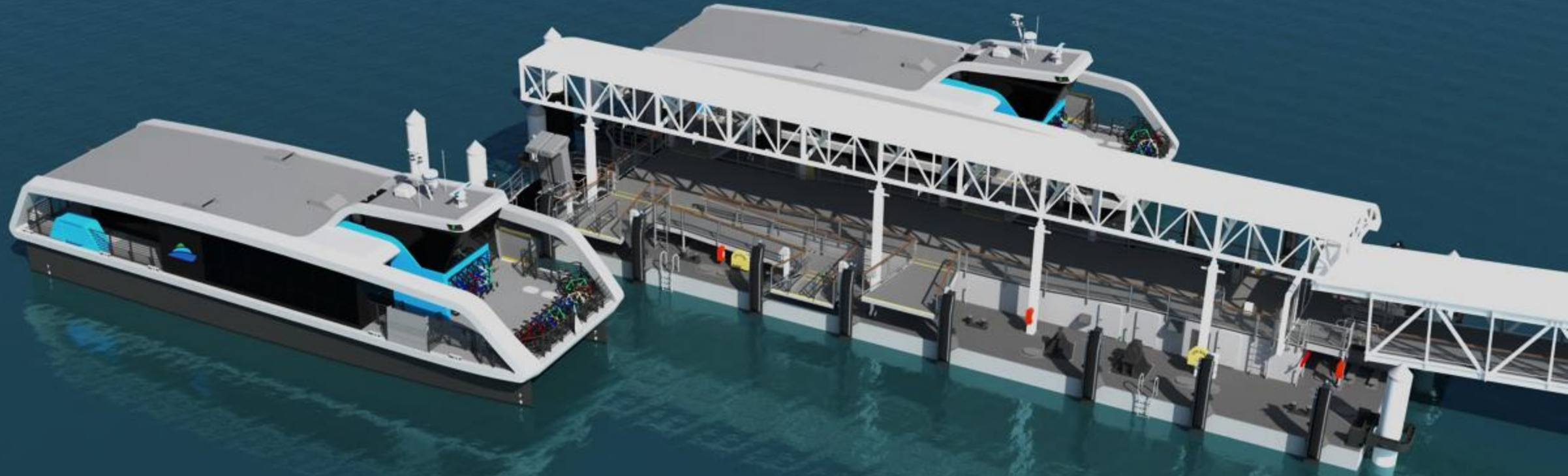


aurora
marine
design



Universal Charging Float

San Francisco Bay Ferry's Fleet Charging Solution

5 October 2025

Zero-Emission Transition

- Cleanest ferry system in the US
- Global progress, US lagging
- Scarce regional operating funds
- Regulation
- Historic capital funding levels
- Highest-rated US transit service



