# Potential and Challenges for Large Scale Introduction of Electric Buses in South Africa

#### SABOA September 2023





- Golden Arrow Background
- C40 Cities
- Dirty Electricity Argument
- Electric Bus Testing
- Potential Savings
- Charging and Electricity Demand Profiles
- Solar PV and Battery Storage
- Diesel Bus Conversions?
- Financial Institutions



### <u>Golden Arrow</u>

- Age 162 Years  $\rightarrow$  Since 1861
- Buses >1 100
- Employees >2 500
- Distance  $\pm$  65 000 000 Km per year
- Diesel >25 000 000 Lt per year

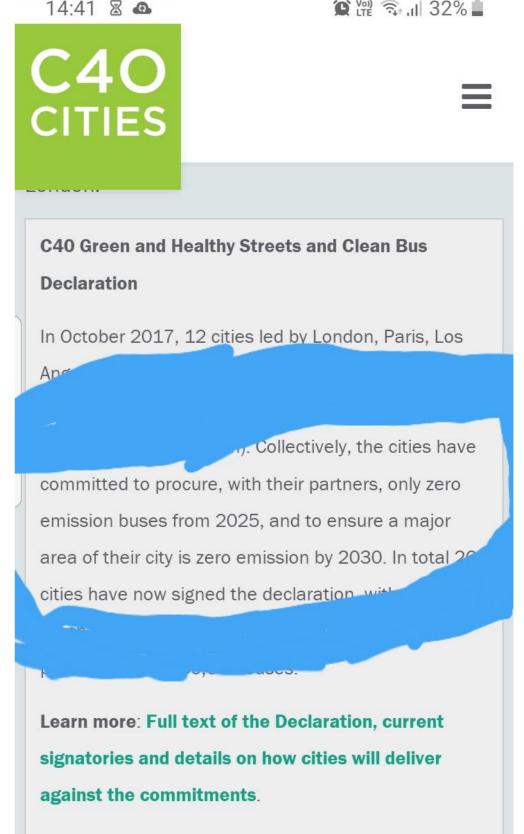


# C40 Cities

- Cape Town
- Durban
- Johannesburg
- Tshwane

Source: C40 website

#### Golden Arrow Bus Services



Green and Healthy Streets builds upon the 2016 Clean Bus Declaration. In 2016, Network Cities collectively forged an international Declaration on

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# **Dirty Electricity Argument?**

 "Better to localise energy production, via dirty electricity, than using imported dirty fuel in South Africa"

- Electric vehicle introduction
  - No subsidies in South Africa to "go green"
  - Step 1 = must be a commercial solution
  - Step 2 = utilise renewables to reduce costs and carbon footprint



