

EV Window Sticker Explained

The EV window sticker label includes mandated information about any new vehicle for sale including fuel efficiency, fuel costs, and greenhouse gas and smog ratings. For electric vehicles, the label has some additional pieces of information specific to EVs.

Kilowatt-Hours Per 100 Miles: The EPA standard of measuring energy efficiency in EVs.

MPGe: Miles per gallon equivalent

Annual Fuel Cost: This is estimated based on an annual driving range of 15,000 miles and 12.5 cents per kWh electricity cost.

Driving Range: Estimated driving range, calculated for when a vehicle has 90% charge.



1. Vehicle Technology & Fuel

The upper right corner of the label displays text and a related icon to identify it as a vehicle that is powered by electricity. You will see different text and icons on the labels for other vehicles:

2. Fuel Economy

MPGe: Miles per gallon equivalent

3. Comparing Fuel Economy to Other Vehicles

This text indicates the category of the vehicle (e.g., Small SUV, Station Wagon, Pickup Truck, etc.) and the best and worst fuel economy within that category for the given model year.

4. You Save/Spend More over 5 Years Compared to Average Vehicle

The label shows the estimated fuel cost over a five-year period for the vehicle compared to the average new vehicle. If the vehicle would save the consumer money compared to the average vehicle, the label states, "You save \$x,xxx in fuel costs over 5 years compared to the average new vehicle." If the vehicle would be more expensive to operate than the average vehicle, the label states, "You spend \$x,xxx more in fuel costs over 5 years compared to the average new vehicle." These estimates are based on 15,000 miles per year, for five years, and the projected fuel price for the year (12 cents per kilowatt-hour in this example).

5. Fuel Consumption Rate

Kilowatt-hours is an energy unit for electricity. This value tells you how many kilowatt-hours the vehicle would use to travel 100 miles. Like gallons per 100 miles, this kilowatt-hours per 100 miles relates directly to the amount of electricity used, and thus to cost. This is an estimated rate of consumption; any given vehicle may or may not be actually capable of traveling 100 miles on a fully charged battery.

6. Estimated Annual Fuel Cost

The annual fuel cost is based on two assumptions: an annual mileage of 15,000 miles and a projected electricity price.

7. Fuel Economy and Greenhouse Gas Rating

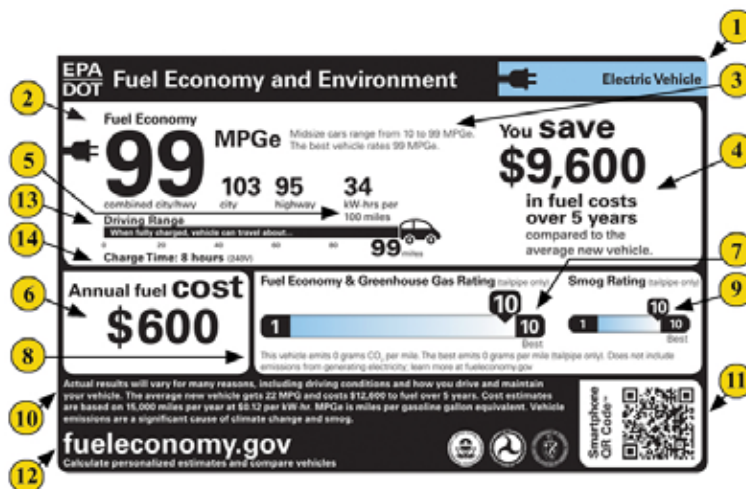
The label assigns each vehicle a rating from 1 (worst) to 10 (best) for fuel economy and greenhouse gas emissions (i.e., how much carbon dioxide the vehicle's tailpipe emits each mile).

8. CO2 Emissions Information

Text stating that this rating does not reflect any GHG emissions associated with the production of electricity used to power the vehicle.

9. Smog Rating

This is a rating for vehicle tailpipe emissions of those pollutants that cause smog and other local air pollution. This information, listed as "Smog" on the labels, is displayed using a slider bar with a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best). The scale is based on the U.S. vehicle emissions standards, which incorporate specific thresholds for nitrogen oxide, non-methane organic gas, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and formaldehyde.



10. Details in Fine Print

This part of the label has a reminder that your fuel economy and emissions may be different due to a number of factors, such as how you drive and maintain your vehicle, how much you use air conditioning and other accessories, the weather, road conditions, how much the vehicle is loaded, and other factors.

11. QR Code®

When you are looking for a new vehicle at a dealership, you can scan the QR Code® on the label using your smart-phone, provided you have downloaded a scanner app. The QR Code® will link you to helpful tools and additional information about the vehicle.

12. fueleconomy.gov

The label directs you to the fueleconomy.gov website, where you can compare vehicles and enter personalized information (e.g., local gas prices and individual driving habits) to get the best possible cost and energy-use estimates.

13. Driving Range

When the vehicle is fully charged, this value represents the approximate number of miles that can be traveled in combined city and highway driving before the vehicle must be recharged.

14. Charge Time

This indicates how long it takes to charge a fully empty battery using 240 volt electrical service. For the purposes of equivalent comparisons, all vehicles with external charging capability display a charge time based on use of 240 volt service, unless the vehicle is not capable of receiving the higher voltage. Some owners may choose to install 240 volt service (in their garage, for example), and others may choose to use a standard household outlet providing 120 volts. Use of lower voltage than that specified on the label will result in longer charging times. The vehicle manufacturer should be able to provide complete information on charging times and the capabilities of their vehicles.