2025

2050



18

35



11

21



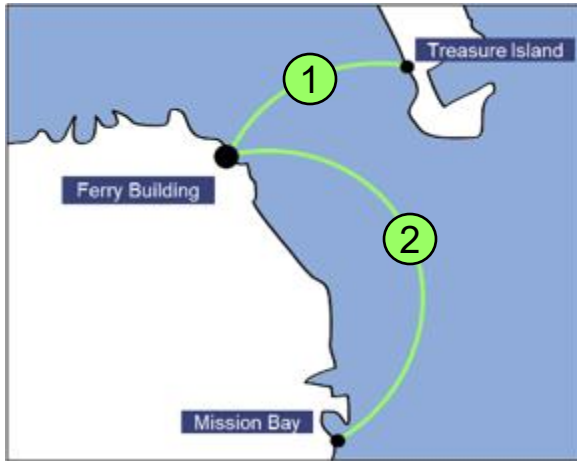
3.5 M

6.0 M



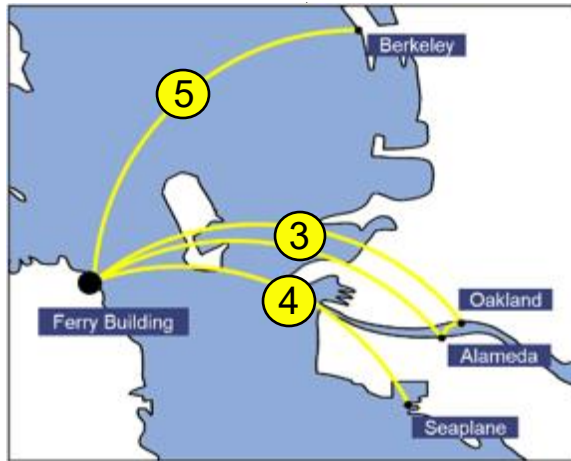
Phased Transition

Phase 1 - Inner Central Bay



- ① Treasure Island
- ② Mission Bay

Phase 2 – Central Bay



- ③ Oakland/Alameda
- ④ Seaplane
- ⑤ Berkeley

Phase 3 – Long Run Central Bay



- ⑥ Richmond
- ⑦ Harbor Bay
- ⑧ South SF

Phase 4 – Long Runs

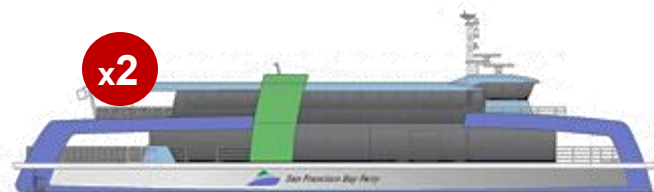


- ⑨ Vallejo
- ⑩ Redwood City
- ⑪ Carquinez

- Feasible with Current Vessel Technology
- Feasible with Current Vessel Technology - Operational Changes Required
- Feasible with Current Vessel Technology - Significant Operational Changes Required
- Not Currently Feasible – TBD Future Technology Required



NEW 150 PAX Vessels



NEW 400 PAX Vessels



CONVERTED 400 PAX Vessel



NEW & CONVERTED Charging Floats



Electrification Phases 1&2

- 150-passenger battery electric ferries
 - Up to three vessels
 - Awarded to All American Marine
 - First expected early 2027
- 400-passenger battery electric ferries
 - Up to two vessels
 - Awarded to Nichols Bros.
 - First expected early 2027
- 400-passenger battery electric ferries
 - One vessel
 - Conversion commencing 2026
- Universal Charging Floats
 - Up to four battery floats for San Francisco and Alameda terminals
 - Award expected October 2025

