

2005 Savana/Express CNG Alternative Fuel Supplement

Features and Controls	2-1	Service and Appearance Care	5-1
Starting and Operating Your Vehicle	2-2	Service	5-2
Instrument Panel	3-1	Fuel	5-2
Instrument Panel	3-2	Checking Things Under the Hood	5-7
Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators	3-3	Electrical System	5-7
Driving Your Vehicle	4-1	Tires	5-10
Towing	4-2	Capacities and Specifications	5-13
		Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts	5-14
		Maintenance Schedule	6-1
		Maintenance Schedule	6-2
		Index	1

This manual contains information specific to the operation of your alternative fuel vehicle. It also contains your alternative fuel maintenance schedule. The sections in this manual correspond to the sections in your owner's manual. This manual, along with your owner's manual, will assist you in the proper use and maintenance of your vehicle.

Please keep this manual with the owner's manual in your vehicle, so it will be there if you ever need it while you are on the road. If you sell your vehicle, leave this manual and the owner's manual with the vehicle.

Introduction

Your bi-fuel vehicle is designed to operate on either Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or gasoline.

The dedicated CNG vehicle is designed to operate only on CNG.

There are abundant reserves of natural gas in the United States and Canada. Natural gas is primarily methane with some other hydrocarbons. When natural gas is burned in your engine, it produces low emissions. This makes natural gas a promising motor fuel for the future.

Litho in U.S.A.
Part No. 52372889 A First Edition

How to Use This Supplement

This supplement contains information specific to the alternative fuel system on your vehicle. It does not explain everything you need to know about your vehicle. You must use this supplement along with your GM owner's manual. Only then will you be able to properly operate and maintain your vehicle.

Many people read their owner's manual supplement from beginning to end when they first receive their new vehicle. If you do this, it will help you learn about the features and controls for your vehicle. In this supplement, you will find that pictures and words work together to explain things quickly.

Index

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

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Section 2 Features and Controls

Starting and Operating Your Vehicle	2-2
Starting Your Vehicle	2-2

Starting and Operating Your Vehicle

Starting Your Vehicle

Starting Your Bi-Fuel Vehicle

Your bi-fuel vehicle is designed to start and operate on natural gas. Move your shift lever to PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N). Your engine won't start in any other position.

1. Without pushing the accelerator pedal, turn your ignition key to START. When the engine starts, let go of the key. The idle speed will go down as your engine gets warm.

Notice: Holding your key in START for longer than 15 seconds at a time will cause your battery to be drained much sooner. And the excessive heat can damage your starter motor. Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid draining your battery or damaging your starter.

2. If the engine doesn't start in four seconds, your vehicle will start on gasoline and the fuel indicator light will come on.

For CNG operation, turn the ignition key to OFF, wait ten seconds and start the procedure over.

3. If the engine doesn't start right away, hold your key in START for a maximum of 15 seconds. When the engine starts, let go of the key.
4. If your engine still won't start on natural gas, see "If Your Vehicle Starts on Gasoline or Switches to Gasoline While Driving" under *Periodic Gasoline Operation on page 3-4* for more information.

Starting Your Dedicated CNG Vehicle

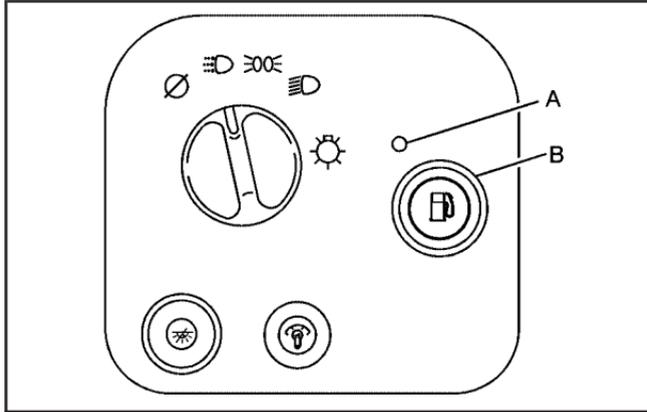
Your dedicated CNG vehicle starts the same as a gasoline vehicle.

Section 3 Instrument Panel

Instrument Panel	3-2	Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators	3-3
Fuel Gage Selector Button		Instrument Panel Cluster	3-3
(Bi-Fuel Vehicles Only)	3-2	Fuel Gage	3-4
		Periodic Gasoline Operation	3-4
		Displaying the CNG Label	3-5

Instrument Panel

Fuel Gage Selector Button (Bi-Fuel Vehicles Only)



- A. Fuel Indicator Light
- B. Fuel Gage Selector Button

The fuel gage selector button (B) for your bi-fuel vehicle is located on the left of your instrument panel near the headlamp switch.

The fuel gage selector button allows you to check the fuel level of both the gasoline and the CNG fuel tanks.

