

ELECTRIC VEHICLES: RESPONDING TO MISINFORMATION ABOUT EVS

Transportation is the single-largest source of greenhouse gas emission in the United States, and the recent IPCC climate report states that to cut emissions from the sector we must turn to more access to public transportation and to electric vehicles as solutions.

CLAIM: UPSTREAM

“Requiring a shift to electric vehicles requires more mining — either from international bad actors with poor human rights protections, or from domestic sources that harm communities and environments.”

RESPONSE:

Mining companies must operate with consent from the communities they impact as the energy transition spurs investment in mineral production and supply chains.

New technologies, extraction techniques, and recycling capabilities are reducing the need for mining raw materials.

- [Sixty percent](#) of used lithium is being recycled in the European Union and battery recycling could provide the global auto industry with [25 percent](#) of the sector’s lithium demand and 35 percent of its nickel needs by 2040.

CLAIM: CHARGING

“Charging electric vehicles is slow, expensive, and hard to find.”

RESPONSE:

Charging electric vehicles is easy, as they can be quickly refueled on-the-go or overnight from the convenience of a regular home outlet.

- For [many](#) electric vehicle drivers, charging overnight at home is the cheapest and most convenient option, often [costing](#) around the equivalent of \$1 per gallon of gasoline.
- Electric vehicles don’t have to recharge very often as people on average drive under [40 miles each day](#). Today’s electric options average [over 250 miles](#) on a full charge, with [newer models](#) expected to [travel](#) up to 520 miles per charge.
- There are [thousands](#) of fast charging plugs in the U.S. that can give a newer electric vehicle around 200 miles of range in under 30 minutes, and Congress has allocated \$7.5 billion to build 500,000 new public charging stations to be built within the next several years — [4 times the number of existing gas stations](#).

CLAIM: EMISSIONS

“Electric vehicles are not-so-clean of a solution.”

RESPONSE:

Electric vehicles pollute less than fossil fuel-powered vehicles.

- Over their lifetimes, electric vehicles [produce](#) much less climate pollution than fossil fueled vehicles. In the U.S., life cycle emissions from electric vehicles are up to [68 percent lower](#) than gas-powered cars.

CLAIM: COLD WEATHER

“Electric vehicles don’t work in cold weather.”

RESPONSE:

All automobiles are impacted by inclement weather, but electric vehicles have unique advantages over gas vehicles in cold temperatures.

- Both electric and gas powered vehicles experience [reduced mileage](#) in cold weather, depending on the conditions. But unlike gas cars, electric vehicles can be started and heated remotely and share electricity between each other.