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GMC

2.8L Duramax Diesel Supplement

chevrolet.com



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Introduction

The names, logos, emblems, slogans, vehicle model names, and vehicle body designs appearing in this manual including, but not limited to, GM, the GM logo, CHEVROLET, GMC, the CHEVROLET and GMC Truck Emblems, COLORADO, CANYON, and Duramax are trademarks and/or service marks of General Motors LLC, its subsidiaries, affiliates, or licensors.

For vehicles first sold in Canada, substitute the name “General Motors of Canada Company” for GMC and Chevrolet Motor Division wherever they appear in this manual.

This manual describes features that may or may not be on the vehicle because of optional equipment that was not purchased on the vehicle, model variants, country specifications, features/applications that may not be available in your region, or changes subsequent to the printing of this owner's manual.

Refer to the purchase documentation relating to your specific vehicle to confirm the features.

This manual contains information that pertains to the operation of the diesel engine. It also contains the Diesel Maintenance Schedule. The sections in this manual correspond to the sections in the owner's manual. This manual, along with the owner's manual, will assist you in the proper use and maintenance of the vehicle.

Keep this manual in the vehicle for quick reference.

Canadian Vehicle Owners

A French language manual can be obtained from your dealer, at www.helminc.com, or from:

Propriétaires Canadiens

On peut obtenir un exemplaire de ce guide en français auprès du concessionnaire ou à l'adresse suivante:

Helm, Incorporated
Attention: Customer Service
47911 Halyard Drive
Plymouth, MI 48170
USA

Using this Supplement

This supplement contains information specific to the unique components of the vehicle. It does not explain everything you need to know about the vehicle. Read this supplement along with the owner's manual to learn about the vehicle's features and controls.

Index

A good place to look for what you need is the Index in the back of this supplement. It is an alphabetical list of what is in the supplement, and the page number where you will find it.

Instruments and Controls

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Warning Lights, Gauges, and Indicators

Fuel Gauge



Base Metric Level 4-Cylinder Pickup Shown,
Uplevel Similar



Base English Level 4-Cylinder Pickup Shown,
Uplevel Similar



Metric Van Models



English Van Models

When the ignition is on, the fuel gauge indicates about how much fuel is left in the tank.

There is an arrow near the fuel gauge pointing to the side of the vehicle the fuel door is on.

When the indicator nears empty, the low fuel light comes on. There still is a little fuel left, but the vehicle should be refueled soon.

Here are three things that some owners ask about. None of these show a problem with the fuel gauge:

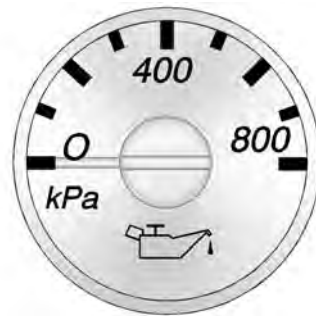
- It takes a little more, or less fuel to fill up than the gauge indicated. For example, the gauge may have indicated the tank was half full, but it actually took a little more, or less than half the tank's capacity to fill the tank.
- The gauge moves a little while turning a corner, speeding up or braking.
- The gauge takes a few seconds to stabilize after the ignition is turned on and goes back to empty when the ignition is turned off.

For information on how to fill the fuel tank, see *Filling the Tank* ⇨ 28.

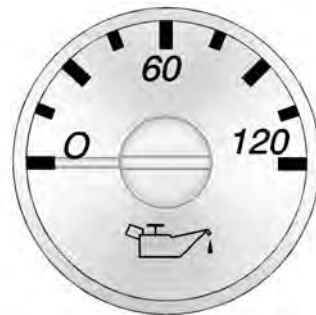
Engine Oil Pressure Gauge

4-Cylinder Pickup Models

See "Oil Pressure" under "Driver Information Center (DIC)" in the owner's manual.



Metric Van Models



English Van Models

Caution

Lack of proper engine oil maintenance can damage the engine. Driving with the engine oil low can also damage the engine. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Check the oil level as soon as possible. Add oil if required, but if the oil level is within the operating range and the oil pressure is still low, have the vehicle serviced. Always follow the maintenance schedule for changing engine oil.

The engine oil pressure gauge reads in kPa (kilopascals) or psi (pounds per square inch) when the engine is running. Oil pressure may vary with engine speed, outside temperature, and oil viscosity.

If readings are outside the normal operating range, the low oil pressure message may display on the Driver Information Center (DIC), or for vehicles without a DIC the oil pressure light will come on. If the oil pressure message or light comes on, check the oil level immediately. Do not operate the engine with the oil pressure warning light on or an ENGINE OIL LOW ADD OIL message displayed.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine Light)

This light is part of the vehicle's emission control on-board diagnostic system. If this light is on while the engine is running, a malfunction has been detected and the vehicle may require service. The light should come on to show that it is working when the ignition is on with the engine not running. See "Ignition Positions" in the owner's manual.

This light may also come on when the system has detected a problem with the Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) management system. See *Diesel Exhaust Fluid* ⇨ 18.



Malfunctions are often indicated by the system before any problem is noticeable. Being aware of the light and seeking service promptly when it comes on may prevent damage.

Caution

If the vehicle is driven continually with this light on, the emission control system may not work as well, the fuel economy may be lower, and the vehicle may not run smoothly. This could lead to costly repairs that might not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Caution

Modifications to the engine, transmission, exhaust, intake, or fuel system, or the use of replacement tires that do not meet the original tire specifications, can cause this light to come on. This could lead to costly repairs not covered by the vehicle warranty. This could also affect the vehicle's ability to pass an Emissions Inspection/Maintenance test. See *Accessories and Modifications* ⇨ 34.

When the light is on, a malfunction has been detected. Diagnosis and service may be required.

Poor fuel quality can cause inefficient engine operation and poor driveability, which may go away once the engine is warmed up.

6 Instruments and Controls

If this occurs, change the fuel brand. It may require at least one full tank of the proper fuel to turn the light off. See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21.

If the light remains on, see your dealer.

Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs

If the vehicle requires an Emissions Inspection/Maintenance test, the test equipment will likely connect to the vehicle's Data Link Connector (DLC).



The DLC is under the instrument panel to the left of the steering wheel. Connecting devices that are not used to perform an Emissions Inspection/Maintenance test or to service the vehicle may affect vehicle operation. See "Add-On Electrical Equipment" in the owner's manual. See your dealer if assistance is needed.

The vehicle may not pass inspection if:

- The light is on when the engine is running.
- The light does not come on when the ignition is on with the engine not running.
- Critical emission control systems have not been completely diagnosed. If this happens, the vehicle would not be ready for inspection and might require several days of routine driving before the system is ready for inspection. This can happen if the 12-volt battery has recently been replaced or run down, or if the vehicle has recently been serviced.

See your dealer if the vehicle will not pass or cannot be made ready for the test.

Wait-to-Start Light



This light comes on briefly while starting the engine, as a check to show the light is working.

If the wait-to-start light comes on, the glow plug system is required and operating. Wait until the light turns off before starting the engine. This light may not come on in warm temperatures.

The fast warm-up glow plug system makes the wait-to-start light stay on for a shorter amount of time than most diesel engines.

See *Starting the Diesel Engine* ⇨ 9.

Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Warning Light



This light, a Driver Information Center (DIC) message, and a chime come on when there is an issue with the Diesel Exhaust Fluid.

If the DEF level has not been corrected, the light will continue to flash when the vehicle is started. The vehicle's speed may also be limited.

See *Diesel Exhaust Fluid* ⇨ 18.

Information Displays

Driver Information Center (DIC)

The DIC is in the instrument cluster. The DIC comes on when the ignition is on.

A Duramax diesel vehicle may have the following additional DIC menu items:

Exhaust Fluid Level : The Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) level will be displayed as either OK, XX%, or LOW.

When LOW appears on the display, add DEF as soon as possible. See *Diesel Exhaust Fluid* ⇨ 18.

Fuel Filter Life Remaining : This display shows an estimate of the fuel filter's remaining useful life. If 90% Fuel Filter Life Remaining is displayed, it means 90% of the current fuel filter life remains. The fuel filter life system will alert when to change the fuel filter on a schedule consistent with your driving conditions.

When the remaining fuel filter life is low, the CHANGE FUEL FILTER message will appear on the display. Change the fuel filter as soon as possible.

Fuel Filter Life Reset : Reset the Fuel Filter Life Remaining display after each fuel filter change. It will not reset itself. Also, be careful not to reset the display at any time other than when the fuel filter has just been changed because it cannot be reset accurately until the next fuel filter change. The fuel filter life will change to 100% when the system has been reset. To reset the system, press and hold the set/reset button, or the trip odometer reset stem if there are no DIC buttons, for two seconds while Fuel Filter Life Remaining is displayed on the DIC.

Engine Hour (Hourmeter) : Shows the total number of hours the engine has run. The display also shows the engine idle hours.

Vehicle Personalization

Vehicle Personalization (Van Models)

This vehicle may have customization capabilities that allow you to program certain features to one preferred setting. Customization features can only be programmed to one setting on the vehicle and cannot be programmed to a preferred setting for two different drivers.

A Duramax diesel vehicle may have the following additional vehicle personalization items:

Feature Settings Menu Items

The following are customization features that allow you to program settings to the vehicle:

ELEVATED IDLE

This feature allows you to turn on or off Elevated Idle.

Press  until ELEVATED IDLE appears on the DIC display. Press  once to access the settings for this feature. Then press  to scroll through OFF, ON, or NO CHANGE. To select a setting, press  while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Vehicle Personalization (Pickup Models)

Use the audio system controls to access the personalization menus for customizing vehicle features.

8 Instruments and Controls

The following features may be available on some vehicles with a diesel engine. See “Vehicle Personalization” in the owner’s manual for additional vehicle personalizations.

If equipped, these features may be selected using the infotainment display.

To access the vehicle personalization menu:

1. Touch the Settings icon on the Home Page of the infotainment display.
2. Touch Vehicle to display a list of available options.
3. Touch to select the desired feature setting.
4. Touch  or  to turn a feature off or on.
5. Touch  to go to the top level of the Settings menu.

Climate and Air Quality

Select and the following may display:

Rapid Heat-Elevated Idle

This allows the feature to be turned on and off. See “Elevated Idle” in *Starting the Diesel Engine* ⇨ 9.

Select Off or On.

Driving and Operating

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Starting and Operating

Starting the Diesel Engine

The diesel engine starts differently than a gasoline engine.

Caution

If the steering wheel is turned until it reaches the end of its travel, and is held in that position while starting the vehicle, damage may occur to the power steering system and there may be loss of power steering assist.

Move the shift lever to P (Park) or N (Neutral). To restart the engine when the vehicle is already moving, use N (Neutral) only.

Caution

Do not try to shift to P (Park) if the vehicle is moving. If you do, you could damage the transmission. Shift to P (Park) only when the vehicle is stopped.

Starting the Engine

1. Turn the ignition key to ON/RUN.

Observe the wait-to-start light. See *Wait-to-Start Light* ⇨ 6. This light may not come on if the engine is warm.

2. If the wait-to-start light is on, wait until this light goes off. Turn the ignition key to START, then release the ignition key. The engine will continue to crank until the engine starts.

The engine has a fast warm-up glow plug system. The wait-to-start light will illuminate for a much shorter time than most diesel engines, due to the rapid heating of the glow plug system.

Caution

If the wait-to-start light stays on after starting the vehicle, the vehicle may not run properly. Have the vehicle serviced right away.

3. If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, turn the ignition off. Wait one minute for the cranking motor to cool, then try the same steps again.

If you are trying to start the engine after you have run out of fuel, follow the steps in *Running Out of Fuel* ⇨ 26.

When the engine is cold, let it run for a few minutes before driving. This lets oil pressure build up. The engine will sound louder when it is cold.

For turbo protection, engine power at speeds above idle may be limited if the engine is cold. This protection can last up to a maximum of 40 seconds at extreme cold coolant and ambient temperatures.

Cold Weather Starting

Use the recommended engine oil when the outside temperature drops below freezing. See *Engine Oil* ⇨ 37. When the outside temperature drops below -18 °C (0 °F), use of the engine coolant heater is recommended.

If you experience longer cranking times, notice an unusual amount of exhaust smoke, or are at higher elevations (over 2 135 m or 7,000 ft), you may use the engine coolant heater. See *Engine Heater* ⇨ 13.

See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21 for information on what fuel to use in cold weather.

If the Diesel Engine Will Not Start

If the vehicle runs out of fuel, see *Running Out of Fuel* ⇨ 26.

If the vehicle is not out of fuel, and the engine will not start:

Turn the ignition key to ON/RUN. After the wait-to-start light goes off, turn the ignition key to START.

If the light does not go off, wait a few seconds, then try starting the engine again. See your dealer as soon as possible for a starting system check.

If the light comes on and then goes off and you know the batteries are charged, but the engine still will not start, the vehicle needs service.

If the light does not come on when the engine is cold, the vehicle needs service.

If the batteries do not have enough charge to start the engine, see "Battery" in the owner's manual.

Check that the correct engine oil has been used and changed at appropriate intervals. If the wrong oil is used, the engine may be harder to start.

Be sure you are using the proper fuel for existing weather conditions. See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21.

If the engine starts, runs a short time, then stops, the vehicle needs service.