#### Test Results

> 100 000km completed

- Energy
  - 1.05 kWh/km → 37 seater buses
  - 1.10 kWh/km

- $\rightarrow$  65 seater bus



## Potential Savings

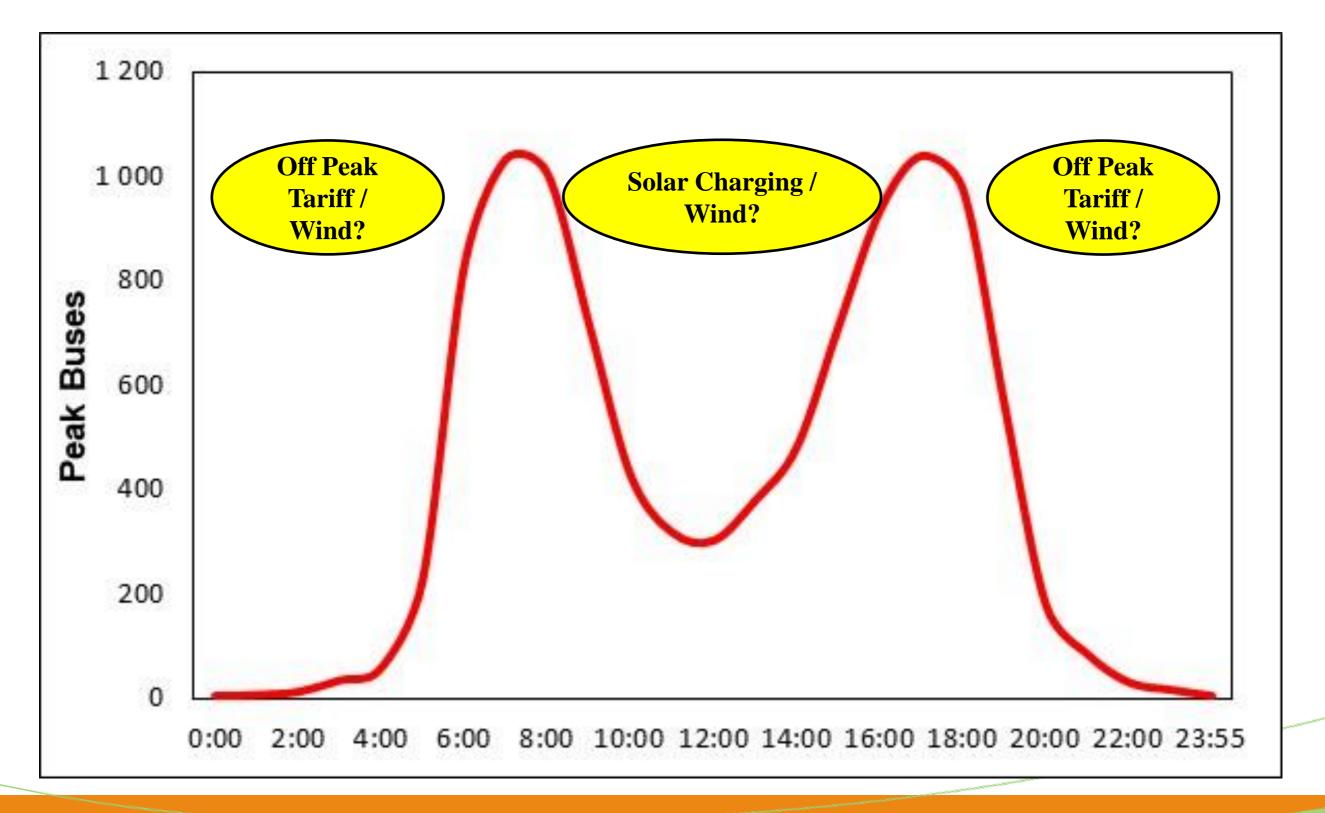
- Energy
  - 1.10kWh per Km  $\rightarrow$  65 seater
  - Energy costs  $\rightarrow$  -70% [ytd June 2023 Diesel]

- Spare parts  $\rightarrow$  -50% estimate
- Oil & lubes → -80% estimate
- Tyres  $\rightarrow$  no impact
- Labour