If the switch is pressed while operating on CNG, the fuel gage will tell you how much gasoline is in the gasoline fuel tank. If the button is pressed while operating on gasoline, the fuel gage will tell you how much CNG is in the CNG fuel tanks.

During the fuel level check, the fuel gage will display the fuel level for about 10 seconds. The gage will then return to its previous position and tell you the level of the fuel on which the vehicle is operating.

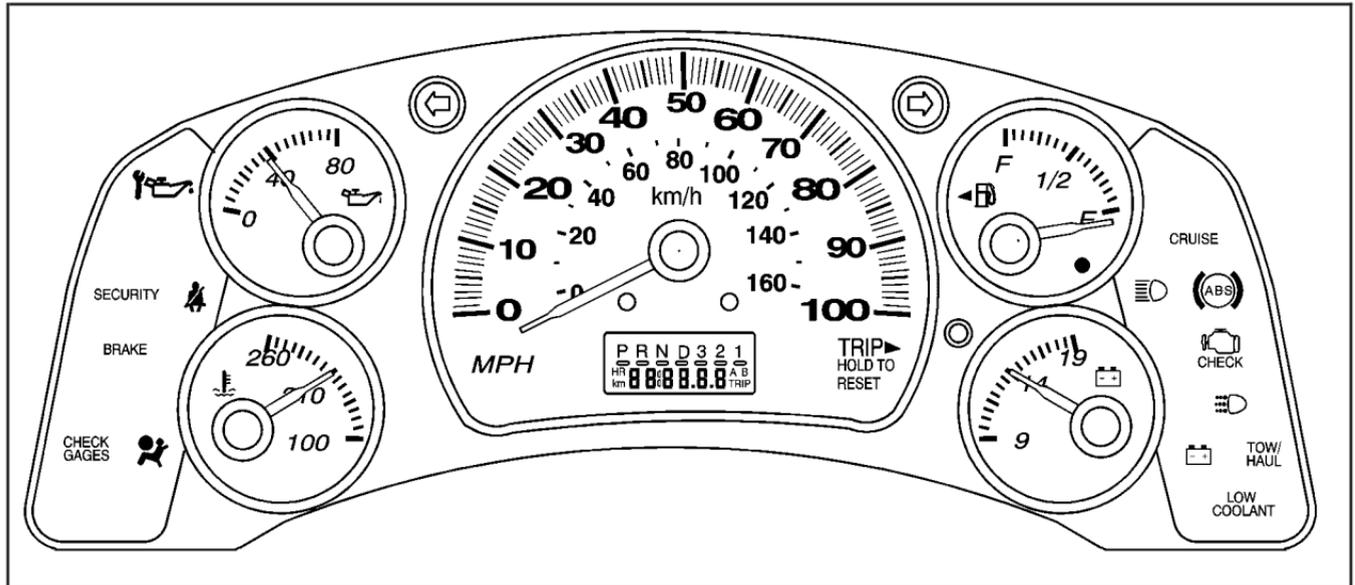
The fuel indicator light (A) is located next to the fuel gage selector button. The light will come on if your vehicle is operating on gasoline.

The light will also come on for several seconds during start-up. This feature is designed to check the operation of the bulb.

Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators

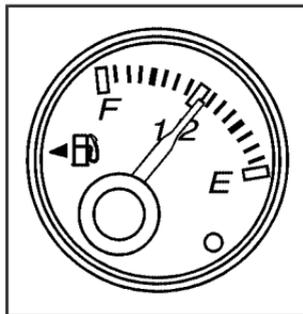
Instrument Panel Cluster

Your instrument panel cluster is designed to let you know at a glance how your vehicle is running. You'll know how fast you're going, about how much fuel is left in the tank, and many other things you'll need to drive safely and economically.

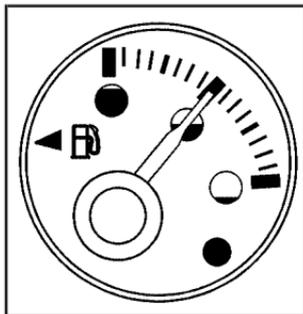


United States shown, Canada similar

Fuel Gage



United States



Canada

The fuel gage, when the ignition is on, tells you about how much fuel you have left in your tank. If the level of fuel in your vehicle is low, a light located on this gage will come on as a warning.

Remember that Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) quantity is affected by changes in fuel temperature and fuel pressure. This may also affect the fuel gage reading. After filling up with CNG, the fuel gage may read past F (Full). After driving several miles, the gage may read a little less than F (Full). This “settling” of the CNG in the fuel tanks is normal and does not indicate a problem with the fuel gage.

Periodic Gasoline Operation

Notice: If you do not operate your bi-fuel vehicle on one full tank of gasoline at least every 60 days, your fuel system could be damaged. Always fill the tank with gasoline at least once every two months.