Warning

Do not use gasoline or starting aids, such as ether, in the air intake. They could damage the engine, which may not be covered by the vehicle warranty. They could also cause a fire, which could cause serious personal injury.

Engine Idle Variations

Under certain conditions the engine idle speed can vary or be elevated. Change in idle speed is normal and does not indicate a problem. Normal conditions that can raise idle speed are low voltage, DPF regeneration, air conditioning compressor loads, and engine warmup. These speeds can range from approximately 600 to 1000 rpm.

Elevated Idle

The engine has a cold temperature high idle feature which elevates the engine idle speed from base idle to 1050 to 1100 rpm for pickup models or 1200 rpm for van models when outside temperatures are below 0 °C (32 °F), and the engine coolant temperature is below 65 °C (150 °F). This feature enhances heater performance by raising the engine coolant temperature faster.

To turn this feature on or off on pickup models, see *Vehicle Personalization (Van Models)* ⇨ 7 or *Vehicle Personalization (Pickup Models)* ⇨ 7.

On van models, this feature can be turned on and off using the DIC buttons.

When the engine is started, it will slowly ramp up to the high idle speed after a delay of a few seconds up to approximately two minutes. For this method to work properly there must be no throttle or brake pedal faults.

The engine idle speed will return to normal once the following conditions are met:

- Engine coolant temperature reaches 65 °C (150 °F).
- Air intake temperature reaches 0 °C (32 °F).

The high idle speed will be temporarily interrupted and the engine speed will return to normal if any of the following conditions occur:

- The brake pedal is applied.
- The accelerator pedal is pressed.
- The transmission is shifted out of P (Park) or N (Neutral).
- Vehicle speed is detected.

Once these inputs are removed, the engine idle speed will slowly ramp back up to high idle after the normal delay, if the conditions for engine coolant temperature and air intake temperature are still met.

Fast Idle Control (Vans Only)

The vehicle may have this system which can be used to increase the engine idle speed.

Fast Idle control will be enabled when the following conditions are met:

- The parking brake is set.
- The transmission is in P (Park) or N (Neutral).
- The vehicle speed is about 0 km/h (0 mph).
- The cruise control Set switch is pressed and released for Preset Fast Idle Speed (1200 rpm).

Fast Idle control will be disabled when one or more of the following conditions occur:

- The cruise control Set switch is pressed and released. See "Cruise Control" in the owner's manual.
- The cruise control Cancel switch is pressed.
- The brake pedal is pressed.

- The transmission is shifted out of P (Park) or N (Neutral).
- The parking brake is released.
- The vehicle speed is not 0 km/h (0 mph).

On vans, when fast idle is active, a FAST IDLE ON message will be displayed in the DIC.

Winter Cover

Pickups

Do not use a winter cover on pickups.

Vans

If equipped, the winter cover can be used to enhance heater performance in extremely cold conditions below -18 °C (0 °F). The winter cover installs over the grille and restricts airflow to the engine compartment.

For vehicles that did not come with a winter cover, a GM winter cover can be purchased. See your dealer for additional information.

When the winter cover is in use, the heater, ventilation, and air conditioning AUTO mode may not function properly. Use the manual settings for comfort.

Usage Guidelines

The winter cover should only be used while operating the vehicle in extremely cold temperatures or in heavy snow for extended periods. In these temperatures, the vehicle does not need a large amount of air to properly cool the engine. When more airflow is required to cool the vehicle, the winter cover should not be used. The following usage guidelines will allow adequate airflow for proper radiator and air cooler performance:

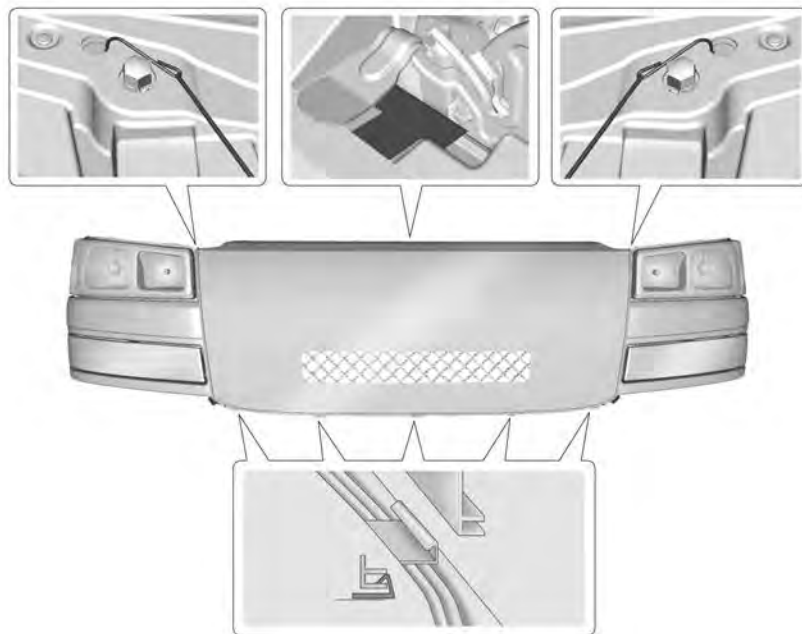
- Do not use the winter cover if towing a trailer. The vehicle may overheat if the radiator is covered while towing.
- Do not modify the cover. The winter cover does not cover some sections of the front of the vehicle to provide enough airflow.
- When the winter cover is used, the outside air temperature display may not function properly.

- Keep the underside of the winter cover as clean as possible. Remove monthly or as necessary and clean away dust and debris.
- Use only a mild soap to clean. Do not use harsh soap, strong detergents, or vinyl protectant/sealant type products as they may damage the special finish. Allow the winter cover to dry completely before reinstalling.

Installation Instructions

When first trying to fit the cover, it may appear to be undersized but will stretch during installation to ensure a tight fit. The initial installation of the cover is best performed when the winter cover is warm.

1. Open the hood and secure it with the prop rod.



2. Hook the five J-clips to the bottom edge of the grille.
3. Hook the top center J-clip by the hood latch.

4. Attach the metal hooks, one each at the top corners.
5. To remove the winter cover, reverse Steps 1–4.

Engine Heater

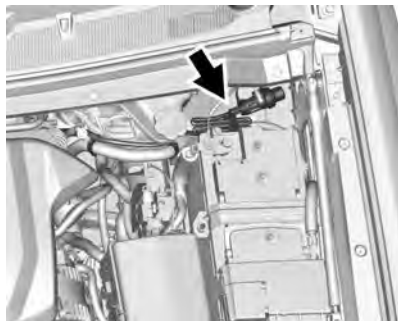
Warning

Do not plug in the engine block heater while the vehicle is parked in a garage or under a carport. Property damage or personal injury may result. Always park the vehicle in a clear open area away from buildings or structures.

If equipped, the engine heater can provide easier starting in cold weather conditions at or below -18°C (0°F). The engine heater should be plugged in at least four hours before starting.

To Use the Engine Heater

1. Turn off the engine.


Pickups

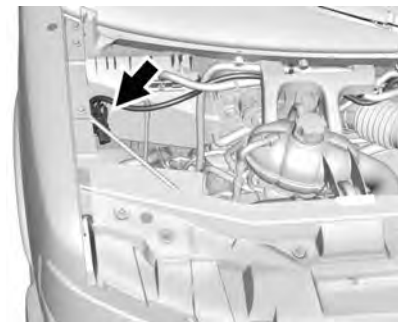
2. Open the hood and unwrap the electrical cord. The cord is in the engine compartment, on the driver side behind the battery for pickups, and on the passenger side for vans.
3. Clean and dry the heater cord and connector ends. Check the heater cord for damage. If it is damaged, do not use it. See your dealer for a replacement. Inspect the cord for damage yearly.
4. Plug it into a normal, grounded 110-volt AC outlet.

⚠ **Warning**

Improper use of the heater cord or an extension cord can damage the cord and may result in overheating and fire.

- Plug the cord into a three-prong electrical utility receptacle that is protected by a ground fault detection function. An ungrounded outlet could cause an electric shock.
- Use a weatherproof, heavy-duty, 15 amp-rated extension cord if needed. Failure to use the recommended extension cord in good operating condition, or using a damaged heater

(Continued)


Vans

Warning (Continued)

or extension cord, could make it overheat and cause a fire, property damage, electric shock, and injury.

- Do not operate the vehicle with the heater cord permanently attached to the vehicle. Possible heater cord and thermostat damage could occur.
- While in use, do not let the heater cord touch vehicle parts or sharp edges. Never close the hood on the heater cord.
- Before starting the vehicle, unplug the cord, reattach the cover to the plug, and securely fasten the cord. Keep the cord away from any moving parts.

5. Before starting the engine, be sure to unplug and store the cord as it was before to keep it away from moving engine parts and prevent damage.

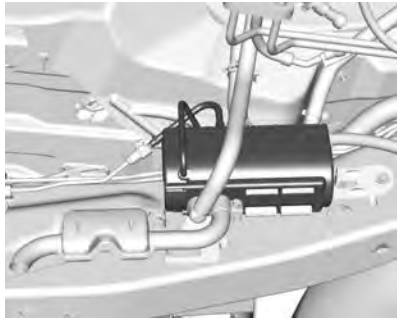
The length of time the heater should remain plugged in depends on the outside temperature. You may wish to use the coolant heater to improve ease of starting at temperatures between -18°C (0°F) and -29°C (-20°F). Keep the coolant heater plugged in for a minimum of four hours. At

temperatures below -29°C (-20°F), the coolant heater should remain plugged in for at least eight hours. Be sure to store the cord before starting the engine. See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21 for information on what fuel to use in cold weather.

Caution

Do not use the engine heater continuously. This could damage the engine heater and may cause a fire. Always unplug the engine heater after use.

Fuel Operated Heater (FOH) (Van Models Only)



If equipped, the FOH will enhance heater performance and will reduce the amount of time it takes to warm the inside of the vehicle in cold conditions below or equal to 4°C (39°F).

The FOH is installed on the frame rail on the driver side of the vehicle and uses diesel fuel to heat the engine coolant, which warms up the passenger cabin air.

The FOH will turn on if all of the following conditions exist:

- Outside air temperature is below or equal to 4°C (39°F).
- Fuel level is greater or equal to 12.5% of the total fuel tank volume.
- The engine is running.
- Coolant temperature is less than 70°C (158°F).

Parking over Things That Burn

Warning

Things that can burn could touch hot exhaust parts under the vehicle and ignite. Do not park over papers, leaves, dry grass, or other things that can burn.

Diesel Particulate Filter

The vehicle has a Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) as part of the exhaust system to reduce vehicle emissions. The DPF requires a unique exhaust tailpipe with an exhaust cooler. The exhaust cooler mixes air with the exhaust to lower the temperature before it leaves the tailpipe.

The DPF, the tailpipe, or other exhaust system components must not be altered. Inspect regularly and clean any mud or dirt from the exhaust cooler, especially where the exhaust cooler connects to the tailpipe and the openings where fresh air enters the cooler.

The DPF will clean itself as part of normal operation. Several factors including fuel consumed, hours of engine operation, and miles driven are monitored by the Engine Control Module (ECM). The self-cleaning occurs approximately once per tank of fuel.

Caution

Damage can occur to the DPF components if the required Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (15 ppm sulfur maximum) fuel and engine oil specified in the

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

Recommended Fluids and Lubricants section of this manual are not used. This damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Under certain driving conditions, such as stop-and-go traffic, the filter cannot clean itself. A message comes on when the DPF is dirty and needs to perform a self cleaning.

For the filter to clean itself, the vehicle must be driven above 50 km/h (30 mph) until the message goes off. This will take about 30 minutes.

 Warning

During DPF self-cleaning or during extended idling in P (Park), the exhaust system and exhaust gases are very hot. Things that burn could touch hot exhaust parts under the vehicle and ignite. You or others could be burned. Do not park, or idle for an extended period of time, near or over papers, leaves, dry grass, or other things that can burn. Keep the

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

exhaust area clear of material that could ignite or burn. See *Parking over Things That Burn* ⇨ 15.

Caution

Extended idle should be avoided because the DPF system is not capable of self cleaning at idle. During extended idle operation, monitor the instrument cluster telltale lights and Driver Information Center for messages and take appropriate indicated action. Continued idling with the warning light/message on could cause irreversible damage to the DPF requiring repair and possible replacement that might not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

You will also notice a change in the exhaust sound and engine idle speed. Along with this, a burning smell and reduction in fuel economy may be noticed. This is normal.

If you continue to drive with the DPF warning message on and the exhaust filter is not cleaned as required, the malfunction indicator lamp and the ENGINE POWER IS

REDUCED message will come on and dealer service is necessary. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine Light)* ⇨ 5.

Vehicles with the DPF have specific fuel and engine oil requirements. See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21 and *Engine Oil* ⇨ 37.

Extended idling in P (Park) can cause exhaust parts and gases to become very hot. Keep the exhaust area clear of material that could ignite or burn. See *Parking over Things That Burn* ⇨ 15.

If equipped with Power Take-Off (PTO), monitor the instrument cluster for lights related to the DPF.

See *Accessories and Modifications* ⇨ 34 for important information if you are considering adding accessories or modifying the vehicle.

Manual Regeneration of Diesel Particulate Filter

This feature is only available on Fleet and Commercial vehicles.