 $\rightarrow$  -30% estimate



## **Charging Potential**

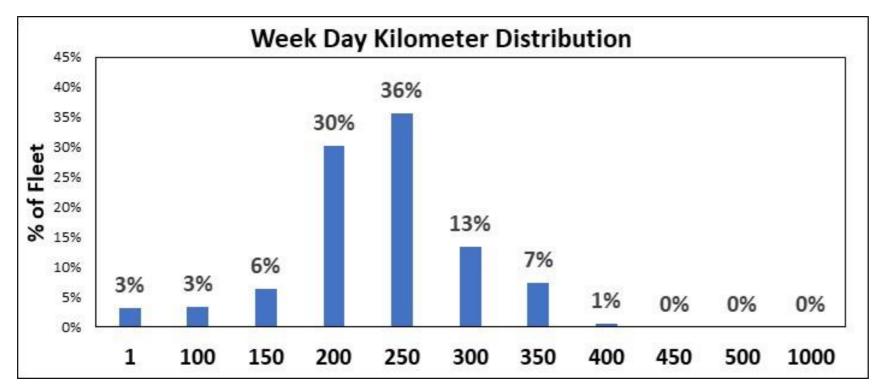


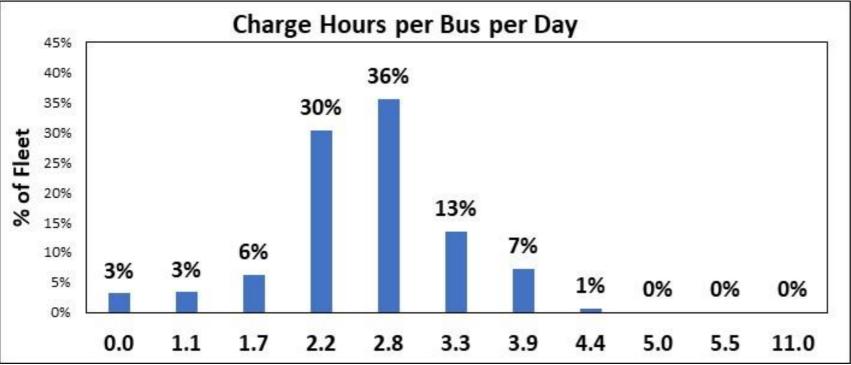
# **Electricity Demand Profiles**

- Linked to operating profile and potential load shedding
- Maximum electricity demand scenarios
  - No load shedding
  - Load shedding between 2 and 8 hours per day
  - Off peak charging
    - Demand balancing
    - Special rates
- Linked to each scenario
  - Maximum kW required
  - Number of chargers required