To operate your bi-fuel vehicle on gasoline, do the following:

1. Fill the gasoline fuel tank.
2. Operate your vehicle until the CNG fuel tanks are empty. The vehicle will then switch to gasoline operation and the fuel indicator light will come on.
3. Operate the vehicle until the gasoline fuel tank is almost empty.

To return to CNG operation, do the following:

1. Refill both the CNG and the gasoline fuel tanks.
2. Start your vehicle. See “Starting Your Bi-Fuel Vehicle” under *Starting Your Vehicle on page 2-2*.

If Your Vehicle Starts on Gasoline or Switches to Gasoline While Driving

Your bi-fuel vehicle is designed to start and operate on natural gas. However, if any one of the following conditions exist, your vehicle will start on, or switch to, gasoline:

- The CNG fuel tanks are empty and the fuel indicator light comes on. See *Fuel Gage Selector Button (Bi-Fuel Vehicles Only)* on page 3-2 for more information.
Recommended Action: Fill the natural gas tank. Refer to *Filling the CNG Fuel Tanks* on page 5-2.
- Your vehicle will start on gasoline every 100th start.
Recommended Action: Drive your vehicle for several minutes. Your vehicle will return to CNG automatically.
- The engine crank time is more than four seconds.
Recommended Action: Turn the engine to OFF, wait several seconds and start over. If the engine does not start on CNG after three tries, take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for service.

- A CNG fuel system fuse is bad.
Recommended Action: Check the CNG fuel system fuses. See *Fuses and Circuit Breakers* on page 5-7.
- The OBD (On-Board Diagnostic) system detects a specific emission problem. The Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine Light) will come on.
Recommended Action: Take your vehicle to an authorized GM dealer for service.
- A CNG fuel system problem is detected.
Recommended Action: Turn the engine to OFF, wait several seconds and start again. If the engine does not start on CNG after three tries, take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for service.

Displaying the CNG Label

Operating your vehicle without the CNG diamond label in place may be a violation of state or provincial law. If the label has been removed from the vehicle, you must obtain a new label from your dealer.

Section 4 Driving Your Vehicle

Towing	4-2
Towing Your Vehicle	4-2
Towing a Trailer	4-2

Towing

Towing Your Vehicle

CAUTION:

Your Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) vehicle should only be carried by flatbed because towing your vehicle with improperly positioned tow straps, hooks or chains can damage the fuel system and cause a natural gas leak. If the gas is accidentally ignited, you or others could be seriously injured. Do not tow your vehicle with the wheels on the ground.

Consult your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your vehicle towed. See "Roadside Assistance" in the Index of your owner's manual.

Towing a Trailer

CAUTION:

Do not install a frame-mount trailer hitch that is not specifically designed for your vehicle. This may damage the CNG fuel system components and cause a leak. You or someone else could be injured. Your dealer has a hitch designed for your vehicle.

Weight of the Trailer

Vehicle	Axle Ratio	Maximum Trailer Weight	GCWR
G23405 Cargo Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	7,300 lbs (3 311 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G23406 Passenger Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	6,400 lbs (2 903 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33405 Cargo Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	6,800 lbs (3 084 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33705 Cargo Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	6,600 lbs (2 994 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33406 Passenger Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	6,300 lbs (2 858 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33706 Passenger Van KL6 Bi-Fuel	3.73	6,000 lbs (2 722 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G23406 Passenger Van KL8 Dedicated	3.73	6,400 lbs (2 903 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33405 Cargo Van KL8 Dedicated	3.73	6,800 lbs (3 034 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33705 Cargo Van KL8 Dedicated	3.73	6,600 lbs (2 994 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33406 Passenger Van KL8 Dedicated	3.73	6,300 lbs (2 858 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)
G33706 Passenger Van KL8 Dedicated	3.73	6,000 lbs (2 722 kg)	13,000 lbs (5 897 kg)

Notes:

- Above maximum trailer ratings and GCWR are specific to bi-fuel and dedicated CNG vehicles.
- Consult your GM owner's manual for additional information regarding trailer towing.

Section 5 Service and Appearance Care

Service	5-2	Electrical System	5-7
Doing Your Own Service Work	5-2	Fuses and Circuit Breakers	5-7
Fuel	5-2	Tires	5-10
Filling the CNG Fuel Tanks	5-2	Changing a Flat Tire	5-10
Fuel Filling Problems	5-5	Capacities and Specifications	5-13
Tank Cover	5-6	Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts	5-14
Checking Things Under the Hood	5-7		
Jump Starting	5-7		

Service

Doing Your Own Service Work

CAUTION:

Never try to do your own service work on the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fuel system. The CNG fuel system operates under high pressure. You can be injured and your vehicle can be damaged if you try to do your own service work. Service and repair of this system should only be performed by a GM-trained alternative fuels service technician with the proper knowledge and tools.