To verify that the vehicle has this feature, refer to the Vehicle Service Parts Identification label (SPID) for RPO code FPF

or see www.gmupfitter.com to contact the GM Upfitter Integration Group for assistance.

If equipped, this feature allows for manual cleaning/regeneration of the DPF when it is unable to clean itself. It may be necessary to perform a manual regeneration if driving conditions — such as extended slow speed, stop-and-go traffic, extended idles, short drive cycles, or stationary PTO operation — prevent DPF self-cleaning.

Manual regeneration can only be used when the DPF has become at least 90% full. At 100% full, it will attempt to automatically self-clean if proper driving conditions are met. The DPF will clean itself if the vehicle can be driven above 50 km/h (30 mph) for about 30 minutes.

A Driver Information Center (DIC) message displays when manual regeneration is possible.

Scroll through the DIC pages to find the Exhaust Cleaning menu. Depending on whether the vehicle has a base or uplevel cluster, it may be under the Settings menu.

If the vehicle cannot be stopped when the DIC message first indicates cleaning is available, automatic self-cleaning may have

begun. If conditions cannot be met for self-cleaning to complete, and manual regeneration is selected, it may take up to four minutes for the system to switch to manual regeneration. When the switch occurs, a DIC message prompts to start the cleaning process.

Warning

Do not leave the vehicle during the regeneration.

Make sure that there are no flammables near the muffler, DPF and exhaust pipe which may result in a fire.

Remember that the temperature of exhaust gases is high enough to burn you. You and others could be seriously injured.

Before starting the manual regeneration, make sure all of the following safety conditions are met:

- The vehicle is parked on level ground, away from any flammable materials.
- The vehicle is parked outdoors, away from any walls or buildings.

- The vehicle is at least 3 m (10 ft) from any obstructions or materials that may combust or melt.
- The shift lever is in P (Park).
- The fuel tank is at least one-eighth full.
- All fluids are at the proper level.
- No diagnostic trouble codes have been set, and the malfunction indicator lamp is not on.
- The engine coolant temperature is above 71 °C (160 °F).

After making sure all of the safety conditions have been met, press the trip odometer reset stem or ✓ on the steering wheel control for at least one second to select Start on the infotainment display.

Follow the instructions in the DIC messages. Touch ACCEPT to acknowledge that all of these safety conditions have been met and to activate regeneration.

If the infotainment display returns to the previous screen, then one or more of the necessary operating conditions has not been met. If you cannot determine which condition has not been met, see www.gmupfitter.com to contact the GM Upfitter Integration Group for assistance.

Continue to follow the instructions in the DIC messages. Hold the exhaust brake switch on the center stack below the climate controls for more than three seconds, and then release it, to begin the regeneration process.

If the EXHAUST BRAKE ON message displays, then the switch was released too soon. Press it again to turn off the exhaust brake, then try again when the DIC message prompts.

When manual regeneration begins, the engine speed increases, the engine cooling fan sound increases, and a DIC message indicates that cleaning is in progress.

A DIC message will display when cleaning has completed. The message will remain as long as cleaning is not necessary. Cleaning could take up to 30 minutes. Upon completion, the engine will return to normal idle, but exhaust components will remain hot for several minutes. Do not move the vehicle until the exhaust has had time to cool. Manual regeneration can be canceled at any time by pressing the brake pedal or turning the engine off. Unusual noises may be heard if regeneration is interrupted.

Diesel Exhaust Fluid

Warning

Avoid getting Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) on your skin or in your eyes as it could cause irritation. For more safety, handling, and storage information, see the Diesel Exhaust Fluid container label.

Caution

Use only DEF that is GM approved, or fluid containing the API certified or ISO 22241 label. The use of other fluids could damage the system, requiring costly repairs that will not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Caution

Do not mix fuel with DEF, and do not put DEF in the fuel tank. This could lead to costly repairs that might not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) is used with diesel engines to reduce the amount of regulated emissions produced. Products such as AdBlue

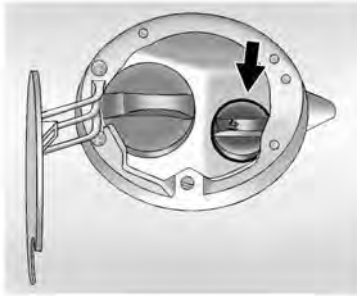
are types of DEF, and are approved for use in the vehicle as long as they have an API certification label or meet ISO 22241. The fluid level in the DEF tank must be maintained for the vehicle to run properly. DEF is not a fuel additive. DEF should not be mixed with or added to diesel fuel. DEF freezes when exposed to temperatures below -11°C (12°F). For DEF tank capacity see *Capacities and Specifications* ⇨ 64.

It is normal to hear the DEF system purge fluid back into the tank after the vehicle is shut off.

Locating Diesel Exhaust Fluid

DEF can be purchased at your dealer. Additionally, some diesel truck fueling stations or retailers may have DEF for purchase. For vehicles with an active OnStar or connected services plan, OnStar can help to locate a DEF retailer. See “Customer Assistance Offices” in the owner’s manual for phone numbers to assist in contacting a GM dealer. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* ⇨ 60.

Filling the DEF Tank



DEF Fill – Van Model Shown, 4-Cylinder Pickups Similar

The blue DEF cap is behind the fuel/DEF door. Do not remove the fuel and DEF caps at the same time. Fill diesel fuel and DEF independently. Turn the DEF cap counterclockwise to remove.

In cold conditions DEF can freeze in the DEF fill pipe opening. If this prevents the filling of the DEF tank, place the vehicle in a warm garage overnight.

Fill the DEF tank on level ground and with the vehicle off. When adding DEF, it is recommended to fully fill the DEF tank. For

DEF tank capacity see *Capacities and Specifications* ⇨ 64. When adding DEF to an empty or very low tank, always add at least 7.5L (2 gal) of fluid to release the vehicle from speed limitation.

When fluid reaches the top of the DEF fill pipe, stop filling. Do not top off the DEF tank. If using a bottle or jug to refill DEF, follow the instructions on the container label and use a dedicated fill aid.

Caution

Do not overfill the DEF tank and do not allow DEF to contact the finished surfaces of the vehicle, as it could damage the vehicle finish. If DEF is spilled during filling, wipe any affected surface with a damp cloth.

Make sure the cap is fully installed.

Push the fuel/DEF door closed.

DEF Low

As the DEF level drops, warnings will automatically be displayed in the Driver Information Center (DIC). Select Vehicle Information in the DIC to view DEF level status. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* ⇨ 7.

Refill the DEF tank at the first opportunity after a low warning indication to avoid vehicle speed limitations.

It may take some time for the vehicle to detect that DEF has been added. If there was a vehicle speed limitation, it will be removed gradually and it may take several kilometers/miles for the DIC message to update.

If DEF is added under freezing conditions, especially if DEF level is low and frozen, up to several hours of drive time may be required to remove the speed limitation. It is recommended to ensure the DEF tank level is 30% or higher during winter time.

The DEF range DIC message first displays at approximately 1 600 km (1,000 mi). This message appears again at approximately 500 km (300 mi) of remaining range before the exhaust fluid tank becomes empty.

As the fluid level nears empty, these messages appear every time the vehicle is started.

If the DEF low warnings are ignored and the DEF tank becomes empty, the DIC will display messages that describe the action needed and distance until vehicle speed is

limited. For the DEF warning light symbol, see *Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Warning Light* ⇨ 6.

DEF Quality Poor

Use only DEF that is GM approved, or fluid containing the API certified or ISO 22241 label.

DEF has an expiration date. If the system detects poor quality, or contaminated or diluted DEF, the DIC message will display along with distance until vehicle speed is limited.

The speed limitation will occur in a series of steps with the final speed limitation being 8 km/h (5 mph) along with a flashing warning light and chimes.

Adding fresh DEF to the system may resolve the problem after several kilometers/miles of driving, depending on several factors. If the DIC message persists, see your dealer or additional DIC messages may display.

Service DEF System

If a problem occurs with the DEF system, a DIC message displays along with distance until vehicle speed is limited.

The speed limitation will occur in a series of steps with the final speed limitation being 8 km/h (5 mph) along with a flashing warning light and chimes.

In some cases, this message will clear itself, indicating that the DEF system was able to correct the condition. If the DIC message persists, see your dealer or additional DIC messages may display.

Service Emission System

If a problem occurs with the vehicle emission system, a DIC message displays along with distance until vehicle speed is limited. The speed limitation will occur in a series of steps with the final speed limitation of 88 km/h (55 mph) and chimes. In some cases, this message will clear itself, indicating that the emission system was able to correct the condition. If the DIC message persists, see your dealer or additional DIC messages may display.

Brakes

Exhaust Brake

The exhaust brake can be used to enhance the vehicle brake system and reduce brake lining wear.

Downshifts may be automatically selected to increase engine speed, which increases the effectiveness of the exhaust brake. The number of downshifts selected is determined by the length of time the brakes are applied and the rate the vehicle is slowing. The system delivers the correct amount of braking to assist in vehicle control. The heavier the vehicle load, the more active the engine exhaust brake will be. Use of the exhaust brake will help maintain vehicle speed when used with cruise control. See “Cruise Control” in the owner’s manual.

Automatic downshifts will not occur if the vehicle is in Range Selection Mode. See “Manual Mode” in the owner’s manual.

The exhaust brake only activates when the transmission torque converter is locked. This can vary based on vehicle speed, gear, and load.

To activate the system, press the switch on the center stack.



Pickups



Vans

The exhaust brake is activated when Tow/Haul Mode is activated. See “Tow/Haul Mode” in the owner’s manual.

A light comes on in the instrument cluster when the exhaust brake and Tow/Haul are activated. The switch must be pressed at each vehicle start for the system to be active.

Fuel

Top Tier Fuel

GM recommends the use of TOP TIER Diesel Fuel to keep the engine clean, reduce engine deposits, and maintain optimal vehicle performance. Look for the TOP TIER Logo or see www.toptiergas.com for a list of TOP TIER Diesel Fuel marketers and applicable countries.



Fuel Additives

TOP TIER Detergent Diesel is highly recommended for use with your vehicle. If your area does not have TOP TIER Detergent Diesel, GM recommends the use of ACDelco Diesel Fuel Conditioner. This will help maintain optimal engine performance. GM does not recommend other aftermarket diesel additives.

If low-quality diesel is used for refueling, GM recommends adding ACDelco Fuel System Treatment Plus-Diesel to help clean engine deposits. This is available at your GM dealer.

Fuel for Diesel Engines

The selection of a high-quality fuel is important for maintaining optimum vehicle performance. Diesel fuel should meet or exceed the minimum requirements in the most current versions of the local fuel standards.

Do not use fuel with more than 15 ppm sulfur, commonly referred to as Ultra Low Sulfur Fuel.

Do not use a diesel blend containing more than 20% biodiesel by volume.

Caution

Use of fuel that does not comply with the required technical standards can lead to engine power loss, increased wear, or engine damage and may void your warranty.

Some improper fuels are:

- Diesel fuel with the addition of gasoline.
- Diesel fuel mixed with engine oil or automatic transmission fluid.
- Triglyceride fuels, such as raw vegetable oil or animal fat, in any form, including with blends of diesel or biodiesel.
- Marine diesel fuel and fuel oils.
- Diesel-water emulsions, such as Aquazole.
- Aftermarket diesel fuel additives, which contain alcohols, organo-metallic additives, or water emulsifiers.

Caution

If the vehicle is accidentally refueled with gasoline, do not continue driving the vehicle. Driving the vehicle will damage the fuel system. Have the vehicle towed to a qualified technician to have the gasoline removed from the tank and fuel system. Refuel with Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel fuel. It is also recommended to have the fuel system flushed with Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel, to ensure all gasoline is removed.

Some conditions, such as dirty fuel, may decrease fuel filter life and a CHANGE FUEL FILTER message may come on in the Driver Information Center (DIC).

Climate Grade Diesel Fuels

At temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F), avoid using biodiesel blends above 5% by volume. Using such a fuel may cause fuel filter plugging, system gelling, and freezing, which may adversely impact vehicle starting.

Severe winter grade diesel fuel, such as 1-D diesel fuel or Arctic grade diesel fuel, can be used in extreme cold temperatures (below -18 °C or 0 °F); however, doing so will

reduce power and fuel economy. Avoid using severe winter grade fuel in warm or hot climates. It can result in stalling, poor starting, and damage to the fuel injection system.

Fuels improperly blended for cold temperature operation may result in restricted fuel filters. The vehicle is equipped with a fuel heating system to prevent gelling or waxing of conventional diesel fuel and biodiesel blends, but may not prevent all cases.

In case of severe winter conditions, the fuel filter may become clogged by wax naturally present in the fuel. To unclog it, move the vehicle to a warm garage area and allow the filter to warm up. The fuel filter may need to be replaced. See *Fuel Filter Replacement* ⇨ 26.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a renewable fuel produced from vegetable oils or animal fats that have been chemically modified to make it compatible with diesel fuel.

Caution

Do not use home-made biodiesel or home test kits because the quality cannot be verified by approved scientific methods. Do not use raw vegetable oil or other unmodified bio-oils, fats, or blends of vegetable oil with diesel. They could damage the fuel system and engine, and damages would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Biodiesel Blends

Fuels with a biodiesel content up to 20% by volume may be used (e.g., named B20). Only use biodiesel blends up to 20% by volume that comply with your country's or region's fuel standards.