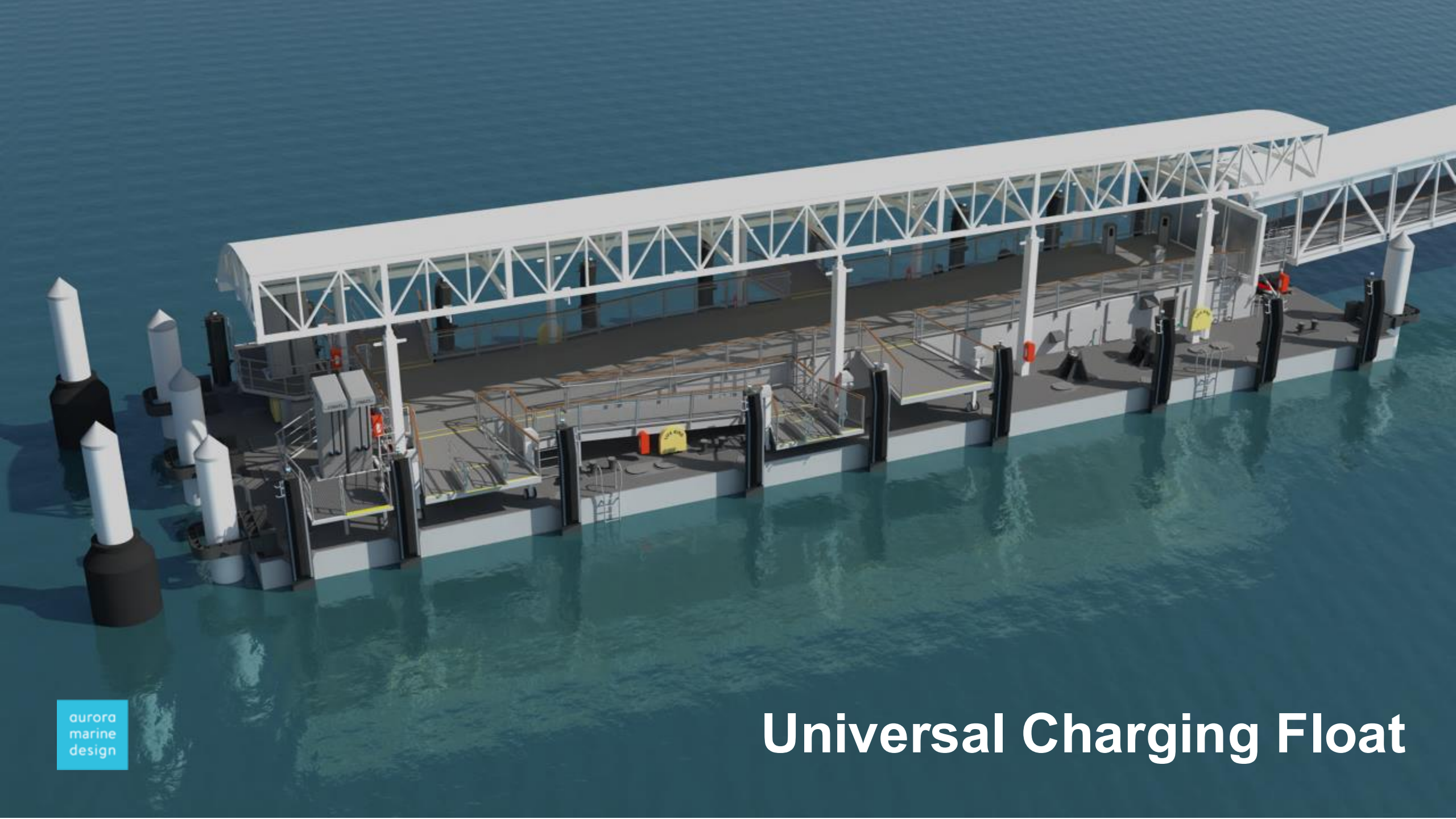
Zero-Emission Transition Funding Secured: \$252M

Federal - \$131.9M

- EPA Clean Ports
- FTA Passenger Ferry Grant Program
- FTA 5307/5339 formula funds
- DOT Carbon Reduction Program

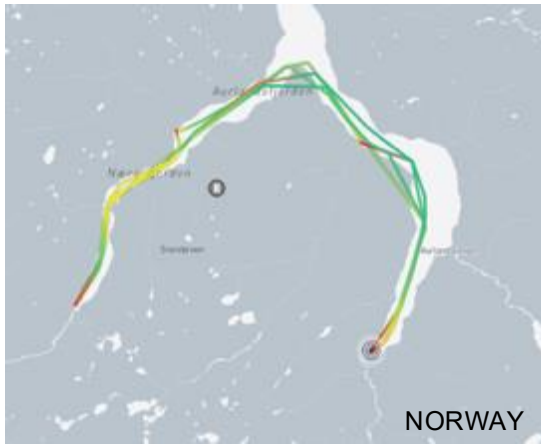
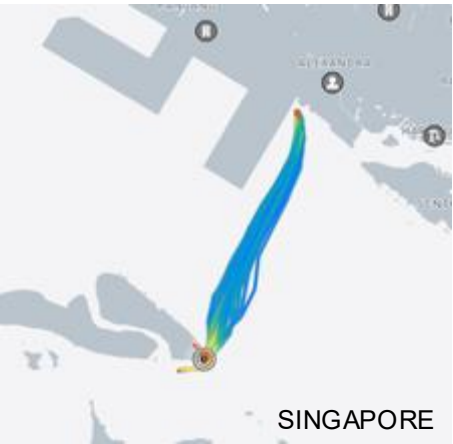
State - \$76.9M

- Transit Intercity Rail Capital Program
- State Transit Assistance
- Low Carbon Transit Operations Program
- CEC Clean Transportation Program
- VW Mitigation Funding



Universal Charging Float

Service Complexity



ELECTRIC FERRIES ARE OPERATING DAILY WORLDWIDE

What makes SF Bay Ferry's transition so complex?