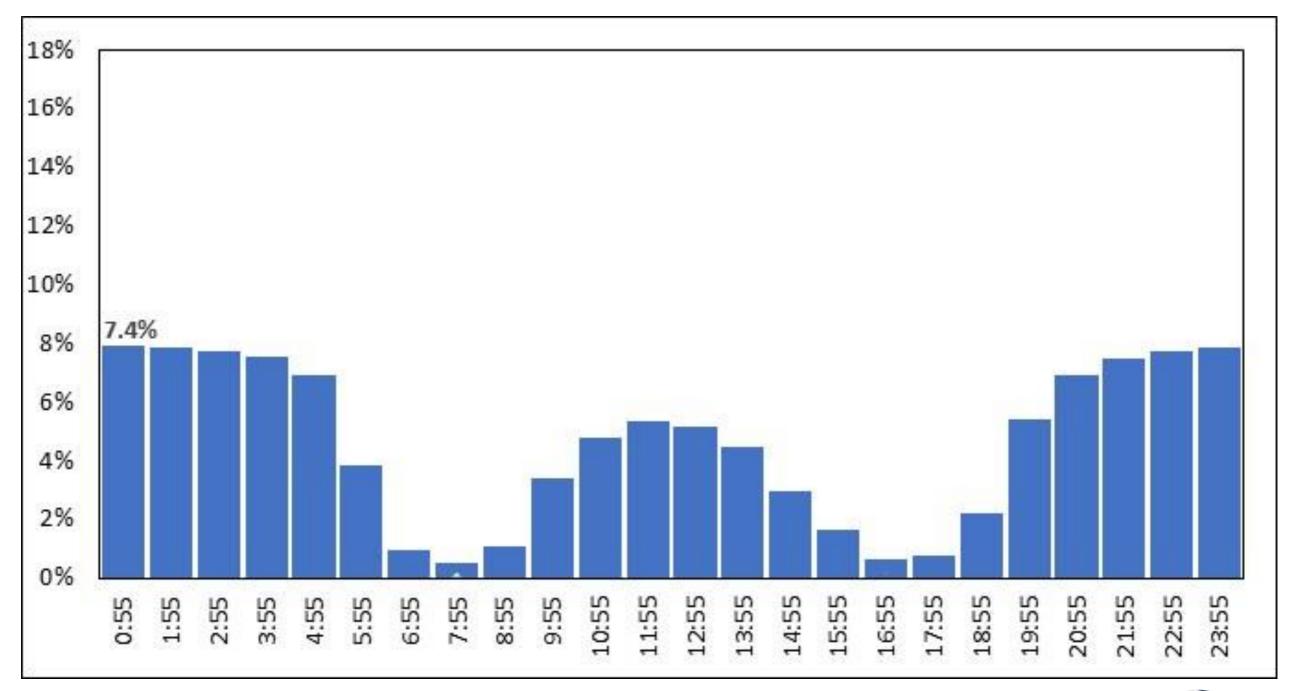


### Kilometers vs Charge Hours





#### No Load Shedding



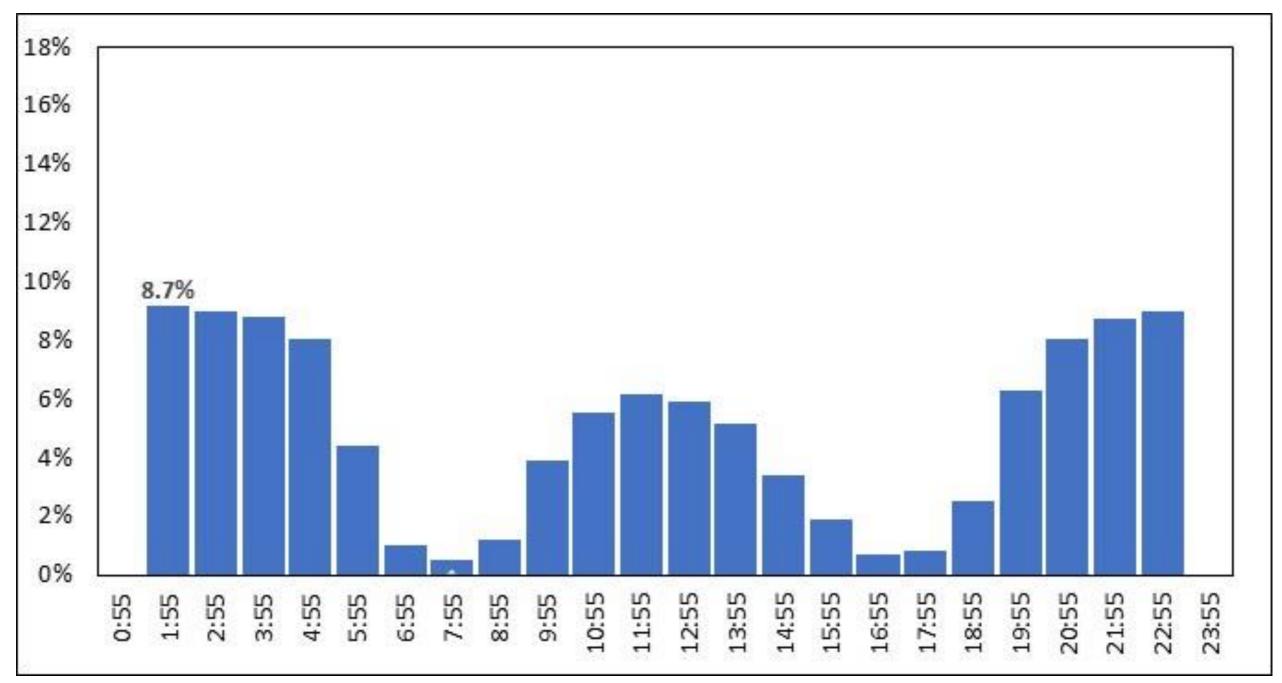


## No Load Shedding

	No Load Shedding			
Buses	60	120	180	463
Km / Day	12 000	24 000	36 000	92 600
kWh / Day	13 200	26 400	39 600	101 860
kVA	1 500	2 500	4 000	9 500
Chargers	15	25	40	95