Caution

Do not use blends containing more than 20% biodiesel. Any engine, fuel system, or exhaust after-treatment system damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

As a renewable fuel, biodiesel provides some environmental benefits. However, biodiesel has unique properties and needs to be

handled differently than diesel fuel. Its use presents additional risks and may not be appropriate in all situations. Certain vehicle operating modes increase these risks and should be avoided.

Biodiesel fuel quality degrades with time and exposure to high temperature quicker than Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel fuel. More frequent refueling provides the best opportunity to have a supply of fresh fuel. Storage at hot ambient temperatures will accelerate biodiesel degradation.

If the vehicle is not driven often and uses little fuel, or if it is stored for extended periods of time, avoid the use of biodiesel blended fuels above 5% by volume. When the vehicle is stored for longer than one month, it should be run out of biodiesel to below one-quarter tank, refueled with biodiesel-free fuel, and driven several kilometers (miles) before storage.

Cold Weather Operation

In cold weather, the fuel filter may become clogged by wax naturally present in the fuel. To unclog it, move the vehicle to a warm garage area and allow the filter to warm up. The fuel filter may need to be replaced. See *Fuel Filter Replacement* ⇨ 26.

At temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F), it is recommended to avoid using biodiesel blends above 5% blend. This blend may cause fuel filter plugging, system gelling, and freezing that may affect vehicle starting. You may need to turn the ignition on and off a few times before the vehicle will start. Also, idle the vehicle for a couple of minutes before accelerating.

It is recommended to use Ultra Low Sulfur No. 1-D diesel fuel or a blend of No. 1-D and No. 2-D diesel fuel to enhance vehicle operation in cold weather at temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F). Use of No. 1-D diesel fuel may lower the fuel economy. For additional information for better cold weather operation, see *Engine Heater* ⇨ 13.

Water in Fuel

Improper fuel tank inspection or cleaning, or contaminated fuel from suppliers, can cause water to be pumped into the fuel tank along with the diesel fuel. If a WATER IN FUEL SERVICE REQUIRED message displays, the water must be drained immediately.

⚠ Warning

Diesel fuel containing water is still combustible. You or others could be burned. If the fuel needs to be drained, keep sparks, flames, and smoking materials away from the mixture.

Caution

Water in the diesel fuel can corrode internal components of the fuel system and lead to severe damage. It can also support fungus or bacteria growth, which can damage the fuel system and Fuel Operated Heater (FOH), if equipped. Even with a diesel fuel biocide, the fuel system may still need to be cleaned. Your dealer can advise of the appropriate solution.

If the fuel tank needs to be purged to remove water, see your dealer or a qualified technician. Improper purging can damage the fuel system and block the FOH.

Water in Fuel Troubleshooting

If the WATER IN FUEL SERVICE REQUIRED message comes on:

Problem	Recommended Action
Message displays but goes off during the ignition cycle.	The fuel filter is partially filled with water. Drain the water as soon as possible. See "Removing Water from the Fuel Filter" following.
Message displays and stays on.	Drain the fuel filter immediately. If no water can be drained, and the temperature is below freezing, then water may be frozen in the filter. Move the vehicle to a warm location to thaw the water, then drain the fuel. If water still does not drain, see your dealer.

Problem	Recommended Action
Immediately after refueling, message displays and stays on.	A large amount of water is in the fuel tank. Drain the fuel filter immediately. If the message stays on or comes back on without refueling, then fuel tank purging is required. See your dealer. If the message displays and the engine stalls or runs rough, do not drive until the water contaminated fuel is drained.

Caution

Driving with this message on can damage the fuel injection system and the engine. If the message comes on right after a
(Continued)

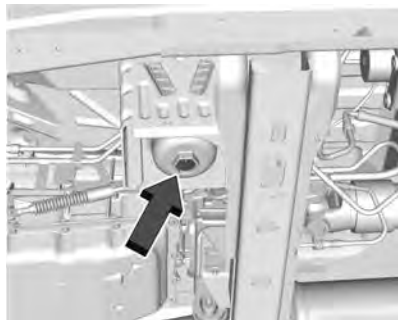
Caution (Continued)

refuel, water was pumped into the fuel tank. Turn off the engine and drain the water immediately.

Removing Water from the Fuel Filter

To drain water:

1. Turn the engine off and apply the parking brake.



Van



Pickup

2. Place a container under the filter drain valve. The filter drain valve is on the bottom of the fuel filter. The filter drain valve is under the vehicle on the driver side, inside the frame rail.
3. For van models, open the drain valve by turning it counterclockwise. Allow the filter to drain until all of the water has been removed. Close the valve.

For pickup models, open the fuel filter cap by turning it two to three turns. Allow the filter to drain until all of the water has been removed. Close the cap hand tight.

4. Properly dispose of the water contaminated fuel.
5. Start the engine and let it run for a few minutes. During the draining process, air may have entered the fuel system. If the engine stalls, the fuel system may need to be primed. See "Fuel Priming" following.

Fuel Priming

For the fuel system to work properly, the fuel lines must be full of fuel. If air gets in, the fuel lines need to be primed before operating the vehicle and the Fuel Operated Heater (FOH).

If air is present, the following may have happened:

- The vehicle ran out of fuel.
- The fuel filter was removed.
- The fuel lines were removed or disconnected.
- The fuel filter water drain valve was opened while the engine was running.
- The FOH pump and FOH fuel lines were removed or disconnected.

The system is not harmed by air in the fuel lines; however, the engine and/or the FOH may not start until the fuel system is primed and the air is removed.

Priming the Fuel System

There is an electric priming pump that will bring fuel to the engine and eliminate air in the fuel lines. To prime the engine:

1. Correct any condition that caused the loss of prime.
2. Turn the ignition on for 30 seconds. Do not start the engine. The fuel pump will start priming.
3. Turn the ignition off, then back to start, and crank the engine for 15 seconds.
4. If the engine does not start, repeat Steps 2 and 3 until the engine starts.
If the engine does not start after repeating Steps 2 and 3 three times, turn the ignition key off for 60 seconds.
5. Repeat the above steps until the engine starts.
6. If the engine starts, but does not run smoothly, increase the engine speed slightly.

7. If the engine starts and runs but stalls again, turn the ignition off for 60 seconds.
8. When the engine starts, let it idle for a few minutes and check the filter for any leaks.

To Prime the Fuel Operated Heater (FOH) Fuel Lines (Van Models)

See your dealer or qualified technician if the FOH fuel lines need to be primed.

Running Out of Fuel

If the engine has stalled due to running out of fuel, try to restart it:

1. If parked on a level surface, add at least 3.8 L (1 gal) of fuel. Up to 18.9 L (5 gal) may be needed if parked on a slope.
2. Follow the vehicle fuel system priming procedure earlier in this section to re-prime the system and restart the engine.

If the check engine light comes on due to running out of fuel, it may take a few drive cycles to clear.

On van models only, the Fuel Operated Heater (FOH) stops automatically when the fuel tank volume is less than or equal to

10% of the total tank. The FOH fuel lines will not need to be primed if the vehicle runs out of fuel.

Fuel Filter Replacement

Van Models

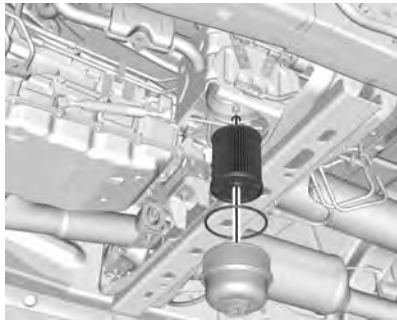
Warning

Diesel fuel is flammable. It could start a fire if something ignites it, and people could be burned. Do not let it get on hot engine parts, and keep matches or other ignition sources away.

The fuel filter is on the driver side, inside the frame rail.

To replace the fuel filter:

1. Drain any water from the filter. See "Removing Water from the Fuel Filter" in *Water in Fuel* ⇨ 23.
Keep the engine off until the procedure is completed.
2. Apply the parking brake.



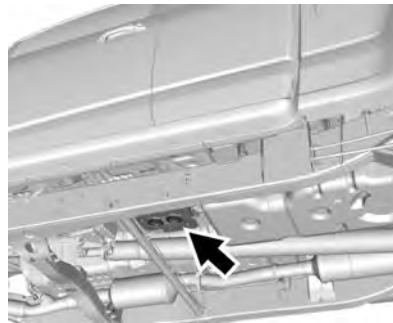
3. Remove the filter element cap by turning it counterclockwise.
4. Remove the filter element. If there is any dirt on the filter sealing surface, clean it off.
5. Install the new filter element and o-ring.
6. Reinstall and tighten the filter cap to the housing.
7. Use the fuel filter priming procedure to prime the fuel filter. See "Fuel Priming" in *Water in Fuel* ⇨ 23.
8. Start the engine and let it idle for five minutes. Check the fuel filter and air bleed valve for leaks.
9. Reset the fuel filter monitor. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* ⇨ 7.

If the van Fuel Operated Heater (FOH) (if equipped) is not working, the FOH line requires priming. See your dealer for service. See *Fuel Operated Heater (FOH) (Van Models Only)* ⇨ 15.

Pickup Models

Warning

Diesel fuel is flammable. It could start a fire if something ignites it, and people could be burned. Do not let it get on hot engine parts, and keep matches or other ignition sources away.



The fuel filter is on the driver side, inside the frame rail in front of the fuel tank.

1. Drain any water from the filter. See "Removing Water from the Fuel Filter" in *Water in Fuel* ⇨ 23.
Keep the engine off until the procedure is completed.
2. Apply the parking brake.
3. There are two caps under the filter. Clean the fuel filter area before removing these two filter caps.

Caution

Failure to cover the fuel filter with a clean cloth to keep out debris when replacing may cause dirt to get into the engine. This could cause engine damage. Keep the fuel filter covered with a clean cloth when replacing.



4. Remove both filter elements. If there is any dirt on the filter sealing surface, clean it off.
5. Install the new filter elements and tighten both caps.
6. Use the fuel filter priming procedure earlier in this section to prime the fuel filter.
7. Start the engine and let it idle for five minutes. Check the fuel filter for leaks.
8. Reset the fuel filter monitor. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* ⇨ 7.

Filling the Tank

An arrow on the fuel gauge indicates which side of the vehicle the fuel door is on. See *Fuel Gauge* ⇨ 3. Do not refill the diesel fuel and Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) at the same time.

Warning

Fuel vapors and fuel fires burn violently and can cause injury or death.

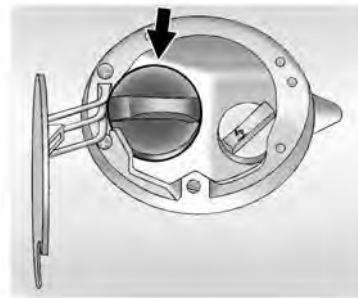
Follow these guidelines to help avoid injuries to you and others:

- Read and follow all the instructions on the fuel pump island.
- Turn off the engine when refueling.
- Keep sparks, flames, and smoking materials away from fuel.
- Do not leave the fuel pump unattended.
- Avoid using electronic devices while refueling.
- Do not re-enter the vehicle while pumping fuel.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Keep children away from the fuel pump and never let children pump fuel.
- Before touching the fill nozzle, touch a metallic object to discharge static electricity from your body.
- Fuel can spray out if the fuel cap is opened too quickly. This spray can happen if the tank is nearly full, and is more likely in hot weather. Open the fuel cap slowly and wait for any hiss noise to stop, then unscrew the cap all the way.



Van Shown, Pickup Similar

The green fuel cap is behind a hinged door on the driver side of the vehicle. The blue Diesel Exhaust Fluid cap is also behind the fuel door. Do not remove both caps at the same time.

Turn the fuel cap counterclockwise to remove. When refueling, hang the fuel cap from the hook on the fuel door. Fully insert and latch the fill nozzle, begin fueling.

Warning

Overfilling the fuel tank by more than three clicks of a standard fill nozzle may cause:

- Vehicle performance issues, including engine stalling and damage to the fuel system.
- Fuel spills.
- Under certain conditions, fuel fires.

Diesel fuel can foam when filling the tank. The automatic pump nozzle may shut off, even if the tank is not full. Wait for the foaming to stop, and then fill the tank more

slowly. Be careful not to spill fuel. Wait five seconds after pumping before removing the fill nozzle. Clean fuel from painted surfaces as soon as possible. See *Exterior Care* ⇨ 54.

Reinstall the cap by turning it clockwise until it clicks. Push the fuel door closed.

Warning

If a fire starts while you are refueling, do not remove the fill nozzle. Shut off the flow of fuel by shutting off the pump or by notifying the station attendant. Leave the area immediately.

Caution

If a new fuel cap is needed, be sure to get the right type of cap from your dealer. The wrong type of fuel cap may not fit properly and could damage the fuel system.

Accidental Refueling with Gasoline

Caution

If the vehicle is accidentally refueled with gasoline, do not continue driving the vehicle except to get to a location where it can be stopped safely. Driving the vehicle will damage the engine. Tow the vehicle for service. Have the gasoline removed from the tank and fuel system.