- Need to support **3+ CLASSES OF ELECTRIC VESSELS** – each with unique capacity, speed & range requirements
- Need common charging at multiple terminals in **SIX DIFFERENT CITIES**
- Continue to **SUPPORT DIESEL FLEET** during the transition

The Regulatory Challenge

- Charging floats are **UNCHARTED TERRITORY**
- Large number of Stakeholders
- USCG has no jurisdiction
- Recently adopted building code now has provisions for floating structures
- Building a “vessel” to landside building regulations
- **SAFETY** first and foremost



The UCF Conversion Solution

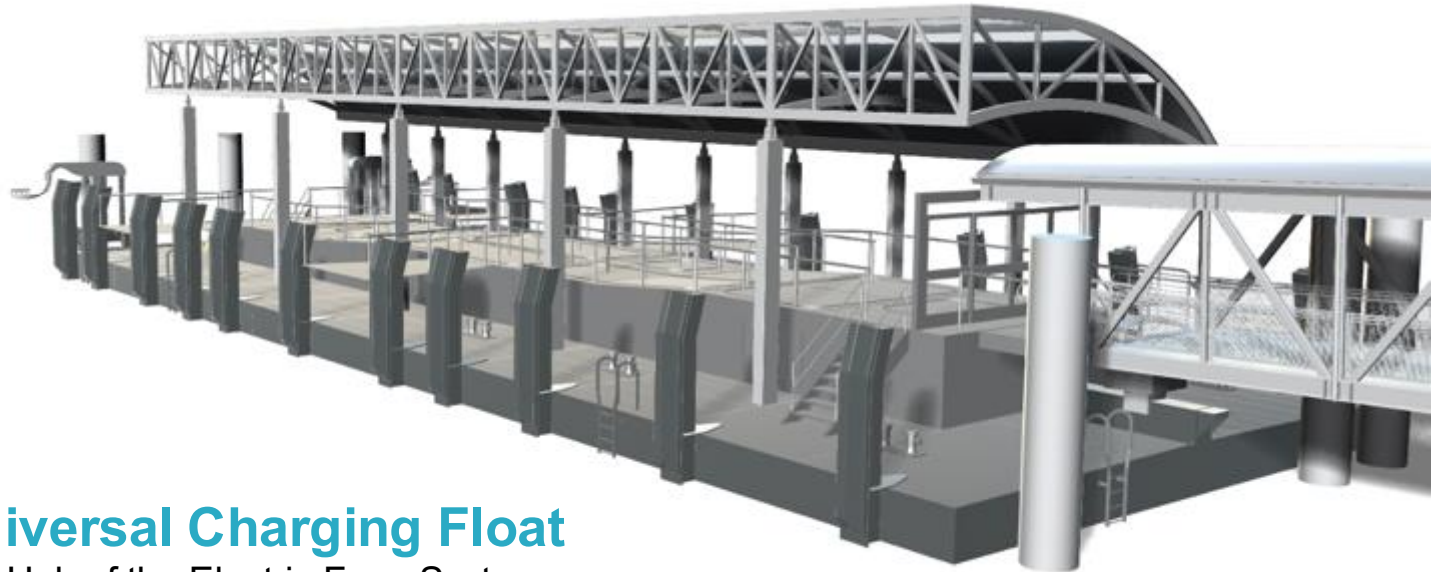
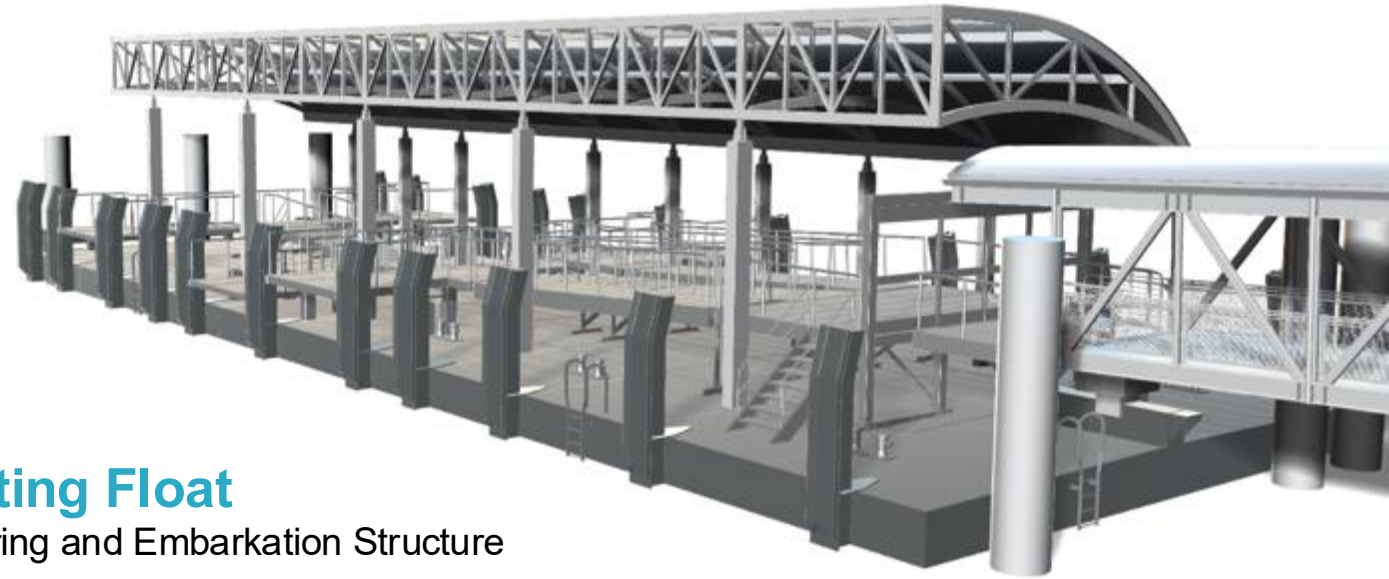
Existing Float