Fuel

Use CNG that meets the specifications of SAE J1616. These specifications place limits on particulate contamination and moisture content. Prolonged usage of natural gas with no lubricating oil (dry CNG) may cause injector failure.

CNG that does not meet these requirements may cause fuel system or engine damage. If your GM dealer determines that the cause of the condition is the grade or quality of CNG used, repairs may not be covered under warranty.

Filling the CNG Fuel Tanks

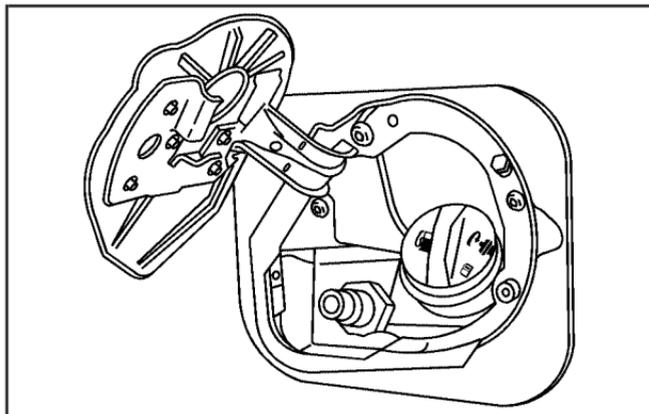
CAUTION:

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is extremely flammable. If something accidentally ignites it, you could be badly burned. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from natural gas. Do not smoke if you are near natural gas or refueling your vehicle.

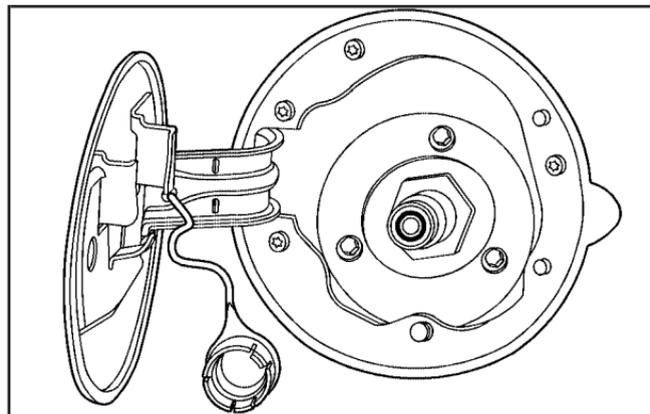
⚠ CAUTION:

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is stored in the fuel tank at pressures up to 3,600 psi (24.8 MPa) at 70°F (21°C). To prevent personal injury:

- Never fill to a pressure greater than 3,600 psi (24.8 MPa) at 70°F (21°C).
- Never fill a leaking or damaged tank.



Bi-Fuel CNG Vehicles



Dedicated CNG Vehicles

The fill valve is located behind the fuel fill door on the driver's side of the vehicle.

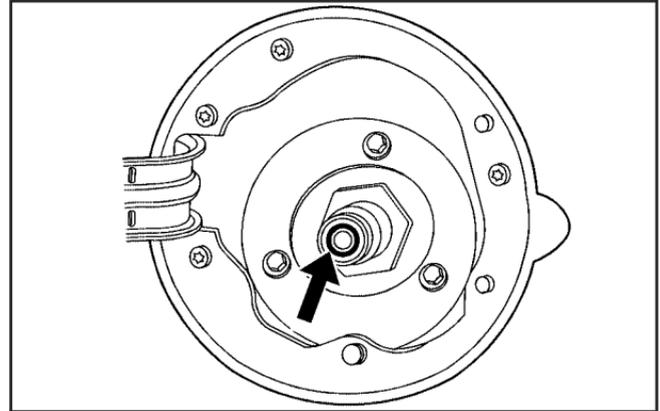
Because CNG is a gas, the amount stored in the CNG fuel tanks depends on pressure and temperature. The CNG fuel system uses a service pressure of 3,600 psi (24.8 MPa) at 70°F (21°C). Many CNG fuel stations in the United States presently operate at this pressure. However, some stations in the United States and all stations in Canada presently operate at 3,000 psi (20.7 MPa). This lower refueling pressure will reduce the range of your vehicle by about 15 percent.

Also, a “fast fill” station heats and expands the natural gas during refueling. A fast fill will reduce the range of your vehicle by about 15 percent. A vehicle refueled using a “slow fill” overnight dispenser is not subject to this condition and should receive a full fill.

Finally, some fast fill CNG fuel stations provide temperature compensated refueling. This means that the fuel station will automatically adjust refueling pressure if the outside temperature is very hot or very cold. For example, on a very hot day 100°F (38°C), the fuel station may provide a refueling pressure of about 4,000 psi (27.6 MPa). This is normal and does not indicate a problem.