Filling a Portable Fuel Container

Warning

Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in the vehicle. Static electricity discharge from the container can ignite the fuel vapor. You or others could be badly burned and the vehicle could be damaged. To help avoid injury to you and others:

- Dispense fuel only into approved containers.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Do not fill a container while it is inside a vehicle, in a vehicle's trunk, in a pickup bed, or on any surface other than the ground.
- Bring the fill nozzle in contact with the inside of the fill opening before operating the nozzle. Maintain contact until filling is complete.
- Keep sparks, flames, and smoking materials away from fuel.
- Avoid using electronic devices while pumping fuel.

Trailer Towing

When towing at high elevation on steep uphill grades, consider the following:

Engine coolant at higher elevation will boil at a lower temperature than at or near sea level. If the engine is turned off immediately after towing at high elevation on steep uphill grades, the vehicle may show signs similar to engine overheating. To avoid this, let the engine run while parked (preferably on level ground) with the transmission in P (Park) and the parking brake applied for at least five minutes before turning the engine off. If the overheat warning comes on, see *Engine Overheating* ⇨ 44.

Use the following chart to determine the maximum the trailer can weigh, based upon your vehicle model and options.

All axles of the trailer must be equipped with brakes adequate for the intended use. Trailer braking equipment conforming to Canadian Standards Association (CSA) requirement CAN3-D313, or its equivalent, is recommended.

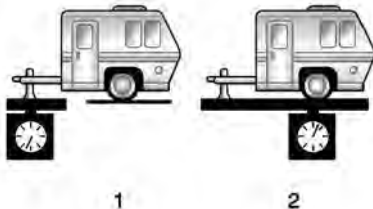
Colorado/Canyon Pickup Models – SAE J2807 Compliant			
Vehicle	Axle Ratio	Max. Trailer Wt.	GCWR *
Colorado/Canyon Pickup Models – 2WD			
All	3.42	3 492 kg (7,700 lb)	5 761 kg (12,700 lb)
Colorado/Canyon Pickup Models – 4WD			
Short Wheelbase Ext. Cab	3.42	3 492 kg (7,700 lb)	5 761 kg (12,700 lb)
Short Wheelbase Crew Cab	3.42	3 447 kg (7,600 lb)	5 761 kg (12,700 lb)
Colorado Pickup – Long Wheelbase Crew Cab	3.42	3 447 kg (7,600 lb)	5 761 kg (12,700 lb)
Canyon Pickup – Long Wheelbase Crew Cab	3.42	3 425 kg (7,550 lb)	5 761 kg (12,700 lb)
Colorado ZR2 Models – 4WD			
All	3.42	2 268 kg (5,000 lb)	4 853 kg (10,700 lb)
*The Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) is the total allowable weight of the completely loaded vehicle and trailer including any passengers, cargo, equipment, and conversions. The GCWR for the vehicle should not be exceeded.			

2500/3500 Series Van Models			
Vehicle	Axle Ratio	Max. Trailer Wt.¹	GCWR *
G2500 Cargo Van Short Wheelbase	3.42	3 175 kg (7,000 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G2500 Cargo Van Long Wheelbase	3.42	2 767 kg (6,100 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G3500 Cargo Van Short Wheelbase	3.42	2 812 kg (6,200 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G3500 Cargo Van Long Wheelbase	3.42	2 722 kg (6,000 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G2500 Passenger Van Short Wheelbase	3.42	2 858 kg (6,300 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G3500 Passenger Van Short Wheelbase	3.42	2 586 kg (5,700 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
G3500 Passenger Van Long Wheelbase	3.42	2 404 kg (5,300 lb)	5 897 kg (13,000 lb)
*The Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) is the total allowable weight of the completely loaded vehicle and trailer including any passengers, cargo, equipment, and conversions. The GCWR for the vehicle should not be exceeded. ¹For Full Box Vans, choose an appropriate hitch and load the truck and trailer within the limits of GCWR, GVWR, and RGAWR. Van hitch requirements: Trailer tongue weight (10-15% of trailer weight) if under 181 kg (400 lb) use weight carrying hitch. Greater than 181 kg (400 lb) requires weight distribution hitch. Do not exceed 454 kg (1,000 lb).			

See "Trailer Towing" in the owner's manual for kingpin weight and trailer tongue weight information.

Weight of the Trailer Tongue

The tongue weight load (1) of any trailer is very important because it is also part of the vehicle weight. The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) includes the curb weight of the vehicle, any cargo carried in it, and the people who will be riding in the vehicle as well as trailer tongue weight. Vehicle options, equipment, passengers, and cargo in the vehicle reduce the amount of tongue weight the vehicle can carry, which will also reduce the trailer weight the vehicle can tow.



The trailer tongue weight (1) should be 10-15% of the total loaded trailer (2). For Vans: The trailer tongue weight (1) can use a weight carrying hitch for up to 181 kg (400 lb). Greater than 181 kg (400 lb), a weight distribution hitch is required with a maximum of 454 kg (1,000 lb)

Do not exceed the maximum allowable tongue weight for the vehicle. Choose the shortest hitch extension that will position the hitch ball closest to the vehicle. This will help reduce the effect of trailer tongue weight on the rear axle.

Trailer rating may be limited by the vehicle's ability to carry tongue weight. Tongue or kingpin weight cannot cause the vehicle to exceed the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) or the RGAWR (Rear Gross Axle Weight Rating). See "Total Weight on the Vehicle's Tires" in the owner's manual.

After loading the trailer, weigh the trailer and then the tongue, separately, to see if the weights are proper. If they are not, adjustments might be made by moving some items around in the trailer.

If a cargo carrier is used in the trailer hitch receiver, choose a carrier that positions the load as close to the vehicle as possible. Make sure the total weight, including the carrier, is no more than half of the maximum allowable tongue weight for the vehicle or 227 kg (500 lb), whichever is less.

Vehicle Care

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Appearance Care

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General Information

Accessories and Modifications

Adding non-dealer accessories or making modifications to the vehicle can affect vehicle performance and safety, including such things as airbags, braking, stability, ride and handling, emissions systems, aerodynamics, durability, and electronic systems like antilock brakes, traction control, and stability control. These accessories or modifications could even cause malfunction or damage not covered by the vehicle warranty.

Damage to vehicle components resulting from modifications or the installation or use of non-GM certified parts, including control module or software modifications, is not covered under the terms of the vehicle warranty and may affect remaining warranty coverage for affected parts.

GM Accessories are designed to complement and function with other systems on the vehicle. See your dealer to accessorize the vehicle using genuine GM Accessories installed by a dealer technician.

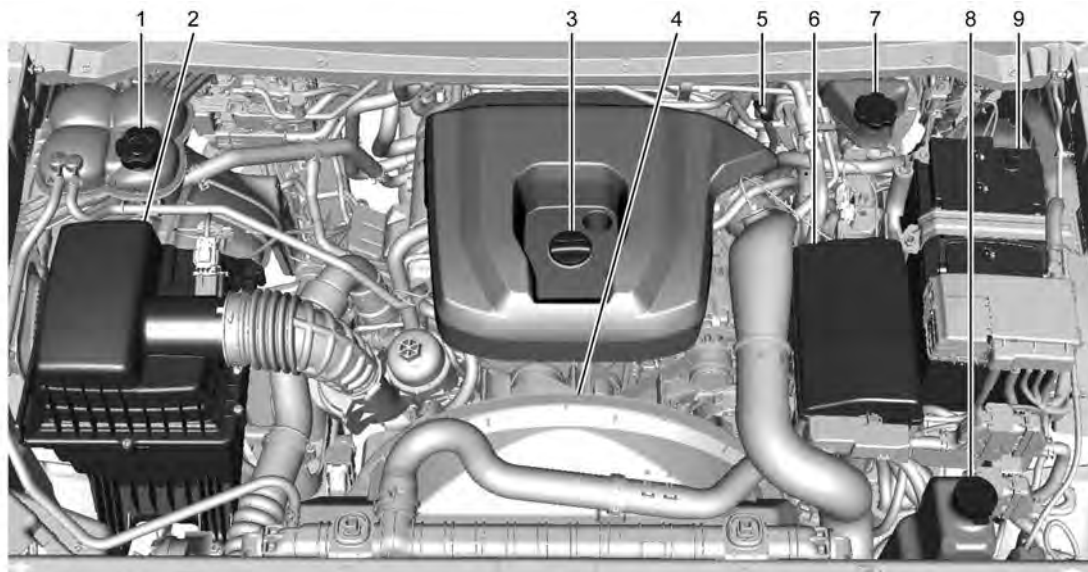
See the warranty manual.

Aftermarket Engine Performance Enhancement Products and Modifications

Some aftermarket engine performance products and modifications promise a way to increase the horsepower and torque levels of the vehicle's powertrain. You should be aware that these products could have harmful effects on the performance and life of the engine, exhaust emission system, transmission, and drivetrain. The engine, transmission, and drivetrain have been designed and built to offer industry leading durability and performance in the most demanding applications. Engine power enhancement products may enable the engine to operate at horsepower and torque levels that could damage, create failure, or reduce the life of the engine, engine emission system, transmission, and drivetrain. Damage, failure, or reduced life of the engine, transmission, emission system, drivetrain, or other vehicle components caused by aftermarket engine performance enhancement products or modifications might not be covered under the vehicle warranty.

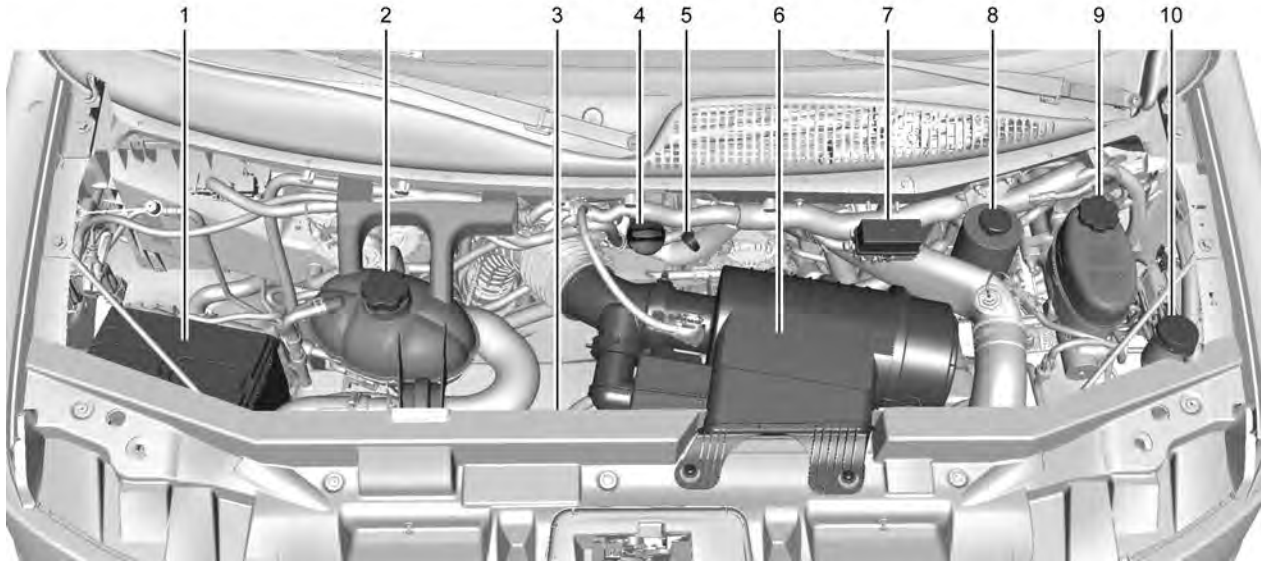
Vehicle Checks

Engine Compartment Overview



2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models

1. Coolant Surge Tank and Pressure Cap
 2. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
 3. Engine Oil Fill Cap
 4. Engine Fan (Out of View)
 5. Engine Oil Dipstick
 6. Engine Compartment Fuse Block
 7. Brake Fluid Reservoir
 8. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir
 9. Battery
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|



2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models

1. Battery
2. Coolant Surge Tank and Pressure Cap
3. Engine Fan (Out of View)
4. Engine Oil Fill Cap
5. Engine Oil Dipstick
6. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
7. Engine Compartment Fuse Box
8. Power Steering Fluid Reservoir
9. Brake Fluid Reservoir
10. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir

Engine Oil

To ensure proper engine performance and long life, careful attention must be paid to engine oil. Following these simple, but important steps will help protect your investment:

- Use engine oil approved to the proper specification and of the proper viscosity grade. See “Selecting the Right Engine Oil” in this section.
- Check the engine oil level regularly and maintain the proper oil level. See “Checking Engine Oil” and “When to Add Engine Oil” in this section.
- Change the engine oil at the appropriate time. See “Engine Oil Life System” in the owner’s manual.
- Always dispose of engine oil properly. See “What to Do with Used Oil” in this section.

Checking Engine Oil

Check the engine oil level regularly, every 650 km (400 mi), especially prior to a long trip. The engine oil dipstick handle is a loop. See *Engine Compartment Overview* ⇨ 35 for the location.

Warning

The engine oil dipstick handle may be hot; it could burn you. Use a towel or glove to touch the dipstick handle.

If a low oil Driver Information Center (DIC) message displays, check the oil level.