A Mooring and Embarkation Structure

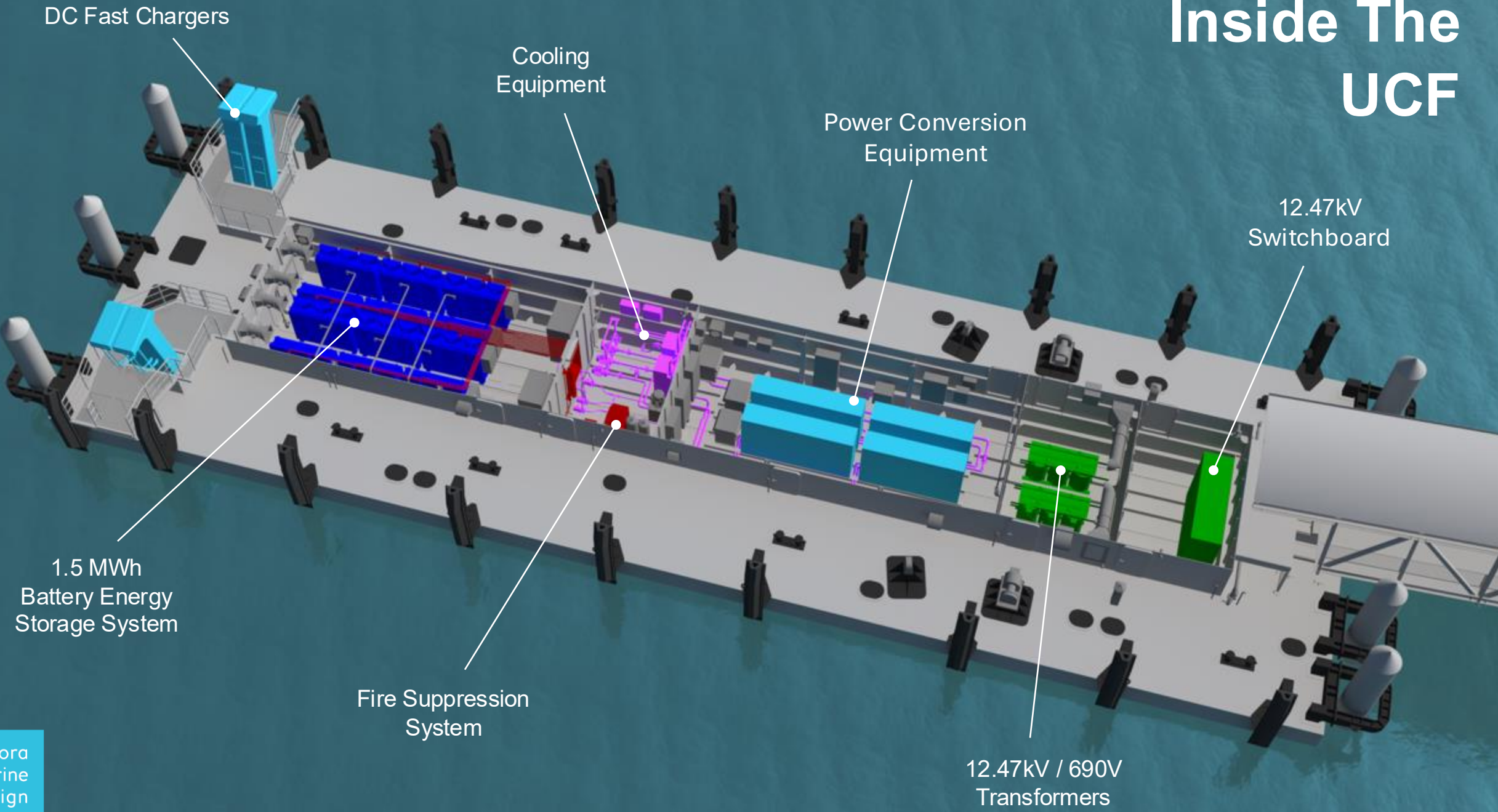
- Repurpose and Re-use
- Minimize visual impact
- Leverage existing permitting