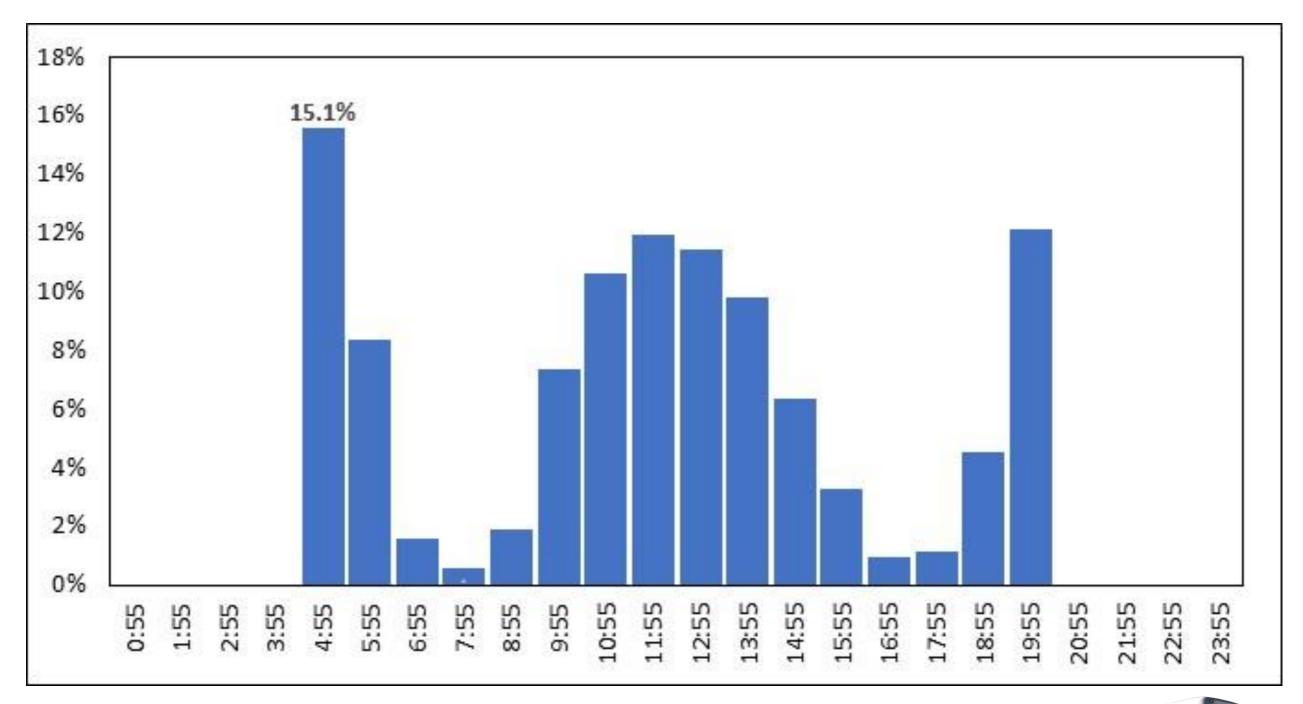


#### 2 Hours Load Shedding



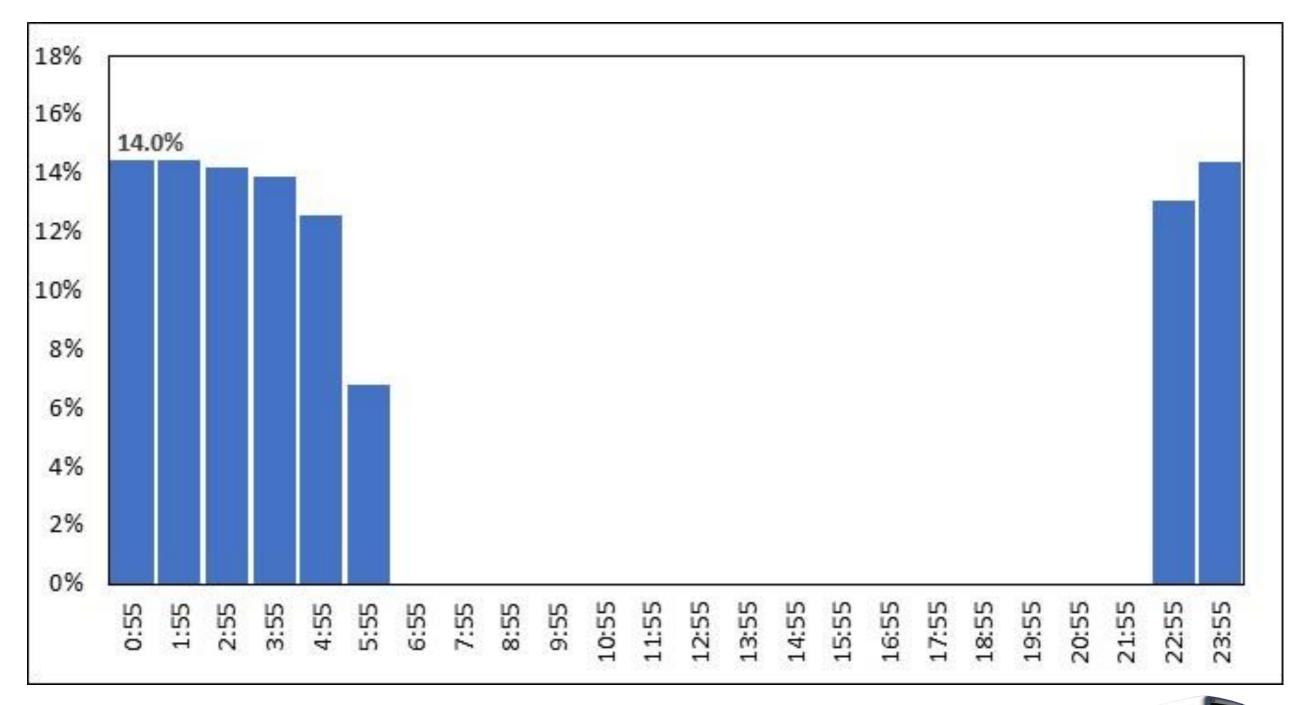


#### 8 Hours Load Shedding



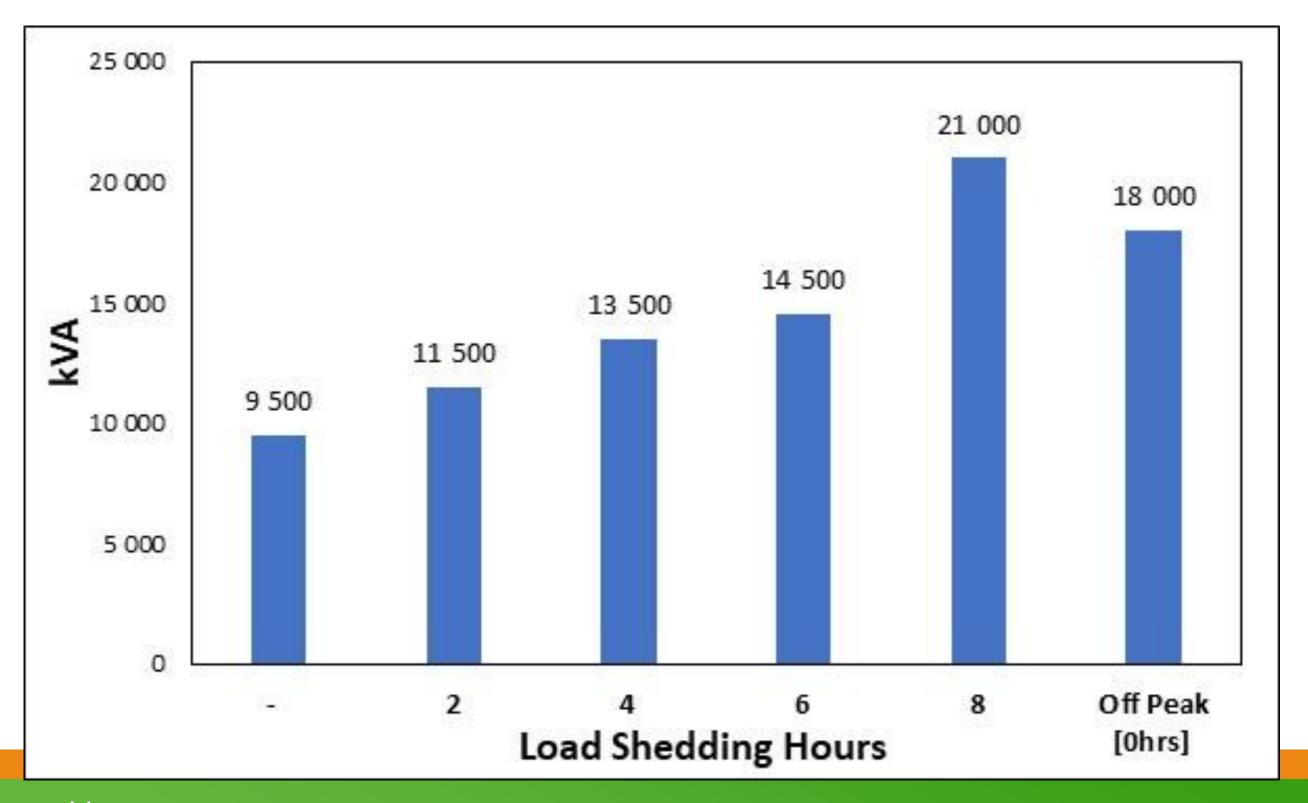


### Off Peak Charging

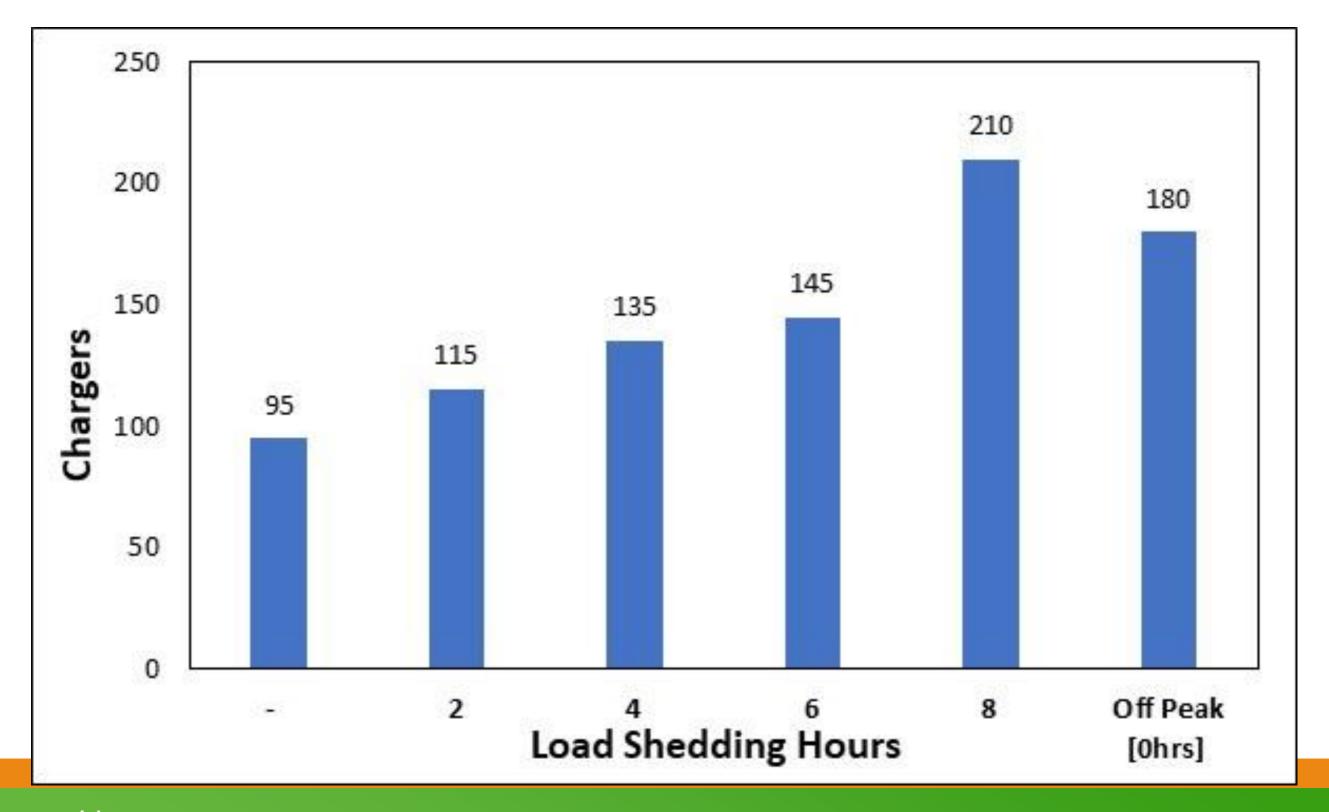




### Electricity Supply



#### **Chargers Required**

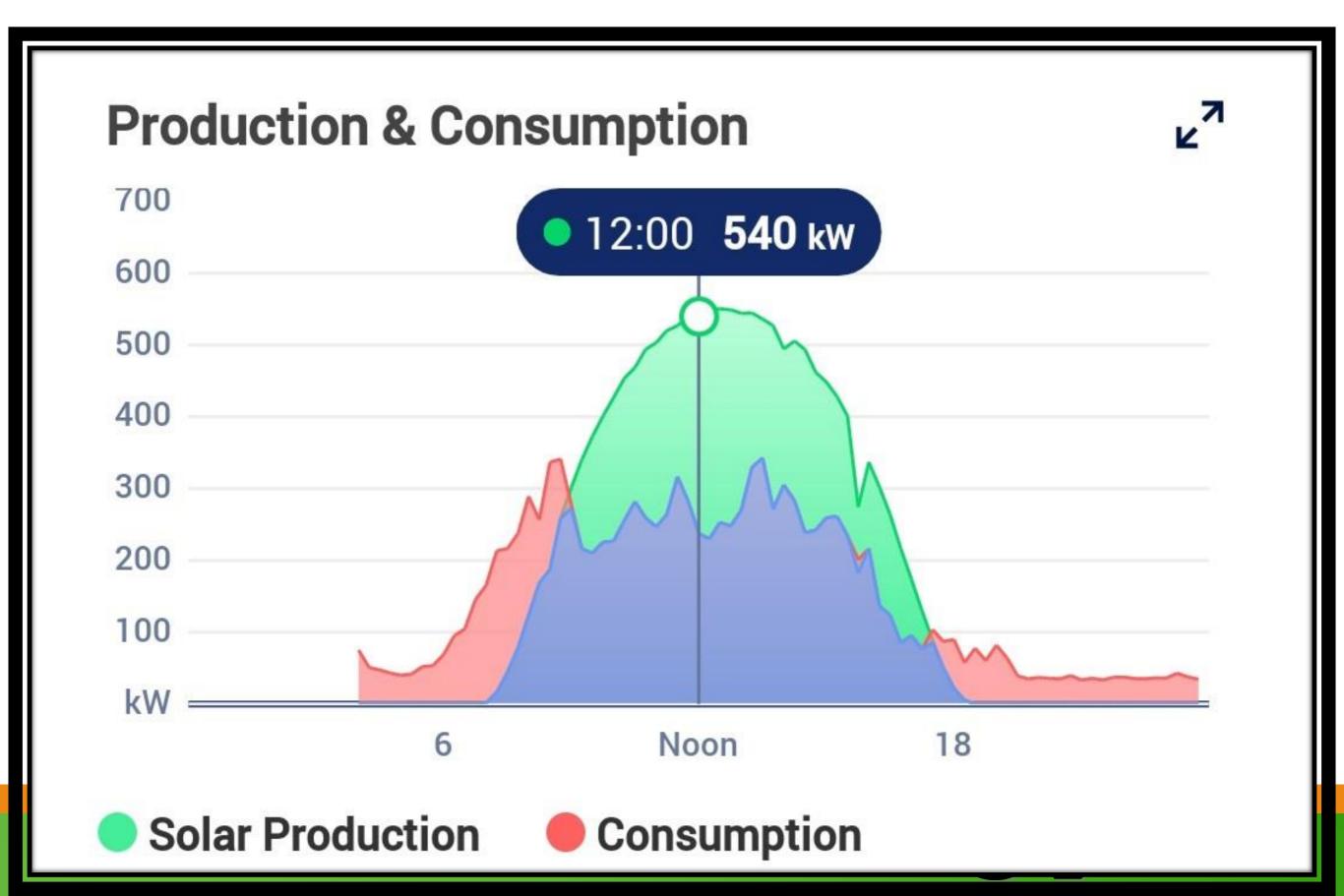


## **Battery Size and Range Anxiety**

- Detailed operating profile