To fill your vehicle with CNG fuel, do the following:

1. Turn off the engine and set the parking brake.
2. Open the fill door.
3. Remove the fill valve cap and any debris from the fill valve.



4. Inspect the fill valve O-ring. Make sure the O-ring is seated in the groove. Never connect the fill nozzle to the valve if the O-ring is missing or damaged. See “Fill Valve O-Ring Check” under *Part B: Owner Checks and Services* on page 6-3.

 **CAUTION:**

Attempting to fill a Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fuel system that has a missing or damaged O-ring is dangerous. Natural gas can leak. If the natural gas is accidentally ignited, you or others could be injured. Replace the O-ring before filling the tank.

5. Connect the CNG fill nozzle to the fill valve and follow the instructions displayed on the fuel dispenser.
6. When finished fueling, disconnect the fill nozzle, return it to the dispenser, put the fill valve cap back on and close the fill door.

Fuel Filling Problems

If you experience very slow fill rates, the CNG fuel filter in the fill valve may require service. If you experience reduced range during CNG operation and none of the conditions described under *Filling the CNG Fuel Tanks on page 5-2* apply, the CNG fuel tanks may require service. This may be caused by the buildup of water, oil or debris inside the tanks or an inoperative tank valve. In either case, take your vehicle to an authorized GM dealer for service.

In Case of a CNG Leak

CAUTION:

If you smell a persistent natural gas odor or hear a continual hissing sound, you could have a natural gas leak. If the natural gas is accidentally ignited, you or others could be seriously injured. Do not start the engine or drive your vehicle. Have the vehicle towed to an authorized GM dealer for service.

Tank Cover

CAUTION:

Do not remove the CNG fuel tank cover and then drive your vehicle. Road debris can damage the CNG fuel system components and cause a leak. You or someone else could be injured.

The bi-fuel and dedicated CNG vehicles have two fuel tanks mounted under the body at the rear of the vehicle and the dedicated CNG vehicle has a third mounted horizontally between the front and rear axles. A cover protects the tanks from damage caused by road debris. The cover should only be removed to perform inspection or service.

Checking Things Under the Hood

Jump Starting

CAUTION:

If the CNG fuel system has a leak, a spark from the jumper cables could ignite the natural gas. You or someone else could be badly burned. Do not jump start your vehicle if you smell a persistent natural gas odor or hear a continual hissing sound. Have the vehicle towed to your authorized GM dealer for service.