Universal Charging Float

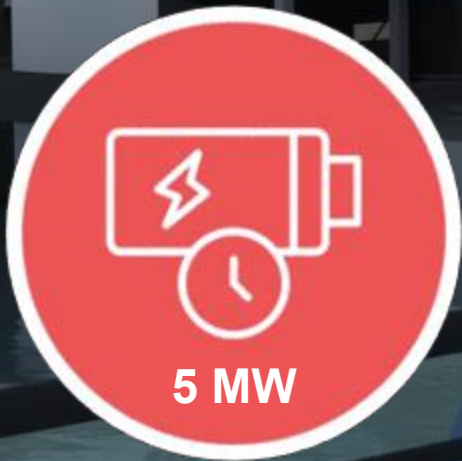
The Hub of the Electric Ferry System



Inside The UCF



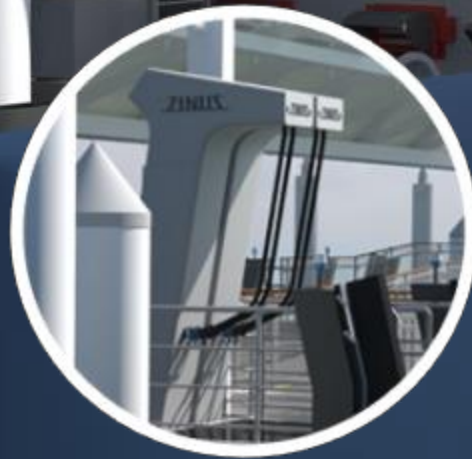
Charging Equipment Overview



5 MW

Rapid Charging

8 – 12 minutes



Zinus Charging Towers

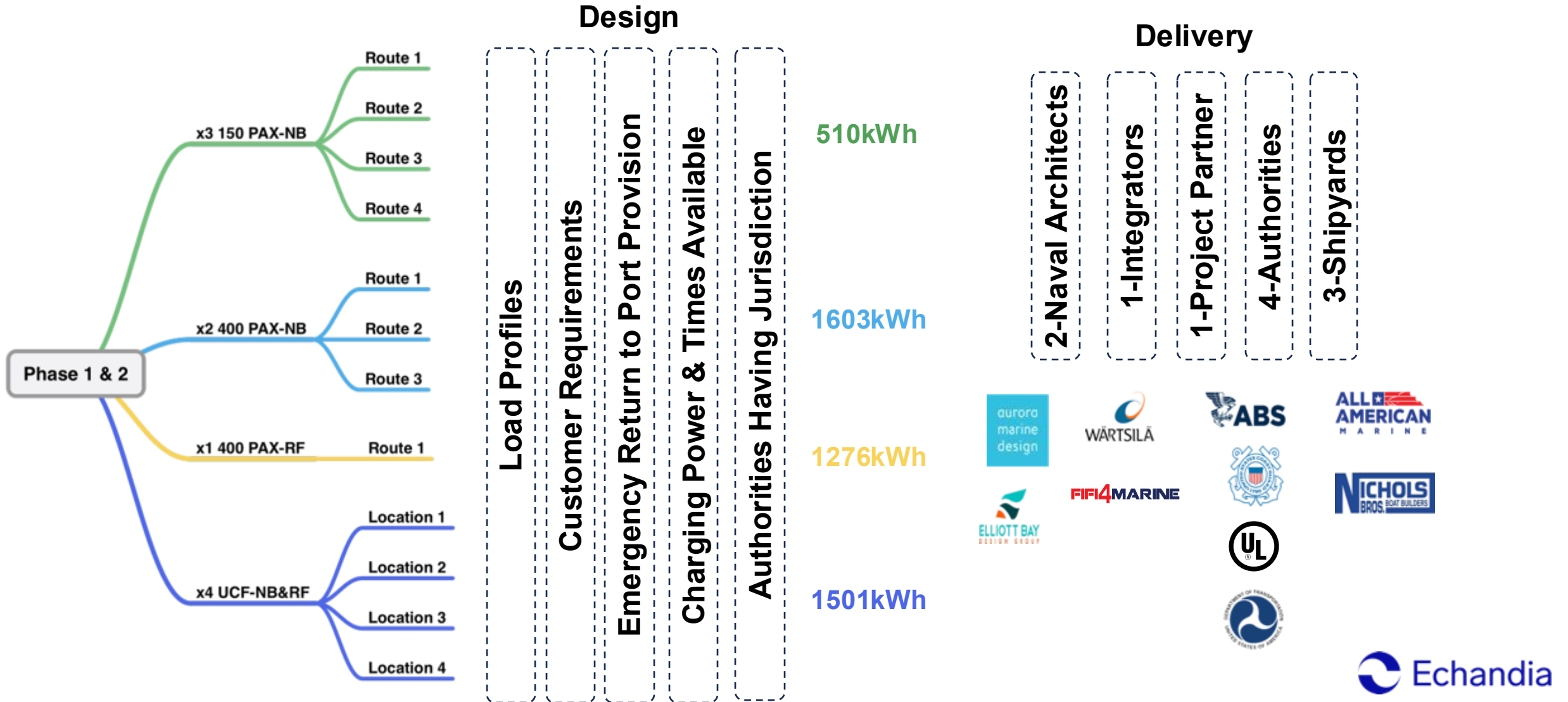
Large Vessels use 4 Plugs
Small Vessels use 2 Plugs



MCS Based

1000 VDC

The Technical Complexity



Powering the UCF

1501 kWh



The Numbers

$$\text{Delivered Energy} = \text{Cycles} \times \text{Energy Used} \\ = 86.4\text{GWh}$$