Follow these guidelines:

- To get an accurate reading, park the vehicle on level ground. Check the engine oil level after the engine has been off for at least two hours. Checking the engine oil level on steep grades or too soon after engine shutoff can result in incorrect readings. Accuracy improves when checking a cold engine prior to starting. Remove the dipstick and check the level.
- If unable to wait two hours, the engine must be off for at least 15 minutes if the engine is warm, or at least 30 minutes if the engine is not warm. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it with a clean paper towel or cloth, then push it back in all the way. Remove it again, keeping the tip down, and check the level.

When to Add Engine Oil



If the oil is below the cross-hatched area at the tip of the dipstick and the engine has been off for at least 15 minutes, add 1 L

(1 qt) of the recommended oil and then recheck the level. See “Selecting the Right Engine Oil” later in this section for an explanation of what kind of oil to use. For engine oil crankcase capacity, see *Capacities and Specifications* ⇨ 64.

Caution

Do not add too much oil. Oil levels above or below the acceptable operating range shown on the dipstick are harmful to the engine. If the oil level is above the operating range (i.e., the engine has so much oil that the oil level gets above the cross-hatched area that shows the proper operating range), the engine could be damaged. Drain the excess oil or limit driving of the vehicle, and seek a service professional to remove the excess oil.

See *Engine Compartment Overview* ⇨ 35 for the location of the engine oil fill cap.

Be sure to add enough oil to put the level somewhere in the proper operating range. Push the dipstick all the way back in when through.

Selecting the Right Engine Oil

Selecting the right engine oil depends on both the proper oil specification and viscosity grade. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* ⇨ 60.

Specification

Ask for and use engine oils that meet the dexos2 specification. Engine oils that have been approved by GM as meeting the dexos2 specification are marked with the dexos2 approved logo. See www.gmdexos.com.

Use of Substitute Engine Oils if dexos2 is unavailable: In the event that dexos2-approved engine oil is not available at an oil change or for maintaining proper oil level, you may use substitute engine oil that meets ACEA C3 of the appropriate viscosity grade.

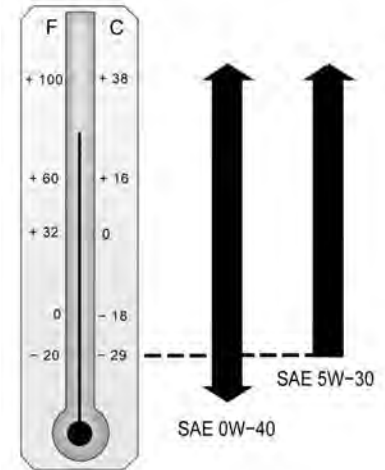


Caution

Failure to use the recommended engine oil or equivalent can result in engine damage not covered by the vehicle warranty.

Viscosity Grade

Use SAE 5W-30 viscosity grade engine oil.



Cold Temperature Operation: In an area of extreme cold, where the temperature falls below -29°C (-20°F), an SAE 0W-40 oil may be used. An oil of this viscosity grade will provide easier cold starting for the

engine at extremely low temperatures. When selecting an oil of the appropriate viscosity grade, it is recommended to select an oil of the correct specification. See “Specification” earlier in this section.

Engine Oil Additives/Engine Oil Flushes

Do not add anything to the oil. The recommended oils meeting the dexos2 specification are all that is needed for good performance and engine protection.

Engine oil system flushes are not recommended and could cause engine damage not covered by the vehicle warranty.

What to Do with Used Oil

Used engine oil contains certain elements that can be unhealthy for your skin and could even cause cancer. Do not let used oil stay on your skin for very long. Clean your skin and nails with soap and water, or a good hand cleaner. Wash or properly dispose of clothing or rags containing used engine oil. See the manufacturer's warnings about the use and disposal of oil products.

Used oil can be a threat to the environment. If you change your own oil, be sure to drain all the oil from the filter before disposal.

Never dispose of oil by putting it in the trash or pouring it on the ground, into sewers, or into streams or bodies of water. Recycle it by taking it to a place that collects used oil.

Engine Oil Life System

The engine oil life system calculates engine oil life based on vehicle use and displays the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message when it is time to change the engine oil and filter. The oil life system should be reset to 100% only following an oil change. See “Engine Oil Life System” in the owner's manual.

Automatic Transmission Fluid

When to Check and Change (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models)

See “Automatic Transmission Fluid” in the owner's manual.

When to Check and Change (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models)

It is not necessary to check the transmission fluid level. A transmission fluid leak is the only reason for fluid loss. If a leak occurs, take the vehicle to your dealer and have it repaired as soon as possible.

There is a special procedure for checking and changing the transmission fluid. Because this procedure is difficult, this should be done at your dealer. Contact your dealer for additional information.

Change the fluid and filter at the intervals listed in *Maintenance Schedule* ⇨ 56, and be sure to use the fluid listed in *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* ⇨ 60.

Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models

See “Engine Air Cleaner/Filter” in the owner's manual.

2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models

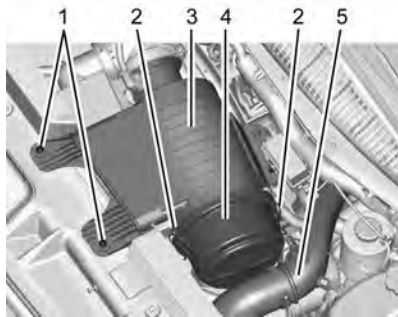
The air cleaner/filter assembly is on the front of the engine compartment on the driver side of the vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview* ⇨ 35.

When to Inspect/Replace the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

For intervals on changing and inspecting the engine air filter, see *Maintenance Schedule* ⇨ 56.

How to Inspect/Replace the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

Do not start the engine or have the engine running with the engine air filter housing open. Before removing the engine air filter, make sure that the engine air filter housing and nearby components are free of dirt and debris. Remove the engine air filter. Lightly tap and shake the engine air filter (away from the vehicle) to release dust and dirt. Inspect the engine air filter for damage, and replace if damaged. Do not clean the engine air filter or components with water or compressed air.



1. Screws
2. Retaining Clips

3. Housing Base
4. Housing Cover
5. Turbo Air Duct

To inspect and replace the filter:

1. Remove the two screws (1) and lift the air cleaner/filter housing base (3) to clear the turbo air duct (5).
2. Unlock the two retaining clips (2) on the sides of the housing cover (4) and on the housing base and pull the cover off.
3. Remove the air cleaner/filter from the housing base. Take care to dislodge as little dirt as possible.
4. Clean the air cleaner/filter sealing surface and housing base.
5. Install the engine air cleaner/filter by aligning the arrow on one side of the air cleaner/filter end cap with the arrow on top of the housing base.
6. Reinstall the housing cover by aligning the arrow on top of the cover to the arrow on top of the housing base, and fasten the two retaining clips.
7. Align the two bushings under the housing base to the guide pins below on the closure assembly and push the housing base into place.

8. Reinstall the two screws to secure the housing base.

Warning

If part replacement is necessary, the part must be replaced with one of the same part number or with an equivalent part. Use of a replacement part without the same fit, form, and function may result in personal injury or damage to the vehicle.

See *Maintenance Schedule* ⇨ 56 to determine when to replace the engine air cleaner/filter.

Warning

Operating the engine with the air cleaner/filter off can cause you or others to be burned. Use caution when working on the engine. Do not start the engine or drive the vehicle with the air cleaner/filter off, as flames may be present if the engine backfires.

Caution

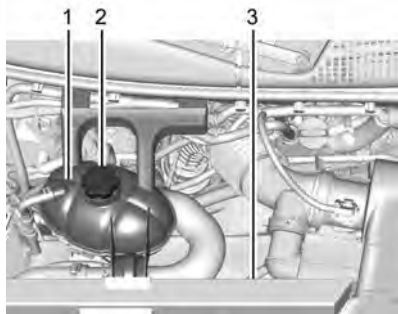
If the air cleaner/filter is off, dirt can easily get into the engine, which could damage it. Always have the air cleaner/filter in place when driving.

Cooling System

The cooling system allows the engine to maintain the correct working temperature.

2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models

See “Cooling System” in the owner’s manual.

2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models

1. Coolant Surge Tank
2. Coolant Surge Tank Pressure Cap
3. Engine Cooling Fan (Out of View)

Warning

An underhood electric fan can start up even when the engine is not running and can cause injury. Keep hands, clothing, and tools away from any underhood electric fan.

Warning

Do not touch heater or radiator hoses, or other engine parts. They can be very hot and can burn you. Do not run the engine if there is a leak; all coolant could leak out. That could cause an engine fire and can burn you. Fix any leak before driving the vehicle.

Engine Coolant

The cooling system in the vehicle is filled with DEX-COOL engine coolant mixture. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* ⇨ 60 and *Maintenance Schedule* ⇨ 56.

The following explains the cooling system and how to add coolant when it is low. If there is a problem with engine overheating, see *Engine Overheating* ⇨ 44.

A 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL coolant will:

- Give freezing protection down to -37°C (-34°F).
- Give boiling protection up to 129°C (265°F).
- Protect against rust and corrosion.
- Help keep the proper engine temperature.
- Let the warning lights and gauges work as they should.

What to Use**Warning**

Plain water, or other liquids such as alcohol, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. With plain water or the wrong mixture, the engine could get too hot but there would not be an overheat warning. The engine could catch fire and you or others could be burned.

Use a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL coolant which will not damage aluminum parts. If using this mixture, nothing else needs to be added.

If coolant has to be added more than four times a year, have your dealer check the vehicle cooling system.

Caution

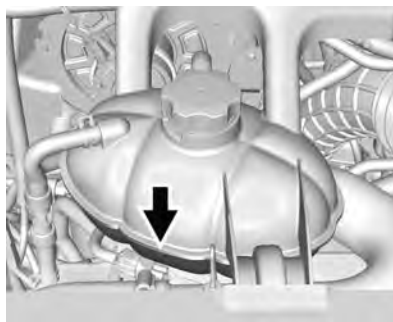
Do not use anything other than a mix of DEX-COOL coolant that meets GM Standard GMW3420 and clean, drinkable water. Anything else can cause damage to the engine cooling system and the vehicle, which would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Never dispose of engine coolant by putting it in the trash, or by pouring it on the ground or into sewers, streams, or bodies of water. Have the coolant changed by an authorized service center, familiar with legal requirements regarding used coolant disposal. This will help protect the environment and your health.

Checking Coolant (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models)

See "Engine Coolant" in the owner's manual.

Checking Coolant (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models)



The coolant surge tank is near the center of the engine compartment. See *Engine Compartment Overview* ⇨ 35 for location.

The vehicle must be on a level surface. When the engine is cold, the coolant level should be at the indicated mark.

Adding Coolant (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Pickup Models)

See "Engine Coolant" in the owner's manual.

Adding Coolant (2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine Van Models)

Caution

If coolant is changed or added, always add enough to fill the system completely or engine damage may occur.

If more coolant is needed, add the proper DEX-COOL coolant mixture at the surge tank, but be careful not to spill it.

Warning

Spilling coolant on hot engine parts can burn you. Coolant contains ethylene glycol and it will burn if the engine parts are hot enough.

Warning

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system are under pressure. Turning the pressure cap, even a little, can cause them to come out at high speed and you could be burned. Never turn the cap when the cooling system, (Continued)

Warning (Continued)

including the pressure cap, is hot. Wait for the cooling system and pressure cap to cool.

If no coolant is visible in the surge tank, add coolant as follows:

**2.8L 4-Cylinder Van Pressure Cap**

1. Remove the coolant surge tank pressure cap when the cooling system, including the coolant surge tank pressure cap and upper radiator hose, is no longer hot.

Turn the pressure cap slowly counterclockwise about one full turn. If a hiss is heard, wait for that to stop. A hiss means there is still some pressure left.

2. Keep turning the pressure cap slowly, and remove it.

3. Slowly fill the coolant surge tank. Do not let the coolant level go above the indicated mark in the tank until after the engine comes to operating temperature in Step 4.

4. With the coolant surge tank pressure cap off, start the engine and let it run until the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates approximately 90 °C (195 °F).

By this time, the coolant level inside the coolant surge tank may be lower. If the level is lower, slowly add more of the proper mixture to the coolant surge tank until it reaches the indicated mark.

5. Re-install the pressure cap.

Be sure the pressure cap is hand-tight and fully seated.

6. Verify coolant level after the engine is shut off and the coolant is cold. If necessary, repeat Steps 1–6.

If the coolant level is still low after having followed these steps twice, have the coolant system checked by a certified technician at the dealer for a possible leak.

Caution

If the pressure cap is not tightly installed, coolant loss and engine damage may occur. Be sure the cap is properly and tightly secured.

Engine Overheating

There is an engine coolant temperature gauge on the instrument cluster. See the owner's manual.

If Steam Is Coming from the Engine Compartment**Warning**

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system are under pressure. Turning the pressure cap, even a little, can cause them to come out at high speed and you could be burned. Never turn the cap when the cooling system, including the pressure cap, is hot. Wait for the cooling system and pressure cap to cool.

Caution

Do not run the engine if there is a leak in the engine cooling system. This can cause a loss of all coolant and can damage the system and vehicle. Have any leaks fixed right away.

If No Steam Is Coming from the Engine Compartment

A Driver Information Center (DIC) message, along with a low coolant condition, can indicate a serious problem.

