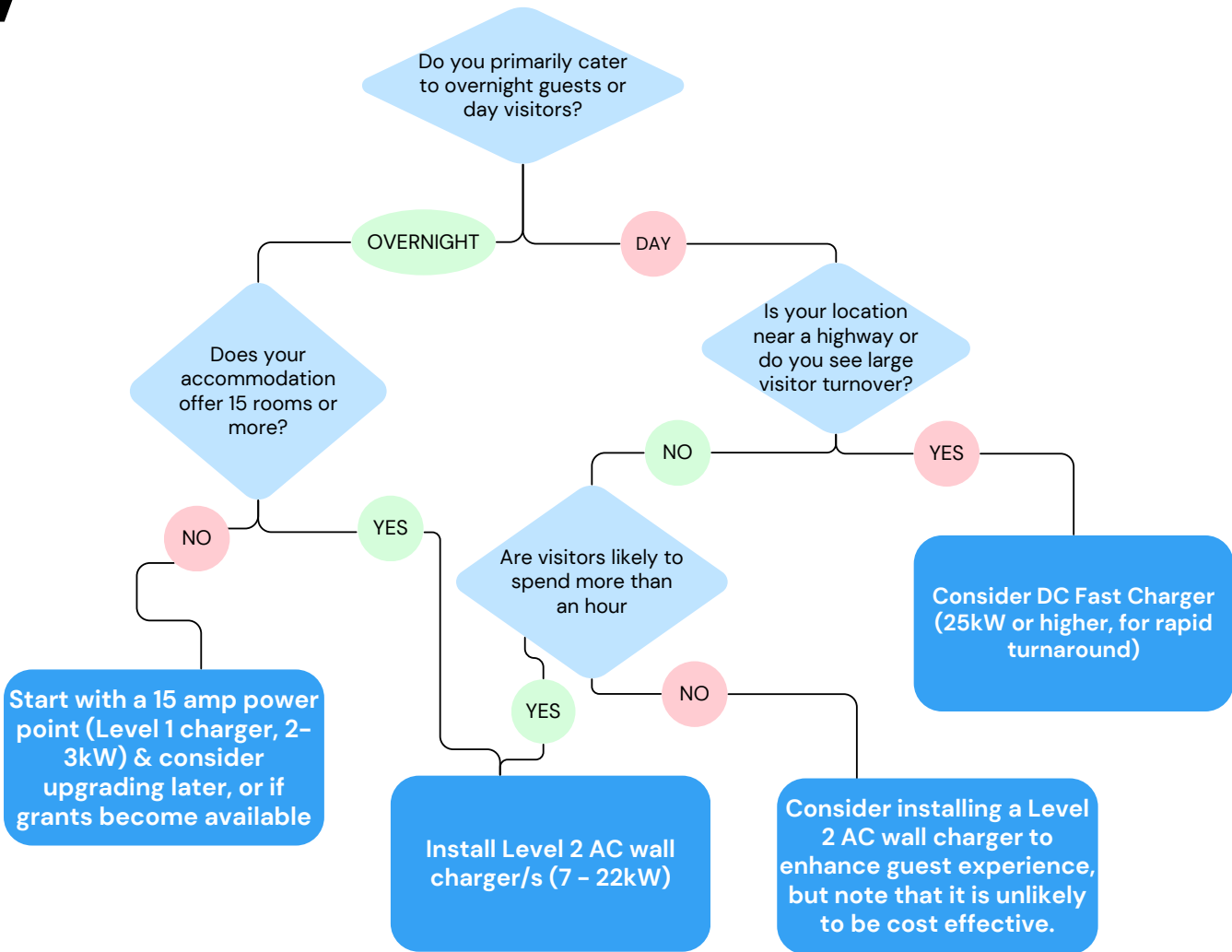
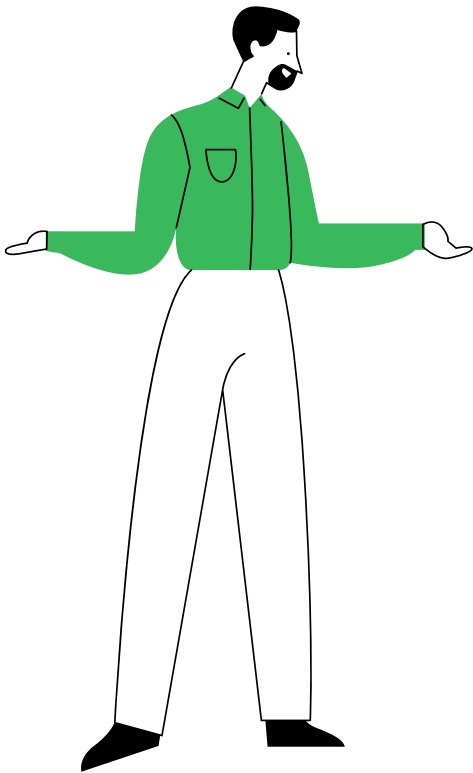