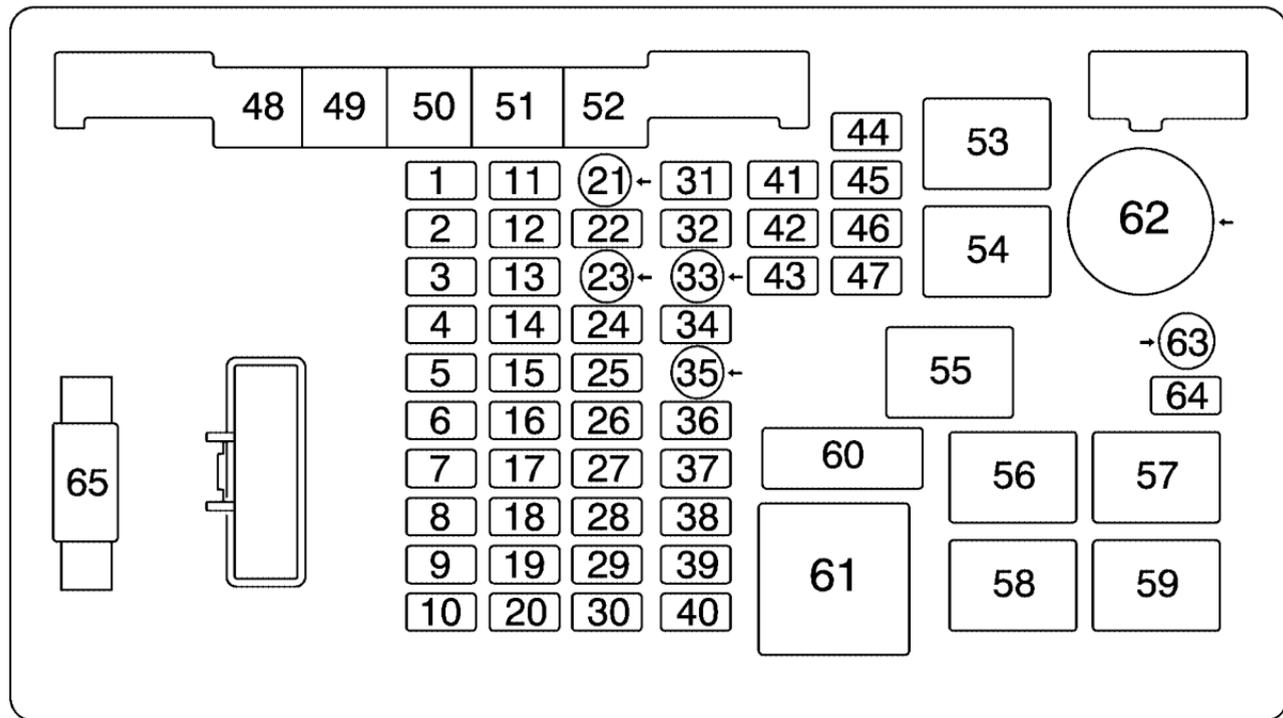
Electrical System

Fuses and Circuit Breakers

Engine Compartment Fuse Block

The CNG fuel system wiring in your vehicle is protected from short circuits by five fuses and a relay. They are located in the engine compartment fuse block. If a CNG fuel system fuse is bad, your bi-fuel vehicle will start and operate on gasoline.

The fuse block is located in the engine compartment on the driver's side of the vehicle.



Fuses	Usage
21	Passenger side CNG and gasoline injectors
23	Driver's side CNG and gasoline injectors
33	High Pressure Lockoff Main
35	Low Pressure Lockoff
63	High Pressure Lockoff for Tanks 1 and 3

Relays	Usage
62	High Pressure Lockoff

There is also an inline fuse located on the left side of the frame rail under the CNG tank bracket. It controls the high pressure lockoff for Tank 2. If you need to access this fuse, contact your dealer.

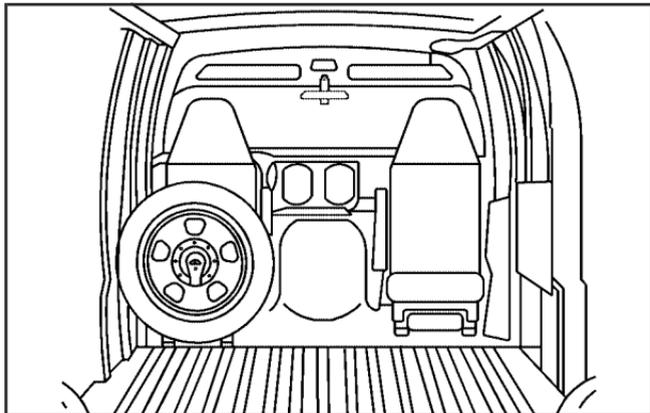
For more information about the fuses, relays and circuit breakers in your vehicle, see "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in the Index of your owner's manual.

Tires

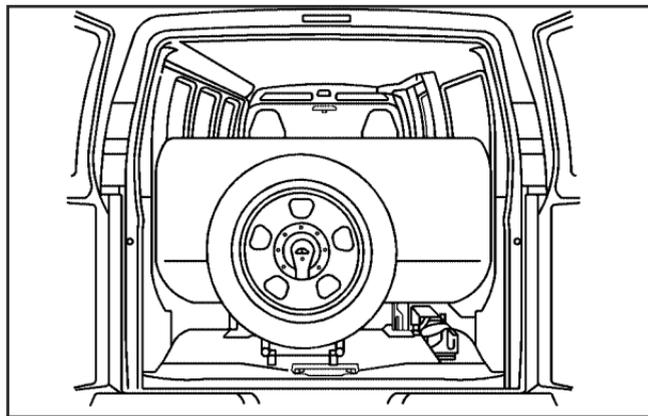
Changing a Flat Tire

Removing the Spare Tire (If Equipped)

If you drive a cargo van, the spare tire is stored inside the vehicle on the driver's side. If you drive a passenger van, it is stored inside the vehicle behind the rear-most passenger seat. The spare tire is full size, like the other tires on your vehicle.



Cargo Van



Passenger Van

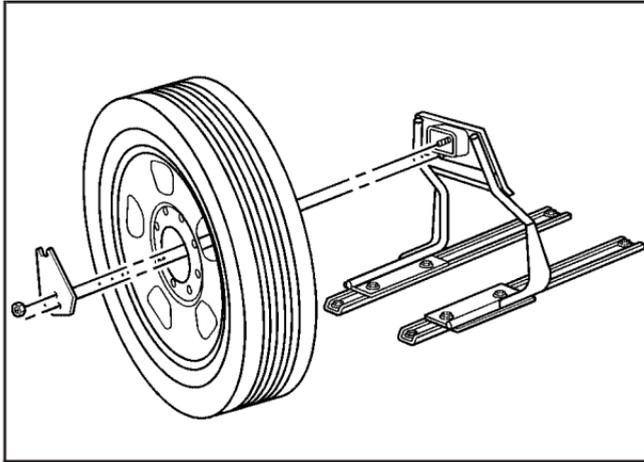
If your vehicle is not equipped with a spare tire, contact GM Roadside Assistance. See "Roadside Assistance" in the Index of your owner's manual.