If there is an engine overheat warning and the vehicle does not have a low coolant condition, and no steam is heard or seen, the problem may not be too serious. Sometimes the engine can get a little too hot when the vehicle:

- Climbs a long hill on a hot day.
- Stops after high-speed driving.
- Idles for long periods in traffic.
- Tows a trailer. See “Driving on Grades” under “Driving Characteristics and Towing Tips” in the owner’s manual.

If the DIC message comes on with no sign of steam, try this for a minute or so:

1. In heavy traffic, let the engine idle in N (Neutral) while stopped. If it is safe to do so, pull off the road, shift to P (Park) or N (Neutral), and let the engine idle.
2. Turn on the heater to full hot at the highest fan speed and open the window as necessary.

If the vehicle no longer has the overheat warning, the vehicle can be driven. Just to be safe, drive slower for about 10 minutes. If the warning does not come back on, drive normally and have the cooling system checked for proper fill and function.

If the warning continues, pull over, stop, and park the vehicle right away.

If there is still no sign of steam and the vehicle is equipped with an engine driven cooling fan, push down the accelerator until the engine speed is about twice as fast as normal idle speed for at least five minutes while the vehicle is parked. If the warning is still there, turn off the engine and get everyone out of the vehicle until it cools down.

Battery (4-Cylinder Pickup Only)

Pickups with a 4-cylinder diesel engine are equipped with an AGM (Absorbing Glass Mat) 12-volt battery. Installation of a standard 12-volt battery will result in reduced cold cranking performance. When using a battery charger on the AGM battery, use the AGM setting on the charger, if available, to limit charge voltage to 14.8 volts. Follow the charger manufacturer's instructions. See “Battery - North America” in the owner’s manual.

Electrical System

Engine Compartment Fuse Block

For additional fuse and electrical information, see “Electrical System” in the owner’s manual.

The engine compartment fuse block is in the engine compartment, on the driver side of the vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview* ⇨ 35



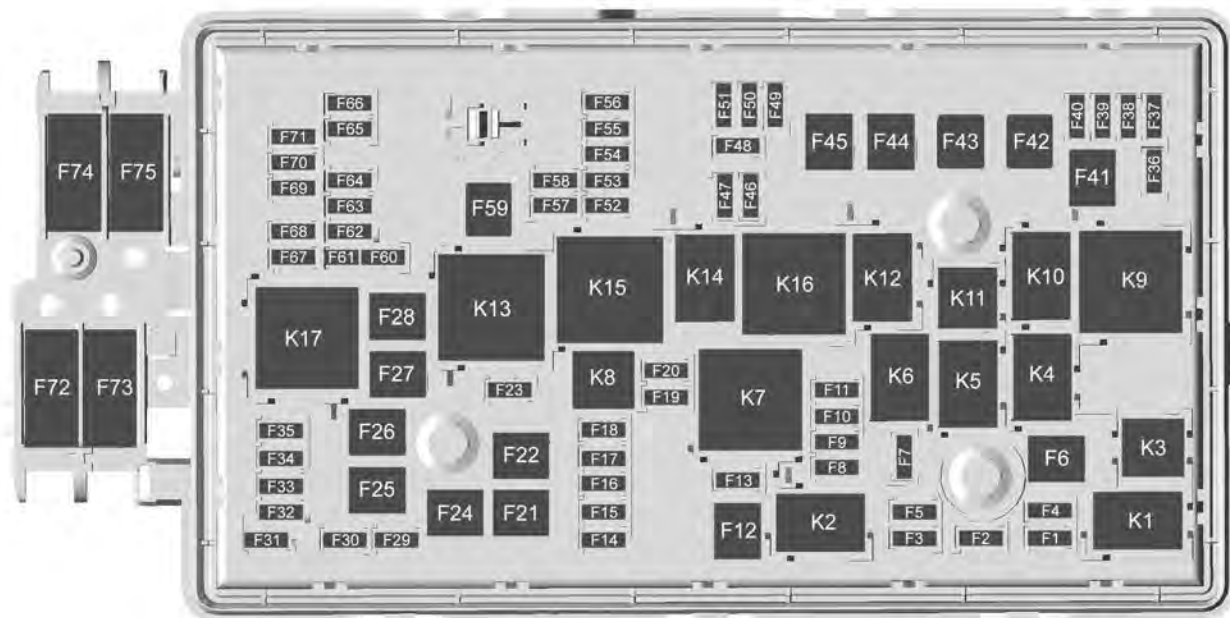
Lift the cover to access the fuse block.

Caution
Spilling liquid on any electrical component on the vehicle may damage it. Always keep the covers on any electrical component.

A fuse puller is available inside this fuse block.

Danger
Fuses and circuit breakers are marked with their ampere rating. Do not exceed the specified amperage rating when replacing fuses and circuit breakers. Use of an oversized fuse or circuit breaker can result in a vehicle fire. You and others could be seriously injured or killed.

4-Cylinder Pickup



48 Vehicle Care

The vehicle may not be equipped with all of the fuses, relays, and features shown.

Fuses	Usage
F1	TCM BATT – Traction Control Module Power
F2	ECM BATT – Engine Control Module Power
F3	A/C CLTCH – Air Conditioning Clutch
F4	NOx SNSR – NOx Sensors/Exhaust Particulate Sensors
F5	ECM/ICCM/WIF – Engine Control Module/Integrated Chassis Control Module Run/Crank – Water In Fuel Sensor
F6	WIPER – Front Wipers
F7	Cargo Lamp/Bed Lighting
F8	INJ EVEN – Fuel Injectors Even
F9	INJ ODD – Fuel Injectors Odd

Fuses	Usage
F10	ECM IGN – Engine Control Module Ignition Vbatt 1
F11	MAF SNSR – Mass Airflow Sensor
F12	Starter
F13	TCM RUN/CRNK – Traction Control Module Run/Crank
F14	–
F15	–
F16	–
F17	FRT AXLE ACT – Front Axle Actuator
F18	–
F19	–
F20	Fuel Pump
F21	FRT BLWR – Front Blower
F22	ABS VLV – Antilock Brake System Valves
F23	–

Fuses	Usage
F24	TRLR – Trailer
F25	TREC – Transfer Case Electronic Control
F26	ABS PUMP – Antilock Brake System Pump
F27	TRLR BRK CNTRL MDL – Trailer Brake Control Module
F28	REAR WNDW DEFOG – Rear Window Defogger
F29	–
F30	HTD SEAT DVR – Driver Heated Seat
F31	–
F32	HTD SEAT PASS – Passenger Heated Seat

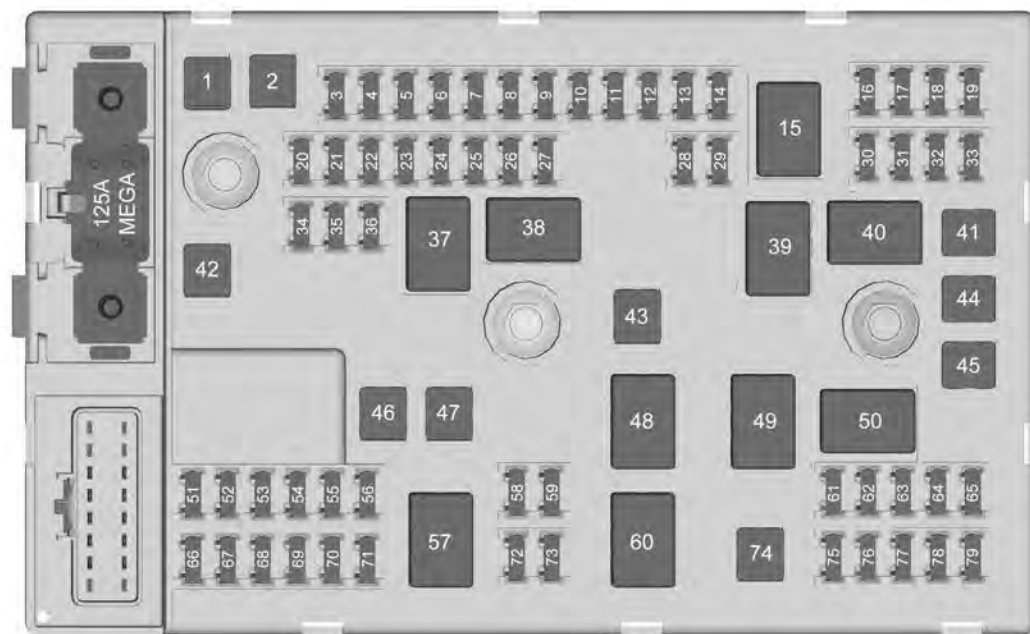
Fuses	Usage
F33	BCM 3 – Body Control Module 3 – Right Headlamp Low Beam Supply Voltage, Right Front Turn Signal Lamp Supply Voltage, Left Park Lamp Supply Voltage, Left Rear Park Lamp Supply Voltage
F34	ICCM – Integrated Chassis Control Module
F35	–
F36	CHMSL – Center High Mounted Stoplamp
F37	HI BEAM RT – Right High-beam Headlamp
F38	HI BEAM LT – Left High-beam Headlamp
F39	–
F40	SCRPM WK UP – Selective Catalytic Reduction Power Module Wake Up

Fuses	Usage
F41	Glow Plugs
F42	–
F43	Spare
F44	FUEL HTR – Fuel Heater
F45	SCRPM – Selective Catalytic Reduction Power Module
F46	COOL FAN CLTCH – Cooling Fan Clutch
F47	HTR CRANKCASE VENTILATION – Heater Crankcase Ventilation
F48	Fog Lamps
F49	–
F50	TRLR PRK LAMP – Trailer Parking Lamp
F51	Horn
F52	–
F53	–
F54	–

Fuses	Usage
F55	–
F56	WASH PUMP – Washer Pump
F57	–
F58	–
F59	–
F60	MIR DEFOG – Mirror Defogger
F61	–
F62	SCRPM – Selective Catalytic Reduction Power Module
F63	–
F64	TRLR REV LAMP – Trailer Reverse Lamps
F65	TRLR STOP/TRN LAMP LT – Left Trailer Stoplamp/Turnlamp
F66	TRLR STOP/TRN LAMP RT – Right Trailer Stoplamp/Turnlamp

Fuses	Usage	Relays	Usage	Relays	Usage
F67	EPS – Electric Power Steering	K1	A/C Clutch – Air Conditioning Clutch	K11	CHMSL – Center High Mounted Stop Lamp
F68	–	K2	STRTR – Starter	K12	Fuel Heater
F69	RVC – Battery Regulated Voltage Control	K3	PWRTRN SNSR– Powertrain Sensor	K13	SCRPM – Selective Catalytic Reduction Power Module Heater
F70	–	K4	WPR SPD – Wiper Speed	K14	TRLR PRK LAMPS – Trailer Park Lamps
F71	–	K5	WPR CNTRL – Wiper Control	K15	RUN/CRNK – Run/Crank
F72	–	K6	Cargo Lamp/Bed Lighting	K16	COOL FAN CLTCH – Cooling Fan Clutch
F73	–	K7	PWR TRN – Powertrain	K17	REAR WNDW DEFOG – Rear Window/Mirror Defogger
F74	GEN – Generator	K8	Fuel Pump		
F75	–	K9	–		
		K10	–		

4-Cylinder Van



52 Vehicle Care

The vehicle may not be equipped with all of the fuses, relays, and features shown.

Fuses	Usage
1	Antilock Brake system Motor
2	Antilock Brake System module
3	Right Trailer Stoplamp/ Turnlamp
4	–
5	–
6	Fuel System Control Module/Ignition
7	Body Control Module 5
8	Body control Module 7
9	Body Control Module 4
10	Instrument Cluster
11	Trailer Wiring
12	–
13	Display/Mirrors/Rear Vision Camera
14	Washer
16	Horn

Fuses	Usage
17	Transmission
18	Air Conditioning
19	Engine Control Module Battery
20	Left Stop/turn Cutaway Lamp
21	Left Stop/turn Trailer Lamp
22	Right Stop/turn Cutaway Lamp
23	NOx Sensors
24	Diesel Fuel Pump
25	Auxiliary Power Outlet
26	Body Control Module 3
27	Special Equipment Option
28	Airbag
29	Steering Wheel Sensor
30	Engine Control Module/ Glow Plug Module/ Ignition

Fuses	Usage
31	Transmission Control Module/Ignition
32	Transmission Control Module Battery
33	Obstacle Detection
34	NOx Sensors
35	Fuel Operated Heater Module
36	Fuel System Control Module Battery
41	Transmission Control Module 2 – Battery Signal
42	Trailer Wiring
43	EV Fan Clutch
44	Starter Solenoid
45	Engine Control Module –Powertrain Signal 1
46	DC-AC Inverter
47	Cooling Fan – Low
51	Left High-Beam Headlamp

Fuses	Usage
52	Right High-beam Headlamp
53	Left Low-beam Headlamp
54	Right Low-beam Headlamp
55	Wipers
56	Canister Vent Solenoid
58	Body Control Module 2
59	Body Control Module 1
61	Crankcase Vent Heater
62	O2 Sensor 2/EV Fan
63	–
64	Mass Airflow Sensor/Canister Vent/Humidity Sensor
65	Ignition Coils/injectors – Odd
66	Daytime Running Lamps 2
67	Daytime Running Lamps 1 – Uplevel

Fuses	Usage
68	Auxiliary Stoplamps
69	Trailer Power Extension
70	Upfitter Stoplamps
71	Fuel Heater/FlexFuel Sensor
72	Body Control Module 6
73	Lighter/Data Link Connector
74	Front Blower
75	Engine Control Module – Powertrain Signal 3
76	Soot Sensor
77	O2 Sensor 1/ECM Powertrain Signal 2
78	Engine Control Module/Powertrain
79	Ignition Coils/injectors – Even

Relays	Usage
15	Run/Crank
37	NOx Sensors

Relays	Usage
38	Fuel Pump
39	Crank
40	Air Conditioning
48	EV Fan Clutch
49	Powertrain
50	–
57	Cooling Fan – Low
60	Cooling Fan Control

Auxiliary Fuse Block



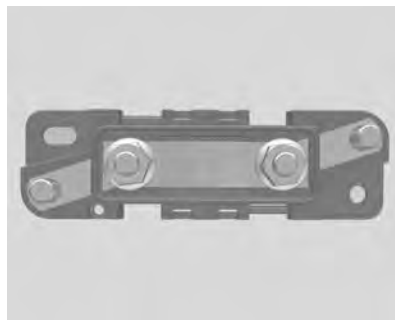
The vehicle may not be equipped with all of the fuses, relays, and features shown.