Guide to EV chargers



How to Read the Flowchart

1. Start by categorizing your business

- Overnight guests (e.g., hotels, inns, lodges, farmstays) → Go to the “Overnight” branch.
- Day visitors (e.g., cafés/restaurants, museums/attractions, retail shops, vineyards) → Go to the “Day-visitor” branch.

2. Overnight

- Dedicated parking & electrical capacity: If you have private parking stalls (so EVs can be left plugged in overnight) and your electrical panel can support an additional ~7–22 kW per charger, a Level 2 charger is ideal. It will typically add 20–40 km of range per charging hour—enough for guests to recharge fully overnight.
- No dedicated parking or limited electrical capacity: If you lack the infrastructure for Level 2 right now, start with shared or portable Level 1 chargers (standard 240 V outlet, ~2–3 kW), which are slower (~5–10 km of range per hour) but require little to no new wiring. You can plan an upgrade later.

3. Day-Visitor

- High turnover & highway proximity: If you’re along a busy route or expect many passing EV drivers who can use a quick top-up, a DC Fast Charger (25 kW or more) is the best choice—drivers can gain ~125 km of range in one hour with 25 kW or much more with faster chargers.
- Moderate stay (1–3 hours): If visitors typically spend 1–3 hours (e.g., enjoying a meal, a tour, wine tasting), a Level 2 charger is suitable, giving them enough range to continue their journey.
- Short visits (< 1 hour): If your guests stay less than an hour, a Level 1 charger will be too slow for meaningful top-ups. In that case, consider adding signage directing them to the nearest public fast-charge station or partner location, and upgrade to Level 2 or DC Fast when possible.

Legend & Charger Types

• Level 1 Charger (AC, 2–3 kW)

- one or more 15A, 240 V outlets (on a dedicated circuit)
- Ideal for locations with long parking times or where only minimal charging rate is needed (e.g., guest vehicles overnight).
- Adds ~5–10 km of range per charging hour.

• Level 2 Charger (AC, 7–22 kW)

- Requires dedicated circuit and installation.
- Suitable for overnight guests or day-visitors staying several hours.
- Adds ~20–40 km of range per charging hour.

• DC Fast Charger (DC, 25–350 kW+)

- High-power charger with significant electrical supply infrastructure.
- Best for high traffic locations with quick-turnover drivers.
- Adds ~125 km of range per hour for each 25 kW of capacity (depending on vehicle and charger rating).

NEXT STEPS FOR YOUR BUSINESS

Step 1: Choose your charger location	The installation area should be close to the electrical panel, and the area should be clear of any obstacles that could interfere with the installation process. It is also important to consider the length of the charging cable and make sure that the charging cable can reach the car’s charging port.
Step 2: Choose your charger type	Use this flowchart to choose which charger suits your business type best, or seek advice from AEVA.
Step 3: Get your electrician to check the electrical panel	Before installing the EV charger, it is important to check the electrical panel to make sure that it can handle the additional load. The electrical panel should have a dedicated circuit breaker for the charger, and the wiring should be rated for the amperage of the charger. If the electrical panel cannot handle the additional load, it may be necessary to upgrade the panel or add a subpanel. If you are upgrading, consider future proofing and installing additional conduit for future expansion.
Step 4: Install your charger	Make sure a certified electrician takes care of installation.
Step 5: Promote your charger	Make sure your charger is listed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your website• Plugshare.com• Your ATDW listing• Your social media
Step 5: Maintain your charger	Once the EV charger is installed and working properly, it is important to maintain the charger to ensure it continues to function properly. Regular maintenance can also extend the life of the charger. Here are a few tips for maintaining an EV charger: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep the charging cable clean and dry. Wipe down the cable and connectors with a clean cloth to remove any dirt or debris.• Check the charging cable, and charger, for any signs of wear or damage. If the cable is damaged, it should be replaced immediately. If the charger is damaged, it should be repaired or replaced.• Follow the manufacturer’s recommended maintenance schedule.