Vehicles purchased in Canada have an extensive Roadside Assistance program accessible from anywhere in Canada or the United States. Please refer to the separate brochure provided by the dealer.

Do not remove or replace a tire from/to the storage position inside the vehicle while the vehicle is supported by a jack. Remove the jack and jacking equipment. Refer to "Changing a Flat Tire" in the Index of your owner's manual.

To remove the spare tire, use the wheel wrench to loosen the retaining nut. Then lift off the adapter and remove the spare tire.

Removing the Spare Tire Carrier



The spare tire carrier is removable to allow clearance for large loads and removing the seats.

To remove the spare tire carrier, do the following:

1. Remove the spare tire. See “Removing the Spare Tire (If Equipped)” previously in this section.
2. Use a tool to loosen and remove the four bolts and washers at the bottom of the spare tire carrier.
3. Remove the spare tire carrier from the vehicle.
4. To reinstall, reverse the steps and tighten the bolts to 50 ft lbs (68 N•m).

Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the Spare Tire

CAUTION:

Raising your vehicle with the jack improperly positioned can damage the CNG fuel system and cause a natural gas leak. If the gas is accidentally ignited, you or others could be seriously injured. Never use the CNG fuel system components or fuel lines as lift points.

See “Changing a Flat Tire” in the Index of your owner’s manual for the correct front and rear jack positions.

Storing the Flat or Spare Tire

CAUTION:

Storing a jack, a tire or other equipment loosely in the passenger compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

Put the flat or spare tire in the mounting position inside the vehicle. Put the adapter in the center of the wheel. Make sure the adapter tab is inserted in the wheel nut hole at the 12 o’clock position for a spare tire and for a flat tire, at the 6 o’clock position. Turn the retainer nut in the hole in the center of the adapter to the right and tighten to 60 ft lbs (80 N•m).

Capacities and Specifications

Application	Capacities	
	English	Metric
Cooling System Capacity		
Without Rear Heater	18.0 quarts	17.0 L
With Rear Heater	21.0 quarts	20.0 L
CNG Fuel Tank Capacity		
Passenger Van		
Dedicated CNG	20.3 GGE (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent)*	76.8 GLE (Gasoline Liter Equivalent)*
Bi-Fuel	11.2 GGE	42.4 GLE
Cargo Van		
Dedicated CNG	20.3 GGE	76.8 GLE
Bi-Fuel	11.2 GGE	42.4 GLE
*At 3,600 psi (24.8 MPa) and 70°F (21°C).		

Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts

Part	Number
Fill Valve O-Ring	GM Part No. 52368728
In-line Fuel Filter	GM Part No. 52371563
Fill Valve Filter	GM Part No. 52368805

For information about other part numbers for your vehicle, see “Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts” in the Index of your owner’s manual.

Section 6 Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Schedule	6-2	Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections	6-4
Part A: Scheduled Maintenance Services	6-2	Maintenance Record	6-8
Part B: Owner Checks and Services	6-3		

Maintenance Schedule

Part A: Scheduled Maintenance Services

The following maintenance items are specific to the CNG systems on your vehicle. These items are required *in addition* to the maintenance items listed in your owner manual. Be sure to record the date, mileage, and who performed the service in the Maintenance Record.

Footnote

† *The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the California Air Resources Board has determined the failure to perform this maintenance item will not nullify the emission warranty or limit recall liability prior to completion of the vehicle's useful life. We, at GM however, urge that all recommended maintenance service be performed at the indicated intervals and the maintenance be recorded.*

Scheduled Maintenance – All CNG Vehicles

The services shown in this schedule up to 60,000 miles (100 000 km) should be performed after 60,000 miles (100 000 km) at the same intervals.

Every 7,500 Miles (12 500 km)

- Inspect the CNG fuel lines and fittings for leaks or damage.

(See footnote †.)

- Inspect the CNG fill valve O-ring.

(See footnote †.)

- Inspect the CNG fill valve filter.

Every 60,000 Miles (100 000 km)

- Remove and clean the CNG fill valve filter.
- Replace the spark plugs and inspect the spark plug wires.

An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)

- Replace the CNG in-line filter.

An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)

Part B: Owner Checks and Services

At Each Fuel Fill

Listed below are owner checks that should be performed at each fuel fill to ensure the safety and dependability of your CNG vehicle.

Fill Valve Cap Check

Inspect the fill valve cap. Replace if missing or damaged.

Fill Valve O-Ring Check

Check the condition of the fill valve O-ring. Make sure the O-ring is seated in the groove. Replace if missing or damaged.