Fuses	Usage
MR-1	Fuel Filter Heater
MR-2	Diesel Exhaust Fluid Power
MR-3	Diesel Exhaust Fluid Wake Up

Relays	Usage
MR Rel 1	Fuel Filter Heater
MR Rel 2	Diesel Exhaust Fluid Power/Wake Up

Mega Fuse Holder

To check the fuse release the yellow clamps on both sides and pull off the cover.



Fuse	Usage
1	Starter Motor

Appearance Care**Exterior Care**

See the owner's manual for additional exterior care information.

Caution

Water sprayed into or on the air intake box in the engine compartment may damage the air filter or electrical components. Do not spray water into or on the air intake box.

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General Information

This maintenance section applies to vehicles with a diesel engine. For gasoline engine vehicles, see the maintenance schedule section in the owner's manual.

Your vehicle is an important investment. This section describes the required maintenance for the vehicle. Follow this schedule to help protect against major repair expenses resulting from neglect or inadequate maintenance. It may also help to maintain the value of the vehicle if it is sold. It is the responsibility of the owner to have all required maintenance performed.

Your dealer has trained technicians who can perform required maintenance using genuine replacement parts. They have up-to-date tools and equipment for fast and accurate diagnostics. Many dealers have extended evening and Saturday hours, courtesy transportation, and online scheduling to assist with service needs.

Your dealer recognizes the importance of providing competitively priced maintenance and repair services. With trained technicians, your dealer is the place for routine maintenance such as oil changes and tire rotations and additional maintenance items like tires, brakes, batteries, and wiper blades.

Caution

Damage caused by improper maintenance can lead to costly repairs and may not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Maintenance intervals, checks, inspections, recommended fluids, and lubricants are important to keep the vehicle in good working condition.

Do not have chemical flushes that are not approved by GM performed on the vehicle. The use of flushes, solvents, cleaners, or lubricants that are not approved by GM could damage the vehicle, requiring expensive repairs that are not covered by the vehicle warranty.

The Tire Rotation and Required Services are the responsibility of the vehicle owner. It is recommended to have your dealer perform these services every 12 000 km/7,500 mi. Proper vehicle maintenance helps to keep the vehicle in good working condition, improves fuel economy, and reduces vehicle emissions.

Because of the way people use vehicles, maintenance needs vary. There may need to be more frequent checks and services. The Additional Required Services - Normal are for vehicles that:

- Carry passengers and cargo within recommended limits on the Tire and Loading Information label. See "Vehicle Load Limits" in the owner's manual.
- Are driven on reasonable road surfaces within legal driving limits.
- Use the recommended fuel. See *Fuel for Diesel Engines* ⇨ 21.

Refer to the information in the Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Normal chart.

The Additional Required Services - Severe are for vehicles that are:

- Mainly driven in heavy city traffic in hot weather.
- Mainly driven in hilly or mountainous terrain.
- Frequently towing a trailer.
- Used for high speed or competitive driving.
- Used for taxi, police, or delivery service.

Refer to the information in the Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Severe chart.

Warning

Performing maintenance work can be dangerous and can cause serious injury. Perform maintenance work only if the required information, proper tools, and equipment are available. If they are not, see your dealer to have a trained technician do the work. See "Doing Your Own Service Work" in the owner's manual.

Maintenance Schedule

See the owner's manual for other services and intervals that may be required.

Owner Checks and Services

Check the engine oil level. See *Engine Oil* ⇨ 37.

Engine Oil Change

When the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message displays, have the engine oil and filter changed within the next 1 000 km/600 mi. If driven under the best conditions, the engine oil life system may not indicate the need for vehicle service for up to a year. The engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and the oil life system must be reset. Your trained dealer technician can perform this work. If the engine oil life system is reset accidentally, service the vehicle within 5 000 km/3,000 mi since the last service. Reset the oil life system when the oil is changed. See *Engine Oil Life System* ⇨ 40.

Extended Idle Use

When the vehicle is used in a way that requires extended idle time, one hour of use shall be deemed the same as 33 miles. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* ⇨ 7 for hourmeter.

Required Services Every 12 000 km/7,500 mi

- Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. If needed, change engine oil and filter, and reset oil life system. See *Engine Oil* ⇨ 37 and *Engine Oil Life System* ⇨ 40.

- Check engine coolant level. See *Cooling System* ⇨ 42.
- Visually check for fluid leaks.
- Inspect engine air cleaner filter. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter* ⇨ 40.
- Visually inspect fuel system for damage or leaks.
- Visually inspect exhaust system and nearby heat shields for loose or damaged parts.

Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Normal	12 000 km/7,500 mi	24 000 km/15,000 mi	36 000 km/22,500 mi	48 000 km/30,000 mi	60 000 km/37,500 mi	72 000 km/45,000 mi	84 000 km/52,500 mi	96 000 km/60,000 mi	108 000 km/67,500 mi	120 000 km/75,000 mi	132 000 km/82,500 mi	144 000 km/90,000 mi	156 000 km/97,500 mi	168 000 km/105,000 mi	180 000 km/112,500 mi	192 000 km/120,000 mi	204 000 km/127,500 mi	216 000 km/135,000 mi	228 000 km/142,500 mi	240 000 km/150,000 mi
Perform Required Services. Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. Change engine oil and filter, if needed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace engine air cleaner filter. (1)						✓						✓						✓		
Drain and fill engine cooling system. (2)																				✓
Visually inspect accessory drive belts. (3)																				✓
Replace timing belt.																				✓
Replace fuel filter. (Pickup) (4)					✓					✓					✓					✓
Replace fuel filter. (Van) (4)				✓				✓				✓				✓				✓

Footnotes — Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Normal

(1) Or every four years, whichever comes first. If driving in dusty conditions, inspect the filter at each oil change or more often as needed. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter* ⇨ 40.

(2) Or every five years, whichever comes first. See *Cooling System* ⇨ 42.

(3) Or every 10 years, whichever comes first. Inspect for fraying, excessive cracking, or damage; replace, if needed.

(4) Or every two years, or when the CHANGE FUEL FILTER message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) comes on, whichever comes first. The fuel filter may need to be replaced more often based on biodiesel usage, driving in climates with severe dust, off-road driving, or towing a trailer for extended periods.

Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Severe	12 000 km/7,500 mi	24 000 km/15,000 mi	36 000 km/22,500 mi	48 000 km/30,000 mi	60 000 km/37,500 mi	72 000 km/45,000 mi	84 000 km/52,500 mi	96 000 km/60,000 mi	108 000 km/67,500 mi	120 000 km/75,000 mi	132 000 km/82,500 mi	144 000 km/90,000 mi	156 000 km/97,500 mi	168 000 km/105,000 mi	180 000 km/112,500 mi	192 000 km/120,000 mi	204 000 km/127,500 mi	216 000 km/135,000 mi	228 000 km/142,500 mi	240 000 km/150,000 mi
Perform Required Services. Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. Change engine oil and filter, if needed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace engine air cleaner filter. (1)						✓						✓						✓		
Change automatic transmission fluid and filter.						✓						✓						✓		
Drain and fill engine cooling system. (2)																				✓
Visually inspect accessory drive belts. (3)																				✓
Replace timing belt.																				✓
Replace fuel filter. (Pickup) (4)					✓					✓					✓					✓
Replace fuel filter. (Van) (4)				✓				✓				✓				✓				✓

Footnotes — Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Severe

(1) Or every four years, whichever comes first. If driving in dusty conditions, inspect the filter at each oil change or more often as needed. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter* ⇨ 40.

(2) Or every five years, whichever comes first. See *Cooling System* ⇨ 42.

(3) Or every 10 years, whichever comes first. Inspect for fraying, excessive cracking, or damage; replace, if needed.

(4) Or every two years, or when the CHANGE FUEL FILTER message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) comes on, whichever comes first. The fuel filter may need to be replaced more often based on biodiesel usage, when driving in climates with excessive dust, or when off-road driving or towing a trailer for extended periods.

Recommended Fluids, Lubricants, and Parts

Recommended Fluids and Lubricants

The following fluids apply to vehicles with a Duramax diesel engine. For other fluids not listed here, see “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the owner’s manual.

Fluids and lubricants identified below by name or specification can be obtained from your dealer.

Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Automatic Transmission (6 Speed)	DEXRON-VI Automatic Transmission Fluid.
Automatic Transmission (8 Speed)	DEXRON-HP Automatic Transmission Fluid.
Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment System	Diesel Exhaust Fluid that meets ISO 22241 or displays the API Diesel Exhaust Fluid Certification Mark.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only DEX-COOL coolant. See <i>Cooling System</i> ⇨ 42.
Engine Oil	Engine oil meeting the dexos2 specification of the proper SAE viscosity grade. ACDelco dexos2 is recommended. See <i>Engine Oil</i> ⇨ 37.
Hydraulic Power Steering System (If Equipped)	GM Power Steering Fluid. See your dealer.

Maintenance Replacement Parts

Replacement parts identified below by name, part number, or specification can be obtained from your dealer.

Part	GM Part Number	ACDelco Part Number
Engine Air Cleaner/Filter		
4-Cylinder Pickup	23248945	A3216C
4-Cylinder Van	84000015	A3221C
Fuel Filter		
4-Cylinder Pickup	52100212	TP1007
4-Cylinder Van	84186990	TP1016
Engine Oil Filter		
4-Cylinder Pickup	12679114	PF2262G
4-Cylinder Van	12677407	PF2267G
Use only the specified filters.		

Service and Maintenance

After the scheduled services are performed, record the date, odometer reading, who performed the service, and the type of services performed in the boxes provided. Retain all maintenance receipts.

[illegible]

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Vehicle Data

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Vehicle Data

Capacities and Specifications

The following approximate capacities are given in metric and English conversions. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* ⇨ 60.

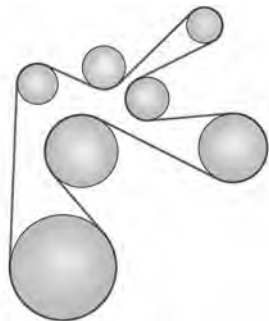
Application	Capacities	
	Metric	English
Engine Cooling System (Pickup Models)		
2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine	10.5 L	11.1 qt
Engine Cooling System (2.8L 4-Cylinder Van Models)		
Front Heater Core without Fuel Operated Heater (FOH)	13.7 L	14.4 qt
Front Heater Core with Fuel Operated Heater (FOH)	13.9 L	14.7 qt
Front and Rear Heater Core without Fuel Operated Heater (FOH)	15.8 L	16.7 qt
Front and Rear Heater Core with Fuel Operated Heater (FOH)	16.0 L	16.9 qt

Application	Capacities	
	Metric	English
Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Tank*		
2.8L 4-Cylinder Pickup Models (LWN)	20.4 L	5.4 gal
2.8L 4-Cylinder Van Models (LWN)	21.0 L	5.5 gal
Engine Oil with Filter		
2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine	5.6 L	6.0 qt
*Do not overfill the DEF tank. See <i>Diesel Exhaust Fluid</i> ⇨ 18.		
All quantities are approximate. When adding, be sure to fill to the appropriate level, as recommended in this manual. Recheck fluid level after filling.		
Engine cooling system capacity values are based on the entire cooling system and its components.		

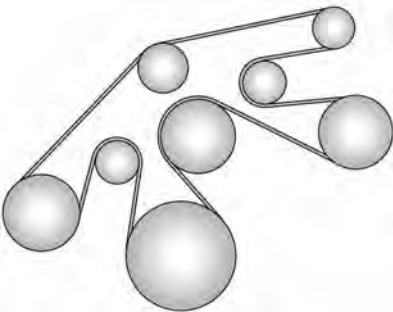
Engine Specifications

Engine	VIN Code	Type
2.8L 4-Cylinder Turbo Diesel (LWN Engine)	1	L4

Engine Drive Belt Routing



2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine (Pickup)



2.8L 4-Cylinder Engine (Van)

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Certified Service



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