Energy Delivered, Not Just Installed

86.4 GWh is Equivalent to

- Powering 24,62 EU House for 1 year
- Diesel Fuel Equivalent 2.3MG / 8.9ML
- EV Driving Distance (KM) 288~566MKm

Phase 1 & 2

x4 UCF-NB&RF

Location 1

Collaboration

Vision

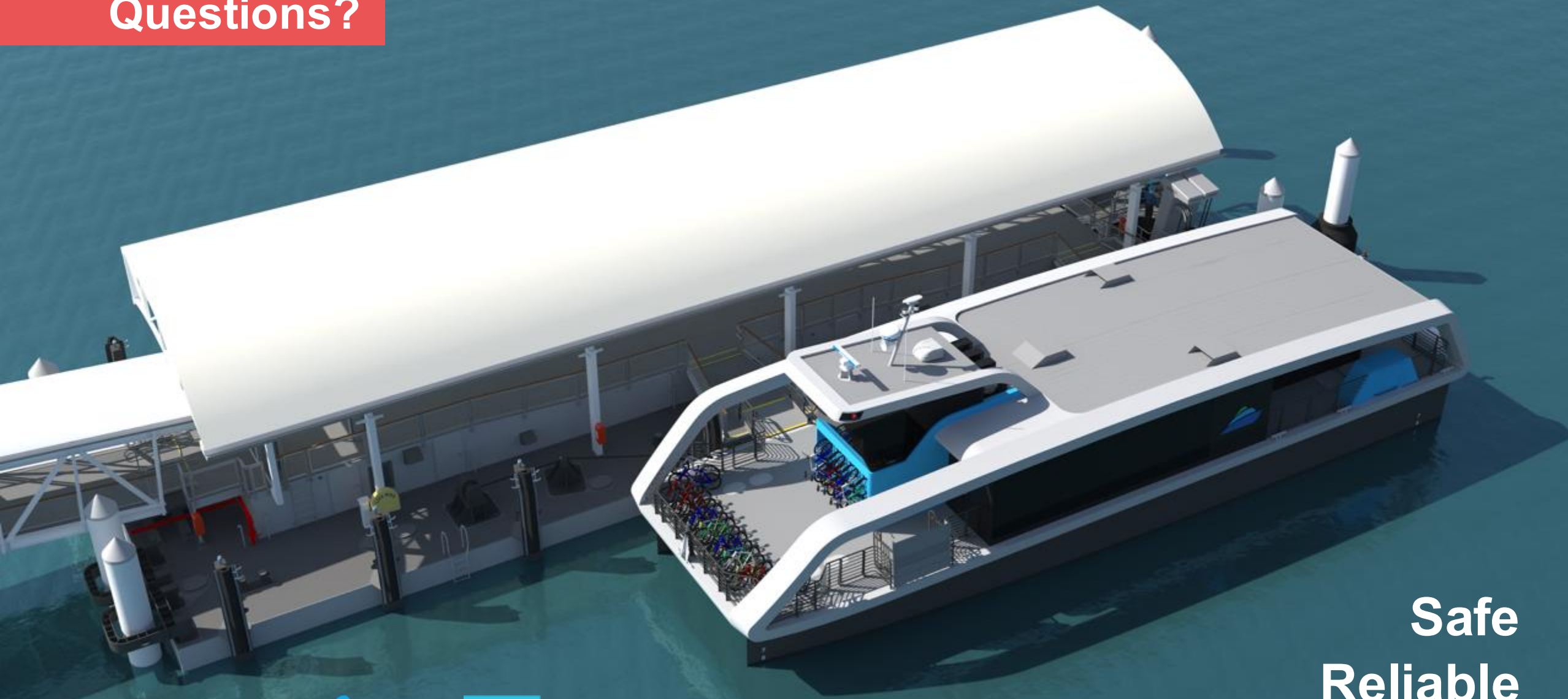
Design

Execution



Execution starts long before the first vessel is built. What you see today is the result of people committed to the process, project and to each other.

Questions?



Safe
Reliable
Efficient