You will find three spare O-rings in the glove box. These special O-rings are designed for use with natural gas. See an authorized GM dealer if you need additional O-rings.

To replace the fill valve O-ring do the following:

1. Carefully remove the O-ring from the groove in the fill valve. You can use a small flat-blade or pointed tool.
2. Make sure the groove is clean and free of dirt and debris.
3. Install the new O-ring in the groove in the fill valve. Make sure the O-ring is properly seated in the groove.

Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections

Listed in this part are inspections and services that should be performed yearly. *You should let your authorized GM dealer's service department or other qualified service center do these jobs. Make sure any necessary repairs are completed at once.*

Proper procedures to perform these services may be found in a service manual. See "Service and Owner Publications" in the Index of your owner manual.

Pressure Regulator Coolant Hoses Inspection

Inspect the hoses and have them replaced if they are cracked, swollen or deteriorated. Inspect all pipes, fittings and clamps; replace if necessary.

CNG Fuel System Leak Inspection (†)

Inspect the entire CNG fuel system for leaks once a year using an electronic leak detector. If a leak is found, have the CNG fuel system repaired.

CNG Labels Inspection

Once a year, inspect the CNG diamond label located on the right rear part of the vehicle and the CNG labels located on the fuel fill door. Replace any label if peeling, faded or damaged.

CNG Fuel Tanks and Mounting Bracket Inspection

CAUTION:

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is extremely flammable. If something accidentally ignites it, you could be badly burned. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from natural gas. Do not smoke if you are near natural gas or refueling your vehicle.

 **CAUTION:**

Keeping a CNG fuel tank in service after the tank service expiration date is dangerous and is prohibited by federal law. The tank may no longer withstand the CNG fuel system operating pressure. You could be severely injured or killed. Take your vehicle to an authorized GM dealer to have the tank replaced.

A trained technician must remove the tank cover and perform a CNG fuel tank and mounting bracket inspection every three years or 36,000 miles (60 000 km), whichever occurs first (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 304). Take your vehicle to the nearest authorized GM dealer for this inspection.

The CNG fuel tank installed in your vehicle conforms to U.S. and Canada safety standards applicable to motor vehicles.

Service pressure 3,600 psi (24.8 MPa).

See instructions on the fuel container for inspection and service life.

The CNG fuel tank has a service life of 15 years. After the tank expiration date, an authorized GM dealer must replace the tank. This date is listed on the fuel tank, the underhood CNG fuel system information label and the fuel fill door.

CNG Fuel Tank Inspection Record

Tank Manufacturer:			Tank Serial Number:	
Tank Size:			Tank Expiration Date:	
Inspection Interval (Mileage or Years)	Inspection Date	Inspector	Inspector Initials	Type of Repair*
15 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tank Exchanged
<p>* Record the type of repair as None, Level 1, Level 2 or Tank Exchanged. See "CNG Fuel Tank Inspection" in the GM CNG Fuel Service Manual Supplement for inspection criteria.</p>				

Maintenance Record

After the scheduled services are performed, record the date, odometer reading and who performed the service and any additional information from "Owner Checks and Services" or "Periodic Maintenance Inspections" on the following record pages. You should retain all maintenance receipts.

Maintenance Record

Date	Odometer Reading	Serviced By	Maintenance Record

Maintenance Record (cont'd)

Date	Odometer Reading	Serviced By	Maintenance Record

C

Capacities and Specifications	5-13
Changing a Flat Tire	5-10
CNG, Filling the Fuel Tanks	5-2

D

Displaying the CNG Label	3-5
--------------------------------	-----

F

Filling the CNG Fuel Tanks	5-2
Fuel	5-2
Filling Problems	5-5
Gage	3-4
Gage Selector Button	3-2
Fuses and Circuit Breakers	5-7

G

Gage	
Fuel	3-4
Fuel Selector Button	3-2
Gasoline, Periodic Operation	3-4

I

Instrument Panel Cluster	3-3
--------------------------------	-----

J

Jump Starting	5-7
---------------------	-----

L

Label, CNG	3-5
------------------	-----

M

Maintenance, Normal Replacement Parts	5-14
Maintenance Schedule	
Part A - Scheduled Maintenance Services	6-2
Part B - Owner Checks and Services	6-3
Part C - Periodic Maintenance Inspections	6-4

N

Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts	5-14
--	------

P

Part A - Scheduled Maintenance Services	6-2
Part B - Owner Checks and Services	6-3
Part C - Periodic Maintenance Inspections	6-4
Periodic Gasoline Operation	3-4

S

Service, Doing Your Own Work	5-2
Specifications, Capacities	5-13
Starting Your Vehicle	2-2

T

Tank Cover	5-6
Tires	
Changing a Flat	5-10
Towing	
Towing Your Vehicle	4-2
Trailer	4-2