  - Accurate utilisation hours, with time of day, required
  - Non-utilisation hours = charging opportunities
- Smallest battery for your operation profile
  - Smaller = less cost
  - Smaller = less weight
- Most people overestimate their utilisation hours



#### **Solar Production**



### Car Port Type Bus Parking?

• Golden Arrow owns 22 hectares ~ 10% to 15% of required production



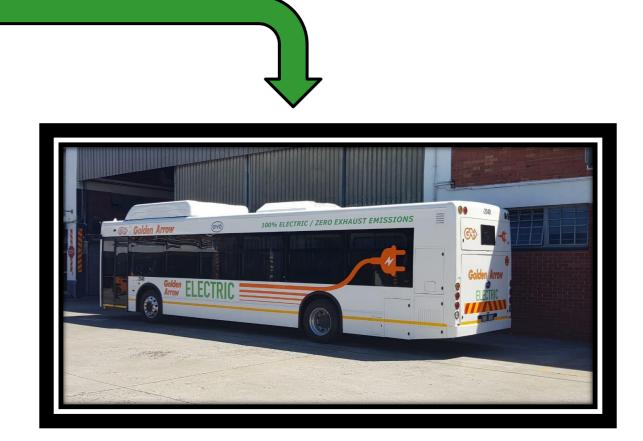
## **Battery Storage?**

- Still an expensive alternative
- Battery efficiencies and ESKOM price escalations will probably accelerate the progress towards storage being a feasible solution



#### **Electric Conversions?**





- Partner with University of Stellenbosch
- Prototype target completion late September 2023



## Golden Arrow Next Steps

- 2023
  - Board approval for 60 locally build or assembled electric buses
  - Start testing converted electric bus
  - Homologation challenges for converted buses?
- Late 2024 / Early 2025
  - Start introducing 5 electric buses per month in Cape Town
  - Complete e-bus conversion feasibility
  - Convert diesel buses to electric buses?



#### Financial Institutions

• Many banks advertise "green finance"

• Risk of "green washing" exist

• Banks should advertise "green" vs "normal" rates



#### Thank You!



